# JIGAWA STATE GOVERNMENT

## 2027-2029

## Medium Term Expenditure Framework [MTEF]

Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU),
Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and
Budget Policy Statement (BPS)

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# List of Abbreviations

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| BPS | Budget Policy Statement |
| CDF | Comprehensive Development Framework |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| EFU | Economic and Fiscal Update |
| ExCo | Executive Council |
| FAAC | Federation Allocation Accounts Committee |
| FGN | Federal Government of Nigeria |
| FRL | Fiscal Responsibility Law |
| FSP | Fiscal Strategy Paper |
| GDP | Growth Domestic Product |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| JGSG | Jigawa State Government |
| LGs | Local Governments |
| MBDP | Barrels Per Day |
| MBEP | Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MEO | *Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook* |
| MPC | Monetary Policy Committee |
| MPR | Monetary Policy Rate |
| MTBF | Medium Term Budget Framework |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTFF | Medium Term Fiscal Framework |
| MTSS | Medium Term Sector Strategies |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency |
| OPEC | Oil Producing Countries |
| PAYE | Pay As You Earn |
| PFM | Public Financial Management |
| SDRs | Special Drawing Rights |
| SHoA | House of Assembly |
| TETFunds | Tertiary Education Trust Funds |
| TSA | Treasury Single Account |
| UBEC | Universal Basic Education |
| WEO | World Economic Outlook |

## Section 1: Introduction and Background

### 1.A Introduction

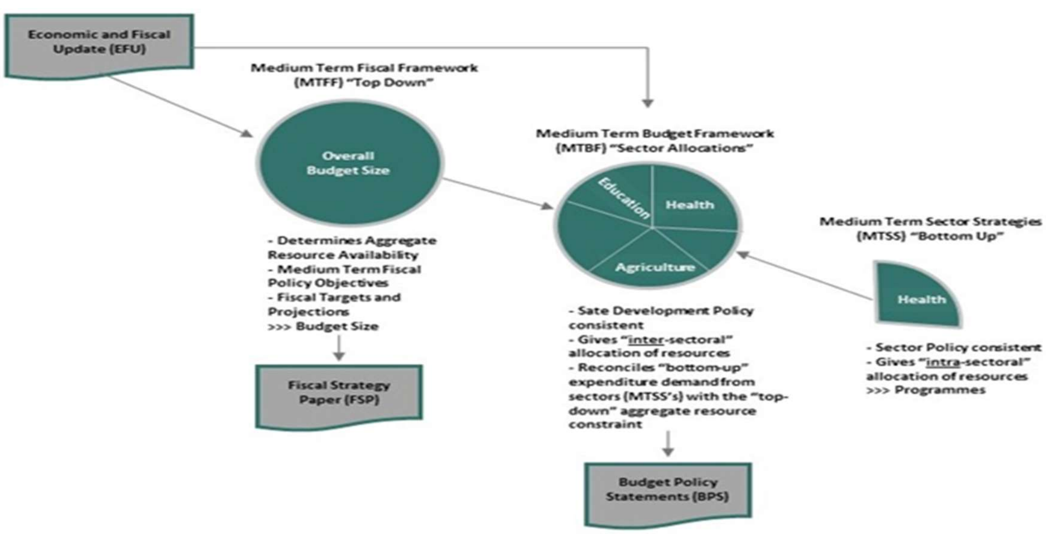
Like previous years, Jigawa State prepares 2027-2029 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which is anchored under three-in-one document as highlighted below.

1. Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU) which provides economic and fiscal analyses that form the basis for the budget planning process. As a top-down component, it is aimed primarily at keeping policy-makers and decision-takers in Jigawa State Government well-informed of what had transpired from the review & analysis of economic and fiscal trends. It also provides an assessment of budget performance (both historical and current) and highlights significant factors affecting the implementation.
2. Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and Budget Policy Statement (BPS) on the other hand, are key elements in Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and annual budget process, which determine the resources available to fund Government projects and programmes to achieve fiscal sustainability objectives.
3. In line with provision of Public Expenditure and Financial Management Law No.   of 2019, PART II section 6 (1 – 3), Jigawa State Government prepares the 2027-2029 MTEF to pave ways for smooth implementation of economic and fiscal policy framework.  This is done every year to essentially assist in decision making over resource allocation and prioritisation of activities in accordance with national and state level development plan objectives. The rolling iteration process for this year covers 2026 – 2028 medium-term period.

#### 1.A.1 Budget Process

4. The budget process describes the budget cycle in a fiscal year and its commencement is informed by the MTEF process which has three components.  These are:
   - Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF);
   - Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF);
   - Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS).
5. It starts from the conception through preparation, execution, control, monitoring and evaluation and goes back again to conception for the ensuing year’s budget.
6. The MTEF process is summarised in Figure 1 below:

**Figure 1: MTEF Process**



#### 1.A.2 Summary of Document Content

7. The development of MTEF which is three-in-one document that combined Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU), Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and Budget Policy Statement (BPS), is the first step in the budget preparation cycle adopted by for Jigawa State Government (JGSG). The preparation of MTEF is in practise for more a decade and the same is maintained for the 2027-2029 medium-term period.
8. In a summarize form, the purpose of this document includes:
    a) To provide a backwards looking summary of key economic and fiscal trends that will affect the public expenditure in the future;
    b) To set out medium term fiscal objectives and targets, including tax policy; revenue mobilisation; level of public expenditure; deficit financing and public debt; and
    c) To provide indicative sector envelopes for the period 2027-2029 which constitute the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) which has direct implication in policy implementation.

#### 1.A.3 Preparation and Audience

9. This MTEF is deliberately prepared to inform the 2027 budget preparation cycle for the benefit of all major stakeholders and audience. These include the following:
    - State House of Assembly (SHoA);
    - Executive Council (ExCo);
    - Ministry of Finance;
    - Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning;
    - Jigawa State Economic Planning Board;
    - Office of the Accountant General;
    - Office of the Auditor General;
    - Due Process & Project Monitoring Bureau;
    - Jigawa State Board of Internal Revenue;
    - Jigawa State Bureau of Statistics (SBS)
    - Ministry for Local Government & Community Development;
    - All Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);
    - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
    - Development Partners (DPs)
10. Each year this document is prepared by Jigawa State Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning in collaboration with major Public Financial Management (PFM) Agencies that are respectively represented in the EFU-FSP-BPS Working Group. It is prepared prior to the commencement of MTSS and annual budget preparation to guide process.

### 1.B Background

#### 1.B.1 Legislative and Institutional Arrangement for PFM

11. The State has come up with some important legislations that provide legal basis and regulatory framework for the public expenditure and financial management system to effectively function and operate in line with best practice. These are extant Laws that established many of the Government Agencies which contain some provisions related to public financial management most specifically has to do with raising revenues and expenditure commitments. Some of the Jigawa State Laws that have direct influence on the annual planning and budget process include:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Fiscal Responsibility Law No. 06, 2009 | Its provisions are mainly for the promotion and enforcement of best practice in public expenditure and financial management; and provides for multi-year fiscal planning, including aggregate revenue forecasts and expenditure estimates. It seeks to ensure strategic prioritisation and resource allocation through the budget process as well as the promotion of accountability, transparency and prudence in the entire PFM process. |
| The Jigawa State Internal Revenue Service Revenue Codification and Consolidation Law No. 4, 2019 | It is aimed at improving the tax administration and enhancing internally generated revenue. It provides for the harmonization, consolidation and codification of all Jigawa State Internal Revenue Service Laws and restructures it for better performance. |
| Annual Appropriation Laws | Annual Appropriation Laws especially of the immediate past Fiscal Year. These contained revenue and expenditure estimates approved by the State House of Assembly in accordance with section 120 - 123 of the constitution. |
| Local Government Law No. 7 of 2007 (as amended) | The Local Government Law of 2007 as amended provides guidance for the functions, administration and other related matters of the 27 Local Governments in the State |
| Economic Planning Board Law No. 8 of 2016 | This was made base on Section 7(3) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Some of the functions of the EPB include: Provision of inputs into the short, medium and long-term development plans of the State and the Local Governments; examine the plans and budgets of the State and Local Government Councils for consistency with each other and with the State development objectives and priorities; examine and take appropriate actions on periodic reports on budget implementation and other similar reports from MDAs; monitor and ensure compliance with provisions of the Economic Planning and Fiscal Responsibility Law by the relevant Government Agencies. |
| Public Expenditure and Financial Management Law No. 2 of 2019 | This covers public financial management in line with best practice, including preparation of medium-term fiscal framework, budget preparation, etc. |
| Jigawa State Audit Law No. 05 of 2019 | This was made in compliance to section 125(1) of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999. The Law contains some provisions related to the establishment of the Office, appointment of Auditor General, functions, timeliness of submission of Audit report to the Public Account Committee of the State House of Assembly, etc. |
| Jigawa State Procurement Law No. 13, 2019 Amendment | This consists of provisions on General Rules on Public Procurement, Procurement Procedures of Goods, Works and Services, Restricted and Special Procurement Procedures, etc. |

12. The PFM Institutions (MDAs) in Jigawa State are directly or to a certain extent involved in the preparation and implementation of public expenditure and financial management functions of Government. However, few Agencies provide coordination and leadership role and serve as institutional homes that define the institutional framework for the smooth PFM operation in the State as shown the table 2 below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Finance | The PFM functions of the Ministry of Finance are carried out by its Departments and Agencies under the leadership of the Honourable Commissioner. These include Office of the Accountant General and Board of Internal Revenue. |
| Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning | Coordinates the entire annual planning and budget process of the State beginning with preparation of Medium-terms Framework and Strategies; and the Annual Appropriation Law as major outputs. |
| Office of the Accountant General | Office of the Accountant General is where the financial management functions of the Ministry of Finance are mainly centred. It carries out general treasury operations for the government, including collection of revenues, expenditure / accounting controls and cash management. As the Head of the Treasury, the Accountant General exercises the general management and supervision of all the accounting operations of the State Government and serves as the Chief Accounting Officer of receipts and payments of the State Government in that respect. The Debt Management Office assists the AG in the debts matters. The major output of the annual operations of the Office of the Accountant General is the annual Financial Statements which it submits to the Auditor General for further action. |
| Jigawa State Internal Revenue Service, | The State Internal Revenue Service is headed by the Chairman under the supervision of the Commissioner for Finance. It has the major mandate of revenue collection and revenue administration including having an oversight function of monitoring revenue collection by other revenue generating agencies of the State Government. Some of the major functions JSIRS include providing general policy guidelines regarding the functions of the Service, ensuring the effectiveness and optimum collection of all revenues due to the State, supervising and monitoring all revenue collection from the state government agencies. |
| Directorate of Salaries and Pensions | The Directorate of Salaries and Pensions is headed by permanent Secretary and is under the supervision of the Head of the State Civil Service. It is responsible for the State's Computerised Payroll System. It undertakes the preparation of salaries and pensions for payment for all Agencies of Government including the Judiciary, the Legislative Arm and the Local Government Councils and compute the gratuities and pensions of retirees under contributory scheme. |
| Office of State Auditor General and Office of the Local Governments Auditor General) | The Office of Auditor General of the State audits all accounts of government. It posts auditors to all MDAs to undertake post payment audit of transactions. In addition, the Auditor General embarks on annual audits of public accounts prepared by the Accountant General and publishes audit reports. Whereas the Auditor General of Local Governments facilitates the audit of the financial statements of all LGs in the State and issues a report annually. Both the Auditor General of the State and the Auditor General of Local Governments report to the PAC Committee of State House of Assembly. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau; | The Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau regulates all procurement activities and carry out certification of transactions prior to payment of capital projects by the treasury. |
| Ministry for Local Government and Community Development | The Ministry for Local Government & Community Development supervises the Public Financial Management process of 27 Local Governments in the State. It ensures that Local Governments abide by the provisions of Financial Memorandum and all matters relating to local government finances. State Public Expenditure and Financial Management is also applicable to the Local Governments. For closer monitoring and supervision, the Ministry established 9No. Zonal offices across the State. |

### 1.B.2 Overview of Budget Calendar

13. Section 10.5 of the Jigawa State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) provides a framework for Public Expenditure & Financial Management Reforms and presents a Generic Budget Calendar (GBC) within which the annual budget process is being pursued. While detail of stages is contained in the GBC, indicative Budget Calendar for Jigawa State Government is presented below:

**Table 1**: Budget Calendar

| Stage | Date(s) | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|
| Preparation and Publication of Annual Sector Performance Review (ASPER) | May | MBEP and Sectors |
| Preparation and Publication of EFU-FSP-BPS | May / June | MBEP |
| Issuance of MTSS Call Circular and MTSS preparation by sectors | July | MBEP and Sectors |
| Issuance of Budget Call Circular to MDAs and Budget Submissions | August | MBEP and MDAs |
| Budget Negotiations | September | MBEP and MDAs |
| Compilation of Draft Budget | October | MBEP |
| Review and Recommendation of Budget by Economic Planning Board (EPB) and Executive Council | October | EPB / Exco |
| Review and Approval of Budget by SHoA | November | SHoA |
| Signing Appropriation Bill | December | Governor |

# 2 Economic and Fiscal Update

## 2.A Economic Overview

### 2.A.1 Global Economy

14 Global economic activity and the outlook are being shaped by two major forces, pushing in opposite directions with asymmetric effects across countries. Firstly, negative supply shock induced by the conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine and secondly is the ongoing positive technology shock manifesting in accelerated momentum of the global technology cycle, in no small part driven by advances in and deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) tools. The effect of Climate shocks are also becoming more common, necessitating increased allocations to climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives

Below are the countries selected chosen to represent G20, BRINCS, MINT, N-11, Petro-economies and other large African countries.

**Table 2: Real GDP Growth - Selected Countries**

| Country | Actual[1] | | | | Forecast | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
| Mexico | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Turkey | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| United States | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Germany | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| United Kingdom | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| China | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Ghana | 3.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| South Africa | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Brazil | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2026, Real GDP growth (annual percent change). Note: 2023–2025 reflect historical/estimate values in the April 2026 WEO; 2026–2029 are IMF projections.

15 From the above table, it showed that in 2023 China has the strongest Real GDP with 5.4% closely followed by Indonesia and Turkey with 5.0% each, while Germany had as low as -0.9%, United Kingdom had 0.3% and South Africa with 0.8%. In 2024, the Real GDP Growth had reached 5.8% in Ghana closely followed by China and Indonesia with 5.0% each. In a nutshell, Indonesia, China and Ghana had strongest Real GDP while Germany, United Kingdom and South Africa had the lowest Real GDP Growth between 2023-2025. The projected GDP Growth for 2026-2029 also showed that Indonesia will, in four consecutive years be leading within the range of 5.0 - 5.2%, followed by Ghana with 4.8 – 5.0% though dropped by 1.2% from that of 2025. However, China real GDP is projected to come down from 5.5 in 2024 and 2025 to as low as 3.8% in 2029. The Table also revealed that Germany, United Kingdom and South Africa were forecasted to have low Real GDP Growth of between 0.8% to 1.6%. That of Brazil, though dropped 2.3% in 2023 to 1.9% in 2026, it was however projected to pick off to between 2.0-2.4% in 2027-2029.

**Table 3: Inflation (CPI) - Selected Countries**

| Country | Actual | | | | Forecast | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
| Mexico | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Indonesia | 3.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Turkey | 53.9 | 58.3 | 34.9 | 25.0 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| United States | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Germany | 6.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| United Kingdom | 7.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| China | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Ghana | 39.2 | 22.9 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| South Africa | 6.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Brazil | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2026, Inflation rate, average consumer prices (annual percent change). Note: 2023–2025 are historical/estimate values in the April 2026 WEO; 2026–2029 are projections.

16 As indicated in Table 3, Turkey had the highest inflation rate from 2023-2025 of between 53.9%, 58.3% and 34.9% respectively. Ghana had also experienced higher inflation of 39.2% in 2023 but continue to drop to as low as 14.2% in 2025, it was also projected to drop from 7.7%, 5.9% and slightly increase to 8.8% in 2028 and 2029. It was however projected to keep on dropping from 25.0% in 2026 to 15.0% in 2029. For all the countries, China had the lowest inflation rate of 0.0-0.2% between 2023-2025 and projected to increase from 1.2%-2.0% between 2026-2029 which is still the lowest. From 2023-2029, Mexico consistently improved from 5.5% in 2023 to 3.0% in 2029. The same scenario applies to United Kingdom which steadily improved from 7.3%-3.4% in 2023-2025, respectively while projected to further improve from 3.2% in 2026 to 2.0% in 2028 and 2029.

### 2.A.2 Africa

17 Sub-Saharan Africa entered 2026 reaping the benefits of hard-won stabilization gains after a strong 2025. The economic activity accelerated broadly across country groups, with regional growth estimated at about 4.5 percent, which is the fastest in a decade. This not only reflecting favorable external factors but also good policies, particularly in several large economies.

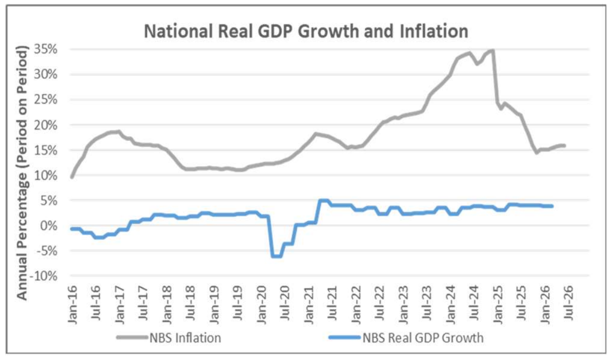
18 The inflation moderated through the end of 2025, because of lower global food and oil prices, easing exchange rate pressures, and appropriately tight monetary stances in many countries. Fiscal positions improved, supported by stronger growth and favorable exchange rate developments. However the war in the Middle East has clouded the outlook. Oil, gas, and fertilizer prices, together with shipping costs, have risen sharply. Furthermore, the shock has disrupted the trade with Gulf partners, reduced tourist arrivals, and is likely to dent remittances to some countries.

19 Regional growth is expected to reach 4.3 percent in 2026, 0.3 percentage point lower than our prewar forecast, with significant heterogeneity across countries. Oil-importing, non-resource-rich countries face a deterioration in trade balance and higher cost of living, while oil exporters will benefit from stronger export revenues but remain exposed to volatility and procyclical policy risks.

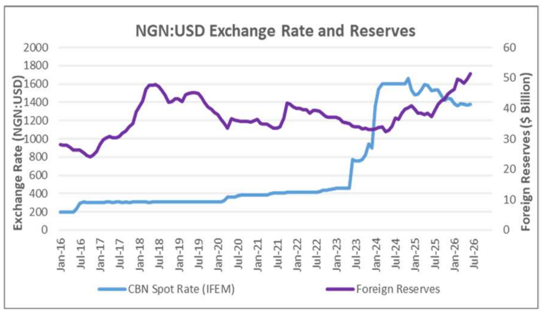
20 Median inflation is projected to pick up to 5.0 percent by the end of 2026 from 3.4 percent at the end of 2025. Poverty, food insecurity, and other social indicators, already weakened by the pandemic, face renewed headwinds from declining foreign aid and rising food prices. IMF staff estimates that a 20 percent increase in international food prices can push more than 20 million people into moderate or severe food insecurity across the region.

