



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

2021 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report

BENUE STATE

By:

The Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation as the SFTAS Independent Verification Agent
with support from PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)



FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2022

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1. Executive Summary

This report details the outcome of the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) conducted in Benue State for the 2021 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 2021 APA for Benue State and shows areas where the State was able to achieve results. In total, Benue State achieved 8 (Eight) DLRs out of 15 DLRs applicable to the 2021 APA of which 3 (Three) DLRs were achieved in 2019 APA.

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: FY21 quarterly budget implementation reports for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 published on average within 4 weeks of quarter-end to enable timely budget management		
	DLR 1.2: FY21 deviation for total approved original budget expenditure is < 15%		Budget deviation was 33.35%
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 FY2022 budget and citizens' budget based on the approved FY21 state budget published online by end April 2021 with functional online feedback mechanisms.		The minutes of public consultations was not published online on or before 31 st January 2022.
	DLR 2.2: Citizen's Accountability Reports based on audited financial statements /reports are summarized and comprehensible versions of the audited statements and details of State government public consultations with citizens presenting the annual financial statements should be made available on the state official website (s) by 30th September of each subsequent financial year.		The State CAR was published on 28 Sept 2021 but document was created after that date.
DLI 3: Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through the implementation of State TSA	DLR 3: TSA, based on a formally approved cash management strategy, established and functional, and covering a minimum of 80 percent of state government finances.		The TSA covered 52% of 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	2019	
	DLR 4.2: 2021 annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target -Basic target: 20%-39% -Stretch target: 40% or more	Basic Target	

Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
DLI 5: Biometric registration and Bank Verification Number (BVN) used to reduce payroll fraud	DLR 5.1: Biometric capture of at least 95 percent of current civil servants and pensioners completed and linked to payroll, and identified ghost workers taken off the payroll		
	DLR 5.2: Link BVN data to at least 95 percent of current civil servants and pensioners on the payroll and payroll fraud addressed		
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	2019	
	6.2 No later than June 30, 2022, implement e-procurement in at least 4 MDAs (incl. Education, Health and Public Works) publish all contract award information in OCDS format on the online portal for the 4 MDAs AND For those MDAs without e-procurement: Publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the State's procurement law/regulation every month in OCDS format on the state website or online portal if available		The State did not Implement the e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules
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.	2019	
	DLR 7.2: Quarterly state debt reports accepted by the DMO on average two months or less after the end of the quarter in 2021 AND Annual state debt sustainability analysis and Medium-term debt management strategy published by end of December 2021.		
DLI 8: Improved clearance/reduction of the stock of domestic expenditure arrears	DLR 8: Domestic arrears as of end 2020 and end 2021 reported in an online publicly-accessible database, with verification process in place. AND Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2021 compared to end 2020 meets target and is consistent with the state's arrears clearance framework. Basic target: At least a 5 percent decline or maintain stock below 5 billion naira Stretch target: More than 20 percent decline		The percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears was less than 5% [or the stock of arrears was above 5 billion]
DLI 9: Improved debt sustainability	Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2021 AND		Total Debt Stock to Revenue is ≥ 120% by end December 2021

Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
	Total debt stock at the end of December 2021 as a share of total revenue for FY2021 meets target: Basic target: < 120%, Stretch target: < 95%.		

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

1. DLR 1.2: Expenditure outturn deviation is reduced to a level within the annual limits proposed by the programme.
2. DLR 2.1: The minutes of the consultation should be posted on the State’s website with the proposed budget on or before the deadline for the publication of the approved annual budget.
3. DLR 2.2: Citizen’s Accountability Reports based on audited financial statements /reports are summarized and comprehensible versions of the audited statements and details of State government public consultations with citizens presenting the annual financial statements should be made available on the state official website (s) by the due date.
4. DLR 3.0: Develop a functional State-level TSA where all Government revenues (IGRs and FAAC) are credited into before expenditure. Increase the percentage of state government finances flowing through the TSA to eventually ensure that all government finances flow through the TSA.
5. DLR 6.2: Implement the e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules.
6. DLR 8: Domestic arrears are cleared year on year to achieve total arrears of less than N5bn or a year-on-year decline of at least 20%.
7. DLR 9: Strengthened debt sustainability by achieving the levels of debt indicators that are below the thresholds established for this DLR.

The Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation (OAuGF) as Independent Verification Agent and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) 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 the Nigerian States to strengthen fiscal performance and sustainability: The State Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (SFTAS) Program for Results (“The Program”).

The original Programme design had four Key Result Areas and nine disbursement-linked indicators with a financing agreement of US\$750 million. Following the advent of COVID-19 in 2020, the Programme was adapted to establish a transparent, accountable, and sustainable fiscal framework to enhance States’ fiscal capacity to respond to the Pandemic. The main change brought about in the restructuring was the addition of new COVID-19 responsive DLIs to the Programme and obtaining additional financing of US\$750 million to ensure results were sustained across the remaining performance years. This brought the total financing for the SFTAS Programme to US\$1.5 billion and increased the DLIs to 13 (thirteen) and the Disbursement Linked Results to 22 (twenty-two). The Program will finance activities under two components: (i) a Program for Results (PforR) component for US\$1.45 billion and (ii) a Technical Assistance (TA) component for US\$50 million.

All States can 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 PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) 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 2021.

2.2 Scope

This Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report covers the State’s performance in 2021 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 2021 APA.

The verification protocol was set early in the preparation for the Program and all States, implementing agencies and other key stakeholders have been continuously sensitized on the requirements of the program and the protocol for 2021. 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 (04/07/2022 and 08/07/2022) with a team of six (6) 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/or additional information.

The draft conclusions from the work done are set out in this Report and the State is expected to revert within five working days with any comments on the results by using the free text box in Section 4.

The Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation (OAuGF) and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) are grateful to the State for the cooperation enjoyed during the assessment and hope the recommendations within this Report

are found valuable towards improving fiscal transparency, accountability, and sustainability in the management of the public finances and resources of the State.

