



**The States' Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (SFTAS)
Program for Results**

2019 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report

PLATEAU STATE

By:

**The Office of the Auditor General for the Federation as the SFTAS Independent Verification Agent
with support from JK Consulting Co. Ltd**



November 2020

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1 Executive Summary

This report details the outcome of the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) conducted on Plateau State for the second (2019) year of the four-year SFTAS Program. In conducting the APA, the verification team assessed how the State performed against the Disbursement Linked Results (DLRs) listed within the SFTAS DLI Matrix, guidelines and verification protocol.

Table 1 (below) reflects the outcome of the 2019 APA for Plateau and shows areas where the State achieved results. In total, Plateau State achieved **9 (Nine)** DLRs out of 15 DLRs applicable to 2019. One of the achieved DLRs was due for assessment during the 2020 APA but has been assessed early as requested by the Programme.

We further identified several areas where the State can improve its performance for the next year APA, and these are set out in detail within Section 3 of this report. In summary, the State should ensure the following:

1. **DLR 1.1:** Budget implementation reports should include, at a minimum, the approved budget appropriation for the year for each organizational unit (MDAs), and for each of the core economic classifications of expenditure (Personnel, Overheads, Capital, and Other expenditures). It should also state balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations. The balances should also be provided on a consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications.
2. **DLR 1.2:** Expenditure outturn deviation is reduced to a level within the annual requirements for this result.
3. **DLR 2.2:** A Citizens' budget based on the approved annual State budget is published online by end 30th April of the Budget year, and adequate evidence of the date of publication is retained.
4. **DLR 3.0:** Develop a functional State-level TSA where all Government revenues (IGRs ad FAAC) are credited before expenditure. Formally approve a cash management strategy. Increase the percentage of State Government finances flowing through the TSA to at the least the minimum required to achieve this result.
5. **DLR 8:** A Domestic Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) is established and an internal domestic arrears database with relevant balances placed online through a publicly accessible portal. Domestic arrears are cleared year on year to achieve total reductions in arrears in line with the targets set for this DLR.
6. **DLR 9:** Strengthen the State's debt sustainability by achieving the levels of debt indicators that are below the thresholds established for this DLR.

Furthermore, the team noted the debt stock stated in State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) is higher by N1,159,044,173 than the debt stock stated in the audited financial statements. The SDEDR contained a balance of N147,722,350,690, which is different from the figure of N146,563,306,517 reported by the State in its audited financial statements for 2019.

Table 1: Assessment Results

Key:	Achieved		Not Achieved	Previously Achieved	
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Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
DLI 1: Improved financial reporting and budget reliability	DLR 1.1: FY19 quarterly budget implementation reports published on average within 6 weeks of quarter-end to enable timely budget management		The State published the reports on average 18.4 weeks after the end of each quarter.
	DLR 1.2: FY19 deviation for total budget expenditure is < 25%		Budget deviation was 37%

Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
DLI 2: Increased openness and citizens' engagement in the budget process	DLR 2.1: Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations are published online, along with the proposed FY2020 budget.		The minutes of meeting was jointly signed by CSO representatives.
	DLR 2.2: Citizens' budget based on approved FY19 State budget published online by end April 2019.		The date of publication could not be verified
DLI 3: Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through implementation of State TSA	DLR 3: TSA, based on a formally approved cash management strategy, established and functional, and covering a minimum of 60 percent of state government finances implementation of State TSA		The State TSA covered 35.47% of the Government finances.
DLI 4: Strengthened Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) collection	DLR 4.1: State implementing a consolidated state revenue code covering all state IGR sources and stipulating that the state bureau of internal revenue is the sole agency responsible for state revenue collection and accounting. Code must be approved by the state legislature and published		The law meets all requirements
	DLR 4.2: 2019-2018 annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target: -Basic target: 20%-39%, Stretch target: 40% or more	Basic target achieved	IGR nominal Growth Rate was 39.67%.
DLI 5: Biometric registration and Bank Verification Number (BVN) used to reduce payroll fraud	DLR 5.1: Biometric capture of at least 75 percent of current civil servants and pensioners completed and linked to payroll, and identified ghost workers taken off the payroll		Biometrics covered 88.93% of civil servants and pensioners.
	DLR 5.2: Link BVN data to at least 75 percent of current civil servants and pensioners on the payroll and payroll fraud addressed		BVN is linked to 81.5% of civil servants and pensioners on payroll.
DLI 6: Improved procurement practices for increased transparency and value for money	DLR 6.1: Existence of public procurement legal framework and procurement regulatory agency. State legal framework should conform to the UNCITRAL Model Law and provide for: 1) E-Procurement; 2) Establishment of an independent procurement regulatory agency; and 3) Cover all MDAs receiving funds from the state budget.		The law meets all requirements
	DLR 6.2: Publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the Operations Manual for 2019 on a monthly basis in OCDS format on the state website		Contract award information published was in the OCDS format.
DLI 7: Strengthened public debt management and fiscal responsibility framework	DLR 7.1: State implementing state-level debt legislation, which stipulates: 1) responsibilities for contracting state debt; 2) responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt; and 3) fiscal and debt rules/limits.		This is a 2020 APA result assessed early. All requirements were met.
	DLR 7.2: Quarterly state debt reports accepted by the DMO on average two months or less after the end of the quarter in 2019		The quarterly SDDRs were submitted on average 7 weeks after the end of the quarter.
DLI 8: Improved clearance/reduction of stock of domestic expenditure arrears	DLR 8: Domestic arrears as of end 2019 reported in an online publicly accessible database, with a verification process in place and an arrears clearance framework established and Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2019 compared to end 2018 meets target and is consistent with the state's arrears clearance framework.		The State has no Arrears Clearance Framework and the percentage increase in verified stock of domestic arrears was 179.83%
DLI 9: Improved debt sustainability	Total debt stock at end of December 2019 as a share of total revenue for FY2019 meets target: Basic target: < 140%, Stretch target: < 115%. and Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2019.		Monthly debt service deduction is 26.7% of Gross FAAC and Total Debt Stock to Revenue is 192.64%

The Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation as Independent Verification Agent and JK Consulting Co. Ltd agree on all the results shown in this report.

2. Introduction

Overview

The Federal Government of Nigeria is implementing a four-year program to support Nigerian States to strengthen fiscal performance and sustainability: The State Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (SFTAS) Program for Results (“The Program”). In each of the four years, the Program will finance activities under two components: (i) a Program for Results (PforR) component in the amount of US\$700 million and (ii) a Technical Assistance (TA) component in the amount of US\$50 million. All States are able to participate in the Program in each of the four years and benefit from the PforR funds by meeting set Eligibility Criteria and any or all the indicators of fiscal transparency, accountability and sustainability.

