



Presentation of 2023 Appropriation Bill to the State House of Assembly by  
His Excellency, Mohammed Badaru Abubakar, MON, mni  
The Executive Governor, Jigawa State  
Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

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A'udhu Billahi Sami'ul Alim, Mina Shaythanir Rajim,  
Bismillahi Rahmani Rahim, Wassalatu-Wassalamu Ala Rasulullah  
Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah, Wa Barakatuh.

The Right Honorable Speaker,  
Other Principal Officers and Honorable Members,  
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Honorable Members, in line with our respective constitutional responsibilities as regards the fiscal policy affairs of our dear State, I am delighted to be in your midst, which would be for the last time, to present yet another appropriation bill for your consideration and passage into Law – that is the 2023 Appropriation Bill. Even though our implementation time-frame for the 2023 Budget would be for only five months, the proposed budget was developed in the spirit of both the consolidation and continuity of all the laudable socioeconomic development programs we have pursued for over seven years now.

2. Before I delve into the budget issues, let me express my solemn gratitude to Allah (SWT), the Most Beneficent and Most Merciful for His guidance and protection and the wisdom he bestowed on us as we steer the affairs of the State. Despite the passage of time, I believe we could still recall the fiscal challenges the State was facing at the time we came in. We could all vividly recall the dwindled revenue fortunes of the State largely due to the economic recession faced by our Country at the time as an upshot of the massive drop in global oil prices around 2015. This, coupled with inherited huge contractual liabilities and commitments, made our task very daunting or even scary. With Allah's guidance, benevolence and providence, we have persevered and eventually made considerable progress in the continued transformation of the socioeconomic landscape of the State. We therefore give our ultimate gratitude to Allah – the Giver of Victory, the Ultimate Bestower and Provider.

3. Let me also most sincerely appreciate the immense contributions of members of this hallow chamber for effectively discharging their constitutional duties which made it possible for us to implement the annual budgets continuously delivering both the tangible and non-tangible dividends of democracy to all the people living in Jigawa State. By non-tangible, I refer to the policies and reforms we put in place to inform project and program implementation or meant to provide good governance in the polity. These also include the various Laws and Resolutions passed by the Honourable House as accented by the Executive Arm. I passionately salute all the Honourable Members for remaining committed and working with us in unison to positively transform our dear State.

4. Honourable Members, as I present the 2023 Appropriation Bill and its accompanying fiscal documents, I would also present thirty copies of a compendium we developed titled "***Against All Odds***" which documented the progress and achievements we recorded during the first six years of our stewardship. The compendium, which is a living testimony of our legacies, has comprehensively documented in Facts & Figures, Graphics & Pictorials, both the outputs and outcomes of six years of disciplined budget implementation across all sectors and throughout the nooks and crannies of the State. We planned, in the coming months, to update the compendium to cover the lifetime of our administration. It is pleasing to note that an independent assessment by Civil Society Groups in the State had attested to the fact that no community was left behind in the State in the delivery of public services across all sectors which even surpassed our vision of one-village-one-project.

5. While I urge each of you to take time to go through the compendium, it is instructive to note that as its preamble, the compendium has reviewed the status of State Finances and progress made in that regards. As mentioned earlier, we took the mantle of leadership in very austere times worsened by huge contractual obligations and liabilities totalling almost ₦115 billion. Whereas about 80% of this was on contractual commitments for ongoing projects, the balance was in form of unpaid payment vouchers for certified works and supplies, pension arrears, arrears of student scholarships and other certified liabilities dating back to 1999. I am pleased to inform Honourable Members that we have over the years completed and settled almost all the inherited contractual commitments including payment of most of the inherited liabilities. As we speak, only about ₦722 million is still outstanding for which an annually reviewed Arrears Clearance Framework was developed as guide to settle all the outstanding liabilities after revalidation by the Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau. Most importantly, I am

pleased to inform the Honourable House that we have been able to do this and still continue to implement our programs through prudent financial management of public funds, without going to the Capital Markets or resorting to Commercial Bank Loans. As verifiable from the records of the Debt Management Office, Jigawa State is today the least indebted State in the Federation.

6. Let me seek the indulgence of the Honourable Members to briefly highlight a few excerpts from the compendium as follow:

- **Roads Infrastructure** – As documented, we have in the first six years of our tenure constructed and or rehabilitated about 1,600 kilometres of regional, township and feeder roads including about 700 kilometres of inherited ongoing road projects most of which were at take-off stage. This increase to the stock of road networks in the State has virtually connected not just the State Capital to all Local Government Headquarters, but also all the semi-urban and small towns in the State. Consequently, Jigawa State today has one of the highest road network density in Nigeria as attested in the Ease of Doing Business Report. By the time we complete our tenure, I believe we would achieve up to 1,800 kilometres of completed road projects.
- **Empowerment Programs**– These covered years of implementation of an agriculture-based demand-driven economic empowerment strategy creating jobs and sustainable livelihoods for more than 162,000 individuals, majority of them youths and women. This is in addition to the goat breeding program which has economically empowered 20,800 women among which about 62,400 goats were distributed. It is gratifying to note that the goat breeding program has recorded huge success with 92% retention rate and 87% repayment level. The program has gradually become an empowerment model being adopted by other States and Non-Governmental Organizations doing Women Empowerment Programs. Taking into account 2022 Empowerment Programs and those in the pipeline, we envisaged that 300,000 youths and women would be empowered by the end of our tenure.
- **Water Supply** – This involved the construction of over 650 new solar-powered schemes, rehabilitation / upgrading of 960 existing solar and motorised schemes, 4,100 new Hand Pumps, about 7,700 rehabilitated hand pumps, and about 250 motorised water schemes converted to solar-powered in the first six years. As assessed by the National Outcome Routine Mapping of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Service level in Nigeria conducted by UNICEF, our success stories in the water sector over the years has resulted in

increased access to safe water supply to about 93% which made Jigawa State first in Northern Nigeria and second in the whole Country. Our target remains the attainment of universal access to safe drinking water throughout the State.