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 [2021] quarterly budget implementation reports published on average within [4 weeks] of 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 four weeks of the end of each quarter?	<p>The Quarterly budget implementation reports were posted online on</p> <p>Q1: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/66-BENUE-STATE-2021-1ST-QUARTER-PERFORMANCE-REPORT-pdf.html</p> <p>Q2: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/79-2021-BUDGET-PERFORMANCE-REPORT-QUARTER-TWO-VERSION-ONE.html</p> <p>Q3: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/87-2021-QUARTER-3-BUDGET-PERFORMANCE-REPORT.html</p> <p>Q4: <a 777="" 864="" 893="" 916"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/108-</p> </td> <td>Satisfactory</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="> <p>Page 20 of 61</p> </p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>2021-4th-quarter-budget-performance-report.html</p> <p>These websites were accessed on (05/07/2022).</p> <p>Dates of online publication are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Q1 – (28/04/2021) - 4 weeks (28 days) ● Q2 – (28/07/2021) – 4 weeks (28 days) ● Q3 – (28/10/2021) – 4 weeks (28 days) ● Q4 – (28/01/2022) – 4 weeks (28 days) <p>Average days (weeks) for the online publication was computed based on the last 4 quarters, as below:</p> $\frac{28+28+28+28}{4}$ <p>Average = <u>28 days (4 weeks)</u></p> <p>We downloaded the quarterly budget Implementation Reports for all four quarters for the year 2021, obtained and retained evidence of the timestamp of the publications.</p>		
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 classifications of expenditures (Personnel,	<p>From our review of the Quarterly Budget Implementation reports downloaded from the State’s website (see web links above) we observed the following:</p> <p>a) The Budget Implementation Reports included the approved budget appropriation for the year against each organizational unit (MDAs) for each of the core economic classifications of expenditures.</p> <p>b) The Budget Implementation Reports included the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	Overheads, Capital, and others), the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each MDA as well as the actual cumulative expenditures for the year to date, and balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations.	<p>MDA as well as the actual cumulative expenditures for the year to date,</p> <p>c) The Budget Implementation Reports included the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations.</p> <p>d) The State has passed supplementary budgets.</p> <p>e) The Budget Implementation Reports showed both the approved original budget AND the Supplementary budgets.</p> <p>The reports included the approved budget appropriation for the year for each of the core economic classifications of expenditures (Personnel, Overheads, Capital, and others); the actual expenditures for the quarter, and the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations.</p>		
3	Does the report state the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each MDA and each expenditure classification as well as the actual cumulative expenditures for the year to date?	The IVA reviewed the State's Budget Performance/Implementation Reports and confirmed that the report included the actual expenditures for each quarter attributed to each MDA, each expenditure classification, as well as the actual 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 a consolidated basis across the four (4) expenditure classifications and 'Other Expenditures' which	The State's Budget Performance reports showed the 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 includes debt servicing, and transfers, or other expenditures not attributable to any of the other three (3) expenditure classifications.	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations												
	will include debt servicing, and transfers, or other expenditures not attributable to any of the other three (3) expenditure classifications?															
DLR 1.2	FY [2021] deviation from total approved budget expenditure is less than 15%		Not Achieved													
1	<p>Has the State computed the difference between the Original/Approved total budgeted expenditure for the fiscal/calendar year 2021 and the actual total expenditure in the fiscal/calendar year 2021, divided by the Original approved total budgeted expenditure and expressed in positive percentage terms?</p> <p>Is the expenditure outturn deviation computed less than 15%</p>	<p>The State computed the budget deviation for 2021 to be 33.3%</p> <p>The IVA computed the budget deviation for this APA year. See the computation below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 792 1390 1386"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Approved Budget (₱)</th> <th>Actual Outturn (₱)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital Exp. (Page 1)</td> <td>43,531,463,742</td> <td>21,358,805,436.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rec. Exp. (Page 1, 2)</td> <td>90,843,302,569</td> <td>68,206,457,473.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>134,374,766,311</td> <td>89,565,262,909.65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total Approved Budget (₱)	Actual Outturn (₱)	Capital Exp. (Page 1)	43,531,463,742	21,358,805,436.02	Rec. Exp. (Page 1, 2)	90,843,302,569	68,206,457,473.63	Total	134,374,766,311	89,565,262,909.65	Unsatisfactory	The State should prepare accurate budgets and reduce the budget deviation to a level below the limits set for this result.
	Total Approved Budget (₱)	Actual Outturn (₱)														
Capital Exp. (Page 1)	43,531,463,742	21,358,805,436.02														
Rec. Exp. (Page 1, 2)	90,843,302,569	68,206,457,473.63														
Total	134,374,766,311	89,565,262,909.65														

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		$\frac{\text{N}134,374,766,311 - \text{N}89,565,262,909.65}{\text{N}134,374,766,311} \times 100$ $= 33.35\%$ <p>The budget performance deviation is 33.35%</p> <p>Source: 2021 Audited Financial Statement Pages 1 and 2 (Cash Flow Statement) and Approved Budget and Actual Expenditure or Appropriation Law Page 10.</p>		
DLI 2: Increased Openness and Citizens' Engagement in the Budget Process				
DLR 2.1	<p>Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations are published online, along with the proposed FY [2022] budget</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Citizens' budget based on approved FY21 state budget published online by end April 2021 with functional online feedback mechanisms</p>		Not Achieved	
1	Did the State conduct at least one "town-hall" consultation before the proposed budget is drafted with the participation of local government authorities and State-based	<p>The documents obtained and reviewed including attendances register and:</p> <p>i) Minutes of Public consultation include the attendance register, pictures and videos</p> <p>ii) Citizen's budget 2021</p> <p>iii) Annual budget 2022 iv) Draft 2022 budget</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
CSOs?	<p>v) Citizens Accountability Report and vi) 2020 Audited Financial Statements</p> <p>a) IVA confirmed that the LGAs in attendance include the following: (i) Makurdi LGA – Mabel Mwena(ii) Otukpo LGA – Adakole Daniel (iii) Guma LGA – Adi Frank (iv) Ogbadibo LGA – Prince Onuh (v) Ado LGA – Ede Oguba Ede.</p> <p>b) IVA confirmed and name some of the state-based CSOs representatives in attendance: (i) ESLF(Eunice Spring of Life Foundation) (ii) NBA(Nigeria Bar Association)- Justin Gbagir (iii) CSO-B(Civil Society Organisation - Benue) – Yar Akuse (iv) NUJ(Nigeria Union of Journalist) – Kajo Martins (v) OGP(Open Governance Partnership)- Benue – Joole Raymond, While CBOs in attendance include the following:(i) Idoma National Youth Forum (ii) Holium Development Foundation (iii) Benue Motorcycle Association (iv) Pearls Care Initiative (v) Glorious Teen Ministry</p> <p>c) The sources of information from which our conclusions were drawn is the MINUTES AND REPORT OF THE BENUE STATE PUBLIC CONSULTATION TOWN HALL MEETING AND CITIZENS’ ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2022 BUDGET HELD ON THE 27TH JULY, 2021 AT PRECIOUS CONFERENCE CENTRE OPPOSITE BENUE HOTELS OLD GRA MAKURDI</p> <p>d) The date is 27th July, 2021 and the venue is Precious Conference Centre Opposite Benue Hotels Old GRA Makurdi</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>e) IVA called 10 (Ten) attendees to confirm their attendance at the public consultation. Evidence has been saved to file.</p> <p>f) The budget was drafted on 27th of October, 2021. A copy has been retained.</p> <p>g) IVA have compared the dates of the consultation and that of the draft budget and confirmed that the consultation came first since it took place on the 27th of July, 2021 while the draft budget was on the 27th of October, 2021.</p> <p>h) The date of the online publication of proposed/draft budget is 27th of October, 2021. Evidence has been retained.</p> <p>h) It was published on the 27th of October, 2021</p> <p>i) It was published before the deadline of 31 January 2022</p> <p>j) The web link for the publication of the proposed budget is https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/141-2022-PROPOSED-BUDGET.html This was accessed on (06/07/2022).</p>		
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	<p>a) The name of the CSO is Mrs. Rosemary Hua who co-signed the Minutes and a copy of the signed minutes has been retained on file</p> <p>b) The title of the minute is: MINUTES AND REPORT OF THE BENUE STATE PUBLIC CONSULTATION TOWN HALL MEETING AND CITIZENS' ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2022 BUDGET HELD ON THE 27TH</p>	Unsatisfactory	The minutes of public consultations should be published online on or before 31 st January, 2022.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	before 31 January 2022 to enable citizens to find the inputs easily?	<p>JULY, 2021 AT PRECIOUS CONFERENCE CENTRE OPPOSITE BENUE HOTELS OLD GRA MAKURDI and the date of the Minutes is 27th July, 2021</p> <p>c) The organizations the signatories represent is OGP- Open Governance Partnership</p> <p>d) The web links to the publication is: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/110-2021-TOWN-HALL-MEETING.html</p> <p>The date of publication (28/04/2022).</p> <p>The embedded details in the published downloaded document using “document properties” show it was created on 28 April 2022. While the published document show 31/01/2022. This was accessed on (06/07/2022).</p> <p>e) The published minutes were adequately sign-posted on the website.</p>		
3	Has the State published online, on the State website(s) a Citizens Budget based on the Approved Budget (2021) not later than 30 April 2021?	<p>a) The Citizens budget based on the Approved Budget (2021) was published on (28th of April, 2021) before the due date via https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/65-2021-BENUE-STATE-CITIZENS-BUDGET.html accessed on (06/07/2022).</p> <p>b) IVA compared the Approved Budget 2021 with Citizens Budget and confirmed that there were no significant areas of discrepancies.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>c) IVA has confirmed that the Citizen’s budget was prepared in the format suggested to the States in the Citizen Budget User Manual and Excel Template by confirming that no discrepancies.</p> <p>IVA has looked out for the following information in the State’s Citizens budget and can confirm that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Simple explanation of the annual approved budget. In pages 4 to 7 ii. The sources of revenues were stated in page 9. iii. Sources of domestic and foreign grants, domestic loans, and other financing sources were stated in pages 12 - 16. iv. Total expenditure by economic classifications were stated in pages 17- 20. v. The total revenue and grants, total expenditures, budget deficit, budget financing, and financing gap were stated in pages 9,11 -16. vi. Disclosure of the Budget deficit (if any) and how it will be financed was stated in page 11. vii. Sectoral Allocation were stated in pages 19 and 20. Allocation by MDA was also stated on page 21 of the State’s Citizen Budget. viii. Top Projects to be financed (at least 5) was stated on page 21. <p>d) IVA confirmed that the minimum required budget information outlined above (extracted from the Citizen Budget User Manual and Template) has been included.</p> <p>e) The format used, when compared with the suggested</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		format, has no identified differences.		
4	Is the Citizens Budget a comprehensible (to citizens) summary of the approved FY21 state budget?	<p>a) The Citizens Budget included an explanation of the key components /information in the Approved FY21 Budget.</p> <p>We confirmed that the approved FY21 State Budget was summarized in a comprehensible manner to the Citizens in the Citizens Budget.</p>	Satisfactory	
5	Does the State website have functional feedback and response online mechanisms?	<p>a) The State has established a functional feedback and response online mechanisms on its website</p> <p>b) The type of feedback mechanism established on the State website is "Google Forms" feedback mechanism</p> <p>c) The State's feedback mechanism provided at minimum:</p> <p>(i) Acknowledgement of receipt of comments/feedbacks from citizens.</p> <p>(ii) State's responses to comments/feedbacks.</p> <p>(iii) It displayed the timeframe and the State's government contact details</p> <p>(IVA have obtained evidence of all of the above e.g., screenshot of items i. to iii)</p> <p>d) A walk through of test was conducted to ascertain the functionality of the feedback. The IVA sent a message using the Benue Citizens Feedback form and the responded with an acknowledgement message to confirm the receipt of the message.</p> <p>e) A demonstration was done by the State Ministry of Finance to provide further evidence on how the State has</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>responded to feedback submitted online. The process was that the citizen is expected to complete the form including his email and send the enquiry to the state. Automatically, the enquiry is acknowledged by a mail from the State. All responses are sent to the individual citizen's mailbox that is linked to the Google Form Citizen Feedback Mechanism.</p> <p>f) IVA assessment is that the State's feedback mechanism is functional.</p> <p>g) The web link is https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/budgets/</p>		
DLR 2.2	Citizen's Accountability Report based on audited financial statements/report published online for FY2020 not later than 30th September 2021.		Not Achieved	
1	Did the State prepare the Citizens Accountability Report to explain the full Annual Audit Report in a summarized form?	<p>a) The citizen Accountability Report has been downloaded.</p> <p>b) A review was done on the downloaded Citizens Accountability Report</p> <p>c) The Citizens Accountability Report was published before the deadline of 30th September 2021 and a copy retained to file</p> <p>d) IVA have compared the full Annual Audit Report for the year 2020 with the Citizen's Accountability Report and confirm that there are no areas of discrepancies.</p> <p>e) IVA have obtained and reviewed the evidence of public consultations with Citizens to explain the FY2020 financial</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	statement.		
2	<p>Has the State published a Citizens Accountability Report based on the Annual Financial statements/ Audit Report for FY 2020 not later than 30 September 2021?</p> <p>a) The Citizens Accountability Report based on the Annual Audit Report (2020) was published on 28/09/2021 via https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/93-CITIZEN-ACCOUNTABILITY-REPORT-2020.html And accessed by IVA on (06/07/2022).</p> <p>However, a further review to the publication above, showed that the embedded details in the published document (Documents Properties) showed it was created on 14 Jan 2022 which was after the published date. The State was required to clarify how it published a document created on 14/01/2022 on 28 Sept 2021. (screenshot of the documents properties have been retained in file)</p> <p>No response was received from the State at the time of finalizing the report.</p> <p>b) A comparison of the Annual Audit Report for FY2020 with the Citizens Accountability Report was done. There was no area of discrepancies.</p> <p>c) IVA have compared and confirmed that the Citizens Accountability Report is in line with the suggested format provided to the states and no any discrepancies exist among the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Simple explanation of the annual Citizens Accountability Report and the Executive Summary are contained in pages 3 and 4 II. The Budget Outturn. Pages 5 - 7 	Unsatisfactory	The published documents creation date should corroborate the publication date

