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

2019 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report

YOBE 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 Yobe 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 Yobe State and shows areas where the State was able to achieve results. In total, Yobe State achieved **11 (Eleven)** DLRs out of 15 (Fifteen) DLRs applicable to 2019.

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

1. <u>DLR 3.0</u>: Develop a functional State-level TSA where all Government revenues are credited into 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.

2. <u>DLR 4.1</u>: Review for amendments, the Revenue Law (alongside with the revenue code). The revenue law should clearly state the sources of the revenues, (including the Local Governments sources). The amended revenue law and code should be published online.

3. <u>DLR 6.1:</u> Amend the Procurement Law to comply fully with the provision for the establishment of an independent Procurement Regulatory Agency in accordance with the UNCITRAL Model Law.

4. <u>DLR 6.2</u>: Publish contract award information, above the set threshold, and on a monthly basis in OCDS format on the State's website.

Table 1: Assessment Results

Key:	Achieved		Not Achieved		Previously Achieved	

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 on an average of 4.9 weeks.
	DLR 1.2: FY19 deviation for total budget expenditure is < 25%		The state FY19 deviation was 15.065%
0DLI 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 Citizens' inputs and Proposed FY2020 budget were published online on 29th January 2020.
	DLR 2.2: Citizens' budget based on approved FY19 State budget published online by end April 2019.		The Citizens' budget was published online on 10th April 2019
DLI 3: Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through	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 does not have a TSA.

Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
implementation of State TSA			
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		Revenue code does not include all sources of revenue for Local Governments and does not stipulate the SBIR as the sole agency responsible for state revenue.
	DLR 4.2: 2019-2018 annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target: -Basic target: 20%-39%, Stretch target: 40% or more	**Stretch Target Achieved**	The State achieved a stretch target with an IGR Growth rate of 105%.
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		98.34% of current civil servants' biometric data captured and linked to the payroll.
	DLR 5.2: Link BVN data to at least 75 percent of current civil servants and pensioners on the payroll and payroll fraud addressed		98.34% of current civil servants' BVN data was linked to the 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. 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.		The Law is structured like the UNCITRAL Model Law but does not comply with the requirements on independence.
	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		There was no publication of contract award information online.
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.		The law meets all three requirements
	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		Quarterly State Debt Report accepted by DMO within the required timeline of 6 weeks.
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.	**Basic Target achieved**	The total arrears was N2.29bn.
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.	**Stretch target achieved**	Monthly debt service deduction was 4% of Gross FAAC, and total Debt Stock to Revenue was 65.4%

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

2.1 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.

2.2 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 to 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 (30/08/2020 and 05/09/2020) with a team of 4 persons, starting with an opening meeting where all the information requested was to be handed over. The visits were concluded with an exit meeting where initial findings were discussed, and each state was given a 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.

3. Assessment Results

3.1 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**		**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?	The Quarterly budget implementation reports were posted online on (https://budget.pfm.yb.gov.ng)as follows: • Q1 – (30/4/2019)- 4.2weeks (30 days) • Q2 – (08/8/2019) –5.4 weeks (39 days) • Q3 – (13/11/2019) –6.1weeks (43 days) • Q4 – (25/01/2020) –3.4weeks (25 Days) Average week for the online publication is computed as below: $$\frac{30+39+43+25}{4}$$ Average =34.3 days i.e. 4.9 weeks We downloaded the quarterly budget Implementation Reports for all four quarters of the year 2019 and obtained evidence of a time stamp of the publications.	Satisfactory	

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.	From our review of the Quarterly Budget Implementation reports downloaded from the State's website *(*https://budget.pfm.yb.gov.ng*)*we observed following: • The State 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. (Pg. 13-16 Q4 Budget Performance Report 2019) • The State Budget Implementation Reports include the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each as well as the cumulative expenditures for year to date. (Pg. 13-16 Q4 Budget Performance Report 2019) • The State Budget Implementation Reports include the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations. (Pg. 2-16 Q4 Budget Performance Report 2019) • We also observed that the State does not have an amended/revised budget. 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.	Satisfactory	
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?	Upon review of the State's Budget Performance reports, it states the actual expenditures for each quarter attributed to each MDA and each expenditure classification as well as the cumulative expenditures for the year to date.	Satisfactory	
4	Does the report State balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations with balances provided on	Upon review of the State's Budget Performance reports, it states the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations with balances provided on a	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	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?	consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications and 'Other Expenditures' which include debt servicing, and transfers, or other expenditures not attributable to any of the other three (3) expenditure classifications.		
DLR 1.2	**FY [2019] deviation from total budget expenditure is less than 25%**		**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 computed the budget deviation for 2019 to be 15% The IVA computed the budget deviation for this APA year. See the computation below: Source: 2019 Audited Financial Statements is prepared in line with Cash Basis Pg. 19 and Approved Budget Expenditure and Actual Expenditure Pg. 11-12.	Satisfactory	
DLI 2: Increased Openness and Citizens' Engagement in the Budget Process				

