



## JIGAWA STATE

### Fiscal Transparency Initiative

[Keeping the People Informed-  
2019 Budget Information Sheets]

# *Ilimantar Da Al'umma Kasafin Kudin 2019*

*"The Budget for Sustained Economic Growth & Social Transformation II"*

*(Kasafin Kudin Dorewar Bunkasar Tattalin Arzikin  
Jiha da Kyautata Yanayin Rayuwar Al'umma -  
Kashi na Biyu)*

Prepared by

Directorate of Budget and Economic Planning

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His Excellency, Muhammad Badaru Abubakar, MON, mni – the Executive Governor of Jigawa State has, on Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2018, presented the Year 2019 Appropriation Bill to the Jigawa State House of Assembly. Presenting the highlights of the budget titled “*Budget for Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation II*”, the Governor said the sum of **One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Billion, Five Hundred and Forty Million (₦157.54 billion)** is planned to be expended during the 2019 Fiscal Year for the services of the Jigawa State Government comprising both recurrent and capital expenditure. Breakdown of the estimates indicated a recurrent expenditure size of N83.57 billion equivalent to about 53% and capital investment programmes amounting to N73.97 billion representing about 47% of the total proposed estimates



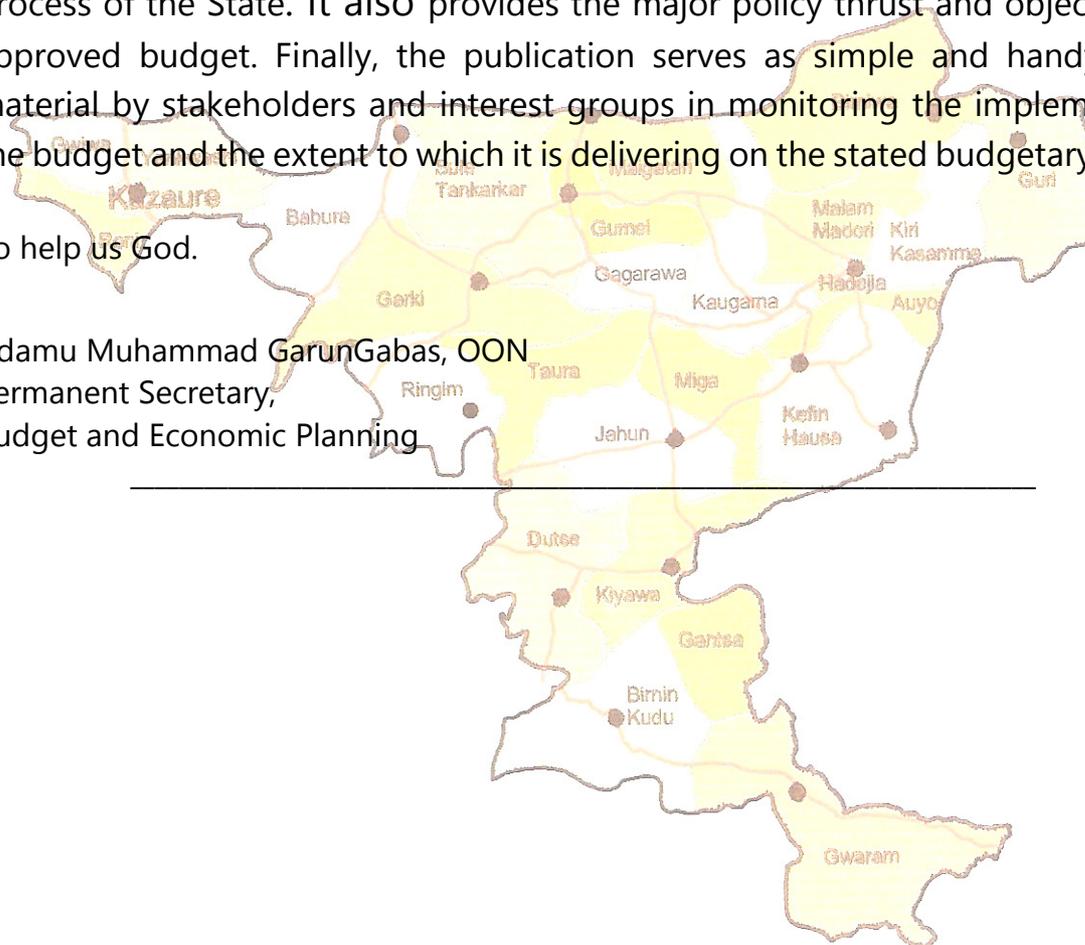
Presentation of the Year 2019 Appropriation Bill to the Jigawa State House of Assembly by His Excellency, Muhammad Badaru Abubakar, MON, mni , The Executive Governor of Jigawa State, Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2018

## 1 - Foreword

This publication is the third edition of the Jigawa State Fiscal Transparency Initiative (FTI) which is part of the Public Expenditure and Financial Management Reforms of the State Government aimed at keeping the citizens informed. The annual FTI Publication provides an overview and major highlights of the annual budget estimates in simple info-graphics that provide easy at-a-glance comprehension of the budget. The initiative is aimed at keeping the citizens, and other interest groups, informed of Government's fiscal plans thus empowering them to constructively participate and contribute to the socioeconomic development and governance process of the State. It also provides the major policy thrust and objectives of the approved budget. Finally, the publication serves as simple and handy reference material by stakeholders and interest groups in monitoring the implementation of the budget and the extent to which it is delivering on the stated budgetary objectives.

So help us God.

Adamu Muhammad GarunGabas, OON  
Permanent Secretary,  
Budget and Economic Planning



## 1. GABATARWA

Wannan 'yar takaitacciyar wallafa itace karo na uku a kokarin da akeyi wajen ilimantar da jama'a shaa'anin Kasafin Kudin Gwamnatin Jihar Jigawa na shekara zuwa shekara. Samar da bayanai akan kasafin kudin, musamman akan hasashen da ake da shi akan nawa ake sa ran samu, daga wadanne hanyoyi, kuma ta yaya za'ayi amfani da kudaden da aka samu, yana da matukar muhimmanci ga jama'a. Ta haka ne ake sa ran jama'ar da sauran masu ruwa da tsaki, zasu bada gudummawar su wajen ganin tsare-tsaren Gwamnati sun tafi yadda ya kamata. Bugu da kari, wannan Wallafa, zata bada haske akan manufofin da burace-buracen da gwamnati take so ta cimma ta hanyar aiwatar da kasafin kudin.

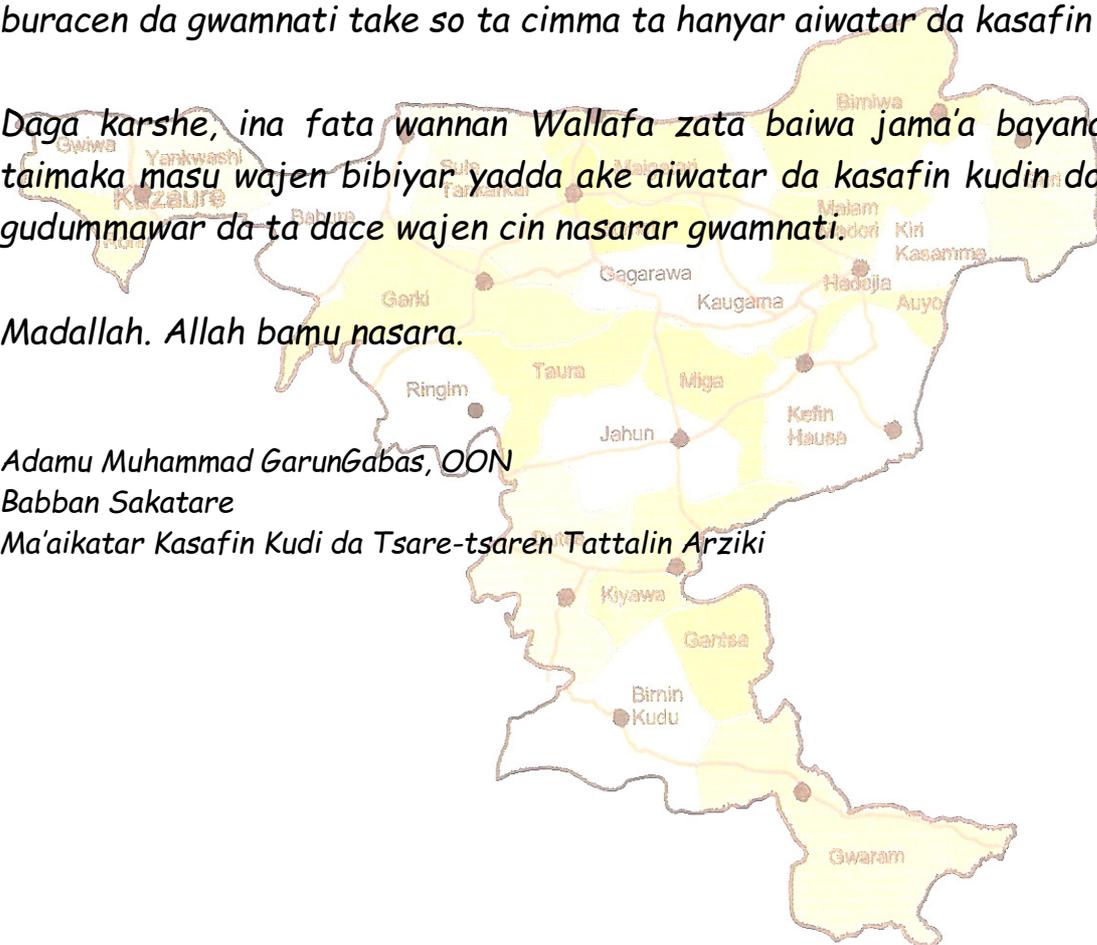
Daga karshe, ina fata wannan Wallafa zata baiwa jama'a bayanai da zai taimaka masu wajen bibiyar yadda ake aiwatar da kasafin kudin domin bada gudummawar da ta dace wajen cin nasarar gwamnati.