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>III. The Revenue Outturn. Pages 8 - 10</p> <p>IV. The Expenditure Outturn. Pages 11 and 12</p> <p>V. The Audit Findings. Page 13</p> <p>VI. The Audited Financial Statements. Pages 14 and 15</p> <p>VII. Top Sectoral Allocations. Page 16</p> <p>VIII. Top Value Capital Projects. Pages 17 - 21</p> <p>IX. Citizens-Nominated Projects- Implementation Status Report. Pages 24 and 25.</p> <p>X. Public consultations with Citizens presenting the Annual Financial Statements. Page 26.</p> <p>d) The minimum required citizen's accountability report information outlined above (extracted from the Template) has been included.</p> <p>e) IVA confirmed that there were no areas of discrepancies.</p>		
3	Is the Citizens Accountability Report a comprehensible (to citizens) summary of the FY20 Annual Audit Report?	<p>a) The Citizens Accountability Report presents in a summarized manner the Audited Financial Statement FY 2020</p> <p>b) The Citizens Accountability Report included a concise explanation of the key components of the FY2020 Audited Financial Statement in pages 14 to 15.</p> <p>c) The evidence and details of public consultation was REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT -GENERAL IN CONJUNCTION WITH MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING TOWN HALL MEETING AND ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION ON</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2020 HELD ON 25TH AUGUST, 2021. It includes a presentation of the Citizens Accountability Report for 2020. Copies were obtained and retained.</p> <p>IVA confirmed that the FY20 Audited Financial Statement was summarized in a comprehensible manner to the Citizens in the Citizens Accountability Report. We further confirmed that the CAR was published online by the deadline and presented at a public consultation held on [25th August 2021].</p>		
<i>DLI 3: Improved Cash Management and reduced Revenue Leakages through Implementation of State TSA</i>				
DLR 3.0	Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through the implementation of State TSA		Not Achieved	
1	Has the State established a functional State-level TSA?	<p>a. The State has not established a functional State - level TSA.</p> <p>b. The State operates a single TSA account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAAC Account (TSA): Bank Name: United Bank for Africa Plc: Account Number: 1007223870 	Unsatisfactory	The State should establish a functional TSA
2	Is there a formally approved cash management strategy in place?	<p>The State has a Cash Management strategy.</p> <p>a) The name of the document is “Approved Cash Management Strategy”.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>The Strategy should cover the processes through which the State Ministry of Finance or Budgets/Economic Planning can forecast cash commitments and requirements and provide reliable information on the availability of funds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) The Strategy was produced in 2018 and the document was signed by the Director of Treasury Operations, Accountant General, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and His Excellency the Executive Governor of Benue State. c) The strategy includes the process through which the State Ministry of Finance or Economic and Planning can forecast cash commitments and requirements and provide reliable information on the availability of funds as stated in paragraph 5 (Instrument of Cash Management Strategy). d) Sweeps are done daily from the collecting banks to the pool accounts (UBA and Fidelity bank) monitored on an electronic dashboard in BIRS. Then sweeps from the pool accounts to IGR lead account are done monthly. The State clarified that the IGR lead account serves to repay an existing loan facility from Fidelity Bank, and as part of the lending agreement. The State provided evidence of an irrevocable standing payment order (ISPO) arrangement to this effect. The State's policy on sweeping of balances from other collecting banks is clearly spelt out in paragraph 12.4- Transit Accounts, of the cash management strategy which stipulates that " For Internally Generated Revenue collections only and control by BIRS only to be swept to CRA daily and thereafter CRF - TSA on a monthly basis e) There is evidence of implementation of processes described in the cash management strategy to forecast cash commitments and requirements and provide reliable information on the availability of funds by checking the existence of cash commitments and requirements forecasts monthly as stated in the cash management strategy. Paragraph 5.2 	<p>Satisfactory</p>	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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 State has a computer application where the State can view the cash balances in the bank account(s).</p> <p>a) The computer application's name is Bank Account Monitoring System (BAMS). The name of the producer of the application is Nigeria Interbank Settlement System (NIBSS).</p> <p>b) It is in line with the approved cash management strategy. Paragraph 10.1</p> <p>c) The App was deployed on the 29th of May, 2019.</p>	Satisfactory	
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.	<p>a) The summary of test performed and the from the test including interviews with relevant Government Officials and check conducted at 3 MDAs are as follows:</p> <p>The Revenue generating MDAs visited are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Ministry of Health II. Ministry of Education III. Ministry of Works and Transport. <p>The results of the tests performed at each MDA through interviews are:</p> <p>i. Ministry of Health - The Revenue currently being collected by the Ministry are Registration and Renewal of health facilities. An officer of the BIRS is stationed at the Ministry who collects payment through E -bills platform. The Ministry maintains an account for collection of overhead releases and payment of expenditures. A questionnaire was administered and filed. Documents like revenue collection analysis, receipt for revenue payment were also obtained and filed.</p> <p>ii. Ministry of Education - Revenue currently being collected by the Ministry is WAEC/NECO centre</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations						
		<p>registration fees. An officer of the BIRS is stationed at the Ministry who collects payment through the E - bills platform. The Ministry maintains an account only for collection of overhead releases and payment for expenditures. A questionnaire was administered and filed. Documents like revenue collection receipt and evidence of remittances were also obtained and filed.</p> <p>iii. Ministry of Works and Transport - no revenue is currently collected by the Ministry. A questionnaire was administered and completed</p> <p>b) The details of the State TSA Account: Account Name: Benue State Government FAAC/Treasury Single Bank Name: United Bank for Africa Plc Account Number: 1007223870</p> <p>c) Not all Government monies go through the Account</p> <p>d) Not all Government monies sit in other revenue collecting banks</p> <p>e) The TSA bank Statement was obtained.</p>								
5	Does the TSA cover a minimum of 80% of the State Government's finances?	<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 2021.</p> <p>See the computation below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Inflows (₦)</th> <th>Total Outflows (₦)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TSA Bank Statement</td> <td>47,747,245,007.29</td> <td>46,365,050,952.42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)	TSA Bank Statement	47,747,245,007.29	46,365,050,952.42	Unsatisfactory	The State's TSA should cover at least 80% of Government Finances.
	Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)								
TSA Bank Statement	47,747,245,007.29	46,365,050,952.42								

