

**JIGAWA STATE ESTIMATES, 2020**

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

<b>SECTIONS</b>		<b>PAGES</b>
Table of Contents		i -v
2020 Revised Budget Notes		vi -xxvi
2020 Consolidated Budget Summary		1 - 2
2020 Consolidated Budget Summary Based on Programmes		3 - 6
2020 Consolidated Budget Summary Based on Functions		7 - 8
2020 Consolidated Budget Summary Based on Sectors		9 - 10
2020 Revenue Estimates Summary by Administrative Units		11 –14
2020 Revenue Overall Summary by Account Classification		15
2020 Revenue Estimates Summary by Account Group		16 – 17
2020 Revenue Estimates Details by Account Level		18 – 42
2020 Revenue Estimate By Administrative Units		43 – 79
2020 Expenditure Estimates Summary		80 – 86
2020 Recurrent Expenditure Estimates Summary		87 – 93
2020 Personnel Cost Estimates Summary		94 – 98
2020 Other Recurrent Expenditure Estimates Summary		99 – 104
2020 State-wide Establishment Summary		105 – 111
<b>Recurrent Expenditure Estimates Details:</b>		
011100100101	Government House	112–116
011100100201	Deputy Governor's Office	117 – 121
011100100300	Directorate of Protocol	122 – 125
011100100400	Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau	126 – 129
011100100700	Pilgrim Welfare Agency	130 – 133
011100800100	State Emergency Management Agency	134 – 137
011101300100	Administration & Finance Directorate	138 – 142
011101300101	SSG's Office – Governor & Deputy Governor (CFRC)	143 – 144
011101300200	Liaison Office Kaduna	145 – 148
011101300300	Liaison Office Lagos	149 –152
011101300400	Liaison Office Kano	153 – 155
011101300500	Liaison Office Abuja	156 – 159
011101300600	Chieftaincy & Religious Affairs Department	160 – 163
011101400100	Research, Evaluation and Political Affairs Direct.	164 – 167
011101800100	Special Service Directorate	168 – 171
011101800200	Council Affairs Department	172 – 175
011200100100	State House of Assembly	176 – 181
011200100115	Assembly Service Commission	182 – 184
012500100100	Office of the Head of State Civil Service	185 – 188
012500100200	Establishment and Service Matters Directorate	189 – 192
012500100300	Manpower Development and Training Directorate	193 – 194
012500100400	Directorate of Salary and Pension Administration	195 – 198
012500100106	State Pension	199 – 200
012500100500	Manpower Development Institute	201 – 205
012500100600	Guidance and Counselling Department	206 – 209
014000100100	Office of the Auditor General	210 – 214
014000100101	State Auditor General (CRFC)	215 – 216
014000200100	Directorate of Local Government Audit	217 –221
014000200101	Office of the Auditor General Local Govt. Audit (CRFC)	222 – 223
014700100100	Civil Service Commission	224 – 227

014700100101	Office of the Chairman and Members CSC (CRFC)	228 – 229
014700200100	Local Government Service Commission	230 – 234
014700200101	Office of the Chairman & Members LCSC (CRFC)	235 – 236
014800100100	State Independent Electoral Commission	237 – 241
014800100101	Office of the SIEC Chairman & Members (CRFC)	242 – 243
021500100100	Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources	244 – 249
021502102100	Jigawa State Agricultural Research Institute	250 – 253
021510200100	Jigawa State Agric. & Rural Development Authority	254 – 259
021511511500	Farmers And Herdsman Board	260 – 262
022000100100	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning	263 – 267
022000300100	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate	268 – 272
022000300103	Office of the Permanent Sect. (Contingency Fund Provision)	273 – 274
022000300200	Economic Planning Board	275 - 276
022000700100	Office of the Accountant General	277 – 279
022000700101	Accountant General Office (CRFC)	280 - 281
022000700107	Treasury Department (Stabilization Fund Provision)	282 - 283
022000700110	Debt Management Unit	284 - 285
022000800100	Board of Internal Revenue	286 - 289
022000800101	Office of the Chairman Board of Internal Revenue (CRFC)	290 - 291
022001200100	Jigawa State Bureau of Statistics	292 - 296
022200100100	Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Co-operatives	297 - 300
022200100200	Mineral Resources Development Agency	301 - 304
022200100300	State Investment Promotion Agency	305 - 308
022700600100	Directorate of Economic Empowerment	309 - 312
023400100100	Ministry of Works & Transport	313 - 316
023400400100	Jigawa Roads Maintenance Agency	317 - 320
023400800300	Rural Electricity Board	321 - 324
023400900100	Fire Service Directorate	325 - 328
025200100100	Ministry of Water Resources	329 - 332
025210200100	Jigawa state Water Board	333 - 337
025210300100	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency	338 - 342
025210400100	Small Town Water Supply Agency	343 - 346
026000100100	Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban & Regional Plan. Dev.	347 - 350
026000200100	Jigawa State Housing Authority	351 - 355
026000300100	Urban Development Board	356 - 360
026000400100	Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA)	361 - 364
031800500100	High Court of Justice	365 - 370
031800600100	Sharia Court of Appeal	371 - 376
031801100100	Judicial Service Commission	377 - 381
032600100100	Ministry of Justice	381 - 385
032600200200	Justice Sector and Law Reform Commission	386 - 390
051400100100	Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development	391 - 395
051400100200	Jigawa State Rehabilitation Board	396 - 400
051700100100	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology	401 - 404
051700100200	State Educational Inspectorate & Monitoring Unit	405 - 408
051700300100	State Universal Basic Education Board	409 - 413
051700300103	Inspectorate Headquarters & Zones	414 - 416
051700400100	Local Education Authority	417 - 419

051700800100	Library Board	420 - 423
051701000100	Agency for Mass Education	424 - 427
051701100100	Nomadic Education Agency	428 - 431
051701800100	Jigawa State Polytechnic	432 - 437
051701800200	Bilyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia	438 - 444
051701900100	Jigawa State College of Education	445 - 450
051702100100	Sule Lamido University	451 - 458
051705500100	Science & Technical Education Board	459 - 462
051705600100	Jigawa State Scholarship Board	463 - 466
051705600200	Dutse Model / Capital School	467 - 471
051706000100	Jigawa State College of Islamic Legal Studies	472 - 478
051706100100	Institute of Information Technology	479 - 485
051706300100	Islamic Education Bureau	486 - 490
051706400100	Bamaina Academy	491 - 494
052100100100	Ministry of Health	495 - 498
052100100109	JIMSO (Procurement & Supply)	499 - 500
052100100110	Babura General Hospital	501 - 505
052100100111	Birnin Kudu General Hospital	506 - 509
052100100112	Birniwa General Hospital	510 - 514
052100100113	Dutse General Hospital	515 - 520
052100100114	Gumel General Hospital	521 - 524
052100100115	Gwaram Cottage Hospital	525 - 528
052100100116	Hadejia General Hospital	529 - 534
052100100117	Hadejia Tuberculosis and Leprosy Hospital	535 - 538
052100100118	Jahun General Hospital	539 - 542
052100100119	Kafin Hausa (Bulangu) Cottage Hospital	543 - 547
052100100120	Kafin Hausa General Hospital	548 - 552
052100100121	Kazaure General Hospital	553 - 557
052100100122	Kazaure Psychiatric Hospital	558 - 562
052100100123	Ringim General Hospital	563 - 568
052100200100	Jigawa State Agency for the Control of AIDS	569 - 571
052100300100	Primary Health Care Development Agency	572 - 576
052100300109	Primary Health Care Development LGA Management Office	577 - 578
052100300200	Auyo Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	579 - 581
052100300300	Babura Local Govt. PHCD management Office	582 - 583
052100300400	Birnin Kudu Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	584 - 586
052100300500	Birniwa Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	587 - 588
052100300600	Buji Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	589 - 591
052100300700	Dutse Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	592 - 594
052100300800	Gagarawa Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	595 - 597
052100300900	Garki Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	598 - 600
052100301000	Gumel Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	601 - 603
052100301100	Guri Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	604 - 606
052100301200	Gwaram Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	607 - 608
052100301300	Gwiwa Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	609 - 611
052100301400	Hadejia Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	612 - 614
052100301500	Jahun Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	615 - 617
052100301600	Kafin Hausa Local Govt. PHCD Management office	618 - 620

052100301700	Kaugama Local Govt. PHCD Management office	621 - 622
052100301800	Kazaure Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	623 – 624
052100301900	Kiri Kasamma Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	625 - 626
052100302000	Kiyawa Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	627 - 629
052100302100	Maigatari Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	630 - 632
052100302200	Mallam Madori Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	633 - 635
052100302300	Miga local Govt. PHCD Management Office	636 - 638
052100302400	Ringim Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	639 - 640
052100302500	Roni Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	641 - 642
052100302600	Sule Tankarkar Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	643 - 645
052100302700	Taura Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	646 - 648
052100302800	Yankwashi Local Govt. PHCD Management Office	649 - 650
052110400103	Office of the Provost College of Nursing & Midwifery	651 - 653
052110400107	School of Nursing Birnin Kudu	654 - 657
052110400108	School of Midwifery Birnin Kudu	658 - 660
052110400109	School of Nursing Hadejia	661 - 665
052110400110	School of Midwifery Babura	666 - 668
052110600100	School of Health Technology	669 - 673
052111600100	Rasheed Shekoni Specialist Hospital	674 - 679
052300100100	Ministry of Information Youths, Sports and Culture	680 - 683
052300200100	History and Culture Bureau	684 - 687
052300300100	Jigawa State Television	688 - 692
052300400100	Jigawa State Broadcasting Corporation (Radio)	693 - 697
052300500100	Jigawa State Printing Press	698 - 700
052300700100	Jigawa State Sports Council	701 - 704
053500100100	Ministry of Environment	705 - 708
053501600100	Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA)	709 - 713
053505600100	Alternative Energy Agency	714 - 717
055100100100	Ministry Of Local Government	718 - 722
<b>Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure</b>		
Capital Receipts Summary by Administrative Units		723
Capital Receipts Details		724 - 728
Capital Expenditure Summary by Administrative Units		729 - 731
Capital Expenditure Estimates Summary by Sector		732
Capital Expenditure Estimates Summary by Functional Classification		733
Capital Expenditure Estimates Summary by Programmes Classification		734 - 735
Capital Expenditure Estimate Details by Sectors		736 - 800
<b>Appendixes</b>		
List of Accounting officers		801 - 804

**Budget and Economic Planning Directorate**  
**Notes on the Review of 2020 Approved Estimates**

## **A. - Introduction**

1. The purpose of this notes is to highlight on the review of the 2020 Appropriation Law – the genesis of the review exercise, appraisal of the scope of the fiscal crises that prompted the review, review of the various indices that informed the initial revenue and expenditure estimates, and highlights of the revised budget against the initially approved estimates; The notes also highlights ongoing and planned initiatives by the State Government to adequately respond to the social and economic shocks occasioned by the public health crises that necessitated the review exercise in the first place.

