



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

2021 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Report

JIGAWA 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 on Jigawa 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 Jigawa State and shows areas where the State was able to achieve results. In total, Jigawa State achieved 10 (**Ten**) DLRs out of 15 DLRs applicable to the 2021 APA of which 3 (Three) DLRs were achieved in the 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		The State published the report after the due date.
	DLR 1.2: FY21 deviation for total approved original budget expenditure is < 15%		Budget Deviation was 15.09%
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 approved FY21 state budget published online by end April 2021 with functional online feedback mechanisms.		The citizens budget did not include the sources of funding the deficit budget.
	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 Citizen's Accountability Report is not the same with the Audited Financial Statement (AFS) 2020.
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 State TSA did not cover a minimum of 80% of the Government finances.
DLI 4: Strengthened Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) collection	DLR 4.1: State implementing a consolidated state revenue code covering all state IGR sources and stipulating that the state bureau of internal revenue is the sole agency responsible for state revenue collection and accounting. Code must be approved by the state legislature and published	2019	
	DLR 4.2: 2020-2021 annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target -Basic target: 20%-39% -Stretch target: 40% or more	Basic Target Achieved	.
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		

Disbursement Linked Indicators	Disbursement Linked Results	Results	Remarks
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		
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	Basic Target Achieved	
DLI 9: Improved debt sustainability	Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2021 AND Total debt stock at end of December 2021 as a share of total revenue for FY2021 meets target: Basic target: < 120%, Stretch target: < 95%.	Stretch Target Archived	

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 1.1: Budget implementation reports are published on the state official website within the due date.
- 2.
3. DLR 1.2: Expenditure outturn deviation is reduced to a level within the annual limits proposed by the programme.
4. DLR 2.1: States should publish online the citizens budget based on the approved budget and should be accompanied by the establishment of a functional state online feedback mechanism,
5. DLR 2.2: Citizens Accountability Report should contain the same information as the Audited Financial Statement/Report.

6. DLR 3.0: Increase the percentage of state government finances flowing through the TSA to eventually ensure that all government finances flow through the TSA.

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. To ensure a high-quality assessment, the IVA had some input/support from the Debt Management Office (DMO), to review the returns in place in this State.

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 (25/7/2022 and 29/7/2022) 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.

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		Not 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?	The Quarterly budget implementation reports were posted online on Q1- 2021 https://www.jsbepd.org/images/jsbepd_pics/2021%20Budget/First%20Quarter%202021%20Budget%20Implementation%20Report.pdf Q2- 2021 https://www.jsbepd.org/images/jsbepd_pics/2021_docs/Second%20Quarter%202021%20Budget%20Implementation%20Report.pdf Q3- 2021 https://www.jsbepd.org/images/jsbepd_pics/2021%20Budget/docs_02/Third%20Quarter%202021%20Budget%20Implementation%20Report.pdf Q4- 2021 https://www.jsbepd.org/images/jsbepd_pics/2022_folder/Fourth%20Quarter%202021%20Budget%20Implementation%20Report.pdf	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure all quarterly implementation reports are published within four weeks of the end of each quarter

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>The Quarterly Budget Implementation Reports were accessed on (25/07/2022).</p> <p>Dates of online publication are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Q1 – (27/07/2022)- 69 weeks (483 days) ● Q2 – (28/07/2021) - 4 weeks (28 days) ● Q3 – (27/10/2021) - 3.86 weeks (27 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> $\frac{483+28+27+28}{4}$ <p>Average = <u>141.5 days (20.21 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. The 'document properties' shows the Q1 report was created and uploaded on 27/07/2022.</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, 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	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b) The Budget Implementation Reports included the actual expenditures for the quarter attributed to each MDA as well as the actual cumulative expenditures for the year to date, c) The Budget Implementation Reports included the balances against each of the revenue and expenditure appropriations. d) The State has passed supplementary budgets. 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	of the revenue and expenditure appropriations.	<p>e) The fourth Quarter Budget Implementation Reports showed both the approved original budget AND the approved 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 will include debt servicing, and transfers, or other expenditures not attributable to any of the other three (3) expenditure classifications?	The State's Budget Performance reports shows 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	
DLR 1.2	FY [2021] deviation from total approved budget expenditure is less than 15%		Not Achieved	
1	Has the State computed the difference between the	The State computed the budget deviation for 2021 to be 15.091%	Unsatisfactory	The State should prepare accurate

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations													
<p>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 IVA computed the budget deviation for this APA year. See the computation below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Approved Budget (₦)</th> <th>Actual Outturn (₦)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital Exp. (Page 32)</td> <td>78,739,900,000</td> <td>59,192,951,673.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rec. Exp. (Page 31)</td> <td>77,848,100,000</td> <td>73,764,580,181.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>156,588,000,000</td> <td>132,957,531,854.92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>₦156,588,000,000 – ₦132,957,531,854.92</u> × 100 ₦156,588,000,000 = 15.09% </p> <p>The budget performance deviation is 15.09%</p> <p>Source: 2021 Audited Financial Statement Pages 31 and 32 (PDF page) and Approved Budget Expenditure or Appropriation Law Page 1.</p> <p>The capital expenditure in the cashflow is made up of non-cash charges (depreciation, amortization, write-off of bad debt etc.), which have been included as outflows in the cashflow statement.</p>					Total Approved Budget (₦)	Actual Outturn (₦)	Capital Exp. (Page 32)	78,739,900,000	59,192,951,673.75	Rec. Exp. (Page 31)	77,848,100,000	73,764,580,181.17	Total	156,588,000,000	132,957,531,854.92	budgets and reduce the budget deviation to a level below the limits set for this result.	
	Total Approved Budget (₦)	Actual Outturn (₦)																	
Capital Exp. (Page 32)	78,739,900,000	59,192,951,673.75																	
Rec. Exp. (Page 31)	77,848,100,000	73,764,580,181.17																	
Total	156,588,000,000	132,957,531,854.92																	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>There was no figure on the AFS (Statement of Cashflow) for the purchase/construction of assets. However, the PPE note shows additions in year.</p> <p>The State is requested to provide further clarifications on their capital expenditure for the year.</p> <p>The State responded to the IVA's observations as follows:</p> <p>"Decision on the DLI was left pending clarification on Statement of Capital Expenditure. As responded to in the previous APA Issues (including when the IVAs were in the State), Cash Flow Statement presented the Statement of Capital Expenditure was inadvertently presented in form non-cash charges such as depreciation and amortization. The initial Draft Annual Accounts did contain the summary of capital expenditure for the year (investments on purchase/construction of assets) spread over four areas including Administration, Economic, Law & Justice and Social. This was also detailed in the Notes to the Accounts the total of which amounted to about N59.192 billion. This was however subsequently reclassified into those non-cash charges included in the cashflow statement. This happened during the technical consultations and reviews by the NGF experts when it was inadvertently perceived that the IPSAS Accrual required this reclassification.</p> <p>Fortunately, however, it was realized that as statement of cash flows, the balance sheet analysis in this section of the AFS must show the breakdown of all the operating, investment and financing activities that involved actual cash movements. Accordingly, an Addendum Supplementary Note to the Account was immediately issued as already contained in the initial draft shared with the NGF. The</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>Supplementary Notes as already published on the State Website (link provided below) is attached herewith.</p> <p>http://jsmof.org/images/jsmf_pics/2021/JIGAWA%20STATE%20ADDENDUM%20-CAPITAL%20EXPENDITURE%20SUPPLEMENTARY%20NOTE.pdf</p> <p>As published, the total capital expenditure for the year in form of investments on purchases and construction of assets amounted to exactly N59,192,951,673.7. The details which could be downloaded from the above link is attached herewith.”</p> <p>The Statement of Financial Performance in the AFS for 2021 shows N59,192,951,673.75 as noncash expenditures (i.e. depreciation, amortization, impairment etc – including subsidies of approximately N3.767bn which are presumably cash). The same exact total and breakdown is shown in the Cashflow Statement as representing cash outflows. The same exact amount (N59,192,951,673.75) was then published as a supplementary disclosure showing ‘Capital Expenditures’. The likelihood of this being correct and valid (i.e. all three figures/totals being the same) is close to nil, and this indicates the AFS are not reliable for the purpose of this DLR.</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 AND</p> <p>Citizens' budget based on approved FY21 state budget</p>		Not Achieved	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	published online by end April 2021 with functional online feedback mechanisms			
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 CSOs?	<p>The documents obtained and reviewed including the attendance register are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Report on town hall meeting for generating Citizens' input into 2022 Budget ii) Annual 2022 Budget iii) Citizens' Budget 2021 iv) Annual Budget 2021 v) Proposed Budget 2022 vi) Budget Presentation Speech 2022 vii) Citizens Accountability Report and viii) 2020 Audited Financial Statement. <p>a) The LGAs in attendance are: (i) Gumel LGA – Sadi Danmiran (ii) Kazaure LGA – Muh'Awwal Yunusa (iii) Guri LGA – Yakubu Sani (iv) Hadejia LGA – Shuaibu Suleiman and (v) Miga LGA – Hamza Muhammed.</p> <p>b) The CBO in attendance are : (i) Miyetta Allah – Aruna Usman (ii) Concerned Initiative Development(CIDEV) (iii) Federation of Muslim Women Association (FOMWA) – Magajiya Uba and (iv) Aujara United Progressive Association (AUPA) – Abdullahi Yusuf while the CSO in attendance are: (i) State and Local Government Reform (SLOGOR) (ii) Society for Community Awareness and Mobilization (SOCHAM) (iii) Jigawa State Civil Organisation Partner on Health(JICOPH) (iv)</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>Exceptional Leadership and Integrity Promotion Initiative(ELIP-I)</p> <p>c) The source from which the conclusion was drawn is “Report on town hall meeting for generating Citizens’ input into 2022 Budget”</p> <p>d) The dates are 24th, 26th and 28th of August, 2021 respectively and they were held in i) Conference Hall, Old Building, New Secretariat Complex, Dutse, ii) School of Deaf, Nguru Road, Hadejia, Jigawa State and iii) Gumel Emirate Foundation, Hadejia Road, Gumel, Jigawa State</p> <p>e) Ten (10) attendees were called to confirm attendance at the public consultation (Copies of Questionnaire retained)</p> <p>f) The date of the draft budget is 10th November 2021, and a copy of Draft Budget and Governor's presentation speech has been downloaded and retained</p> <p>g) A comparison of the dates of the consultation and the date of the draft budget has been done. The Consultation was done first.</p> <p>h) The date of the online publication of the proposed budget is 26th November 2021</p> <p>i) It was published before the deadline of 31st January 2022.</p> <p>j) The web link for the publication of the proposed budget is: https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/2022%20Proposed%20Budget%20Estimates.pdf</p> <p>This was accessed on (27/7/2022).</p>		