- **Sanitation** – As documented, this covered the provision of over 3,700 Blocks of VIP Latrines consisting of over 14,800 toilets in schools, communities and other public places. Beyond construction of VIP latrines, the State Government in collaboration with the Local Governments, have in the last two years, mounted rigorous campaign against open defecation which, studies have shown, is the primary medium through which water sources get contaminated and through which illness-causing germs and diseases rapidly spread among the population. It is gratifying to note that communities in Jigawa State have significantly imbibed the practice of Community-led Total Hygiene which include personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. As some of you may be aware, few days ago, the National Task Group on Sanitation under the Federal Ministry of Water Resources in collaboration with UNICEF has declared Jigawa as the first State in Nigeria to attain the Open Defecation Free Status having met all the requirements of the declaration protocol. While we are very happy with the declaration, our ultimate joy rest in the fact that, the short, medium and long-term outcome of this would be the expected reduction in the spread of disease among the population and the associated cost of primary healthcare whether at personal or government level. At the moment, I am pleased to state that the State Government is collaborating with UNICEF to develop and implement a policy that would ensure the sustainability of the attained ODF Status. This will also help in strengthening the ODF Law passed earlier in the year to prohibit the act of open defecation anywhere in the State. In this regard, I would take this opportunity to inform the Honourable House that we would soon bring a bill for the enactment of a Law that would declare the First Saturday of Every Month as “Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Day”.
- **Health Sector** – As recorded in the Six Year Compendium, this Sector witnessed among others, the construction of 16 New General Hospitals as an addition to the 12 inherited, 83 Basic Health Clinics; 2 New Specialist Hospitals, 35 Health Posts, 1 Molecular Laboratory for COVID-19 Testing, 35 Upgraded BHCs with additional blocks and facilities for 24-hour Services, 2 Additional Health Training Institutions in Hadejia and Babura as well as Foreign Medical Training for many State Indigenes. As documented, there were 727 existing core medical staff in 2015 in the whole of Jigawa State comprising of 88 Medical Doctors, 26 Pharmacist and 213 Nurses & Midwives. As at the end of May 2021, this number has increased by more than two-folds to 1,716

comprising of 156 Medical Doctors, 1,503 Nurses and Midwives and 57 Pharmacists. Furthermore, whereas we inherited 213 medical students on bonding or training abroad, this number has now risen to 513 – an increased of more than 140%. Beyond infrastructure and human resources, our interventions in the Health Sector have significantly increased coverage and quality of the healthcare service delivery at all levels. This, in turn, has positively impacted on most of our health indices which used to be among the worst in the country. For instance, our indices with respect to maternal, under-five and child mortalities, basic immunization and nutrition have all appreciated in absolute terms as attested by the recently release Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

- **Education** – The Education Sector has also witnessed very appreciable transformations as comprehensively documented in the Compendium as reflected in terms of achieved outputs and their corresponding outcomes and impacts. At the **Basic Education** Level, 2,200 additional new classrooms were constructed, 4,900 structures completely renovated, about 1,500 school toilets and over 250 Staff Houses were also provided especially in hard-to-reach areas. At the **Post Basic Level** – We have established 120 New Senior Secondary Schools including the Three New Mega Schools at Hadejia, Dutse and Kazaure, constructed 424 New Classroom Blocks, while 59 State-of-the-art Science Laboratories were also provided. At the **Tertiary Level**, we have equally documented significant expansion in all the schools including the State University in Kafin Hausa and the newly established College of Remedial Studies, Babura. All the tertiary institutions were able to get more courses accredited which enabled them to enroll more students. Subsequent to these interventions, some of the outcome achieved include increased net primary enrolment from about 555,000 pupils in 2015 to 942,000 in 2022 as well as JSS Enrolment from 116,000 students to 171,000 during the same periods. Our Annual School Census records also depicted significant improvements in transition rates with reduced gender disparities. Further to this, we are happy to record significant improvements in students' performance in both WAEC and NECO Examinations. Whereas in 2015 only 4.6 and 39% of candidates from the State were reported to have passed the two examinations respectively with five credits and above including both English and Mathematics, the corresponding performance in 2021 was 48.59% and 57%. In terms of the number of students, the records indicated appreciation by 102% WAEC and 122% for NECO during the period. This has made it possible for more students from Jigawa State to gain admission into tertiary

educational institutions all over the Federation as attested by our student scholarships records.

- **Rural Electrification** – Here we recorded the completion of 116 Electrification Projects as well as the supply and installation of about 4,800 units of stand alone integrated solar streetlight in semi urban centres across the State. This has significantly contributed to improved quality of rural life, and in many instances has helped provide a sustainable means livelihoods for the beneficiary communities.
- **Agriculture** – Our pursuit of a new agricultural policy under the mantra of “Farming is a business” which radically changed the subsistence nature of agriculture practices in the State is also comprehensively documented in the Compendium. As reflected, much was achieved through the introduction of cluster farming under which almost 3,800 clusters were established with 71,000 farmers participating covering about 62,000 hectares. While virtually all participants of cluster farming were supported with the requisite agricultural inputs, our interventions also involved the provision of assorted agricultural machineries in a bid to promote mechanization. In this regard, up to 6,080 farmers benefitted from the distribution of simple farm implements and equipment such as Walking Tractors, Planters, Water Pumps, Sprayers, Rice & Maize Cutters, Mini Milling Machines, Parboilers, Harvesters, and many others. The Agric Sector Programs also included an initiative to undertake advantage residual moisture cropping in flood affected areas under which over 59,000 farmers were supported with the appropriate seeds, fertilizers and agrochemicals as palliatives. The outcomes of our agricultural interventions include the modernization of agricultural practices, significant improvements in agricultural productivity, and substantial reduction of drudgery. These and many other interventions in the Sector have brought about significant improvements in productivity for most of crops being promoted. Notable among these is rice, the production of which has exponentially multiplied from 92,300 metric tons in 2015 to almost 1.0 million metric tons in 2021 with Jigawa State being in the forefront of major rice producing States in Nigeria. The story is similar for sesame. It is pleasing to report that from 1 big rice milling factory in 2015, today Jigawa is proud to have up to 6 big rice milling factories and over 1,200 mini rice milling machines providing jobs and livelihoods to thousands of people in the State;
- **Environment** - Faced with numerous ecological issues facing the State, we have also over the years continued to invest in the environmental sector in