2. The global economic crises with its contagion effect that severely affected the Nigerian economy was triggered by the Corona Virus Pandemic which came to be tagged as COVID-19. While it was initially declared as a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern” on the 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2020, it quickly transformed into a global pandemic bringing the world economy to a standstill. The lockdownsin most of the advanced economies severely disrupted international trade& finance; manufacturing; local and international travels. Stock markets across the globe tumbled putting many countries on the path of economic recession. The pandemic virtually shut down countries with millions of people under “lock down” conditions leading to severe disruptions of social and economic activities worldwide.



3. Even though Nigeria has emerged strongly from the economic recession of 2016/17, the country has continued to remain vulnerable to external shocks particularly as it relates to the economic and fiscal landscape. This is particularly so given the extent of the country’s reliance on crude oil and lack of strong fiscal safeguards. In particular, severe fiscal crises was envisaged due to the crash of crude oil price from an average of over US\$60 per barrel to less than US\$25. On the heel of this followed the devaluation of the Naira from about ₦305 to the dollar to “down” to almost ₦380 to the US\$. Rising rate of Inflation and worsening unemployment level also ensued as businesses from micro to largescale became hit. With broader depression of economic activities, another cycle of economic recession became imminent. What is obvious in the unfolding crises is the fact that falling oil prices coupled with the shutdown of economies resulting from the lockdowns would directly lead to falling revenues from both oil and nonoil sources. By extension, the finances of all the three tiers of Governments would be severely constrained; livelihoods of large segments of the population would be severely curtailed which could also lead to a worsening of the socioeconomic living conditions of the people.

## **B. The 2020 Appropriation Law and the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic**

1. Law No. 11 of 2019 has appropriated the sum of ₦152.92 billion for the 2020 Fiscal Year. The Budget was conceived to sustain “Next Level Economic Growth and Social Transformation” Agenda of the State Government. Even though the budget was very realistic, comprehensive and consistent with the policy objectives and priorities of the State, the economic impact of the COVID-19 crises makes it no longer feasible to be implemented as approved. The macroeconomic assumptions that informed initial MTEF projections completely falls apart as a result of the global economic crises brought about by the pandemic. While an oil price of US\$55 per barrel was assumed in the Projection Model, at a point, this has dropped to less than US\$25 during the first quarter of the fiscal year. In the same vein, other parameters such as oil production levels, inflation rate, economic growth rate (as measured by GDP) and the ratio of mineral revenues that goes into the Federation Account were all adversely affected. The ensuing fiscal uncertainties calls for an urgent review of the 2020 Approved Estimates to address the fiscal constraints which could completely derailed budget implementation.

2. Based on the approved 2020 Budget, over 65% of the projected income was directly linked to revenues receivable from the Federation Account including Statutory Allocation and Value Added Tax. This also includes Local Government contributions to Primary Education Financing as well as funding of State and Local Government Joint Projects such as Township Roads, Electrification and Constituency Projects.

## **C. – 2020 Revised Budget**

1. To coordinate a comprehensive review of the Original Approved Estimates, a task force was constituted under His Excellency, the Deputy Governor with Budget and Economic Planning as the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>. The taskforce met several times and consulted widely with inputs received from various stakeholders particularly the big spending MDAs. Technical briefs were also received from the Governor's Forum and PEARL-ARC which significantly contributed to the successful conduct of the budget review process. Following solicitation of inputs from the Civil Society, formal submission was made by the representative of Project Monitoring Partners which was discussed at their forum before the submission. Other activities conducted in the process included:

- i. Review of the macroeconomic indicators / assumptions that informed the projections of revenues receivable from the Federation Accounts;
- ii. Review of other components of Local Revenues, financing items, and capital receipts;
- iii. Review of all the expenditure components of the original approved budget largely including overheads, public debt charges, contingency, stabilization and capital expenditure;
- iv. Review of the inputs received from the Civil Society as submitted by the Project Monitoring Partners.

2. The review process also took into account budget performance during the first quarter of the fiscal year as derived from Budget Implementation Report. In the same vein, consideration was made of the Treasury status of ongoing projects (both in terms of payment position and physical progress of project implementation), recurrent expenditure obligations including personnel emoluments, pension and gratuities.

## **D – Highlights of CSO Inputs (Project Monitoring Partners)**

1. The CSO inputs advocated for an appropriate review of all components of the budget. For instance, they advocated that expenditures cuts "... must be done such that the already excluded group and vulnerable are not left to bear the brunt of the economic contraction" arising from the Pandemic. Also while reviewing the 2020 macroeconomic indicators, the CSOs advocated for expansion of the "tax net to include personal income tax". This was however believed to be at variance with Governments commitment to ease the stress and constraints of the economic impact of the pandemic on individuals and business. Other inputs by the Civil Society Stakeholder include the following:

- That Government should revisit the payment to NYSC monthly allowance considered to be duplicative especially after the recent upward review by the Federal Government;
- That Government should fast track the conversion of motorized water schemes to solar;
- That completion of ongoing of on-going projects should be prioritized especially in the education and health sectors while down-playing non-priority new projects;
- That efforts should be made to access the Ecological Fund of the Federal Government to address some of the environmental challenges facing the state;
- That Government should suspend the construction of new health facilities and consider the functionality of the 287 ward health facilities including provision adequate human resources and medical equipment
- That Government should strive to meet its commitment on maternal and child healthcare including sustenance of the free maternal and child healthcare program and other nutrition interventions as well as family and reproductive health services;
- That Women Empowerment Programs should be given utmost consideration
- That while maintaining priority accorded to Agriculture, attention need to be focused on disease control and eradication, livestock development, crop production and development of grazing reserves to mitigate conflict between farmers and herdsman.
- That efforts should intensified to complete all ongoing roads projects,

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<sup>1</sup> Other members of the Taskforce include Hon. Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning, Permanent Secretaries of Budget & Economic Planning Directorate and Government House, Directors of Budget and Planning from BEPD, Deputy Director Budget and a representative of Project Monitoring Partners in person of Isa Mustapha.

## Section 1.0- Fiscal Assumptions

1. As earlier noted, all macroeconomic assumptions that informed fiscal projections based on which the original budget was conceived were adversely affected. For instance, while an oil price of US\$55 per barrel was initially assumed, at a point, this has dropped to less than US\$25 per barrel. In the same vein, other parameters such as oil production levels, inflation rate, economic growth rate (as measured by GDP) and the ratio of mineral revenues that goes into the Federation Account were also adversely affected. The table below presents both the original assumptions and the reviewed position.

Notes	Macro-economic Assumptions	2020 Original Budget	2020 Revised Budget	Explanatory Notes
1.01	National Inflation	12.90%	14.13%	While this was adopted from the Federal MTEF, it is believed that the devaluation of the national currency, fall in productions levels occasioned by the lockdowns and import of foreign goods will significantly lead to across the board price increases.
1.02	National Real GDP Growth	3.00%	-4.42%	Even though this also adopted from the Federal MTEF, it is obvious that the negative impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on general economic activities could potentially result into an economic recession. Major contributors to the National GDP such as transportation, hotel & tourism, manufacturing, oil & gas, services and other sectors were significantly affected leading to a negative GDP Growth rate.
1.03	Oil Production Benchmark (MBPD)	2.10	1.90	The benchmark of 1.9 mbpd was adopted from the Federal MTEF as endorsed by the National Assembly. This is also in line with current production capacity and OPEC Quota. Actually, the glut in the oil market calls for such cuts in production.
1.04	Oil Price Benchmark	55.00	25.00	The reduction of Oil Price Bench Mark from US\$55 to US\$25 per barrel (as proposed in the Federal MTEF) was occasioned by the drastic fall in global demand for crude oil coupled with glut in production. The situation was execrated by oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia and the inability of OPEC to agree on substantial production quotas to the extent of achieving price increase. Additionally, the average price trend for the period of January to June has been above US\$20 which is above the US\$20 proposed by the NGF
1.05	NGN:USD Exchange Rate	305.00	360.00	The Exchange Rate was increased to NGN360 to the US\$ following the devaluation of the National Currency as adopted from the Federal MTEF.
1.06	Mineral Ratio	33%	27.0%	Adopted from PERL/NGF Advisory Note which is believed to be realistic considering the trend during the period of January to May.