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 2022 to enable citizens to find the inputs easily?	<p>a) The name of the CSO that co-signed the Minutes is Isah Mustapha</p> <p>b) The title is “Report on Town Hall Meeting for Generating Citizens’ Inputs into 2022 Budget and dated 24th, 25th and 28th August, 2021.”</p> <p>c) The organisation the signatory represent is Exceptional Leadership and Integrity Promotion Initiative (ELIP-I)</p> <p>d) The weblink is: https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Report%20on%20Town%20Hall%20meetings%20and%20citizens%20input%20of%202022%20Budget.pdf</p> <p>The date of publication (16/9/2021).</p> <p>This was accessed on (27/7/2022).</p> <p>The published minutes were adequately sign-posted on the state’s website</p>	Satisfactory	
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 27th April 2021 before the due date via https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JIGAWASTATECITIZENSBUDGET2021.pdf accessed on (27/7/2022).</p> <p>b) A comparison of the Approved Budget 2021 with the Citizens Budget was done and found no areas of discrepancies.</p> <p>c) IVA confirmed that the Citizen’s budget was prepared in the format suggested to the States in the Citizen Budget</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure the published Citizen’s Budget contains all the necessary information.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>User Manual and Excel Template by confirming no discrepancies exist among the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Simple explanation of the annual approved budget/citizen's budget. on page 9 II. The sources of revenues on page 11 III. Sources of domestic and foreign grants, domestic loans, and other financing sources on Page 11 IV. Total expenditure by economic classifications on Page 13 V. The total revenue and grants, total expenditures, budget deficit, budget financing, and financing gap on Page 15 VI. Disclosure of Budget deficit and how it will be financed. This was not seen anywhere else in the Citizens Budget VII. Sectoral Allocation (by MDAs) on Page 16 VIII. Top Projects to be financed (at least 5) on Page 18. <p>d) The minimum required budget information outlined above (extracted from the Citizen Budget User Manual and Template) has been included</p> <p>f) A different format was not used, and no differences identified</p> <p>However, the IVA has requested that the State Should clarify where the source of financing is disclosed in the Citizens Budget</p> <p>STATE'S RESPONSE – It is not very clear to which FY is clarification required as regards where the source of financing is disclosed in the Citizens Budget". Whether it is FY 2021 or FY 2022, the State has timely published it</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>citizens on line as per the links below and each of the published Citizens budget has a section where source of financing the approved Budget are not only just disclosed but with graphics and explanations.</p> <p>2021 Citizen Budget Publication Weblink https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JIGAWASTATECITIZENSBUDGET2021.pdf</p> <p>2022 Citizen Budget Publication Weblink https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/2022CITIZENSBUDGETFINAL.pdf</p> <p>Copies of the published Citizens Budget Documents are also attached herewith.</p> <p>Disclosure of Source of Funding:</p> <p>2021 Citizen Budget – Section 2 Page presented the Fiscal Framework in both English and Hausa with a presentation on the various sources of fund and the expected respective amounts for the funding of the Budget. There is a graphical presentation using bar chart to indicate the size of the expected amounts for funding the budget from various sources. Page 12 presented the same thing using pie-chart.</p> <p>2022 Citizen Budget – On Page 3, it was presented even with infographics in English “Where the Money Will Come From” and in the local Hausa Vernacular as “Ta Ina a’ a Samar Da Kudade”, Under each, the various sources of funding the budget were mentioned and amount expected from the mentioned sources. Foreign Loans as others sources of budget financing were also presented page 6 of the 2022 Citizens Budget as published.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>Therefore, for every year when a Citizens Budget is published, the source of funds are always disclosed and explained.”</p> <p>IVA reviewed the 2021 Citizen’s budget and notes that on page 12, the State only indicated “Other Deficit Financing Items” without explaining the sources of funds.</p> <p>Thus, this DLR remains unsatisfactory.</p>		
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 "Contact Form" feedback mechanism</p> <p>c) The State’s feedback mechanism provides at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Acknowledgement of receipt of comments/feedbacks from citizens ii. State's responses to comments/feedbacks iii. Display of timeframe and the State's government contact details. <p>d) IVA carried out a walkthrough test on the feedback mechanism to confirm feedback mechanism is functional</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>e) A demonstration was done by the staff of the State Ministry of Budget and Planning to show how the State has responded to feedback submitted online. The result of the test showed that the feedback mechanism is functional.</p> <p>f) IVA assessment is that the State's feedback mechanism is functional.</p> <p>g) The web link: https://jsbepd.org/</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) A copy of the Citizens Accountability Report FY2020 has been downloaded.</p> <p>b) A review has been done on the downloaded Citizens Accountability Report.</p> <p>c) The Citizen's Accountability Report was published on 16 September 2021 before September 30, 2021 and a copy has been retained on the file.</p> <p>d) IVA compared the full Annual Audit Report for the year 2020 with the Citizen's Accountability Report and confirmed that there are no areas of discrepancies.</p> <p>e) IVA obtained and reviewed the evidence of public consultation with the citizens in presenting the annual Financial Statement that is the "Report on One Day Session on the Development of Citizens Accountability Report held on the 3rd of September 2021 at Three Star Hotel, Dutse" Copy of evidence retained.</p>	Satisfactory	
2	Has the State published a Citizens Accountability Report	<p>a) The Citizens Accountability Report based on the Annual Audit Report (2020) was published before the date on (16/9/2021) via</p>	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure the Citizens Accountability Report

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
based on the Annual Financial statements/ Audit Report for FY 2020 not later than 30 September 2021?	<p>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JIGAWA%20STATE%202020%20CITIZENS%20ACCOUNTABILITY%20REPORT%20(CAR).pdf and accessed by IVA on (27/7/2022).</p> <p>b) A comparison of the Annual Audit Report FY20 with the Citizens Accountability Report 2020 was done and there were areas of discrepancies. An APA Issue was raised and The State responded that “attached herewith are both the Citizens Accountability Report for the FY 2020 which was based on the FY 2020 Audited Financial Statement (also attached). The AFS used in the CAR appears to be the same with the one Final uploaded AFS by the State Auditor General.</p> <p>The Citizens Accountability Report also did contained summaries of both revenue and expenditure performances as in TABLE 1 of the CAR Report which presented Consolidated Budget Outturns. Subsequent Tables 2, 3, and 4 in the Report also did present summarized excerpts from the AFS. While an excellent attempt was made there may probably be inadvertent errors in the data extracts from the AFS, it is believed that the CAR did present data summaries from the AFS with a good analysis on the performance appraisal of the budget implementation.</p> <p>The attached CAR could be downloaded from the following web-link:</p> <p>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JIGAWA%20STATE%202020%20CITIZENS%20ACCOUNTABILITY%20REPORT%20(CAR).pdf</p> <p>Equally, the 2020 AFS could be obtained via the following web-link:</p>		is in line with the Audited Financial Statement.