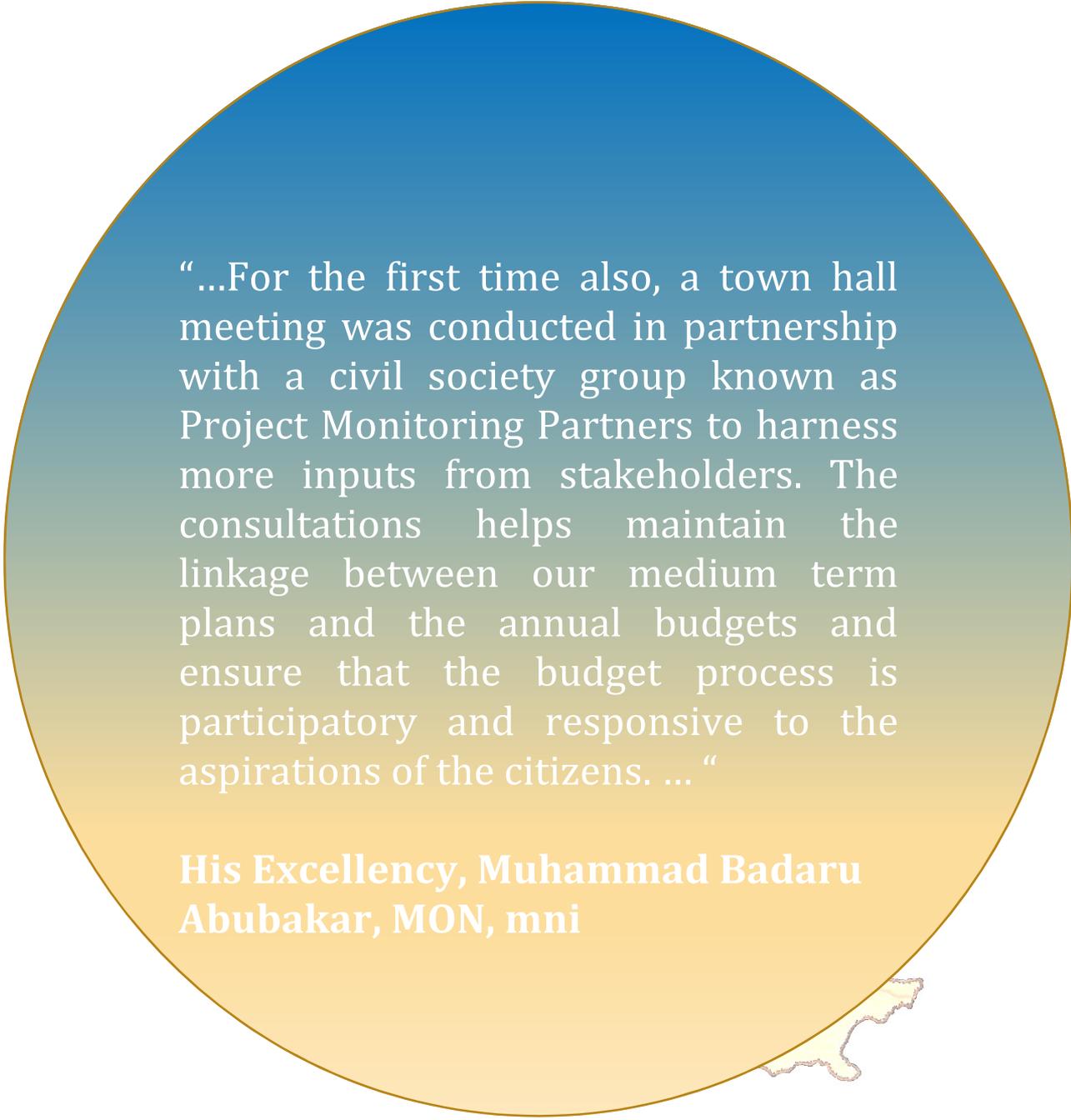
Madallah. Allah bamu nasara.

Adamu Muhammad Garun Gabas, OON

Babban Sakatare

Ma'aikatar Kasafin Kudi da Tsare-tsaren Tattalin Arziki





“...For the first time also, a town hall meeting was conducted in partnership with a civil society group known as Project Monitoring Partners to harness more inputs from stakeholders. The consultations helps maintain the linkage between our medium term plans and the annual budgets and ensure that the budget process is participatory and responsive to the aspirations of the citizens. ... “

**His Excellency, Muhammad Badaru  
Abubakar, MON, mni**

## 2. What is the Budget (*Menene Kasafin Kudi*)

### What is the Budget and What is it all about - Menene Kasafin Kudin da Amfanin sa?

The Jigawa State Budget is simply a one year plan presented in a document indicating the total income the State Government expects to receive from various sources and on what the received incomes would be spent on. On the one hand, the incomes include revenue collected from the Federation Account; Local Revenues such as taxes, fees and earnings; Grants, Loans and other Financing Item such as Local Government contributions for joint-funded expenditures. On the other hand, the incomes are generally spent on recurrent expenditure (staff salaries, operational expenditures and capital projects. The budget is passed into Law by the State House of Assembly every year through the Appropriation Law which permits the Government to spend its incomes only on the expenditures approved in the Law.

Even though a one year plan, the budget is linked to three-year medium-term sector plans to allow Government pursue all its socioeconomic development objectives contains in its long-term development called the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development (CDF)

Government generates the income with which it finances the budget on behalf of the citizens. So the incomes are sometimes call "taxpayers' money". So citizens have the right to know how communal wealth will be generated and expended in the delivery of public services whether recurrent or capital expenditure.

The Jigawa State Budget Document is over 800 pages technically prepared according to the National Chart of Accounts and Budget Classification. The Citizens Budgets Version is simpler, less technical version of the budget purposely designed to present the key highlights of the budget in ways easily understandable to the general public.

A takaice, Kasafin Kudin Jihar Jigawa, tsari na shekara daya wanda yake dauke da bayanai daki-daki akan hasashen kudaden da zasu shiga lalitar gwamnati da kuma yadda za'a yi amfani dasu. A bangare daya, kudaden shiga sun hada da wanda suke shigowa daga asusun tarayya na kasa, kudaden harajin cikin gida, kudaden tallafi, basussuka, da kudaden ayyukan hadin gwiwa daga kananan hukumomi. A daya bangaren kuma, ana amfani da kudaden da aka samu ne wajen biyan albashin ma'aikata, tafikar da aiyukan yau-da-kullum da kuma aiwatar da manya-manyen aiyukan ci gagan al'umma.

Kowacce shekara, Majalisar Dokoki ta Jiha tana yin dokar Kasafin Kudi domin baiwa gwamnati izinin kasha kudi tare da tabbatar da cewa ana kashe kudaden ne akan abubuwan da doka ta amince da su kawai.

Ko da yake, shi kasafin kudi na tsawon shekara daya ne kawai, amma ana danganta shi ne da tsara-tsaren da aka samar a bangarori dabam-dabam na matsakaicin zango, kamar na shekaru uku. Wannan yana baiwa gwamnati dama ta aiwatar da ayyukan cigaban jiha domin cimma burin da ta sanya a gaba wanda yake cikin kudin ci gaban jiha na tsawon lokaci.

Kasancewar gwamnati tana tara kudaden da take aiwatar da kasafin kudin a madadin dukkan 'yan jiha yana da matukar muhimmanci al'umma su fahimci tsara-tsaren da akayi domin amfani da kudin su wajen samar da aiyukan cigaba na yau-da-kullum da sauran manya-manyan ayyuka..

Kudin kasafin kudin jiha ya kai kimanin feji dari takwas. An kuma shirya shine akan bigiren tsarin lissafi da aka samar na kasa baki daya. Saboda haka, wannan takaiceccen bayani shine zai yi bayani filla-filla a saukake domin jama'a su fahimci yadda tsarin kasafin kudin ya kasance.

#### 4 - Size of the 2019 Approved Budget and its Objectives

Law No. 10 of 2018 Appropriated the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Billion, One Hundred and Forty Million Naira (₦160,140,000,000) as the total budget size for the 2019 Fiscal year. This is less than the amount originally appropriated for 2018 Fiscal Year by over 15%.



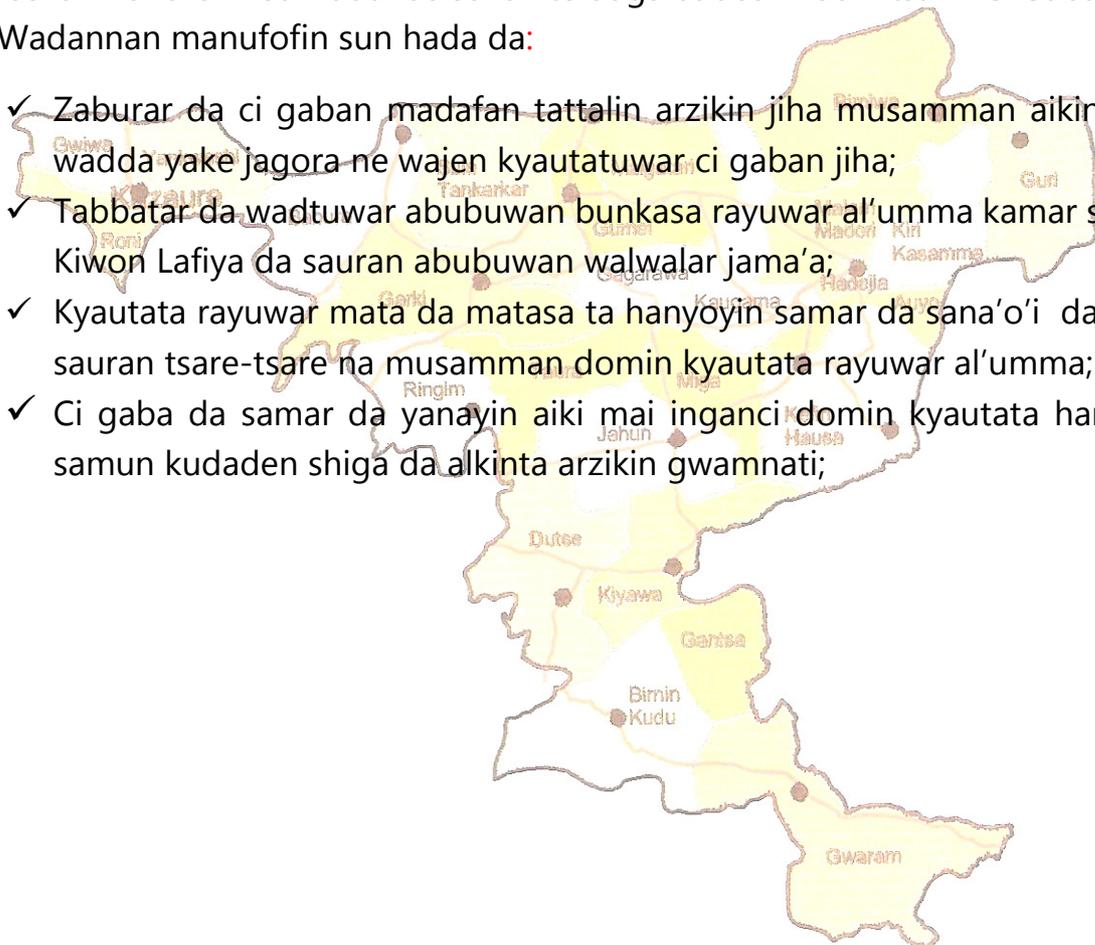
The 2019 Budget is named *Budget of Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation II* being virtually a continuation of the 2018 Budget in terms of policy objectives and priorities which were linked to the State Development Policy objectives contained in CDF II. These include:

- ✓ Promoting rapid growth of the real sectors of the state's economy particularly agriculture as leading sector in the socioeconomic transformation agenda of the State;
- ✓ Ensuring access, efficiency and quality in the provision of Human Development Services particularly, education, health and other social welfare services;
- ✓ Youths and women empowerment through targeted economic empowerment and other social protection programmes; and
- ✓ Sustaining on-going governance reforms particularly in the area of Public Expenditure and Financial Management and Public Service Management.