## Section 1.1 - Review of Financial Resources

1. The reviewed parameters as presented in Table 1, were applied into the revenue projection model and combined with the outturns for the period of January to May in order to arrive at a more accurate and realistic estimates. In other words, the annual projections for both the Gross Statutory Allocation and Value Added Tax were averaged and taken for seven months based on the reviewed indices in NGF/FGN MTEF of US25/b; 1.9 mbd, N360:US\$, 14.13% inflation rate, minus 4.42% GDP growth rate and a mineral ratio 27%. This was then added to the actual collections for the period of January to May to arrive at the revised estimates. For VAT Projections, a further adjustment was made to take into account the reviewed VAT Rate from 5.0% to 7.5% which was not factored into the projection model. This was done by adding 10% of the seven months model projection which is added to the five months outturns of January to May. The revised projections and VAT adjustments are presented in Table 2 below:

Projection Model with Revised Indices	Statutory Allocation	Value Added Tax	Adjusted VAT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Model Projection	30,713,758,862	13,608,329,207	13,608,329,207
Approximated (rounded)	30,714,000,000	13,608,000,000	13,608,000,000
Averaged Monthly	2,559,500,000	1,134,000,000	1,134,000,000
Seven Months Projection	17,916,500,000	7,938,000,000	8,731,800,000
Add Jan - May	16,700,000,000	5,979,000,000.00	5,979,000,000.00
2020 Revised Projection	34,616,500,000	13,917,000,000	14,710,800,000
<b>Approximated (rounded)</b>	<b>34,617,000,000</b>	<b>13,917,000,000</b>	<b>14,711,000,000</b>

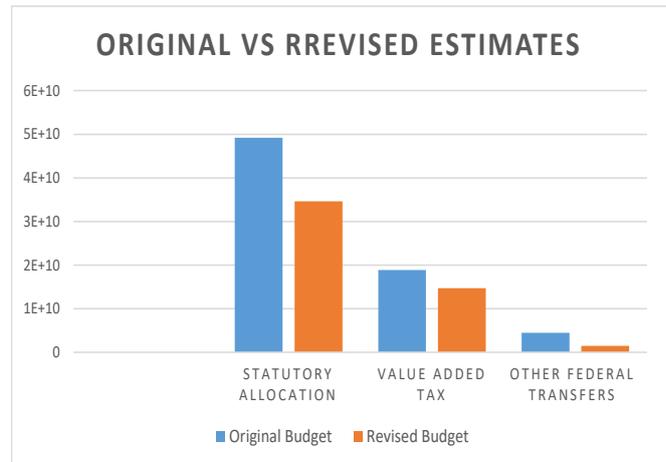
2. It is worthy of note that the revised Federal Transfer are very realistic compared to the estimates provided in the "Advisory Note" issued to States by the NGF. The State estimate for Statutory Allocation of about ₦34.6 billion is lower than the Federal MTEF Advisory of about ₦36.96 billion by over 6%. Without factoring the actual outturns for January to May, the State revised Statutory Allocation would have been over 16% lower - that is compared to the Model Projection of ₦30.7 billion. In the same vein, compared to NGF Advisory Estimates, the State Model Projection of ₦30.7 billion is higher by only about ₦1.17 billion equivalent to only about 3%. The difference only seems a bit higher after factoring in the January to May Outturns in which case the State revised estimates became higher by about ₦5.07 billion or 13.6%. Being a budget revision exercise, factoring previous outturns is absolutely necessary to ensure that projections are closer to reality. With the benefit of hindsight, information from FAAC indicates that the State is likely to surpass its projections for the two items by very comfortable positive margins.

3. In addition to the two revised components presented in Table 2 above, other expected Federal Transfers were also revised based on available information, particularly the usual receipts from excess crude oil account, exchange rate differentials and sovereign wealth funds receipts). The Advisory Notes provided by UKAID PERL-ARC reported that "... **FGN MTEF is anticipating an NLNG dividend of ₦146.7 billion which would imply around ₦80.8 billion for states**". It mentioned further that "... **the FMFBNP also proposed a distribution of \$150 million from the Sovereign Wealth Fund ... which would equate to approximately ₦15 billion to be divided between the States...**". Information from the FAAC committee later indicated that while there are questions hanging on the distribution of NLG receipt, States should expect allocation from the SWF. In line with this the original estimate of ₦4.5 billion was reduced to only ₦1.5 billion which includes the sum of about ₦361 million received during the first quarter of the year. The revised projections are presented in

Items Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Decrease	% Decrease
<b>1. Statutory Allocation</b>	49,210,000,000	34,617,000,000	14,593,000,000	29.7%
<b>2. Value Added Tax</b>	18,889,000,000	14,711,000,000	4,178,000,000	22.1%
<b>3. Other Federal Transfers</b>	4,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	3,000,000,000	66.7%

the Table 3 below:

4. As presented in Table 3 above, Statutory Allocation came down from ₦49.21 billion to ₦34.617 – a reduction of almost 30%. Value Added Tax was reduced by slightly over 22% from almost ₦18.89 billion to ₦14.711 billion. Other Federal Statutory Transfers as described earlier, was reduced from ₦4.5 billion to ₦1.5 billion – a two-third reduction equivalent to over 66%. This is based on the fact that there is no anticipation of any significant transfers from other Federation Account distributions other than from the Sovereign Wealth Fund which was indicated by the Federal Ministry of Finance, and possibly exchange rate differential receipts. The reviewed provision of ₦1.5 billion takes into account the actual receipt of over ₦360 million during the first quarter of the year. Essentially therefore, only an additional of about ₦1.14 billion is envisaged in the remaining months of the Fiscal Year which would largely be from the confirmed SWF distribution.



## Section 1.2 -Review of Other Recurrent Revenue Components

1. A number of other recurrent revenue sources were also revised either upward or downward. The original estimates with regards to Independent Revenue was ₦15.331 billion which consisted of State Taxes (₦2,790,000,000), Other MoF Recurrent Revenues (₦4,669,204,000); Recurrent Receipts / Reimbursements from Local Governments (₦3,662,000,000) and Other MDAs Recurrent Revenues (₦4,209,796,000). Despite reductions across several items, there was an overall net increase of exactly ₦3,411,400,000 representing about 15.3% - that is from ₦15.331 billion to ₦19.08 billion. This largely is as a result of upward increase in some recurrent revenue items hitherto not captured in the original estimates). These include **confirmed PAYE Reimbursement of ₦2 billion from the Federal Government**; Envisaged COVID-19 Federal Grant and Individual / Corporate Bodies Donations from which ₦1.0 billion and ₦200 were expected respectively; and Estimated SFTAs Grant of ₦4.86 billion for 2018 and 2019 which will expectedly accrue before the end of the Fiscal Year. Details of adjustments across the various recurrent revenue estimates with explanatory notes / remarks are presented Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Review of other Recurrent Revenue Estimates**

S/N	Item Description	Original Approved Estimates	Revised Estimates	Increase / Decrease
<b>Other Independent Recurrent Revenues (A+B)</b>		<b>35,511,000,000</b>	<b>39,260,400,000</b>	<b>3,749,400,000</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>LGA Contribution Prim. Edu. (100%)</b>	<b>20,180,000,000</b>	<b>20,180,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>IGR and Other Recurrent Revenues (C+D)</b>	<b>15,331,000,000</b>	<b>19,080,400,000</b>	<b>3,749,400,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Internally Generated Revenues (B1+B2+B3)</b>	<b>12,571,000,000</b>	<b>11,220,400,000</b>	<b>(1,350,600,000)</b>
1	State Taxes (BIR)	2,790,000,000	2,785,000,000	(5,000,000)
2	Recurrent Receipts / Reimbursements from Local Govts.	3,662,000,000	3,432,000,000	(230,000,000)
3	Other MDAs Recurrent Revenues	6,119,000,000	5,003,400,000	(1,115,600,000)
				-
<b>D</b>	<b>Other Recurrent Revenues</b>	<b>2,760,000,000</b>	<b>7,860,000,000</b>	<b>5,100,000,000</b>
1	Federal Grants and Reimbursements (SFTAS)	2,760,000,000	4,860,000,000	2,100,000,000
2	PAYE Refund	-	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
3	Federal COVID Grant		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
<b>B1</b>	<b>Board of Internal Revenue (State Taxes)</b>	<b>2,790,000,000</b>	<b>2,785,000,000</b>	<b>(5,000,000)</b>
1	Pay-As-You-Earn (Public Sector)	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	-
2	Stamp Duty	600,000	600,000	-
3	Pay-As-You-Earn (Non-Public-Sector)	450,000,000	445,000,000	(5,000,000)
4	Withholding Tax On Bank Deposits	60,000,000	60,000,000	-
5	Withholding Tax on Non-limited Liability Company/Contractors	130,000,000	130,000,000	-
6	Withholding Tax on Dividend	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
7	Withholding Tax on Rent	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
8	Direct Assessment Tax	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
9	Registration of Voluntary Organization			-
10	Motor Vehicle Licenses	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
11	Drivers' Licenses	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
12	Communication Equipment Installation Permit	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
13	Mislleneous Road Traffic Registration Fees	200,000	200,000	-
14	Motor Vehicles, Taxi and Motor Cycle Registration Fees	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
15	Auto Mechanic Registration Fees	200,000	200,000	-
16	Annual Communication Equipment Installation Fees	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
17	Passenger Manifest and Way Bill	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
18	Proceeds from Number Plates	80,000,000	80,000,000	-
				-