Table within DLR 1.2 findings:

	Original Budget	Actual Outturn
Capital (Pg.19)	39,493,630,000.00	30,096,315,974.06
Rec. Exp (Pg.12)	52,153,967,000.00	47,744,145,911.76
Total	**91.647,597,000.00**	**77,840,461,885.82**

$$\frac{N\,(91,647,597,000.00) - N\,(77,840,461,885.82)}{N\,(91,647,597,000.00)} \times 100$$
$$= \mathbf{15.065\%}$$

The budget performance deviation is 15.065%

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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?	a) Some of the LGAs that were in attendance at the "town-hall" consultation on the FY20 budget are: (i) Potiskum (ii) Gujba (iii) Nguru (iv) Tarmuwa (v) Nangere (vi) Damaturu (vii) Fune (viii) Bade b) CSOs representatives in attendance include: (i) Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative (WOYEIN) (ii) North East Youth Peace Ambassadors Network (NEYPAN) (iii) Voice of Accountability (iv) Code State Lead (v) Chair AP Budget c) The evidence of public consultation are minutes, attendance list and pictures. d) The date of the public consultation was 3rd September 2019 and the venue was at the State Culture Centre, Damaturu. e) A random sample of ten (10) attendees was contacted through phone calls and their responses were satisfactory. f) The Budget was drafted on 13th November, 2019 g) The date of the consultation is 3rd September, 2019 and the date of the draft budget is 13th November, 2019. The date of the consultation came first.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
2	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?	a) One of the attendees at the consultation signed the Minutes. b) The title of the minutes is "Report on 2020 Budget Dialogue and Stakeholders Engagement" and the date of the minutes was 3rd September 2019. The Venue was at the State Culture Centre, Damaturu. c) The co-signatory represented the Chair of AP Budget The weblink is https://budget.pfm.yb.gov.ng/reports.aspx?id=1028 was published on 29th January 2020. Also see: https://budget.pfm.yb.gov.ng/pdf_viwer.aspx?id=https://cpanel.pfm.yb.gov.ng/documents/18529630742020a3a8b549-a54f-44a7-bdbb-59da28a438a8.pdf&viwerid=5108 Also see Appendix A for weblinks to the proposed/final budget	Satisfactory	
DLR 2.2 New	**Citizens' budget based on approved FY19 State budget published online by end April 2019.**		**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?	The Citizens budget based on approved FY19 state budget was published on 10th April 2019 before the due date. The web link is https://budget.pfm.yb.gov.ng/reports.aspx?id=1028	Satisfactory	
2 New	Is the Citizens Budget a comprehensible (to citizens) summary of the approved FY19 state budget?	We confirmed that the Citizens budget summarizes in a comprehensible manner to citizens the approved FY19 state budget and it was prepared in the format suggested to the States. It accurately includes the key budget information from the original budget, including the following.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	i. A simple explanation of the annual budget/citizen's budget: The citizen's budget has simple explanation for the citizens to understand. ii. Breakdown of revenues and expenditures. Revenue breakdown covers: a) Treasury Opening Balance b) Grants, Loans c) Other FAAC Allocation d) VAT e) Statutory Allocation d) IGR Expenditure breakdown covers: a) Capital Expenditure b) Personnel Cost c) Overhead Cost iii. No budget deficit was seen in the budget. iv. Sectoral Allocation (MDAs by MDAs): There are sectoral allocation to MDAs of the State in the budget as listed below: a) Environment N 1,604,779,000 b) Justice N 2,923,791,000 c) Water N 1,813,402,000 d) Commerce N 530,304,000 e) Agriculture N 4,796,254,000 f) Youth, Social Community Dev N 1,417,935,500 v. Top 5 projects to be financed : a) Provision of health centers across the State. b) Provision of relief materials to victims of fire disaster and flooding. c) Purchase of motor vehicle for various MDAs. d) Rehabilitation of Government Lodges. e) Digitization of the Radio and television station.		
DLI 3: Improved Cash Management and reduced Revenue Leakages through Implementation of State TSA			