### 2.A.3 Nigerian Economy

#### Macroeconomic




21 CPI inflation has slowed and significantly fallen from a high of 34.8% in December 2024 to 15.91% in June 2026. Rebasing (basked of goods) exercise undertaken in early 2026; Naira appreciation and tighter monetary policy were some of factors associated to this scenario. As for Real GDP Growth has been fairly steady since the COVID-19 global economic downturn (2020) and subsequent bounce back (2021). The picture of inflation (CPI) and the Real GDP Growth are depicted in the graph.




Accordingly, there is modest appreciation of the Naira in the first six months of 2026 –average rate of N1,377 to the USD compared to N1,506 in 2025. This was not unconnected with foreign reserves growing - exceeding USD 51 billion in June 2026 – up 38% from June 2025 and that backlog of Foreign Exchange (FX) transactions is cleared. This is expected to result in a marginal decline in the Naira value of exports (not least crude oil), but eases pressure on foreign debt service and consumer prices.

The projected Nigeria key macroeconomic indicators from 2026 – 2029 is presented in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Nigeria Key Macroeconomic Indicators**

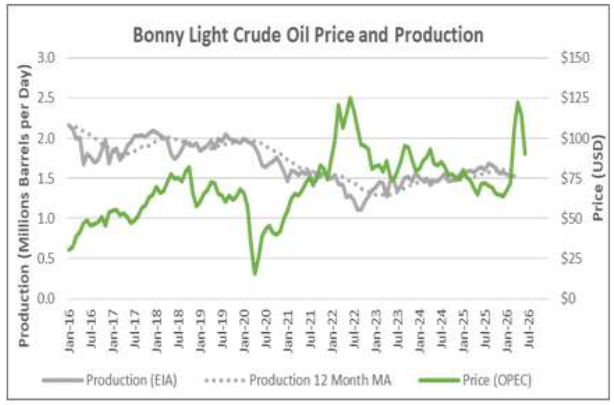
| Indicator | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP Growth | 4.10% | 4.30% | 4.10% | 4.20% |
| GDP (Billion Naira) | 529,000 | 618,000 | 710,000 | 813,000 |
| Inflation (%) | 16.00% | 15.90% | 12.70% | 10.00% |
| Exchange Rate (NGN:USD FX Rate) | 1,415 | 1,420 | 1,430 | 1,440 |
| Unemployment | 3.66% | 3.44% | 3.10% | N/A |
| Balance of Payments (% of GDP) | 3.90% | 2.00% | 1.70% | 2.10% |

Sources: IMF, Nigeria 2026 Article IV Consultation / World Economic Outlook (April 2026) for GDP growth, nominal GDP and inflation; CBN/NBS-based APPNL Research macro outlook for average NGN/USD exchange-rate projections; NISER, Prospects for the Nigerian Economy 2026–2028 (May 2026), for unemployment projections using the new NBS methodology. Balance of Payments is current account balance as a percentage of GDP. Note: 2026–2029 values are projections. NISER publishes unemployment projections only through 2028; 2029 is therefore shown as N/A rather than estimated.

22 The Nigeria key macroeconomic indicators, as per the Table 4 above, showed that the GDP was projected to grow by 0.20% from 2026 up-to 2029 fiscal year likewise the GDP in Naira. However, the inflation rate was projected to be dropping, from 16.00% in 2026, by 0.10%, 1.90% and 2.00% in 2027, 2028 and 2029 respectively. The exchange rate (NGN:USD) however was forecasted to be increasing throughout the medium-term period of 2027 to 2029. It also showed unemployment was projected to come down to 3.10% in 2028 from 3.66% of 2026, likewise the Balance of payments (% of GDP) was forecasted to drop from 3.90% in 2026 to 1.70% in 2028 and it will pick off in 2029 by 0.4%.

## Petroleum Sector

23 **Oil Production** creeping upwards towards OPEC quota of 1.5 MBPD with additional circa 200,000 BPD of condensate brings total production to around 1.7 MBPD. There is high levels of price fluctuations as the US and Iran battle over access to the Strait of Hormuz – highs of over $120 per barrel and lows of $70 per barrel in 2026. For each month that the price of oil is $5 higher than anticipated, each State can expect an additional N500 million in Statutory allocation, whilst the derivation states can expect an additional N9 billion collectively, as shown by the chart.




ADVISORY ON 2027-2029 MTEF AND 2027 ANNUAL BUDGET - DISSEMINATION

The Nigerian Mineral Statistics from 2019 – 2025 covering Average actual price USD (CBN), FAAC benchmark price USD and Average actual production (CBN) are shown in Table 5 below:

**Table 5: Nigeria Mineral Statistics**

| Year | Average Actual Price USD (CBN) | FAAC Benchmark Price USD | Average Actual Production (CBN) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 66.4 | 60.0 | 2.0 |
| 2020 | 42.1 | 57.0 | 1.8 |
| 2021 | 70.9 | 40.0 | 1.5 |
| 2022 | 104.6 | 73.0 | 1.3 |
| 2023 | 83.0 | 75.0 | 1.5 |
| 2024 | 75.8 | 78.0 | 1.6 |
| 2025 | 72.08* | 75.0 | 1.67* |

Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin/Economic Reports for average actual crude-oil price and production; Federal Government/FAAC budget framework for annual benchmark oil prices. 2025 price and production figures marked * are estimates/partial-year figures available at the time of the latest source. Production is in million barrels per day (mbpd). 2025 average price ($72.08/bbl) is January–October 2025; 2025 production (1.67 mbpd) is the CBN staff estimate for the year.

24 Non-Mineral Revenues: There was strong performance of FAAC Revenue from this aspect. The three main sources of Non-Mineral Revenue have continued to grow significantly. These covered Companies Income Tax (CIT) grew by 74.88% in 2025; Customs and Excise (C&E) duties grew by 19.88% and Value Added Tax (VAT) grew by 27.02%. All three surpassed inflation, which averaged 20.54% in 2025. These figures also do not include the Electronic Money Transfer Levy (EMTL), which reached N436 billion in 2025, more than double what was generated in 2024. In aggregate, non-mineral revenues reached N22.4 trillion in 2025, compared to N16.4 trillion in 2024 – an aggregate growth of 37%.

25 Gross FAAC Revenue Accruals - Mineral Revenues: Nominal mineral revenues grew by more than 22% in 2025 compared to 2024, to N12.2 trillion. The total mineral revenue accruing to the Federation Account only represented 18.2% of crude oil GDP, up from 14.6% in 2024 (this is referred to as the mineral ratio). This is significantly lower than the mineral ratios observed 10+ years ago (around 35-40%). These figures are before deductions for special intervention funds, derivation refunds and excess crude. In other words, this, along with the slight increase in production and price premiums from the Middle East conflict, should see mineral revenues exceed N12.5 trillion in 2026, representing a growth of circa 4-5%

### 2.A.4 Jigawa State Economy

26 GDP Growth: Jigawa has experienced moderate and steady GDP growth over the last five years, with agriculture contributing approximately over 60% of the state's GDP. Agriculture serves as the backbone of Jigawa State's economy, providing livelihoods for a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural areas. The State is endowed with favourable weather condition and requisite natural resources to support crop production. Approximately 400,000ha of the total 1.9 million ha cultivable land fall in the floodplain region (FADAMA) in Ringim Local Government Area, traversing Taura, Miga, Kafin Hausa, Auyo, Hadejia, Kiri Kasama and Guri Local Government Areas. The FADAMA land is available for year-round farming. The remaining 1.5 million ha is suited for raining season farming and has appreciable underground water to support year-round irrigation. Jigawa State is highly competitive in rice, sesame, hibiscus, groundnut, wheat, soya beans, sorghum, millet, maize, sugarcane, cotton, and tomato production. There are opportunities to further expand the agriculture sector's vast potentials by increasing the area under cultivation, improving efficiency, and increasing production capacity of the State. Livestock management also contributed greatly to the economic development of the state.

27 In addition to the food security, the state has abundant prospects for private sector investments in agricultural infrastructure, value chain development, and agro-processing industries, creating employment opportunities, increasing agricultural productivity, and generating income for farmers. With abundant raw materials available locally, the state is primed for the establishment of food processing industries such as rice mills, wheat processing mills, sesame cleaning factories, and oil mills. These value-added activities not only create employment opportunities but also contribute to increased agricultural productivity and income generation for farmers.

28 Inflation Rate: The state reflected national inflation trends, slowed and significantly fallen from 34.8% in December 2024 to 15.91% in June 2026, with the expectation that it will further drop down before the end of 2026. However, government initiatives to stabilize prices and ensure market linkages have been effective. An example is the establishment of the Jigawa State Palliative Shop.

29 Public Finance: Jigawa maintains a prudent fiscal management approach. The state is strategically investing in infrastructure development, agriculture, education, and healthcare to stimulate economic growth, boost productivity, and enhance human capital.

30 Trade and Investment: Jigawa State offers various incentives to investors, including tax holidays, land allocation for agricultural and industrial use, and simplified business registration processes. The state is implementing sound reforms that are meant to ensure improvement in ease of doing business, and also, the investment and industrial policies are being developed to align with the revised Jigawa State Agricultural policy, CDF III, and 12-point agenda of the present administration.

31 Labour Market Potential: Jigawa State boasts a youthful and growing labour force, with over 60% of the population under the age of 35. This provides a rich pool of labour for industries requiring both skilled and semi-skilled workers.

32 Unemployment Rate: Jigawa's unemployment rate is gradually improving with the establishment of Jigawa State Economic Empowerment and Youth Employment Agency (YEEA) which is a state government body created to reduce unemployment and build self-reliance through vocational training, entrepreneurship programs, and job creation. Key programs and initiatives included: Danmodi Youth Skills Initiative (DYSI) offering training in ICT, tailoring, catering, welding, carpentry, leather work, and automotive repairs; Youth Tricycle Empowerment Programme of which tricycles were distributed to young people, focusing on areas with higher education institutions. Agricultural and Special Projects covering mechanized farming training, international technical skill development, and small business support grants. Empowering of Nigerian Road Transport Workers Jigawa chapter with commercial vehicles on soft loan and provision of shovels, Tipper truck, wheel barrows and Payloader Truck to Jigawa Sand Suppliers Association (Yantifa)

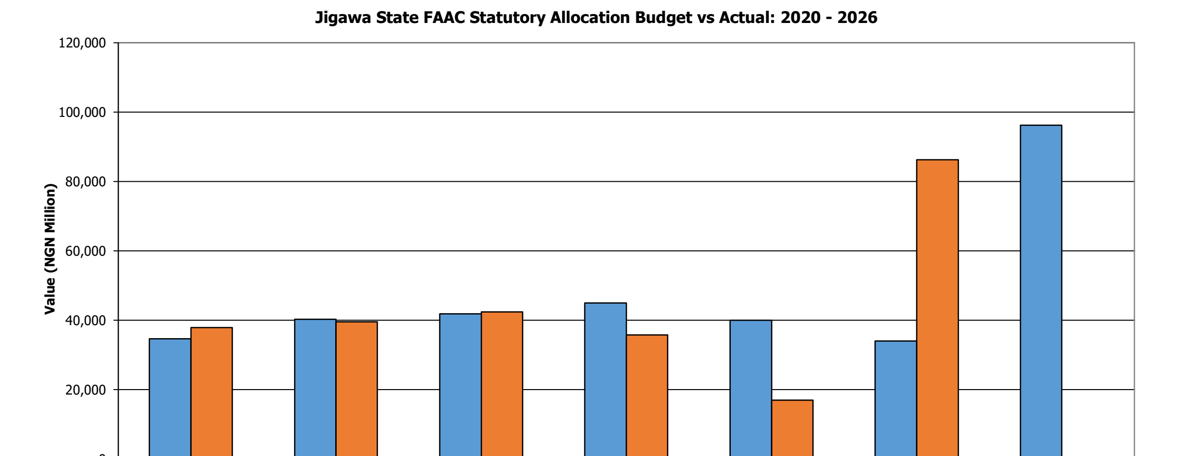
# 2.B Fiscal Update

## 2.B.1 Historic Trends

### Revenue Side

14. This section deals with the recurrent revenue performance - Statutory Allocation, VAT, IGR, Other Federation Account Receipts and the capital receipts performance - Loans, Grants and Other Capital Receipts. These focus on the original approved budget versus actual revenue collected or drawdown for the period 2020-2025 (six-year historical view) and 2026 original approved budget estimate.

**Figure 2**: Statutory Allocation



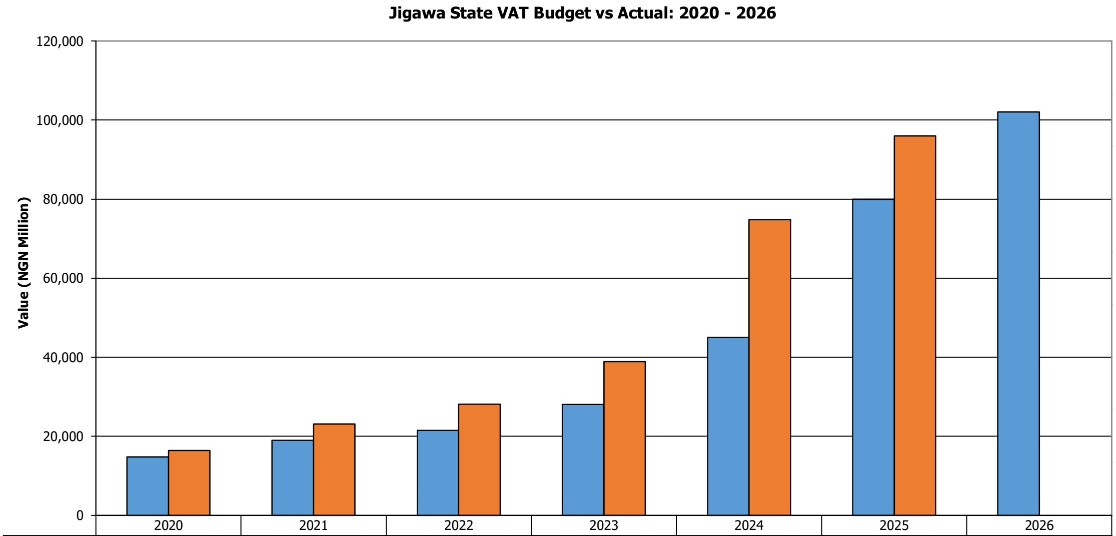

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 34,617,000,000 | 40,310,000,000 | 41,900,000,000 | 45,000,000,000 | 40,000,000,000 | 34,000,000,000 | 96,265,000,000 |
| Actual | 37,906,002,560 | 39,599,284,367 | 42,453,563,514 | 35,801,215,920 | 16,970,535,327 | 86,281,467,588 | 0 |
| Performance | 109.5% | 98.2% | 101.3% | 79.6% | 42.4% | 253.8% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 4.47% | 7.21% | -15.67% | -52.60% | 408.42% | 0.00% |

Year

15. This is the transfer from the Federation Allocation Accounts Committee (FAAC) base on the collection from minerals (largely oil) and non-mineral revenues (companies income tax, custom and excise duties) at the national level, which is then shared between the three tiers of government using standardized sharing formula.

As shown in Figure 5 above, it indicated that both projections and performance from 2020 to 2023 were realistic with achievement of between 80% and 110%. However, it turned out to be the opposite with performance of 42.5% and 254% in 2024 and 2025 respectively. The approved provision for 2026 exceed that of 2025 by over N62.2 billion.

**Figure 3: VAT**

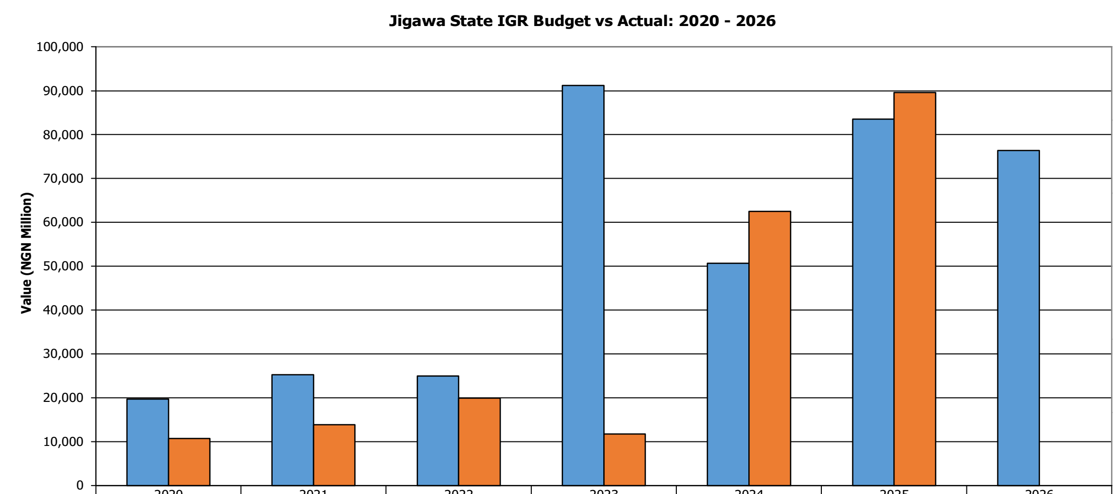



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 14,711,000,000 | 18,990,000,000 | 21,440,000,000 | 28,000,000,000 | 45,000,000,000 | 80,000,000,000 | 102,000,000,000 |
| Actual | 16,395,911,903 | 23,102,976,464 | 28,138,353,650 | 38,850,616,938 | 74,813,698,720 | 95,929,672,222 | 0 |
| Performance | 111.5% | 121.7% | 131.2% | 138.8% | 166.3% | 119.9% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 40.91% | 21.80% | 38.07% | 92.57% | 28.22% | 0.00% |

16. A tax collected on authorized goods and services by the National Revenue Services (NRS) and distributed between the three tiers of government on a monthly basis - based on the agreed sharing ratios and the collection of State is refer to as Value Added Tax (VAT).

The VAT projections and the performances from 2020-2025 increased at different proportion including the projection for 2025. The actual receipts of these years indicated good performance but unrealistic projections with exception of 2019 and 2020 with negative variance of 0.8% and positive variance of 11.5% respectively. The increase in the receipt of VAT is not unconnected with effort of the State VAT collection and remittance to the national pool. The State has projected to receive N80 billion as share of VAT in 2025, just about 6.5% increase over the 2024 actual collection.