The Auditor-General for the Federation was appointed as the Independent Verification Agent (IVA) for the SFTAS Programme and JK Consulting Co. Ltd was subsequently engaged to support the IVA. Both parties have worked together to assess the performance of the State against the Disbursement Linked Results (DLRs) for 2019. To ensure a high-quality assessment, the IVA engaged the services of experts in Taxation, Procurement and Debt Management laws to review the legislation in place at each State.

Scope

This Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report covers the State’s performance in 2019 against the Disbursement Linked Results (DLRs) listed within the SFTAS DLI Matrix, guidelines and verification protocol. Each State was earlier assessed against the Eligibility Criteria set in the protocol, to determine the state’s eligibility for grants under the 2019 APA. The results of the eligibility assessment were reported previously for each state, and are included in Appendix A.

The verification protocol was set early in the preparation for the Program and all States, implementing agencies and other key stakeholders have been continuously sensitised on the requirements of the program and on the protocol for 2019. The assessment results are binary (Pass or Fail), as that is how the Program for Results was designed.

In advance of the performance assessments, all States were provided with the detailed information requirements for the assessments, a proposed itinerary for the assessment visit and a template with which to report the results achieved. The assessments were conducted between 16/08/2020 and 22/08/2020 with a team of four persons, starting with an opening meeting where all the information requested were handed over. The visit was concluded with an exit meeting where the initial findings were discussed, and the State was given further opportunity to provide clarifications and/additional information.

The draft conclusions from the work done were reported to the State and this final report takes account of the State’s comments on the draft results, as shown in Section 4.

The Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation and JK Consulting Co. Ltd are grateful to the States for the cooperation enjoyed during the assessment and hope the recommendations within this Report are found valuable towards achieving the DLRs in the remaining years of the Program.

Assessment Results

Findings

Table 2: Findings

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
DLI 1: Improved Financial Reporting and Budgeting Reliability				
DLR 1.1	Financial Year [2019] quarterly budget implementation reports published on average within [6 weeks] of each quarter-end to enable timely budget management		Not Achieved	
1	Has the State published its quarterly budget implementation report to the State official website on average within six weeks of the end of each quarter?	<p>The quarterly budget implementation reports were posted online on www.plateaustate.gov.ng as follows:</p> <p>Average week for the online publication is computed below:</p> <p>Q1 – November 11, 2019 – 32.0 weeks - 224 days Q2 – December 13, 2019 – 23.7 weeks -166 days Q3 – December 13, 2019 – 10.6 weeks- 74 days Q4 – February 19, 2020 – 7.1 weeks - 50 days</p> $\frac{32.0+23.7+10.6+7.1}{4}$ <p>Average = <u>18.4 Weeks (128.8 days)</u></p> <p>The IVA team downloaded the quarterly budget Implementation Reports for all four quarters of the year 2019 and obtained evidence of a time stamp of the publications.</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure all quarterly implementation reports are published within six weeks of the end of each quarter

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
2	Do the reports each include, at a minimum, the approved original AND revised (if applicable) budget appropriation for the year against each organizational units (MDAs) for each of the core economic classification of expenditures (Personnel, Overheads, Capital, and others), the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each as well as the cumulative expenditures for year to date, and balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations.	<p>From the review of the Quarterly Budget Implementation reports downloaded from the State’s website www.plateaustate.gov.ng. The IVA team observed the following:</p> <p>(a) The Budget Implementation Reports include the approved budget appropriation for the year against each organizational unit (MDAs) for each of the core economic classification of expenditures.</p> <p>(b) The Budget Implementation Reports include the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each as well as the cumulative expenditures for year to date,</p> <p>(c) The Budget Implementation Reports include the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations for Q2-Q4, there was no balances for Q1.</p> <p>(d) The State does not have an amended/revised budget or passed supplementary budgets, so the approved 2019 is the basis for the reports.</p> <p>The reports include the approved budget appropriation for the year for each of the core economic classification of expenditures (Personnel, Overheads, Capital, and others); the actual expenditures for the quarter and the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations for Q2-Q4.</p>		<p>The State should ensure the reports include approved budget appropriation for each organizational unit (MDAs)</p> <p>The State should ensure the reports include balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations for all four quarters.</p>
3	Does the report State the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each MDA and each expenditure classification as well as the cumulative expenditures for year to date?	The review of the State’s Budget Performance reports shows that they stated the actual expenditures for each quarter attributed to each MDA and each expenditure classification as well as the cumulative expenditures for the year 2019.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations												
4	Does the report State balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations with balances provided on a consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications and 'Other Expenditures' which will include debt servicing, and transfers, or other expenditures not attributable to any of the other three (3) expenditure classifications?	The review of the State's Budget Performance reports shows that they stated the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations with balances provided on a consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications for Q2 – Q3.	Unsatisfactory	State should prepare Budget implementation report with revenue and expenditure appropriations with balances provided on a consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications for all four quarters												
DLR 1.2	FY [2019] deviation from total budget expenditure is less than 25%		Not Achieved													
1	Has the State computed the difference between the original approved total budgeted expenditure for the fiscal/calendar year and the actual total budgeted expenditure in the fiscal/calendar year, divided by the original approved total budgeted expenditure, and expressed in positive percentage terms? Is the expenditure outturn deviation computed less than 25%	The State did not compute the budget deviation. The IVA computed the budget deviation for year 2019 APA as 37%. See the computation below: <table border="1" data-bbox="800 946 1430 1141"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Original Budget</th> <th>Actual Outturn</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td>68,065,901,294.00</td> <td>19,471,079,488.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recurrent Exp</td> <td>85,471,288,775.00</td> <td>77,043,691,516.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>153,537,190,069.00</td> <td>96,514,771,005.76</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $\frac{\text{₱}153,537,190,069.00 - \text{₱}96,514,771,005.76}{\text{₱}153,537,190,069.00} \times 100 = 37\%$ The budget performance deviation is 37%		Original Budget	Actual Outturn	Capital	68,065,901,294.00	19,471,079,488.88	Recurrent Exp	85,471,288,775.00	77,043,691,516.88	Total	153,537,190,069.00	96,514,771,005.76	Unsatisfactory	The State should prepare achievable budgets and reduce the budget deviation to a level below the limits set for this result.
	Original Budget	Actual Outturn														
Capital	68,065,901,294.00	19,471,079,488.88														
Recurrent Exp	85,471,288,775.00	77,043,691,516.88														
Total	153,537,190,069.00	96,514,771,005.76														