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/AUDITED%20FINANCIAL%20STATEMENTS%20FOR%20THE%20YEAR%20ENDED%2031ST%20DECEMBER%202020%20-%20FINAL.pdf"</p> <p>IVA notes the State's response which showed some of the items were omitted erroneously.</p> <p>c) IVA confirmed that Citizen's Accountability report was prepared according to the Template provided to the State by confirming that no discrepancies exist among the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Simple explanation of the Citizens Accountability Report and Executive Summary on page 3. ii) The Budget Outturn on page 4. iii) The Revenue Outturn on page 6. iv) The Expenditure Outturn on page 9. v) The Audit Findings on page 11. vi) The Audited Financial Statements on page 13. vii) Top Sectoral Allocations on page 16. viii) Top Value Capital Projects on page 22. ix) Citizens-Nominated Projects-Implementation Status Report on page 26 <p>d) IVA confirms that the minimum required citizen's accountability report information outlined above (extracted from the Template) has been included.</p> <p>e) The same format was used and no discrepancies identified.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
3	Is the Citizens Accountability Report a comprehensible (to citizens) summary of the FY20 Annual Audit Report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Citizens Accountability Report presents in a summarized manner the Audited Financial Statement FY 2020. b) The Citizens Accountability Report included a concise explanation of the key components of the FY2020 Audited Financial Statement. c) The evidence and details of public consultation with the citizens in presenting the annual financial statement is " Report on One Day Session on the Development of Citizens Accountability Report held on the 3rd of September 2021 at Three Star Hotel, Dutse" Copy of evidence retained. d) We confirmed that the FY20 Annual Audit Report or 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 [3rd of September 2021]. 	Satisfactory	
DLI 3: Improved Cash Management and reduced Revenue Leakages through Implementation of State TSA				
DLR 3.0	Improved cash management and reduced revenue leakages through the implementation of State TSA		Not Achieved	
1	Has the State established a functional State-level TSA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The State has not established a functional state-level TSA. b. The State operates one account with Zenith Bank with the following details: Account name: Jigawa State FAAC Account Account number: 1013586301 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
2	<p>Is there a formally approved cash management strategy in place?</p> <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>	<p>The State has a cash management strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Document name is "Jigawa State Government Cash Management Strategy" b) The document was produced in July, 2018 and approved by the Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning and the Accountant General on April 25, 2019 as evidenced in the hard copy given to the IVA. c) Section 3.2 page 13 of the Strategy contains the processes through which the State Ministry of Finance can forecast cash commitments and requirements and provide reliable information on the availability of funds. d) The strategy covers the sweeping of idle balances but is silent on the intervals of carrying out the sweeping. See Section 3.7 page 16 e) IVA obtained 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. evidence obtained are monthly cash flow statements and TSA bank Statement. 	Satisfactory	
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The computer application's name is Autopay, and the producer of the application is Interswitch. b) The application is in line with the approved cash management strategy. c) The application was deployed in 2018 	Satisfactory	
4	Does the TSA have one consolidated revenue treasury account for State revenues? Revenues collected by MDAs such as service fees no longer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Revenue generating MDAs visited are Ministry of Education Science & Technology, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. After conducting interviews with the three directors of revenue in the MDAs, their responses aligned, that they do not collect revenues directly, but 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations						
	<p>sit in individual MDA accounts at different commercial banks but are brought into the consolidated revenue account as part of the TSA.</p>	<p>after payments are made by their clients in the bank, evidence of payment is submitted to the ministries which they use to keep records in their cash book. A questionnaire was issued to the three directors, which they filled. Copies of the questionnaires have been kept in the file as evidence.</p> <p>b) TSA details:</p> <p>Account name: Jigawa State FAAC Account Account number: 1013586301 Bank: Zenith Bank</p> <p>c) All Government monies go through this account.</p> <p>d) Government monies do not sit in the other revenue collecting banks.</p> <p>e) 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>98,898,076,567.05</td> <td>98,829,521,012.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)	TSA Bank Statement	98,898,076,567.05	98,829,521,012.28	Unsatisfactory	The State should ensure the TSA covers a minimum of 80% of the State Government's finances.
	Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)								
TSA Bank Statement	98,898,076,567.05	98,829,521,012.28								

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations																		
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government Finances*</td><td>135,987,411,622.22</td><td>132,957,531,854.92</td></tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td><td>73</td><td>74</td></tr> </table> <p>The average is percentage computation is:</p> $\frac{73\% + 74\%}{2}$ $= 74\%$ <p>Adjustment was made to the TSA year end 2021 to remove reversals totaling ₦3,098,532,665.18 before conducting the calculation 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>95,799,543,901.87</td><td>95,730,988,347.10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Government Finances*</td><td>135,987,411,622.22</td><td>132,957,531,854.92</td></tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td><td>70%</td><td>72%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The average percentage computation is:</p> $\frac{70\% + 72\%}{2}$	Government Finances*	135,987,411,622.22	132,957,531,854.92	Percentage	73	74		Total Inflows (₦)	Total Outflows (₦)	TSA Bank Statement	95,799,543,901.87	95,730,988,347.10	Government Finances*	135,987,411,622.22	132,957,531,854.92	Percentage	70%	72%				
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Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p style="text-align: center;">= 72%</p> <p>The TSA covered 72% of the State's finances.</p> <p>*Sources: 2021 Audited Financial Statement (Cash flow Statement) Pages 31 & 32 and the TSA Statement from Zenith Bank for the period January - December 2021.</p> <p>The capital expenditure in the cashflow is made up of non-cash charges (depreciation, amortization, write-off of bad debt etc.), which have been included as outflows in the cashflow statement. Also, there was no figure on the AFS for the purchase/construction of assets. However, the PPE note shows additions in year.</p> <p>The State is requested to provide further clarifications on their capital expenditure for the year</p> <p>The State responded to the IVA's observations as follows:</p> <p>"Decision on the DLI was left pending clarification on Statement of Capital Expenditure. As responded to in the previous APA Issues (including when the IVAs were in the State), Cash Flow Statement presented the Statement of Capital Expenditure was inadvertently presented in form non-cash charges such as depreciation and amortization. The initial Draft Annual Accounts did contain the summary of capital expenditure for the year (investments on purchase/construction of assets) spread over four areas including Administration, Economic, Law & Justice and Social. This was also detailed in the Notes to the Accounts the total of which amounted to about N59.192 billion. This was however subsequently reclassified into those non-cash</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>charges included in the cashflow statement. This happened during the technical consultations and reviews by the NGF experts when it was inadvertently perceived that the IPSAS Accrual required this reclassification.</p> <p>Fortunately, however, it was realized that as statement of cash flows, the balance sheet analysis in this section of the AFS must show the breakdown of all the operating, investment and financing activities that involved actual cash movements. Accordingly, an Addendum Supplementary Note to the Account was immediately issued as already contained in the initial draft shared with the NGF. The Supplementary Notes as already published on the State Website (link provided below) is attached herewith.</p> <p>http://jsmof.org/images/jsmf_pics/2021/JIGAWA%20STATE%20ADDENDUM%20-CAPITAL%20EXPENDITURE%20SUPPLEMENTARY%20NOTE.pdf</p> <p>As published, the total capital expenditure for the year in form of investments on purchases and construction of assets amounted to exactly N59,192,951,673.7. The details which could be downloaded from the above link is attached herewith.”</p> <p>IVA notes the State’s response and considers the error and corrective measures taken to show that the presentation in the AFS has been addressed with the Addendum.</p>		
DLI 4: Strengthened Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) Collection				
DLR 4.1	State implementing a consolidated state revenue code covering all state IGR		Achieved in 2019 APA	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations															
	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																		
DLR 4.2	Annual nominal IGR growth rate meets target		Achieved (Basic Target Met)																
1	Has the 2021-2020 annual nominal IGR growth rate met the basic or stretch targets? Basic Target: 20% - 39% Stretch Target: 40%	<p>a. The accounting basis used for revenue reporting in 2020 and 2021 from the Audited Financial Statements is IPSAS accrual</p> <p>b. The IVA computed the annual nominal IGR growth rate for this year APA. See the computation below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>% GROW TH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Memo: Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)</td> <td>41,387,676,687</td> <td>42,006,074,459</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VALID IGR items to be counted as IGR</td> <td>6,773,706,842.45</td> <td>9,136,054,750.60</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct tax</td> <td>3,678,490,984.80</td> <td>3,970,149,555.75</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	2020	2021	% GROW TH	Memo: Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	41,387,676,687	42,006,074,459	1%	VALID IGR items to be counted as IGR	6,773,706,842.45	9,136,054,750.60	-	Direct tax	3,678,490,984.80	3,970,149,555.75		Satisfactory
Item	2020	2021	% GROW TH																
Memo: Reported IGR in AFS (Before Adjustments)	41,387,676,687	42,006,074,459	1%																
VALID IGR items to be counted as IGR	6,773,706,842.45	9,136,054,750.60	-																
Direct tax	3,678,490,984.80	3,970,149,555.75																	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings			Conclusion	Recommendations
		Personal income tax (PAYE)				
		Licenses	24,6009,000.00	27,949,398.05		
		Levies				
		Fees	1,138,688,695.82	1,447,304.874.69		
		Fines	1,563024,90	3,200,340.40		
		Charges				
		Sales of goods and services	1,527,806,358.23	3,223,226,422.86		
		Earnings (Excluding interest or investment income)	310,346,848.95	374,620.154.18		
		Rent of govt. property/building	31,085,074.92	20,679,705.55		
		Rent on Land & Others	61,116,836.85	68,924,299.12		
		"Adjusted IGR" for DLI 4.2 Calculation	41,389,676,687	42,006,074,459		
		Sum of all VALID items of IGR if AFS has that detail	6,773,706,824.45	9,136,054,750.60	35%	
		<u>₦9,139,054,750.60 – ₦6,773,706,824.45</u> x 100				

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations				
		<p style="text-align: center;">₦6,773,706,824.45 =35%</p> <p>The annual nominal growth was 35%</p> <p>Source: 2021 Audited Financial Statement Pages 31 & 32</p>						
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		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 the civil servants and pensioners on 15th June 2021 and completed it on 30th July 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The biometric exercise was outsourced to Macro Focus Nig. Ltd b) The total number of Civil Servants is 22,711 c) The total number of Pensioners is 9,837 d) The total number of Civil Servants and Pensioners on the State Nominal roll and Payroll is 32,548 e) The total number of Civil Servants and Pensioners on the Nominal roll and payroll changed by 23% which is more than 10% in comparison with the previous year. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">26549</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">32548</td> </tr> </table> $\frac{32548 - 26549}{26549} \times 100 \\ = 22.59\%$	Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	26549	Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	32548	Satisfactory	
Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2020	26549							
Total No Civil Servant & Pensioners in 2021	32548							