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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?	a. The State does not have a functional State level TSA. b. Yobe State operates multiple Accounts: • IGR Main Account: Polaris Bank Account No: 1790113184, Zenith Bank Account No:1010987086, Access Bank Account No: 0765651929FAAC Account: Access Bank A/C No. 0727327020 and UBA Account No.1022203758. • VAT Account: Access Bank A/C No. 0025885798	Unsatisfactory	The State should establish a functional TSA
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.	The state has a Cash Management Strategy established in January 2020 (and therefore not in use in the 2019 year of assessment) a) Yobe state government has a cash management strategy titled " A Law to Regulate the Yobe State Public Finance Management 2020 and Other Matters Related Thereto" b) It was produced on January 2020, and signed by both the state Governor and the Speaker State House of Assembly (See Page. 9 of the above-mentioned law) c) Part VIII pg 53 - 55 S.73,74, 75 and76 depicts the processes through which the state Ministry of Finance/Budgets and Economic Planning will be able to forecast cash commitments and requirements. d) Evidence of sweeping from other IGR collecting banks to the TSA account was not provided except for the inflow seen from other banks into the Access bank.	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure proper and demonstrable application of the cash management strategy established in 2020
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	The State has a computer application where the State can view the cash balances in the bank accounts but not on a single electronic dashboard.	Unsatisfactory	The State should establish a cash management system that allows for a central

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	on the approved cash management strategy)?	a) The name of the application is Dada Books. It is produced by Dada Books and Systems Nig. Ltd. b) The cash management strategy was approved but is not the basis for the use of the app. c) The TSA was deployed 1st January 2019		view of cash balances in bank accounts on a single electronic dashboard.
4	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.	a) Yobe State does not have a functional TSA. The state operates numerous Bank Accounts: Revenue i. Polaris Bank Account No: 1790113184 ii. Zenith Bank Account No:1010987086 iv. Access Bank Account No: 0765651929 Expenditure i. Access Bank A/C N0. 0727327020 ii. UBA Account No.1022203758 Note: Yobe State maintains 46 Bank Accounts from where State funds are spent. b) Government Monies go through the various Revenue and Expenditure Accounts c) Government Monies do not sit in other Collecting Banks. Cash is swept monthly into the Polaris Bank IGR Lead Collection Bank d) The State does not have TSA bank statement	Unsatisfactory	The State's TSA should have one consolidated revenue treasury account for state revenues (including FAAC and IGR)
5	Does the TSA cover a minimum of 60% of the State Government's finances?	This computation could not be carried out due to non-availability of a functional TSA.	Unsatisfactory	The State should establish a TSA.
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.**		**Not Achieved**	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	Code must be approved by the state legislature and published			
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?	a) The full name of the extant Revenue Law for the State is "A Law to make provision for the Harmonization of Revenue collectable by Yobe State Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Institutions and Extra Ministerial Departments and for other matters connected therewith ", and the date of assent was on 3rd March 2018. b) Yobe State does not have Revenue Codes however; the Law to make provision for the Harmonization of Revenue collection is ongoing. c) Yobe State does not have Revenue Codes. d) The web link is thus: https://bir.pfm.yb.gov.ng/pdf_viwer.aspx?id=https://cpanel.pfm.yb.gov.ng/documents/52963074182019a6dd40e3-7d12-424e-a020-c0cc9234742e.pdf&viw.erid=3117 e) The current Law, Amendment to the Yobe State Revenue Law, 2019 "A Law to make provision for the Harmonization of Revenue collectable by Yobe State Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Institutions and Extra Ministerial Departments and for other matters connected therewith 2019" does not include Revenue Sources for Local Governments. f) Amendment to the Yobe State Revenue Law, 2018 "A Law to make provision for the Harmonization of Revenue collectable by Yobe State Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Institutions and Extra Ministerial Departments and for other matters connected therewith 2018" includes rates chargeable for each State IGR Sources.	Unsatisfactory	The State should harmonise law to include all sources of Revenue Code for local governments