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		Source: 2019 Audited Financial Statement PG 26 and Approved Budget and Actual Expenditure or Appropriation Law PG 1. This was prepared using cash accounting.		
DLI 2: Increased Openness and Citizens' Engagement in the Budget Process				
DLR 2.1	Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations are published online, along with the proposed FY [2020] budget		Achieved	
1	Did the State conduct at least one "town-hall" consultation before the proposed budget is drafted with participation of local government authorities and State-based CSOs?	<p>The IVA downloaded and obtained hard copies of Minutes and reports of citizens "town hall" meetings and reviewed the documents including the attendance register and observed the following:</p> <p>a) The LGAs in attendance were: Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Boko, Bassa, Mangu, Barikin Ladi, Riyom, Mikang, Shadam and Pankshin.</p> <p>b) The CSO representatives in attendance includes: National Union of Road Transport Worker (NURTW), Okada Riders Association, Plateau Youth Council Bassa, Faith Foundation, All Farmers Association Nigeria (AFAN), Development Community Association (Development COC), Chip Central</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>Development Community Association, Plateau State Youth Council (Youth Council), Jamaatul Nasril Islam (JNI), National Council Of Women Society (NCWS), Christian Association Of Nigeria (CAN), Butchers Association, Disable Persons Association, Kenam Development. Association, etc.</p> <p>c) The source of information on which the IVA based its conclusion was signed minutes of meeting, signed attendance at the meeting and pictures of the programme.</p> <p>d) The dates and venues of the three public consultations on the budget proposal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Azi Nyako Youth Centre held on August 7, 2019 ii. Sunset Hotel Pankshin held on August 8, 2019 iii. Shandam Youth Centre held on August 9, 2019 <p>e) Ten (10) attendees were called through the contact telephone number stated on the attendance list to confirm their attendance at the public consultation. The attendees confirmed the venue and the date of the town hall meeting.</p> <p>f) The draft budget was published on January 28, 2020.</p> <p>g) The minutes of public consultation was published on the December 13, 2019.</p> <p>The public consultation was held before the draft budget was prepared and published on January 28, 2020.</p>		
<p>2</p> <p>Were the minutes of the public consultations jointly prepared with CSO representatives (shown by their signature to the minutes) and posted on the official State website, alongside the proposed annual budget on or before 31 January 2020 to enable citizens to find the inputs easily?</p>	<p>One of the CSOs co-signed the minutes of meeting of the public consultation with the Government’s representative. The title and date of the minutes is: “Report and Minutes of Stakeholders’ Town Hall Meeting on Citizens’ Engagement on the State Budgeting Process Held at the Three Senatorial Zones of Plateau State in 2019”.</p> <p>The draft budget was published online on 28th January 2020 before the deadline.</p> <p>The weblink for the minutes is https://plug-storage.s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com/MINUTES_AND_REPORT_OF_CITIZENS_BUD</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>GET_TOWN_HALL_MEETING_AUGUST_2019.pdf on the State website: www.plateaustate.gov.ng</p> <p>Also see Appendix A for weblinks to the proposed/final budget</p>		
DLR 2.2 New	Citizens' budget based on approved FY19 State budget published online by end April 2019.		Not Achieved	
1 New	Has the State published online, on the State website(s) a Citizens Budget based on the approved FY19 state budget not later than 30 April 2019?	<p>There was evidence that the Citizens' Budget based on approved FY19 State budget was published on the website: www.plateaustate.gov.ng on the weblink: https://www.plateaustate.gov.ng/assets/documents/PLATEAU-STATE-CITIZENS-BUDGET-2019.pdf. However, the document could neither be downloaded nor the date of publication ascertained through the time stamp. The State claimed that the publication was timely and could not explain what went wrong after the upload. A hard copy was obtained and the State was advised to upload the document again. There is no means of verifying when the budget was published.</p>	Unsatisfactory	Evidence of the date of upload should be retained by the State for all results with a timeline for the online publication of information.
2 New	Is the Citizens Budget a comprehensible (to citizens) summary of the approved FY19 state budget?	<p>The team confirmed that the Citizen's budget (hard copy) is comprehensible (to citizens) and a summary of the approved FY19 State budget and it was prepared in the format suggested to the States. It includes the key budget information from the original budget, including the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A simple explanation of the annual budget/citizen's budget. ii. Breakdown of revenues and expenditures. iii. Sectoral Allocation (MDAs by MDAs) iv. Top Projects to be financed. <p>However, the disclosure of Budget deficit and how it will be financed was not captured.</p>	Unsatisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
DLI 3: Improved Cash Management and reduced Revenue Leakages through Implementation of State TSA				
DLR 3.0	Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through implementation of State TSA		Not Achieved	
1	Has the State established a functional State-level TSA?	<p>a. The State has established a functional state-level TSA.</p> <p>b. The State operates one account with Fidelity Bank with the following details: Account name - Plateau State Government Statutory Revenue Account Account number - 0789744739</p>	Satisfactory	
2	Is there a formally approved cash management strategy in place? The Strategy should cover the processes through which the State Ministry of Finance or Budgets/Economic Planning is able to forecast cash commitments and requirements and provide reliable information on the availability of funds.	<p>The State has no cash management strategy in 2019.</p> <p>a) However, the strategy document is titled, "Plateau State Cash Management Strategy" and was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>b) The strategy was signed by Honorable Commissioner of Finance and the Accountant General.</p> <p>c) The cash management strategy covers the process through which the State Ministry of Finance can forecast cash commitments and requirements (paragraph 1.4 page 8) and provide reliable information on the availability of funds. (paragraph 2.5.1 Page 12).</p> <p>d) The strategy is silent on cash sweeping.</p> <p>e) There was no evidence of implementation of processes described in the cash management strategy to forecast cash commitments and requirements.</p>	Unsatisfactory	<p>The State should provide for cash sweeping in the cash management strategy.</p> <p>The State should have evidence of forecast cash commitments and requirements.</p>
3	Does the TSA have a system of cash management that allows for a central view of cash balances in bank accounts on a single electronic dashboard (based on the approved cash management strategy)?	<p>The TSA has a system of cash management that allows for a central view of cash balances in bank accounts on a single electronic dashboard. However, this was not based on a cash management strategy as the strategy did not exist in 2019.</p> <p>The computer application in use is Remita, developed by Systemspecs Limited, and deployed in 2019.</p>	Unsatisfactory	Ensure that the central view of cash balances in bank accounts on a single electronic dashboard is based on the approved cash