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>However, an APA Issue was sent to the State to provide an explanation of how the total number of Civil Servants and Pensioners on the Nominal roll and payroll for the year under review increased by 23% as compared to the previous year. Responding to the APA issue, the State explained that new employment of staff into the State Civil Service was done and were added to the payroll. All evidence (Copy of the approval for employment and number of new staff employed) were obtained from the State and verified. Also, it was confirmed that the explanation provided by the State was valid and accepted by the IVA. All the evidences were retained in the assessment file.</p> <p>The approval to add J-Tech recruits to the payroll was dated 17 December 2021. The State has been asked to reconfirm that the 4000-4500 new staff make up the year-on-year increase in staff.</p> <p>The State responded as follows:</p> <p>“...3. It is worthy of note that, the State has not previously achieved this DLI despite having in place a computerized payroll covering all Government Employees at the State and Local Government levels for close to two decades. It was therefore a huge challenge that this time around the State should get. The Salary Centre was therefore resourced to work round the clock to update the biometric records and ensure that all people in the payroll are capture. While this was incentivized by the SFTAS Program, the challenge has actually forced the Directorate to become up and doing to achieve the biometric capture of almost all the J-Teach recruited staff in accordance with its schedule as conveyed in letter it forwarded to the Ministry of education dated 17th December (copy of the letter and the scheduled are also scanned as PDP and provided_</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>4. It was explained that plans for the J-TEACH Program started very much earlier. A lot of the activities in processes took place such that the final executive Council Approval and Absorption was to formalize and regularize the recruitment process."</p> <p>IVA reviewed the State's response as well as the documentary evidences provided and found them satisfactory.</p> <p>f) A total number of 31,751 biometrics data has been captured</p> <p>g) All the documents obtained for our conclusion are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A copy of the Payroll Roll for all State Civil Servants and Pensioners ii. Screenshots of 2021 Biometric Database iii. A progress report on Biometric and BVN information for the Civil Servant of the State as at December 2021 page 1 $\frac{31,751}{22,711 + 9,837} \times 100 = 97.5\%$ <p>The State had captured 97.5% biometrics of the State's civil servants and pensioners on its payroll.</p> <p>Given the above, the State is required to provide evidence to ascertain how it was possible to implement the approval given to recruit in December 2021, and complete the recruitment and data capturing for all the new staff before the end of the year.</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		The State's explanation is contained in the Appendices (State's Response) and also summarized above.		
2	Has the State linked the biometrics data to the State payroll to identify ghost workers?	<p>a) The State commenced the linkage of biometric data to payroll on 15th June, 2021.</p> <p>b) A total number of 31,751 biometrics data have been linked to payroll</p> <p>c) A total number of 545 ghost workers were detected during the biometric validations.</p> <p>d) The amount of money saved from the ghost workers detected was ₦35,005,500.19</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 are 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 our conclusion is "the progress report on Biometric and BVN information for the civil servants of the State as at December, 2021".</p> <p>g) There were changes to the civil servant and pensioner payrolls (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 is that the State Civil Service Commission gives approval for retirement after compilation of all necessary documents. Documentation, compilation and processing of retirement benefits are done at the Directorate of Salary and Pension Administration. After computation and processing of benefits by Director Internal Audit and Director State Pension, the document will be forwarded to the State Auditor General for verification and certification. If there are any anomalies, the document will be processed and forwarded for final payment. A deletion certificate will be issued on which his salary will be stopped from the</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		payroll, and all his previous information will be kept in the nominal roll for further inquiries. The same process applies for both staff and pensioners		
3	Has the State removed confirmed ghost workers and ghost pensioners within three (3) months of each case being confirmed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A total of 545 ghost workers were detected during the linkage b) The record that was kept for the identified ghost workers is “the Ghost workers and deletion list” provided by the State c) The identified ghost workers were removed from the payroll on 30th August 2021 d) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) before their removal from payroll is ₦1,900,248,269.32 e) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) after they have been removed from payroll is ₦1,865,242,769.13 f) The source where we got the data from is “the progress report on Biometric and BVN information for the civil servants of the State as at December, 2021” page 1 and 2 	Satisfactory	
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 15th June 2021 and completed on 30th July 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The BVN linkage was outsourced to Macro Focus Nig. Ltd b) The total number of Civil Servants and number of Pensioners is 32,548 c) The total number of Civil Servants and number of Pensioners on the State Nominal roll is 32,548 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>d) The total number of 31,359 BVN data has been linked to the payroll.</p> <p>e) The document obtained for this conclusion is “the progress report on Biometric and BVN information for the Civil Servants of the State as at December, 2021” page 1</p> $\frac{31,359}{22,711 + 9,837} \times 100 = 32,548 \\ = 96.3\%$ <p>The State has linked 96.3% of the State’s Civil Servants and Pensioners’ BVN data to the payroll</p>		
2	Has the State taken steps to identify payroll fraud?	<p>a) The number of Civil Servants and Pensioners with BVN data is 31,359 and without BVN data is 1,189</p> <p>b) The record kept for the identified payroll fraud is “The ghost workers and deletion list”</p> <p>c) These payroll frauds were identified on 31st July, 2021.</p> <p>d) The total payments (emoluments of employee and pensioners) before the fraud identification was ₦1,900,248,269.32</p> <p>e) The (emoluments of employee and pensioners) after the fraud has been dealt with and removed from further payments is ₦1,865,242,769.13</p> <p>The source of this information is “the progress report on Biometric and BVN information for the Civil Servants of the State as at December, 2021” page 1</p>	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		Previously Achieved In 2019 APA	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	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			
DLR 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.		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	<p>a) IVA obtained a schedule of all contracts awarded during the year under assessment.</p> <p>b) IVA carried out the following checks to confirm if the schedule is indeed complete and comprehensive:</p> <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. 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
regulation(s), in line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS)?	<p>ii) Total contracts awarded per the schedule provided by the State are 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) Aggregate amount of contracts awarded as per the schedule provided by the State was not the same with the actual capital expenditure outturn for the year.</p> <p>However, an APA issue was sent to the State and the State provided a valid response justifying the discrepancies.</p> <p>The State responded thus: 'The schedule of Contracts award for the period of 1st Jan. 2021– 31st Dec. 2021 consist of only contracts awarded for the period and not necessarily paid for, this is because contracts are paid for based on milestone measurement and valuation.</p> <p>It is also worthy to note that some contracts can span for a period of 2- 3 years or more.</p> <p>Therefore, the different between the two figures stated above is as a result of payment of previous years contracts and principal loan repayment'.</p> <p>IVA was satisfied with the State's response.</p> <p>c) The State published the information on all contracts awarded for the year under assessment above the threshold of (₦20,000,000:00) Twenty 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>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>e) The data published is in line with the Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS).</p> <p>f) The source of the publication: http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-jan-dec-2021.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) IVA compared what the state published with the sample template provided and there was no difference in content. (ii) IVA downloaded and retained a copy of the online publication. (iii) IVA retained a screenshot of the webpage from where the publication was downloaded. <p>g) The minimum contract award information that was published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project name, (ii) Awarding institution, (iii) Award date, (iv) Name of contractor, and (v) The contract amount was published. <p>h) All the items from (f) above that were not published.</p> <p>i) The web link where data was published: http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-jan-dec-2021.pdf</p> <p>j) The contract award information published on the state's official website is accessible to the public.</p>		
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-	<p>a) The State has implemented e-procurement in four (4) MDAs (including Education, Health, Public Works, and Water Resources) by 30 June 2022. The weblink is: http://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/home.do</p> <p>b) A report on all transactions for the five MDAs during the period of 1st January 2022 to 30 June 2022 directly from the e-procurement systems was obtained.</p> <p>c) A separate report of procurements for all five MDAs for the period of 1st January 2022 to 30 June 2022 from the</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
Procurement Plan, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding?	<p>Accountant General was obtained. The procurement plan for the Ministry of Health shows N450m of planned projects.</p> <p>d) The go-live date for e-procurement at the 4 MDAs was on the 19th July 2021, and the evidence obtained to prove the go-live date for each of the five expected minimum functionalities is the screenshot the email sent to stakeholders for the go-live event.</p> <p>A comparison with the system generated report for all four MDAs after go-live was done and all transactions after go-live stated in the Accountant General's report for the period of 1st January 2022 to 30th June 2022 were conducted through the e-procurement system. The IVA observed that there were no contracts awarded from Jan to May 2022.</p> <p>An APA Issue was sent to the State and the State responded that "Contracts were awarded in all the Four (4) MDAs were e-procurement is being piloted (namely Ministries of Works, Education, Health and Water Resources) during the period of 1st January 2022 – 30th April 2022 as published based on the OCDS Template. However, almost all the contracts were awarded based on the normal open tender process (not based on the e-procurement system).</p> <p>Despite the commitment of the Jigawa State Government to implementation of the e-procurement system in the State as demonstrated in the acquisition and deployment of the SaaS e-procurement Solution, the actual implementation process has proceeded slower than expected. Unlike most other PFM Reforms, the introduction of the e-procurement process requires a much more sequenced change-management and implementation process to secure the understanding and buy-in of all stakeholders both within and outside Government. Procurement officers in the Jigawa State Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau and the MDAs needed</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>to be properly trained. Likewise, the contractors needed to be 40 sensitized and trained on the new e-procurement system. This contributed to delays experienced in the process to the extent that almost all the contracts were awarded in June.</p> <p>It is also worthy of note, the State was participating in several virtual work-through technical training by the NGF which kept on bringing changes along the ways such as in the number and mix of the minimum contracts that needed to be awarded for the States to qualify (mix between projects and supply contracts).</p> <p>Also, our understanding of the first part of the SFTAS Verification Protocol for DLI 6.2, which requires States to “no later than June 30, 2022, implement e-procurement in at least 4 MDAs (incl. Education, Health and Public Works)” was that the implementation must take place before the expiration of the deadline not necessarily spread over several months prior to the expiration of the deadline. As regards the second part of the verification protocol for this DLI which applies to other MDAs <i>without e-procurement</i>, the requirement was to “publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the State’s procurement law/regulation on a monthly basis in OCDS format on the state website or online portal if available”. This has been duly complied per the published records of contract award available on the following links:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-jan-dec-2021.pdf</u> <p>In addition to the consolidated data on contract award, the website also provides a month-by-month information on contract award during the 12-months period</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>The link below provides samplers for June 2021 and December 2021 respectively</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-jan-to-jun-OCDS-format.xlsx 2. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_feb_2021.pdf 3. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_mar_2021.pdf 4. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/award_of_contract_april_2021.pdf 5. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_above_threshold_april_2021.pdf 6. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_may_18_06_2021.pdf 7. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_may_18_06_2021.pdf 8. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_june_2021.pdf 9. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_july_2021.pdf 10. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_august_2021.pdf 11. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract_award_september_2021.pdf 12. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-october-2021.pdf 13. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-november-2021.pdf 14. http://www.jigawadueprocess.com/resources/contract-awarded-december-2021.pdf <p>As would be noted in the monthly publication of awarded contracts during the period of Jan. to April, some were from the 4 e-procurement piloted MDAs. But as earlier mentioned,</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>the contracts were not based on the deployed e-procurement system.</p> <p>In the light of the foregoing, in consideration of the commitments, efforts, investments, and progress already achieved on the implementation of the e-procurement contracting systems and adoption of the open contracting data standards and procedure, the Jigawa State Government remains hopeful that it has achieved the minimum requirements of the SFTAS DLI 6.2”.</p> <p>Upon review of the State’s response, IVA observed that the State implemented the E-Procurement in line with the requirements of the Verification Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) A sample of five (5) transactions at random for each of the 5 MDAs was selected and a walkthrough test of the procurement lifecycle was conducted. f) The selected transactions followed the procurement lifecycle. g) The e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules were implemented and transactions processed through them for the period 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022. h) The State had processed its procurement transactions at the 4 MDAs through the five minimum required modules after go-live and implemented it in the period of 1st January 2022 to 30th June 2022. i) The evidence obtained for the selected sample transactions is screenshots of the transactions procurement process in the state e-procurement system. 		
DLI 7: Strengthened Public Debt Management and Fiscal Responsibility Framework			