<b>B2</b>	<b>Recurrent Receipts from Local Govts (Financing Items)</b>	<b>3,662,000,000</b>	<b>3,432,000,000</b>	<b>(230,000,000)</b>
1	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (LGSC)	250,000,000	175,000,000	(75,000,000)
2	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Min of Local Govt)	175,000,000	122,500,000	(52,500,000)
3	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Local Govt Audit)	175,000,000	122,500,000	(52,500,000)
4	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (State University)	318,000,000	268,000,000	(50,000,000)
5	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Special Services)	480,000,000	480,000,000	-
6	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Min of Water Res)	744,000,000	744,000,000	-
7	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Min of Works)	1,178,000,000	1,178,000,000	-
8	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (Rehabilitation Boæ)	227,000,000	227,000,000	-
9	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (PHCD Agency)	95,000,000	95,000,000	-
10	Grants & Reimbursement from Local Govts. (SIEC)	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
				-
<b>B3</b>	<b>Other MDAs Internally Generated Revenues</b>	<b>6,119,000,000</b>	<b>5,003,400,000</b>	<b>(1,115,600,000)</b>
1	Directorate of Salary and Pension Administration	30,000	30,000	-
2	Judicial Service Commission	40,000	40,000	-
3	Office of the Head of State Civil Service	50,000	50,000	-
4	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate	50,000	50,000	-
5	Government House	100,000	100,000	-
6	Ministry of Water Resources	200,000	200,000	-
7	Civil Service Commission	200,000	200,000	-
8	Establishment and Service Matters Directorate	300,000	300,000	-
9	Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development	350,000	350,000	-
10	Rural Electricity Board	400,000	400,000	-
11	Agency for Mass Education	400,000	400,000	-
12	Jigawa State Rehabilitation Board	420,000	420,000	-
13	Ministry Of Local Government	500,000	500,000	-
14	Administration & Finance Directorate	500,000	500,000	-
15	Manpower Development and Training Directorate	500,000	500,000	-
16	Office of the Auditor General	500,000	500,000	-
17	Islamic Education Bureau	540,000	540,000	-
18	Mineral Resources Development Agency	550,000	550,000	-
19	Jigawa State Agricultural Research Institute	600,000	600,000	-
20	Farmers And Herdsman Board	600,000	600,000	-
21	History and Culture Bureau	850,000	850,000	-
22	Science & Technical Education Board	900,000	900,000	-
23	Local Government Service Commission	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
24	Fire Service Directorate	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
25	Library Board	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
26	Jigawa State Environmental Protection Agency (JISEPA)	1,200,000	1,200,000	-
27	Ministry of Information Youths, Sports and Culture	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
28	Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
29	Jigawa State Sports Council	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
30	Directorate of Local Government Audit	1,620,000	1,620,000	-
31	Nomadic Education Agency	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
32	School of Nursing Hadejia	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
33	Ministry of Environment	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
34	Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA)	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
35	Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
36	Jigawa Roads Maintenance Agency	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
37	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology	4,300,000	4,300,000	-
38	Jigawa State Printing Press	4,500,000	4,500,000	-
39	Pilgrim Welfare Agency	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
40	Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Co-operatives	5,000,000	4,000,000	(1,000,000)

41	Kazaure Psychiatric Hospital	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
42	Sharia Court of Appeal	5,500,000	5,500,000	-
43	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
44	Hadejia Tuberculosis and Leprosy Hospital	6,466,000	6,466,000	-
45	Jigawa State Scholarship Board	8,000,000	8,000,000	-
46	Birniwa General Hospital	8,000,000	8,000,000	-
47	Gwaram Cottage Hospital	8,000,000	8,000,000	-
48	Kafin Hausa (Bulangu) Cottage Hospital	8,000,000	8,000,000	-
49	Small Town Water Supply Agency	9,000,000	9,000,000	-
50	High Court of Justice	9,000,000	9,000,000	-
51	Kafin Hausa General Hospital	9,000,000	9,000,000	-
52	Ringim General Hospital	9,000,000	9,000,000	-
53	State Independent Electoral Commission	11,200,000	11,200,000	-
54	Council Affairs Department	12,000,000	18,000,000	<b>6,000,000</b>
55	Jigawa State Television	12,000,000	12,000,000	-
56	Babura General Hospital	12,500,000	12,500,000	-
57	Birnin Kudu General Hospital	14,100,000	14,100,000	-
58	Urban Development Board	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
59	Kazaure General Hospital	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
60	School of Midwifery Birnin Kudu	19,000,000	19,000,000	-
61	Jahun General Hospital	20,910,000	20,910,000	-
62	School of Health Technology	22,000,000	22,000,000	-
63	School of Nursing Birnin Kudu	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
64	State Universal Basic Education Board	25,850,000	25,850,000	-
65	Gumel General Hospital	26,480,000	26,480,000	-
66	Jigawa state Water Board	30,000,000	30,000,000	-
67	Jigawa State Broadcasting Corporation (Radio)	30,000,000	30,000,000	-
68	Hadejia General Hospital	31,490,000	31,490,000	-
69	Ministry of Works	36,500,000	36,500,000	-
70	Dutse General Hospital	52,000,000	52,000,000	-
71	Rasheed Shekoni Specialist Hospital	52,000,000	52,000,000	-
72	Bilyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia	70,000,000	70,000,000	-
73	Manpower Development Institute	74,000,000	74,000,000	-
74	Jigawa State Polytechnic	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
75	Jigawa State College of Islamic Legal Studies	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
76	Dutse Model / Capital School	105,000,000	105,000,000	-
77	Administration and Finance	105,000,000	105,000,000	-
78	Jigawa State Housing Authority	120,000,000	120,000,000	-
79	Jigawa State College of Education	120,000,000	120,000,000	-
80	Sule Lamido University	132,000,000	132,000,000	-
81	Institute of Information Technology	163,000,000	163,000,000	-
82	Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban & Regional Planning Develop	200,000,000	50,000,000	<b>(150,000,000)</b>
83	Directorate of Economic Empowerment	203,000,000	60,000,000	<b>(143,000,000)</b>
84	Jigawa State Agricultural & Rural Development Authority	300,000,000	200,000,000	<b>(100,000,000)</b>
85	Ministry of Justice	300,000,000	300,000,000	-
86	Ministry of Health	1,506,300,000	1,506,300,000	-
87	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	1,909,204,000	1,181,604,000	<b>(727,600,000)</b>

2. The provision of ₦20.18 Billion under Item A of Other Recurrent Revenues in Table 4 above is the “Local Government Contribution for Primary Education Personnel Cost. This is a financing item for the payment of Primary School Teacher in all 27 Local Government Authorities under SUBEB which was not affected in the review of the 2020 Budget as it relates to payment of Staff Salaries.

## Section 1.3 - Review of Capital Receipts

1. A number of items under Capital Receipts were also reviewed in line with the existing realities. Largely affected are loans and grants which were reduced. Overall, Capital Receipts were reduced from ₦44.81 billion to about ₦34.27 billion – a reduction of over 23.5%. Summary presented below:

2. Most affected areas include Loans and Grants with over 61% reduction and Other Capital Receipts with a reduction of almost ₦7.2 billion which mostly consists of grants. With a lot of time lost to COVID which delayed implementation, it was no longer feasible that the full drawdowns would be achieved. **In all, 13 areas were affected with slight increases on the 2020 Opening balance as informed by the outcomes of Board of Survey (buttressed by the Published Auditor General's Report) and expected receipts from the World Bank supported Global Education Program for which drawdown was confirmed. Details are provided with explanatory remarks in Table 6 below:**

Item Description	Original Estimates	Revised	Amount	% Change
Aids and Grants	4,311,000,000	3,201,000,000	(1,110,000,000)	-25.75%
Transfer from Gen. Reserves	13,848,000,000	14,908,000,000	1,060,000,000	7.65%
Other Capital Receipts	21,261,000,000	14,079,600,000	(7,181,400,000)	-33.78%
Loans / Borrowing Receipts	5,390,000,000	2,080,000,000	(3,310,000,000)	-61.41%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>44,810,000,000</b>	<b>34,268,600,000</b>	<b>(10,541,400,000)</b>	<b>-23.52%</b>

S/N	Items Description	Original Estimates	Revised Estimates	Amount	% Change	Remarks
1	Local Govt. Capital Contributions (Joint Projects)	6,000,000,000	2,365,000,000	- 3,635,000,000	-60.58%	Reduced based on the reduce receipts available to the Local Governments and reduce project scope.
2	African Development Bank Grants	4,300,000,000	2,300,000,000	- 2,000,000,000	-46.51%	Based on confirmation of already awarded civil works contracts under the Programme
3	Islamic Development Bank	2,400,000,000	1,080,000,000	- 1,320,000,000	-55.00%	Reduced based on Confirmed Drawdown approved by the Islamic Development Bank.
4	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Grants	1,672,000,000	511,000,000	- 1,161,000,000	-69.44%	On going Programme supported by DFID/UNICEF, Reduced based on cleared Work Plan submitted by RUWASA
5	World Bank Loan (Fadama III)	1,400,000,000	500,000,000	- 900,000,000	-64.29%	Reduced based on Cleared Work Plan
6	Federal Mortgage Loan	840,000,000	-	- 840,000,000	-100.00%	Completely removed as not much has been accomplished in terms of the process of contracting the loan
7	Local Govt. Capital Contributions (RUWASA)	1,043,000,000	396,600,000	- 646,400,000	-61.98%	Reduced on already cleared work plan by RUWASA
8	Federal Grants for Universal Basic Education	1,930,000,000	1,380,000,000	- 550,000,000	-28.50%	Reduced based on reconfirmation from UBEC on funds availability as reflected in the revised Federal Budget.
9	Local Govt. Capital Contributions (State University)	682,000,000	432,000,000	- 250,000,000	-36.66%	Reduced based on the reduction on Local Government Gross Statutory Allocations
10	IFAD Loan & Grant	750,000,000	500,000,000	- 250,000,000	-33.33%	Reduced based on Cleared Work Plan
	<b>Total Reductions</b>	<b>21,017,000,000</b>	<b>9,464,600,000</b>	<b>- 11,552,400,000</b>	<b>-54.97%</b>	
11	Federal Grants Water Projects (PEEWASH)	400,000,000	300,000,000	- 100,000,000	-25.00%	Reduced based on confirmation from Federal Ministry of Water Resources. This is expected grant from UNICEF and the FGN. MoU already signed
12	Global Education Grants (World Bank GPE/NIPP)	397,000,000	448,000,000	51,000,000	12.85%	Confirmed Additional Financing from the World Bank
13	Transfer from General Reserves	13,848,000,000	14,908,000,000	1,060,000,000	7.65%	The 2020 Opening was revised upward to N14.908 based on Board of Survey Report and already published Auditor General's Report
	<b>Total Additions</b>	<b>14,645,000,000</b>	<b>15,656,000,000</b>	<b>1,011,000,000</b>	<b>6.90%</b>	
	<b>Net Total</b>	<b>35,662,000,000</b>	<b>25,120,600,000</b>	<b>- 10,541,400,000</b>	<b>-29.56%</b>	