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations																		
			management strategy.																		
4	<p>Does the TSA have one consolidated revenue treasury account for State revenues? Revenues collected by MDAs such as service fees no longer sit in individual MDA accounts at different commercial banks but are brought into the consolidated revenue account as part of the TSA.</p> <p>a) The State has established TSA which was domiciled in Access Bank from January to March 2019 with account number - 0789744739 and account name - Plateau State Government Statutory Revenue Account. With effect from April 2019 the TSA was moved to Fidelity Bank with the following details: Account Name - Plateau State Government Statutory Revenue Account. Account Number - 5030095397.</p> <p>b) All government monies go through the TSA.</p> <p>c) All government monies do not sit in the other revenue collecting banks.</p> <p>d) The TSA bank Statement for Access and Fidelity bank were obtained.</p>	Satisfactory																			
5	<p>Does the TSA cover a minimum of 60% of the State Government's finances?</p> <p>The IVA computed the total cash inflow and outflow from the TSA account against the total government finances inflows and outflows as contained in the Cash flow Statement for the year ended 2019 as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="795 883 1430 1305"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>TOTAL INFLOWS</th> <th>TOTAL OUTFLOWS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TSA</td> <td>39,431,958,637.27</td> <td>29,738,086,432.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCESS BANK</td> <td>10,366,597,792.27</td> <td>702,542,011.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FIDELITY BANK</td> <td>29,065,360,845.00</td> <td>29,035,544,421.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT: GOVERNMENT FINANCES</td> <td>98,267,831,707.29</td> <td>96,514,770,504.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PERCENTAGE</td> <td>40.13%</td> <td>30.81%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The average percentage of cash flow was computed as: <u>40.13 % + 30.81%</u></p>		TOTAL INFLOWS	TOTAL OUTFLOWS	TSA	39,431,958,637.27	29,738,086,432.83	ACCESS BANK	10,366,597,792.27	702,542,011.83	FIDELITY BANK	29,065,360,845.00	29,035,544,421.00	AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT: GOVERNMENT FINANCES	98,267,831,707.29	96,514,770,504.76	PERCENTAGE	40.13%	30.81%	Unsatisfactory	The State's TSA should cover a minimum of 60% of Government Finances.
	TOTAL INFLOWS	TOTAL OUTFLOWS																			
TSA	39,431,958,637.27	29,738,086,432.83																			
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PERCENTAGE	40.13%	30.81%																			

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p style="text-align: center;">2 = 35.47%</p> <p>The TSA covered 35.47 % of the State’s finances.</p> <p>*Sources: 2019 Audited Financial Statement (Cash flow Statement) Pg.26 and the TSA Statement from Access and Fidelity Bank for January – December 2019.</p>		
DLI 4: Strengthened Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) Collection				
DLR 4.1	State implementing a consolidated state revenue code covering all state IGR sources and stipulating that the state bureau of internal revenue is the sole agency responsible for state revenue collection and accounting. Code must be approved by the state legislature and published	The State met this DLR in 2018 APA but was not rewarded due to their inability to meet the Eligibility criteria in 2018. Hence, the State is due for the reward this year. (See 2018 APA Report for details)	Previously Achieved	
1	Does the State have up-to-date consolidated revenue code which includes all the State’s IGR sources and all the local governments (falling under that State) IGR sources?		-do-	
2	Does the consolidated revenue code stipulate that the State Bureau of Internal Revenues (SBIR) or the State Internal Revenue Service (SIRS) as the sole agency responsible for State revenue (tax and non-tax) collection and accounting in the State?		-do-	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations																
3	Is the collection of revenues is made into accounts(s) nominated by the SBIR OR SBIR has full oversight of the accounts and is responsible for reporting and accounting for the revenues		-do-																	
4	Is the code approved by the State legislature to have a legal basis, either as a law or a resolution? It cannot be an executive order with no legal basis. The approval shall occur by the 31 December of the year under assessment to count for that year, up to 31 December 2020.		-do-																	
5	Is the Publication published online, so it is automatically available to the public/all taxpayers?		-do-																	
DLR 4.2	Annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target		Achieved Basic Target met																	
1	Has the 2019-2018 annual nominal IGR growth rate met the basic or stretch targets? Basic Target: 20%-39% Stretch Target: 40% or more	<p>a. The accounting basis used for revenue reporting in 2018 and 2019 observed from the Audited Financial statement is IPSAS accrual.</p> <p>b. The IVA computed the annual nominal IGR growth rate for year 2019 APA as stated below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="730 1187 1493 1385"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>GROWTH</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>NGR</th> <th>NGR</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)</td> <td>12,726,470,548</td> <td>16,473,660,379</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2018	2019	GROWTH	Item	NGR	NGR	%	1. Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	12,726,470,548	16,473,660,379	29%					Satisfactory	
	2018	2019	GROWTH																	
Item	NGR	NGR	%																	
1. Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	12,726,470,548	16,473,660,379	29%																	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations
		3. INVALID items to be deducted IF reported as part of IGR	1,822,228,551	1,243,389,150		
		Investment Income (e.g. dividends)		284,580,608		
		Retention	1,822,228,550.	958,808,542		
		3. "Adjusted IGR" for DLI 4.2 Calculation (A OR B)				
		Take reported total IGR and deduct any INVALID items i.e. (1) minus (2)	10,904,241,997	15,230,271,229	39.67%	
		$\frac{\text{₦}15,230,271,229.42 - \text{₦}10,904,241,997.52}{\text{₦}10,904,241,997.52} \times 100 = 39.67\%$ <p>The annual nominal growth is 39.67%.</p> <p>Source: 2019 Audited Financial Statement Pg 26.</p> <p>Note: We understand the retention is for MDAs that are permitted to make use of all/part of their IGRs for the entity's operations. The collection platform (Remitta) is automated in such a way that the percentage (based on the agreement between the State and the MDA) to be retained by the MDA is returned after collection. It is possible these amounts fall be treated as IGR, however, even when included, the IGR growth rate is 27% which still meets the basic target.</p>				
DLI 5: Biometric Registration and Bank Verification Number (BVN) Used to reduce Payroll Fraud						
DLR 5.1	Biometric capture of at least [75] percent of current civil servants and				Achieved	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	pensioners completed and linked to payroll, and identified ghost workers taken off the payroll			
1	Has the State used Biometrics to reduce payroll fraud through a completed biometric exercise for 75% of the current civil servants and pensioners on the State payroll?	<p>The State commenced and completed the Biometric data capture of the civil servants and pensioners in 2019</p> <p>a) The biometric data capture exercise was outsourced to a consultant named Macro Focus Nig. Ltd.</p> <p>b) The total no of civil servants is 16,801.</p> <p>c) The total no of pensioners is 8,343.</p> <p>d) The total no of staff on the State Nominal roll and Payroll is 24,424.</p> <p>e) A total of 21,721 biometrics data have been captured. (Civil servants 14,920, Pensioners 6801)</p> <p>f) The documents obtained for conclusion and pages wherein the data were stated are:</p> <p>i. State's biometrics report for both civil servants and pensioners, pages 1-5</p> <p>ii. monthly payroll reports;</p> <p>iii. State's nominal roll</p> <p>To determine the percentage of civil servants and pensioners in the State with completed biometric data capture:</p> $\frac{\text{No of Biometric Data Captured}}{\text{Total No of Civil Servants + Pensioners}} \times 100$ $\frac{21,721}{24,424} \times 100$ $=88.93\%$ <p>The State had captured 88.93% of the State's civil servants and pensioners.</p>	Satisfactory	
2	Has the State linked the biometrics data to the State payroll to identify ghost workers?	a) The State commenced the linkage of the biometric data to the payroll on 2 nd November 2019 and completed in 22 nd November 2019.	Satisfactory	Despite being satisfactory, the State should conclude biometrics

