



JIGAWA STATE

2019 Planning and Budget Process

**[Report of Town Hall Meeting Conducted on
Thursday, 6th September, 2018 Jointly Organized
by Budget & Economic Planning Directorate and
Project Monitoring Partners]**

Compiled by
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Block A, State Secretariat Complex
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REPORT OF THE TOWN HALL MEETING ON 2019 BUDGET INPUTS

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Introduction

Budget process comprises of series of activities from planning down to monitoring & evaluation / reporting. Budget preparation as one of the main component of the



process considers public participation as an essential ingredient in coming up with sound budget document that contain felt-need of the citizens. In a bid to increase openness, inclusiveness and citizens' engagement in budget process, a Town hall meeting on 2019 Budget input gathering was organized by

Budget & Economic Planning Directorate in collaboration with Project Monitoring Partnership (PMP), a Civil Society Organization working on Policies, Programs and Budget Process in the State, which has been coordinating the gathering of citizen inputs for some years. The meeting was conducted on Thursday 6th September, 2018, at Ahmadu Bello Hall, New Secretariat Complex, Dutse. This activity, in no small measure, assisted the Directorate in gathering Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations. This considered as a good progress compared to previous initiatives limited to CSO participation on MTSS Sector Strategy Sessions and during bilateral discussions with Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Objectives of the Town Hall Meeting

The objective of this meeting was to help in creating effective opportunities for public participation as disclosure and participation are mutually reinforcing drivers

of accountability, improved budget process and decision making. Other objectives and benefits derivable from such crucial meeting include:



- i. To sensitize citizens and others stakeholders on the annual planning and budget processes especially how efforts are being to achieve a policy-based budget based on linkages between the State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF II), Medium Term Sector Strategies by key Sectors and the Annual Budget;
- ii. To provide opportunity for the Citizens and other Stakeholders to make inputs into the planning and budget process particularly with regards to the 2019 budget;
- iii. To serve as an avenue to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) / Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other invited participants to review and discuss citizens' demand into budget harnessed from grassroots consultations.
- iv. To sensitize citizens on the policy thrust of the 2019 budget, objectives and priorities as well as other basic information and rudiments of 2019 budget.

Participants

The participants were drawn from various Government Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, Community-Based Organizations, Organized private sector, Youths organizations, Organized women groups, Development partners and the Academia. In all, a total number of about 150 participants attended the meeting from both the Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as from various civil society groups. (refer to appendix).

Opening Protocols

After climate settings, opening prayers and self-introduction by participants, Opening remarks was then made by Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Finance



& Economic Planning, who was ably represented by the Permanent Secretary Budget and Economic Planning Directorate, Adamu Muhammad GarunGabas, OON. He started by welcoming all participants who were drawn from various Government Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, Community-

Based Organizations, Organized private sector, Youths organizations, Organized women groups and Academia. He also urged them, as major stakeholders, to make constructive inputs that would feed the 2019 budget which would ultimately make meaningful contributions towards human development in the State. He finally thanked all the participants for sparing their valuable time to attend this important meeting, which was the first of its kind to be organized formally for the purpose of gathering Citizens' inputs from formal public consultations, though CSOs have been providing documented budget inputs for over 4 years. He then formally declared the meeting opened.

Proceedings of the Town Hall Meeting

Having concluded the opening protocol, the following activities were conducted in sequence:

- i. **Objectives of the meeting:** This was briefly presented by Director Budget, Aminu S/Hatsi Kudai. Highlight of these objectives were given on page, paragraph 2 (item I – iii).

- ii. **Overview on Citizens Participation in Budgetary Process:** The Permanent Secretary, Budget & Economic Planning Directorate made a presentation titled ***The 2019 Budget Process – Town Hall***



Meeting with the Citizens and Other Major Stakeholders: Setting the Stage for Citizens' Inputs” attached as an appendix to this report. He gave complete picture of budget process in order to sensitize the participants. He started with the constitutional premise and pointed out that, the main primary objective of the Government is provision of security and welfare of the people and that, the state shall harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity which will leads to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen in the State. He added that all the revenues or other moneys raised or received by the State shall be paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. He reminded the participants that the State has a Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), which is the overall policy document that contains the policies and programmes, targets and strategies to be pursued by all sectors. It serves as socio-economic development and reform agenda of the State Government and was developed with participation of the citizens inputs gathered through several focal group discussions at the grassroots level and several meetings and consultations with stakeholders.