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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?	a) Yobe State does not have consolidated Revenue Code and the Revenue Law does not stipulate the SBIR as the sole Agency responsible for State Revenue. b) The State did not make available a soft copy of the Law for Review.	Unsatisfactory	The State should amend its Tax legislation to make it explicit in the law that the SBIR/SIRS is the sole collector for all State government revenues.
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	a) There is no evidence to show that Banks were nominated by the SBIR, but the SBIR is responsible for reporting and accounting for the Revenues. b) The SBIR is responsible for Accounting and Reporting for State Revenue. It publishes separate Financial Statement and makes monthly returns to the State Accountant General and State Treasury.	Unsatisfactory	State should revalidate revenue accounts by ensuring SBIR/SIRS nominates such accounts.
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.	a) Yobe State does not have a Revenue Code.	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure that required amendments to the law to include the Revenue Code are concluded as soon as possible in view of upcoming APAs.
5	Is the Publication published online, so it is automatically available to the public/all taxpayers?	a) The Team downloaded and kept a file copy of Amendment to the Law. b) It was accessed on 31st August 2020 and document were downloaded c) The web like is; https://bir.pfm.yb.gov.ng/pdf_viwer.aspx?id=https://cpanel.pfm.yb.gov.ng/documents/52963074182019a6dd40e3-7d12-424e-a020-c0cc9234742e.pdf&viwerid=3117	Satisfactory	
DLR 4.2	**Annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target**		**Achieved** Stretch target met	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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	a. Cash Basis of Accounting was adopted by the State in 2018 and 2019 Audited Financial Statements b. The IVA computed the annual nominal IGR growth rate for this year APA. See the computation below:	Satisfactory	

	NGN		% GROWTH
Item	**2018**	**2019**	
1. Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	4,375,208,701	8,499,227,401	94%
2. INVALID items to be deducted IF reported as part of IGR	382,146,778	306,663,753	
Sale of govt property, privatization proceeds	382,146,778	306,663,753	
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)	**3,993,061,923**	**8,192,563,648**	**105%**

$$\frac{N8,192,563,648 - N3,993,061,923}{3,993,061,923} \times 100$$

$$=105\ \%$$

The annual nominal growth is 105%.

Source: FY19 SBIR Audited Financial Statements Pg 15-36 and FY18 SBIR Audited Financial Statements Pg. 14-31

DLI 5: Biometric Registration and Bank Verification Number (BVN)			