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>b) 21,721 staff and pensioners' biometrics data have been linked to the payroll.</p> <p>c) 682 civil servants did not turn up for the biometrics exercise. Four committees have been set up (inaugurated by the Commissioner for Finance) to review the report and advise the State on steps to take on absentees during the verification exercise. The committees are: Salary administration, Pension management, Plateau State Specialist Hospital and Adhoc staff of Plateau State Ministry of Environment. A copy of the letter of appointment of committee members, signed by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, dated 18th March 2020 and the inauguration address by the Hon. Commissioner for Finance, dated 5th June 2020 was obtained. The Director of Financial Reporting and ICT explained that due to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, the committee was yet to conclude on the assignment. Hence, none is confirmed as ghost worker and none of their salary or pension payments were stopped yet.</p> <p>d) ₦116,524,121.26 will be saved annually from the ghost workers if the 682 civil servants that did not turn up are confirmed to be ghost workers.</p> <p>e) In-year changes to the civil servant and pensioner payrolls (as a result of starters, leavers, deaths etc.) are captured by the biometric exercise.</p> <p>f) There are procedures in place for ensuring timely (within 3 months of the event) updates to the payroll to reflect leavers, retirees and deaths. In the event of the death of any civil servant, such person is removed from the payroll upon confirmation by the Head of Civil Service the month immediately following the month of confirmation. In the case of Pensioners, The Pensions Board collaborates with the Union in each of the Local Government Council to report the death of any pensioner immediately. Also, some of the pensioners have been engaged as secret agents to the Board,</p>		<p>capture of the civil servants that did not turn up on the biometrics exercise as soon as possible.</p>

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>who give confidential information on the death of any pensioner, the Board in turn investigates and removes the pensioner from the payroll within one month after confirmation.</p> <p>The list of civil servants and pensioners removed from payroll as leavers, retirees and deaths were obtained.</p>		
3	Has the State removed confirmed ghost workers and ghost pensioners within three (3) months of each case being confirmed?	No ghost worker is confirmed during the 2019 APA year.	Satisfactory	Notwithstanding being satisfactory, the State should conclude on the civil servants that did not turn up on the biometrics exercise and remove confirmed ghost workers within 3 months.
5.2	Link BVN data to at least [75] percent of current civil servants and pensioners on the payroll and payroll fraud addressed		Achieved	
1	Has the State linked the Bank Verification Number data to 75% of its current Civil Servants and pensioners on the State payroll?	<p>The State commenced the linkage of BVN data of the civil servants and pensioners in 2016 and the exercise is still ongoing.</p> <p>a) The State handled the linkage of BVN to payroll internally from the Salaries and Variation Unit in the State's Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>b) The total no of civil servants is 16,081.</p> <p>c) The total no of pensioners is 8,343.</p> <p>d) The total no of staff on the State Nominal roll is 16,081.</p> <p>e) 19,906 (12,665 Civil Servants and 7,241 Pensioners) BVN data have been linked to the payroll.</p> <p>f) The documents obtained to serve as evidence is the State's BVN report.</p> <p>IVA computed the percentage of civil servants and pensioners in the State with BNV data linked to the payroll as shown below:</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		$\frac{\text{No. of BVN Data Linked}}{\text{Total No. of Civil Servants + Pensioners}} \times 100$ $\frac{19,906}{16,081 + 8,343} \times 100$ $= \underline{81.5\%}$ <p>The State has linked 81.5% of the State' civil servants and pensioners BVN data to the payroll.</p>		
2	Has the State taken steps to identify payroll fraud?	The confirmed from the review of the State Auditor-General's report on Payroll for the year ended 31 st December, 2019 that irregularities in payroll audit is being reduced. The IVA also obtained and reviewed monthly payroll variations report (January – December, 2019) submitted by the State for each MDA.	Satisfactory	
DLI 6: Improved Procurement Practices for Increased Transparency and Value for Money				
DLR 6.1	Existence of a public procurement legal framework and a procurement regulatory agency. Said legal framework should conform with the UNCITRAL Model Law and provide for: 1) e-Procurement; 2) establishment of an independent procurement regulatory agency and 3) cover all MDAs receiving funds from the State budget		Achieved	
1	Does the State have a public procurement legal framework which must be approved by the State legislature to have a legal basis, either as a law or a resolution?	a) The State met this DLR in the 2018 APA but was not rewarded as a result of its inability to meet the eligibility criteria. Hence, the State is due for the reward in the 2019 APA. (See 2018 APA Report for details)	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
2	Does the law conform with the UNCITRAL Model Law which should provide for? 1) e-Procurement; 2) establishment of an independent procurement regulatory agency; and 3) cover all MDAs receiving funds from the State budget.			
3	Has the State instituted an independent procurement regulatory function, which may be performed through one or a combination of the following: bureau, commission, council, agency or any other type of entity set up for the statutory purpose?			
DLR 6.2	Publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the Operations Manual for 2019 on a monthly basis in OCDS format on [the State website/on the online portal]		Achieved	
1	Has the State achieved open contracting component of the DLI by publishing online, contract award information for all contracts awarded during the fiscal year(2019) that are above the threshold (as defined in the State procurement law or in the State procurement regulation(s), in line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The IVA obtained a schedule of all contracts awarded during the year under assessment above the threshold which is 50million Naira for works and 30 million Naira for other classes of procurement as contained in the Plateau State Public Procurement Law. b) The data published is in line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) c) Some of the publications were at various dates before 31st of December, 2019 while others were on 3rd January, 2020. d) The data was published on the website plbpp.plateaustate.gov.ng/ocds e) The IVA verified the accuracy and completeness of the information published and found it to be satisfactory. 	Satisfactory	
DLI 7: Strengthened Public Debt Management and Fiscal Responsibility Framework				