order to address some of these issues including desertification, typha and aquatic weeds invasion and perennial floods. Accordingly, in the last six years we have raised and distributed over 12 million assorted seedlings, established additional 38 kilometers of new shelterbelts as wind breakers; facilitated the establishment of about 400 private woodlots and 36 private orchards. The outcomes of these interventions include increase in the State's Forest cover from 1,380 square kilometers in 2015 to 1,620 in 2021. Furthermore, while about 27.5 kilometers of drainages were constructed, we were also able to arrest aquatic weed invasion in some parts of our rivers in collaboration with Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin which covered a distance of about 160 kilometers.

7. Other areas with significant investments and very appreciable outputs included the Commerce and Investment Sectors, Land Administration, Housing and General Administration. There is no doubt Honorable Members, that the impact of these and many others projects, programs and policies on the socioeconomic wellbeing of the people are far-reaching. We very much believe while poverty is on the down-ward spiral, other human development indicators have significantly improved. A recent State GDP Survey conducted by the State Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics indicated a strong performance and expansion of the State Economy. From about ₦1.29 trillion in 2015, the 2022 Survey Report indicated a very appreciable progress to a State GDP of ₦1.5 trillion in 2017 and almost ₦2.26 trillion in 2020. While this suggests an appreciable increase in per capita income over the period, the increasing share of agriculture and services in the aggregate State GDP also points to a more inclusive economic growth with positive impact on poverty levels across a large segment of the population. Once again, I urge members to take time to go through the compendium to be abreast with our success stories.

### **Brief Performance Review of 2022 Budget Implementation**

8. Honorable Speaker, as usual, I will briefly give a preliminary overview of the budget performance during the outgoing Fiscal Year. You would recall that Law No.

4 of 2021 which came into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2022, Appropriated the sum of **₦177,795,588,000** as the Original Budget for the Fiscal Year. Subsequent to this, the Honourable House also passed Law No. 4 of 2022 which supplemented the Original Budget by appropriating revenues not captured in the original appropriation amounting ₦20.279 billion. This came into effect on the 1st of July 2022.

9. Honorable Members, it is pleasing to report that, few days ago, we have published the 2022 Third Quarter Budget Implementation Report on the Websites of the State and that of the Budget Directorate. With data available for the month of October, the preliminary projected revenue performance to the end of the year indicated a total outturn of about ₦153.2 billion by the end of December. This corresponds to about 86.2% performance on the original budget or 77.4% on the total appropriations for the Fiscal Year. From both perspectives, the 2022 Revenue Performance appears to be very satisfactory especially when considered against the backdrop of existing fiscal challenges that affected revenue accruals from the Federation Account for many months. As regards the expenditure component, based on the results of the Third Quarter Report, October Outturns and Projected Expenditure for the two outstanding months, it is envisaged that the aggregate expenditure outturns for the 2022 Fiscal Year will amount to about ₦141.91 billion. Relative to the Original Appropriation this will be equivalent to almost 80% performance or 71,6% when we take into account the 2022 Supplementary Budget. Again, from both perspectives, the 2022 Expenditure Performance is relatively very satisfactory as it allowed us to implement most of the planned expenditure programs.



10. The approximate outturns and performance in respect of the three major expenditure components relative to the original appropriation includes:

i	Personnel Cost	49,204,000,000	92.8%
ii	Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditure	28,774,000,000	85.6%
iii	Capital Investments	63,934,000,000	70.1%

11. Let me now briefly expound further on achieved budgetary outputs in the implementation of the 2022 Approved Capital Expenditure where over 70% performance was projected to be achieved by the end of the fiscal year.

12. **The Economic Sector** – Consistent with the structure of the budget as approved, almost half of the total capital projected expenditure outturn to the end of the year amounting to over ₦38.89 billion is in the Economic Sector. This is also consistent with the objectives of the budget which sought to consolidate our years of interventions toward achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth and development. It would be recalled that under the Roads Sector, we have awarded additional 6No. Regional Roads Projects and 6No. Township Roads during the fourth quarter of 2021. Most of these projects have substantially progressed with some of them at the verge of completion. Those completed include the dualization of Sambajo Roundabout to Kwanar Kogi Road in Hadejia; Construction of Roni – Maje – Nanimawa; and Koko – Fayam Fayam Road. Those at various state of completion include:

- Ringim-Fachawa-Doko Road;
- Birnin kudu Township Roads;
- Gwaram –Warji (Bauchi State Boarder);
- Auyo – Kaffaddau – Ayama Road;
- Kwanar Albasu (Garki) – Kargo –Kwanar Jigawar DanAli Road;
- Access Road from Shagari Quarters – 3 Star Dutse Junction;
- Hadejia Bye Pass Road (Phase I);

- Sabon Garin Yaya Township Roads;
- Kanya Babba Phase II Township Road; and
- Wurno Township Roads.