**Figure 4: IGR**

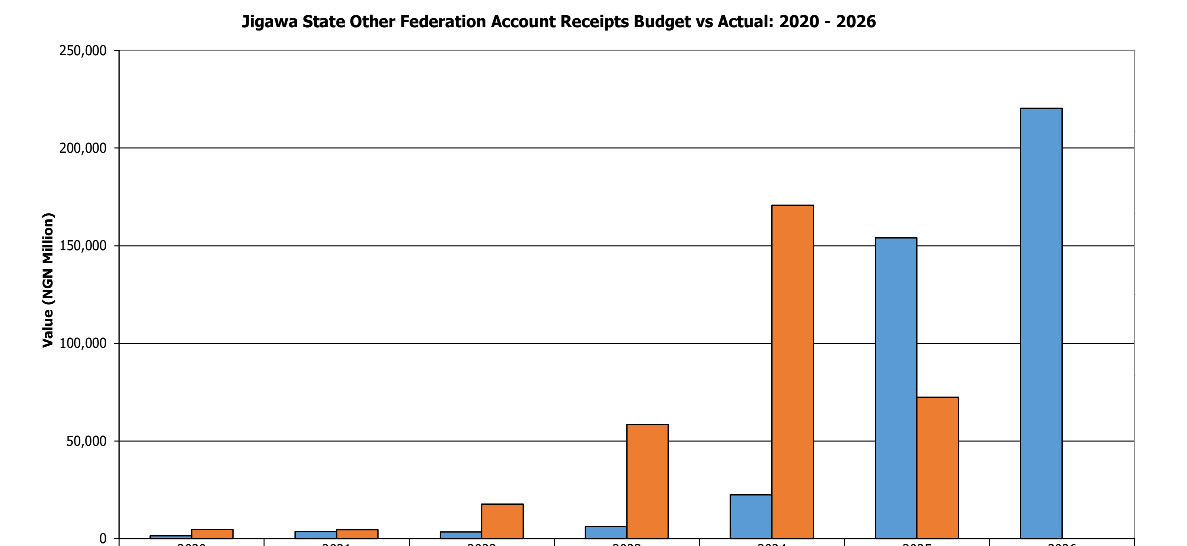



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 19,675,400,000 | 25,270,100,000 | 24,979,557,000 | 91,226,377,956 | 50,649,958,000 | 83,522,420,000 | 76,385,998,000 |
| Actual | 10,677,375,381 | 13,853,655,219 | 19,906,608,862 | 11,679,348,643 | 62,518,279,331 | 89,608,437,412 | 0 |
| Performance | 54.3% | 54.8% | 79.7% | 12.8% | 123.4% | 107.3% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 29.75% | 43.69% | -41.33% | 435.29% | 43.33% | 0.00% |

17. The Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) is a revenue collected by the government within Jigawa State. The general classification of the sources of revenue consist of: Tax (including PAYE for both private and public), fines & fees, licenses, levies and other miscellaneous sources.

As highlighted in Figure 7, the performance of 2020 and 2021 was 54% each against the approved estimates of N19.68 and N25.27 billion which indicated unsatisfactory performance. The projections and performance of 2022, 2024 and 2025 was satisfactory having achieved about 80%, 123% and 107% respectively. However, the performance of 2023 fiscal year stood at as low as 12.8% of the projected amount which is a poor performance. For 2026 fiscal year, it was projected that N76.4 billion would be collected i.e a reduction of 9.34%% against that of 2025 approved estimates. Largely, the internally generated revenue collection machinery needs to be strengthened and supported, in addition to close supervision and monitoring of revenue remittance to the single treasury account.

**Figure 5**: Other Federation Account



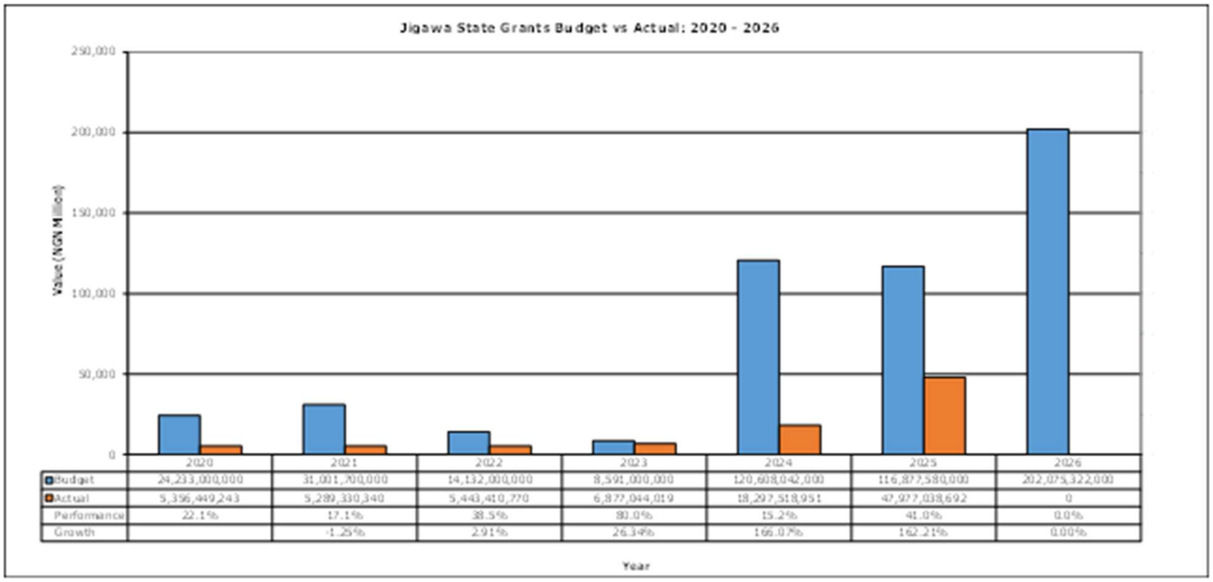

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 1,500,000,000 | 3,600,000,000 | 3,460,000,000 | 6,215,000,000 | 22,500,000,000 | 154,100,000,000 | 220,415,000,000 |
| Actual | 4,678,199,180 | 4,535,971,458 | 17,635,292,490 | 58,517,456,702 | 170,773,403,669 | 72,383,874,811 | 0 |
| Performance | 311.9% | 126.0% | 509.7% | 941.6% | 759.0% | 47.0% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | -3.04% | 288.79% | 231.82% | 191.83% | -57.61% | 0.00% |

Year

18. Other Federation Account Receipts include Excess Crude Oil, Exchange Gain Differential, NNPC refund, Electronic Money Transfer Levies, NLNG Dividend, stamp duty and other Miscellaneous Receipts.

From 2020 to 2025 all the actual collection versus approved estimates indicated very unsatisfactory projections. This indicated that a more scientific approach of projection needs to be employed even though the sources are unpredictable in nature as shown in figure 8. The paucity of data and other relevant information that can be used to make realistic projections are not at the disposal of the State. The projection for 2026 stood at N220.415 billion which is an increase of over 30% against that of 2025.

**Figure 6: Grants**

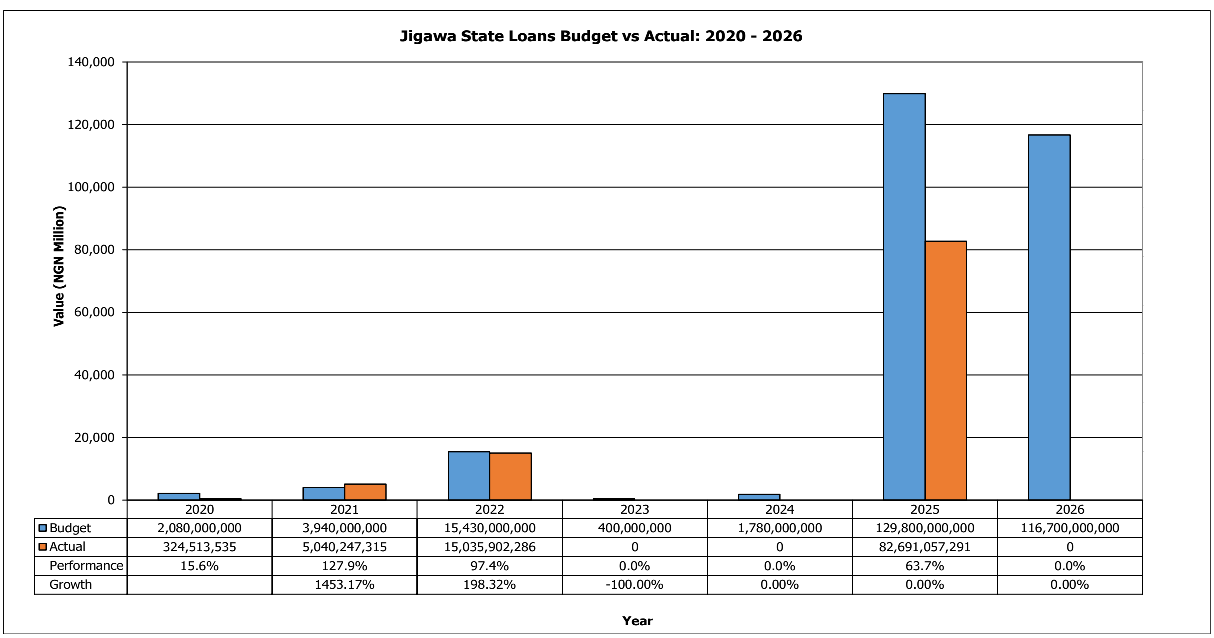



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 24,233,000,000 | 31,001,700,000 | 14,132,000,000 | 8,591,000,000 | 120,608,042,000 | 116,877,580,000 | 202,075,322,000 |
| Actual | 5,356,449,243 | 5,289,330,340 | 5,443,410,770 | 6,877,044,019 | 18,297,518,951 | 47,977,038,692 | 0 |
| Performance | 22.1% | 17.1% | 38.5% | 80.0% | 15.2% | 41.0% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | -1.25% | 2.91% | 26.34% | 166.07% | 162.21% | 0.00% |

19. The projections and receipts from this source include drawdown from International organizations, Federal Government, Local Governments, UNICEF and World Bank supports, National Trust Funds such as UBEC Intervention grants, TETFunds, Local Governments Capital contributions for the State-wide projects and funding of Sule Lamido University, donations from private companies as corporate responsibilities, etc.

From 2019-2022, as shown in figure 9, the projections were over-estimated looking at the actual drawdown of 17.3%, 22.1%, 17.1% and 48.7% respectively. The projection and actual drawdown for 2023 was satisfactory compared to over-ambitious projection of N120.6 billion in 2024 where 60.5% was realized. In 2025 fiscal year N116.878 billion was projected which is about 3.18% lower than that of 2024. To improve on this, the State will continue to collaborate with the donors before concluding the projection to close the wider variance in the actual drawdown.

**Figure 7: Other Capital Receipts**

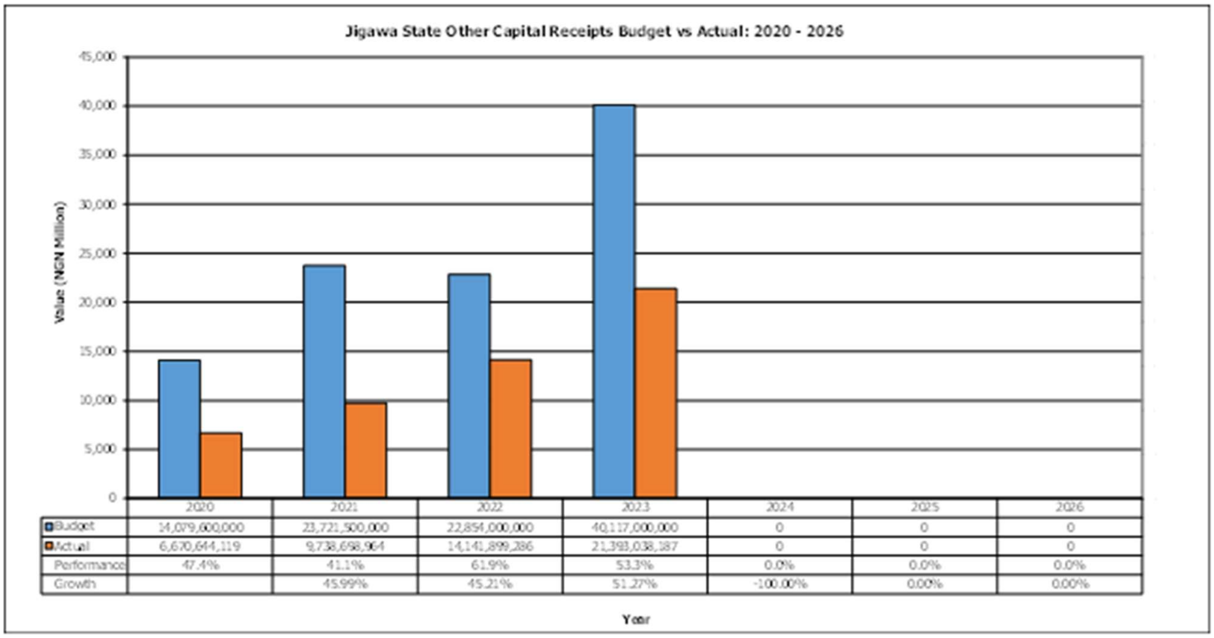



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 2,080,000,000 | 3,940,000,000 | 15,430,000,000 | 400,000,000 | 1,780,000,000 | 129,800,000,000 | 116,700,000,000 |
| Actual | 324,513,535 | 5,040,247,315 | 15,035,902,286 | 0 | 0 | 82,691,057,291 | 0 |
| Performance | 15.6% | 127.9% | 97.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 63.7% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 1453.17% | 198.32% | -100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

20. Other Capital Receipts are other accruable receipts for the financing of capital expenditure programmes or/and projects which include: capitalized revenue of parastatals, proceeds from the sales of government properties, proceeds from sales of condemned stores, etc.

As revealed in figure 10, the projection and the performance for 2019 was satisfactory with 80.2% whereas 2020 and 2021 recorded dismal performance of 47.4% and 41.1% respectively. This is not unconnected with operation of Single Treasury Account and minimal proceeds were collected from sales of government properties and condemned stores. There were no projections in 2022-2025 fiscal year.

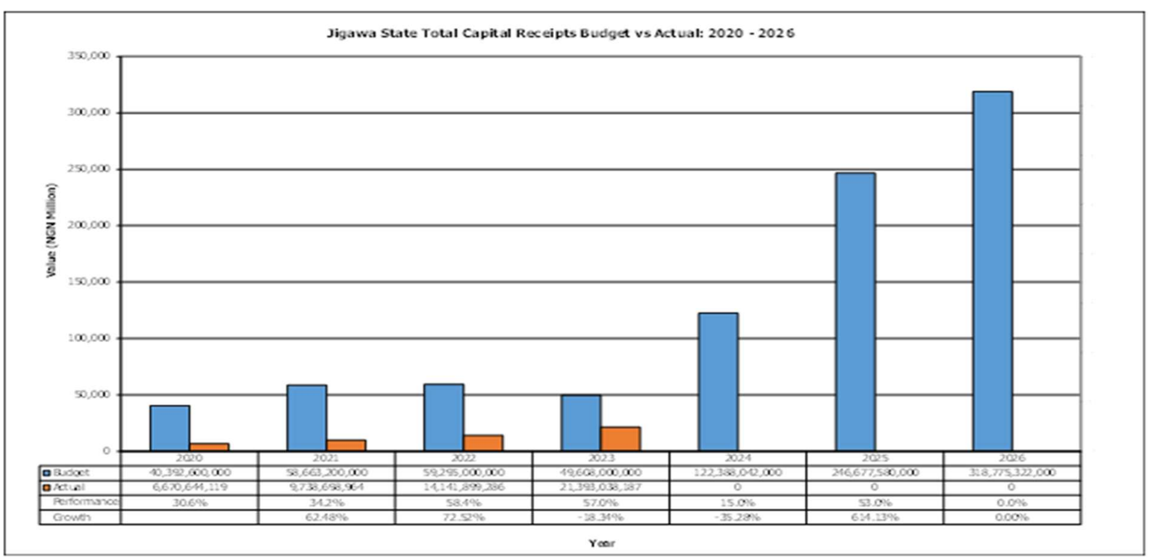
**Figure 8: Loans/Financing**




| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 14,079,600,000 | 23,721,500,000 | 22,854,000,000 | 40,117,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Actual | 6,670,644,119 | 9,738,698,964 | 14,141,899,286 | 21,393,038,187 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Performance | 47.4% | 41.1% | 61.9% | 53.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 45.99% | 45.21% | 51.27% | -100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

21. Loan cover internal (domestic) and external (foreign or international). As presented in figure 11 above, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 had recorded drawdown of 47.4%, 41.1%, 61.9% and 53.3% respectively. For the 2024-2026 fiscal years, the State had not projected any loan and nothing was received so far.

**Figure 9**: **Jigawa State Total Capital Receipt Budget**



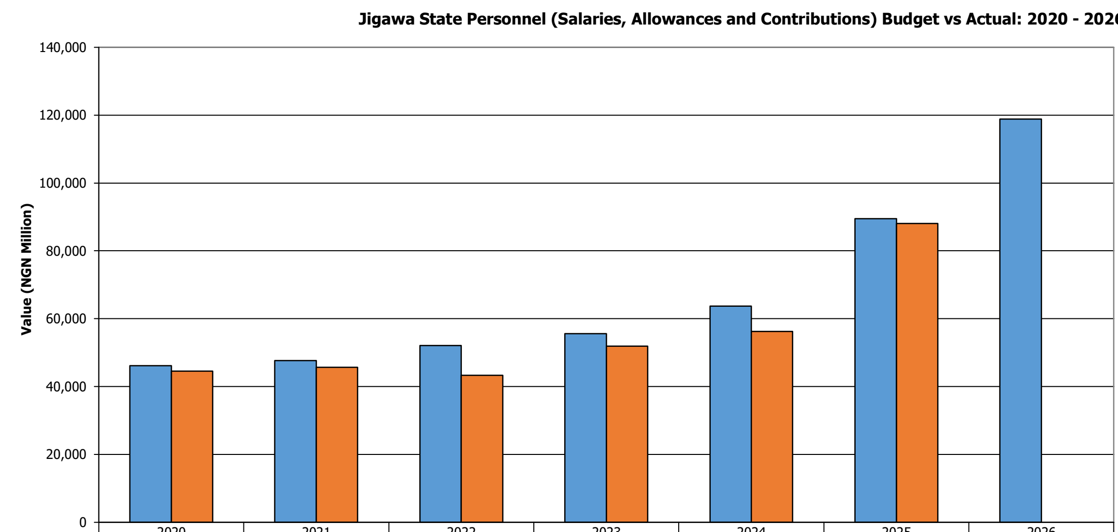

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 40,392,600,000 | 58,663,200,000 | 59,295,000,000 | 49,608,000,000 | 122,388,042,000 | 246,677,580,000 | 318,775,322,000 |
| Actual | 6,670,644,119 | 9,738,698,964 | 14,141,899,286 | 21,393,038,187 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Performance | 30.6% | 34.2% | 58.4% | 57.0% | 15.0% | 53.0% | 0.0% |
| Growth | | 62.48% | 72.52% | -18.34% | -35.28% | 614.13% | 0.00% |

Figure 12 above, it showed that the performance for 2020-2023 fall between 30.6% - 58.4% indicating that the projection for all the years were unsatisfactory and unscientific. The projections for the 2024-2025 increased each year but there was no drawdown. The 2026 projection was also very ambitious.

## Expenditure Side

22. With regard to this aspect, the document presents the fiscal performance of personnel costs, social contributions & social benefits, overhead costs, grants, contribution & subsides and transfers. Others are public debt services and capital expenditure in term of budget versus actual for the period 2019 - 2024 (six years) and 2025 fiscal year budget.