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
DLR 7.1	State implementing state-level debt legislation, which stipulates: 1) responsibilities for contracting state debt; 2) responsibilities for recording/reporting state debt, and 3) fiscal and debt rules/limits.		Previously Achieved in 2019 APA	
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 Debt Reports (SDDR), which are approved by the DMO on average two months after the end of the quarter in 2021?	<p>a) IVA obtained evidence that the State produced approved quarterly SDDRs, which were submitted and received by the DMO within an average of 2 months after the end of the quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Q1 submitted on 4th May 2021, 34 days after the quarter end. ● Q2 submitted on 10th August 2021, 41 days after the quarter end ● Q3 submitted on 15th November 2021, 46 days after the quarter end. and ● Q4 submitted on 10th February 2022, 41 days after the quarter end. 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>34 + 41 + 46 + 41 = 40.5 days</u> 4 Average = 5.79 weeks, or 5 weeks 5 days</p> <p>The SDDRs were submitted within an average of 1.33 Months. (40.5 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 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>a) The Quarterly State Domestic Debt Report (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 External Debt Report (SDEDR) with Jigawa 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>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 were discrepancies noted during the comparison.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SDDR Figure: ₦31,355,699,951.72 ii. AFS Figure: ₦30,273,514,159.96 	n/a	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>iii. Difference (If any): ₦1,082,185,791.04</p> <p>f) An APA issue form was raised to the state and the state issued a response. The response is given as: "You may wish to refer to NOTE 32.1 of the main notes to the Financial Statement where the Domestic debt was stated. A review of the debt stock was conducted and reconciliation between the Treasury and State DMO authenticated the balance of the domestic debt stock to stand at ₦31,429,651,269.83.</p> <p>This is the value generated when the same schedule for reporting domestic debt is adopted for the Audited Financial Statements and the Quarterly Domestic Debt Report (SDDR). First, the items "Ecological Fund Deduction" and "Software Loan Deduction" are considered as not constituting domestic debt stock (check Note 32.1 of AFS).</p> <p>Also, the line item "Central Bank SME Loan principal" was captured in the Audited Financial Statements, but not in the SDDR". The value of this line item is stated in the Audited Financial Statements as ₦687,201,391.18.</p> <p>The Contractual Liabilities was reviewed from the previous year's balance of ₦1,769,387,182.94 to ₦1,156,137,109.87 due the report obtained from the Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau where they conducted a Validation on state Liabilities. Confirmation and Verification of the contractual liabilities indicated that some listed firms have no Liability to state relating to the nature of the contracts. Therefore, the total sum of ₦613,250,073.07 was written off from the Contractual Liabilities and domestic debt stock for the period under review. The list of the affected firms are attached to this letter. Thus, reconciling the debt stock figure stated in the SDDR with the debt stock figure stated in the Audited Financial Statements; For the SDDR, the figure</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>₦31,355,699,951.72 is adjusted by deducting the sum of ₦613,250,073.07 from the Line item “Contractor’s Arrears” (Initially stated in the SDDR as ₦1,769,387,182.94) to become ₦1,156,137,109.87 and adding ₦687,201,391.18 (representing the item “Central Bank SME Loan principal” to become ₦31,429,651,269.83 And For the Audited Financial Statements, the figure ₦30,273,514,159.96 (excluding the items “Ecological Fund Deduction” and “Software Loan Deduction”) is adjusted by adding ₦1,156,137,109.87 (representing the line item “Contractor’s Arrears”) taking the sum to ₦31,429,651,269.83.Thus the debt stock in both reports are reconciled to have the same value if they have the same schedule.” (See the drive for the list of affected firms.)</p> <p>g) IVA has compared the State Domestic and External Debt Report (SDEDR) from the Federal DMO with the Quarterly State Domestic Debt Reports (SDDR)</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 was published on the State official website.</p> <p>b) The SDSAR-DMSR was published on the 15th of December 2021.</p> <p>c) The SDSAR-DMSR was published by 31 December 2021. A backend screenshot showing the timestamp of the publication date was obtained.</p> <p>d) The weblink is: https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Jigawa%20State%202021Debt%20Sustainability%20Analysis%20and%20Debt%20Management%20Strategy.pdf</p>	Satisfactory	
4	Does the SDSA - DMSR include the following: 1) medium-term budget forecasts; 2) detailed and adequate description of the	<p>Upon review of the SDSA -DMSR, IVA concluded that it included the following:</p> <p>(1) Adequate presentation of medium-term budget forecasts, including:</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
<p>debt portfolio and borrowing options; including a summary analysis of the projections of performance indicators used to assess Debt Management Strategy, and 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Presentation of MTB forecasts in either a table OR chart(s) (OR both table and chart(s)) with projected annual figures from 2022 to 2024. (b) Description of assumptions underpinning the MTB forecasts from 2022 to 2024: either a table with assumptions OR corresponding explanations in writing (OR both) (c) A summary analysis of MTB forecasts and their implications for fiscal and debt policies throughout the period 2022-2024 (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>(2) A detailed and adequate description of the debt portfolio and borrowing options, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Presentation of debt and borrowing projections in the baseline scenario either using a table OR charts (OR both) with projected figures from 2022 to 2030. (b) Description of assumptions underpinning the borrowing options presented: either a table with assumptions OR corresponding explanations in writing (OR both) (c) A summary analysis of the debt projections and their implications for debt sustainability and fiscal policies throughout the period 2022-2030 (d) A summary analysis of the projections of performance indicators used to assess DMS throughout the period 2022-2025, and their implications for the cost-risk profile of the State debt portfolio in 2025. (e) The presentation and analysis in the entire forecast period need to be of adequate quality, and do not 		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>contain illogical statements (e.g. negative figures for debt and borrowing 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (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. (c) The presentation and analysis in the entire historical period need 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.) 		
DLI 8: Improved Clearance/Reduction of Stock of Domestic Expenditure Arrears				
DLR 8.0	<p>Domestic arrears as of end 2020 and end 2021 reported in 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</p>		Achieved	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>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)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The State has established an Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) b) A copy of the ACF has been obtained from the state c) The establishment of the ACF occurred by 29 December 2019 d) The duration of time between the establishment of the ACF and the 31 December 2021 year-end is two (2) years. This is adequate to allow time for the implementation of the ACF. 	Satisfactory	
2	Does the ACF contain: 1) the planned actions to settle arrears; and 2) an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The ACF, on pages 4-6, contains planned actions to settle arrears and an explicit prioritization of expenditure arrears to be settled. b) The ACF provided for an earmarked amount of about N1.0 billion which consists of all payments below N10 million most of which belong to small contractors and proportional allocations for contractors with multiple arrears to be spread over the three-year plan. Others were sorted and scheduled to be settled in the subsequent two years maximum. The state submitted only the soft copy and reliance was placed on the published ACF. 	Satisfactory	
3	Has the ACF been published on a State official website?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The ACF has been published on a State official website b) A copy of the ACF has been downloaded for validation c) The web link is: 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		http://www.jsmof.org/images/jsmf_pics/2020_docs/Jigawa_State_Expenditure_Arrears_Clearance_Policy_Framework_-.pdf		
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. IVA reviewed the schedule of contractors payment submitted (http://jsmof.org/index.php/departments/debt-management/contractual-liabilities-and-clearance-paid-data) with the projected arrears clearance in the updated approved clearance framework for contractual liabilities 2021-2023 (https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Approved%20Arrears%20Clearance%20Framework_Approved.pdf) and noted almost all the arrears projected are cleared while others are still outstanding as at end of 2021 and they are included in the internal domestic arrears database maintained.	Satisfactory	
5.	Has the State established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The State has established an Internal Domestic Arrears Database b) The Internal Domestic Arrears Database includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The aggregate and individual amounts of contractors' arrears. 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 database shows the total domestic arrears stock at the end of each year. c) A verification process is in place for the arrears in the database d) The State has provided evidence that it has conducted verification of arrears balances. 	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		e) The IVA conducted tests 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, etc., discrepancies were identified and APA issue was raised and State response was "due to Confirmation and Verification from Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau some Company has no Liability with the state and their name has been removed from the database"		
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 online the required elements of the Internal Domestic Arrears Database as at the end of 2020 and 2021.</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 and noted that there was no consistency and accuracy of the information on the online publicly-accessible arrears database. State response to the APA issue raised was "due to Confirmation and Verification from Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau some Company has no Liability with the state and their name has been removed from the 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 listed in the database to communicate this exclusion to the State Ministry of Finance, by filling a confidential form online and attaching supportive evidence of her claim.</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>d) We confirmed 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 source of information: http://jsmof.org/index.php/departments/debt-management?showall=1</p> <p>There is an online publicly accessible arrears database with a facility which allows contractors to fill in confidential information and attach supporting documents to their claim.</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 contractors to be able to verify that their claims are being accurately reported in the database.</p>	<p>The online publication did not contain a list of names of contractors with recognized arrears exceeding 20 million naira. However, all other contractors' arrears below the 20 million Naira threshold were published together with their information to enable them verify that their claims are being accurately reported in the database</p> <p>The weblink is; http://jsmof.org/index.php/departments/debt-management?showall=1</p>	Satisfactory	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings				Conclusion	Recommendations																									
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 terms.</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>1,769,387,182.94</td><td>1,847,237,344.52</td><td>-0.04%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pension and Gratuity arrears</td><td>5,110,111.00</td><td>43,892,854.07</td><td>-88.36%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salary arrears and Staff claims</td><td>2,254,455,746.42</td><td>2,707,111,105.10</td><td>-16.72%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Judgment Debt</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other types of domestic expenditure arrears</td><td>164,382,522.32</td><td>163,983,120.96</td><td>0.24%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Domestic Arrears</td><td>4,193,335,562.68</td><td>4,762,224,424.65</td><td>-12%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. We obtained the Domestic arrears figure from the State 2021 Audited Financial Statement (Page 56, Note 28, 29 and 30), due to inconsistency of data recorded in the State internal Domestic Arrears Database and Q4 SDDR, reliance is placed on the State financial Statements which has been audited by the State Auditor General and certified with issuance of audit certificate.</p> $\frac{\text{₦}4,762,224,424.65 - \text{₦}4,193,335,562.68}{\text{₦}4,762,224,424.65} \times 100$ $= -12\%$ <p>The domestic arrears have decreased, percentage decrease is 12%</p> <p>Source: 2021 Audited Financial Statement (Page 56, Note 28, 29 and 30).</p>	Aggregate Amount of:	2021 (₦)	2020 (₦)	Diff. (%)	Contractors Arrears	1,769,387,182.94	1,847,237,344.52	-0.04%	Pension and Gratuity arrears	5,110,111.00	43,892,854.07	-88.36%	Salary arrears and Staff claims	2,254,455,746.42	2,707,111,105.10	-16.72%	Judgment Debt	0	0		Other types of domestic expenditure arrears	164,382,522.32	163,983,120.96	0.24%	Total Domestic Arrears	4,193,335,562.68	4,762,224,424.65	-12%	Satisfactory	
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Judgment Debt	0	0																														
Other types of domestic expenditure arrears	164,382,522.32	163,983,120.96	0.24%																													
Total Domestic Arrears	4,193,335,562.68	4,762,224,424.65	-12%																													