## Section 1.3.1 – Composition of Capital Receipts

1. A component of the Capital Receipt as presented in Table 5 above is Aids & Grants. This includes both Internal and External Grants detailed in Table 6A detailed as follows:

S/N	Description of Capital Receipts Components	2020 Approved Estimates	2020 Revised Estimates	Net Increase / Decrease	Remarks
	<b>Capital Receipts</b>	<b>4,311,000,000</b>	<b>3,201,000,000</b>	<b>(1,110,000,000)</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>Domestic Grants</b>	<b>2,347,000,000</b>	<b>2,398,000,000</b>	<b>51,000,000</b>	
1	Global Education Grants (World Bank GPE/NIPP)	397,000,000	448,000,000	51,000,000	Increased based on confirmation of additional drawdowns during the year by the World Bank
2	Global Education Grants (World Bank - BESDA)	1,950,000,000	1,950,000,000	-	- This is a PforR grants being supported by the World Bank for the BESDA Programme being implemented in several States. The amount has already been approved and released to the State by the World Bank.
<b>B</b>	<b>Foreign Grants</b>	<b>1,964,000,000</b>	<b>803,000,000</b>	<b>- 1,161,000,000</b>	
1	Unicef Primary Health Care Grant	280,000,000	280,000,000	-	- UNICEF Grants for various PHC Programme including Nutrition and Immunization Programmes. This has been the case of years.
2	Sasakawa Global Agricultural Grants	12,000,000	12,000,000	-	- Sasakawa Global annually provides funding for JARDA's Agricultural Crops Extension Programme
3	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Grants	1,672,000,000	511,000,000	- 1,161,000,000	Reduced based on the reviewed work plan prepared by RUWASA and cleared by UNICEF

## Section 1.4– Consolidated Revised Financial Resource Position

1. Based on the overall review of all the revenue components - Federal Transfers, Local / Independent Recurrent Revenue and Financing Items, Capital Receipts (both Internal and External Grants - the entire financial resources was reduced from ₦152.92 billion to ₦124.357 billion (including the sum of N2.08 billion loans as "deficit financing". This represents a net reduction of ₦28.563 billion equivalent about 18.7% reduction on the original budget. Overall, new revenue additions of about ₦6.75 were made while the sum of about ₦35.31 billion was reduced across various revenue components as comprehensively covered in previous sections. As could be seen in Table 7 below.

2. Statutory Allocation has the highest reduction in absolute number of almost ₦14.6 billion equivalent to

S/N	Revenue Components	Additions	Subtractions	Total Net Increase or Decrease	% Change on Original Estimates
1	Recurrent Revenue under Min. of Finance	5,300,000,000	-949,600,000	4,350,400,000	93.2%
2	Gross Statutory Allocation	-	-14,593,000,000	- 14,593,000,000	-29.7%
3	Value Added Tax	-	-4,178,000,000	- 4,178,000,000	-22.1%
4	Other Fed. Transfer (SWF & Exchange Rate Differentials)	-	-3,000,000,000	- 3,000,000,000	-66.7%
	State Taxes	-	-5,000,000	- 5,000,000	
5	Recurrent Reimbursements by Local Govts.	-	-230,000,000	- 230,000,000	-6.3%
6	Other MDAs Recurrent Revenues	347,000,000	-718,000,000	- 371,000,000	-8.8%
7	Capital Receipts (including Grants & Loans)	1,011,000,000	-11,552,400,000	- 10,541,400,000	-23.5%
	<b>Net Totals</b>	<b>6,751,000,000</b>	<b>-35,314,000,000</b>	<b>- 28,563,000,000</b>	<b>-18.7%</b>

almost 30% of the original estimates. This was followed by VAT with a reduction of over 22% equivalent to almost ₦4.18 billion. Net reductions on the various components of capital receipts amounted to over ₦10.5 billion equivalent to about 23.5%. More details on the review of the various revenue components are provided in subsequent sections.

## 2.0 –Explanatory Notes on Review of Expenditure Components

1. With a net decrease in the aggregate resources for the financing of the approved budget by almost 19% equivalent to about ₦28.6 billion, a corresponding net decrease in some of the expenditure components would be necessary to keep the budget in balance. Accordingly, the taskforce, in consultation with key stakeholder, including the MDAs and concerned Civil Society groups that had participated in the 2020 Budget Town hall meeting, painstakingly combed through the entire budget to achieve this. While a number of new expenditure items were introduced in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, including redirecting the focus of other provisions in the original estimates, the desired net decrease of about ₦28.6 billion was achieved across both recurrent and capital expenditure. An overview of the revised expenditure estimate is presented in Table 8 below with further explanatory notes in subsequent sections

**Table 8 - Summary / Overview of Original Vs Revised Estimates**

S/N	Item Description	2020 Estimates		Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Remarks
		Original	Revised			
1	<b>A. Recurrent Expenditure</b>					
2	Personnel Costs	45,137,000,000	44,647,500,000	- 489,500,000	-1.1%	The Personnel Cost Estimates consists of all MDAs Salaries as well as Salaries of LEAS amounting to N20.18 billion
3	Other Recurrent Expenditure	22,050,000,000	18,765,500,000	- 3,284,500,000	-14.9%	Other Recurrent Expenditure refers only MDA's Overhead Cost provisions. The other Recurrent Expenditure components (PDCs, Stabilization and Contingency) are separately presented
4	Public Debt Charges	4,150,000,000	1,560,000,000	- 2,590,000,000	-62.4%	This relates to settlement of Internal and External Loans, Domestic Arrears / Contractual Liabilities
5	Stabilization	700,000,000	425,000,000	- 275,000,000	-39.3%	Monthly deductions saved in Stabilization Account
6	Contingency Fund	4,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	- 2,000,000,000	-44.4%	The Contingency Provision is set aside for unforeseen expenditure majorly including shortfalls due to Salary Increases and for COVID-19 emerging unforeseen issues.
	<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>76,537,000,000</b>	<b>67,898,000,000</b>	<b>- 8,639,000,000</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	
7	<b>B. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>76,383,000,000</b>	<b>56,459,000,000</b>	<b>- 19,924,000,000</b>	<b>-26.1%</b>	This covers all the Capital Expenditure provisions across all four sectors (Admin, Economic, Law & Justice and Social
	<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>76,383,000,000</b>	<b>56,459,000,000</b>	<b>- 19,924,000,000</b>	<b>-26.1%</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>152,920,000,000</b>	<b>124,357,000,000</b>	<b>- 28,563,000,000</b>	<b>-18.7%</b>	

## Section 2.1 –Personnel Cost

1. Table 9 below presents all the adjustments to Personnel Cost which is the least affected component. Total Personnel Cost for all MDAs was originally ₦45.137. This was affected by a net reduction of N489.5 million across 8 MDAs as captured in the table below. Total Revised Personnel Cost thus comes down to ₦44,647,500,000.

Table 9: Revised Personnel Cost					
S/N	2020 Approved Estimates	2020 Estimates		Absolute Change	% Change
		Original	Revised		
1	Directorate of Salary & Pension Administration	618,500,000	318,500,000	(300,000,000)	-48.5%
2	Office of the Accountant General	1,600,000,000	1,400,000,000	(200,000,000)	-12.5%
3	Islamic Education Bureau	959,700,000	909,700,000	(50,000,000)	-5.2%
4	Local Government Service Commission	12,500,000	5,000,000	(7,500,000)	-60.0%
5	Ministry Of Local Government	62,000,000	60,000,000	(2,000,000)	-3.2%
6	Administration & Finance Directorate	359,600,000	369,600,000	10,000,000	2.8%
7	Directorate of Local Government Audit	62,000,000	72,000,000	10,000,000	16.1%
8	State Pension	610,000,000	660,000,000	50,000,000	8.2%
Total (Eight Affected MDAs)		4,284,300,000	3,794,800,000	- 489,500,000	-11.4%
Total (Entire Budget for all MDAs and )		45,137,000,000	44,647,500,000	- 489,500,000	-1.1%

2. While only about 1.1% of the total original budget was reduced, relative to the affected budget lines, the total reduction comes to about 11.4% which did not affect actual personnel emoluments in the sense of reducing staff salaries and allowances. Further explanations provided as follows:

- The reduction of ₦300 million comes under salaries and pension in response to State Government Policy decision to reduce NYSC allowances by about 50% following the upward review by the Federal Government and to check the influx of Corp Members to the State through preferential posting;
- The reduction of ₦200 million under office of the Accountant General is in respect of 17% Government Contribution to the Contributory Pension Fund Scheme. This is based on the fact that most of the envisaged recruitments in 2020 which will add to the monthly contributions during the year may not likely be due to the fiscal crises brought by the COVID-10 Pandemic;
- Other reductions on Islamic Education Bureau and Ministry for Local Governments were also on additional establishments for new recruitments which, in all probability, would not receive clearance during the year;
- The provisions for State Pension was increased by N50 million to take care of observed likely shortfall on the original provision especially considering the fact that Pension and Gratuities are first charge on the consolidated revenue fund. This is as indicated by the First Quarter Report and information from the Directorate of Salary and Pensions;

- Provisions in respect of Administration and Finance Directorate and Directorate of Local Government Audit were also enhanced by N10 million each to ensure that the allocations are adequate up to the end of the year.

## Section 2.2 - Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditures

1. Details of the revised Overhead cost and other Recurrent Expenditure are provided in the Table 10 below. As could be seen, total reduction amounted to ₦8,149,500,000 equivalent to 26% on the entire budget or almost 32% of the provisions on the affected areas.