**Figure 10: Personnel**



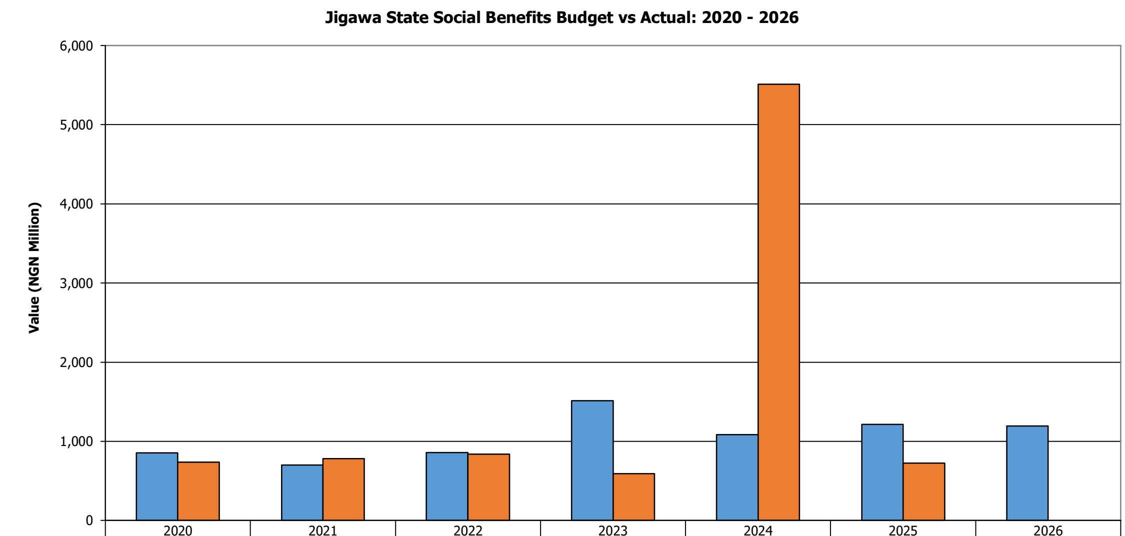

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 46,162,500,000 | 47,723,000,000 | 52,175,588,000 | 55,605,726,000 | 63,763,770,000 | 89,515,552,000 | 118,853,672,000 |
| Actual | 44,633,556,936 | 45,678,779,682 | 43,365,529,838 | 51,895,697,017 | 56,324,822,915 | 88,098,904,308 | 0 |
| Performance | 96.69% | 95.72% | 83.11% | 93.33% | 88.33% | 98.42% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 2.34% | -5.06% | 19.67% | 8.53% | 56.41% | 0.00% |

Year

23. Personnel cost is an expenditure component directed towards payment of salaries and allowances of civil servants and political officeholders cutting across three tiers of government (executive, legislative and judiciary).

The trend of projections and their respective expenditure from 2019 to 2024 fiscal years indicated very good projections and performances ranging from 82.46% to 96.69%. These happened consecutively due to the application of realism concept in the projections as shown in figure 13 above. The projections of about N89.516 billion for 2025 which is higher than that of 2024 by about 28.77% was because of anticipation of new recruitments to recoup the gaps of massive retirement of civil servants as well as new salary increases.

**Figure 11: Social Contributions and Social Benefits**

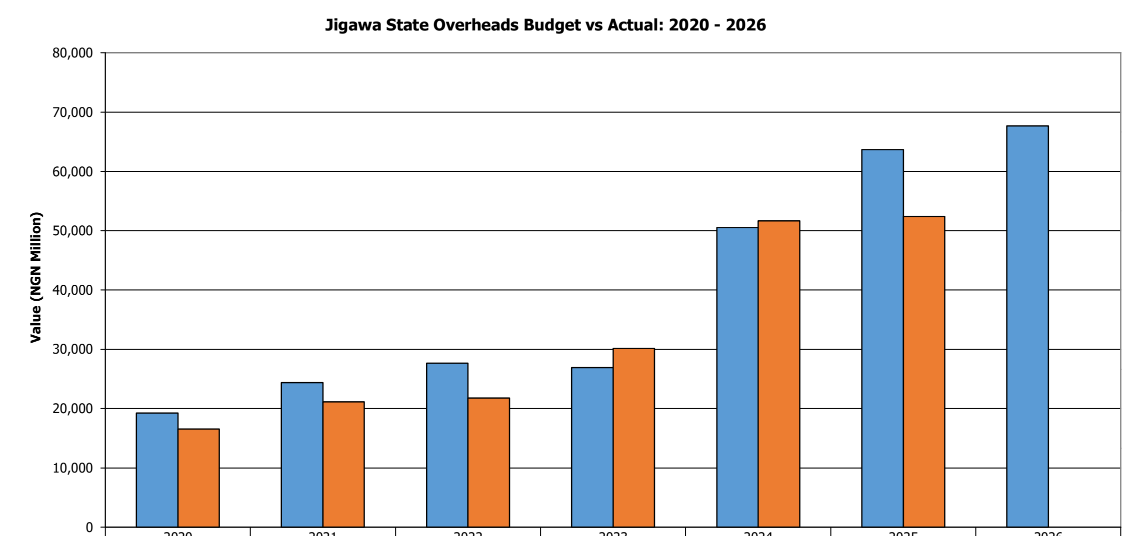



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 855,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 860,000,000 | 1,514,274,000 | 1,085,732,000 | 1,214,968,000 | 1,194,328,000 |
| Actual | 738,599,994 | 781,714,450 | 839,040,626 | 592,415,171 | 5,513,727,371 | 725,682,021 | 0 |
| Performance | 86.39% | 111.67% | 97.56% | 39.12% | 507.84% | 59.73% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 5.84% | 7.33% | -29.39% | 830.72% | -86.84% | 0.00% |

24. Social benefits comprise of the allocation set aside for the payment of pension and gratuities (both retirees and deaths) to public and civil servants in the state who are on the old system, not enrolled into contributory scheme. It also consists of 17% pension contribution being paid to Contributory Pension Scheme by the State Government.

As shown in the figure 13 above, the projections and the performances of 2018 - 2022 were realistic and satisfactory, whereas that of 2023 revealed unsatisfactory performance of 39.12%. For the year 2024 the actual performance rouse to 507.8% due to the inclusion of State Government outstanding payments of 17% and the intervention fund to salvage the scheme. In 2025 fiscal year N1.215 billion was projected.

**Figure 12: Overhead Costs**



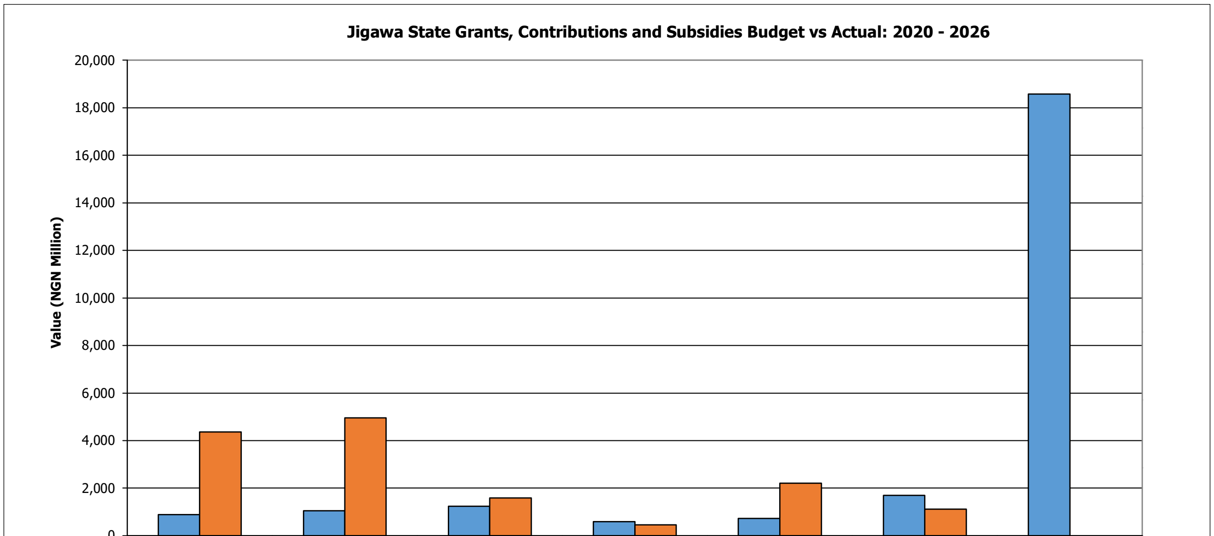

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 19,247,147,000 | 24,374,530,000 | 27,683,801,000 | 26,896,421,000 | 50,539,247,000 | 63,674,220,000 | 67,697,170,000 |
| Actual | 16,581,282,438 | 21,149,357,904 | 21,773,004,654 | 30,157,200,257 | 51,655,272,103 | 52,409,877,355 | 0 |
| Performance | 86.15% | 86.77% | 78.65% | 112.12% | 102.21% | 82.31% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 27.55% | 2.95% | 38.51% | 71.29% | 1.46% | 0.00% |

25. Overhead costs are expenditure directed towards payment of operational expenses for the day-to-day running of offices, maintenance of structures, facilitation of capital projects implementation and delivery of other essential services. It is also used

for the implementation of government policies that are recurrent in nature such payment of scholarship, institutional feeding of boarding students, payment for external examinations, etc.

Figure 14 above, it indicated good projection and impressive performance ranging from 74.19% to 112.12% for the period of 2019 to 2024 fiscal years. These performances indicated the commitment of government in funding the day-to-day expenses of running the offices as well as implementation of recurrent expenditure-based policies like school feeding, payment of examination fees for students, etc.

**Figure 13: Grants, Contributions, Subsidies, Transfers**

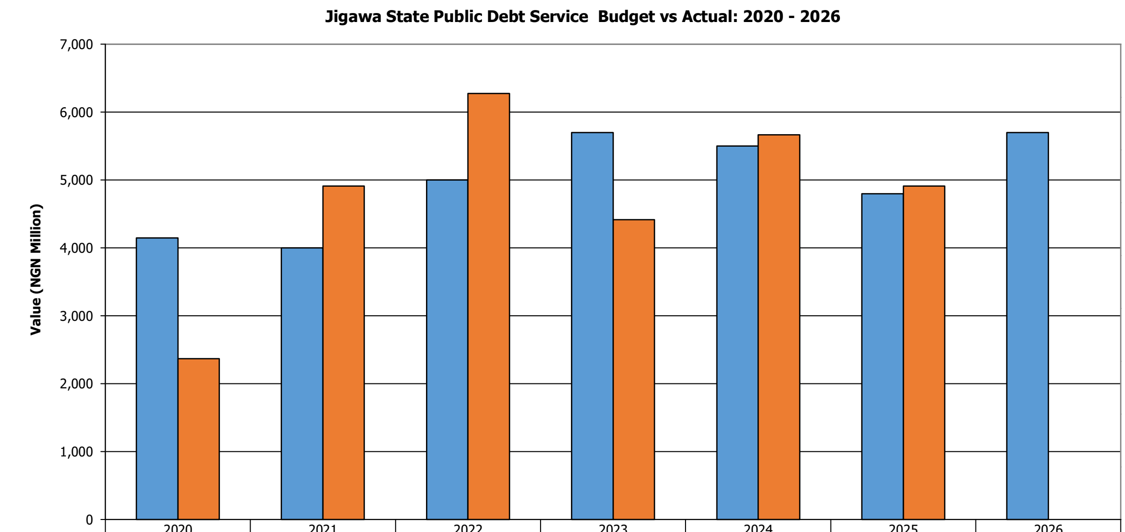



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 879,695,000 | 1,050,570,000 | 1,239,200,000 | 585,179,000 | 717,554,000 | 1,697,740,000 | 18,572,830,000 |
| Actual | 4,363,650,099 | 4,955,749,135 | 1,592,845,601 | 459,944,842 | 2,208,355,574 | 1,119,138,476 | 0 |
| Performance | 496.04% | 471.72% | 128.54% | 78.60% | 307.76% | 65.92% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 13.57% | -67.86% | -71.12% | 380.13% | -49.32% | 0.00% |

Year

26. Grants, contributions, subsidies and transfer covered all aspect of expenditure allocated for payment to MDAs to support them to undertake crucial activities. As shown in figure 15, with exception of 2019 and 2023 projections which are satisfactory, the rest of fiscal years were unrealistic resulting to unsatisfactory positive variances. For 2025 fiscal year, N1.698 billion was projected to take care of this aspect of expenditure.

**Figure 14: Public Debt Service**



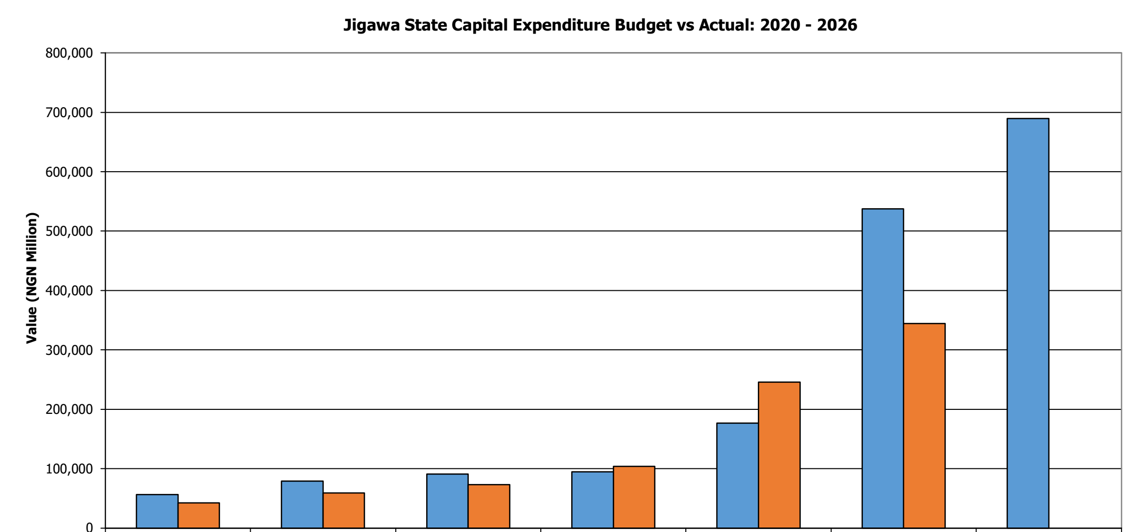

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 4,150,000,000 | 4,000,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 | 5,700,400,000 | 5,500,000,000 | 4,800,000,000 | 5,700,000,000 |
| Actual | 2,368,933,111 | 4,913,658,418 | 6,276,280,495 | 4,417,157,207 | 5,667,660,300 | 4,914,556,497 | 0 |
| Performance | 57.08% | 122.84% | 125.53% | 77.49% | 103.05% | 102.39% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 107.42% | 27.73% | -29.62% | 28.31% | -13.29% | 0.00% |

Year

27. Public Debt Service is part of recurrent expenditure set aside for the repayment domestic and external debts and payment of debt services. From figure 16, the State government is committed to these repayments each year after establishing actual figure base on the reconciliation with Federal Debt Management Office (FDMO).

The performances of 2019, 2020 and 2023 had negative variance of 35.11%, 42.92% and 22.51% respectively and positive variance of 22.84%, 25.53% for 2021 and 2022 respectively indication unsatisfactory projections for all the fiscal years. A projected allocation of N5.5 billion was provided in 2024 for this purpose.

**Figure 15: Capital Expenditure**



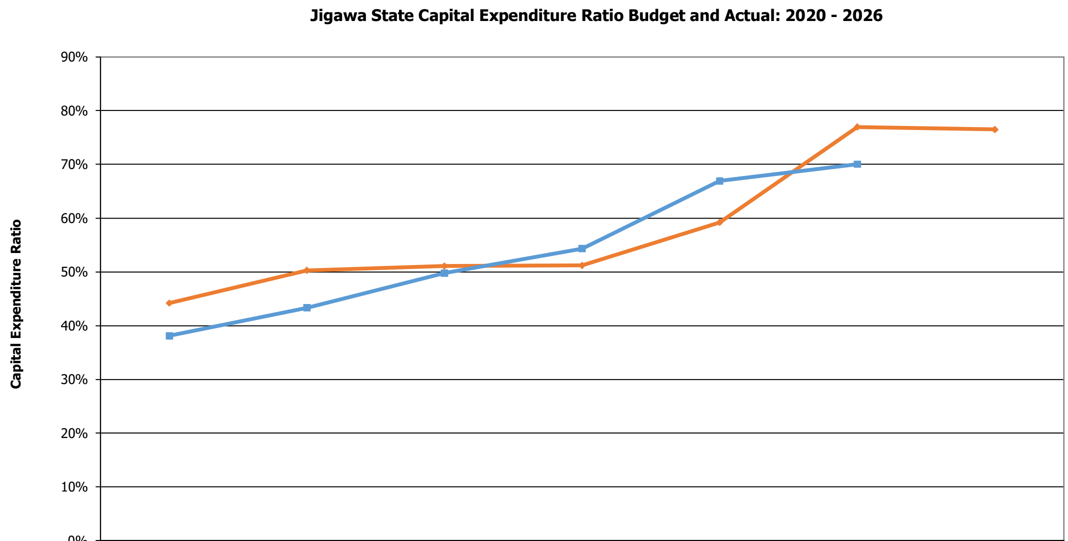

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 56,459,000,000 | 78,739,900,000 | 90,837,000,000 | 94,773,000,000 | 176,533,697,000 | 537,397,520,000 | 689,823,000,000 |
| Actual | 42,280,861,771 | 59,192,951,576 | 73,175,772,269 | 104,103,982,125 | 245,390,880,319 | 344,350,673,322 | 0 |
| Performance | 74.89% | 75.18% | 80.56% | 109.85% | 139.01% | 64.08% | 0.00% |
| Growth | | 40.00% | 23.62% | 42.27% | 135.72% | 40.33% | 0.00% |

Year

28. An aspect of expenditure apportioned for the implementation of programmes and projects for the benefit of the people of the State through the implementation of government policies is referred to as Capital expenditure. These include all the programmes and projects intended to improve the lives of the people in all nooks and corners of the State.

The projections and performances from 2019-2023, as revealed by figure 17, were satisfactory and these indicated the level of government commitment towards improving the lives of the people. The actual performance of 139% in 2024 indicated that the projection was not realistic with over-expenditure of a little over 39% which is unfavourable negative performance. As for 2025 projection, it shows an increase of about 67.15% over that of 2024. This was done with the aim of completing the more twenty number inherited road projects awarded by the immediate past administration.

**Figure 16: Recurrent: Capital Expenditure Ratio**

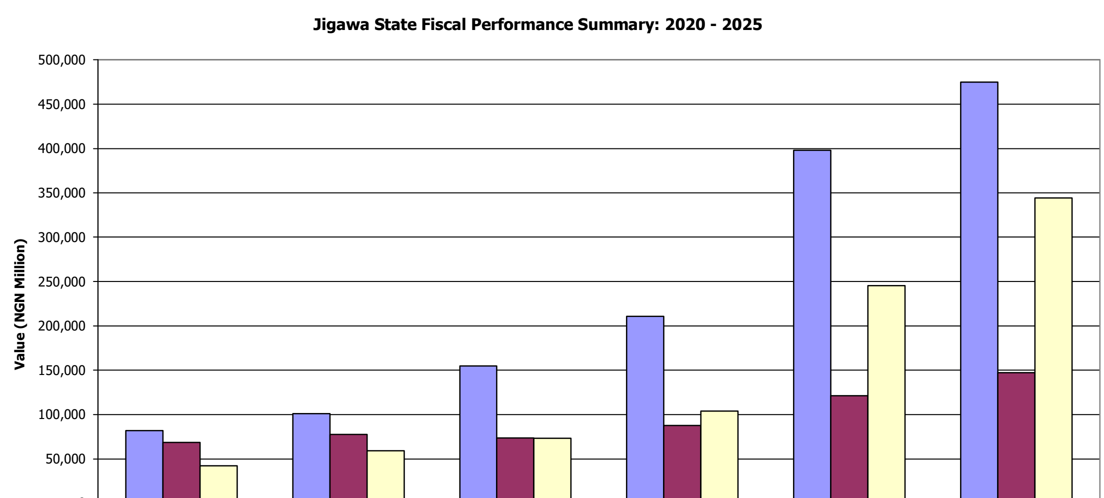



| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budget | 44% | 50% | 51% | 51% | 59% | 77% | 76% |
| Actual | 38% | 43% | 50% | 54% | 67% | 70% | |

Year

29. The above graph indicated that the capital expenditure for 2019 and 2020 fiscal years fall below recurrent expenditure by 2% and 6% respectively whereas the ratio changes in favour of capital expenditure in 2022 to 2024 exceeded that of recurrent expenditure by 1% in 2022 and 2023, and by 9% in 2024. The 2025 fiscal year shows that the ratio of capital to recurrent expenditure stood at 77:33 or 7:3.