13. Other achieved budgetary outputs under the Economic Sector includes:

- a) **Rural Electrification** – Which involved the completion of 11 Rural Electrification Projects including extensions to suburbs in some of our Urban Centres most of which have already been energized. These include Dunari, Sabon Garin Malinta, Kantin Waje in Hadejia, Azamu, Makerawa, Roni Kantudu, Garun Gabas Tsohuwa, Kura Dige, Extension works at Shuwarin, Agin and Maitsamiya. Also achieved under our electrification program was the installation of new transformers at Gujungu in Taura Local Government and Tsohon Asibiti and Dantanoma in Gumel Local Government.
- b) **Agricultural Sector** – In continuation with our agricultural transformation agenda, Government has continued to support farmers both within and outside the cluster system. This largely comes in form extension service support, timely supply of agricultural inputs particularly high-yield seed varieties, fertilizer and agro-chemicals as well continued support for agricultural mechanization. We have during the year registered and released new seeds of improved variety rice and wheat in collaboration with some National Research Centres which, we believe, will go a long way in achieving our target of improved agricultural productivity. We were also able to sustained the goat breeding program with significant net increase in the number of goats distributed to new beneficiaries. It also noteworthy that over one million livestock were also vaccinated during the year. While a lot has been achieved with high hopes for a bumper harvest, for most our farmers these hopes were dashed due the rainfall and flood disasters witnessed in many parts of the State. Let me therefore once again sympathize with our teeming farmers who were affected by the disaster

many of whom have completely lost their farm lands, farms produce and means of livelihoods. I would like to assure Honorable Members that Government is doing a lot to alleviate the situation. In addition to short-term measures and emergency support, we intend to institute measures that could in the long-run make it possible to harvest flood waters to boost off-season crop production in upland areas.

14. **Social Services Sector** – Members would recall that about 44% of the 2022 original approved capital expenditure was earmarked for the Social Services Sector. Similarly, almost 47% of the expenditure outturns amounting to over ₦30.03 billion was expended on projects and programs across this sector particularly education and health with significant progress in access to these critical human development services. Some of the delivered budgetary outputs include:

a) **Education** – Achieved outputs covered all components of the sector from pre-basic, basic, post-basic and tertiary education levels. It is gratifying to report that most of the set targets in our Education Change Agenda particularly with respect to net enrolment, schools decongestion, reduced gender-disparity, and general improvements in the teaching and learning environments have been achieved. We were also able to achieve significant reductions in out-of-school children courtesy of BESDA and other ongoing Programs. Some of specific outputs achieved included the construction of additional 90 classrooms, renovation over 100 dilapidated classrooms; construction of 22 4-cubical toilets; procurement of 26,950 pupils' furniture; construction of 30 hand pumps in primary schools; and procurement of 68,000 assorted Textbooks at the basic education level.

b) **Health Sector** – Our interventions in the Health Sector have greatly helped in addressing most of the issues that bedeviled healthcare delivery in the State for many years particularly infrastructural decay, poor access and

limited Human Resource for Health. We have made appreciable progress towards achieving our target of one general hospital per constituency with most of the ongoing works completed. Ongoing works for new General and Specialist Hospitals at Birnin Kudu, Hadejia, Kazaure, Gantsa, Guri and Garki have been completed with most of them already equipped waiting to be commissioned. Also, construction of Gagarawa, Gwiwa, Kiri-Kasamma General Hospitals, and upgrading of Kiyawa, Maigatari, Karkarna, Fagam, Gwaram PHCs to General Hospitals have reached advanced stage which we have now plan to commission in the first quarter of 2023 In Shaa Allah. We have also been able to complete the upgrading of Isolation Centre in Dutse to a Standard Facility equipped with in-patient ward and molecular laboratory for COVID-19 testing and treatment. Indeed, as some of us are aware, the State response to the COVID-19 Pandemic has been judged as one of the most effective in the Country with the least mortalities and highest number of people immunized. It is pleasing to note that the recently released Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS 4) Survey results have reported appreciable progress in most of the State's basic health indicators. For instance, Routine Immunization coverage has increased from a single digit in 2016 to almost 50% in 2021; Under five mortalities has dropped from almost 200 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to about 170 while exclusive breast-feeding has appreciated from a mere 1% in 2016 to 28% in 2021. We have also witnessed positive progress with regards to our nutrition indices were the homegrown Masaki and Jakadan Lafiya Programs are doing marvelous works with the Communities. Another homegrown grown Program – the Emergency Transport Scheme for Pregnant Women, is also a good job in helping us address maternal mortality through improved hospital deliveries. The scheme has so far transported almost 2,000 in 2022 from hard-to-reach communities for hospital deliveries with no reported cases of mortalities;

c) **Water and Sanitation** – As earlier mentioned, Jigawa State has already become a pacesetter in these areas. In accordance with our commitment to achieve universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, Government has continued to invest in the sector and also put in place policies to ensure sustainability in the process. Some of the outputs achieved from our investments in the Water and Sanitation Sector during the outgoing Fiscal Year includes:

- Construction of 64 Solar Powered Water Supply Schemes across the State;
- Upgrading and Conversion of 81 Motorized Water Supply Schemes to Solar Powered;
- Construction of 570 hand pumps and 80 Simple Water Collection Points across the State;
- Rehabilitation and routine maintenance of over 400 Small Towns Water Supply Schemes including replacement of submersible pumps, armored cables, PVCs and extension of reticulations;

d) **Social Protection and Economic Empowerment** – In our effort to address vulnerabilities and provide sustainable means of livelihoods to our people, we have stepped-up efforts on the implementation of various Social Protection and Economic Empowerment Programs. To improve our targeting process, the State Social Register Database, which has so far captured over 708,000 poor and vulnerable households and 2.7 million individuals, is being used for this purpose. The register is being used in the implementation of the Federal Government supported Social Safety Nets Programme in which Jigawa has over 167,000 beneficiaries which is among the top 5 most States. At the State level, since November last year, we have commenced the implementation of Jigawa Maternal and Childcare Cash Transfer in which over 5,700 pregnant women and lactating mothers mined from the State Social Register across all 287 Wards in the State are