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>IVA noted that the Q4 SDDR does not show any salary or pension arrears. This was communicated to the State and the State explained that:</p> <p>“the accrued expenses amounting to 2,346,752,945.63 as contained on NOTE 30 of the Audited Financial Statements are the deferred staff salaries and other entitlements for the month of December which was not paid at the closing of 2021 final year.</p> <p>There are also some staff salaries withheld which eventually authorized to be released to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Similarly, there are some un-claimed salaries and other dues for professional bodies, good and services, Claims for gratuities as well as unsettled utilities’ bills at the closing of the financial year”.</p> <p>In line with the differences between the SDDR figure and the AFS, IVA placed reliance on the AFS debt figures for the salary arrears and staff claims.</p> <p>In furtherance to the above, the IVA observed that the figure shown for 2020 (in the 2020 APA Report) is ₦226m for all arrears while the 2021 figure showed an increased amount to ₦4.7bn.</p> <p>The State should provide reasons for the significant increment between what was reported in the 2020 APA reports or to state if the 2020 APA Report was wrong.</p> <p>The State responded to the Draft report as follows:</p>		

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
		<p>"The following are the web links for the domestic Arrears Clearance Frameworks (ACF) published for the respective years. Copies of the reports as published via the web-links) are attached herewith as well. The last updated report has adequately provided the trend since the first published ACF in 2019. How the contractual liabilities have been declining annually Web Link for the Updated ACFs</p> <p>2020 – 2021 ACF</p> <p>1. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Arrears.pdf</p> <p>2021 – 2023 ACF</p> <p>2. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Contractual LiabilitiesandClearamceFrameworkUPDATED.pdf</p> <p>2023 ACF</p> <p>3. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JSG%20Up dated%20Payment%20Arrera%20Cleance%20Frmework%20 2022-2023.pdf</p> <p>IVA reviewed the State's response and notes that the State's arrears is below the threshold of ₦5 billion which implies the State achieved the Basic target.</p>		
DLI 9: Improved Debt Sustainability				
DLR 9.0	Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2021 AND Total debt stock at end of December 2021 as a share of		Achieved (Stretch Target Met)	

Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests		Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations																						
	total revenue for FY 2021 meets target: Basic target: < 120% Stretch target: < 95%																									
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>-Basic target:< [120%] -Stretch target: < [95%]</p> <p>(ii) Average monthly debt service deduction is < 40% of gross FAAC allocation for FY2021.</p>	<p>The following tables show the calculations and adjustments made to arrive at the appropriate figures for this comparison.</p> <p>Total Public Debt*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Financial Statements (₦)</th> <th>DMO/ SDEDR Figures (₦)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Domestic Debts</td> <td>30,273,514,159.96</td> <td>40,375,353,034.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total External Debts</td> <td>12,165,417,207.83</td> <td>12,165,417,206.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Public Debts</td> <td>42,438,931,367.79</td> <td>52,540,770,241.31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total annual revenue</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)</td> <td>N9,136,054,751</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross FAAC Allocation**</td> <td>N70,874,484,702</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>N5,289,330,340.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Revenues</td> <td>N361,866,088.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue</td> <td>N85,661,735,881.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. IVA was able to confirm 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>IVA have computed the total debts stock / Revenue percentage for the 2021 year, as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>₦52,540,770,241.31 x 100</u> <u>₦85,661,735,881.00</u></p>		Financial Statements (₦)	DMO/ SDEDR Figures (₦)	Total Domestic Debts	30,273,514,159.96	40,375,353,034.48	Total External Debts	12,165,417,207.83	12,165,417,206.83	Total Public Debts	42,438,931,367.79	52,540,770,241.31	2021 Adjusted IGR (see DLI 4.2)	N9,136,054,751	Gross FAAC Allocation**	N70,874,484,702	Grants	N5,289,330,340.33	Other Revenues	N361,866,088.36	Total Revenue	N85,661,735,881.00	Satisfactory.	
	Financial Statements (₦)	DMO/ SDEDR Figures (₦)																								
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Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Tests	Findings	Conclusion	Recommendations
	<p>=61%</p> <p>IVA have computed the total debt service deduction / Gross FAAC Allocation percentage for the 2021 year, as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{₦}3,138,766,349}{\text{₦}70,874,484,702} \times 100$ $=4.4\%$ <p>b. The debt stock in the Federal DMO State Domestic and External Debt Report has been compared with the debt stock in the audited financial statement.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For Total Revenue 2021 Audited Financial Statement, Page 57 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.</p> <p>** Refer to the FAAC table on DLI9 provided.</p>		

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

S/N	JIGAWA STATE	2021 - AMOUNT (₦)
1	BUDGET SUPPORT LOAN (SOURCE FMOF)	22,021,729,672.49
2	BAIL OUT (SALARIES) (SOURCE CBN)	-
3	RESTRUCTURED COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS (FGN BOND)	-
4	EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT BACKED LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	9,678,919,117.90
5	STATE BONDS	-
6	COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS	-
7	CBN COMMERCIAL AGRIC LOAN (SOURCE CBN)	2,962,193,288.09
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)	889,882,015.66