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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**		**Achieved**	
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?	The State commenced the biometric data capture of the civil servants and pensioners on 14 August 2018 however, the exercise is still ongoing. a) The biometrics data capture was outsourced to Dada Books and System Limited. b) The total number of civil servants is 26,085. c) The total number of pensioners is 4,563. d) The total number of staff on the State nominal roll is 30,948 and payroll is 30,648. e) 30,138 biometrics data have been captured. f) The documents obtained as evidence are as follows: (i) State Biometric Data Register (ii) Record of State civil servants and pensioners on payroll and not captured on biometric.) The documents are one-page document . iii) Other documents include payroll summary report and implementation report on biometrics. $$\frac{30,138}{26,085 + 4,563} \times 100$$ $$=98.34\%$$ The State had captured 98.34% of the State' civil servants and pensioners.	Satisfactory	
2	Has the State linked the biometrics data to the State payroll to identify ghost workers?	The State commenced the biometric data capture of the civil servants and pensioners on 14 August 2018 however, the exercise is still ongoing. a) 25,682 civil servants' and 4,456 pensioners' biometrics data has been linked to the payroll.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		b) 799 ghost workers were detected during the biometric validation. c) N16,661,404.33 was saved from the ghost workers detected. d) There were changes to civil servants and pensioners payrolls during the fiscal year 2019. All changes were captured by the biometric exercise. e) There is a procedure in place for ensuring timely updates to the payroll to reflect leavers, retirees and deaths. All variations orders received from MDAs on monthly basis are implemented to ensure timely update to the payroll to reflect leavers, retirees and deaths. **Evidence:** Screenshot of Monthly Variation Archive.		
3	Has the State removed confirmed ghost workers and ghost pensioners within three (3) months of each case being confirmed?	a) 799 ghost workers were detected during Biometrics linkage. b) The identified ghost workers were removed from the payroll on 30 April 2019. c) The payroll figure as at 30 March 2019 before the removal of ghost workers and ghost pensioners stood at N1,929,218,386.16. d) The payroll figure as at 31 April 2019 is N1,909,912,761.41 after the removal of the ghost workers and ghost pensioners. e) The recorded identified ghost workers were documented at Internal Audit Department of Ministry of Finance. Hard copy of identified ghost workers document obtained and Monthly Consolidated Payroll FY 2019. All the documents received are one paged.	Satisfactory	
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?	The State commenced the BVN data capture of the civil servants and pensioners on 14 August 2018 however, the exercise is still ongoing.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		a) The BVN data capture was outsourced to Dada Books and System Limited. b) The total number of civil servants is 26,085. c) The total number of pensioners is 4,563. d) The total number of staff on the State nominal roll is 30,648. e) The number of civil servants and pensioners whose BVN have been linked to payroll is 25,682 civil servants and 4,456 pensioners respectively. f) Document obtained are Implementation of Biometrics and BVN Register and they are one paged document. $$\frac{30,138}{26,085 + 4,563} \times 100$$ $$=98.34\%$$ The State has linked 98.34 % of the State' civil servants and pensioners BVN data to the payroll.		
2	Has the State taken steps to identify payroll fraud?	a) 30,138 staff have BVN while 799 staff do not have BVN. b) The record of Identified ghost workers was documented at Internal Audit Department Ministry of Finance. Hard copy of identified ghost workers obtained. c) The identified ghost workers were removed from the payroll on 30 April 2019. d) The payroll figure as at 30 March 2019 before the removal of ghost workers and ghost pensioners stood at #1,929,218,386.16. e) The payroll figure as at 30 April 2019 is #1,909,912,761.41 after the removal of the ghost workers and ghost pensioners. f) The recorded identified ghost workers were documented at Internal Audit Department of Ministry of Finance. Hard copy of identified ghost workers obtained and Monthly Consolidated Payroll FY 2019 and they one paged document.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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**		**Not 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 has a public procurement legal framework. Yobe State " A Law to Establish The State Bureau of Public Procurement as the Regulatory Authority Responsible for Monitoring and Oversight of Public Procurement and Other Matters Related Thereto, 2016." This was assented to on 22nd July 2016. The Law was amended twice in 2019 with the Governor's assents to the law on 11 January 2019 and 31 December 2019. b) The public procurement legal framework has been approved by the State legislature as a Law. c) The public procurement legal framework has been passed. d) The authorized body is Yobe State Bureau of Public Procurement. e) Online publication was 4th April 2019 and amended was published 31st August 2020 f) Online publication web link is https://bpp.pfm.yb.gov.ng/	Satisfactory	
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)	The Yobe State Public Procurement Law is structured in line with the UNCITRAL Model Law. However, it does not fully meet the requirements as shown below:	Unsatisfactory Note that further clarification is being sought on whether	The State should structure the Yobe State Public Procurement Law in line with the UNCITRAL Model Law.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
cover all MDAs receiving funds from the State budget.	1. **E-Procurement -** We noted the following during our review of legislation; • "A Bill for A Law to Amend Bureau for Public Procurement as the Regulatory Authority Responsible for Monitoring and Oversight of Public Procurement (Amendment No2) Law 2019 and Other Matters Related Thereto". Section 64 subsection 5&6 Pg.3 The law therefore complies with the requirements for e-procurement. 2. **Independence -**The results of our assessment of the legislation for independence are in the table below: 	Required Provisions*	Result
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The Functions and Powers of the Agency	Compliant; see sections 5 (a-h)
The composition of the board	Compliant; See section 4 (2)
Membership of the Board/Council includes representatives from Professional bodies and associations.	Compliant, see new section 4(2) (j) as amended
The grounds for removal of the Chief Executive of the agency.	Compliant; see section 9 (4)
Regarding decisions of the Agency; Any other review after the Board's decision should be by judicial review	Not Compliant; see section 55(8) requiring a dissatisfied bidder to go to mediation and arbitration even at a point where there is no contract between government and the		arbitration can be classified as a judicial process. This is however unlikely to affect the overall rating for this result.	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		complaining bidder or any other bidder. *Provided by the World Bank 3. **Establishment of an independent procurement regulatory agency**- a) The law established an independent procurement regulation agency; see Section 4(2), Section 5 (a-h), Section 4(2), Section 1(4), Section 1-4. b) The law covers all MDAs receiving funds from State budget, See page 12 Part 111 Scope of Application S.17 (1a, 1b and 1c) of "The Yobe State Bureau on Public Procurement Law 2016"		
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?	a) The State has instituted an independent procurement regulatory function. b) Procurement regulatory function is performed through a Bureau. c) The agency is responsible for prescribing regulations and procedures for public procurements in accordance with the legal framework. See Section 18 of "The Yobe State Bureau on Public Procurement Law 2016" Pg. 32 d) The Law of the Bureau, organogram and pictures of the Bureau was obtained. e) 5 cases were randomly selected to perform the walkthrough. f) A random sampling was done on 5 selected cases, the team observed each case contained advertisement, companies that bided for the contract, process and analysis i.e. selection of contractors, certificate of no objection, comparison for quotation, cost estimates, Due process certification for award of contract etc.	Satisfactory	
DLR 6.2	**Publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the Operations Manual for 2019 on a**		**Not Achieved**	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	monthly basis in OCDS format on [the State website/on the online portal]			
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).	a) The team obtained a schedule of contracts above the threshold that were awarded in the period under review. b) The State has not published data in line with Open Contracting Data Standards on the State Official website. c) The Team could not carry out any test because the State does not have OCDS put in place.	Unsatisfactory	State should adopt the OCDS and publish contract award information online as required under the standard.
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.**		**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 has in place the Fiscal Responsibility Law 2016 ("FRL") and the Public Finance Management Law 2020 ("PFML"). A copy of the State Fiscal Responsibility Law has been obtained and we noted it was assented to on 22nd July 2016.	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.	The following were observed: Criteria 1: The legislation include provisions which establishes responsibilities for contracting state debt, see section 161,167,169 & 172 , A Law to Regulate Public Finance Management and other Matters Related Thereto 2020.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		Criteria 2: The legislation includes provisions which establish the responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt, see section 170 – 172. A Law to Regulate Public Finance Management and other Matters Related Thereto 2020. Criteria 3: The legislation includes provisions which establish Fiscal and debt rules/limits for the state seesection163 -169) A Law to Regulate Public Finance Management and other Matters Related Thereto 2020.		
3	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.	a) The State Debt Management Board has been operational during the APA and performing the core function of recording and reporting State debt. b) All documents required in the test programme has been obtained (i.e. the Fiscal Responsibility Law, and Public Finance Management Law) Relevant sections of the Law has been quoted, an interview was conducted with the Chief Executive of the Board about the activeness and effectiveness of the Board. Furthermore, an interview was conducted with operational staff of the Board. Also, physical inspection was conducted, and pictures of the official premises were obtained.	Satisfactory	
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**			
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?	We obtained evidence that the State produced quarterly SDDRs, which were submitted and received by the DMO as follows: • Q1 submitted on (18/04/2019) 6.9 weeks (48 days), • Q2 submitted on (16/07/2019) 6.7 weeks (47 days), • Q3 submitted on (05/11/2019) 5 weeks (35 days) and • Q4 submitted on (08/01/2020) 5.6 weeks (39 days).	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		$$\frac{6.9 + 6.7 + 5 + 5.6}{4} = 6.05 \text{ weeks}$$ The SDDRs were submitted within an average of 2 months (42.35 days).		
2	**Note: Have you reviewed for accuracy and completeness from the DMO:** 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.	We reviewed the DMO's Report on State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) with the Yobe Debt Domestic Report and both showed a difference in amount of ₦3,734,913,046.01. The DMO's Report on the State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) showed ₦40,694,290,237 when compared with the Yobe State Debt Domestic Report that showed ₦36,959,377,192.99. The report was supported with the DMO's templates and guidelines. 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 omissions in the state's submission to the DMO. Conclusions reached in this report are based on the amended DMO data.	n/a	
DLI 8: Improved Clearance/Reduction of Stock of Domestic Expenditure Arrears				
DLR 8.0	**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 submitted to the IVA the annual state arrears recording, verification, and clearance report (SARVCR)	**Achieved**	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	-**Basic target:** At least a 5% decline or maintain stock below N5 billion -**Stretch target:** More than 20% decline			
1	Has the State established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF)?	a) The State has established an Arrears Clearance Framework. b) A copy of the Arrears Clearance Framework has been obtained from the State. c) The establishment of the Arrears Clearance Framework occurred by December 2018.	Satisfactory	