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations	
		Government Finances*	89,151,247,221.42	89,565,262,909.65		
		Percentage	54	52		
	<p>The average percentage computation is:</p> $\frac{54\% + 52\%}{2} = 53\%$ <p>Having observed some entries in the TSA Bank Statements, a monthly sum of ₦355,600,000.00 for twelve months within the year under review had a debit entry with a corresponding credit entry to the tune of ₦4,267,200,000.00, which the State provided documents to back up their claims that these were loan repayments as a result of ISPO on the facility.</p> <p>IVA sent an APA Issue to the State and the State responded that it was due to ISPO on the account and provided document to that effect.</p> <p>IVA recalculated the inflows and outflows using the spotted items total which were subtracted to establish the adjusted figures as stated below: Total Inflow: ₦47,747,245,007.29 Total Outflow: ₦46,365,050,952.42 Total Reversal/Circular Entries: ₦ 447,872,685.82 Adjusted Inflow: ₦47,299,372,321.47 Adjusted Outflow: ₦45,917,178,266.60.</p> <p>We excluded all inflows that are questionable for the purpose of our calculations, i.e. all inflows that are</p>					

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations												
	<p>matched by an outflow within a very short period and are not from external sources such as the FAAC distributions.</p> <p>See the computation below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="726 407 1371 813"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Inflows (₦)</th> <th>Total Outflows (₦)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TSA Bank Statement</td> <td>47,299,372,321.47</td> <td>45,917,178,266.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Finances*</td> <td>89,151,247,221.42</td> <td>89,565,262,909.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td>53</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The average percentage computation is:</p> $\frac{53\% + 51\%}{2} = 52\%$ <p>The TSA covered 52% of the State's finances.</p> <p>*Sources: 2021 Audited Financial Statement (Cash flow Statement) Pg.1 and the TSA Statement from United Bank for Africa for the period January - December 2021.</p>		Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)	TSA Bank Statement	47,299,372,321.47	45,917,178,266.60	Government Finances*	89,151,247,221.42	89,565,262,909.65	Percentage	53	51		
	Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)													
TSA Bank Statement	47,299,372,321.47	45,917,178,266.60													
Government Finances*	89,151,247,221.42	89,565,262,909.65													
Percentage	53	51													
<p>DLI 4: Strengthened Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) Collection</p>															

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
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		Achieved 2019 APA	
1	Does the State have an up-to-date consolidated revenue code that includes all the State's IGR sources and rates and all the local governments (falling under that State) IGR sources and rates?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
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?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
3	Is the collection of revenues made into account(s)	Previously Achieved in 2019		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	nominated by the SBIR OR SIRS have full oversight of the accounts and is responsible for reporting and accounting for the revenues?			
4	<p>Is the code approved by the State legislature to have a legal basis, either as a law or a resolution?</p> <p>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 2021.</p>	Previously Achieved in 2019		
5	Is the Publication published online, so it is automatically available to the public/all taxpayers?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
DLR 4.2	Annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target		Achieved (Basic Target Met)	
1	<p>Has the 2021-2020 annual nominal IGR growth rate met the basic or stretch targets?</p> <p>Basic Target: 20% - 39%</p> <p>Stretch Target: 40%</p>	<p>a. The accounting basis used for revenue reporting in 2020 and 2021 from the Audited Financial Statements is Cash Basis</p> <p>b. The IVA computed the annual nominal IGR growth rate for this year APA. See the computation below:</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings				Conclusion	Recommendations
		REPORTING TEMPLATE: OPTION B	₦	₦	% GROWTH		
		Item	2020	2021			
		1. Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	10,463,674,281	12,601,164,537	20		
		3. INVALID items to be deducted IF reported as part of IGR	2,267,199	950,564			
		Interest Earned	2,267,199	950,564			
		Miscellaneous					
		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)	10,461,407,082	12,600,213,973	20		
		$\frac{₦12,600,213,573 - ₦10,461,407,082}{₦10,461,407,082} \times 100$ <p style="text-align: center;">=20.4%</p> <p>The annual nominal growth was 20.4%</p> <p>Source: 2021 Audited Financial Statement Pages 1 & 2. *Please Unpack the Miscellaneous from the notes to the Account</p>					
DLI 5: Biometric Registration and Bank Verification Number (BVN) Used to reduce Payroll Fraud							

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations				
DLR 5.1	Biometric capture of at least [95] 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 95% of the current civil servants and pensioners on the State payroll?	<p>The State commenced the Biometric data capture of civil servants and pensioners on 26th October, 2015 and completed it on 3rd June, 2016. Biometric Data is updated yearly.</p> <p>a) The Biometric capturing was outsourced to BASMAK TECHNOLOGIES</p> <p>b) The total number of civil servants is 15,293</p> <p>c) The total number of pensioners is 10,165</p> <p>d) The total number of civil servants and pensioners on the State Nominal roll is 25,458 and Payroll is 24,822</p> <p>e) The changes in the total number of civil servants and pensioners on the Nominal roll is a decline of 1% and payroll is 2% in comparison with the previous year is not up to 10% see calculation below:</p> <p>Percentage change in Nominal roll</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020</td> <td>25598</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021</td> <td>25458</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{25,458 - 25,598}{25,598} \times 100 = - 0.55\%$</p>	Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	25598	Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	25458	Satisfactory	
Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	25598							
Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	25458							