He also tried to sensitize the participants on how the Directorate arrived with 2019 - 2021 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the indices used to come up with the Medium-Term Projections, ultimately translated

into MTSS and budget ceiling. This was done to disabuse the mind of the participants that resources are limited while the demand of the citizens are



unlimited which call for prioritization of what to be admitted into the budget. He further reminded them of different concepts and nature of the projects such as capital-intensive projects like construction of roads, all that was done to guide the participants in

presenting the citizens inputs.

- iii. **Presentation of 2019 Citizens' Inputs:** As earlier stated, the Town Hall has provided an opportunity for a presentation and discussions on 2019 budget citizens' inputs collected by the PMP from all the nooks and corners of the State. The document containing report of the consultations was officially presented to the Permanent Secretary by State Coordinator of PMP, Isa Mustapha – that is the official presentation of the documented copy of 2019 Budget Citizens' Inputs. This document serves as additional citizens' inputs to the wider discussions and further inputs by participants during the session.



- iv. **Presentation of Content of 2019 Citizens Inputs:** After formal presentation of the citizens' inputs (earlier submitted to BPEL), the State Coordinator PMP briefly presented the

content of the report and the process followed to come up with same. He

stated that the report was structured to give complete picture – it contained the methodology, objectives and major findings by sectors, by projects, analysis by Local Government and concluded with proffered recommendations. As coordinating body and facilitator of collection of citizens demand, with the support from about 100 CBOs across 30 constituencies, where 538 communities were covered, reaching 24,870 respondents (comprising 11,060 Adult (Men and Women), 11,060 youth (Male and Female) and 2,770 People with Disabilities) to come up with compiled citizens’ inputs expected to feed into 2019 budget. The inputs were generated and collated through Vox-pop in the selected communities.

He concluded his presentation by extending appreciation to the government for the show of concern and commitment over citizens’ centered budget; as



indicated in the previous year’s budget, where over 21% of the capital expenditure budget, amounting to N19.003 billion was reflected in the budget document. It was also hoped that

the inputs for 2019 budget will also follow suite.

- v. General discussions and observations by the participants - synopsis of issues raised and recommendations made include among others:
 - Special intervention to address the dearth for qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools. Teacher attrition in the last few years without commensurate replacement through mass recruitment was observed to be partly responsible for poor learning achievements in the State;

- Need for adequate budgetary provisions to address dilapidation of school structures due to storm damage. An example of a Science School in Gumel was cited;
- Need for recruitment of more nurses and midwives and other health personnel particularly at the primary healthcare level;
- Need for farm clusters under the agricultural transformation agenda to include staple crops like millets not just rice and sesame. In addition, the cluster farming should also include more women farmers as there is even a group call Women in Agriculture;
- There is need for specific programmes or intervention addressing the need of People Living with Disabilities (PWDs);
- A representative of Women Journalists express concern with effective budget implementation and timely release of funds to MDAs;
- More women-focus empowerment programmes required including cash grants in addition to the goat-rearing program for women;
- Need to objectively reexamine deployment of teachers in secondary schools. It was observed that schools in urban centers are excessively overstaffed while those in the rural areas are grossly under-served;
- Need for additional effort on the ongoing school decongestion involving establishment of more boarding senior secondary and day junior secondary schools, provision of school furniture and other facilities;
- An issue was raised with regards to farm encroachment by cattle herdsmen. In the same vein, it was observed that camel rearing is also becoming a serious threat to peace and security for farmers of horticultural crops. Need for urban intervention by the State Government strongly advocated;
- Need for increased support to Fadama Farmers particularly with respect drilling of wash-bores and inputs supply and soft agricultural loan to farmers by the Government considering high interest rate of commercial bank;
- Another important observation is on Nutrition programme. It was observed some agencies like Ministry of Agriculture, have budget line

on nutrition but more often they face problem getting adequate and time release of funds for the implementation of nutrition programmes. Therefore while recommending for specific budget line all relevant agencies, timely release of budgeted funds should also be ensured ;

- It was observed the nutrition indices of Jigawa State are very poor and there is an urgent need for additional Community Centres for Management of Acute Nutrition (CMAM). The budget should also indicate the contribution of Local Government Councils in the operations and management of these centers;
- The State target of one Primary health clinic per ward should be vigorously pursued;
- The need was observed for continued conversion of motorized water schemes to solar to cut down on operations and maintenance. In the vein, the State Small Town Supply Agency was called upon to set-up and trained water consumers associations to ensure community ownership of water schemes in the communities;
-
- Need for rehabilitation and establishment of irrigation schemes in upland / non-fadama areas;
- Need for new policies and reforms to boost internal revenue, attract private sector investments locally and abroad;
- Other recommendations made include the need to organize the Town Hall meeting even before the MTSS Strategy session notwithstanding the fact CSOs are always invited to the sessions; advise on the citizens' budget to be in the local vernacular, and for the more rigorous implementation of the budget.