2	Does the ACF contain:
	1) the planned actions to settle arrears; and 2) an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled.
		a) The ACF contains planned actions to settle arrears and an explicit prioritization.
		b) Evidence seen when reviewing the ACF that shows the ACF contains the two stated requirements:
		  1) the planned actions to settle arrears: Settlement of contractors in two installments after reconciliation.
		  2) an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled: Allocation of N100million monthly for payment of pensions and gratuity.
		c) No other documents were submitted by the State.
			Satisfactory	

3	Has the ACF been published on a State official website?	a) The ACF was published on the State official website on 3rd September 2020. *b)* A copy has been downloaded for validation and screenshot of timestamp of publication has been retained on file.. c) The source of publication is https://finance.pfm.yb.gov.ng	Satisfactory - in view of the total arrears balance being below the N5bn threshold.	The State is to ensure the Arrears Clearance Framework is published online during each year of assessment for it to count towards the year.
4.	Is the clearance of domestic expenditure arrears consistent with the ACF, once the ACF has been established?	The clearance of domestic expenditure arrears is consistent with the ACF.	Satisfactory	
5.	Has the State established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database?	a) The State has established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations

		b) The Internal Domestic Arrears Database includes the following;
		    a. The database shows the total domestic arrears stock at the end of each year is N161,238,572.46
		    b. The aggregate amount of pension and gratuity arrears isN2,130,241,704.59
		    c. The state does not have salary arrears.
		    d. There are no other types of domestic arrears.
		 c) A verification process is in place for the arrears in the database.
		 d) We have confirmed from the State through the evidence provided that the State has conducted verification of arrears balances.
		 e) Test was conducted to ascertain the accuracy of the figure in the internal domestic arrears database, including cross-checking with State account balances, payroll records, underlying contract data.		