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations				
		<p>Percentage change in Payroll</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020</td> <td>24438</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021</td> <td>24822</td> </tr> </table> $\frac{24,822 - 24438}{24,438} \times 100 = 1.57\%$ <p>f) The number of biometrics data that has been captured was 24,442</p> <p>g) The document obtained to draw our conclusion is a progress report on payroll biometric and BVN, year 2021 pages 1-3</p> $\frac{24,446 \times 100}{(14,657 + 10,165)} = 98.49\%$ <p>The State had captured 98.49% biometrics of the State's civil servants and pensioners on its payroll</p>	Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	24438	Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	24822		
Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	24438							
Total NO Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	24822							
2	Has the State linked the biometrics data to the State payroll to identify ghost workers?	<p>a) The State commenced the linkage of the biometric data to the payroll on 26th October, 2015 and it is updated yearly.</p> <p>b) The instances of biometrics data that have been linked to the payroll was 24,446</p> <p>c) The number of ghost workers that were detected during the biometric validations was 568</p> <p>d) The amount of money saved from the ghost workers</p>	Satisfactory					

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>detected was ₦117,836,461.00.</p> <p>e) The in-year changes to the civil servant and pensioner payrolls (as a result of starters, leavers, deaths, etc.) were captured by the biometric exercise.</p> <p>f) There were procedures in place for ensuring timely (within 3 months of the event) updates to the payroll to reflect leavers, retirees, and deaths. The document obtained to support this conclusion was the State progress report on payroll Biometric and BVN year 2021, pages 1-3.</p> <p>g) There were changes to the civil servant and pensioner payrolls during the fiscal year (as a result of starters, leavers, deaths, etc.).</p> <p>h) These changes were captured by the biometric exercise.</p> <p>i) The procedure in place to identify and remove ghost workers is that the monthly salary variations from MDA are submitted to the Accountant General office. They are reviewed in line with existing salary and wages administration Circular/Financial regulations. Ineligible officers and other infractions identified are suspended pending explanation from the payroll officer or the beneficiary. Then such names will eventually be removed from the payroll system. This is done as a monthly routine activity.</p>		
3	Has the State removed confirmed ghost workers and ghost pensioners within three (3) months of each case being confirmed?	<p>a) The ghost workers that were detected during the linkage was 568</p> <p>b) The record that was kept for identified ghost workers was a comprehensive list of suspended staff from payroll as a result of the application of BVN from NIBSS. This list is updated monthly.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>c) These identified ghost workers were removed from the payroll on 29th April 2021</p> <p>d) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) before their removal from payroll was ₦27,787,975,568.59</p> <p>e) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) after they have been removed was ₦27,753,091,158</p> <p>f) The source of this information is the progress report on biometric and BVN, year 2021 pages 1 and 5</p>		
5.2	Link BVN data to at least [95] 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 95% of its current Civil Servants and pensioners on the State payroll?	<p>The State commenced the linkage of BVN data of the civil servant and pensioners on 26th October, 2015 and completed it on 3rd June, 2016. And it is being updated every year.</p> <p>a) The BVN linkage was outsourced to BASMAK TECHNOLOGIES</p> <p>b) The total no of civil servants and number of pensioners 24,822</p> <p>c) The total no of civil servants and number of pensioners on the State Nominal roll was 25,458</p> <p>d) The BVN data that has been linked to the payroll was 24,446</p> <p>e) The document obtained for this conclusion was a progress report on payroll biometric and BVN, year</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		2021 pages 1-3 $\frac{24,446}{14,657 + 10,165} \times 100 = 98.49\%$ <p>The State has linked 98.49% of the State's civil servants and pensioners' BVN data to the payroll.</p>		
2	Has the State taken steps to identify payroll fraud?	a) The number of civil servants and pensioners with BVN data was 24,446 and without BVN data was 376 b) The record that was kept for the identified payroll fraud was a comprehensive list of suspended staff from payroll c) These payroll frauds were identified on 30th March, 2021. d) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) before the fraud identification were ₦27,787,975,568.59 e) The (emoluments of employee and pensioners) after the fraud has been dealt with and removed from further payments was ₦27,753,091,158 f) The source of this information is the progress report on biometric and BVN, year 2021 pages 1 and 5	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		PREVIOUSLY ACHIEVED IN THE YEAR 2019	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	provide for: 1) e-Procurement; 2) establishment of an independent procurement regulatory agency and 3) cover all MDAs receiving funds from the State budget			
1	Does the State have a public procurement legal framework that must be approved by the State legislature to have a legal basis, either as a law or a resolution?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
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.	Previously Achieved in 2019		
3	Has the State instituted an independent procurement regulatory function, which may be performed through one or a combination of the following: bureau,	Previously Achieved in 2019		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	commission, council, agency, or any other type of entity set up for the statutory purpose?			
DLR 6.2	<p>No later than June 30, 2022, implement e-procurement in at least 4 MDAs (incl. Education, Health and Public Works) publish all contract award information in OCDS format on the online portal for the 4 MDAs</p> <p>AND</p> <p>For those MDAs without e-procurement: Publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the State’s procurement law/regulation every month in OCDS format on the state website or online portal if available.</p>		Not 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 (2021) that are above the threshold (as defined in the State procurement law or the State procurement regulation(s), in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) IVA obtained a schedule of all contracts awarded during the year under assessment. b) IVA carried out the following check to confirm if the schedule is indeed complete and comprehensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Minimal contracts or no contracts shown for traditionally large spending MDA’s ii) Minimal/limited awards in some or several months of the year. iii) No contracts shown for several MDAs in the period, 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS)?</p>	<p>meaning they did not award any contracts.</p> <p>iv) Total contracts awarded per the schedule provided by the State is not in line with the approved capital budget for the year or the actual capital expenditure outturn for the year etc.]</p> <p>The Discrepancies identified are:</p> <p>i) No contracts shown for several MDAs in the period, meaning they did not award any contracts. This conclusion was reached through the State’s response in an APA issue sent to the State.</p> <p>ii) Aggregate amount of contracts awarded as per the schedule provided by the State was ₦8,752,856,219.39 and is not the same with the actual capital expenditure outturn for the year of ₦7,453,163,749.47.</p> <p>However, an APA issue was sent to the State and the State provided a valid response justifying the discrepancies. The State’s response is inserted thus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘The number of contract award published and limited to about (8) MDAs out of 89 is as a result of paucity of funds which did not allow money releases for projects in a lot of the other MDAs. 2. The Capital Expenditure of ₦8,752,856,219.39 as reported in the AFS represents the overall Capital expenditure from all MDAs and includes expenditures not taken through the publication process. Whereas the contract schedule stating ₦7,453,163,749.47 is simply the amount of total contract award published and not necessarily yet fully funded’. <p>c) The State published the information on all contracts awarded for the year under assessment above the</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>threshold of (N5,000,000:00) five million naira online.</p> <p>d) The list of contracts published online is complete based on a review against the schedule of all contracts provided.</p> <p>e) The data published is in line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS).</p> <p>f) The source of the publication: https://benue-eprocurement.be.gov.ng/export-data-csv/index.php</p> <p>(i) IVA compared what the state published with the sample template provided and there was no difference in content.</p> <p>(ii) IVA downloaded and retained a copy of the online publication.</p> <p>(iii) IVA retained a screenshot of the webpage from where the publication was downloaded.</p> <p>g) The minimum contract award information that was published are:</p> <p>(i) Project name,</p> <p>(ii) awarding institution,</p> <p>(iii) award date,</p> <p>(iv) name of contractor, and</p> <p>(v) the contract amount</p> <p>h) All the items from (g) above were published.</p> <p>i) The web link where data was published: https://benue-eprocurement.be.gov.ng/export-data-csv/index.php</p> <p>j) The contract award information published on the state official website is accessible to the public.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
2	Has the State implemented e-Procurement in at least 4 MDAs (including Education, Health, and Public Works) by June 30, 2022. The e-Procurement for the 2021 results DLI is the implementation of at least five modules: e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Procurement Plan, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding?	<p>a) The State has not implemented e-procurement in at least four (4) MDAs (including Education, Health, Public Works and Rural Development) by 30 June 2022.</p> <p>b) A report on all transactions for the four MDAs during the period 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 was directly obtained from the e-procurement system.</p> <p>c) A separate report of procurements for all four MDAs for the period 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 was obtained from the State Accountant General.</p> <p>d) The go-live date for e-procurement at the 4 MDAs was on the 25th September 2020, and the evidence obtained to prove the go-live date for each of the five expected minimum functionalities is the web link (https://benue-eprocurement.be.gov.ng/) . ‘and the screenshot of the back end obtained from the link in the document titled: Screenshot Domain Registration Date (Go -Live Date) on the drive’’</p> <p>Several awarded contracts had no information on the e-tendering web pages accessible through the information links provided. E.g.</p> <p>ocds-ade2z4-BSPPC-01/2022 with an award date of 10 Jan 2022, and;</p> <p>ocds-ade2z4-BSPPC-06/2022 with an award date of 31 Jan 2022 -</p> <p>All of the above are gotten from the first six contracts listed.</p> <p>No information on bid prices etc. was seen other than for the winning bid.</p> <p>e) A comparison with the system generated report for</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should Implement the e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>all four MDAs after go-live was done and all transactions after go-live stated in the Accountant General's report for the period 1st January 2022 to 30th June 2022 were conducted through the e-procurement system.</p> <p>f) A sample of five (5) transactions at random for each of the 4 MDAs was selected and a walkthrough test of the procurement lifecycle was conducted.</p> <p>g) The selected transactions did not follow the procurement lifecycle.</p> <p>h) No parts of the transaction were conducted outside the e-procurement system.</p> <p>i) The e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules have not been implemented and transactions processed through them for the period 1st January 2022 to 30th June 2022.</p> <p>j) The State had processed all of its procurement transactions at the 4 MDAs through the five minimum required modules after go-live for the period of 1st January 2022 to 30th June 2022.</p> <p>k) The evidence obtained for the selected sample transactions is screenshots of the transactions procurement process in the state e-procurement system.</p> <p>In furtherance to the above, based on further review, the IVA noted the following observations:</p> <p>I. The implementation of e-procurement does not meet the requirements. In particular, not all the five expected modules were seen in operation and with the relevant data published.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>II. Several awarded contracts had no information on the e-tendering web pages accessible through the information links provided.</p> <p>III. The link provided above is to general information on the evaluation process applied by the State PPA.</p>		