S/N	Item Description	2020 Estimates		Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Remarks / Explanatory Notes
		Original	Revised			
1	Jigawa State Rehabilitation Board	415,500,000	815,500,000	400,000,000	96.3%	Added to Social Welfare Palliatives
2	Ministry of Health	165,000,000	215,000,000	50,000,000	30.3%	Added to emergency response
3	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning	1,991,500,000	1,178,600,000	(812,900,000)	-40.8%	Reduced provision for loan advances
4	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology	2,544,200,000	1,784,200,000	(760,000,000)	-29.9%	Reduced School feeding for about 3 months
5	State House of Assembly	2,400,000,000	1,786,000,000	(614,000,000)	-25.6%	reduced non-critical overheads
6	State Universal Basic Education Board	888,000,000	628,000,000	(260,000,000)	-29.3%	Reduced School feeding for about 3 months
7	Pilgrim Welfare Agency	372,000,000	172,000,000	(200,000,000)	-53.8%	Envisaged suspension of 2020 Hajj Operations
8	Islamic Education Bureau	480,000,000	320,000,000	(160,000,000)	-33.3%	Reduced School feeding for about 3 months
9	Science & Technical Education Board	420,000,000	280,000,000	(140,000,000)	-33.3%	Reduced School feeding for about 3 months
10	Government House	750,000,000	650,000,000	(100,000,000)	-13.3%	reduced non-critical overheads
11	Jigawa State Scholarship Board	1,103,600,000	1,003,600,000	(100,000,000)	-9.1%	reduced non-critical overheads
12	Deputy Governor's Office	292,000,000	242,000,000	(50,000,000)	-17.1%	reduced non-critical overheads
13	Chieftaincy & Religious Affairs Department	188,000,000	140,000,000	(48,000,000)	-25.5%	reduced non-critical overheads
14	Local Government Service Commission	212,500,000	165,000,000	(47,500,000)	-22.4%	Reduced LGA contribution
15	Sharia Court of Appeal	125,000,000	80,000,000	(45,000,000)	-36.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
16	Directorate of Protocol	200,000,000	160,000,000	(40,000,000)	-20.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
17	High Court of Justice	240,000,000	200,000,000	(40,000,000)	-16.7%	reduced non-critical overheads
18	Directorate of Local Government Audit	83,000,000	45,500,000	(37,500,000)	-45.2%	Reduced LGA contribution
19	Administration & Finance Directorate	442,500,000	412,500,000	(30,000,000)	-6.8%	reduced non-critical overheads
20	Ministry of Works & Transport	1,363,000,000	1,333,000,000	(30,000,000)	-2.2%	reduced non-critical overheads
21	School of Midwifery Babura	36,000,000	6,000,000	(30,000,000)	-83.3%	reduced non-critical overheads
22	State Independent Electoral Commission	60,000,000	40,000,000	(20,000,000)	-33.3%	reduced non-critical overheads
23	School of Health Technology	90,300,000	70,300,000	(20,000,000)	-22.1%	reduced non-critical overheads

24	Sule Lamido University	416,100,000	400,000,000	(16,100,000)	-3.9%	Reduced LGA contribution
25	Ministry Of Local Government	75,000,000	62,500,000	(12,500,000)	-16.7%	Reduced LGA contribution
26	REPA	68,000,000	58,000,000	(10,000,000)	-14.7%	reduced non-critical overheads
27	Directorate of Manpower Dev. & Training	80,000,000	70,000,000	(10,000,000)	-12.5%	reduced non-critical overheads
28	Jigawa State Bureau of Statistics	14,400,000	4,400,000	(10,000,000)	-69.4%	reduced non-critical overheads
29	Judicial Service Commission	40,000,000	30,000,000	(10,000,000)	-25.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
30	School of Nursing Birnin Kudu	47,235,000	37,235,000	(10,000,000)	-21.2%	reduced non-critical overheads
31	School of Midwifery Birnin Kudu	41,200,000	31,200,000	(10,000,000)	-24.3%	reduced non-critical overheads
32	Min. of Information Youths, Sports and Culture	57,200,000	47,200,000	(10,000,000)	-17.5%	reduced non-critical overheads
33	Jigawa State Broadcasting Corporation (Radio)	33,000,000	23,000,000	(10,000,000)	-30.3%	reduced non-critical overheads
34	Jigawa State Sports Council	70,550,000	60,550,000	(10,000,000)	-14.2%	reduced non-critical overheads
35	Office of the Head of State Civil Service	323,000,000	317,000,000	(6,000,000)	-1.9%	reduced non-critical overheads
36	Min. of Commerce, Industries & Co-operatives	19,200,000	14,200,000	(5,000,000)	-26.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
37	State Investment Promotion Agency	19,200,000	14,200,000	(5,000,000)	-26.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
38	Directorate of Economic Empowerment	14,000,000	9,000,000	(5,000,000)	-35.7%	reduced non-critical overheads
39	Jigawa Roads Maintenance Agency	19,200,000	14,200,000	(5,000,000)	-26.0%	reduced non-critical overheads
40	School of Nursing Hadejia	14,000,000	9,000,000	(5,000,000)	-35.7%	reduced non-critical overheads
Total on Affected Areas		16,213,385,000	12,928,885,000	(3,284,500,000)	-20.3%	
Total Overhead		22,050,000,000	18,765,500,000	(3,284,500,000)	-17.5%	

2. It is worthy of note that provisions for overhead and other recurrent expenditures in the original budget were very realistic with little room to manoeuvre. Nonetheless, after a thorough review, modest reductions were achieved. Out of 40 affected MDAs, 38 were reduced ranging from a minimum of ₦5 million reduction to ₦812.9 billion with a total reduction of exactly ₦3,734,500,000. Two areas were increased namely State Rehabilitation Board and Ministry of Health increased by ₦400 million and ₦50 million respectively in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. This gives a total net decrease of ₦3,284,500,000 reducing the total overheads to ₦18,765,500,000.

3. Other affected recurrent expenditure items included Public Debt Charges, Stabilization Fund and Contingency Fund Provisions. As presented in Table 10A below, these three items have a total original provision of ₦9.35 billion. All three were negatively affected by the budget review with a total reduction of exactly ₦4.485 billion bringing the approved estimates down to ₦4.865 billion – a reduction of about 52%

**Table 10A: Original Vs Revised Estimates - Other Recurrent Expenditure**

S/N	Item Description	2020 Estimates		Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Remarks / Explanatory Notes
		Original	Revised			
1	Debt Management Unit	4,150,000,000	1,560,000,000	(2,590,000,000)	-62.4%	Based suspension on loan repayments by Fed. Govt.
2	Stabilization Fund Provision	700,000,000	425,000,000	(275,000,000)	-39.3%	Reduced based on actual monthly provisions
3	Contingency Fund Provision	4,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	(2,000,000,000)	-44.4%	Reduced provision due to tight fiscal space
Total on Affected Areas		9,350,000,000	4,485,000,000	(4,865,000,000)	-52.0%	
Total Other Recurrent Expenditure		9,350,000,000	14,215,000,000	(4,865,000,000)	-52.0%	

**Section 2.3 - Capital Expenditure Reviews**

1. Exactly 94 out of 257 approved projects and programmes across the 4 Sectors of the Capital Expenditure Estimates were affected by the 2020 Budget Review Exercise. This includes reductions made to align the total expenditure outlay with the reduced revenue profile and additional expenditure items introduced in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Total net reductions on the 94 projects and programmes amounted to exactly N19.924 billion equivalent to about 34% of total original allocations on these areas. However, looking at the entire Capital Expenditure Estimates which was reduced from ₦76.383 billion to ₦56.459 billion, the total net reduction of ₦19.924 billion represents 26% of the original aggregate capital expenditure estimates. Major areas affected include:

- i. New Road Projects reduced by over ₦4.7 billion (Line Reference No. 13 – 24 in Table 11 below);
- ii. Education Sector UBEC Intervention and State Matching Grants and Additional structures in Secondary Schools. UBEC grants was also affected by the review of Federal Government Budget. These were reduced by about ₦1.9 billion (Line Reference No. 66-68 and 71,76 and 77 in Table 11);
- iii. State University Projects (Line Reference No.69 in Table 2) reduced by ₦350 million to be affected by projects being funded from the Capitalised 2% Local Government Grant;
- iv. Loans / Grants funded Agricultural Support Programs reduced by about ₦5.7 billion (Line Reference No. 8 to 11 in Table 11);
- v. Health Sector where new Projects or recently commenced projects were reduced to give way for new COVID-19 responsive allocations, the net reduction in the sector amounted to about ₦2.8 billion (Line Reference No. 63 – 65, 70 and 91 in Table 11). One of the new addition is ₦1.8 billion for Infectious Disease Hospital (Line Reference No. 96 in Table 11).

2. The Summary of Sectoral Overview of the Approved and Revised Capital Expenditure outlay is presented in Table 11A below while all areas affected through the budget review are presented in Table 11 below as well. As indicated, Total Net Reduction of ₦19.924 billion equivalent to over 26% of the Original

**Table 11A Revised Capital Expenditure Estimates by Sectors**

S/N	Sectors	Original Estimates	Net Reduction	Revised Estimates	% Reduction
01	Administrative	2,997,500,000	- 1,030,000,000	1,967,500,000	-34.4%
02	Economic	43,023,600,000	- 15,694,000,000	27,329,600,000	-36.5%
03	Law & Justice	771,000,000	- 205,000,000	566,000,000	-26.6%
04	Regional	-	-	-	
05	Social	29,590,900,000	- 2,995,000,000	26,595,900,000	-10.1%
		76,383,000,000	- 19,924,000,000	56,459,000,000	-26.1%

Estimates. 3. The Economic Sector accounted for almost 80% of the total reductions amounting to over ₦15.69 billion. The Admin Sector is reduced by 34%. About 10% reduction was achieved across projects and programs in the Social Services sector equivalent to almost ₦3 billion. In relative terms, the Social Services is the least affected which was deliberately done to avoid an exacerbation of the COVID-19. Reductions on projects and programs across health, education, women & social development were thus restrictive, The Law and Justice sector has the least reduction in absolute terms amounting to only ₦205 million equivalent to about 27% of the original approved estimates. The Summary Overview and details changes on all the capital expenditure additions and reductions are provided in the Table 11 below:

**Table 11: Review of 2020 Approved Estimates - Areas Affected by Reduction**

Ref. L/N	Project Code	Project Description	Original Approved Estimates	Revised Estimates	Net Increase / Decrease
<b>Sectoral Summary Overview of Net Reductions</b>					
A	01	Administrative	2,750,000,000	1,720,000,000	- 1,030,000,000
B	02	Economic	34,209,500,000	18,515,500,000	- 15,694,000,000
C	03	Law and Justice	470,000,000	265,000,000	- 205,000,000
D	04	Social	21,814,530,000	18,819,530,000	- 2,995,000,000
<b>Total (94 Affected Areas in the Details)</b>			<b>59,244,030,000</b>	<b>39,320,030,000</b>	<b>- 19,924,000,000</b>
E		Capital Expenditure Estimates	76,383,000,000	56,459,000,000	- 19,924,000,000
<b>Percentage Change (Affected Areas)</b>					<b>-33.6%</b>
<b>Percentage Change on Total Capital Expenditure</b>					<b>-26.1%</b>
F	<b>01 - Administrative</b>				
	<b>Reductions</b>				
1	010038	Religious Affairs Projects	1,640,000,000	1,240,000,000	- 400,000,000
2	010010	House of Assembly Project & Other Asset Acquisitions	500,000,000	150,000,000	- 350,000,000
3	010011	Procurement of Official and Utility Vehicles for Government Agencies	505,000,000	295,000,000	- 210,000,000
4	060312	Special Expenditure	50,000,000	25,000,000	- 25,000,000
5	010006	Directorate Of Local Government Audit Programmes	30,000,000	5,000,000	- 25,000,000
6	010008	Local Government Service Commission (Special Expenditure)	25,000,000	5,000,000	- 20,000,000
	<b>Additions</b>				
<b>Net Additions (Administrative Sector)</b>			<b>2,750,000,000</b>	<b>1,720,000,000</b>	<b>- 1,030,000,000</b>

<b>G</b>		<b>02 - Economic Reductions</b>			
7	020401	Rural Water Supply Projects	3,400,000,000	1,177,000,000	- 2,223,000,000
8	020004	Agricultural Transformation Support Project (AfDB)	4,350,000,000	2,350,000,000	- 2,000,000,000
9	020320	Balago - Dumadumin Toka Road	2,000,000,000	550,000,000	- 1,450,000,000
10	020003	Integrated Agriculture & Rural Development Project (Islamic Dev. Bank)	2,500,000,000	1,180,000,000	- 1,320,000,000
11	020002	Fadama III Development Project (World Bank)	1,500,000,000	600,000,000	- 900,000,000
12	020503	Commercial Low-cost Housing Scheme	940,000,000	100,000,000	- 840,000,000
13	020325	Construction of Township Roads	3,000,000,000	2,200,000,000	- 800,000,000
14	020324	State Capital Road Networks	1,800,000,000	1,280,000,000	- 520,000,000
15	020328	Feeder Roads Project	1,200,000,000	695,000,000	- 505,000,000
16	020070	Establishment of Industrial Cluster Layouts	500,000,000	100,000,000	- 400,000,000
17	020337	Gwaram - Basirka Road	550,000,000	200,000,000	- 350,000,000
18	020408	Installation Of Solar Based Power Plants	1,639,100,000	1,289,100,000	- 350,000,000
19	020306	Limawa - Warwade - Jidawa - Sakwaya - Dutse Road	400,000,000	100,000,000	- 300,000,000
20	020334	Ringim - Facawa - Doko Road	350,000,000	50,000,000	- 300,000,000
21	020335	Kwanar Kuka - Tafa Road	350,000,000	50,000,000	- 300,000,000
22	020336	Farun Daba - Maitsani - Ba'auzini - Kafin Chiroma - Gallu Babba - Gallu Karama - Karkarna Bye Pass Road	350,000,000	50,000,000	- 300,000,000
23	020338	Hadejia - Garun Gabas Road	350,000,000	50,000,000	- 300,000,000
24	020339	Maigatari - Babura Road	350,000,000	50,000,000	- 300,000,000
25	020001	Climate Change and Adaptation Project (IFAD)	850,000,000	600,000,000	- 250,000,000
26	020427	PE-WASH Programme and Projects	1,000,000,000	750,000,000	- 250,000,000
27	020060	Agro-Processing Equipment Leasing	450,000,000	250,000,000	- 200,000,000
28	020300	Construction Of Bridges and Major Culverts	300,000,000	100,000,000	- 200,000,000
29	020100	New Rural Electrification Projects	340,000,000	150,000,000	- 190,000,000
30	020318	Girimbo - Gantsa - Sara Road	350,000,000	200,000,000	- 150,000,000
31	020342	Dundubus - 'Yanjaji - Wangara - Gidan Maidaru Road	200,000,000	50,000,000	- 150,000,000
32	020345	Koko - Fayamfayam Road	200,000,000	50,000,000	- 150,000,000
33	020518	Land and Property Compensation	400,000,000	250,000,000	- 150,000,000
34	020058	Micro Credit and Business Start-ups Support	401,000,000	301,000,000	- 100,000,000
35	020340	Gunka - Sabon Garin 'Ya'ya Road	100,000,000	-	- 100,000,000
36	020517	Dutse Street Lights	100,000,000	-	- 100,000,000
37	020026	Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centres	120,000,000	70,000,000	- 50,000,000
38	020033	Borehole - Based Minor Irrigation Scheme	200,000,000	150,000,000	- 50,000,000
39	020341	Arbus - Girbobob Road	100,000,000	50,000,000	- 50,000,000
40	020343	Gumel/Maigatari Road - Daguma - Garin Kosau Road	100,000,000	50,000,000	- 50,000,000
41	020344	Kuka Yasku - Malam Abba - Katuka - Garin Kwalandi Road	100,000,000	50,000,000	- 50,000,000
42	020346	Kwanar Idonduna - Kadawawa - Gangawa - Nahuce - Kwanar Olayinka Road	100,000,000	50,000,000	- 50,000,000
43	020516	Provision Of Street Lights In Urban Centres	400,000,000	350,000,000	- 50,000,000
44	020421	Greater Dutse Water Supply Scheme	357,100,000	307,100,000	- 50,000,000
45	020400	Rural Water Supply - Utility Vehicles and Mechanical Equipments	150,000,000	100,000,000	- 50,000,000
46	020323	Purchase and Refurbishing Of Roads Construction Plants and Equipment	50,000,000	20,000,000	- 30,000,000
47	020500	New Government House (Existing & Additional Structures and Facilities)	150,000,000	120,000,000	- 30,000,000
48	020064	Tourism Promotion Activities	28,800,000	8,800,000	- 20,000,000
49	020068	Investment Promotion / One-Stop-Shop Support Services	40,000,000	20,000,000	- 20,000,000
50	020309	Maigatari - Birniwa Western By-Pass Road (Maigatari - Kongon Giwa, Maigarmaka - Galadi - Karmashi -	1,320,000,000	1,300,000,000	- 20,000,000
51	020104	Electrification Projects Plants and Equipments	20,000,000	-	- 20,000,000
52	020515	Urban Development Plants & Development Control Equipment and Materials	36,000,000	18,000,000	- 18,000,000

53	010013	State Fire Service Headquarter	16,000,000	6,000,000	-	10,000,000
54	020526	Establishment of GIS Unit	30,000,000	20,000,000	-	10,000,000
55	020057	Development and Maintenance of Skills Acquisition Centers	134,000,000	132,000,000	-	2,000,000
		<b>Additions</b>				
56	020102	Maintenance / Upgrading Of Existing Electrification Projects	16,000,000	50,000,000		34,000,000
57	020056	Development and Support to Business Cooperatives for Economic Empowerment	50,000,000	100,000,000		50,000,000
58	020050	Business Development Support Services	21,500,000	121,500,000		100,000,000
59	020101	Completion Of Ongoing Electrification Projects	450,000,000	650,000,000		200,000,000
		<b>Net Sub-Total (Economic Sector)</b>	<b>34,209,500,000</b>	<b>18,515,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,694,000,000</b>
<b>H</b>		<b>03 - Law &amp; Justice</b>				
		<b>Reductions</b>				
60	040004	Sharia Courts Structures	250,000,000	125,000,000	-	125,000,000
61	040005	Sharia Court Of Appeal	160,000,000	100,000,000	-	60,000,000
62	040003	High Court Of Justice (Special Expenditure)	60,000,000	40,000,000	-	20,000,000
		<b>Additions</b>				
		<b>Net Sub-Total (Law and Justice Sector)</b>	<b>470,000,000</b>	<b>265,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205,000,000</b>
<b>I</b>		<b>05 - Social</b>				
		<b>Reductions</b>				
63	060218	Improvement Of General Hospitals	1,790,000,000	800,000,000	-	990,000,000
64	060223	B/Kudu, Hadejia and Kazaure Specialist Hospitals Projects	1,690,000,000	900,000,000	-	790,000,000
65	060201	Upgrading Of Primary Health Centres	880,000,000	200,000,000	-	680,000,000
66	060002	Basic Education - Provision Primary & Junior Secondary Structures (UBEC Intevention)	5,590,400,000	4,950,400,000	-	640,000,000
67	060014	Development and Maintenance of Senior Secondary School Structures and Facilities	1,790,000,000	1,315,424,000	-	474,576,000
68	060007	Procurement of Instructional Materials and Furniture for Basic Education	683,400,000	333,400,000	-	350,000,000
69	060031	Sule Lamido State University Kafin Hausa (Projects and Programmes)	2,970,000,000	2,620,000,000	-	350,000,000
70	060231	School of Midwifery Babura Projects	400,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
71	060044	Basic Education School Furniture (Procurement & Repairs)	1,265,600,000	1,105,600,000	-	160,000,000
72	060225	Free Maternal and Child Health Programme in Secondary Hospitals	945,000,000	800,000,000	-	145,000,000
73	060112	Dutse Erosion Control	200,000,000	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
74	060016	Procurement of Instructional Materials, Laboratory Equipment for Senior Secondary Schools	200,200,000	120,000,000	-	80,200,000
75	060043	Procurement of ICT Equipment for Basic Education Development	160,000,000	100,000,000	-	60,000,000
76	060004	Basic Education Teacher Quality Improvement Activities	120,000,000	70,000,000	-	50,000,000
77	060006	Islamic / Quranic Education for Primary & Junior Secondary Schools	677,250,000	627,250,000	-	50,000,000
78	060116	Flood and Erosion Control Projects / Structure	270,000,000	220,000,000	-	50,000,000
79	060202	Primary Health Care Programmes / Projects	80,500,000	40,500,000	-	40,000,000
80	060036	Procurement of School Furniture and Instructional Materials for Islamic & Quaranic Education Senior Secondary Schools (IEB)	37,000,000	-	-	37,000,000
81	010004	Ministry For Local Government Special Expenditure and Projects	36,000,000	-	-	36,000,000
82	060219	Ophthalmic Unit In Some General Hospitals	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
83	060227	State Contributory Health Insurance Programme / SDGs - Supported Community Health Insurance Counter-Funding	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
84	010111	Fanisau NYSC Permanent Orientation Camp	37,000,000	15,000,000	-	22,000,000
85	060208	Food and Nutrition (Health) Programme Activities	160,000,000	140,000,000	-	20,000,000