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?	a) The State has published online the elements of Internal Domestic Arrears Database as at end of 2018 and 2019. b) We have compared the aggregate and individual information available on the online publicly accessible arrears database with the information in the internal domestic arrears database and verify the consistency and accuracy of the information on the online publicly accessible arrears database. c) There is a website supporting the online publicly accessible arrears database. d) We have confirmed that the online web pages include a facility for contractor with arrears to report any omissions to the State and it works. e) The State has a contractor's arrears of N161,238,572.46. However, there was no omission during the year reported on the state official website, so the State has no record of omission.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		f) The State did not receive any case of omission during the year, therefore there was no record of omission. g) There was no omission during the year reported on the state official website. h) The information is published on https://pfm.yb.gv.ng. The State has internal domestic arrears database that is accessible to the public and individual contractor can make claim on any omission.		
7. New	Does the online publication include? 1) the aggregate amount of contractors' arrears; 2) the aggregate amount of pension and gratuity arrears; 3) the aggregate amount of salary arrears and other staff claims; 4) other types of domestic arrears and 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.	The online publication contains the aggregate amounts for the four types of arrears. There was no online publication with names of contractors because the State does not owe contractors exceeding N20m in arrears and above	Satisfactory	
New	Has the State met the following: (ii) 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. -Basic target: At least a 5% year-on-year decline or maintain stock or arrears below N5billion.	<table><tr><td>Aggregate Amount of:</td><td>2019</td><td>2018</td></tr><tr><td>Contractors Arrears</td><td>161,238,572.46</td><td>141,274,854</td></tr><tr><td>Pension and Gratuity arrears</td><td>2,130,241,704.59</td><td>1,365,156,785</td></tr><tr><td>Salary arrears and Staff claims</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other types of domestic expenditure arrears</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total Domestic Arrears</td><td>2,291,480,277.05</td><td>1,506,431,639</td></tr></table> a. We obtained the Domestic arrears figure from the State Internal Domestic Arrears (SIDA) database.	Satisfactory	The State should note that its arrears balance is increasing year-on-year and putting the likelihood of future achievement of this DLR as risk.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	-Stretch target: More than 20% year-on-year decline. *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.*	$$\frac{\text{₦1,506,431,639 - ₦2,291,480,277.05}}{\text{₦1,506,431,639}} \times 100$$ $$= (52\%)$$ From the above computation, there is a percentage increase of 52%. However, the results are satisfactory as the total domestic arrears were below N5billion. **Source**: State internal domestic expenditure arrears database		
DLI 9: Improved Debt Sustainability				
DLR 9.0	**Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY [2019]** **AND** **Total debt stock at end Dec [2019] as a share of total revenue for FY [2019] meets target:** **-Basic target: < [140%]** **-Stretch target: < [115%]**		**Achieved**	
	Has the State met: (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? **Less than :< [40%]**	The IVA computed the percentage of total monthly service deductions/Gross FAAC Allocation for this year APA**.** $$\frac{\text{₦2,313,484,514}}{\text{₦54,051,715,543}} \times 100$$ $$= 4\ \%$$ **Source:** FMoF (FAAC)	Satisfactory	
	Has the State met: (ii) the ratio of total debt stock at end-of-year (31st December 2019) of the year of assessment to the total revenue	The following tables show the calculations and adjustments made to arrive at the appropriate figures for this comparison. **Total Public Debt**	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings		Conclusion	Recommendations

collected during the calendar year of the year of assessment (1st January to 31st December 2019)?

-Basic target:< [140%]
-Stretch target: < [115%]

	Financial Statements	DMO figures (Adj)
Total Domestic Debts	28,977,026,987.99	32,487,476,551
Total External Debts	7,982,350,205.00	8,206,813,686
Total Public Debts	36,959,377,192.99	**40,694,290,237**

Total annual revenue

2019 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)	8,192,563,648
Gross FAAC Allocation	54,051,714,542
Grants	-
Other Revenues	-
Total Revenue**	**62,244,278,190**

a. The State's domestic debt stock figure in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report for 2019 is as at the end of Q4 2019.