Doka mai lamba 10 ta 2018 itace ta samar da dokar Kasafin Kudi na 2019 wadda a karkashinta, ake de kudirin kasha kudi Naira Biliyan Dari da Sittin, da Miliyan Dari da Arba'in dai-dai ((N160,140,000,000). Wannan ya haura a adadin da dokar kasafin kudin farko ta 2018 ta tanadar da sama da kash1 shabiyar cikin dari (15%).

Kasafin Kudin 2019 an masa lakanin **“Kasafin Kudin Wanzuwar Cigaban Tattalin Arziki Da Kyautata Yanayin Zaman Al’umma na Biyu”**. Wannan ya biyo bayan kasancewar kasafin kudin dorawa ne akan Kasafin Kudin 2018 ta fuskar manufofin su wadanda suka fito daga babban kudin tsarin Ci Gaban Jiha. Wadannan manufofin sun hada da:

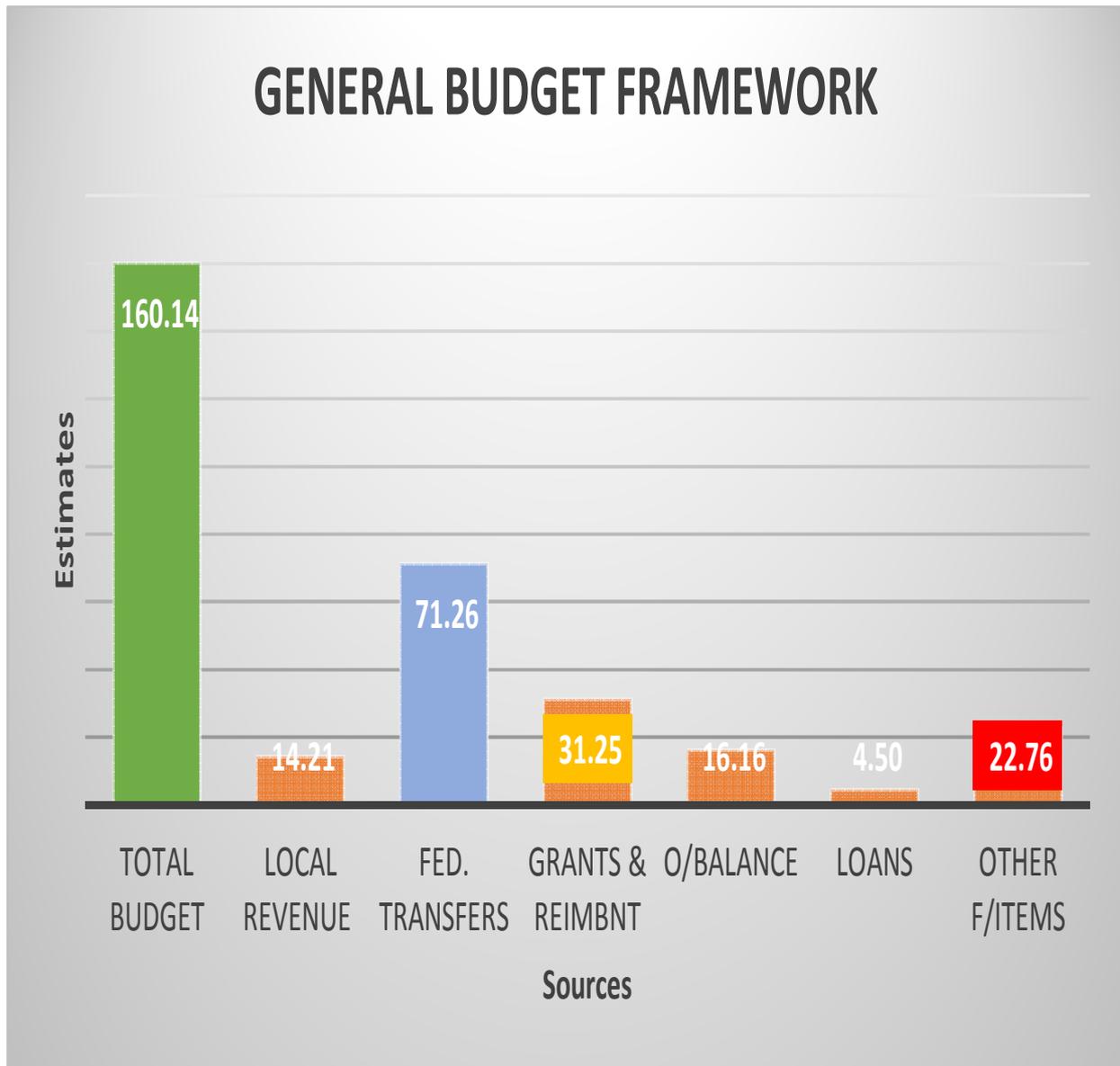
- ✓ Zaburar da ci gaban madafan tattalin arzikin jiha musamman aikin gona wadda yake jagora ne wajen kyautatuwar ci gaban jiha;
- ✓ Tabbatar da wadtuwar abubuwan bunkasa rayuwar al’umma kamar su Ilmi, Kiwon Lafiya da sauran abubuwan walwalajar jama’a;
- ✓ Kyautata rayuwar mata da matasa ta hanyoyin samar da sana’o’i da kuma sauran tsare-tsare na musamman domin kyautata rayuwar al’umma;
- ✓ Ci gaba da samar da yanayin aiki mai inganci domin kyautata hanyoyin samun kudaden shiga da alkinta arzikin gwamnati;



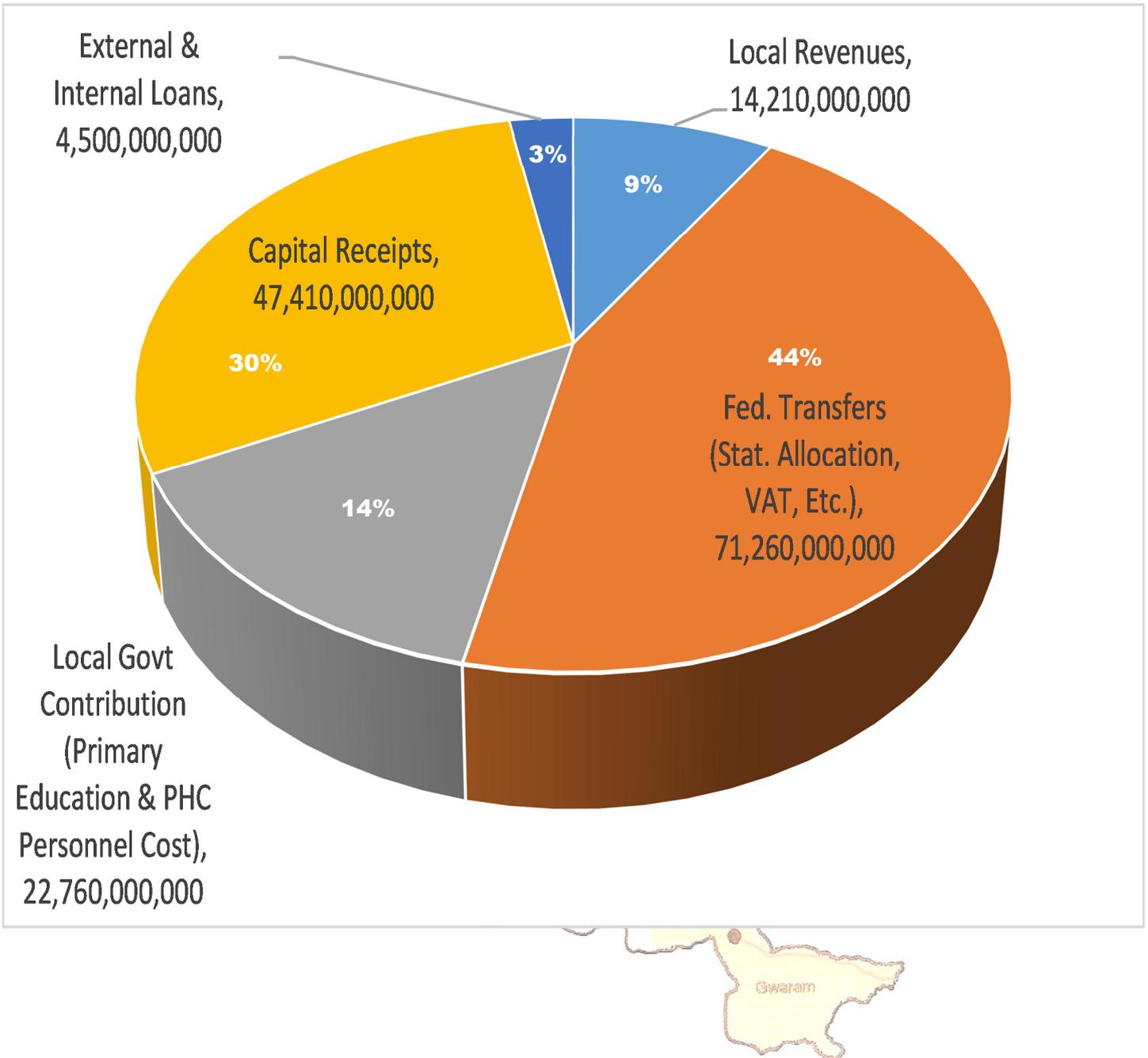
## 5 – The Fiscal Framework Infographics

### REVENUE SOURCES AND MAJOR EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS

[Jadawalin Kasafin Kudin - Daga ina za'a samu kudaden, kuma akan wadanne ayyuka za'a yi amfani da su]