86	060019	Science and Technical Schools Structures and Facilities	140,000,000	125,000,000	-	15,000,000
87	060228	College Of Nursing & Midwifery B/Kudu	135,000,000	120,000,000	-	15,000,000
88	010103	Jigawa State Broadcasting Corporation (Television)	148,180,000	137,180,000	-	11,000,000
89	060045	Education Sector Planning, Research & Statistics	15,000,000	5,000,000	-	10,000,000
90	060222	Jigawa State Drug Management Agency ( J I M S O )	17,000,000	7,000,000	-	10,000,000
91	060229	School Of Health Technology Jahun	98,000,000	93,000,000	-	5,000,000
92	020510	Community & Self-Help Development Support	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
		<b>Additions</b>				
93	060037	Global Partnership for Education Support Program in Jigawa State (World Bank Supported)	407,000,000	448,000,000		41,000,000
94	060025	College Of Education (Projects and Programmes )	580,000,000	806,776,000		226,776,000
95	060038	Establishment of Jigawa State College of Remedial Studies, Babura	200,000,000	590,000,000		390,000,000
96	060234	Infectious Diseases Hospital	30,000,000	1,830,000,000		1,800,000,000
			<b>Net Sub-Total (Social)</b>	<b>21,814,530,000</b>	<b>18,819,530,000</b>	<b>- 2,995,000,000</b>

4. A summary overview of the entire revised budget is provided in Appendix 1 including among others highlights of revenue and expenditure revisions and indications of COVID-19 responsive expenditures as designated in the revised budget (treated in section 6.0 below)

## Section 2.4 - Review of the Local Government Budgets

1. It worthy of note that, the review of the 2020 Approved Estimates included that of the 27 Local Government Councils as coordinated by the Ministry for Local Government and the Directorate of Budget & Economic Planning. As with the review of the State Budget, the process involved a review of the aggregate financial resources accruable to each Local Government based on the same macroeconomic indices adopted by the State Government. This made it possible to determine the revenue gap by which each Local Government would need to review the expenditure components of their respective budgets. In line with this, an aggregate reduction of about **₦16,58 million** was made from the initial approved size of the 27 LGCs amounting to almost **₦72,81 billion**. Corresponding reductions were applied across the expenditure components largely on Overheads and Capital Expenditure. Subsequently, was made to review the details of their respective budgets in line with the aggregate reductions across all components.

### Section 3.0 - COVID-19 Responsive Expenditures

1. As earlier mentioned, in the course of revising the 2020 Approved Estimates, many additional expenditure were introduced not only to mitigate the public health crises caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, but also to address the constrains and distress it caused on individuals and households and their means of livelihoods as well as facilitate a speedy recovery process. All the COVID-19 Related Expenditure are therefore either Curative, Preventive or Anticipatory. In addition to the newly introduced expenditures, the initial budgetary provisions in many areas were refocused or earmarked to address some of the challenges occasioned by the pandemic. These include provisions under both recurrent and capital expenditures. While details of all the COVID-19 Responsive Budgetary Provisions are presented in Appendix 2, a summary overview is provided hereunder in Table 12. On the whole, over 12.9% of the total revised estimates was earmarked for the COVID-19 related responses amounting to over ₦16.07 billion out of the ₦124.357 billion being the total revised budget.

Jigawa State Revised Estimates, 2020							
Table 12 - COVID-19 Related Expenditure Allocations (Details in Appendix 2)							
Administrative Code	Economic Code	Expenditure Description	Budget Executing Agency	2000 Estimates		COVID-19 Provision	% COVID
				Original	Revised		
1		Recurrent Expenditure (Personnel)		5,879,640,000	5,874,640,000	4,618,941,000	78.6%
2		Recurrent Expenditure (Other Recurrent Expenditure)		6,482,881,000	4,531,681,000	2,689,686,500	59.4%
<b>Total Recurrent Expenditure</b>				<b>12,362,521,000</b>	<b>10,406,321,000</b>	<b>7,308,627,500</b>	<b>70.2%</b>
3		Contingency		4,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	500,000,000	20.0%
4		Capital Expenditure					
		(i) Admin Sector		10,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	60.0%
		(ii) Economic Sector		6,704,500,000	5,302,500,000	4,255,500,000	80.3%
		(iii) Law and Justice Sector		-	-	-	0.0%
		(i) Social Service Sector		4,489,300,000	5,180,900,000	4,006,000,000	77.3%
<b>Total Capital</b>				<b>11,203,800,000</b>	<b>10,493,400,000</b>	<b>8,267,500,000</b>	<b>78.8%</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>				<b>152,920,000,000</b>	<b>124,357,000,000</b>	<b>16,076,127,500</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

2. As could be seen from the table, several Recurrent Expenditure Budget Lines in the revised budget amounting to over ₦10.4 billion have expenditure elements that were tagged as being COVID-19 Responsive. Specifically, the Recurrent COVID-19 Responsive Expenditure amounts to over ₦7.3 billion equivalent to about 70.2%. Majorly, these included about one-third of the staff salaries and allowances in frontline Health Sector Agencies; Other Recurrent Expenditure and Overhead meant to address several aspects of the challenges posed by the Pandemic such as drugs and medical supplies, emergency response and preparedness measures, security expenses, training of health sector and emergency response personnel, public enlightenment and sensitization activities; amnesty / prerogative of mercy for prison inmates; and host of others. Importantly, this also includes Government's decision to expend the sum of ₦1.1 billion provided under public debt charges to settle liabilities owed to contractors to support them rebuild their businesses.

3. Additionally, the sum of ₦500 million out of the ₦2.5 billion allocated to Contingency Fund in the revised budget is also dedicated to any unforeseen and any other emerging issues related to COVID-19 Pandemic. There are plans for community management of COVID-19 cases should there be a resurgence that may overwhelm Isolation Centres and Health Facilities (God forbid). The plan also includes engagement of various category of health professionals to help with the implementation of the emergency measures. This informed State Executive Council's decision to dedicate 20% of the Emergency Fund solely for possible additional

budgetary provisions to Government Agencies for COVID-19 related expenditures that may arise during the year.

4. On the Capital Expenditure side, almost 79% of the allocation to several projects and programmes whose total revised estimates is almost ₦10.5 billion were dedicated to COVID-19 response. This amounted to about ₦8.27 billion. As could be seen from the details provided in Appendix 1, some of the key specific areas include:

- Provisions for major medical equipment and supplies related to the COVID-19 response such Personal Protective Equipment, Establishment and Equipping of Additional Isolation Centres, Establishment and Equipping of Incentive Care Unit, Establishment of Corona Virus Testing Centre, Procurement of 3No. Ambulances; Mass Procurement and Distribution of Personal Hygiene Materials;
- Provisions for procurement of palliative materials including food items and cash transfer to Almajirai Schools (including hundreds of Almajirais transferred from other States placed under quarantine for several weeks; and other Social Assistance & Social Welfare Program Activities and Women Development Programmes;
- Provisions for Economic Empowerment and Support to Individual Entrepreneurs, Small & Medium Scale Enterprises affected by the Pandemic. Specific areas include Business Development Support Services; Development and Support to Business Cooperatives for Economic Empowerment, Micro Credit and Business Start-ups Support, and provision of Agro-Processing Equipment Leasing;
- Refocused Expenditure under the Agricultural Sector geared towards Food Security by providing support to farmers geared towards agricultural extension activities for cluster farming groups; and provision of agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizer and chemicals. This also include expansion of Upland Irrigation Programme, Field Crop Protection and Disease / Termite Control and Eradication; and
- Others are Environmental Health & Sanitation Services, Provisions for Sustainable Development Goals Supported Projects and Coordination; Activities of State Coordination and Operations Unit involved in the development of Social Register for Cash Transfer Programme;.

### **Section 7. – Conclusion**

1. As was the case with the preparation of the original budget, the review of the 2020 budget was done in such a way as to ensure that the budget remain realistic and potent enough to deliver on its objectives particularly as it affects the long-term strategic development objective of sustainable improvements in socioeconomic living conditions of the people. While concerted efforts were made to contain the pandemic and mitigate its immediate negative impact on the people and their means of livelihoods, it is believed the revised budget is comprehensive enough to facilitate the attainment of the medium and long term development objectives of the State. With new injections into the revised budget meant to address challenges posed by the pandemic, several proactive, coordinated and well-targeted interventions are expected to be implemented which would help attain such development objectives economic diversification, food security, and job creation. This is particularly so given that all the COVID-19 responsive designated expenditures were meant to address these areas.