S/N	JIGAWA STATE	2021 - AMOUNT (₦)
17	JUDGEMENT DEBTS	-
18	GOVT - GOVT DEBTS	-
19	CONTRACTORS' ARREARS	1,769,387,182.94
20	PENSION AND GRATUITY ARREARS	-
21	SALARY ARREARS AND OTHER CLAIMS	-
22	OTHER DEBTS	-
	TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT (TDD)	40,375,353,034.48
	TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT (TED)	12,165,417,206.83
	TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (TED+TDD)	52,540,770,241.31

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

TEMPLATE: OPTION A	NGN
Item	2021
1. Total Gross FAAC allocation: Statutory Transfers and VAT (1.1 + 1.2)	70,874,484,702
1.1 Statutory transfers (1.1.1 + 1.1.2 + 1.1.3)	47,361,418,661
1.1.1 Gross statutory allocation	39,479,937,965
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	7,881,480,696
1.2 VAT	23,513,066,041
2. Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) - Adjusted	9,136,054,750.6
3. Grants (internal and external)	5,289,330,340.33
4A. Other revenues (4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3)	361,866,088.36
4.1 Investment Income (e.g. dividends)	
4.2 Interest Earned	361,866,088.36
4.3 Miscellaneous	
Total Revenues and Grants Calculations	
A) Total Revenues and Grants is (1+2+3+4A)	85,661,735,881.29

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	<p>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</p> <p>Reports conclusion - The State published the report after the due date.</p> <p>Response – The State has actually published the 4 quarterly reports for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 in accordance with the verification protocols.</p> <p>The attached time stamps indicated as follows:</p> <p>Q1 Report – Published April, 28, 2021 Q2 Report – Published July 28, 2021 Q3 Report – Published October 27, 2021 Q4 Report – Published January 28, 2022</p> <p>Perhaps there was a mixed up. During the IVA Visit to the State, they discovered an issue with the total size of the budget as stated in the Q1 Report (N158.566 billion) which differs from the figure in the published Appropriation Law (N156.588 billion) It was acknowledged that, this was due to arithmetical error (figure transformation) used in the excel formula and at any rate it doesn't invalidate the Q1 Report as the published budget outturns were. All Subsequent Reports for Q2 to Q4 reflected the correct figure consistent with the figure in the Appropriation Law as published. The IVAs however, requested that the error be corrected and report republished. This was done for which the time stamp is showing July 27, 2022.</p> <p>Going by the foregoing, the State has met the verification protocol of publishing all its quarterly reports within 4 weeks of the quarter end. The arithmetical error in the Q1 Report (which was corrected by the State in all the three subsequent reports), did not invalidate that report. The republication of the Q1 Report as advised by the IVAs was to set the record straight.</p> <p>The State believes it has achieved this DLI and prays that the conclusion by revisited please.</p> <p>DLR 1.2: FY21 deviation for total approved original budget expenditure is < 15% - Decision on this is PENDING State's clarification and evidence of the Capital Expenditure in the Statement of Cashflow</p> <p>RESPONSE</p> <p>Decision on the DLI was left pending clarification on Statement of Capital Expenditure. As responded to in the previous APA Issues (including when the IVAs were in the State), Cash Flow Statement presented the Statement of</p>	<p>DLR 1.1</p> <p>The requirements of the protocol is for the State to publish complete and correct information. While IVA notes the State's efforts to correct its Q1 2021 BER, it is also important to note that a wrongly published BER does not meet the requirements and it remains unsatisfactory.</p> <p>DLR 1.2</p>

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment
	<p>Capital Expenditure was inadvertently presented in form non-cash charges such as depreciation and amortization. The initial Draft Annual Accounts did contain the summary of capital expenditure for the year (investments on purchase/construction of assets) spread over four areas including Administration, Economic, Law & Justice and Social. This was also detailed in the Notes to the Accounts the total of which amounted to about N59.192 billion. This was however subsequently reclassified into those non-cash charges included in the cashflow statement. This happened during the technical consultations and reviews by the NGF experts when it was inadvertently perceived that the IPASA Accrual required this reclassification.</p> <p>Fortunately, however, it was realized that as statement of cash flows, the balance sheet analysis in this section of the AFS must show the breakdown of all the operating, investment and financing activities that involved actual cash movements. Accordingly, an Addendum Supplementary Note to the Account was immediately issued as already contained in the initial draft shared with the NGF. The Supplementary Notes as already published on the State Website (link provided below) is attached herewith.</p> <p>http://jsmof.org/images/jsmf_pics/2021/JIGAWA%20STATE%20ADDENDUM%20-%20CAPITAL%20EXPENDITURE%20SUPPLEMENTARY%20NOTE.pdf</p> <p><i>As published, the total capital expenditure for the year in form of investments on purchases and construction of assets amounted to exactly N59,192,951,673.7. The details which could be downloaded from the above link is attached herewith.</i></p>	IVA notes the State's response. This has been taken into consideration in the AFS.
2	<p>DLR 2.1 - Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations are published online, along with the proposed FY [2022] budget</p> <p>Citizens' budget based on approved FY21 state budget published online by end April 2021 with functional online feedback mechanisms</p> <p>The Final Result on the DLR was left "Pending" until "when the State clarifies where the source of financing is disclosed in the Citizens Budget"</p> <p>RESPONSE – It is not very clear to which FY is clarification required as regards where the source of financing is disclosed in the Citizens Budget. Whether it is FY 2021 or FY 2022, the State has timely published it citizens on line as per the links below and each of the published Citizens budget has a section where source of financing the approved Budget are not only just disclosed but with graphics and explanations.</p> <p>2021 Citizen Budget Publication Weblink https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JIGAWASTECITIZENSBUDGET2021.pdf</p> <p>2022 Citizen Budget Publication Weblink https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/2022CITIZENSBUDGETFINAL.pdf</p> <p>Copies of the published Citizens Budget Documents are also attached herewith.</p> <p>Disclosure of Source of Funding:</p>	IVA Notes the State's response. Details have been provided in the report.

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment
	<p>2021 Citizen Budget – Section 2 Page presented the Fiscal Framework in both English and Hausa with a presentation on the various sources of fund and the expected respective amounts for the funding of the Budget. There is a graphical presentation using bar chart to indicate the size of the expected amounts for funding the budget from various sources. Page 12 presented the same thing using pie-chart.</p> <p>2022 Citizen Budget – On Page 3, it was presented even with infographics in English “Where the Money Will Come From” and in the local Hausa Vernacular as “Ta Ina a'a Samar Da Kudade”, Under each, the various sources of funding the budget were mentioned and amount expected from the mentioned sources. Foreign Loans as others sources of budget financing were also presented page 6 of the 2022 Citizens Budget as published. Therefore, for every year when a Citizens Budget is published, the source of funds are always disclosed and explained.</p>	
3	<p>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. – THIS WAS LEFT PENDING THE STATE'S CLARIFICATION ON THEIR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</p> <p>The Capital Expenditure for was year as published in the addendum to the 2021 Financial Statement was N59,192,951,673.75 The AFS initially captured these with different categorization including Depreciation, etc. Below is the earlier response of the State provided to the IVAs:</p> <p>Actually, the Cash Flow Statement in the initial Draft Annual Accounts did contain the summary of capital expenditure for the year (investments on purchase/construction of assets) spread over four areas including Administration, Economic, Law & Justice and Social. This was also detailed in the Notes to the Accounts the total of which amounted to about N59.192 billion. This was however subsequently reclassified into those non-cash charges included in the cashflow statement. This happened during the technical consultations and reviews by the NGF experts when it was inadvertently perceived that the IPASA Accrual required this reclassification. Fortunately, however, it was realised that as statement of cash flows, the balance sheet analysis in this section of the AFS must show the breakdown of all the operating, investment and financing activities. Accordingly, a Supplementary Note to the Account was immediately issued as already contained in the initial draft shared with the NGF. The Supplementary Notes as already published on the State Website (link provided below) is attached herewith.</p> <p>https://jsmof.org/images/jsmf_pics/2021/JIGAWA%20STATE%20ADDENDUM%20-CAPITAL%20EXPENDITURE%20SUPPLEMENTARY%20NOTE.pdf</p> <p>As published, the total capital expenditure for the year in form of investments on purchases and construction of assets amounted to exactly N59,192,951,673.7 broken down as follows:</p>	IVA Notes the State's response. This has been addressed in the report.

