



**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**

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The Honourable Speaker,  
Principal Officers of the House and Other Honorable Members,  
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

*Assalamu Alaikum, Warahamatullahi Ta'ala Wabarakatuhu*

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, I believe you also share in the same passion as you receive the proposed budget, which you always process and pass in good time. Let me therefore, express our profound gratitude for your continued support to our shared vision and commitment to develop our state with exemplary executive and legislature cohesion and call on you to once again fulfil your constitutional duty to the state and its citizenry

**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.

3. Earlier this month, we published the 2018 Third Quarter Budget Implementation Report with very satisfactory progress across most of the income and expenditure components of the budget. The Report which covered the period January to September provided an extensive picture of the budget performance during the period and what to expect by the end of the year. Overall, the conclusion of the report is that with about 97% and 82% performance for income and expenditure respectively at the aggregate level, budget implementation has largely been very satisfactory and on tract to deliver its objectives.

4. On the income side, revenues from both recurrent sources and capital receipts amounted to over ₦100.5 billion equivalent to 96.6% performance based on the original appropriation. This is made up of ₦66.7 billion from recurrent revenue sources including federal transfers and IGR; and ₦33.8 billion from capital receipts including the 2018 Opening Balance of over ₦14.6 billion. Respectively, this is equivalent to over 105% and 83% prorated performance. Notably, even areas that have previously performed dismally, have now shown very significant improvements. For instance, actual receipts in respect of Internally Generated Revenue during the first nine months of the year amounted to over ₦7.7 billion equivalent to over 98% performance which points to the efficacy of the policies we are pursuing towards improving internal revenue generation.

5. On the expenditure side, the report indicate that overall actual expenditure covering both recurrent and capital, amounted to almost ₦85.5 billion equivalent to about 82%. This includes ₦46.1 billion and ₦39.4 billion for aggregate recurrent and capital expenditure respectively. In relative terms, these represent about 91% and 74% performance respectively. It is my believe that, the supplementary budget will help bolster performance on capital expenditure beyond 90% by the end of the year.

6. The third quarter report was comprehensive enough to indicate the performance trajectory to the end of the year. Extrapolation shows an aggregate budget implementation performance of about 103% and 92% respectively for income and expenditure by the end of the year. Honourable Speaker, I believe it would be worthwhile to elucidate further on the budget implementation performance by focusing on some of the key budgetary outputs and outcomes that were achieved during the year.

7. For Personnel Cost, it is projected that total payment by the end of the year would be about ₦41 billion equivalent to about 93% budget performance. It is pleasing to report that throughout the year, staff salaries and allowances, pensions and other staff retirement benefits were all paid as and when due. To date, other than those in process, Jigawa State Government has no any outstanding salary or pension arrears in any form including the payment of monthly 17% Contribution to the Contributory Pension Scheme. While this and many other reasons have continued to engender peaceful and harmonious working relations with the labor unions, as Government, we would continue to do everything possible to ensure conducive atmosphere for a more productive Public Service.

8. Performance with regards to Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditures is expected to be over 90% with a projected end of year actual of about ₦20.8 billion. This includes operational expenses and running cost of Government Agencies including State Judiciary and State House of Assembly, Operations & Maintenance of provision of public utilities, maintenance of health and educational institutions, students scholarships, public debt service, payments for external examinations, motor vehicles advances to civil servants, just to mention a few.

9. With respect to capital investments, the third quarter actual outturn was almost ₦39.4 billion equivalent to about 74% performance. However, taking into account capital expenditure payments since the end of third quarter and considering the acceleration of project implementation during the fourth quarter coupled with increased portfolio of ongoing projects courtesy of the Supplementary Budget, it is envisaged that the full-year actual capital expenditure could be as much as ₦65 billion. This gives a performance rate of over 90% which would be an excellent and very satisfactory performance by all standards. Over 90% of our capital investments are in the Economic and Social Service Sectors. This is consistent with the policy thrust of the budget with conscious measures taken to channel more resources to key sectors particularly infrastructure, education, health, economic empowerment and agriculture. Some of the specific areas where significant progress has been achieved are as follows:

(i) The Economic Sector – This got the lion’s share of the actual expenditure to sustain the momentum with over 57% of the total. Some of the major budgetary outputs already achieved include:

- a) Completion of several ongoing roads projects which include:
  - i. **Regional Roads:** Gagarawa – Bosuwa – Madaka – Maikilili; Kila – Budinga – Zandam Nagoggo; Asphalt Overlay of Tasheguwa – Guri; and Abunabo – Kadira – Arinjasko – Guri; Kwanar Dundu - Bulangu.
  - ii. **Feeder Roads:** Shuwarin – Wurma – Abaya – Chamo; Garki – Fagen Gawo Kore – Majia; Dolen Kwana – Batu – Kuka Inkiwa; Kudai – Ruru – Dantawuya – Sakwaya; Manga – Takwasa; Kaugama – Turmi – Gujungu; and Takur – Jaudi. Many other ones were also commenced.
  - iii. **Township Roads:** Maigatari, Sule Tankarkar, Mallam Madori, Roni, Jahun and Aujara Access Road.
- b) Completion of urban street lights in Kanya Babba, Jigawar Ali, Danzomo, Aujara, Sara, Gujungu and some areas within Dutse Metropolis. Several other towns were also commenced including in Yalleman and Dakaiyawa;
- c) Completion of seventeen rural electrification projects and commencement of new ones. Those completed include among others, Yalo, Yalwan Zandam Nagoggo, Janbiri, Baguwa, Gafasa, Amanga, Takwasa, Zugai, Fandum and Unguwar Yarima.
- b) Agricultural Sector – Let me first commend the resilience of our hard-working farmers and commiserate with those that have suffered serious devastation from the flood that swept away billions of Naira worth of agricultural produce, dwellings and other assets. While appreciating the fact that we cannot compensate their losses in full, Government has done all it can to alleviate the situation by providing and fully supporting the farmers during the residual moisture cropping season and by providing early maturity variety seeds and inputs so they can quickly replant and recoup some losses. So far, almost ₦400 million has been expended in this regard. As usual Government ensured timely supply of quality seeds, fertilizer and agro-chemicals to Jigawa State farmers at competitive prices as well as supply of quality labor-saving devices for farm operations, post-harvest handling and value addition; Productivity enhancement of fisheries and livestock resources; development of small and medium scale irrigation development using water efficient technologies and renewable energy is also taking root.
- d) Economic Empowerment - significant progress has been made in this sector in line with our demand-driven empowerment programmes with major successes scored in the area of Support to Business Cooperatives, Expansion of Skills Acquisition Centers, Micro Credit and Business Start-ups Support Services, Agro-Processing Equipment Leasing and Women & Youths Artisans Empowerment Support. Some of the specific outputs include:
  - a. Procurement and distribution of ₦200 million Naira worth of agricultural equipment to over 1,000 individual beneficiaries and Members of All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN);
  - b. Renovation and improvement of Dutse and Kazaure Skills Acquisition Centres being utilized as Community Skills

Development Centres [COSDECs] that prepare youth for employment into the formal sectors of the economy. This is being done in partnership with the DFID Funded MAFITA Program;

- c. Counter funding Support towards the implementation of the MAFITA Programme largely in form of payment of allowances to master craftsmen, trainers and beneficiaries;
  - d. Cash grants to about 3,000 women petty traders, water vendors, shoe makers and other artisans. The cash grants to women traders at the grassroots is planned to cover a minimum of 35,000 across all the Local Governments;
  - e. Business Start-up Credit support to some businesses worth about ₦20 million;
- (ii) Social Services Sector – This is the second prong in our pursuit of social transformation for human capital development. Specifically, concerted efforts were made to continuously improve access to more qualitative basic social services in education, health and water & sanitation. Some of the delivered budgetary outputs include:

**A - Education**

- a) Provision and upgrading of structures and facilities for 23 newly established Day Secondary Schools as part of efforts to decongest all secondary schools in the State. About ₦531 million was expended in this regard;
- b) Supply and distribution of over 10,000 units of 3-seater classroom furniture for senior secondary schools worth about ₦201 million. This has consolidated previous efforts to the extent that today virtually no secondary school pupil in Jigawa State sits on the floor to take lessons;
- c) Procurement and distribution of 2,000 units of double bunker beds for boarding secondary schools at a cost of about ₦60 million;
- d) Procurement and distribution of about ₦100 million worth of core text books for English Language, General Mathematics & Civic Education;
- e) Renovation of ICT and Science Laboratories Equipment for 4 Centres of excellence and procurement and distribution of 185 No. Computer-based Electronic Learning Devices known as Kyan–Machines at a cost of about ₦308 million;
- f) At the basic education level, over ₦4.9 billion was expended on the construction of 534 classroom blocks, renovation of 1,056 dilapidated primary school structures, procurement of 76,460 sets of school furniture, construction of 188 teachers quarters and construction of 93 VIP Latrines;

**B – Health Sector**

- g) Completion of 30No. Basic Health Clinics already equipped and put to use;

- h) Completion of structural works in the upgrading of Gwaram and Mallam Madori PHC including the provision of additional 2No. 20-bed Wards, GOP, Standard Operation Theater and Laboratories. Provision was made in the 2019 Budget for the procurement and installation of the requisite medical equipment to put these to effective usage;
- i) Complete renovation of Dutse and Babura General Hospitals, Gujungu and Roni PHCs and installation of solar power at Dutse, Gumel and Babura General Hospitals;
- j) Work is also at advance stage for Birnin Kudu Specialist Hospital expected to be completed and commissioned in 2019 with working going on in Hadejia and Kazaure; The 3No. New General Hospitals at Garki, Gantsa and Guri have also reached an advanced stage. All these would be completed, equipped and commissioned early in 2019;
- k) Significant improvements in the delivery of PHC Services such as immunization coverage, vitamin A supplementation, malaria control services and HIV Aids Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission among others. Much of these were achieved with the support of Save One-million Lives Performance for Results Programme for which Jigawa State has emerged as Zonal Champion in the Northwest. What is significant is that the 2018 SMART Survey has indicated appreciable progress in most of our health indicators as they affect women and children.

#### **C – Water Supply**

- l) Completion and commissioning of 262 solar-based water schemes and conversion of 47 motorized schemes to solar;
- m) Provision of 667 hand pumps in rural areas of which almost 100 are in primary schools;
- n) Take-off of the European Union Supported Water Projects in Taura and Mallam Madori Local Governments now at about 60% completion stage; and
- o) Completion and commissioning of 250 cubic meter capacity solar-powered water scheme in Dutse;

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>₦</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>₦</b>	<b>83,570,000,000</b>
vi	Capital Expenditure	₦	73,970,000,000
	<b>Total Proposed Expenditure</b>	<b>₦</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 ₦2.2 billion;
  - Maintenance of educational institutions including student feeding and payments for national examinations earmarked ₦2.5 billion;
  - Payments of internal and external scholarships which is allocated ₦1.2 billion;
  - Legislative Recurrent Expenditure allotted exactly ₦1.6 billion; and
  - Payment of vehicles advances to civil servants which is earmarked ₦600 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 ₦36.9 billion and ₦15.8 billion for recurrent and capital expenditure respectively. In the same vein, the health sector is earmarked almost 13% with about ₦10.6 billion and ₦9.4 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 ₦1.0billion 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.

iii. 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     | - | <del>₦</del> 6.72 billion |
| b) Senior Secondary Education              | - | <del>₦</del> 4.22 billion |
| c) Tertiary Education                      | - | <del>₦</del> 4.73 billion |
| d) Non-formal and Mass Education Programme | - | <del>₦</del> 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.

- iv. 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            | - | <del>₦</del> 2.8 billion     |
| b) Secondary Healthcare, Hospital Services, Drugs & Medical Supplies - |   | <del>₦</del> 5.8 billion and |
| c) Human Resource for Health Development                               | - | <del>₦</del> 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.

- v. **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 and Forest / Shelter Belts Development	₦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
Stablizaton 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.