benefitting. We are now set to commence the enrolment and registration of the second batch of beneficiaries in this Program. We sincerely acknowledge and appreciate technical support of UNICEF and FCDO-ESPID programme in this area. As part of State Social Protection interventions, we have recently released ₦1.7 billion under Jigawa N-CARES Program being implemented in collaboration with the World Bank. The Program will cover among others, various Livelihood Support Interventions and Support to Micro, Medium and Small-Scale Entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers. Under our traditional Economic Empowerment programmes, agricultural machineries and implements worth ₦700 million were also procured and distributed to over 920 beneficiaries;

e) **Land Administration and Housing Development** - This sector has also witnessed appreciable progress during the 2022 Fiscal Year. With respect to payments for lands and property compensation to individuals affected by Government development projects such as township roads, about ₦515 million was paid so far which adequately recompensates the affected persons and enable them replace their lost properties. Other achievements in the Sector include:

- Construction of 31 Blocks of Two Bedroom Semi-detached Bungalows across the Local Governments to be fully completed before the end of the year. In this regard, I am happy to inform Honourable Members that the long-awaited Affordable Mass Housing Program by Family Homes Limited will soon commence in the State with the State providing guarantee for uptakes.
- Digitization of the Land Administration Process through the development of the Jigawa State Geographic Information Service (JGIS) for which the Ministry of Land has already commenced the issuance of the digitized Certificate of Occupancy.

15. Mr. Speaker, these are few of the specific budgetary outputs and outcomes achieved during the 2022 Fiscal Year which has added to our success stories. I will present along with the 2023 Appropriation Bill, the Full Year and Third Quarter Budget Implementation Reports for 2021 and 2022 Fiscal Years respectively for information and records. As I mentioned earlier, these reports are available on the State and Budget Directorate's websites.

### **2023 – 2025 Medium Term Fiscal Framework and the 2023 Budget.**

16. As usual, in line with the statutory requirements provided under our Fiscal Responsibility and Public Expenditure and Financial Management Laws, the annual Planning and Budget Processes were pursued within a context that would ensure that the proposed budget is conceived and implemented with high level of aggregate fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and value for money. The starting point to achieve this was the development of the 2023 – 2025 Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which primarily provided the context for both the Medium-term Sector Strategies developed by eight sectors and the 2023 Proposed Budget.

17. In line with the foregoing, I would be submitting along with the 2023 Appropriation Bill, a Policy Brief prepared to inform the development of the MTEF. The Policy Brief provided an overview of our fiscal strategy together the economic and fiscal updates and the requisite budget policy statements. In line with our constructive engagement with the legislature, I believe most members are abreast with the contents of the policy brief. Suffice it here to mention that the macroeconomic parameters that informed our medium-term projections were largely adopted from the Federal MTEF. These included National Inflation Rate of 17.16%, Oil Production and Price levels at 1.69 mbd) and \$70/b respectively, National GDP Growth Rate of 3.75%, Official Exchange Rate of about 435.6:1US\$, and a mineral ratio of about 24%. We also took into account the growth of our local economy as informed by the new State GDP figures and other ongoing reforms of the State Internal Revenue Service being supported by the FCDO-funded PERL-ARC Program.

18. Based on the adopted macroeconomic parameters and other fiscal considerations, it was projected that for the period 2023 – 2025, about ₦375 billion would accrue as the total discretionary income for funding of the budget. This excludes capital receipts that are tied to the funding of specific capital investment activities. For the immediate fiscal year 2023, about ₦120 billion was projected as total accruable discretionary income to which would be added other non-discretionary and financing items.

19. In terms of policy thrust and priorities as encapsulated in the MTEF Policy Brief, the State Comprehensive Framework and sector-level policy documents remains the reference point even as the CDF is currently undergoing. This is a view to develop the Third Edition of this overarching State Development Policy. Accordingly, while achieving accelerated inclusive growth and development remains a topmost priority, other primary considerations include:

- ✓ Continued expansion of access to and quality of human development services particularly in the area of education, health, economic empowerment and social protection;
- ✓ Pursuit of programmes that socioeconomically empowers youths and women by integrating them into the main stream of the economic value-chain; and
- ✓ Continued improvements in the business environment and investment climate as well as facilitatory support to business enterprises.

### **The 2023 Proposed Budget**

20. Honorable Members, with this background to the context of the 2023 Proposed Budget, permit me now to presents its major highlights in terms of sources of finance and expenditure outlays. The 2023 Budget is named “**Budget of Consolidation for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development - II**”. This is in consideration of its organic linkage with 2022 Budget, its Policy Thrust and our commitment to consolidate on our over-seven years of sustained progress



and development. The total size of the Proposed Budget for the year ending 31st December 2023 based for which I would be presenting the 2023 Appropriation Bill is **ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT BILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX MILLION NAIRA (₦178,576,000,000) ONLY**. This is slightly over the 2022 Original Budget by only about 0.4%. However, taking into account the Supplementary Appropriations of ₦20.279 billion, the 2023 Proposed Budget is less than the total appropriations for 2022 by almost 10%. Notwithstanding, considering the objectives and considerations of the MTEF policy brief, this is believed to be a very realistic budget which would be successfully implemented to achieve the objectives for which it was conceived.