We have computed the total debts stock / Revenue percentage for the 2019 year, as follows:

$$\frac{N\,40,694,290,237 \times 100}{N\,62,244,278,190}$$

$$= \underline{65.4\%}$$

Sources: For Total Revenue 2019 Audited Financial Statement, Pg.17. For Total Public Debt from DMO* as at December 31,2019

*Table 3 below holds a breakdown of the Total Debt.
**Table 3(ii) holds the breakdown of Revenue

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	b. The debt stock stated in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report is not the same with the debt stock stated in the audited financial statement. c. There is a difference between the debt stock stated in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) is ₦40,694,290,237 while the debt stock stated in the Audited Financial Statements is ₦36,959,377,192.99. d. The difference has been communicated to the State for explanation. e. The difference has been calculated in value as ₦3,734,913,044.01(₦40,694,290,237 - ₦36,959,377,192.99) and in percentage terms as 10% (₦ 40,694,290,237 -₦ 36,959,377,192.99 / ₦ 36,959,377,192.99 *100) f. The SDEDR was amended and resubmitted to the IVA along with explanations for any changes.		

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

YOBE STATE	AMOUNT (₦)
BUDGET SUPPORT LOAN (SOURCE FMOF)	21,015,319,425
BAIL OUT (SALARIES) (SOURCE CBN)	-
RESTRUCTURED COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS (FGN BOND)	-
EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT BACKED LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	9,180,676,849
STATE BONDS	-
COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS	-
CBN COMMERCIAL AGRIC LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	-
INFRASTRUCTURE LOANS (CBN FACILITY)	-
MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT FUND (MSMEDF) SOURCE CBN)	-
JUDGEMENT DEBTS	-
GOVT - GOVT DEBTS	-
CONTRACTORS' ARREARS	161,238,572
PENSION AND GRATUITY ARREARS	2,130,241,705
SALARY ARREARS AND OTHER CLAIMS	-
OTHER DEBTS	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT (TDD)	**32,487,476,551**
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT (TED)	**8,206,813,686**
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (TED+TDD)	**40,694,290,237**

1. **TABLE 3(ii): DLI 9, 31 DECEMBER 2019 - ADJUSTED REVENUE TABLE FOR YOBE STATE**

Item	NGN
	2019
1. Total Gross FAAC allocation: Statutory Transfers and VAT (1.1 + 1.2)	**54,051,715,542**
1.1 Statutory transfers (1.1.1 + 1.1.2 + 1.1.3)	**42,907,494,948**
1.1.1 Gross statutory allocation	41,103,165,619
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	1,804,329,329
1.2 VAT	11,144,220,594.00
2. Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) - Adjusted	8,192,563,648.00
3. Grants (internal and external)	-
4A. Other revenues (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3)	**-**
4.1 Investment Income (e.g. dividends)	-
4.2 Interest Earned	
4.3 Miscellaneous	-
Total Revenues and Grants Calculations	
A) Total Revenues and Grants is (1+2+3+4A)	**62,244,279,190**

4. 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	DLI 6.1 The Bureau is Independent as stated in Part of the Yobe State Bureau on Public Procurement Law 2016 (copy attached) PART 11 Establishment of the Bureau of Public Procurement, Section 2 subsection a and b. The bureau was established in the year 2016. The first Director General was appointed in the year 2016 in the person of Ligali M Ma'aji (13/11/2016) On the issue of Professional Body, the amended law is there on our website bpp.pfm.yb.gov.ng copy attached	The overall result remains Not Achieved because of section 55 (8) of the law which requires a dissatisfied bidder to go to mediation and arbitration. Please see the findings section for details and for our recommendation

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://budget.ybpfm.org/approved-buddgets	A search was done on the Yobe State website	The 2020 Budget was published on the State Official website, a copy was downloaded[1]. 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

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[1] The website was subsequently no longer accessible and gave a page saying – 'This site can't be reached'

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://finance.pfm.yb.gov.ng/pdf_viwer.aspx?id=https://cpanel.pfm.yb.gov.ng/documents/19520647832019e9e7424c-5d8a-4343-ac7a-7267f0a2285d.pdf&viwerid=1139	A search was done on the Yobe State Ministry of Finance Website and the Audited Financial Statements were downloaded[2].	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 on or 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?	No[3]	The financial statements published online should include the audit certificate of the State Auditor-General
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

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[2] The webpages subsequently became inaccessible and were flagged by anti-virus software with the sign – 'Dangerous Webpage Blocked'

[3] No audit certificate was seen on either the online or the hard copy FY2018 Financial Statements (provided during the 2018 APA). However, the hard copy glossy publication included indications of a published final document (Exco pictures, Statement of Responsibilities etc.), and held the same balances as the online publication previously downloaded.