## 6 – Revenue Sources Infographics [Kudaden Shiga]

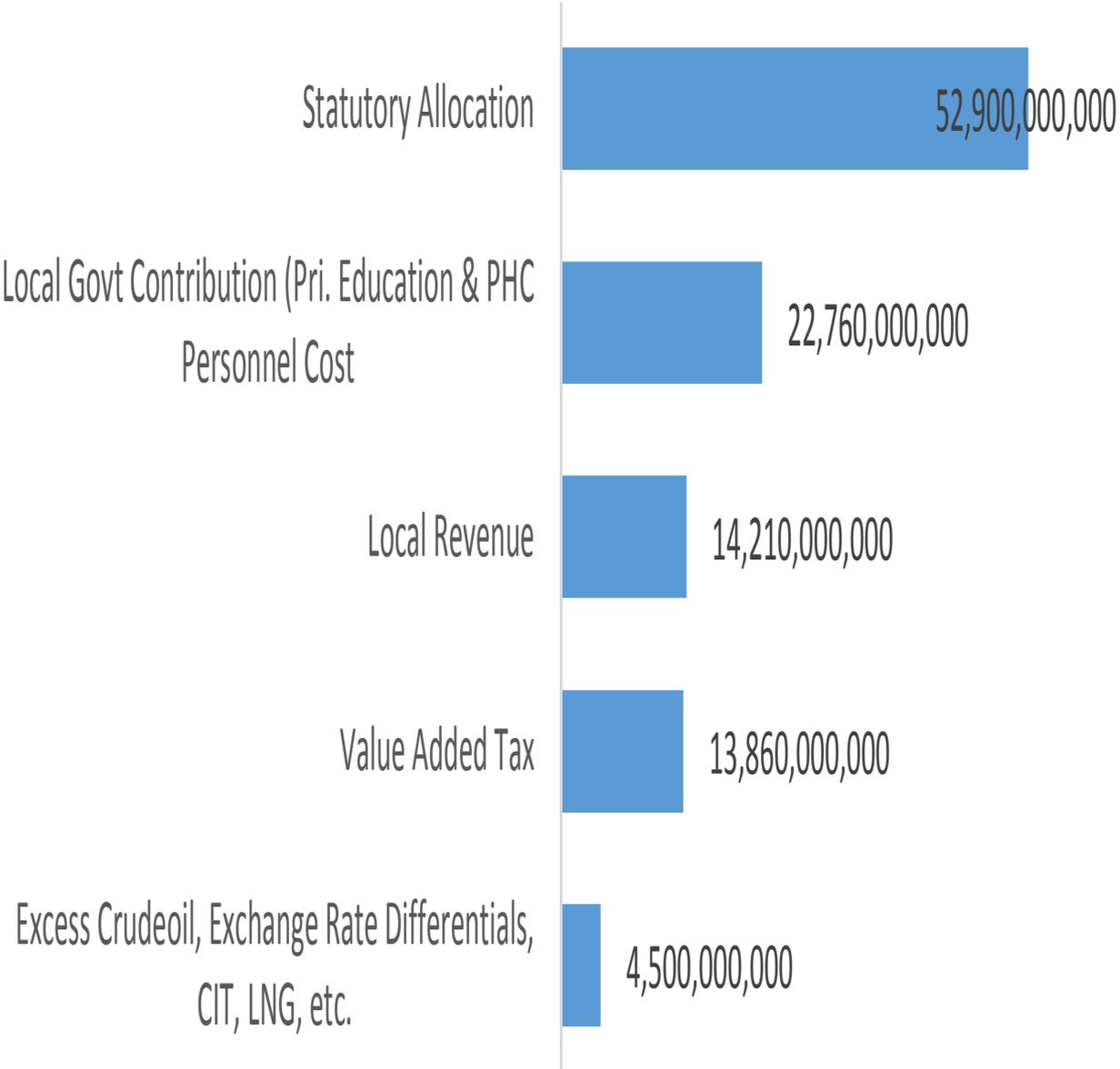


## 7. Revenue Sources in Figures

<b>2019 Budget - Sources of Income</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Estimated Recurrent Revenue</b>	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
i.	Local revenue	14,210,000,000	9%
ii.	Statutory Allocation	52,900,000,000	33%
iii.	Excess Crude oil, Exchange Rate Differentials, CIT, LNG, etc.	4,500,000,000	3%
iv.	Value Added Tax	13,860,000,000	9%
v.	Local Govt Contribution for Primary Personnel Cost	21,200,000,000	13%
vi.	Local Govt Funding (60%) PHC Staff	1,560,000,000	1%
<b>Total Recurrent Incomes</b>		<b>108,230,000,000</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Capital Receipts</b>		
i.	Transfer from General Reserves	16,160,000,000	10%
ii.	Grants & Reimbursements and Other Capital Receipts	31,250,000,000	20%
iii.	External Loans	3,500,000,000	2%
iv.	Internal Loans	1,000,000,000	1%
<b>Total Capital Receipts</b>		<b>51,910,000,000</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Total Income Estimates</b>	<b>160,140,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

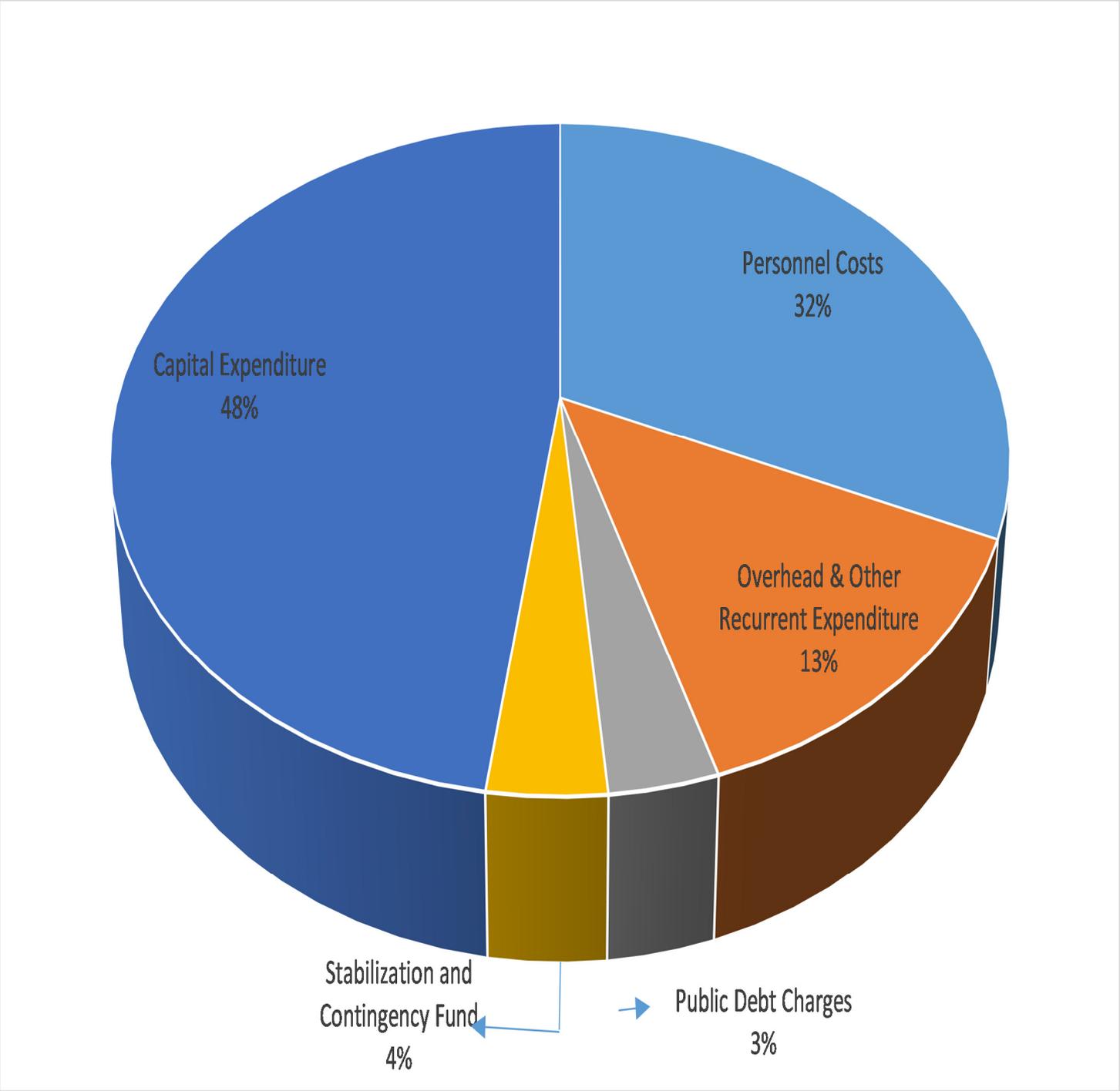
8. Recurrent Income Infographics (Kudaden Shiga Na Yauda-Kullum)