21. As provided in the MTEF, funding for the proposed budget is envisaged to be from various sources including State Independent Revenues, Federal Transfers, Other Capital Receipts and Financing Items. These include:

(i)	Statutory Allocation and Other Federal Transfers	₦ 50,571,000,000
(ii)	Value Added Tax	₦ 28,000,000,000
(iii)	States Taxes and Other Internally Generated Revenues	₦ 26,913,460,000
(iv)	LG Contribution for Primary Edu. & Primary Healthcare Staff Cost	₦ 25,276,000,000
(v)	2023 Opening Balance (Treasury and Dedicated Project Accounts)	₦ 11,400,000,000
(vi)	Internal and External Grants	₦ 7,796,000,000
(vii)	Other Capital Receipts and Development Grants	₦ 23,719,540,000
(viii)	Expected External Loan Drawdowns	₦ 4,900,000,000

22. It is worthy of note that Federal Transfers including Statutory Allocation and Value Added Tax constitutes about 40% of the total projected incomes. Even though Internally Generated Revenues accounts for only about one-fifth of the total income, I am pleased to notify the Honorable Members that, courtesy of ongoing reforms, recent trends in IGR outturns relative to the approved estimates has continued to indicate significant progress. As recorded in our compendium of successes stories, from an annual IGR of only about ₦2.3 billion in 2015, we have grown to about ₦20.7

billion in 2020. Implementation of Treasury Single Account policy has proved to be very effective to the extent that some self-financing MDAs could now generate over and above their financial requirements for non-salary recurrent expenditures. We believe sustaining the tempo of ongoing reforms including new initiatives to revamp the collection of property tax would positively impact on our efforts in improving the State’s fiscal self-reliance.

### Highlights of Proposed Expenditure Estimates

23. Honorable Speaker, let me now provide the major highlights of the proposed expenditure components which comprises the following:

i	Personnel Costs (inclusive of Pensions, LGA PHCS & LEAs Salaries)	₦ 56,543,000,000
ii	Overhead Cost and Other Recurrent Expenditure	₦ 25,433,000,000
iii	Public Debt Charges	₦ 5,000,000,000
iv	Stabilization and Contingency Funds	₦ 2,200,000,000
v.	Capital Expenditure	₦ 89,400,000,000

24. Let me now provide further highlights on the various expenditure components of the proposed budget starting with Recurrent Expenditure.

- i. **Personnel Cost** – The proposed Personnel Cost of about ₦56.54 billion covers salaries and allowances of all State MDAs inclusive of SUBEB’ LEA Personnel and Primary Healthcare Agency Personnel in the LGA Management Offices. The amount also includes State Pay As You Go Pensions and Government’s contribution to the Contributory Pension Scheme. Relative to the 2022 Approved Estimates, the amount proposed for 2023 is almost 7% higher which is equivalent to over ₦3.5 billion. While taking care of Staff Promotions and Annual Increments, the bulk of the increase is meant to take care of critical recruitments, absorption of some of the J-Teach Personnel and commencement of a new J-

Health initiative. In relation to this, I am pleased to inform the Honourable Members that the newly developed State Human Resource Policy would be used to complement the implementation of succession planning already being piloted in some selected MDAs. Even though fiscal constraints would not allow a big-bang approach in our effort to close manpower gaps, we are gradually and systematically addressing the issues through the implementation of staff recruitment and deployment policy developed by both Office of Head of Service and Ministries of Health and Education.

- ii. **Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditures** – This includes the provision of about ₦25.43 billion for Overheads and Other Recurrent Expenditure meant to take care of routine operations of Ministries, Departments and Agencies and other major recurrent expenditure. The later includes among others, Upkeep & Maintenance of Government Institutions, Payments for Internal and External Examinations Operations and Maintenance of Utility Services particularly Water Schemes and Urban Street Lights across the State, and Settlement utilities consumed by Government Institutions. As already mentioned, separate provisions have been made of ₦5 billion earmarked for Public Debt Charges in respect of both internal and external loans while the sum of ₦2.2 is set aside for Contingency and Stabilization Funds.

25. Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, before I provide further highlights of the proposed capital investment activities, it would be worthwhile to shed more lights on some the salient issues as regards the composition and structure of the proposed budget.

- First, it is worthy of note that the Recurrent to Capital Expenditure Ratio of the Proposed Budget is almost 50:50 which reflects adherence to our fiscal

objective of trying to strike a balance between consumption and investment. While not compromising the imperatives for funding routine expenditure for sustained service delivery, we still need to continue to invest as much as possible to achieve our objective of sustained and inclusive economic growth and social development. This much is also clearly reflected in the structure of the proposed capital expenditure whereby about 90% of the capital budget is proposed to be expended in the Economic and Social Services Sectors;

- Secondly, from the whole budget perspective comprising of recurrent and capital expenditure allocations, the proposed budget for Education and Health Sectors amounted to about ₦61.2 billion and ₦28.9 billion respectively. This corresponds to about 34.3% and 16.2% of the total proposed estimates respectively. These have surpassed the requisite benchmarks as recommended by UNESCO Education For All Initiatives and the African Union Abuja Health Declaration of 2001. It would be informative to note that, while UNESCO actually recommends between 15% to 20% budget allocation to the Education Sector (not 26% as widely believed), the Abuja declaration recommended 15% budget allocation to the Health Sector;

### **Further Highlights on Capital Investment Programs**

26. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, exactly ₦89.4 billion is earmarked for capital investments which is about half of the total proposed budget. In addition, while over 90% of the total capital expenditure is earmarked for the Economic and Social Services Sector, a similar proportionate value of the total capital investments would be expended towards the sustenance and completion of ongoing programs and projects respectively. This focus aligns with the policy thrust of the entire budget appropriately named **“Budget of Consolidation for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development”** whose overarching objectives remained to be inclusive economic growth which creates jobs and generates wealth ultimately leading to lasting improvements in the socioeconomic living conditions of the citizens. Let me at this stage elaborate further on the sectoral composition of the proposed capital expenditure estimates.