**Figure 17: Fiscal Performance Summary**




| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 82,009,095,921 | 101,160,164,127 | 154,639,571,665 | 210,603,121,073 | 398,084,838,370 | 474,871,548,015 |
| Rec. Exp. | 68,686,022,579 | 77,479,259,589 | 73,846,701,213 | 87,522,414,494 | 121,369,838,262 | 147,268,158,657 |
| Cap. Exp. | 42,280,861,771 | 59,192,951,576 | 73,175,772,269 | 104,103,982,125 | 245,390,880,319 | 344,350,673,322 |
| Performance | 86.86% | 87.28% | 82.69% | 103.54% | 123.02% | 70.40% |
| Growth | | 23.16% | 7.57% | 30.34% | 91.39% | 34.04% |

Year

30. The fiscal performance summary, as revealed by figure19, showed that the performance for all the years from 2019 to 2024 had good performance with about 80% to 123%. However, the growth rates took different proportion from -13.28% in 2020, 23.16% in 2021, 7.57% in 2022, 30.34% in 2023 and 91.39% in 2024.

## By Sector

31. The trend of overall expenditure of personnel costs stood at 93.27%. The performance of the sectors from 2021 – 2024, as presented in Table 7, indicated satisfactory average performance of sectors with 95.72% in 2021, 86.33% in 2022, 95.25% in 2023 and 95.36% in 2024. It also revealed that the sector by sector performance shows that only Women Affairs has 30.24% due to laxity of some Local Governments in the payment of disability allowances in 2023 and 2024 fiscal years. As for other sectors, the performance ranged from lowest performance of 89.72% by Information, Culture & Sports to highest performance of 108.36% recorded by Economic Empowerment sector. The impressive trend happened due to sound projections and commitment of government in implementation of projects and programmes according to plan.

32. The performance trend of the overhead costs for sectors year by year, as shown in Table 8, vividly showed satisfactory average performance of 86.77% in 2021, 84.40% in 2022, 113.832% in 2023 and 104.89% in 2024. The average performance of overhead costs from 2012 to 2024 by sector showed that Economic Empowerment recorded an achievement 1050.45% due to influence of an outlier of expenditure of N817,203,561 against approved provision of N9,000,000 in 2022. Others showed performance range from minimum of expenditure 71.99% for Health sector to the maximum of 122.21% for Environment sector. An overall sectoral average performance of 99.23% was achieved from 2021 to 2024 fiscal years.

33. Table 9 showed that an overall average capital expenditure performance of the sectors stood at 109.29%. The performance year by year revealed an achievement of 75.18% in 2021, 80.56% in 2022, 109.86% in 2023 and 139.01%% in 2024 fiscal year. The performance sector by sector showed that Women & Social Development, Commerce, Law & Justice and Education had fair performance with 59.82%, 59.83%, 60.73% and 65.15% respectively. Other sectors fall within the satisfactory performance group with achievement ranging from 85.92% to 154.21%.

**Table 6**: Sector Expenditure – Personnel - Budget Vs Actual

| Jigawa State Personnel (Salaries, Allowances and Social Contributions) Expenditure by Sector | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | 2022 Budget | 2022 Actual | 2023 Budget | 2023 Actual | 2024 Budget | 2024 Actual | 2025 Budget | 2025 Actual | Performance |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 279,113,000 | 258,174,933 | 285,460,000 | 243,715,108 | 267,314,000 | 243,192,481 | 407,020,000 | 361,784,155 | 89.34% |
| 2 | Agriculture | 930,500,000 | 888,350,838 | 849,666,000 | 1,711,650,918 | 1,177,364,000 | 664,018,380 | 1,902,276,000 | 1,592,120,466 | 99.92% |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 95,559,000 | 87,502,920 | 97,923,000 | 89,063,235 | 103,168,000 | 90,083,010 | 203,116,000 | 149,715,661 | 83.31% |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 24,499,000 | 23,843,689 | 23,135,000 | 31,086,353 | 29,027,000 | 27,693,519 | 203,242,000 | 65,388,799 | 52.88% |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 70,374,000 | 68,874,069 | 74,100,000 | 106,565,783 | 75,840,000 | 71,696,368 | 146,220,000 | 125,537,324 | 101.68% |
| 6 | Education | 31,281,586,000 | 29,657,147,160 | 33,502,597,000 | 29,948,308,225 | 38,125,505,000 | 33,869,869,888 | 51,292,549,000 | 120,568,367,004 | 138.81% |
| 7 | Health | 11,630,826,000 | 6,982,549,018 | 11,952,738,000 | 12,708,181,009 | 13,535,066,000 | 13,838,027,436 | 20,358,154,000 | 22,608,831,225 | 97.67% |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 334,087,000 | 104,922,367 | 325,882,000 | 89,799,990 | 270,131,000 | 87,087,944 | 561,500,000 | 151,819,737 | 29.07% |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 405,723,000 | 354,888,281 | 393,934,000 | 347,564,837 | 404,729,000 | 357,971,086 | 686,563,000 | 531,203,123 | 84.17% |
| 10 | Environment | 513,962,000 | 524,334,906 | 543,586,000 | 616,621,642 | 544,357,000 | 581,948,005 | 1,170,752,000 | 1,000,944,386 | 98.24% |
| 11 | Water Supply | 462,836,000 | 429,239,186 | 424,783,000 | 449,675,582 | 428,648,000 | 393,275,447 | 776,096,000 | 661,274,004 | 92.41% |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 252,691,000 | 234,569,207 | 253,247,000 | 244,702,285 | 283,005,000 | 244,570,120 | 524,734,000 | 426,379,780 | 87.56% |
| 13 | General Administration | 4,273,950,000 | 3,941,693,984 | 4,969,414,000 | 4,722,947,534 | 7,127,505,000 | 9,609,563,580 | 10,126,074,000 | 5,317,749,431 | 89.04% |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 1,619,882,000 | 1,487,520,533 | 1,909,261,000 | 1,654,791,175 | 2,477,843,000 | 1,759,553,022 | 2,372,224,000 | 2,960,486,160 | 93.83% |
| | **Total** | **52,175,588,000** | **45,043,611,089** | **55,605,726,000** | **52,964,673,676** | **64,849,502,000** | **61,838,550,285** | **90,730,520,000** | **156,521,601,256** | **120.13%** |

**Table 7**: Sector Expenditure – Overhead - Budget Vs Actual

| Jigawa State Overhead Expenditure by Sector | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | 2022 Budget | 2022 Actual | 2023 Budget | 2023 Actual | 2024 Budget | 2024 Actual | 2025 Budget | 2025 Actual | Performance |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 2,068,153,000 | 2,796,189,979 | 4,055,000,000 | 3,053,576,620 | 354,460,000 | 625,001,069 | 335,000,000 | 274,528,993 | 99.07% |
| 2 | Agriculture | 41,000,000 | 36,697,604 | 40,800,000 | 34,970,607 | 43,500,000 | 46,402,091 | 469,766,000 | 251,782,008 | 62.15% |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 30,800,000 | 21,078,873 | 30,745,000 | 24,043,602 | 40,500,000 | 25,763,442 | 75,750,000 | 58,222,726 | 72.62% |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 226,000,000 | 218,365,336 | 596,375,000 | 446,100,288 | 600,000,000 | 950,240,608 | 2,333,000,000 | 1,380,776,211 | 79.77% |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 9,000,000 | 817,203,561 | 12,600,000 | 11,155,385 | 52,800,000 | 13,093,872 | 44,300,000 | 16,225,638 | 722.56% |
| 6 | Education | 6,633,226,000 | 5,880,096,475 | 5,276,327,000 | 5,356,330,531 | 10,229,122,000 | 9,053,511,950 | 13,213,318,000 | 16,063,758,667 | 102.83% |
| 7 | Health | 4,389,916,000 | 1,496,374,582 | 2,502,718,000 | 2,814,012,049 | 2,511,725,000 | 1,766,219,446 | 3,132,891,000 | 2,339,848,262 | 67.13% |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 615,434,000 | 601,529,340 | 47,940,000 | 52,802,960 | 62,400,000 | 640,939,363 | 92,280,000 | 248,594,061 | 188.72% |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 170,800,000 | 314,766,699 | 256,170,000 | 250,042,311 | 262,020,000 | 191,221,177 | 850,240,000 | 817,277,241 | 102.21% |
| 10 | Environment | 50,190,000 | 95,481,770 | 50,000,000 | 36,871,036 | 52,800,000 | 75,407,497 | 58,200,000 | 55,935,419 | 124.86% |
| 11 | Water Supply | 1,211,150,000 | 1,030,309,482 | 2,853,250,000 | 3,332,271,525 | 4,737,400,000 | 4,563,561,044 | 4,891,000,000 | 2,950,253,636 | 86.73% |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 99,800,000 | 97,513,467 | 108,900,000 | 92,831,671 | 97,950,000 | 129,370,284 | 129,000,000 | 138,852,777 | 105.26% |
| 13 | General Administration | 11,659,682,000 | 9,473,797,252 | 10,244,726,000 | 14,251,757,789 | 36,430,834,000 | 39,983,371,649 | 42,958,215,000 | 36,432,002,145 | 98.86% |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 478,650,000 | 486,445,833 | 820,870,000 | 860,378,725 | 1,281,290,000 | 1,467,184,486 | 1,589,000,000 | 1,728,715,932 | 108.94% |
| | **Total** | **27,683,801,000** | **23,365,850,255** | **26,896,421,000** | **30,617,145,099** | **56,756,801,000** | **59,531,287,977** | **70,171,960,000** | **62,756,773,714** | **97.11%** |

**Table 8: Sector Expenditure – Capital - Budget Vs Actual**

| Jigawa State Capital Expenditure by Sector | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No.** | **Sector** | **2022 Budget** | **2022 Actual** | **2023 Budget** | **2023 Actual** | **2024 Budget** | **2024 Actual** | **2025 Budget** | **2025 Actual** | **Performance** |
| 1 | **Road Developmment** | 24,160,200,000 | 22,165,465,442 | 19,809,500,000 | 35,508,385,202 | 38,748,977,000 | 81,184,739,819 | 148,969,000,000 | 119,192,053,188 | 111.38% |
| 2 | **Agriculture** | 8,553,500,000 | 2,950,809,738 | 6,588,900,000 | 3,424,070,565 | 15,397,900,000 | 37,527,732,531 | 67,078,500,000 | 26,355,763,529 | 71.97% |
| 3 | **Commerce & Industry** | 2,751,500,000 | 1,651,598,814 | 2,714,550,000 | 1,732,743,040 | 4,975,500,000 | 3,941,902,835 | 13,409,520,000 | 5,722,101,871 | 54.71% |
| 4 | **Power & Energy** | 1,100,000,000 | 989,997,751 | 1,445,000,000 | 1,221,464,645 | 1,000,000,000 | 2,499,457,228 | 38,188,673,000 | 20,320,571,528 | 59.98% |
| 5 | **Economic Empowerment** | 1,509,400,000 | 1,324,048,994 | 1,087,000,000 | 895,297,444 | 4,999,810,000 | 7,999,180,538 | 7,929,040,000 | 6,260,060,355 | 106.14% |
| 6 | **Education** | 19,268,900,000 | 17,066,722,836 | 23,266,431,000 | 17,358,789,011 | 46,244,561,000 | 23,109,834,237 | 112,779,749,000 | 62,292,961,407 | 59.45% |
| 7 | **Health** | 12,678,200,000 | 11,120,949,071 | 14,832,864,000 | 13,947,185,451 | 20,161,140,000 | 15,753,857,858 | 42,475,410,000 | 31,308,857,838 | 80.01% |
| 8 | **Women & Soc. Devpt** | 1,759,000,000 | 1,659,822,529 | 3,038,549,000 | 805,946,690 | 3,779,500,000 | 2,558,459,080 | 6,847,500,000 | 3,256,069,656 | 53.68% |
| 9 | **Information, Culture & Sports** | 168,300,000 | 141,369,851 | 509,006,000 | 223,455,590 | 907,120,000 | 1,066,050,731 | 1,770,400,000 | 1,514,077,348 | 87.78% |
| 10 | **Environment** | 5,929,000,000 | 3,440,493,487 | 5,152,850,000 | 10,138,343,002 | 9,693,950,000 | 20,816,340,852 | 16,941,730,000 | 16,913,123,247 | 136.03% |
| 11 | **Water Supply** | 4,398,900,000 | 3,759,435,303 | 6,351,710,000 | 6,499,323,614 | 5,813,400,000 | 6,373,436,692 | 11,712,798,000 | 7,614,758,175 | 85.75% |
| 12 | **Urban & Regional Devpt** | 1,405,500,000 | 1,282,983,801 | 1,383,440,000 | 1,280,238,398 | 5,058,370,000 | 6,233,747,378 | 9,385,000,000 | 12,701,654,327 | 124.76% |
| 13 | **General Administration** | 5,846,600,000 | 4,484,751,123 | 7,275,100,000 | 10,291,595,225 | 18,320,469,000 | 35,720,125,719 | 56,540,450,000 | 30,321,708,324 | 91.86% |
| 14 | **Law & Justice** | 1,308,000,000 | 1,137,323,528 | 1,318,100,000 | 777,144,248 | 1,433,000,000 | 606,014,821 | 3,369,750,000 | 1,004,437,436 | 47.45% |
| | **Total** | **90,837,000,000** | **73,175,772,269** | **94,773,000,000** | **104,103,982,125** | **176,533,697,000** | **245,390,880,319** | **537,397,520,000** | **344,778,198,229** | **85.32%** |

## 2.B.2 Debt Position

34. A summary of the consolidated debt position for Jigawa State Government is provided in the table below.

**Table 9: Debt Position as at 31st December 2025**

| Debt Sustainability Analysis | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| **A** | **DSA RATIO SCENARIOS:** | **Sustainability Thresholds** | **As at 31st December 2025** |
| | **Solvency Ratios** | **Percentage** | **Percentage** |
| **1** | Total Domestic Debt/IGR | 150% | 1.79% |
| **2** | Total External Debt/Gross FAAC | 150% | 25.78% |
| **3** | Total Public Debt/Total Recurrent Revenue | 150% | 19.53% |
| **4** | Total Public Debt/State GDP Ratio | 25% | No GDP Figure Available |
| | **Liquidity Ratios** | **Percentage** | **Percentage** |
| **5** | Domestic Debt Service/IGR | 15% | 1.96% |
| **6** | External Debt Service/Gross FAAC | 10% | 1.24% |
| **8** | Debt Service Deductions from FAAC/Gross FAAC | 40% | 2.34% |
| **8** | Total Debt Service/Total Recurrent Revenue | 25% | 1.43% |
| | | | |
| **B** | **PUBLIC DEBT DATA AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2025** | | **Naira** |
| **1** | Total Domestic Debt | | 1,600,000,000 |
| **2** | Total External Debt | | 65,623,666,702 |
| **3** | **Total Public Debt** | | **67,223,666,702** |
| | | | |
| **4** | Total Domestic Debt Service 2025 | | 1,758,577,407 |
| **5** | Total External Debt Service in 2025 | | 3,155,979,091 |
| **6** | **Total Public Debt Service** | | **4,914,556,497** |
| | | | |
| **C** | **STATE GDP FOR 2025** | | |
| **1** | **State GDP** | | 0 |

35. As shown in Table 10 above, the total public debt position of the State as at 31st December 2024 stood at N37,168,254,545 (N1,329,234,427 domestic debt and N35,839,020,118 external debt). As shown by Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA), the solvency ratio of the State for Total Domestic Debt/IGR, Total External Debt/Gross FAAC and Total Public Debt/Total Recurrent Revenue were as low as 2.13%, 13.65% and 11.43% respectively compare to the threshold of 150% each. The analysis indicated that the State is not among the debt-burdened and has the option of securing any loan if the need arises.

36. Like solvency ratio, the State is also comfortable with liquidity ratio of Domestic Debt Service/IGR, External Debt Service/Gross FAAC and Debt Service Deduction from FAAC/Gross FAAC and Total Debt Service/Total Recurrent Revenue 1.41%, 0.91%, 0.91% and 1.01% against the sustainability threshold of 15%, 10% and 40% and 25% respectively. These also indicated that the State is in the position to comfortable liquidate its debts and their services.

# 3. Fiscal Strategy Paper

## 3.A Macroeconomic Framework

37. As usual, the State uses vital information from the recent IMF WEO publications (April-July 2025). While some indices and their projections were derived from the IMF WEO Forecast, others were derived from NBS and CBN reports, and various consultations. The framework used in the medium-term revenue and expenditure projections of 2027-2029 was guided by Macroeconomic and Mineral Framework presented under Table 11.

**Table 10: Jigawa State Macroeconomic Framework**

**Jigawa State Macroeconomic and Mineral Framework 2027 - 2029**

| Item | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Inflation (CPI) | 15.90% | 14.00% | 12.00% |
| National Real GDP Growth | 4.30% | 4.30% | 4.30% |
| Oil Price Benchmark | $60.00 | $70.00 | $75.00 |
| Oil Production Benchmark (MBPD) | 1.7500 | 1.8000 | 1.8500 |
| NGN:USD Exchange Rate | 1400 | 1300 | 1300 |
| **Other Assumptions** | | | |
| FAAC Deductions | 10,000,000,000,000 | 8,000,000,000,000 | 6,000,000,000,000 |
| Mineral Ratio (Before Subsidy) | 21% | 22% | 23% |

## 3.B Fiscal Strategy and Assumptions

## Policy Statement

38. The policy objectives and priorities enshrined in the State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF III) and the 12-point Agenda of His Excellency the Governor, Umar Namadi, FCA would continue to be pursued in the 2027-2029 medium-term planning and budget circle to persistently and continuously sustain improvement in the socio-economic development of the State. Based on this doctrine, the medium-term resource allocations for the 2027-2029 period is strategically directed to:

- Contribute towards sustainable growth, development and diversification of the State's economy most especially in the area of youths and women empowerment & employment generation, agricultural development, ICT, critical infrastructure and development of small & medium scale enterprises. Technology-driven agricultural initiatives and agricultural value-chain would also be encouraged and supported to improve agricultural production given its multiplier effect for employment generation, poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

- Contribute to sustainable improvements in the State's human capital in terms of education, health and skills development. As usual, this requires focus on projects and programmes that could expand access to and quality of human development services particularly education, health and other social services.

#### Objectives and Targets

39. The key objectives and targets from the fiscal perspective include the following:
    - Continue to accord more priorities to investment expenditure by maintaining higher proportion of capital over recurrent expenditure;
    - Ensure that proposed capital expenditure reflected in the 2027 budget is consistent with 2027-2029 MTSS phasing.
    - Maintain personnel costs within manageable limit while emphasising on new recruitment in the critical areas and other sectors to bridge the manpower gaps. Yearly increment and promotion in all MDAs would be appropriately considered.
    - Overhead costs would also be appropriately reviewed in line with realities on the ground to permit optimal service delivery and facilitate capital projects implementation by the MDAs.
    - Internal revenue collection mechanism would be overhauled, strengthened and monitored. Likewise, untapped revenue sources would vigorously be pursued.