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
DLR 7.1	State implementing state-level debt legislation, which stipulates: 1) responsibilities for contracting state debt; 2) responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt; and 3) fiscal and debt rules/limits.		Achieved	
1	Is there an Approved state-level public debt legislation through the passage of a State Fiscal Responsibility Law, OR the passage of the State Public Debt Management Law, OR the inclusion of the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) in the organic PFM Law?	The State provided copies of Plateau State Debt Management Office Law 2010 and Plateau State Debt Management Department Law 2020. (assented on 18 th August 2020). The legislations are hosted on the weblink: financedm.herokuapp.com and https://plugstorage.s3.amazonaws.com/debt_management_bill%20_amended_2020.pdf respectively.	Satisfactory	
2	Does the legislation include provisions which establish the following? 1) Responsibilities for contracting state debt; 2) Responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt; and 3) Fiscal and debt rules/limits for the state.	<p>a) A review of the law showed that it contains the following specific provisions:</p> <p>(i) responsibilities for contracting state debt:</p> <p>Section 7A (1-3) vests the authorization to contract loans in the State Executive Council subject to a resolution passed by the House of Assembly.</p> <p>It also gives explicit mandate to the Commissioner of Finance to sign-off on every loan contracted.</p> <p>(ii) responsibilities for recording and reporting state debt</p> <p>Section 3(1-2) provides for the establishment of a Debt Management Office in the Office of the Governor, with the</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>responsibility negotiating, managing and recording debt operations, including an advisory role, among other functions.</p> <p>Section 7 1 – (The Functions of the Office) of Debt management law 2007 also mandate the debt office to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a comprehensive memory of loans with forecast of debts services. • Provide timely and accurate information on the States debt to assist policy makers. <p>Section 7 (k) also directs the DMO to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Finance on external debt servicing and keep records of such debts servicing</p> <p>The function of the Debt Management Office was further amended in 2020 in Section 7 to include responsible for recording / reporting.</p> <p>(iii) fiscal and debt rules or /limits is found in S.7(1) pg.4 of the amended law. Part 7(m) of the Plateau State Debt Management Office Law 2010 also provides that the Debt Management Office has the responsibility for fiscal and debt rule limit; and Part 7(g) of the Plateau State Debt Management Department Law 2020 provides for one of the functions of the Debt Management Office is to assesses debt sustainability analysis and set optimal borrowing levels.</p>		
4	<p>Has the State Debt Management Department (or Unit, Committee, Agency, Board, Bureau, Commission, Council) has been operational during the APA year and performing the core function of recording and reporting state debt.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		The IVA also reviewed correspondences between the DMD, the supervising ministry and other MDAs with respect to debt/arrears recording, reporting and verification.		
DLR 7.2	Quarterly State debt reports accepted by the DMO on average two months or less after the end of the quarters in 2019		Achieved	
1	Has the State produced quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDR), which are approved by the DMO on average of two months after the end of the quarter in 2019?	<p>The State produced and submitted quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDRs) approved by the DMO on average of two months after the end of each quarter in 2019.</p> <p>The 2019 SDDR were submitted to DMO on the following dates: Q1 – 21/5/2019- 7.4 weeks (52 days) Q2 – 15/08/2019-6.6 weeks (46 days) Q3 – 25/11/2019 – 8.0 weeks (56 days) Q4 – 12/02/2020 - 6.1 weeks (43 days)</p> <p>Average = $\frac{7.4+6.6+8+6.1}{4}$ =7 weeks.</p> <p>The SDDRs were submitted within an average of 7 weeks (49 days).</p>	Satisfactory	
2	<p>Note: Have you reviewed for accuracy and completeness from the DMO:</p> <p>The State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) along with all underlying data and supporting documents including the DMO templates and guidelines and standard internal protocols and data from CBN, DMO and FMOF Home Finance used by the DMO to cross-check the state’s domestic debt figures.</p>	<p>The IVA reviewed the DMO’s Report on State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) and confirmed it contained a balance of N147,722,350,690, which is different from the figure of N146,563,306,517 reported by the State in its audited financial statements for 2019.</p> <p>The team reviewed the DMO report and confirmed the accuracy and completeness of the State Domestic Debt Report.</p> <p>A wider review was undertaken of the information and supporting schedules submitted by the DMO, and several clarifications and adjustments were made to correct errors and</p>	N/A	State should submit accurate quarterly state domestic report

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		omissions in the State's submission to the DMO. Conclusions reached in this report are based on the amended DMO data.		
DLI 8: Improved Clearance/Reduction of Stock of Domestic Expenditure Arrears				
DLR 8.0	<p>Domestic arrears as of end 2019 reported in an online publicly accessible database, with a verification process in place and an arrears clearance framework established.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2019 compared to end 2018 meets target and is consistent with the state's arrears clearance framework.</p> <p>-Basic target: At least a 5% decline or maintain stock below N5 billion</p> <p>-Stretch target: More than 20% decline</p>	The State did not submit to the IVA the annual State arrears recording, verification, and clearance report (SARVCR)	Not Achieved	
1	Has the State established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF)?	The State has not established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) in 2019, rather it was established in 2020. The link to the website is https://plug-storage.s3.amazonaws.com/PLATEAU_STATE_ARREARS_CLEARANCE_FRAMEWORK%20ACF.pdf	Unsatisfactory	The State should establish an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF)
2	Does the ACF contain: 1) the planned actions to settle arrears; and 2) an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled.	The State has not established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) in 2019, therefore there is no basis to access the planned action to settle arrears.	Unsatisfactory	The ACF should contain: 1) Planned actions to settle arrears 2) An explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
3	Has the ACF been published on a State official website?	The State has not established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) in 2019, therefore no publication was made.	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure that the ACF is published on her Official website
4.	Is the clearance of domestic expenditure arrears consistent with the ACF, once the ACF has been established?	The State has not established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) in 2019, therefore, no basis to compare the clearance with ACF.	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure that the clearance of domestic expenditure arrears is consistent with the ACF
5.	Has the State established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The State has established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database. b) The Internal Domestic Arrears Database includes the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The aggregate and individual amounts of contractors' arrears. b. The aggregate amount of pension and gratuity arrears. c. The aggregate amount of salary arrears and other staff claims. d. The aggregate amount of other types of domestic arrears. c) No verification process is in place for the arrears in the database d) The IVA could not conduct tests to ascertain the accuracy of the internal domestic arrears database, since the State did not have an offline copy of the database and the copy online was not aggregated into different classes of arrears. 	Unsatisfactory	
6	Has the State published online elements of the internal domestic arrears database for the FY 2018 and FY 2019 reported on a State official website, which constitutes the online publicly accessible arrears database?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The State has published online – https://financedm.herokuapp.com/, the required elements of Internal Domestic Arrears Database as at end of 2018 and 2019. 	Unsatisfactory	The online webpages should include a facility for contractor with arrears (creditors) to report