# Recurrent Income Components [Hanyoyin Kudaden Shiga na yau-da-Kullum]



**9. Major Expenditure Components (Infographics)**

*[Manyan Bangarorin Da Za'ayi Amfani Da Kudaden]*

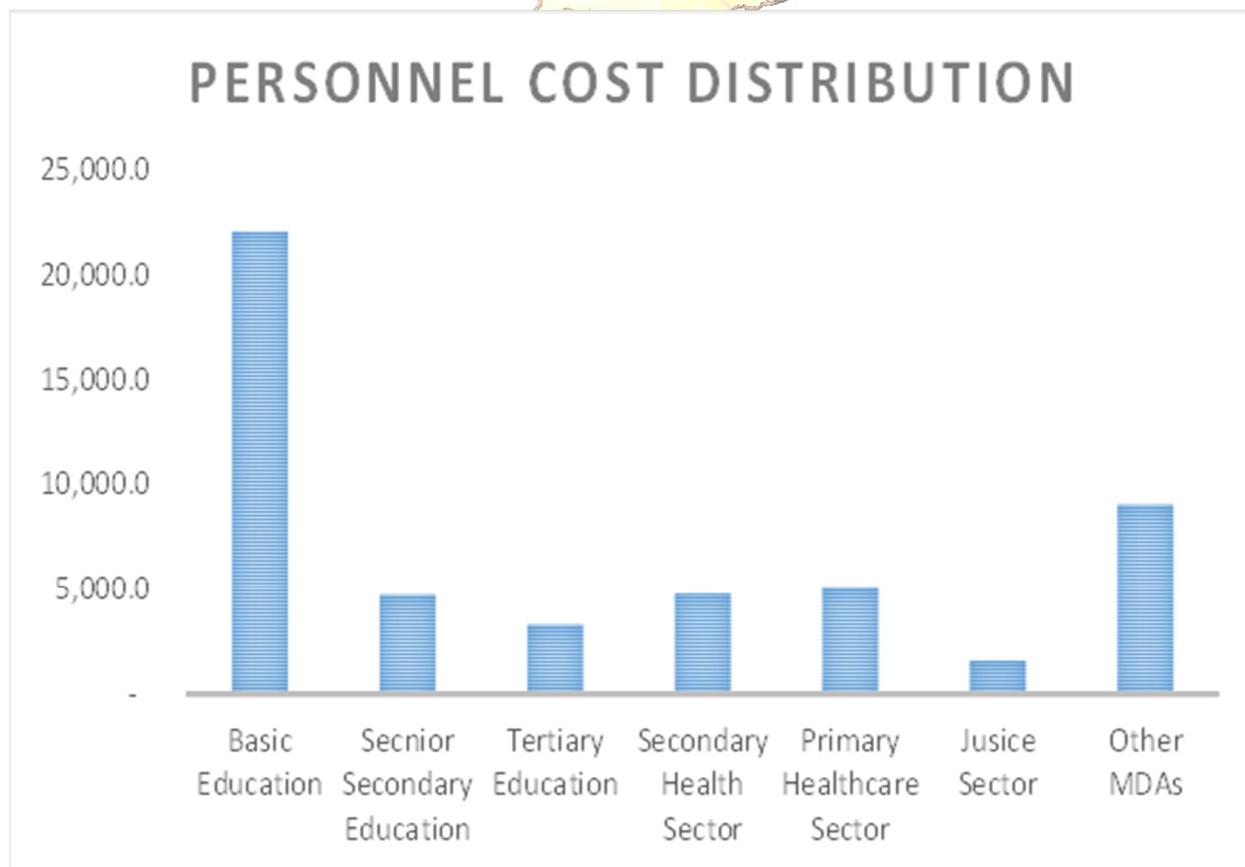


## 10 – Expenditure Components in Figures

<b>2019 Budget - Major Expenditure Components</b>			
		<b>Approved Estimate</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
i	Personnel Costs (LEAs Inclusive)	50,645,000,000	32%
ii	Overhead Cost & Other Recurrent Expenditure:	21,793,000,000	14%
iii	Public Debt Charges	5,355,000,000	3%
<b>Total Recurrent Expenditure</b>		<b>77,793,000,000</b>	<b>49%</b>
iv	Stabilization and Contingency Fund	5,812,000,000	4%
v	Capital Expenditure (Projects and Programmes	76,535,000,000	48%
<b>Total Budget Size</b>		<b>160,140,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

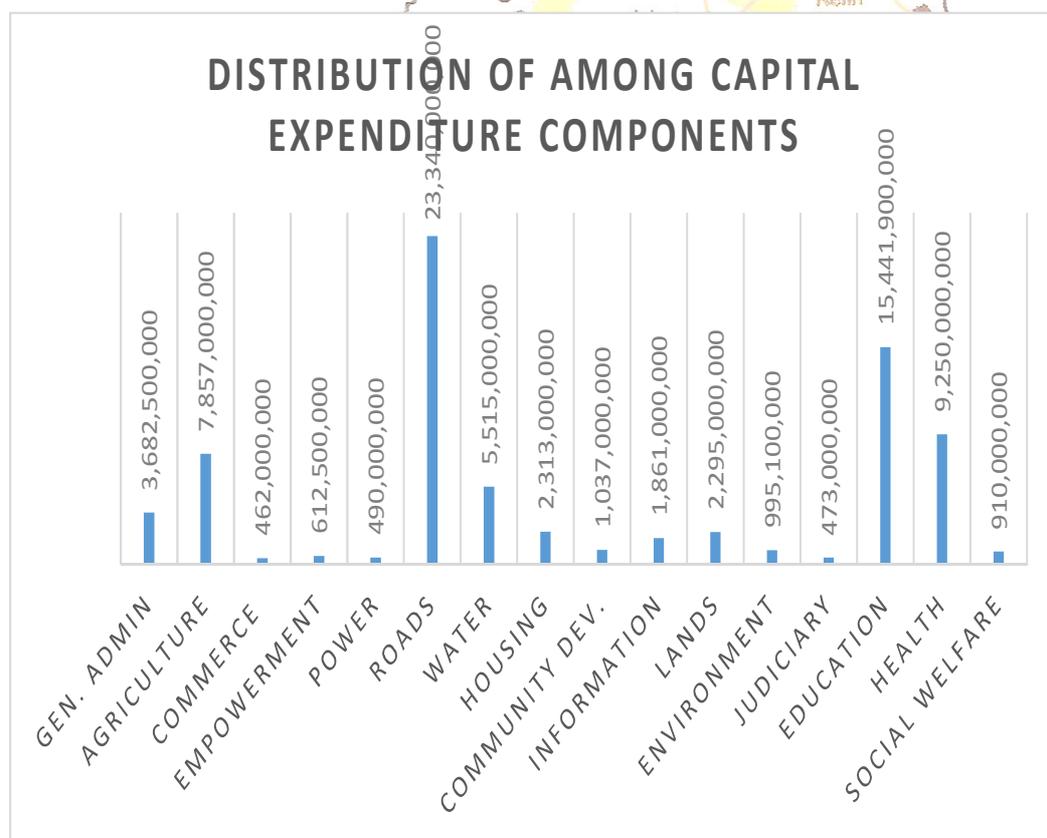
## 11. Distribution of the Personnel Cost among Major Component (Figures & Infographics)

Major Spending Areas - Personnel Cost			
1	<b>Education Sector</b>		
(i)	Basic Education	22,050,480,000	
(ii)	Secnior Secondary Education	4,736,320,000	
(iii)	Tertiary	3,326,141,000	
			<b>30,112,941,000</b>
2	<b>Health Sector</b>		
(i)	Primary Health Care LGA Mngt Offices and facilities	4,582,000,000	
(ii)	General Hospitals	3,206,430,000	
(iii)	Rasheed Shekoni Specialist Hospital	838,760,000	
(iv)	Ministry of Health	571,790,000	
(v)	Health Training Institutions	486,550,000	
(v)	Primary Health Care Development Agency	191,100,000	
			<b>9,876,630,000</b>
3	Sharia Court of Appeal		714,180,000
4	State Pension (Pension and Grtuities)		640,000,000
5	State House of Assembly		621,690,000
6	Directorate of Salary and Pension Administration		619,830,000
7	High Court of Justice		590,450,000
8	Establishment and Service Matters Directorate		450,700,000
9	Administration & Finance Directorate		369,700,000
10	All Other Ministries, Departments, and Agencies		6,648,879,000
	<b>Total Personnel Cost</b>		<b>50,645,000,000</b>



## 12. Distribution of Overhead Cost Cot among Major Component (Figures & Infographics)

Major Capital Expenditure Components		
S/N	Sector / Programmes	Approved Estimates
1	General Administration	3,682,500,000
2	Agriculture	7,857,000,000
3	Coomerce and Investment	462,000,000
4	Economic Empowerment	612,500,000
5	Power Generation & Electrification Programme	490,000,000
6	Roads & Transport Development	23,340,000,000
7	Water and Sanitation	5,515,000,000
8	Housing	2,313,000,000
9	Community Development	1,037,000,000
10	Information, Youth Dev. & Societal Re-orientation	1,861,000,000
11	Lands and Regional Development	2,295,000,000
12	Environmental Protection and Development	995,100,000
13	Judiciary	473,000,000
14	Education	15,441,900,000
15	Health	9,250,000,000
16	Social Welfare Dev & Rehabilitation	910,000,000
		<b>76,535,000,000</b>



### 13. Major Recurrent Expenditure Components

#### Major Specific Other Recurrent Expenditure Cost Centres

1	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology (major cost centres 1 – Examinations 2 - Student Feeding 3 - Student Exchange Programmes 4 - Other Overhead Cost	2,584,000,000
3	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning 1 - Payment for Utilities 2- Estacodes and Passages 3 – Vehicle, Motor Cycles and Refurbishing Loans	1,597,000,000
4	Ministry of Works & Transport 1 -Maintenance of Street Lights 2 - Other Overheads	1,320,000,000
5	Ministry of Water Resources 1 - Maintenance of Water Facilities 2 - Other Overheads	1,110,000,000
6	Office of the Accountant General 1 - 17% Government Pension Contribution	2,000,000,000
7	NYSC Allowances	619,000,000
8	State Pension	640,000,000
9	Debt Management Unit (Internal and External Loans)	5,355,000,000
10	Treasury Department (Stabilization Fund Provision)	1,000,000,000
11	Contingency Fund Provision (in anticipation of new Minimum Wage)	4,812,000,000

## 14. Major Capital Projects

### Major Capital Expenditure Allocations

	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Upgrading Of Rural (Feeder) Roads</td> <td>6,400,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction of Township Roads</td> <td>4,000,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maigatari - Birniwa Western By-Pass Road (Maigatari - Kongon Giwa, Maigarmaka - Galadi - Karmashi - Road)</td> <td>2,000,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State Capital Road Networks</td> <td>2,000,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision Of Street Lights In Urban Centres</td> <td>1,630,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balago - Dumadumin Toka Road</td> <td>1,500,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feeder Roads Project</td> <td>1,500,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kwanar Medi - Danzomo - Garki Road with a spur to Takatsaba</td> <td>1,000,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dutse - Madobi - Katanga - Dangoli with a spur from Madobi to Baranda</td> <td>1,000,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Electrification Projects</td> <td>890,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Upgrading Of Rural (Feeder) Roads	6,400,000,000	Construction of Township Roads	4,000,000,000	Maigatari - Birniwa Western By-Pass Road (Maigatari - Kongon Giwa, Maigarmaka - Galadi - Karmashi - Road)	2,000,000,000	State Capital Road Networks	2,000,000,000	Provision Of Street Lights In Urban Centres	1,630,000,000	Balago - Dumadumin Toka Road	1,500,000,000	Feeder Roads Project	1,500,000,000	Kwanar Medi - Danzomo - Garki Road with a spur to Takatsaba	1,000,000,000	Dutse - Madobi - Katanga - Dangoli with a spur from Madobi to Baranda	1,000,000,000	Rural Electrification Projects	890,000,000				
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## Major Capital Expenditure Allocations



### Science and Technology Centers of Excellence

- 8 Schools are Upgraded to Centers of Excellence as Core One Project and Provided With:
- Renovated and Well-equipped Science Laboratories
  - Renovated and Well-equipped ICT Laboratories connected with Internet
  - Customized Student Tablets with curriculum content installed
  - K-Yan Machines for E-Learning technology
  - Sufficient Qualified Teachers.



Students Tablet



Lab. Equipment



K-Yan Machine



Desktops



Functional ICT Centers



Functional Science Lab.