- More emphasis would be given to the rehabilitation of existing projects and completion & commissioning of ongoing ones for the benefits of the people. Only new projects that are considered critical that have an implication of improving the standard of living of the people should be admitted and should be within the dictates of the resource constraint.

## 3.C Indicative Three-Year Fiscal Framework

40. The indicative three-year fiscal framework for the period 2027-2029 medium-term period is presented in table 12 below:

**Table 11: Jigawa State Medium Term Fiscal Framework**

**Jigawa State Fiscal Framework 2027 - 2029**

| Item | 2027 Forecast | 2028 Forecast | 2029 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | 40,000,000,000 | 40,000,000,000 | 40,000,000,000 |
| | | | |
| **Recurrent Revenue** | | | |
| Statutory Allocation | 136,319,797,409 | 186,758,265,651 | 238,559,433,944 |
| VAT | 148,508,331,249 | 172,802,135,117 | 197,950,441,747 |
| IGR | 83,900,000,000 | 86,000,000,000 | 87,500,000,000 |
| Other Federation Account Revenues | 90,800,000,000 | 100,000,000,000 | 110,000,000,000 |
| Other Recurrent Revenues (Recurrent Grants) | 51,996,403,000 | 53,293,606,000 | 54,645,336,000 |
| **Total Recurrent Revenue** | **511,524,531,658** | **598,854,006,767** | **688,655,211,690** |
| | | | |
| **Recurrent Expenditure** | | | |
| Personnel (Salaries, Allowances and Contributions) | 117,365,971,000 | 125,412,576,000 | 134,222,431,000 |
| Social Benefits | 4,720,000,000 | 4,720,000,000 | 4,756,000,000 |
| Overheads | 63,565,755,000 | 65,561,265,000 | 67,276,484,000 |
| Grants, Contributions and Subsidies | 4,716,620,000 | 4,818,900,000 | 4,932,200,000 |
| Public Debt Service | 3,600,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 |
| **Total** | **193,968,346,000** | **204,012,741,000** | **214,687,115,000** |
| | | | |
| **Transfer to Capital Account** | **357,556,185,658** | **434,841,265,767** | **513,968,096,690** |
| | | | |
| **Capital Receipts** | | | |
| Capital Grants | 58,907,800,000 | 57,636,500,000 | 59,889,355,000 |
| Other Capital Receipts | 50,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| **Total** | **58,957,800,000** | **57,696,500,000** | **59,959,355,000** |
| | | | |
| **Reserves** | | | |
| Contingency Reserve | 11,030,490,633 | 12,777,080,135 | 14,573,104,234 |
| Planning Reserve | 14,082,779,570 | 16,830,382,973 | 18,150,073,551 |
| Climate Response Reserve | 4,694,259,857 | 5,610,127,658 | 6,050,024,517 |
| **Total Reserves** | **29,807,530,059** | **35,217,590,766** | **38,773,202,301** |
| | | | |
| **Capital Expenditure** | **498,395,495,024** | **588,235,685,632** | **630,429,347,457** |
| Discretional Funds | 324,350,252,598 | 416,145,069,001 | 481,964,558,389 |
| Non-Discretional Funds | 155,268,203,000 | 149,650,106,000 | 124,264,691,000 |
| Planning and Climate Reserves | 18,777,039,426 | 22,440,510,631 | 24,200,098,068 |
| | | | |
| **Financing (Loans)** | 92,912,000,000 | 108,475,000,000 | 71,075,000,000 |
| | | | |
| **Total Revenue (Including Opening Balance)** | **703,394,331,658** | **805,025,506,767** | **859,689,566,690** |
| **Total Expenditure (including Reserves)** | **703,394,331,658** | **805,025,506,767** | **859,689,566,690** |
| | | | |
| **Closing Balance** | | | |

A detailed schedule of Capital receipt estimates is provided in Annex 1.

### 3.C.1 Assumptions

41. The assumptions binding the preparation of 2027-2029 Medium-term Expenditure Framework are as follows:

- Opening Balance - This was estimated base on the expected closing balance of 2026 fiscal year to be derived from the "Annual Survey of the Treasury and MDAs".

- Statutory Allocation – As usual, due to the dependency and responsiveness to difference parameters of this source, Elasticity forecasting method was used.
- VAT – As this depends on non-minerals and other macroeconomic parameters, Elasticity method of forecasting was also employed.
- Other Federation Account receipts - Own value was used to estimate and forecast the medium-term revenue as the State has also no controlled over them.
- Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) - Own value was also used with consideration of some factors such as actual collection trend of previous and current years, and forecasted economic activities in the State in the medium-term, etc.
- Grants - Own value was used as the estimation was based on the expectation of the implementation Agencies base on the signed MOU and implementation trend, how much is expected to be received; how much was received as drawdowns and how much is outstanding.
- Miscellaneous Capital Receipts - These are also estimated base on experience of the responsible agencies, but guided by principle of budget realism.
- Financing – Forecast is guided by loans agreement to be drawn, how much was drawdown (if any) and expected amount as outstanding to be reflected in the fiscal year.
- Personnel - Own value is used by considering the actual expenditure and the projected amount to be end of the year, net of retirement and other exits, plus expected amount for new recruitments, promotions and yearly increments.
- Social Contribution and Social Benefits - Own value is used base on the expenditure trends and the expected additional retirements for those who are not covered by new contributory scheme and projected 17% pension contribution.
- Overheads - Own value is also used to forecast this aspect based on different considerations such as day-to-day running expenses; implementation of some policies of government which are based on overhead costs such as payment of external examinations; institutional feeding; student exchange programme, etc. Others include implementation of some capital projects which have overhead cost implications.
- Grants, Contributions, Subsidies and Transfers - Own value is used to reflect the grants or other transfers from Local Governments, etc to finance some aspects of expenditure of MDAs that supervise the affairs of the Local Governments.
- Public Debt Service - Own value is used base on the reconciled figures agreed upon by the State Debt Management Office (DMO) and Federal Debt Management Office.
- Contingency and Planning Reserves - These are estimated base on 2.0% on recurrent revenue (including Opening Balance) and 3% on capital expenditure projections for contingency and planning reserve respectively.
- Climate Response Reserve – Another 1% on projected capital expenditure was also set aside for "Climate Response Reserve".
- Capital Expenditure - Projected base on the surplus from recurrent revenue and capital receipts (discretional and non-discretional).

### 3.D Fiscal Risks

42. The analysis, assumptions and projections presented above are not expected to go smoothly without some risks which pose some threats in the achievement of objectives. Some of the risks that are anticipated are shown in Table 13 below:

**Table 12: Fiscal Risks**

| Risk | Likelihood | Impact | Reactions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unanticipated shock in oil production and prices | Medium | High | • Increase IGR effort;<br>• Explore new sources;<br>• Seeking of alternative means of funding<br>• Prioritisation of expenditure |
| Instability of Exchange Rates | High | High | • Realistic revenue and expenditure projections.<br>• Internally generated revenue diversification. |
| Persistent inflation | High | High | • Reduces purchasing power,<br>• Widen fiscal deficit, and<br>• Induces borrowing |
| Security Challenges | High | High | • Strengthen of security agencies<br>• Close monitoring of Early-Warning Sign (EWS)<br>• Sensitization of farmers / Fulani herdsmen |
| Human and natural disaster (flooding; draught, deforestation, etc) | Medium | Medium | • Close monitoring of Early Warning Signing (EWS);<br>• Effective communication between stakeholders;<br>• Access to ecological fund |
| Political instability | Medium | Medium | • Strict security measures<br>• Awareness of youths<br>• Sensitization of politicians |

43. All investments are without associated risk, based on this fact the State would do everything possible to mitigate the negative impacts with appropriate reaction and proactiveness. These would be ensured during the implementation of the 2027 budget through close and effective monitoring, strengthening of security architecture as well as sensitization and close monitoring of any emergency situations.

4. Budget Policy Statement

## 4.A Budget Policy Thrust

44. The main policy thrust is centred around the pursuit of policies that guarantee inclusive economic growth with sustained progress in the improvements in the basic human development indicators of the State.

45. To actualize above all inclusive policy objectives, the limited resources would be judiciously directed in form of sector envelops and budget ceilings to the implementation of critical projects and programmes of the Sectors and MDAs respectively. The limited resources, as projected, are strategically allocated to fund budget initiatives that meets the following policy priorities:

- Significant contribution to sustained growth and diversification of the State's economy. This requires focus of agriculture, critical infrastructure and development of small and medium scale enterprises;
- Sustainable improvements in the State's human capital in terms of education, health and skills development. This requires focus of projects and programmes that could potentially expand access to and quality of human development services. These cover education, health, economic empowerment & Employment as well as social protection.

## 4.B Sector Allocations (3 Year)

46. Table 15, 16 and 17 below present the three (3) year indicative envelopes (2027-2029) for the sectors for Personnel, Overhead and Capital Expenditure:

**Table 13: Indicative Sector Expenditure Ceilings 2027-2029 – Personnel (Salaries and Allowances)**

| Jigawa State Personnel (Salaries, Allowances and Social Contributions) Expenditure by Sector | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | % 2027 | 2027 Allocation | % 2028 | 2028 Allocation | % 2029 | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 0.20% | 231,270,000 | 0.20% | 256,062,000 | 0.21% | 281,665,000 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 2.31% | 2,710,930,000 | 2.32% | 2,904,360,000 | 2.27% | 3,051,293,000 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 0.14% | 166,376,000 | 0.14% | 179,686,000 | 0.14% | 192,520,000 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 0.17% | 203,097,000 | 0.17% | 214,917,000 | 0.17% | 232,261,000 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 0.11% | 123,700,000 | 0.11% | 133,600,000 | 0.11% | 144,280,000 |
| 6 | Education | 56.96% | 66,847,772,000 | 56.72% | 71,128,286,000 | 56.54% | 75,887,861,000 |
| 7 | Health | 23.38% | 27,436,046,000 | 23.86% | 29,921,146,000 | 24.44% | 32,805,275,000 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 1.10% | 1,285,165,000 | 1.04% | 1,308,540,000 | 0.99% | 1,329,384,000 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 0.58% | 676,200,000 | 0.59% | 739,411,000 | 0.59% | 798,564,000 |
| 10 | Environment | 0.98% | 1,146,920,000 | 1.01% | 1,261,612,000 | 1.03% | 1,380,714,000 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 0.65% | 761,098,000 | 0.66% | 823,073,000 | 0.67% | 904,192,000 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 0.41% | 479,800,000 | 0.42% | 524,020,000 | 0.42% | 569,208,000 |
| 13 | General Administration | 10.05% | 11,791,519,000 | 9.76% | 12,243,682,000 | 9.43% | 12,661,426,000 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 2.99% | 3,506,078,000 | 3.01% | 3,774,181,000 | 2.97% | 3,983,788,000 |
| | Total | 100.00% | 117,365,971,000 | 100.00% | 125,412,576,000 | 100.00% | 134,222,431,000 |

**Table 14: Indicative Sector Expenditure Ceilings 2027-2029 – Overhead Costs**

| Jigawa State Overhead Expenditure by Sector | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | % 2027 | 2027 Allocation | % 2028 | 2028 Allocation | % 2029 | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 0.52% | 332,721,551 | 0.53% | 347,956,459 | 0.53% | 355,404,045 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 0.74% | 470,990,267 | 0.74% | 484,969,338 | 0.73% | 488,355,192 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 0.11% | 67,341,248 | 0.10% | 68,707,338 | 0.11% | 72,081,947 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 3.89% | 2,473,495,842 | 3.84% | 2,516,054,676 | 3.83% | 2,576,929,610 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 0.07% | 44,230,050 | 0.07% | 48,215,676 | 0.07% | 50,056,908 |
| 6 | Education | 21.57% | 13,713,739,340 | 21.82% | 14,304,847,648 | 22.69% | 15,265,354,584 |
| 7 | Health | 5.10% | 3,240,897,180 | 5.07% | 3,324,315,141 | 4.91% | 3,303,355,455 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 0.15% | 92,464,714 | 0.14% | 94,422,365 | 0.15% | 98,111,539 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 1.34% | 854,715,841 | 1.37% | 895,003,480 | 1.36% | 913,225,210 |
| 10 | Environment | 0.10% | 64,751,200 | 0.10% | 68,807,787 | 0.11% | 76,086,500 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 7.73% | 4,912,424,504 | 7.70% | 5,050,592,027 | 7.55% | 5,080,175,453 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 0.20% | 127,858,716 | 0.21% | 135,204,791 | 0.21% | 140,159,342 |
| 13 | General Administration | 55.94% | 35,558,317,752 | 55.81% | 36,586,853,275 | 55.30% | 37,201,305,708 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 2.54% | 1,611,806,795 | 2.49% | 1,635,315,000 | 2.46% | 1,655,882,508 |
| | Total | 100.00% | 63,565,755,000 | 100.00% | 65,561,265,000 | 100.00% | 67,276,484,000 |

**Table 15: Indicative Sector Capital Expenditure Ceilings 2027-2029**

| Jigawa State Capital Expenditure by | | Discretionary Funds | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | % 2027 | 2027 Allocation | % 2028 | 2028 Allocation | % 2029 | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 20.00% | 64,870,050,520 | 20.00% | 83,229,013,800 | 20.00% | 96,392,911,678 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 15.50% | 50,274,289,153 | 15.50% | 64,502,485,695 | 15.50% | 74,704,506,550 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 1.50% | 4,865,253,789 | 1.50% | 6,242,176,035 | 1.50% | 7,229,468,376 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 6.00% | 19,461,015,156 | 6.00% | 24,968,704,140 | 6.00% | 28,917,873,503 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 2.00% | 6,487,005,052 | 2.00% | 8,322,901,380 | 2.00% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 6 | Education | 26.50% | 85,952,816,938 | 26.50% | 110,278,443,285 | 26.50% | 127,720,607,973 |
| 7 | Health | 15.50% | 50,274,289,153 | 15.50% | 64,502,485,695 | 15.50% | 74,704,506,550 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 1.00% | 3,243,612,530 | 1.00% | 4,161,591,826 | 1.00% | 4,819,809,043 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 0.33% | 1,068,537,070 | 0.33% | 1,370,945,234 | 0.33% | 1,587,780,472 |
| 10 | Environment | 1.50% | 4,865,253,789 | 1.50% | 6,242,176,035 | 1.50% | 7,229,468,376 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 2.00% | 6,487,005,052 | 2.00% | 8,322,901,380 | 2.00% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 1.00% | 3,243,502,526 | 1.00% | 4,161,450,690 | 1.00% | 4,819,645,584 |
| 13 | General Administration | 6.54% | 21,212,506,520 | 6.54% | 27,215,887,513 | 6.54% | 31,520,482,119 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 0.63% | 2,033,870,561 | 0.63% | 2,609,479,099 | 0.63% | 3,022,206,762 |
| | **Total** | **100.00%** | **324,350,252,598** | **100.00%** | **416,145,069,001** | **100.00%** | **481,964,558,389** |

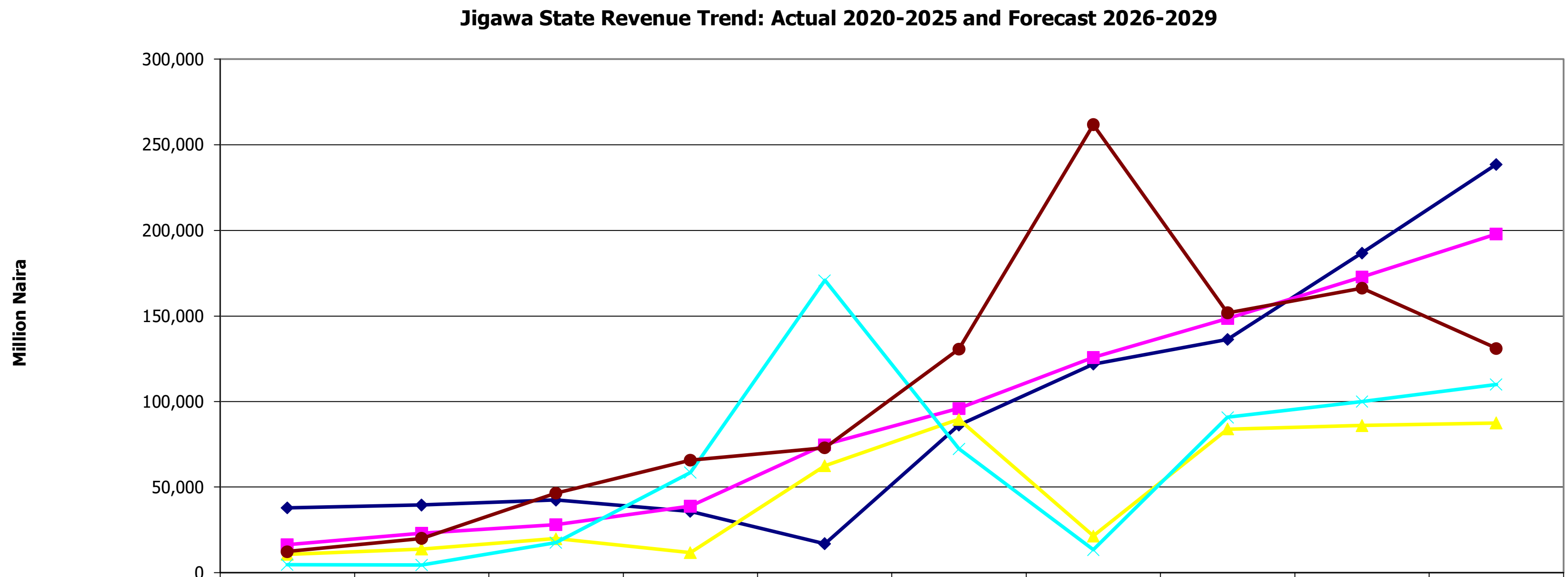
| Jigawa State Capital Expenditure by | | Non-Discretionary Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | 2027 Allocation | 2028 Allocation | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 16,480,000,000 | 13,710,000,000 | 13,710,000,000 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Education | 77,595,300,000 | 79,024,000,000 | 66,826,855,000 |
| 7 | Health | 12,490,800,000 | 13,666,400,000 | 14,306,600,000 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 3,250,000,000 | 3,260,000,000 | 3,270,000,000 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Environment | 21,654,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 13,000,000,000 | 14,000,000,000 | 0 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | General Administration | 10,648,103,000 | 10,839,706,000 | 11,001,236,000 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **155,268,203,000** | **149,650,106,000** | **124,264,691,000** |