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations					
		<p>b) The IVA compared the aggregate and individual information available on the online publicly-accessible arrears database with the information in the internal domestic arrears database to confirm the consistency and accuracy of the information on the online publicly-accessible arrears database.</p> <p>c) The website supporting the online publicly-accessible arrears database does not contain an electronic link that permits any potential contractor and creditor whose individual claim is not listed in the database to communicate this exclusion to the State Ministry of Finance, by filling a confidential form online and attaching supportive evidence of such claim.</p> <p>d) The online webpages do not include a facility for contractor with arrears (creditors) to report any omissions to the State.</p>				any omissions to the State					
7. New	<p>Does the online publication include?</p> <p>1) the aggregate amount of contractors' arrears;</p> <p>2) the aggregate amount of pension and gratuity arrears;</p> <p>3) the aggregate amount of salary arrears and other staff claims;</p> <p>4) other types of domestic arrears and</p> <p>5) a list of names of contractors with recognized arrears exceeding N20million and information for contractors to be able to verify that their claims are being accurately reported in the database.</p>	<p>The online publication includes the aggregates amounts for the four types of arrears as shown. However, items 1-4 are not publicly accessible. The IVA accessed the information using the admin login password.</p> <p>The online publication does not contain the names of contractors owed N20m in arrears and above.</p>			Unsatisfactory	<p>a) The State should ensure they publish online lists of contractors with recognised arrears exceeding N20million.</p> <p>b) The State should ensure contractors are able to verify that their claims are accurately reported.</p>					
New	<p>Has the State met the following:</p> <p>(ii) Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2019</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aggregate Amount of:</th> <th>2019 N</th> <th>2018 N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contractors Arrears</td> <td>7,895,704,949.13</td> <td>7,113,812,188.26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aggregate Amount of:	2019 N	2018 N	Contractors Arrears	7,895,704,949.13	7,113,812,188.26		Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure it achieve a decline of domestic
Aggregate Amount of:	2019 N	2018 N									
Contractors Arrears	7,895,704,949.13	7,113,812,188.26									

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations																		
<p>compared to end 2018 meets target and is consistent with the state’s arrears clearance framework.</p> <p>-Basic target: At least a 5% year-on-year decline or maintain stock or arrears below N5billion.</p> <p>-Stretch target: More than 20% year-on-year decline.</p> <p>The clearance/reduction of domestic expenditure arrears (contractors, pension and gratuity arrears, salary arrears and other staff claims) is defined as the decline in the nominal stock of total domestic expenditure arrears at the end of year, compared to the previous year, expressed in percentage terms.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pension and Gratuity arrears</td> <td>20,218, 345,338.32</td> <td>7,583,903,457.32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary arrears and Staff claims</td> <td>594,008,084.69</td> <td>95,549,100.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judgement Debt</td> <td>769,312,832.2</td> <td>1,314,636,466.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt-Govt debt</td> <td>148,714,709</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other types of domestic expenditure arrears</td> <td>15,684,937,006</td> <td>84,443,157.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Domestic Arrears</td> <td>45,311,022,920</td> <td>16,192,344,369.57</td> </tr> </table>	Pension and Gratuity arrears	20,218, 345,338.32	7,583,903,457.32	Salary arrears and Staff claims	594,008,084.69	95,549,100.00	Judgement Debt	769,312,832.2	1,314,636,466.99	Govt-Govt debt	148,714,709		Other types of domestic expenditure arrears	15,684,937,006	84,443,157.00	Total Domestic Arrears	45,311,022,920	16,192,344,369.57				<p>arrears to at least 5% year-on-year.</p> <p>The State should also review its understanding of the definition of domestic arrears, as the inclusion of a bond guarantee of N15.684bn as arrears suggests some lack of clarity in this area.</p>
Pension and Gratuity arrears	20,218, 345,338.32	7,583,903,457.32																					
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<p>In response to our enquiry on the reason for a significant increase in “Pension and Gratuity Arrears” from N7,583,903,457.32 in 2018 to N20,218,345,338.32 in 2019 and a large amount of “Other types of domestic expenditure arrears” to N15,684,937,008 in 2019; the DG DMO stated: The figure of Pension and Gratuity in 2018 did not significantly include other elements of gratuity like Pension Arrear, Death Benefit, Harmonization arrear, these classes of Domestic Arrear where collected and properly adjusted by the State Domestic Arrear Committee that sat in November 2019. The committee considered all these, which gave rise to the figure from N7billion in 2018 to N20 billion in 2019</p>		<p>The DG further clarified that the figure of N15.684 billion in “other Domestic Arrears” is the guarantee of the part N30 billion bond for the Lalong legacy project that was approved by the State Government from her FAAC in 2018.</p>																					

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>a. The team obtained the Domestic arrears figure from the State Internal Domestic Arrears (SIDA) database and observed 179.83% increase in domestic arrears as computed below:</p> $\frac{2018 \text{ Figure} - 2019 \text{ Figure}}{2018 \text{ Figure}} \times 100$ $\frac{N16,192,344,369.57 - N45,311,022,920}{N16,192,344,369.57}$ <p>The percentage increase is 179.83 %</p> <p>Source: State internal domestic expenditure arrears database</p>		
DLI 9: Improved Debt Sustainability				
DLR 9.0	<p>Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY [2019]</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Total debt stock at end Dec [2019] as a share of total revenue for FY [2019] meets target:</p> <p>-Basic target: < [140%]</p> <p>-Stretch target: < [115%]</p>		Not Achieved	
	<p>Has the State met:</p> <p>(i) the ratio of total monthly debt service (principal and interest) deductions from FAAC allocation during the calendar year of the year of assessment (1st January to 31st December 2019) to the gross FAAC allocation for the same calendar year?</p> <p>Less than :< [40%]</p>	<p>The IVA computed the percentage of total monthly debt service deductions/Gross FAAC Allocation for this year APA.</p> $\frac{\text{Total Debt Service Deduction}}{\text{Gross FAAC}} \times 100$ $\frac{N15,301,238,535}{N57,367,527,783} = 26.7\%$ <p>Source: FMOF (FAAC)</p>	Satisfactory	
	<p>Has the State met:</p>	<p>The following tables show the calculations and adjustments made to arrive at the appropriate figures for computing total debt stock to total revenue:</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should reduce its debt to revenue ratio to

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations																						
<p>(ii) the ratio of total debt stock at end-of-year (31st December 2019) of the year of assessment to the total revenue collected during the calendar year of the year of assessment (1st January to 31st December 2019)?</p> <p>-Basic target:< [140%] -Stretch target: < [115%]</p>	<p>Total Public Debt</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="800 256 1434 527"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Financial Statements N</th> <th>DMO figures (Adjusted) N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Domestic Debts</td> <td>136,506,979,747</td> <td>137,633,052,357</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total External Debts</td> <td>10,056,326,770</td> <td>10,089,298,333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Public Debts</td> <td>146,563,306,517</td> <td>147,722,350,690</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total annual revenue</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="810 613 1419 792"> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)</td> <td>15,230,271,229</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross FAAC Allocation</td> <td>57,367,527,783</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants (Note 10)</td> <td>3,801,954,351.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Revenues (Note 2)</td> <td>284,580,608</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue**</td> <td>76,684,333,971</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The IVA computed the total debts stock / revenue percentage for the 2019 year, as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{Total Public Debts*}}{\text{Total Revenue}} \times 100$ $\frac{147,722,350,690 \times 100}{76,684,333,971}$ $=192.64\%$ <p>Sources: For Total Revenue 2019 Audited Financial Statement, Pg 26.</p> <p>*Table 3 below holds a breakdown of the Total Debt. **Table 3(ii) holds the breakdown of Revenue</p> <p>a. The debt stock stated in the Federal DMO State Domestic Report is higher by N1,159,044,173 than External Debt Report in</p>		Financial Statements N	DMO figures (Adjusted) N	Total Domestic Debts	136,506,979,747	137,633,052,357	Total External Debts	10,056,326,770	10,089,298,333	Total Public Debts	146,563,306,517	147,722,350,690	2019 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)	15,230,271,229	Gross FAAC Allocation	57,367,527,783	Grants (Note 10)	3,801,954,351.07	Other Revenues (Note 2)	284,580,608	Total Revenue**	76,684,333,971		<p>levels that will enable the achievement of the DLR.</p>
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Gross FAAC Allocation	57,367,527,783																								
Grants (Note 10)	3,801,954,351.07																								
Other Revenues (Note 2)	284,580,608																								
Total Revenue**	76,684,333,971																								