### Expanded and Upgraded Infrastructure



Hostels in Boarding Schools

Staff Quarters

Additional Classrooms in schools

26 Brand New Day Secondary Schools

Renovated Classrooms

Toilets

Junior Staff Quarters

Basic Education - Provision Primary & Junior Secondary Structures	5,200,000,000
Sule Lamido State University Kafin Hausa (Projects and Programmes)	2,400,000,000
Development and Maintenance of Senior Secondary School Structures and Facilities	1,544,000,000
Senior Secondary Islamic/Quranic Education School Programme (Structures & Facilities)	1,010,000,000
Jigawa State Polytechnic Projects	720,000,000
Ministry of Education State Headquarters and Zonal Offices	630,000,000
Islamic / Quranic Education for Primary & Junior Secondary Schools	619,200,000
Jigawa State College of Remedial Studies, Babura, Projects and Programmes	500,000,000
College Of Education (Projects and Programmes )	500,000,000
Global Partnership for Education Support Program in Jigawa State (World Bank Supported)	410,000,000
UBEC Basic Education Special Intervention Programme (Capacity Building and Instructional Materials)	300,000,000
Bilyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia	250,000,000
Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic Programmes	250,000,000



Upgrading Of B/Kudu, Hadejia and Kazaure General Hospitals	1,580,000,000
Improvement Of General Hospitals	1,540,000,000
JIMSO Medical & Drug Supplies (Drug Revolving Fund Operations)	1,200,000,000
Free Maternal and Child Health Programme in Secondary Hospitals	1,000,000,000
Upgrading Of Primary Health Centres	855,000,000
World Bank Supported Save One Million Lives Health Program	810,000,000
Establishment Of Community Midwifery School Babura	400,000,000
Primary Health Care Programmes /-Projects	400,000,000
Food and Nutrition (Health) Programme Activities	362,000,000
Supplementary Immunization Activities	360,000,000
College Of Nursing & Midwifery B/Kudu	125,000,000
State Contributory Health Insurance Programme / SDGs - Supported Community Health Insurance Counter-Funding	100,000,000
School Of Health Technology Jahun	98,000,000
School Of Nursing Hadejia	98,000,000
Jigawa State Agency for the Control of AIDS	95,000,000
SACA HIV / AIDS Control Programme	95,000,000

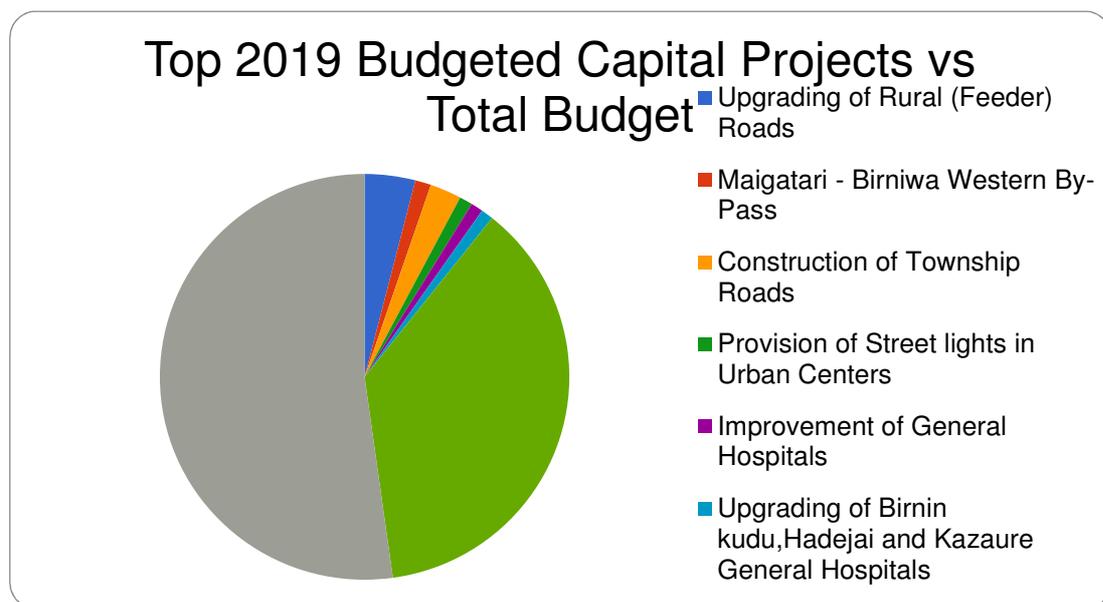
Other Sectors' Major Projects	
Religious Affairs Projects	1,567,000,000
Commercial Low-cost Housing Scheme	1,500,000,000
Ward Level Community-Driven Dev. Interventions	1,035,000,000
Social Welfare Programme Activities	700,000,000
Flood and Erosion Control Projects / Structure	634,100,000
Economic Empowerment Programmes	612,500,000
Legislative Staff Quarter, Dutse	400,000,000
Procurement of Official and Utility Vehicles	300,000,000
Commerce & Investment Projects & Programmes	382,000,000
Dutse Erosion Control	150,000,000
Low Cost Housing Scheme	107,000,000
Judiciary Capital Projects	594,000,000

## DANGOTE RICE IN KAUGAMA LG



Dangote Rice in Kaugama LG, a 32 ton per hour or 280,000 ton per annum rice mill that when completed will probably be the largest in Africa( wacot in Kebbi is 120,000 tpa) with an estimated annual turnover of N84 Billion. The mill will have a 5.8MW integrated power station using coal and rice husk and the 1st line was projected to be ready in March 2019, providing about 500 direct jobs and engaging over 16,000 farmers. The factory sits on 40 Hectares for expansion and has integrated silos and staff housing in the master plan. The fencing and mill civil works are being carried out by local jigawa engineering and construction firms who have over 140 happy indigenes engaged in construction activity at this stage. Dangote Plans to mill 1 million tons of rice in Nigeria by 2023. Request for land for airstrip received last week

## 15 – Top 2019 Budget Capital Projects Vs Total Budget and Domestic / Foreign Grants



## 16 – Domestic and Foreign Grants

Domestic Grants	2019 Budget Target
Project/Donor	Amount Naira
Global Education Grants (World Bank)	400,000,000
Federal Grants for Universal Basic Education	1,455,000,000
Federal Tertiary Education Grants (Jigawa State Polytechnic)	665,000,000
Federal Tertiary Education Grants (JSCOE)	450,000,000
Federal Tertiary Education Grants (Sule Lamido University)	310,000,000
Federal Government SDG Grants	600,000,000
Federal Grants Water Projects	600,000,000
<b>Total Domestic Grants</b>	<b>4,480,000,000</b>
Foreign Grants	2019 Budget Target
Project/Donor	Amount Naira
UNICEF Primary Healthcare Grants	325,000,000
Sasakawa Global Agricultural Grant	24,000,000
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Grants	688,000,000
World Bank Supported Save One Million Grants	800,000,000
African Development Bank Grants	1,117,000,000
European Union Water Supply and Sanitation Grants	260,000,000
European Union Governance Reforms Grants	950,000,000
<b>Total Foreign Grants</b>	<b>4,164,000,000</b>

## 17. Excerpt from the 2019 Budget Speech by the Governor

### Excerpts from the Presentation of the Year 2019 Appropriation Bill by the Executive Governor (Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2018)

Protocols...

It is my pleasure to address you this morning on the occasion of the formal presentation of the 2019 Appropriation Bills together with details of the Proposed Budget Estimates of the State Government and that of the 27 Local Government Councils. It is always gratifying to perform this solemn annual function which is central to sustaining the momentum of progress in the development of our dear State. Considering the amity and commitment of the Honorable Members to our development agenda....

#### Brief Review of 2018 Budget Implementation

2. As usual, before presenting the highlights of the Proposed Estimates, I will take some time to give us a synopsis of the implementation of the current year's budget called "*Budget of Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation*". You would recall that Law No. 1 of 2018 appropriated the sum of ₦138.67 billion covering both the recurrent services and capital investments. This was followed by a Supplementary Budget Estimates of ₦29.324 billion, including a reallocation of ₦2.2 billion from the initial appropriation. While appropriating extra-budgetary incomes, the Supplementary budget has reinforced progress towards achieving our objectives of sustained economic growth and social transformation. In particular, with additional budgetary allocations to the critical infrastructure, education, health and water supply, we were able to fast-track the completion of several ongoing projects and commenced several new ones which will spill into 2019 as ongoing projects. ...

10. Mr Speaker, these are a few of the specific budgetary outputs achieved during the outgoing fiscal year. As you are aware, even for the various constituency projects which cut across several sectors in all our thirty constituencies, over ₦2 billion has been expended so far.

#### 2019 – 2021 MTEF & the 2019 Budget Process

11. As usual, preparation of the 2019 Proposed Budget was preceded by the medium-term planning process which involved the development of 2019 – 2021 Medium Term Expenditure Framework [MTEF]. This provided the context for the Medium-Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) developed by some sectors and the 2019 Proposed estimates by all MDAs. The MTEF was prepared based on a review of the national macroeconomic environment and recent fiscal trends, extant government policy objectives and priorities and existing budget commitments. In particular, for the 2019 Fiscal Year, our revenue forecasting model has adopted the medium variant projections based on National Inflation Rate of 10%, Oil Production and Price levels at 2.1 mbd and \$56/b; National GDP Growth Rate of 3.0% and Official Exchange Rate 305:1US\$. In addition, we have taken into account ongoing reforms on internal revenue administration including the planned widening of the Treasury Single Account policy. We also considered other recent initiatives aimed at continuous improvement in public expenditure and financial management operations expected to positively impact on our fiscal self-reliance and financial prudence. These include a number of Public Financial Management Laws currently before the House which I would urge Honorable Members to fast-track passage to facilitate the attainment of our fiscal objectives.

#### The 2019 Proposed Budget

12. Honorable Members will recall that the 2018 budget was tagged "*Budget for Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation*" which was meant to build on the preceding "*Budget of Economic Diversification and Self-sufficiency*". The primary objective was to contribute to the attainment of our medium-term objective of

“creating a self-sustaining local economy” that fully leverages on productive potentials of the State. This is in line with the strategic focus of the State’s Development Framework. Accordingly, the 2019 proposed budget is conceived to sustain the momentum of progress towards the attainment of these strategic objectives. In addition to sustaining efforts to create a diversified, sustainable and inclusive economy, the 2019 Proposed Budget is also conceived to continuously improve access to, and quality of, public service delivery particularly in the basic social services sectors including social protection. Based on this premise, being an extension of its predecessor, the 2019 Proposed Budget is named “**Budget for Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation II**”.

13. Let me at this stage inform the Honorable House that as part of our effort to improve efficacy of our social and economic reform agenda, the State Executive has approved two new policies namely Jigawa State Public-Private-Partnerships and the State Social Protection Policy. The purpose is to ensure that we continue to pursue pragmatic and sustainable programs that are well-aligned with our vision and with clearly defined policy objectives, strategies and implementation frameworks. In particular, the State PPP Policy is meant to facilitate the mobilization of private investments for infrastructure development and public service delivery in partnership with the Government. The rationale of the Social Protection Policy is to ensure that all various sectoral programmes that are social protection in nature are well-coordinated, synergised and managed as to optimise resource allocation and program impact. These would be presented among other documents for guidance and reference purposes.