| Jigawa State Capital Expenditure by Discretionary Funds | | | Total Capital Envelope | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | % 2027 | % 2027 | 2027 Allocation | % 2028 | 2028 Allocation | % 2029 | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 20.00% | 13.5% | 64,870,050,520 | 14.7% | 83,229,013,800 | 15.9% | 96,392,911,678 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 15.50% | 10.5% | 50,424,289,153 | 11.4% | 64,652,485,695 | 12.3% | 74,854,506,550 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 1.50% | 1.0% | 4,865,253,789 | 1.1% | 6,242,176,035 | 1.2% | 7,229,468,376 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 6.00% | 7.5% | 35,941,015,156 | 6.8% | 38,678,704,140 | 7.0% | 42,627,873,503 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 2.00% | 1.4% | 6,487,005,052 | 1.5% | 8,322,901,380 | 1.6% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 6 | Education | 26.50% | 34.1% | 163,548,116,938 | 33.5% | 189,302,443,285 | 32.1% | 194,547,462,973 |
| 7 | Health | 15.50% | 13.1% | 62,765,089,153 | 13.8% | 78,168,885,695 | 14.7% | 89,011,106,550 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 1.00% | 1.4% | 6,493,612,530 | 1.3% | 7,421,591,826 | 1.3% | 8,089,809,043 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 0.33% | 0.2% | 1,068,537,070 | 0.2% | 1,370,945,234 | 0.3% | 1,587,780,472 |
| 10 | Environment | 1.50% | 5.5% | 26,519,253,789 | 3.8% | 21,242,176,035 | 3.7% | 22,229,468,376 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 2.00% | 4.1% | 19,487,005,052 | 3.9% | 22,322,901,380 | 1.6% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 1.00% | 0.7% | 3,243,502,526 | 0.7% | 4,161,450,690 | 0.8% | 4,819,645,584 |
| 13 | General Administration | 6.54% | 6.6% | 31,860,609,520 | 6.7% | 38,055,593,513 | 7.0% | 42,521,718,119 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 0.63% | 0.4% | 2,033,870,561 | 0.5% | 2,609,479,099 | 0.5% | 3,022,206,762 |
| | Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 479,607,210,808 | 100.00% | 565,780,747,808 | 100.00% | 606,212,540,321 |

| Jigawa State Capital Expenditure by | | Total Capital Envelope | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Sector | % 2027 | 2027 Allocation | % 2028 | 2028 Allocation | % 2029 | 2029 Allocation |
| 1 | Road Developmment | 20.3% | 97,308,375,894 | 21.3% | 120,682,070,010 | 22.4% | 135,576,630,275 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 6.8% | 32,586,125,298 | 8.1% | 45,925,957,590 | 9.9% | 60,309,301,870 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industry | 1.7% | 8,109,081,326 | 1.8% | 10,403,626,725 | 2.0% | 12,026,317,846 |
| 4 | Power & Energy | 8.0% | 38,211,753,934 | 7.4% | 42,007,864,692 | 7.5% | 45,519,660,854 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 1.6% | 7,460,358,820 | 1.7% | 9,571,336,587 | 1.6% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 6 | Education | 29.4% | 140,845,494,322 | 28.9% | 163,376,605,487 | 27.7% | 168,039,412,262 |
| 7 | Health | 8.7% | 41,683,812,786 | 8.6% | 48,622,585,796 | 8.7% | 52,863,764,671 |
| 8 | Women & Soc. Devpt | 1.4% | 6,493,612,530 | 1.5% | 8,562,505,601 | 1.6% | 9,411,175,184 |
| 9 | Information, Culture & Sports | 0.2% | 1,068,537,070 | 0.2% | 1,370,946,465 | 0.3% | 1,587,781,898 |
| 10 | Environment | 6.2% | 29,763,081,326 | 4.5% | 25,403,626,725 | 4.5% | 27,049,113,960 |
| 11 | Water Supply | 4.7% | 22,730,837,589 | 4.7% | 26,484,352,070 | 2.4% | 14,458,936,752 |
| 12 | Urban & Regional Devpt | 1.4% | 6,487,225,060 | 1.5% | 8,322,901,380 | 1.6% | 9,639,291,168 |
| 13 | General Administration | 9.3% | 44,836,289,082 | 9.3% | 52,454,212,900 | 9.4% | 57,077,047,782 |
| 14 | Law & Justice | 0.4% | 2,033,870,561 | 0.5% | 2,609,436,765 | 0.5% | 3,022,157,733 |
| | Total | 100.00% | 479,618,455,598 | 100.00% | 565,798,028,794 | 100.00% | 606,219,883,420 |

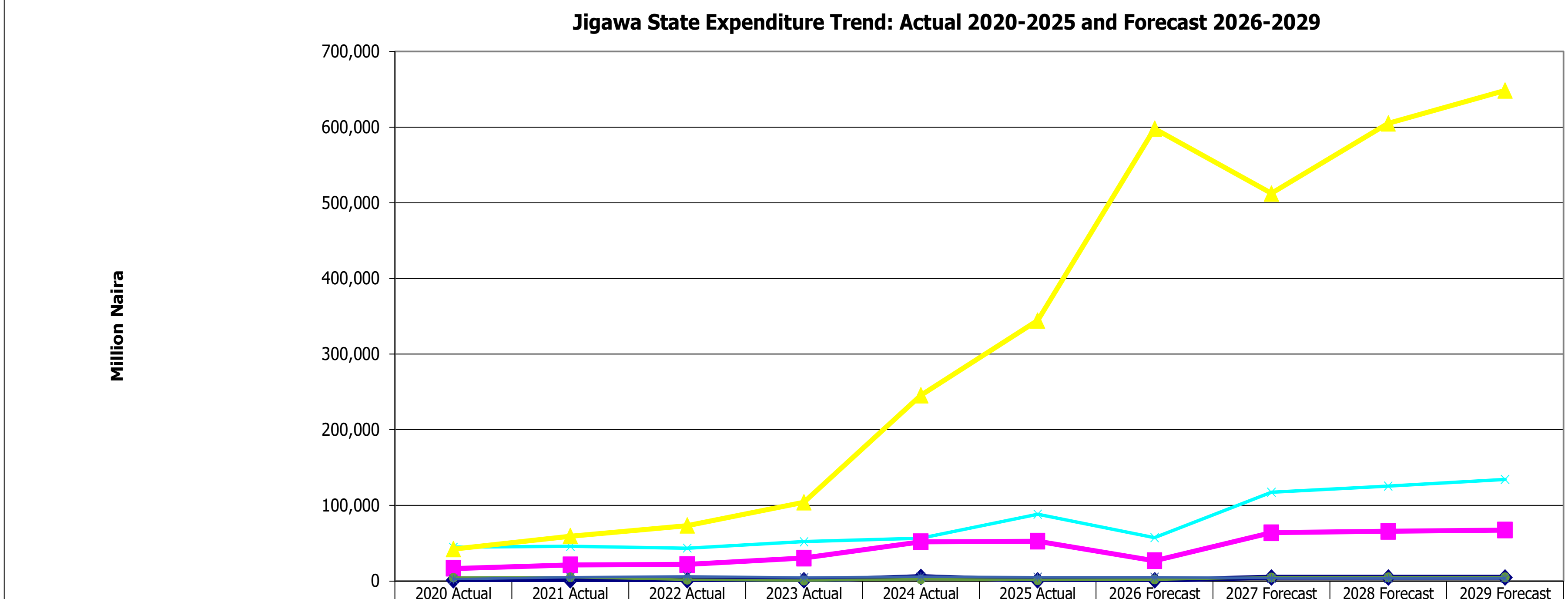
## Fiscal Trends

**Figure 18: Jigawa State Revenue Trend**




| | 2020 Actual | 2021 Actual | 2022 Actual | 2023 Actual | 2024 Actual | 2025 Actual | 2026 Forecast | 2027 Forecast | 2028 Forecast | 2029 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stat.Allocation | 37,906,002,560 | 39,599,284,367 | 42,453,563,514 | 35,801,215,920 | 16,970,535,327 | 86,281,467,588 | 121,894,354,505 | 136,319,797,409 | 186,758,265,651 | 238,559,433,944 |
| VAT | 16,395,911,903 | 23,102,976,464 | 28,138,353,650 | 38,850,616,938 | 74,813,698,720 | 95,929,672,222 | 125,776,080,106 | 148,508,331,249 | 172,802,135,117 | 197,950,441,747 |
| Total IGR | 10,677,375,381 | 13,853,655,219 | 19,906,608,862 | 11,679,348,643 | 62,518,279,331 | 89,608,437,412 | 21,440,000,000 | 83,900,000,000 | 86,000,000,000 | 87,500,000,000 |
| Other Federation Account Receipts | 4,678,199,180 | 4,535,971,458 | 17,635,292,490 | 58,517,456,702 | 170,773,403,669 | 72,383,874,811 | 13,415,000,000 | 90,800,000,000 | 100,000,000,000 | 110,000,000,000 |
| Capital Receipts | 12,351,606,896 | 20,068,276,619 | 46,505,753,149 | 65,754,482,869 | 73,008,921,322 | 130,668,095,982 | 261,808,320,000 | 151,869,800,000 | 166,171,500,000 | 131,034,355,000 |

**Figure 19**: Jigawa State Expenditure Trend




| | 2020 Actual | 2021 Actual | 2022 Actual | 2023 Actual | 2024 Actual | 2025 Actual | 2026 Forecast | 2027 Forecast | 2028 Forecast | 2029 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel (Salaries, Allowances and Contributions) | 44,633,556,936 | 45,678,779,682 | 43,365,529,838 | 51,895,697,017 | 56,324,822,915 | 88,098,904,308 | 57,120,000,000 | 117,365,971,000 | 125,412,576,000 | 134,222,431,000 |
| Social Benefits | 738,599,994 | 781,714,450 | 839,040,626 | 592,415,171 | 5,513,727,371 | 725,682,021 | 860,000,000 | 4,720,000,000 | 4,720,000,000 | 4,756,000,000 |
| Overheads | 16,581,282,438 | 21,149,357,904 | 21,773,004,654 | 30,157,200,257 | 51,655,272,103 | 52,409,877,355 | 26,642,421,000 | 63,565,755,000 | 65,561,265,000 | 67,276,484,000 |
| Grants, Contributions and Subsidies | 4,363,650,099 | 4,955,749,135 | 1,592,845,601 | 459,944,842 | 2,208,355,574 | 1,119,138,476 | 1,697,740,000 | 4,716,620,000 | 4,818,900,000 | 4,932,200,000 |
| Public Debt Service | 2,368,933,111 | 4,913,658,418 | 6,276,280,495 | 4,417,157,207 | 5,667,660,300 | 4,914,556,497 | 5,000,000,000 | 3,600,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 |
| Capital Expenditure | 42,280,861,771 | 59,192,951,576 | 73,175,772,269 | 104,103,982,125 | 245,390,880,319 | 344,350,673,322 | 597,980,275,610 | 512,478,274,594 | 605,066,068,605 | 648,579,421,007 |

### 4.B.1 Local Government Estimates

47. The Local Government estimates 2027-2029 is based on the Macroeconomic assumptions in section 0, the forecasting techniques used in section 0 and the vertical & horizontal sharing ratios. The Statutory Allocations and VAT have been projected based on Elasticity method while other Federally collected revenue were projected by the use of 'Own Value" forecasting method. The share of State IGR due for the 27 Local Governments (LGs) were automatically calculated based on the State forecast. While a medium-term fiscal projection is made for the 27 LGs, the Local Governments are expected to commence the MTSS process as such three-year projections (2027-2029) are presented in Table 13a, 13b and 13c below.

**Table 16: Local Government FAAC and State IGR Share Estimates 2027**

| Local Government Council | Statutory Allocation Share | VAT Share | IGR Share | 2027 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Statutory Allocation | VAT | Other Federation Account | Share of State IGR | Total Transfer |
| Auyo | 0.1042% | 0.0990% | 3.364% | 3,714,629,276 | 4,090,370,388 | 2,843,957,756 | 121,345,975 | **10,770,303,396** |
| Babura | 0.1233% | 0.1153% | 3.978% | 4,393,333,775 | 4,764,399,841 | 3,363,580,787 | 143,517,248 | **12,664,831,651** |
| Birnin Kudu | 0.1530% | 0.1379% | 4.937% | 5,452,247,030 | 5,696,810,202 | 4,174,295,489 | 178,108,819 | **15,501,461,540** |
| Birniwa | 0.1157% | 0.1012% | 3.734% | 4,123,987,520 | 4,181,847,079 | 3,157,366,569 | 134,718,501 | **11,597,919,669** |
| Buji | 0.0993% | 0.0879% | 3.204% | 3,538,741,042 | 3,633,279,220 | 2,709,295,945 | 115,600,226 | **9,996,916,433** |
| Dutse | 0.0974% | 0.0916% | 3.143% | 3,471,410,989 | 3,783,647,131 | 2,657,747,375 | 113,400,752 | **10,026,206,247** |
| Gagarawa | 0.1367% | 0.1234% | 4.412% | 4,872,907,995 | 5,101,343,709 | 3,730,747,662 | 159,183,523 | **13,864,182,889** |
| Garki | 0.1148% | 0.1033% | 3.703% | 4,089,680,638 | 4,269,568,337 | 3,131,100,873 | 133,597,796 | **11,623,947,644** |
| Gumel | 0.1005% | 0.0937% | 3.244% | 3,582,288,830 | 3,870,358,672 | 2,742,636,571 | 117,022,804 | **10,312,306,877** |
| Guri | 0.1062% | 0.0953% | 3.427% | 3,784,493,157 | 3,939,949,335 | 2,897,446,250 | 123,628,222 | **10,745,516,964** |
| Gwaram | 0.1477% | 0.1291% | 4.767% | 5,264,449,567 | 5,335,518,015 | 4,030,515,851 | 171,974,030 | **14,802,457,463** |
| Gwiwa | 0.1092% | 0.0974% | 3.524% | 3,892,342,101 | 4,024,083,445 | 2,980,016,493 | 127,151,329 | **11,023,593,367** |
| Hadejia | 0.0922% | 0.0933% | 2.975% | 3,285,771,194 | 3,856,780,655 | 2,515,619,670 | 107,336,447 | **9,765,507,966** |
| Jahun | 0.1267% | 0.1198% | 4.089% | 4,516,187,657 | 4,950,338,083 | 3,457,638,962 | 147,530,522 | **13,071,695,224** |
| Kafin Hausa | 0.1425% | 0.1288% | 4.599% | 5,079,554,955 | 5,322,019,712 | 3,888,958,665 | 165,934,069 | **14,456,467,401** |
| Kaugama | 0.1045% | 0.0981% | 3.371% | 3,722,824,652 | 4,054,543,199 | 2,850,232,219 | 121,613,694 | **10,749,213,764** |
| Kazaure | 0.1105% | 0.1053% | 3.567% | 3,939,454,185 | 4,351,594,444 | 3,016,085,981 | 128,690,342 | **11,435,824,952** |
| Kiri Kasamma | 0.1153% | 0.1117% | 3.720% | 4,108,781,847 | 4,617,565,934 | 3,145,724,952 | 134,221,777 | **12,006,294,510** |
| Kiyawa | 0.1191% | 0.1077% | 3.844% | 4,244,973,960 | 4,452,734,290 | 3,249,995,011 | 138,670,771 | **12,086,374,032** |
| Maigatari | 0.1201% | 0.1092% | 3.877% | 4,281,678,914 | 4,512,980,655 | 3,278,096,696 | 139,869,813 | **12,212,626,078** |
| Mallam Madori | 0.1126% | 0.1053% | 3.632% | 4,011,074,619 | 4,350,877,015 | 3,070,919,310 | 131,029,970 | **11,563,900,913** |
| Miga | 0.1032% | 0.0982% | 3.331% | 3,679,194,770 | 4,058,688,347 | 2,816,828,740 | 120,188,435 | **10,674,900,292** |
| Ringim | 0.1267% | 0.1118% | 4.088% | 4,515,175,881 | 4,622,003,369 | 3,456,864,336 | 147,497,470 | **12,741,541,056** |
| Roni | 0.0937% | 0.0874% | 3.023% | 3,339,010,747 | 3,610,472,047 | 2,556,380,410 | 109,075,627 | **9,614,938,830** |
| Sule Tankarkar | 0.1176% | 0.0987% | 3.795% | 4,190,857,210 | 4,080,166,947 | 3,208,562,680 | 136,902,936 | **11,616,489,773** |
| Taura | 0.1070% | 0.0989% | 3.451% | 3,811,563,392 | 4,088,209,243 | 2,918,171,496 | 124,512,527 | **10,942,456,658** |
| Yankwashi | 0.0991% | 0.0912% | 3.198% | 3,531,888,588 | 3,769,369,398 | 2,704,049,636 | 115,376,376 | **10,120,683,998** |
| **Total** | **3%** | **3%** | **100%** | **110,438,504,491** | **117,389,518,711** | **84,552,836,384** | **3,607,700,000** | **315,988,559,586** |

**Table 17**: Local Government FAAC and State IGR Share Estimates 2028

| Local Government Council | Statutory Allocation Share | VAT Share | IGR Share | 2028 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Statutory Allocation | VAT | Other Federation Account | Share of State IGR | Total Transfer |
| Auyo | 0.1042% | 0.0990% | 3.364% | 5,089,046,011 | 4,759,495,515 | 3,132,112,066 | 124,383,240 | **13,105,036,833** |
| Babura | 0.1233% | 0.1153% | 3.978% | 6,018,871,887 | 5,543,786,386 | 3,704,384,127 | 147,109,456 | **15,414,151,855** |
| Birnin Kudu | 0.1530% | 0.1379% | 4.937% | 7,469,584,159 | 6,628,725,526 | 4,597,241,728 | 182,566,847 | **18,878,118,260** |
| Birniwa | 0.1157% | 0.1012% | 3.734% | 5,649,867,234 | 4,865,936,463 | 3,477,275,957 | 138,090,478 | **14,131,170,132** |
| Buji | 0.0993% | 0.0879% | 3.204% | 4,848,078,945 | 4,227,630,877 | 2,983,806,107 | 118,493,676 | **12,178,009,605** |
| Dutse | 0.0974% | 0.0916% | 3.143% | 4,755,836,702 | 4,402,596,792 | 2,927,034,554 | 116,239,150 | **12,201,707,197** |
| Gagarawa | 0.1367% | 0.1234% | 4.412% | 6,675,889,072 | 5,935,849,373 | 4,108,752,932 | 163,167,854 | **16,883,659,231** |
| Garki | 0.1148% | 0.1033% | 3.703% | 5,602,866,770 | 4,968,007,643 | 3,448,348,979 | 136,941,722 | **14,156,165,114** |
| Gumel | 0.1005% | 0.0937% | 3.244% | 4,907,739,460 | 4,503,493,081 | 3,020,524,858 | 119,951,861 | **12,551,709,260** |
| Guri | 0.1062% | 0.0953% | 3.427% | 5,184,759,600 | 4,584,467,764 | 3,191,020,099 | 126,722,611 | **13,086,970,075** |
| Gwaram | 0.1477% | 0.1291% | 4.767% | 7,212,301,437 | 6,208,331,191 | 4,438,894,109 | 176,278,505 | **18,035,805,241** |
| Gwiwa | 0.1092% | 0.0974% | 3.524% | 5,332,512,767 | 4,682,364,991 | 3,281,956,490 | 130,333,901 | **13,427,168,149** |
| Hadejia | 0.0922% | 0.0933% | 2.975% | 4,501,509,988 | 4,487,693,897 | 2,770,506,244 | 110,023,057 | **11,869,733,186** |
| Jahun | 0.1267% | 0.1198% | 4.089% | 6,187,181,834 | 5,760,141,422 | 3,807,972,425 | 151,223,181 | **15,906,518,862** |
| Kafin Hausa | 0.1425% | 0.1288% | 4.599% | 6,958,995,624 | 6,192,624,761 | 4,282,994,124 | 170,087,365 | **17,604,701,875** |
| Kaugama | 0.1045% | 0.0981% | 3.371% | 5,100,273,685 | 4,717,807,518 | 3,139,022,268 | 124,657,660 | **13,081,761,131** |
| Kazaure | 0.1105% | 0.1053% | 3.567% | 5,397,056,372 | 5,063,452,028 | 3,321,680,596 | 131,911,435 | **13,914,100,431** |
| Kiri Kasamma | 0.1153% | 0.1117% | 3.720% | 5,629,035,446 | 5,372,932,588 | 3,464,454,793 | 137,581,320 | **14,604,004,147** |
| Kiyawa | 0.1191% | 0.1077% | 3.844% | 5,815,618,784 | 5,181,136,883 | 3,579,289,660 | 142,141,672 | **14,718,187,000** |
| Maigatari | 0.1201% | 0.1092% | 3.877% | 5,865,904,610 | 5,251,238,677 | 3,610,238,652 | 143,370,727 | **14,870,752,665** |
| Mallam Madori | 0.1126% | 0.1053% | 3.632% | 5,495,176,441 | 5,062,617,238 | 3,382,069,724 | 134,309,623 | **14,074,173,027** |
| Miga | 0.1032% | 0.0982% | 3.331% | 5,040,500,700 | 4,722,630,752 | 3,102,234,295 | 123,196,727 | **12,988,562,474** |
| Ringim | 0.1267% | 0.1118% | 4.088% | 6,185,795,700 | 5,378,095,922 | 3,807,119,313 | 151,189,302 | **15,522,200,237** |
| Roni | 0.0937% | 0.0874% | 3.023% | 4,574,448,231 | 4,201,092,782 | 2,815,396,927 | 111,805,767 | **11,702,743,707** |
| Sule Tankarkar | 0.1176% | 0.0987% | 3.795% | 5,741,478,780 | 4,747,622,938 | 3,533,659,339 | 140,329,589 | **14,163,090,647** |
| Taura | 0.1070% | 0.0989% | 3.451% | 5,221,845,851 | 4,756,980,837 | 3,213,845,260 | 127,629,050 | **13,320,300,999** |
| Yankwashi | 0.0991% | 0.0912% | 3.198% | 4,838,691,075 | 4,385,983,429 | 2,978,028,233 | 118,264,224 | **12,320,966,961** |
| **Total** | **3%** | **3%** | **100%** | **151,300,867,166** | **136,592,737,276** | **93,119,863,859** | **3,698,000,000** | **384,711,468,301** |