## Economic Sector

27. The core Economic Sector comprises of most of the projects and programs that would deliver our agenda of wealth and job creation while continuing to economically empower the citizens and grow the State's economy. In particular, these include the development and maintenance of roads infrastructure, sustenance of our agricultural development programs and supporting the growth of small, medium scale enterprises through the provision of the necessary enabling environment. These include:

i	Roads & Transport Development	₦	19,520,000,000
ii	Agriculture and Livestock Development	₦	6,513,900,000
iii	Commerce, Industry, Investment Promotion and Support to SMEs	₦	3,352,550,000
iv	Rural Electrification	₦	1,300,000,000
v	Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Support	₦	1,087,000,000

28. For the Roads Sector which has been earmarked ₦19.65 billion, the provision is largely for the completion of ongoing Road Construction and Rehabilitation Works including the rehabilitation of roads and bridges recently destroyed by the massive flooding that affected several parts of the State. Some of the ongoing Roads Projects for which provision has been made for their completion and commissioning include: Garki - Jigawa, Auyo - Ayama and Hadejia By-Pass Phases I to III. Roads severely affected by the Floods to be rehabilitated majorly include Kiyawa - Jahun - Gujungu, Gujungu - Hadejia, Auyo - Kafin Hausa, Birni Kudu - Zazuka - Nafara, Baranda - Waza, and Hantsu - Miga - Dangyatum. Related to this is the provision of ₦2.0 billion under JIRMA specifically for the reclamation of eroded road embankments throughout the State. In addition, we hope to commence the asphalt overlay of some existing roads earlier schedule to be commenced this year which however fiscal space did not permit including Hadejia – GarunGabas and Maigatari – Babura Roads. It is also worthy of note that the provision for the Roads Sector includes the sum of ₦5.0 billion for the commencement of a World-Bank Supported Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Projects under which several feeder roads would be constructed to complements our Agricultural Development Strategy.

29. As observed in the 2022 State GDP Survey, the Agricultural Sector, majorly comprising of crop production, livestock and fisheries, accounted for over 47% of the State's Economy from about 31% in 2016. This not only underscores the significance of Agriculture to the socioeconomic transformation of the State, but

also attest to the efficacy of our multi-sectoral approach to the development of the entire agricultural value chain. We strongly believe with sustained Government intervention, the State's Economy would continue to expand to deliver Government's objective of inclusive economic growth.

30. In line with the foregoing, over ₦6.5 billion earmarked for the Sector which is meant to continue to support all-year round crop production, mechanization, timely supply of all the requisite agricultural inputs, agricultural research and extension, livestock development and other forms of agricultural support to bring more lands under cultivation and ensure that agriculture remains attractive and profitable. It is worthy of note that our multi-sectoral approach to agricultural transformation in the State is one that ensures taking full advantage of forward and backward integration with other sectors across the entire agric-value chain. As earlier mention, one of the components of the World-Bank Supported RAAMP Project has a lot to do with Agricultural Marketing which will effectively connect our rural farmers in the hinterlands with up-takers. In the same vein, our economic empowerment strategy will continue to be largely agriculture-based. Some specific areas with significant allocations under the proposed budget include:

i	Fadama Development Project including the Agricultural Components of the CARES Program	₦	1,456,300,000
ii	Agricultural Extension Services, Expansion of Cluster Farming under JARDA and Support to Borehole - Based Minor Irrigation Scheme	₦	600,000,000
iii	Crop Rehabilitation Programme to be co-funded with World Bank Supported Agro-Processing Productivity Enhancement & Livelihood Improvement Support Project known as the APPEALS Project	₦	620,000,000
iv	Development of Farm Settlement and Grazing Reserves and continuation of Goat Breeding Program for Women	₦	593,000,000

31. The two remaining components of the Economic Sector as earlier elaborated included Rural Electrification and Economic Empowerment with provisions of ₦1.3 billion and ₦1.087 billion respectively. Specific Cost Centres would include:

i	Grants and Micro-Credit Support to Business Cooperatives and Business Start-ups	₦ 551,200,000
ii	Women & Youths Skills Development Initiatives including Improvements of Various Skill Acquisition & Training Centres	₦ 429,800,000
	Agro-Processing Equipment Leasing	₦ 106,000,000
iii	Completion Of Ongoing Electrification Projects and Commencement of New Ones	₦ 800,000,000
iv	Maintenance / Upgrading Of Existing Electrification Projects	₦ 400,000,000
vi	Acquisition of Electrification Projects Plants and Equipments	₦ 100,000,000

### **Water Supply and Sanitation**

32. This very important component of the budget is earmarked the sum of ₦4.95 billion for continued capital investments. As you are all aware, Jigawa State is on the verge of attaining Universal Access to Safe Drinking Water having reached 92% coverage. This is as rightly reported in the World Bank "Report on State of Water Agencies in Nigeria, A Performance Assessment". The 92% access is presently the second highest in the country. We remained committed to continue to hugely invest in the sector to ensure that access to safe drinking water is not only universal but also sustainable. This is also very critical to our quest for the attainment of the SDGs and improvements of our human development indices given the direct linkage between access to safe drinking water and sanitation on the one hand and the disease prevalence. Even though we were able to contain the cost of maintenance of water facilities, recent upsurge in the cost of diesel makes it imperative to continue to invest in the conversion of more of our motorized schemes to solar-powered. A proportion of the proposed estimate is also earmarked for sanitation activities where we have made positive mark with the recent official declaration of Jigawa State as the first to achieve Open-Free Defecation Free status in the Country. While attaining this Status has not been an easy task, we believe sustaining it will even be a more herculean task which

calls for greater investments in sanitation and being more strategic in coming up of sustainability policies.