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.		Previously Achieved in 2019 APA	
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 Public Financial Management Law?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
2	Does the legislation include provisions that establish the following?	Previously Achieved in 2019		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	1) Responsibilities for contracting state debt; 2) Responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt; and 3) Fiscal and debt rules/limits for the state.			
4	Has the State Debt Management Department (or Unit, Committee, Agency, Board, Bureau, Commission, Council) been operational during the APA year and performing the core function of recording and reporting state debt?	Previously Achieved in 2019		
DLR 7.2	Quarterly state debt reports accepted by the DMO on average two months or less after the end of the quarter in 2021 AND Annual state debt sustainability analysis and Medium-term debt management strategy published by end of December 2021		Achieved	
1	Has the State produced quarterly State Domestic	a) On average, the State submitted the quarterly domestic debt reports (SDDR) to the Federal DMO	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	Debt Reports (SDDR), which are approved by the DMO on average two months after the end of the quarter in 2021?	<p>within 2 months (7.57 weeks) after the end of the quarter.</p> <p>We obtained evidence that the State produced approved quarterly SDDRs, which were submitted and received by the DMO as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1 submitted on 17th of May 2021, 47 days, • Q2 submitted on 16th of August 2021, 47 days • Q3 submitted on 26th of November 2021, 57 days and • Q4 submitted on 2nd of March 2022, 61 days. $= \frac{47+47+57+61}{4}$ <p>Average = 53 days (7.57 weeks)</p> <p>The SDDRs were submitted within an average of 1.893 months (53 days).</p>		
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</p>	<p>a) The Quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDR) from the Federal DMO, CBN and FMOF, along with all underlying data and supporting documents were obtained.</p> <p>b) The State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) from the Federal DMO, CBN, and FMOF, along with all underlying data has been compared with the supporting documents</p> <p>We reviewed the DMO's Report on State Domestic and</p>	N/A	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>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>External Debt Report (SDEDR) with Benue State Debt Domestic Report along with all underlying data. The report was supported with the DMO’s templates and guidelines.</p> <p>We reviewed the DMO report and the DMO report confirmed the <u>accuracy</u> and <u>completeness</u> 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 omissions in the state’s submission to the DMO. Conclusions reached in this report are based on the amended DMO data.</p> <p>c) The Quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDR) Submitted by the State has been compared with the State Audited Financial Statement.</p> <p>d) The debt stock figures reported in the SDDR has been compared with that of the State’s Audited Financial Statement</p> <p>e) There was a discrepancy noted during the comparison of the figures reported in the SDDR and the AFS. There is a difference of N99,999,998.51 between the debt stock reported in the SDDR and the debt stock reported in the AFS.</p> <p>i. SDDR Figure: N126,710,263,747.02</p> <p>ii. AFS Figure: N126,610,263,748.51</p> <p>iii. Difference (If any): N99,999,998.51</p> <p>f) An APA issue was sent to the state and the State responded that “the difference has been traced and identified to have been as a result of a typographical error in the Annual Financial</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>statement 2021. This has since been adjusted to reflect the correctness of the Debt reports as published in the respective quarters”.</p> <p>g) The State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) from the Federal DMO has been compared with the Quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDR) submitted by the State.</p>		
3	Has the State published online the State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) by 31 December 2021?	<p>a) The State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) was published on the State Official Website.</p> <p>b) The State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) was published on 31 December 2021.</p> <p>c) The State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) was published on 31 December 2021. A backend screenshot showing the date of publication was obtained as evidence.</p> <p>d) https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/91-BENUE-STATE-DSA-DMS-REPORT-2021.html</p>	Satisfactory	
4	Does the SDSA - DMSR include the following: 1) medium-term budget forecasts; 2) detailed and adequate description of the debt portfolio and borrowing options; including a summary analysis of the projections of performance indicators used to assess Debt Management Strategy, and	<p>a) Upon review of the SDSA -DMSR, it included the following:</p> <p>(1) Adequate presentation of medium-term budget forecasts, including:</p> <p>(a) Presentation of MTB forecasts in either a table OR chart(s) (OR both table and chart(s)) with projected annual figures from 2021 to 2024.</p> <p>(b) Description of assumptions underpinning the MTB forecasts from 2021 to 2024: either a table with</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>their implications for cost-risk profile of State debt portfolio in 2025; and 3) adequate analysis of the debt and fiscal figures in the preceding calendar year?</p>	<p>assumptions OR corresponding explanations in writing (OR both)</p> <p>(c) A summary analysis of MTB forecasts and their implications for fiscal and debt policies throughout the period 2021-2024</p> <p>(d) The presentation and analysis in the entire forecast period need to be of adequate quality, and do not contain illogical statements (e.g., negative figures for debt stock; contradictory or illogical statements or arguments, etc.)</p> <p>(2) A detailed and adequate description of the debt portfolio and borrowing options, including:</p> <p>(a) Presentation of debt and borrowing projections in the baseline scenario either using a table OR charts (OR both) with projected figures from 2021 to 2030.</p> <p>(b) Description of assumptions underpinning the borrowing options presented: either a table with assumptions OR corresponding explanations in writing (OR both)</p> <p>(c) A summary analysis of the debt projections and their implications for debt sustainability and fiscal policies throughout the period 2021-2030</p> <p>(d) A summary analysis of the projections of performance indicators used to assess DMS throughout the period 2021-2025, and their implications for the cost-risk profile of the State debt portfolio in 2025.</p> <p>(e) The presentation and analysis in the entire forecast period need to be of adequate quality, and do not contain illogical statements (e.g., negative figures for debt and borrowing</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>projections; contradictory or illogical statements or arguments, etc.)</p> <p>(3) Adequate presentation and analysis of the debt and fiscal figures position in the preceding calendar year, which contains the following;</p> <p>(a) Presentation of revenue, expenditure, budget balance, and debt information, at least for 2020: either a table OR charts (OR both table and chart(s)) with historical figures for at least 2020</p> <p>(b) A summary analysis of the information presented on revenue, expenditure, budget balance, and debt in 2020: analysis (in writing) of fiscal and debt situation in 2020.</p> <p>(c) The presentation and analysis in the entire historical period needs to be of adequate quality, and do not contain illogical statements. (e.g. negative figures for debt and borrowing projections; contradictory or illogical statements or arguments, etc.)</p> <p>b) A review and comparison between the information (figures) contained in the assessment report of the SDSA-DMSR obtained from the DMO and the SDSA-DMSR obtained from the State Website was conducted.</p> <p>c) No differences were identified.</p>		
<i>DLI 8: Improved Clearance/Reduction of Stock of Domestic Expenditure Arrears</i>				
DLR 8.0	Domestic arrears as of end 2020 and end 2021 reported in		Not Achieved	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>an online publicly accessible database, with verification process in place.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2021 compared to end 2020 meets target and is consistent with the state's arrears clearance framework.</p> <p>Basic Target: At least a 5 percent decline or maintain stock below 5 billion naira</p> <p>Stretch Target: More than 20 percent decline</p>			
1	Has the State established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF)?	<p>a) The State has established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF)</p> <p>b) A copy of the ACF has been obtained from the state</p> <p>c) The establishment of the ACF occurred by 30 June 2021</p> <p>d) The duration of time between the establishment of the ACF and the 31 December 2021 year-end is six (6) months. This is adequate to allow time for the implementation of the ACF.</p>	Satisfactory	
2	Does the ACF contain: 1) the planned actions to settle arrears; and 2) an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled.	<p>a) The ACF, on pages 8&9, contains planned actions to settle arrears and an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled.</p> <p>b) The ACF provided for allocation of available funds based on the approved monthly cash flow among the types of the arrears in proportion to their share of the</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>total outstanding stock of arrears. It also provided for allocation on a particular type of arrears according to arrears that bear high penalties for late payment, the oldest/largest injury (in terms of delay), and equitable distribution where all claimants get something.</p> <p>The state submitted only the soft copy and hard copy of the ACF and it has been filed in the assessment file. The IVA confirmed consistency between the documents.</p>		
3	Has the ACF been published on a State official website?	<p>a) The ACF has been published on a State official website</p> <p>b) A copy of the ACF has been downloaded for validation</p> <p>c) https://www.mofep.be.gov.ng/viewyearlydebtreportfile/14 and the evidence obtained to confirm the date of publication of 30 June 2021 were screenshots of the front and back end.</p>	Satisfactory	
4.	Is the clearance of domestic expenditure arrears consistent with the ACF, once the ACF has been established?	<p>The clearance of domestic expenditure arrears is not consistent with the ACF.</p> <p>The IVA has reviewed the payments made to clear arrears and determined that they were not in line with the prioritization methodology and other criteria stated in the ACF. For example, pension and gratuity makeup over 50% of the existing arrears stock but only 14% of payment which negate the "Allocation of available fund based on the approved monthly cash flow among the types of the arrears in proportion to their share of the total outstanding stock of arrears" ideal. Also, no payments were made to clear salary arrears and other staff claims in the year which negates the "All Staff receive something regardless of when salary payment was first missed or level of salary". However, Judgement debts which were the lowest in stock of arrears at 9% received the second</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure that the clearance of domestic expenditure arrears is consistent with the ACF