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations	
		<p>the debt stock stated in the audited financial statements. This represents 0.78% difference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The difference has been communicated to the State for explanation. b. The SDEDR was not amended and resubmitted to the IVA along with explanations for any changes. 		

TABLE 3i: DLI 9 31 DECEMBER 2019 STATE DEBT STOCK TABLE FOR PLATEAU STATE

PLATEAU STATE	AMOUNT (₦) DMO
BUDGET SUPPORT LOAN (SOURCE FMOF)	21,081,217,713
BAIL OUT (SALARIES) (SOURCE CBN)	9,718,279,005
RESTRUCTURED COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS (FGN BOND)	23,844,258,047
EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT BACKED LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	9,202,108,597
STATE BONDS	15,977,797,194
COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS	10,498,368,881
CBN COMMERCIAL AGRIC LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	-
INFRASTRUCTURE LOANS (CBN FACILITIES)	-
MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT FUND (MSMEDF) SOURCE CBN)	2,000,000,000
JUDGEMENT DEBTS	769,312,832
GOVT - GOVT DEBTS	148,714,709
CONTRACTORS' ARREARS	7,895,704,949
PENSION AND GRATUITY ARREARS	20,218,345,338
SALARY ARREARS AND OTHER CLAIMS	594,008,085
OTHER DEBTS	15684937007
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT (TDD)	137,633,052,357
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT (TED)	10,089,298,333
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (TED+TDD)	147,722,350,690

TABLE 3(ii): DLI 9 31 DECEMBER 2019 - ADJUSTED REVENUE TABLE FOR PLATEAU STATE

	NGN
Item	2019
1. Total Gross FAAC allocation: Statutory Transfers and VAT (1.1 + 1.2)	57,367,527,783
1.1 Statutory transfers (1.1.1 + 1.1.2 + 1.1.3)	45,151,214,274
1.1.1 Gross statutory allocation	43,224,038,815
1.1.2 Derivation	
1.1.3 Other FAAC transfers (also known as Distribution) such excess PPT savings account, Forex equalization, excess bank charges, exchange rate gain, augmentation, others	1,927,175,459
1.2 VAT	12,216,313,509
2. Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) - Adjusted	15,230,271,229
3. Grants (internal and external)	3,801,954,351
4A. Other revenues (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3)	284,580,608
4.1 Investment Income (e.g. dividends)	284,580,608
4.2 Interest Earned	
4.3 Miscellaneous	
Total Revenues and Grants Calculations	
A) Total Revenues and Grants is (1+2+3+4A)	76,684,333,971

Response from the State

The State should please use the table below for their response.

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment
1	<p>Plateau State has reviewed the 2019 APA Draft Report and is satisfied, but observed thus;</p> <p>5.1 (2c) 682 Civil Servants did not turn up for the biometrics exercise. Four Committees have been set up (with the Commissioner for Finance as the Chairperson) to review the report and advise the State on steps to take on absentees during the verification exercise. The Committees are: Salary Administration, Pension Management, Plateau State Specialist Hospital and Adhoc staff of Federal Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>It should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. The Four (4) Committees were constituted and inaugurated by the Hon. Commissioner for Finance. Not that it was chaired by the Commissioner for Finance.ii. The 4th Committee is “the Committee on Adhoc Staff of Plateau State Ministry of Environment” not “Federal Ministry of Environment”.	Corrected

Appendix A

REPORT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE 2019 PERFORMANCE YEAR

YOUR STATE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AS HAVING MET THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE 2019 PERFORMANCE YEAR.

This report sets out the assessed performance of the State against the set eligibility criteria for the States' Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability Programme (SFTAS). It contains feedback and clarifications to enable the State prepare better for the next assessment. Note that the eligibility assessment will be conducted afresh on an annual basis and being deemed eligible in one year does not guarantee eligibility in subsequent years. Please visit the SFTAS guidelines for more detail on eligibility.

Any enquiries on the contents of this report should be routed through the State Focal persons to the following email address – sftas@oaugf.ng

Eligibility Criteria 2019 Part I - The online publication of Approved Budgets for 2020 by 31st January 2020

Information Source(s)	Initial checks	Initial Comments / Observations	Follow up	Final Assessment
https://www.plateau.state.gov.ng/assets/documents/2020/SUMMARY%20OF%20APPROVED%202020%20BUDGET%20PLATEAU%20STATE.pdf	A search was done on the Plateau State website	The 2020 Budget was published on the State Official website, a copy was downloaded. There was evidence of the 2020 Budget being signed by the Governor.	N/A	EC met

Tests/checks performed	Results	Areas for improvement
Is the approved budget for 2020 available on any of the State Government Websites?	Yes	None
Was the approved budget published online before 31 January 2020?	Yes	None
Is the published budget clear and legible?	Yes	None
Can the budget be downloaded?	Yes	None
Do we have evidence of assent by the Governor?	Yes	None

Eligibility Criteria 2019 Part 2 - The online publication of Audited Financial Statements for FY2018 by 30th September 2019

Source(s)	Initial Work Done	Initial Comments / Observation	Follow up	Final Assessment
https://www.plateaustate.gov.ng/	A search was done on the Plateau State Website and the Audited Financial Statements were downloaded.	The Audited Financial Statements were easily accessed and downloaded.	N/A	EC met

Tests/checks performed	Results	Areas for improvement
Were the Financial Statements (FS) for 2018 available on any of the State Government Websites? (and were the FS straightforward or difficult to find?)	Yes	None
Were the Financial Statement for 2018 available published online before 30th September 2019?	Yes	None
Are the published financial statements clear and legible?	Yes	None
Can the Financial Statements be downloaded?	Yes	None
Do we have evidence of audit by the State Auditor-General?	Yes	None
Are the financial statements complete, including primary statements and disclosure notes?	Yes	None
Are there any indications that balances within the financial statements are not credible	n/a	Please see the 2018 APA Report