33. Let me at this stage express the appreciation of the Jigawa State Government to UNICEF and other Partners for their continued support in this regard. The UNICEF Supported Community-Led Total Hygiene Programme as well as the now-closed SHAWN Program funded by FCDO have significantly contributed to our success stories in the Water and Sanitation Sector. The breakdown of the proposed investments in the sector during the 2023 Fiscal Year comprises of:

- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation - ₦1,863,000,000
- Small Towns Water Supply - ₦1,654,000,000
- Urban & Regional Water Schemes - ₦1,433,000,000

### **Social Services Sector**

34. In line with our overarching objective of sustainable human development, we have over the years invested heavily in the social development sectors particularly Education, Health, Women & Social Development and more recently on targeted Social Protection Programs. We have been able to reverse the appalling situation with regards to most of our human development indicators which used to be very grim which now requires sustained investment in order to remain on the path of progress and development. In continuation with this policy thrust, over ₦45.3 billion is proposed for the Sector. This is equivalent to over 50% of the proposed capital expenditure which also equivalent to about a quarter of the entire proposed budget. The proposed allocations to the major components of the sector are as follows:

- [i] *First is the Education component which is earmarked about ₦22.44 billion.* This would be expended on all components of the subsector including Basic, Post-Basic, Science & Technical Education and Islamic Education; Adult / Non-Formal Education and Library Services, as well as Tertiary Education.



In particular, I would like to mention that adequate provisions have been made to convert the recently acquired Santami Secondary to a Centre of Excellence to be run on the basis of public-private partnership model. Also having completed most of the major ongoing structures in the State University, we have made provision to commence the construction of Faculty of Medicine to enable the University Commence this Program in the next few years.

- [ii] *The Health Sector is allocated* ₦14.42 billion equivalent to over 16% of the total capital investments. This would majorly cover the completion and commissioning of major ongoing projects in the sector including two specialist hospitals in Hadejia and Kazaure, three general hospitals in Gagarawa, Gwiwa and Kiri Kasamma, and eleven upgraded Primary Health Clinics to Secondary Status. Adequate Provisions have also been made to optimally sustain the implementation of ongoing programs such as Free Maternal and Child Healthcare Programme and other Primary Health Care Programme including Supplementary Immunization Activities, and Nutrition Interventions. Even though our new Health Training Institutions in Hadejia and Babura have commenced training of Nurses and Midwives as the case may be, provisions have been made to provide additional structures and facilities in the schools to allow for further expansion;
  
- [iii] Women, Social Welfare and Social Protection - The sum of ₦3.04 billion is earmarked for this component of Social Development. Specifically, this is proposed to be expended in four areas namely:

a)	Social Assistance & Social Welfare Program Activities including the continuation of Cash Transfer Program for Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and Provision of Palliatives to Poor and Vulnerable Households;	₦ 1,984,300,000
b)	Commencement of a Partnership Program with the World Bank titled "Nigeria for Women Project" which aims to empower Women Cooperatives;	₦ 750,000,000
c)	Information, Youth, Sports and Culture;	₦ 229,000,000
d)	Women Development Programme;	₦ 195,000,000
e)	Maintenance of Social Welfare Institutions;	₦ 109,000,000

35. Other Proposed Capital Investments are as follows:

a)	General administration and Governance Support which will cover completion and commissioning of the State House Banquet Hall, Procurement of Official Vehicles, Implementation of Some Constituency Projects and Legislative Projects;	₦ 4,566,000,000
b)	Commencement of World Bank Supported Project Agro-Climate Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape (ACReSAL) Project;	₦ 4,300,000,000
c)	Law & Justice Projects largely covering Renovation of Court Structures;	₦ 1,305,000,000
d)	Land Administration including Housing, Urban Planning and Regional Development;	₦ 1,383,000,000
e)	Erosion Control Projects;	₦ 462,000,000
f)	Alternative Energy Projects including the Fabrication of Cooking Stove and other Renewable Energy;	₦ 242,000,000
g)	Environmental Protection and Development including Seedling Production and Forest Shelterbelts.	₦ 149,000,000

## The Local Government Budgets

36. As Honourable Members are aware, the provisions of Section 7 Sub-section 3 of the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) makes it mandatory for the Local Government Councils to participate in economic planning and development of the State. Accordingly, and consistent with the provisions of the Jigawa State Economic Planning Board Law, 2016, I also present the consolidated budgets of the 27 Local Governments in the State for the consideration of the Honorable House. The Local Government Budgets were also developed in line with overall policy directions of the State Government as considered and approved by both the State Economic Planning Board and the State Executive Council.

37. Based on the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure position of all the 27 Local Government Councils, it is proposed that the sum of about ₦82.28 billion would be generated from various sources to be expended on the financing of the various expenditure components of the Local Government Budgets. The Expenditure Components include:

i	Personnel Cost (Including Local Government contributions to Primary Education and Primary Healthcare Staff Cost	₦ 34,144,000,000
ii	Overhead Cost and Other Non-Salary Recurrent Expenditures	₦ 21,115,000,000
iii	Provisions for Contingency Funds	₦ 4,050,000,000
iiii	Capital Investment Programmes	₦ 23,975,000,000

38. Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, those were the highlights of the 2023 Proposed Budgets of the State Government and the 27 Local Government Councils for which I am submitting the two separate Appropriate Bills for the consideration of the Honourable House. In addition, I will also be submitting along with these the details of the two budgets and other documents related thereto.

## **Conclusion**

39. In conclusion, I would crave the indulgence of the Honourable Members to give the two bills an expedited hearing to allow for timely passage of the Appropriation Laws. Let me also take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the existing congenial harmony between the Executive and Legislative arms of Government which allowed us to effectively work together in meeting the yearnings and aspirations of the people of Jigawa State. Your contributions to our success stories are very much well known. I believe we were able to surpass our target of at least one-village-one-project initiative during the first four years of our administration through the contributions of the various constituency projects incorporated into the annual budgets as facilitated by the Honourable Members,

40. May Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful, in His infinite mercy, continue to guide and protect us, AMIN. ALHAMDU-LILLAH.