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		highest payment allocation at 34% in line with the provision for "all claimants to receive something when contract falls due".		
5.	Has the State established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database?	<p>a) The state has established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database</p> <p>b) The Internal Domestic Arrears Database includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The aggregate and individual amounts of contractors' arrears. For contractors' arrears, the internal domestic arrears database includes the name of the contractor, the amount due at the end-of-year, the nature of the goods and services procured that generated the claim. The billing data is not available. The database shows the total domestic arrears stock at the end of each year. 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 <p>c) A verification process is in place for the arrears in the database</p> <p>d) The IVA confirmed that the state conducted verification of the arrears balances through the evidence provided such as the audited financial statements and the quarterly breakdown.</p> <p>e) The IVA conducted tests by cross-checking with Financial Statements, SARVCR, the contractor's arrears payment document provided, state domestic debt report, and re-calculating the figures obtained.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		f) The state submitted the annual state arrears recording, verification, and clearance report (SARVCR) to the IVA.		
6	Has the State published online elements of the internal domestic arrears database for the FY 2020 and FY 2021 reported on a State official website, which constitutes the online publicly accessible arrears database?	<p>a) The State has published the required elements of the Internal Domestic Arrears Database as at the end of 2020 and 2021 online.</p> <p>b) The IVA has compared the aggregate and individual information available on the online publicly-accessible arrears database with the information in the internal domestic arrears database for verification of 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 contains an electronic link that permits any potential contractor 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. However, they cannot attach evidence of their claim.</p> <p>d) The IVA confirmed (screenshots obtained and uploaded in the file) that the online web pages include a facility for contractors with arrears (creditors) to report any omissions to the State.</p> <p>e) The result of the test is that the website is responsive and an initial feedback response was received by the IVA as evidenced by screenshots.</p> <p>f) The state has not provided records on the omissions reported by contractors in each year and how they were treated. The response to the APA Issue sent to the State was that "There is certainly no record of Contractor reports of omission of their debt record with the State, either physically or through the on-line</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>portal publication."</p> <p>g) The IVA could not confirm that any omissions of contractor arrears that were found to be valid were subsequently included in the internal domestic arrears database because the state insisted that no reports of omissions were submitted.</p> <p>h) The source of information (i.e. weblinks to the online publicly accessible arrears database is as follows:</p> <p>Q1: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/122-1ST-QUARTER-CONTRACTORS-LIABILITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/128-2021-1ST-QUARTER-PENSIONS-AND-GRATUITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/132-2021-1ST-QUARTER-SALARY-AND-OTHER-CLAIMS.html</p> <p>Q2: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/123-2021-2ND-QUARTER-CONTRACTORS-LIABILITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/129-2021-2ND-QUARTER-PENSIONS-AND-GRATUITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/133-2021-2ND-QUARTER-SALARY-AND-OTHER-CLAIMS.html</p> <p>Q3: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/124-3RD-QUARTER-CONTRACTORS-LIABILITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/130-2021-3RD-QUARTER-PENSIONS-AND-GRATUITIES-ARREARS.html</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/134-2021-3RD-QUARTER-SALARY-AND-OTHER-CLIAMS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/126-2021-3RD-QUARTER-JUDGEMENT-DEBTS-REPORT.html</p> <p>Q4: https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/136-2021-4TH-QUARTER-CONTRACTORS-LIABILITIES.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/131-2021-4TH-QUARTER-PENSIONS-AND-GRATUITIES-ARREARS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/135-2021-4TH-QUARTER-SALARY-AND-OTHER-CLIAMS.html</p> <p>AND https://www.benueplanning.be.gov.ng/blog/127-2021-4TH-QUARTER-JUDGEMENT-DEBTS.html</p>		
7.	<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 ₦20 million and information for</p>	<p>The online publication includes the aggregate amount for the four types of arrears as shown.</p> <p>The online publication did not contain a special list of names of contractors with recognized arrears exceeding 20 million naira. However, all contractors' arrears are published together and information regarding each contractor is published to enable them to verify that their claims are being accurately reported in the database.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings				Conclusion	Recommendations																												
	contractors to be able to verify that their claims are being accurately reported in the database.																																		
8.	<p>Has the State met the following?</p> <p>(i) Percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears at end 2021 compared to end 2020 meets target and is consistent with the state's arrears clearance framework.</p> <p>Basic target: At least a 5 percent decline or maintain stock below 5 billion naira</p> <p>Stretch target: More than 20 percent decline</p> <p><i>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 the year, compared to the previous year, expressed in percentage</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aggregate Amount of:</th> <th>2021 (₦)</th> <th>2020 (₦)</th> <th>Diff. (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contractors Arrears</td> <td>11,884,581,714.15</td> <td>11,117,759,026.93</td> <td>6.90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pension and Gratuity arrears</td> <td>32,566,555,142.06</td> <td>30,001,503,545.15</td> <td>8.55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary arrears and Staff claims</td> <td>10,539,692,431.25</td> <td>10,539,692,431.25</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judgment Debt</td> <td>2,376,053,946.00</td> <td>0</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other types of domestic expenditure arrears</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Domestic Arrears</td> <td>57,366,883,233.46</td> <td>51,658,955,003.33</td> <td>11.05%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. We obtained the Domestic arrears figure from the State Internal Domestic Arrears (SIDA) database, and confirmed it was the same as the balances stated</p>				Aggregate Amount of:	2021 (₦)	2020 (₦)	Diff. (%)	Contractors Arrears	11,884,581,714.15	11,117,759,026.93	6.90%	Pension and Gratuity arrears	32,566,555,142.06	30,001,503,545.15	8.55%	Salary arrears and Staff claims	10,539,692,431.25	10,539,692,431.25	0%	Judgment Debt	2,376,053,946.00	0	100%	Other types of domestic expenditure arrears	0	0	0%	Total Domestic Arrears	57,366,883,233.46	51,658,955,003.33	11.05%	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure a reduction of domestic arrears debt stock to below ₦5 billion
Aggregate Amount of:	2021 (₦)	2020 (₦)	Diff. (%)																																
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Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations						
	<i>terms.</i>	<p>within the SDDR and the AFS for 2021.</p> $\frac{\text{N}51,658,955,003.33 - \text{N}57,366,883,233.46}{\text{N}51,658,955,003.33} \times 100 = -11\%$ <p>The percentage increase is 11%. The state domestic arrears have increased by 11%</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 FY2021</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Total debt stock at end of December 2021 as a share of total revenue for FY 2021 meets target:</p> <p>-Basic target: < 120%</p> <p>-Stretch target: < 95%</p>		Not Achieved							
1	<p>Has the State met:</p> <p>(i) the ratio of total debt stock at end-of-year (31st December 2021) of the year of assessment to the total revenue collected during the calendar year of the year of assessment (1st January to 31st December 2021)?</p>	<p>The following tables show the calculations and adjustments made to arrive at the appropriate figures for this comparison.</p> <p><u>Total Public Debt*</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Financial Statements</th> <th style="width: 30%;">DMO/ SDEDR Figures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Financial Statements	DMO/ SDEDR Figures				Unsatisfactory	<p>The State should reduce its debt to revenue ratio and ensure debt is sustainable. As a general guide, debt should not be more than 120% of Revenues and should ideally be much less.</p>
	Financial Statements	DMO/ SDEDR Figures								