14. Before presenting the highlights of the 2019 Appropriation Bill, it would be pertinent for members to note that the preparation of the proposed budget has gone through a number of stages which as mentioned earlier began with MTEF. Other milestones included the conduct of Sector Strategy Sessions attended by key stakeholders, including sector MDAs, Development Partners and Civil Society Groups. For the first time also, a town hall meeting was conducted in partnership with a civil society group known as Project Monitoring Partners to harness more inputs from stakeholders. The consultations helps maintain the linkage between our medium term plans and the annual budgets and ensure that the budget process is participatory and responsive to the aspirations of the citizens. Subsequently the draft budget subjected to high-level review overseen by myself before presentation to the Economic Planning Board and the State Executive Council.

#### **Highlights of the 2019 Appropriation Bill**

15. Honourable Members, having highlighted on the strategic objective of the proposed budget, I now presents its highlights in terms of size, revenue & expenditure structure and composition with further emphasis on some specific components. Based on the consolidated revenue and expenditure positions, the 2019 Appropriation Bill is proposing to expend the sum of **One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Billion, Five Hundred and Forty Million (₦157.54 billion)** for the services of the Jigawa State Government during the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019. This is about 14% above the amount appropriated under the 2018 Appropriation Law. However, when the Supplementary Appropriation is taken into account, the 2019 Proposed Estimates would be less by about 6%. Based on the indices used in the MTEF, we consider this budget size as very realistic and achievable barring any fiscal uncertainties. Based on the details of the various revenue and financing items, the proposed budget is envisaged to be financed from the following major sources:

	<b>Recurrent Income</b>		
i.	Internally Generated Revenue and other Local Financing Items	₦	13,750,000,000
ii.	Federal Transfers comprising of Statutory Allocation, Value Added Tax and other Miscellaneous Receipts	₦	71,260,000,000
iii.	Local Govt Contribution for Primary Education and Primary Healthcare Personnel	₦	22,760,000,000
	<b>Capital Receipts</b>		
iv	Transfer from General Reserves	₦	15,560,000,000
vii	Grants & Reimbursements and Other Capital Receipts	₦	29,710,000,000
vii	Internal and External Loans	₦	4,500,000,000
	<b>Total Proposed Incomes</b>	₦	<b>157,540,000,000</b>

16. Transfer from General Reserves comprised of carried forward balances in Central Treasury Accounts and other Special Project Accounts such as the Universal Basic Education and SDGs Conditional Grants Scheme Projects. Internal & External Loans include expected drawdowns in respect of Federal Mortgage Bank Loan for Commercial Housing Projects, World Bank & Islamic Development Banks long-term concessional facilities for agricultural development.

17. The composition of the proposed expenditure aggregates include the following:

	<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>		
i	Personnel Costs (LEAs Inclusive)	₦	55,259,000,000
ii	Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditure	₦	15,456,000,000
iii	Internal and External Loan Repayments	₦	5,355,000,000
iv	Contingency Fund	₦	6,000,000,000
v	Stabilization Fund	₦	1,500,000,000
	<b>Sub Total of Recurrent Expenditure</b>	₦	<b>83,570,000,000</b>
vi	Capital Expenditure	₦	73,970,000,000
	<b>Total Proposed Expenditure</b>	₦	<b>157,540,000,000</b>

18. Key notes of the proposed expenditure estimates are as follows:

- a) Firstly, the provision of ₦6.0 billion for Contingency includes the sum of ₦5.0 billion set aside under Personnel Cost in anticipation of pending upward review of the National Minimum Wage depending on when the review will come into effect and the agreed salary structure that would reflect the minimum wage. The balance of ₦1.0 billion is the usual general contingency provision. We hope these would be left intact as the proposed budget goes through the legislative review process;

b) Secondly, with about 53% of the resources earmarked for recurrent expenditure, the structure of the proposed expenditure highlights a major challenge to our fiscal objective of achieving higher capital to recurrent expenditure ratio so as to finance the much needed infrastructure and human capital development. Even without the huge amount set aside under Personnel Cost Contingency, the proposed expenditure pattern is still tilted in favor of recurrent spendings. While continuous improvement in access to more qualitative public services require adequate funding for routine operations and maintenance, we must continue to be more prudent in doing so as to free-up more resources for capital projects and programs. We would continue to uphold the three E's of our expenditure management - efficiency, effectiveness and economy – otherwise we will not only be jeopardizing our fiscal objectives but even the capacity to meet the ever-rising cost recurrent operations;

c) Thirdly, provision for other Recurrent Expenditure includes major financing items such as:

- Operational maintenance of public utilities urban street lights and water supply schemes earmarked about N2.2 billion;
- Maintenance of educational institutions including student feeding and payments for national examinations earmarked N2.5 billion;
- Payments of internal and external scholarships which is allocated N1.2 billion;
- Legislative Recurrent Expenditure allotted exactly N1.6 billion; and
- Payment of vehicles advances to civil servants which is earmarked N600 million;

d) Fourthly, while provision is made for staff recruitment in the Proposed Budget, we will continue to scrutinize our salary bills especially with the impending minimum wage review which we promise to implement. Over 4,700 establishments were provided across various cadres and grade-levels to fill existing vacancies as a result of staff attritions that come in various forms. Out of this, about 2,500 are in the education sector largely under Basic and Senior Secondary Education while about 1,200 are in the Health Sector. Whereas staff recruitments would be treated on case by case basis, special attention would be devoted to these two critical components of the basic social services sector. This we have already started with recruitment of about 900 teachers for junior and senior schools this year. As for the Health Sector, we are also very much aware of the dire situation with regards to Human Resources particularly the number of secondary and tertiary health facilities presently being established. Currently, we have 23 Medical Doctors undergoing residency training and some will soon report back to man our health institutions. Also out of the 113 State indigenes undergoing medical training in various institutions overseas, 14 are expected back next year. With the support of the Save One-Million Lives Programme, about 400 health personnel were engaged on stop-gap basis to provide maternal, child-health and outreach services to ameliorate the situation. We believe all these will drastically reduce the severity of the human resource situation in our health facilities;

e) Fifthly, given our commitments to the social transformations components of the budget, almost one-third of the entire expenditure outlay is being proposed for the education sector with an allocation of about N36.9 billion and N15.8 billion for recurrent and capital expenditure respectively. In the same vein, the health sector is earmarked almost 13% with about N10.6 billion and N9.4 billion for recurrent and capital expenditure respectively. This is slightly below the 16% Abuja Declaration accounted by the massive infrastructural spending undertaken in the last 3 years to achieve our target of one PHC per ward. I am happy to tell you that with the completion of the last batch of PHCs before the end of the year, Jigawa will have achieved this objective and our focus on health will be on staffing, equipment and consumables. The Infrastructure comprising of roads and electricity got about 16%.

## Capital Development Programmes

19. Distinguished Speaker and Honourable Members, the sum of ₦73.97 billion, equivalent to about 47% of the total budget, is proposed to be expended on capital investments during the 2019 Fiscal Year. This is an increase of only about 4% over the amount approved in the 2018 Appropriation Law. The MTSS process, resource allocation was purposefully done to align with our strategic development agenda - that is **sustaining economic growth in inclusive manner with social transformation focused on human capital development**. To this end, projects and programmes in the critical infrastructure sector and human development services accounted for two-thirds of the entire budget. Permit me at this stage to highlight further on some of the capital expenditure components expected to facilitate the delivery of the stated budgetary objectives:

(i) Agriculture and Livestock Development – Since 2016, we have successfully pursued an agricultural development policy that seeks to achieve food security with a diversified state economy. Today, Jigawa is among the top crop producers in Nigeria especially for rice and sesame. In continued pursuit of this policy, almost ₦8.0 billion is proposed to be expended on various agricultural projects and programmes in 2019. Key components include Crop Production and Extension Services; Agricultural Mechanization; Livestock Services; and Development of Irrigation Infrastructure. The proposed allocation also includes expected drawdowns in respect of Fadama III, IFAD and African Development Bank's Agricultural Transformation Agenda. The Financing Agreement for the long-awaited Islamic Development Bank Facility for agricultural development in Jigawa State will soon become disbursement effective as we push to sign the subsidiary loan agreement in the next few weeks. It is planned that the IDB Facility will push forward our interventions in the sector by focusing on rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes, development of new ones and promotion of agricultural enterprises. Provision has also been made to continue to leverage additional resources through Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme to expand our farming clusters and continued support for both small and big-time farmers.

(ii) Roads and Transport Development – Almost one-third of the total capital expenditure equivalent to about ₦22.8 billion is proposed to be expended on Roads & Transport Development. This will be for the continuation or completion of ongoing regional road projects, feeder and township roads as well as for routine maintenance of existing ones. So far we have completed over 90% inherited road projects with a total distance of about 500 kilometers. In addition, our administration has commenced several new ones with a total distance of about 400 kilometers a number of which are still ongoing. Considering progress achieved and proposed allocations, it is planned that the following road projects would be completed and commissioned in 2019.

- a) Dutse - Madobi
- b) Babura – ‘Yarkirya
- c) Bariki – Turabu
- d) Jigawar Dal Ali
- e) Kijawal – DabiExtension
- f) Maigatari – Galadi – up to Birniwa
- g) Limawa Warwade
- h) Baranda – Waza
- i) Majingini – Hannun Giwa
- j) Internal Road Network for College of Education Gumel and
- k) A number of Township Roads including State Capital Roads, Babura, Sule Tankarkar, Kaugama and Gumel.

20. Other proposed provisions made to fast-track our agenda for an inclusive and sustained economic growth and development include among others:

- a) Economic Empowerment, Commerce & Investment Promotion with a combined allocation of about ₦1.03 billion. This is meant for Micro, Small, Medium Scale Enterprises & Entrepreneurship Development, targeted women and youths empowerment initiatives aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and providing sustainable means of livelihoods for the people; Solid Minerals Development and Investment Promotion and Mobilization;
- b) Rural Electrification – Proposed allocation in this respect is almost ₦1.0 billion meant for the completion of ongoing projects and commencement of new ones. These include among others: Baguwa in M/Madori, Maituruniya in Gumel, Amanga from S/Tankarkar and Habatse in Gagarawa LGA. The proposed allocation also includes commencement of new rural electrification projects Chirbun, Gangawa, Unik Babba, Walawa, Batu, Kadira, Kaigamari, M/Awaso, Turbus, Kulawa, Gwarzon Garki, Daurawa, Ringim, Duwigi, Shagaryo, Tashena and Azamu.