## Table 18: Local Government FAAC and State IGR Share Estimates 2029

| Local Government Council | Statutory Allocation Share | VAT Share | IGR Share | 2029 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Statutory Allocation | VAT | Other Federation Account | Share of State IGR | **Total Transfer** |
| Auyo | 0.1042% | 0.0990% | 3.364% | 6,500,595,470 | 5,452,156,243 | 3,445,323,273 | 126,552,716 | **15,524,627,701** |
| Babura | 0.1233% | 0.1153% | 3.978% | 7,688,327,289 | 6,350,586,833 | 4,074,822,539 | 149,675,318 | **18,263,411,980** |
| Birnin Kudu | 0.1530% | 0.1379% | 4.937% | 9,541,423,843 | 7,593,419,753 | 5,056,965,900 | 185,751,152 | **22,377,560,648** |
| Birniwa | 0.1157% | 0.1012% | 3.734% | 7,216,971,760 | 5,574,087,795 | 3,825,003,553 | 140,499,033 | **16,756,562,141** |
| Buji | 0.0993% | 0.0879% | 3.204% | 6,192,791,333 | 4,842,888,076 | 3,282,186,717 | 120,560,426 | **14,438,426,553** |
| Dutse | 0.0974% | 0.0916% | 3.143% | 6,074,963,845 | 5,043,317,197 | 3,219,738,009 | 118,266,577 | **14,456,285,628** |
| Gagarawa | 0.1367% | 0.1234% | 4.412% | 8,527,581,431 | 6,799,707,682 | 4,519,628,225 | 166,013,805 | **20,012,931,142** |
| Garki | 0.1148% | 0.1033% | 3.703% | 7,156,934,771 | 5,691,013,637 | 3,793,183,877 | 139,330,241 | **16,780,462,525** |
| Gumel | 0.1005% | 0.0937% | 3.244% | 6,268,999,893 | 5,158,897,164 | 3,322,577,344 | 122,044,044 | **14,872,518,446** |
| Guri | 0.1062% | 0.0953% | 3.427% | 6,622,857,152 | 5,251,656,286 | 3,510,122,109 | 128,932,890 | **15,513,568,436** |
| Gwaram | 0.1477% | 0.1291% | 4.767% | 9,212,778,573 | 7,111,844,428 | 4,882,783,519 | 179,353,130 | **21,386,759,651** |
| Gwiwa | 0.1092% | 0.0974% | 3.524% | 6,811,592,637 | 5,363,800,730 | 3,610,152,139 | 132,607,167 | **15,918,152,672** |
| Hadejia | 0.0922% | 0.0933% | 2.975% | 5,750,094,492 | 5,140,798,687 | 3,047,556,869 | 111,942,064 | **14,050,392,112** |
| Jahun | 0.1267% | 0.1198% | 4.089% | 7,903,321,392 | 6,598,428,534 | 4,188,769,667 | 153,860,795 | **18,844,380,388** |
| Kafin Hausa | 0.1425% | 0.1288% | 4.599% | 8,889,213,289 | 7,093,852,204 | 4,711,293,537 | 173,054,005 | **20,867,413,035** |
| Kaugama | 0.1045% | 0.0981% | 3.371% | 6,514,937,365 | 5,404,401,292 | 3,452,924,494 | 126,831,922 | **15,499,095,074** |
| Kazaure | 0.1105% | 0.1053% | 3.567% | 6,894,038,712 | 5,800,348,272 | 3,653,848,656 | 134,212,216 | **16,482,447,855** |
| Kiri Kasamma | 0.1153% | 0.1117% | 3.720% | 7,190,361,857 | 6,154,868,275 | 3,810,900,272 | 139,980,995 | **17,296,111,398** |
| Kiyawa | 0.1191% | 0.1077% | 3.844% | 7,428,697,843 | 5,935,160,084 | 3,937,218,626 | 144,620,887 | **17,445,697,440** |
| Maigatari | 0.1201% | 0.1092% | 3.877% | 7,492,931,456 | 6,015,463,959 | 3,971,262,517 | 145,871,379 | **17,625,529,310** |
| Mallam Madori | 0.1126% | 0.1053% | 3.632% | 7,019,374,359 | 5,799,391,992 | 3,720,276,697 | 136,652,233 | **16,675,695,281** |
| Miga | 0.1032% | 0.0982% | 3.331% | 6,438,585,139 | 5,409,926,463 | 3,412,457,724 | 125,345,507 | **15,386,314,833** |
| Ringim | 0.1267% | 0.1118% | 4.088% | 7,901,550,786 | 6,160,783,041 | 4,187,831,244 | 153,826,325 | **18,403,991,396** |
| Roni | 0.0937% | 0.0874% | 3.023% | 5,843,263,626 | 4,812,487,829 | 3,096,936,620 | 113,755,868 | **13,866,443,942** |
| Sule Tankarkar | 0.1176% | 0.0987% | 3.795% | 7,333,993,614 | 5,438,555,822 | 3,887,025,273 | 142,777,198 | **16,802,351,907** |
| Taura | 0.1070% | 0.0989% | 3.451% | 6,670,230,022 | 5,449,275,598 | 3,535,229,786 | 129,855,138 | **15,784,590,544** |
| Yankwashi | 0.0991% | 0.0912% | 3.198% | 6,180,799,548 | 5,024,286,052 | 3,275,831,057 | 120,326,972 | **14,601,243,629** |
| **Total** | **3%** | **3%** | **100%** | **193,267,211,497** | **156,471,403,926** | **102,431,850,245** | **3,762,500,000** | **455,932,965,668** |

**4.C Considerations for the Annual Budget Process**

48. The MTEF process is considered as the beginning of budget preparation process as the MTSS indicative envelops and budget ceilings are derived from the output of that process. The budget call circular which commences the budget preparation process contains vital information, guidelines and instructions to MDAs for the annual budget submissions. The major considerations contain therein, are consistent with that of previous years for the purpose of continuity and consolidation. These include the following:

- Internally generated revenue collection and remittance: The MDAs are not only requested to ensure realistic proposal of existing revenue codes but are also directed to propose, pursue and collect new revenue sources within the mandate of the MDAs. All collection should also be remitted to Treasury-Single-Account (TSA). The Accounting officers should also be directed to strictly monitor collection and remittance to central revenue account. Realism concept should guide the presentation of revenue proposal;

- Personnel and overhead costs: New recruitments, year increments and cases of retirement and or transfer would be the major consideration in preparation of personnel costs proposal while issue of overhead items of expenditure that have implication in facilitating service delivery and capital projects implementation should first be considered and proposed before any other items of expenditure.

- Capital projects and programmes: All ongoing, existing projects and other capital commitments that will spill over to 2027 fiscal year should be appropriately proposed in the budget as priority projects. The new projects should not be reflected in 2027 budget unless they are considered critical and the same have appeared in the 2027-2029 MTSS. Other government directives should also be considered and captured in annual budget which must have been reflected in MTSS;

- Budget ceiling: As usual, MDAs are would be advised to comply with budget ceilings as upper limit of resources allocated to each aspect of expenditure. The same should be appropriately apportioned to achieve policy objectives of the respective sector and MDA mandates.

# 5 Summary of Key Points and Recommendations

49. The following are the list of the key points and proffered recommendations arising from the 2027-2029 MTEF:

- Jigawa State would continue to sustain the Budget reforms in term of preparation of a realistic budget by maintaining policy-plan-budget linkages which make the budget to be policy-based. This has not only help in strengthening the budget system in the State but ensured that the MTSS continue to be used as a bridge between the State Development Plan (CDF) and the Annual budget;

- The 2025 Annual Sector Performance Review (ASPER) and the Budget Implementation Performance Report (BIPER) of the 2nd Quarter 2026 points of consideration and recommendations provide important inputs for the preparation of this document. This will also be utilized in other planning and budget process;

- The 2027 budget size decreased by about 22% over that 2026 original budget, the personnel cost increases because of provision of new recruitments in almost all the MDAs. Issues of promotion and yearly increment also account of the increases.

- The projection for the Statutory Allocation of the 2027-2029 medium-term period was consciously and objectively made using Elasticity forecasting model.

- For improvement of the quality of lives of the people as clearly spelt out in the 12-point agenda and State development plan, more resources are directed to capital investment for the implementation of projects and programmes. While for the consumption side appropriate allocation was made for sustaining human resource and implementation of overhead-based policy objectives / facilitation of day-to-day activities;

- Other important areas worth mentioning is the issues of capital receipt financed projects that are treated as contra-entries. Much of the information on these were given by the MDAs and from previous lesson learning wide gaps exist between projected and actual, MDAs were therefore cautioned to give realistic projections for the medium-term.

- To improve fiscal sustainability of the State, it is recommended, as done in the previous years, to focus more attention towards improving IGR collection to reduce over-dependence on external grants and federally collected revenues.

- It is also recommended that MTEF should be undertaken within the stipulated time and approve in good time to give the sectors ample time to prepare the MTSS before budget process commences. These important milestones should be guided by the Generic Budget Calendar.

ANNEX 1

**Detailed Capital Receipts**

**Table 19**: Capital Receipts by Item – 2027-2029

| ITEM | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Internal Grants** | | | |
| Local Government grants and Reimbursement - 60% | 6,694,800,000 | 7,364,400,000 | 8,100,600,000 |
| Local Government Primary Education Funding (SUB | 38,000,000,000 | 38,500,000,000 | 39,000,000,000 |
| Basic Healthcare Provision Fund Receipts | 1,285,000,000 | 1,685,000,000 | 1,685,000,000 |
| Federal Government Grants for Universal Basic Educa | 6,800,000,000 | 7,000,000,000 | 7,500,000,000 |
| Federal Tertiary Education Grants (SLU) | 3,500,000,000 | 3,640,000,000 | 4,365,000,000 |
| Federal Tertiary Education Grants (COE) | 3,000,000,000 | 3,000,000,000 | |
| Federal Tertiary Education Grants (JIGPOLY) | 3,000,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 | 4,000,000,000 |
| Local Government Contributions for Basic Healthcare | 122,000,000 | 122,000,000 | 122,000,000 |
| Local Government Grant and Reimbursement Capita | 226,000,000 | 226,000,000 | 226,000,000 |
| Local Government Grant and Reimbursement Recu | 113,000,000 | 113,000,000 | 113,000,000 |
| Local Government Grant and Reimbursement Recu | 50,000,000 | 56,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 578,720,000 | 633,290,000 | 687,960,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 200,000,000 | 220,000,000 | 220,000,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 1,430,911,000 | 1,464,104,000 | 1,495,784,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 100,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 562,000,000 | 595,840,000 | 621,020,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 3,000,000,000 | 3,000,000,000 | 3,000,000,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government fo | 12,000,000,000 | 12,000,000,000 | 12,000,000,000 |
| Local Govt Capital Contributions to Support State Pr | 2,770,000,000 | | |
| Grants & Re-imbursement from Local Government - | 2,341,972,000 | 2,341,972,000 | 2,341,972,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement Receipts to Sule Lamido | 2,745,300,000 | 3,139,000,000 | 3,527,855,000 |
| Grants & Re-imbursement Recurrent Receipts from L | 264,000,000 | 264,000,000 | 264,000,000 |
| Federal Govt. Grant to Support Agricultural Productivity and Climate Change Disasters in Jigawa State | | | |
| Federal Grants Water Projects | | | |
| World Bank Loan for the Support of Sustainable Urban and Rural Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (SURWASH) progra | | | |
| Federal Tertiary Education Grants (BUPOLY) | 1,000,000,000 | | 2,500,000,000 |
| Federal Government Grants for Basic Healthcare Prov | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 |
| Construction and installation rooftop solar for Educat | 10,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 |
| Federal Government Education Grants - Need Assess | 745,000,000 | 940,000,000 | 1,129,000,000 |
| Federal Tertiary Education Grants (COELS) | 3,000,000,000 | 3,500,000,000 | 4,000,000,000 |
| Federal Government Education Grants - Special Intervention Programme (COELS) | | | |
| Grants from Local Government -50% LG recurrent ex | 1,156,000,000 | 1,156,000,000 | 1,156,000,000 |
| Grants from Local Government -50% LG Capital expe | 1,014,500,000 | 1,014,500,000 | 1,014,500,000 |
| Local Government Grants for Recurrent to Support S | 605,000,000 | 605,000,000 | 605,000,000 |
| Local Government Grants for Recurrent for Student t | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Sub-Total Recurrent External Grants | 51,996,403,000 | 53,293,606,000 | 54,645,336,000 |
| Sub-Total Capital External Grants | 55,107,800,000 | 53,736,500,000 | 56,089,355,000 |
| **Sub-Total Internal Grant** | **107,104,203,000** | **107,030,106,000** | **110,734,691,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **External Grants** | | | |
| UNICEF Primary Healthcare Grants to Support Immu | 600,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 600,000,000 |
| Sasakawa Global 2000 Aids for Agricultural Developn | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| WHO Primary Healthcare Grants to Support Primary | 800,000,000 | 800,000,000 | 800,000,000 |
| Gate Foundation Grants for health System Strengthe | 2,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |
| World Bank APPEALS Project Grants | | | |
| Federal Government Grants for Sustainable Develop | 250,000,000 | 250,000,000 | 250,000,000 |
| UNICEF Support Grant for the Conduct of Annual school census | | | |
| African Development Bank Grants for Agricultural developemnt in the State | | | |
| | | | |
| Sub-Total Recurrent External Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total Capital External Grants | 3,800,000,000 | 3,900,000,000 | 3,800,000,000 |
| **Sub-Total External Grant** | **3,800,000,000** | **3,900,000,000** | **3,800,000,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grant Balancing Item / Blue Sky (Capital)** | | | |
| Total Recurrent Grants | 51,996,403,000 | 53,293,606,000 | 54,645,336,000 |
| Total Capital Grants | 58,907,800,000 | 57,636,500,000 | 59,889,355,000 |
| **Total Grants** | **110,904,203,000** | **110,930,106,000** | **114,534,691,000** |

| ITEM | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Internal Loans** | | | |
| Commercial Bank Loans | 15,698,000,000 | 37,915,000,000 | 37,915,000,000 |
| Commercial loan to fud the FGN/family home fund for the Construction of 1500 capacity student hostel | | | |
| **Total** | **15,698,000,000** | **37,915,000,000** | **37,915,000,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **External Loans** | | | |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Loans to Support IFAD Value Chain in Northern Nigeria | | | |
| World Bank State Action on Business Enabling Reforr | 7,250,000,000 | 6,250,000,000 | 6,250,000,000 |
| World Bank - Nigeria Human Capital Opportunities fo | 5,000,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 |
| World Bank Loan for the Support of Health Security Programme | | | |
| Islamic Development Bank Loan to Support SMART Education in Jigawa State | | | |
| World Bank loan for the implementation of Nigeria fo | 3,200,000,000 | 3,200,000,000 | 3,200,000,000 |
| World Bank Loan for Adolescent Girls Initiative for Le | 15,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 | |
| World Bank Loan for Agro-Climate Resilience in Sem | 5,000,000,000 | | |
| World Bank Loan for Rural Access and Mobility Proje | 15,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 |
| World Bank Loan for the Implementation of Accelera | 1,654,000,000 | | |
| World Bank Loan for the Implementation of E-HEART | 3,710,000,000 | 3,710,000,000 | 3,710,000,000 |
| African Development Bank Grants for Agricultural developemnt in the State | | | |
| Fed. Govt. Grant for the implementation of Nigeria C | 8,400,000,000 | 8,400,000,000 | |
| World Bank Loan for the Support of Development of Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) under Immunization Plus & M | | | |
| World Bank Loan for the implementation of Sustaina | 10,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 | |
| World Bank Loan for the Support of Sustainable Urba | 3,000,000,000 | 4,000,000,000 | |
| | | | |
| **Total** | **77,214,000,000** | **70,560,000,000** | **33,160,000,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Loan Balancing Item / Blue Sky** | | | |
| **Total Loans** | **92,912,000,000** | **108,475,000,000** | **71,075,000,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Capital Receipts** | | | |
| Donations by Individuals for Disability Trust Funds | 50,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| | | | |
| **Total** | **50,000,000** | **60,000,000** | **70,000,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OCR Balancing Item / Blue Sky** | | | |
| **Total Other Capital Receipts** | **50,000,000** | **60,000,000** | **70,000,000** |

| **Non-Discretional Capital Expenditure by Sector** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **155,268,203,000** | **149,650,106,000** | **124,264,691,000** |
| Road Developmment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Commerce & Industry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power & Energy | 16,480,000,000 | 13,710,000,000 | 13,710,000,000 |
| Economic Empowerment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Education | 77,595,300,000 | 79,024,000,000 | 66,826,855,000 |
| Health | 12,490,800,000 | 13,666,400,000 | 14,306,600,000 |
| Women & Soc. Devpt | 3,250,000,000 | 3,260,000,000 | 3,270,000,000 |
| Information, Culture & Sports | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Environment | 21,654,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 |
| Water Supply | 13,000,000,000 | 14,000,000,000 | 0 |
| Urban & Regional Devpt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| General Administration | 10,648,103,000 | 10,839,706,000 | 11,001,236,000 |
| Law & Justice | 0 | 0 | 0 |