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>-Basic target:< [120%] -Stretch target: < [95%]</p> <p>(ii) Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2021.</p>	Total Domestic Debts	₦126,610,263,748.51	₦144,422,539,105.18		
	Total External Debts	₦13,217,598,209.65	₦13,217,598,210.52		
	Total Public Debts	₦139,827,861,958.16	₦157,640,137,315.70		
	Total Annual Revenue				
	2021 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)	₦12,600,213,573			
Gross FAAC Allocation**	₦68,846,623,866				
Grants	₦3,308,638,378				
Other Revenues	₦950,564				
Total Revenue	₦84,756,426,381				
<p>a. The State’s domestic debt stock figure in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report for 2021 is as at the end of Q4 2021.</p> <p>We have computed the total debts stock / Revenue percentage for the 2021 year, as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{₦157,640,137,315.70}}{\text{₦84,756,426,381}} \times 100 = 186\%$ <p>We have computed the total debt service deduction / Gross FAAC Allocation percentage for the 2021 year, as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{₦12,961,887,51}}{\text{₦68,846,623,866}} \times 100$					

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p style="text-align: center;">₦68,846,623,866 = 18.827%</p> <p>b. The debt stock stated in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report has been compared with the debt stock stated in the audited financial statement.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For Total Revenue 2021 Audited Financial Statement, Page 4 ii. For Total Public Debt from DMO* as at December 31, 2021 iii. NBS/OAGF (FAAC) <p>*Table 3(i) below holds a breakdown of the Total Debt. ** Refer to the FAAC table on DLI9 provided.</p>		

TABLE 3(i): DLI 9 31 DECEMBER 2021 STATE DEBT STOCK TABLES FOR BENUE STATE

S/N	BENUE STATE	2021 - AMOUNT (₦)
1	BUDGET SUPPORT LOAN (SOURCE FMOF)	22,021,729,672.49
2	BAIL OUT (SALARIES) (SOURCE CBN)	26,853,025,236.87
3	RESTRUCTURED COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS (FGN BOND)	9,792,919,912.77
4	EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT BACKED LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	9,748,016,585.21
5	STATE BONDS	345,383,615.41
6	COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS	-
7	CBN COMMERCIAL AGRIC LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	-
8	ACCELERATED AGRIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEME LOAN	
9	BAIL-OUT (INFRASTRUCTURE)	
10	CBN DIFFERENTIATED CASH RESERVE REQ LOAN	
11	HEALTHCARE DEDUCTIONS	
12	BRIDGE FINANCE FACILITY	3,053,241,757.40
13	FAMILY HOMES FUND	
14	ANCHOR BORROWERS PROGRAMME	
15	OTHER FGN INTERVENTIONS	
16	MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND (MSMEDF)	1,183,333,332.84
17	JUDGEMENT DEBTS	2,376,053,946.00
18	GOVT - GOVT DEBTS	13,684,590,201.52

S/N	BENUE STATE	2021 - AMOUNT (₦)
19	CONTRACTORS' ARREARS	11,884,581,714.15
20	PENSION AND GRATUITY ARREARS	32,566,555,142.06
21	SALARY ARREARS AND OTHER CLAIMS	10,539,692,431.25
22	OTHER DEBTS	373,415,557.22
	TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT (TDD)	144,422,539,105.18
	TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT (TED)	13,217,598,210.52
	TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (TED+TDD)	157,640,137,315.70

e) **TABLE 3(ii): DLI 9 31 DECEMBER 2021 - ADJUSTED REVENUE TABLES FOR BENUE STATE**

TEMPLATE: OPTION A	₦
Item	2021
1. Total Gross FAAC allocation: Statutory Transfers and VAT (1.1 + 1.2)	68,846,623,866
1.1 Statutory transfers (1.1.1 + 1.1.2 + 1.1.3)	46,180,379,506
1.1.1 Gross statutory allocation	39,591,842,004
1.1.2 Derivation	
1.1.3 Other FAAC transfers (also known as Distribution) such as excess PPT savings account, Forex equalization, excess bank charges, exchange rate gain, augmentation, others	6,588,537,502
1.2 VAT	22,666,244,360
2. Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) - Adjusted	12,600,213,573
3. Grants (internal and external)	3,308,638,378
4A. Other revenues (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3)	950,564
4.1 Investment Income (e.g. dividends)	950,564
4.2 Interest Earned	
4.3 Miscellaneous	
Total Revenues and Grants Calculations	
A) Total Revenues and Grants is (1+2+3+4A)	84,756,426,381

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	NONE	
2		
3		
4		