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th><th>Outruns</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Administrative Sector</td><td>6,385,929,946.72</td></tr> <tr> <td>Economic Sector</td><td>28,198,496,340.68</td></tr> <tr> <td>Law and Justice Sector</td><td>474,054,989.91</td></tr> <tr> <td>Social Sector</td><td>24,134,470,450.79</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td><td>59,192,951,728.10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is worthy of note that the total outturn for the Administrative Sector included the sum of N3,780,509,809.7 hitherto classified under deductions at source. The details of these attached.</p>	Sector	Outruns	Administrative Sector	6,385,929,946.72	Economic Sector	28,198,496,340.68	Law and Justice Sector	474,054,989.91	Social Sector	24,134,470,450.79	Total:	59,192,951,728.10	
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Total:	59,192,951,728.10													
4	<p>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</p> <p>The Report indicated that this DLI is still PENDING - The State is required reconfirm that the 4000-4500 new staff make up the year-on-year increase in staff and the State is required to provide evidence to ascertain how it was possible to implement the approval given to recruit in December 2021, and complete the recruitment and data capture for all the new staff before the end of the year,</p> <p>2. This has been previously responded to as an APA Issues in which the State was requested provide further evidence to ascertain how it was possible to implement the approval given to recruit in December 2021, and complete the recruitment and how the State was able to complete the data capture for all the new staff before the end of the year.</p> <p>3. It is worthy of note that, the State has not previously achieved this DLI despite having in place a computerized payroll covering all Government Employees at the State and Local Government levels for close to two decades. It was therefore a huge challenge that this time around the State should get. The Salary Centre was therefore resourced to work round the clock to update the biometric records and ensure that all people in the payroll are capture. While this was incentivized by the SFTAS Program, the challenge has actually forced the Directorate to become up and doing to achieve the biometric capture of almost all the J-Teach recruited staff in accordance with its schedule as conveyed in letter it forwarded to the Ministry of education dated 17th December (copy of the letter and the scheduled are also scanned as PDP and provided)</p> <p>4. It was explained that plans for the J-TEACH Program started very much earlier. A lot of the activities in processes took place such that the final executive Council Approval and Absorption was to formalize and regularize the recruitment process. The following may be further noted please:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That the recruitment process commenced sometime late in 2019. Evidences were provided including Minutes of meeting of the education Sector with the Government held on 3/09/2019 where Ministry of Education was requested to "provide a workable plan on the J-Teach Initiative as an interim measure to tackle the issue of teacher gaps in public schools taking into cognizance the issue of recruitment, posting, discipline, payment of allowances and supervision". This is part of scanned PDP Documents sent and would be forwarded again. 	IVA Notes the State's response and has included it in the report.												

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment
	<p>b) Further to foregoing, documents were provided showing correspondences between the Ministry of Education and Local Governments to sensitize them on the J-Teach Initiatives. These included a letter dated 31/12/2019 titled "Notification of Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement on J-Teach Program by Special Assistant to the Executive Governor on J-Power". The Letter was signed by the Director Special Duties Ministry. The Report of the Local Government Engagement Tour and Recommendations on the Program is also part of the scanned and attached documents jointly signed by the Director Special Duties of the Ministry and the S.A on J-Power.</p> <p>c) The scanned and attached Council Memo by the Commissioner of Education has also provided detailed explanations of the J-Teach Recruitment process including the aptitude tests conducted culminating in the final request and approval to recruit the 4,500 J-Power Personnel. This was dated 8th Dem. 2021.</p> <p>d) Also included in the attachment are correspondences between the Directorate of Salary and Pension including a schedule for the bio-metric capture which took place even during the weekends. Actually, it was like a race for the Government to actualise its commitment and several pronouncements to start the Program during the year for which funds were appropriated in the 2021 Approved Estimates. The Letter from Salary and Pension to the Ministry of Education with the schedule was dated 17th December. While it was herculean task, the Directorate of Salary and Pensions was able to mobilise its resources to achieve the absorption process. While there may be some spill overs, the fact remains that the recruitment of the J-Teach Personnel was a reality as well as their absorption into the State Payroll including their biometric capture. Samples of the screenshot of the captured staff were also provided. While the recruitment process and compilation of the successful candidates was actually done several months before the EXCO formalization, it was the strict adherence to the schedule / timetable developed by the Directorate of Salary and Pensions in collaboration with the Local Governments and the Ministry of Education that enable them to substantially complete the data capture for all the new staff before the end of the year.</p> <p>e) We believe the IVA a member or members of the IVA has visited the Payroll Centre to physically verify the bio-metric capture in the payroll.</p> <p>5. This is only to explain further as all the documents were previously provided. We fervently hope and pray the evidence provided are satisfactory. It should be noted all the evidences referred to were scanned as one PDP file and will be attached to the mail sending this brief narrative.</p>	
5	<p>DLI 6.2 The State should kindly clarify if it did not award any contract in the 4 e-procurement implemented MDA's during the period of 1st January 2022 – 30th April 2022</p> <p>State Response</p>	IVA notes the State's response and is satisfied with it.

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment
	<p>Contracts were awarded in all the Four (4) MDAs were e-procurement is being piloted (namely Ministries of Works, Education, Health and Water Resources) during the period of 1st January 2022 – 30th April 2022 as published based on the OCDS Template.</p> <p>Please see https://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/viewAllAwardedContracts.do It should be noted also that , based on the expectation of SFTAS according to the defined verification protocols, the System is expected to be in use from at least Jan to June 30 2022 and that all transactions in the four pilot MDAs are carried out through the system. The State had complied with this. Even more, the system is still in use. It should be noted however, that, the use of the system is not only in contract award, but its use in all transactions from the planning stage. Jigawa State for example published its procurement plan for the year 2022 in February, 2022 as may be seen through https://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/app/viewPublication.do?cycleId=1001 . The state also had various transactions for all contracts at different stages of the procurement cycle including publication, tendering, evaluation and contract award as expected by the SFTAS. See https://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/viewCFTSFromFTSAction.do</p> <p>In case the IVA team needs to check the Bid Notices of the published procurement processes then they have to search through the Advanced Search URL (https://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/prepareAdvancedSearch.do?type=cftTS) for all the processes of the system. The Bid Notices are available under the "Process Documents" menu item. Please also have in mind that in case you access the system as guest users, it will only be possible to search for the publicly available processes (Open Domestic/ International Bidding)</p> <p>Additionally, the IVA team can check the Bid Notices of all the awarded process upon selecting the respective process from the list of "Awarded Contracts" page (https://jigawa-eproc.eurodyn.com/epps/viewAllAwardedContracts.do) and then select the "Process Documents" menu option.</p> <p>Also, our understanding of the first part of the SFTAS Verification Protocol for DLI 6.2, which requires States to “no later than June 30, 2022, implement e-procurement in at least 4 MDAs (incl. Education, Health and Public Works)” was that the implementation must take place before the expiration of the deadline not necessarily spreading contract award evenly over several months prior to the expiration of the deadline which has been duly achieved as explained above supported by the attached e-procurement transaction process documents (including e-Registration, e-Publishing/Notification, e-Tendering and e-Evaluation/e-Awarding modules) across the pilot MDAs</p> <p>As regards the second part of the verification protocol for this DLI which applies to other MDAs <i>without e-procurement, the requirement was to “publish contract award information above a threshold set out in the State’s procurement law/regulation on a monthly basis in OCDS format on the state website or online portal if available”</i>. This has been duly complied per the published records of contract award available on the following links:</p> <p>In the light of the foregoing, in consideration of the commitments, efforts, investments, and progress already achieved on the implementation of the e-procurement contracting systems and adoption of the open contracting data standards and procedure, the Jigawa State Government remains hopefully confident that it has achieved the minimum requirements of the SFTAS DLI 6.2</p>	

S/N	State Response to the draft report	IVA Follow-up, response, treatment																				
6	<p>DLI 8: Improved clearance/reduction of the stock of domestic expenditure arrears The Draft Report says the "State should ensure they publish online, elements of the Internal domestic arrears database;</p> <p>The percentage decline in the verified stock of domestic arrears was less than 5% [or the stock of arrears was above 5 billion]</p> <p>Response The following are the web links for the domestic Arrears Clearance Frameworks (ACF) published for the respective years. Copies of the reports as published via the web-links) are attached herewith as well. The last updated report has adequately provided the trend since the first published ACF in 2019. How the contractual liabilities have been declining annually Web Link for the Updated ACFs</p> <p>2020 – 2021 ACF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Arrears.pdf <p>2021 – 2023 ACF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/ContractualLiabilitiesandClearanceFrameworkUPDATED.pdf <p>2023 ACF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JSG%20Updated%20Payment%20Arrera%20Cleance%20Frmework%202022-2023.pdf <p>Below is extracted from the three consecutive ACFs which were prepared and published:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S/N</th><th>Published ACFs</th><th>Total Outstanding Arrears</th><th>% Decline</th><th>Web Link</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2020 - 2022 ACF</td><td>3,795,265,079.50</td><td>0.0%</td><td>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Arrears.pdf</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>2021 - 2023 ACF</td><td>2,726,141,897.32</td><td>28.2%</td><td>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/ContractualLiabilitiesandClearanceFrameworkUPDATED.pdf</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>2022 - 2023 ACF</td><td>1,145,432,351.57</td><td>58.0%</td><td>https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JSG%20Updated%20Payment%20Arrera%20Cleance%20Frmework%202022-2023.pdf</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Based on the foregoing records, the State has achieved 28.2% and 58.0% declines during the periods 2021-2021 and 2021 to 2022 respectively. As per the last published ACF, total outstanding domestic arrears captured in the framework at the end of 2021 stood at only about N1.145 billion which was why it was decided to liquidate the outstanding arrears in two years.</p>	S/N	Published ACFs	Total Outstanding Arrears	% Decline	Web Link	1	2020 - 2022 ACF	3,795,265,079.50	0.0%	https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/Arrears.pdf	2	2021 - 2023 ACF	2,726,141,897.32	28.2%	https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/ContractualLiabilitiesandClearanceFrameworkUPDATED.pdf	3	2022 - 2023 ACF	1,145,432,351.57	58.0%	https://www.jigawastate.gov.ng/budget/JSG%20Updated%20Payment%20Arrera%20Cleance%20Frmework%202022-2023.pdf	IVA Notes the State's response and is satisfied with it..
S/N	Published ACFs	Total Outstanding Arrears	% Decline	Web Link																		
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