Education – Education is foremost among the key components of our human capital development programmes which is premised on our belief in the causal relationship between education and socio-economic development. Despite recent accomplishments in our Education Change Agenda, the sector has continued to face myriad of challenges ranging from low learning achievements, inadequacy of teachers in the right mix of quantity and quality, gender disparities in school enrolments, and the sheer numbers of out-of-school children. It is in recognition of this that almost one-third of the total expenditure outlay is being proposed for the sector with an allocation of about ₦36.9 billion and ₦15.8 billion for recurrent and capital expenditure respectively. The total provision for capital investments amounts to over one-fifths of the overall capital expenditure. While this underscores our continued commitment to tackle all the numerous challenges, we still recognize capacity and funding gaps relative to the enormity of the challenges in the sector as a whole. Even as we try to address the issue of access through expansion of existing schools and establishment of new ones at the basic and senior education levels, we are not unmindful of the quality issue. This is what informed our decision to embark on mass training of teachers in partnership with the DFID funded Teacher Development Programme focusing on improving teaching skills, proficiency and mastery of subject contents as well as deployment of ICT in our schools, especially those designated as Educational Centres of Excellence. The breakdown of the proposed capital expenditure includes:

- |  |   |               |
|--|---|---------------|
| a) Universal Basic Education Programme     | - | ₦6.72 billion |
| b) Senior Secondary Education              | - | ₦4.22 billion |
| c) Tertiary Education                      | - | ₦4.73 billion |
| d) Non-formal and Mass Education Programme | - | ₦0.16 billion |

21. Essentially, the scope of the projects to be funded include continuation of rehabilitation and expansion of school structures in existing and newly established schools; Mass procurement of school furniture, instructional and laboratory equipments and materials; Supply of core text books; and continued teacher development. The provision include expected drawdown in respect of Universal Basic Education, Tertiary Education Trust Fund Grants, and Global Partnership for Education grant which is doing a lot to address the issue of teacher quality and gender disparity at the basic education level. I am also glad to inform the Honourable House that we just signed a new 5-Year World Bank Supported Program called “**Better Education Service Delivery for All**” with the federal government which will help us to further address the issue of out-of-school children.

- (iii) Health Sector – Almost 13% of the total proposed budget is earmarked for the Health Sector consisting of about ₦10.6 billion for recurrent expenditure and almost ₦9.4 billion for capital investments. Our focus is to uphold the current momentum of progress towards continuous improvement in our health indices through improved access particularly at the primary healthcare level. The proposed investment among key sectoral components include:-

- a) Primary Healthcare, Maternal & Child Health Care Program - ₦2.8 billion
- b) Secondary Healthcare, Hospital Services, Drugs & Medical Supplies - ₦5.8 billion and
- c) Human Resource for Health Development - ₦0.73 billion

22. Specifically, ₦1.75 billion is provided for the completion and commissioning Birnin Kudu Specialist Hospital and continuation of the Specialist Hospitals at Hadejia and Kazaure. The sum of ₦1.5 billion is proposed for ongoing improvements in 12 General Hospitals largely involving procurement and installation of Medical Equipment; Completion 3No new General Hospitals at Garki, Gantsa and Guri; and completion of ongoing upgrading of Gwaram, Miga, Auyo, Sule Tankarkar, and Malam Madori PHCs. In continuation of the Free Maternal & Child Healthcare Program, the sum of ₦1.0 billion has been earmarked including the provision of ₦100 million for the sustenance of maternal and child healthcare services hitherto being supported by the DFID funded MNCH2 Program. The ₦730 million allocated to Human Resources for Health is meant to finance the continuation of New School of Midwifery project at Babura and provision of additional structures and facilities for the schools at Hadejia and Birnin Kudu. Let me use this opportunity to appreciate the support of the Women for Health and Girls for Health Programs that have continued to support our initiatives in dealing with the challenge of human resources for health. As Honorable Members are aware, these programmes have made significant inroads in supporting the training and deployment of midwives to the rural communities. While Government continues to support the programmes, I will also enjoin on Honorable Members to support candidates enrolled in to the Programme from your communities.

**(iv) Women, Social Welfare and Social Protection Programmes** – The sum of ₦1.32 billion is proposed to be expended on these. Following our approval of the State Social Protection Policy in December last year, it was planned that a State Cash Transfer Programme would be conceived and implemented. It was for this reason that a significant amount was appropriated in the 2018 Approved Estimates. While a Social Protection Council was put in place chaired by the Deputy Governor, implementation was delayed pending the development and approval of the requisite Cash Transfer design. With the support of DFID Funded CDGP Programme being implemented by Save the Children and Action Against Hunger, the Cash Transfer Design has been accomplished and will be considered by the Government before the end of the year. Accordingly, the proposed budget has made a provision of ₦1.0 billion for the commencement of a modest Social Protection Cash Transfer Program for extremely poor and vulnerable households. While applying lessons learned from the piloted Child Development Grant Programme, we intend to synergize with other programmes such as the Free MNCH Programme and other Nutrition Programmes being supported by UNICEF and the Save One-Million Lives Programme in order to leverage resources for maximum impact. The additional ₦320 million is being proposed for other Women Development and Social Welfare Programmes including various women empowerment initiatives, improvement of social welfare institutions and implementation of Orphaned & Vulnerable Children (OVC) Support Programme.

23. Mr. Speaker, let me seek your indulgence at this stage, to provide a rundown of other proposed budgetary provisions across other sectors as follows:

i	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes	₦1,880,000,000
ii	Small Towns Water Supply Programmes	₦560,000,000
iii	Urban & Regional Water Supply Programmes	₦1,540,000,000
iv	Regional Water Schemes, Dams & Hydrological Structures	₦450,000,000
v	Housing Development including Completion and Commissioning of Legislative Residences and commencement of a new Commercial Housing Schemes across all Local Governments	₦ 2,351,000,000

vi	Information, Youths Development and Sports	₦256,000,000
vii	Land Administration, Urban & Regional Planning and Development	₦1,805,000,000
viii	Environmental Protection and Development including Flood & Erosion Control, Alternative Energy Development, Nature Conservation & Forest / Shelter Belts	₦771,000,000
ix	Judiciary Projects	₦293,000,000
x	State Contribution for the Ward-level Community-Driven Development Fund	₦ 1,035,000,000

24. Constituency Projects – For the last two years, we have collaborated with members of this Honorable House to implement projects across various sectors largely based on demands emerging from your various constituencies. The 2019 proposed budget includes a provision of ₦3.1 billion covering both ongoing and new projects. Despite the responsive nature and attractiveness of the projects executed as constituency projects, they must be harmonized with programmes of the Agencies and properly aligned with state priorities. Accordingly, other than already ongoing projects, members are enjoined to consider projects and programmes in the Education, Health, Demand-driven Empowerment Programmes and Water Supply & Sanitation Sectors. Members may also consider long-term contracting of critical personnel such as midwives as against physical projects.

25. Mr. Speaker, that was the highlight of the 2019 Proposed Budget of the State Government. I now present same with respect to the consolidated proposed budgets of our 27 Local Government Councils.

#### The Local Government Budgets

26. The consolidated income and expenditure positions of all the 27 Local Government Councils amounts to about ₦68.32 billion which is distributed across the various revenue and expenditure components as follows:

<b>Income</b>		
Opening Balance		496,770,300
Internally Generated Revenue		470,748,700
Statutory Allocation		44,090,788,000
Value Added Tax		12,267,147,000
State Statutory Allocation		54,000,000
Other Miscellaneous Federal Receipts		5,758,992,000
Stablization Account		3,716,100,000
Grants from Other Sources (SDGs, etc)		1,470,000,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>68,324,546,000</b>
<b>Expendiure</b>		
Local Government Staff Personnel Cost		12,367,260,000
LGA Contribution to LEA Personnel Cost		20,038,747,000
Overheads & Other Recurrent Expenditure		12,855,014,000
Contingency		1,890,000,000
<b>Total Recurrent Provision</b>		<b>47,151,021,000</b>
Capital Expenditure		21,173,525,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68,324,546,000</b>

27. As usual, the Local Government budget includes provisions for Local Government contribution to Primary Education and Primary Healthcare Personnel Cost as well as Local Government Capital Contribution for Joint Projects. It also includes other statutory deductions such as 5% deduction for Emirate Councils and 1% Training Fund. Despite apprehension on the financial wherewithal of the LGCs to afford the new minimum wage, a modest provision have been made under the contingency vote to cater for the anticipated increase to the extent possible.

28. Mr. Speaker and Honorable Members, those were the highlights of 2019 Proposed Budgets of the State Government and the 27 Local Government Councils for which I submit the respective Appropriation Bills for your consideration and passage into Law. The bills are accompanied by the following documents:

- i. Details of the proposed budget of the State Government covering both revenue and expenditure components for all Government entities;
- ii. Previous Budget Implementation Reports.
- iii. Copy of the MTSS Documents in respect of seven sectors that constitutes over 80% of the proposed budget including health, education, agriculture, commerce and investment, water supply and sanitation, environment and critical infrastructure sectors;
- iv. Copy of the 2019 – 2021 MTEF with the Economic and Fiscal Update. The MTEF indicates the macroeconomic assumptions that informed our projections and other important fiscal information such as loans and grants financed projects and programmes;
- v. Copy of the first-ever developed Debt Sustainability Analysis of the State with Statement of our Financial Assets as already reported in last Auditor General's report submitted to the House;
- vi. Copies of the State Social Protection Policy, State PPP Policy and State Food & Nutrition Policy; and
- vii. Details of the proposed budget of the 27 Local Government Councils.

**Conclusion**

29. In conclusion Honourable Speaker, the 2019 proposed budget which we tagged the “**Budget for Sustained Economic Growth and Social Transformation II**” is expected to begin the consolidation process of all our previous interventions such that over the medium term, the economy of the State will have a solid foundation supported by multi-pronged pillars. An economy that is well-diversified, inclusive and living no one behind in personally experiencing the benefits of growth and development.

30. Before I conclude this presentation, it would be imperative for me to express the appreciation of the Jigawa state Government to our various Development Partners that have continued to collaborate with us in supporting various facets of our socioeconomic development programmes. In particular, I would like to mention that the support of UNICEF, DFID and the World Bank have proved to be very invaluable in dealing with the myriad of development challenges that have bedeviled the State for decades. I believe programmes such as MNCH2, CDGP, TDP, ARC, W4H, WINNN and MAFITA Programme – all supported by DFID – have been very impactful towards improving most of our human development indexes. We are glad that the last two programmes were recently extended by DFID after about five years of implementation. This will further consolidate the achievements of the programmes and help built-in sustainability by the State Government. Let me take this opportunity to inform the Honorable House that in the coming days, we plan to hold a parley with the top management of DFID in Nigeria with a view to strategically review and strengthen our partnerships for the years ahead. We will hereby extend an invitation to some of the Honorable Members to witness and make inputs to the discussions during the parley.

31. Finally, I pray that Allah will continue to guide and protect us in His Infinite Mercy. Thank you very much. Long Live Jigawa State; Long Live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

32. Wassalam Alaikum.