The session was followed by responses from Officials of the Budget and Economic Planning Directorate and other representatives of MDAs present. These general were focused on current efforts to address some of the issues and a fledge to ensure that the Budget and Economic Planning Directorate in collaboration with the MDAs will as much as possible to incorporate the issues into the 2019 – 2021 MTSS

and the 2019 Proposed Budget to be submitted to the House of Assembly. Participants were also enjoined to follow-up the proposed budget with the House of Assembly before its passage into Law as well as with MDAs during the implementation stage of the budget

Closing Remarks were made by Hon. Ishaq Sani, Member of State House of Assembly representing Auyo Constituency. He commended the Directorate of Budget and Economic Planning for organizing the event. He equally appreciated the contributions of the Civil Society for their efforts in mobilizing a lot of their members to the event. Despite resource constraints, he urged the Directorate to ensure that most of the contributions are reflected in the budget. On recommendations made on budget implementation and early passage of Appropriation Bills by the House, he promised to convey the message to the leadership of the House.

Rapporteurs' Report

Rapporteurs' Report on the One-Day Meeting Held on 2019 Budget Citizen's' Inputs, 6TH September, 2019.

A one day meeting was conducted at Ahmadu Bello Hall New Secretariat, Dutse on 6th September, 2019 on Budget citizen's inputs 2019 organized by Directorate of Budget and Economic Planning, Opening prayer was conducted by Alhaji M. Garba to declare the meeting opened and Opening remarks was followed by Hon. Commissioner Ministry of finance who was represented by Permanent Secretary Budget and Economic Planning Directorate, were He welcomed all participants who are drawn from various Government Agencies, CSOS and CBOS from different organizations which consists of high dignitaries from service delivery agencies (Major stakeholders) and urged them to make good inputs which will make meaningful contributions towards human development in the State at large. Presentation were made on the objective of the meeting by M. Aminu Kudai Director Budget who stated that, the main objective of the meeting was to gather inputs from citizens to feed 2019 Budget. Over view on Citizens' participation in Budgetary processes were presented by Permanent Secretary Budget and Economic Planning Directorate were he discussed on constitutional premise and made mentioned that, the main primary assignment of the Government is the security and welfare of the people and that, the state shall harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity which will leads to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen in the state and also talked on the revenue which he said that all revenues or other moneys raised or received by the state shall be paid in to and from one consolidated revenue fund of the state. He also make presentation on the State Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) which served as the overall policy document containing the socioeconomic Development and reform agenda of the State Government also provides concise and logical exposition of the state development strategy which also served as a medium term development policy blue prints and it was developed with participation of the citizens including several focal group discussion with stakeholders. He also made presentations on 2019 – 2012 MTEF and 2019 Budget and nature of the citizen inputs. Official Presentation of 2019 Citizens Inputs and Presentation of content of 2019 citizens' inputs were made the State Project Monitoring Partnership Coordinator who made presentation on the methodology, objectives and major findings by sectors, by projects, analysis by Local Govt. and recommendations, also described Project Monitoring Partnership (PMP) as a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations Working on Policies, Programmes and budgetary processes in Jigawa state coordinate and facilitates the collection of citizens demand in all the 30 constituencies of the state, covering 538 communities reaching out 24870 respondents comprising 11,060 Adult (Men and Women) , 11,060 youth (Male and Female) and 2,770 People with Disabilities and compiled citizens' inputs for 2019 budget preparation and implementation.

He equally appreciate the government toward tilting to citizens' centered budget; this can be ascertained in the previous year's budget, were 21% of the capital budget amounting to 19,003,000,000 was reflected. He letter on presented the compiled citizens input to the Permanent Secretary Budget and Economic Planning Directorate. At the end of the meeting a floor was opened for the comments, recommendations and responses from various CSOS and CBOS across organizations and Government MDA's.

Meeting was closed with a prayer by volunteer.

Appendix 1 – Permanent Secretary’s Presentation: Setting the Stage for Citizens’ Inputs”

Appendix 2 - Copy of Invitation Letter to the 2019 Budget Town Hall Meeting

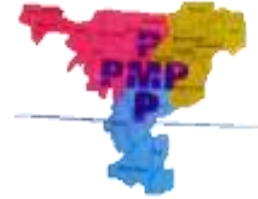
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Appendix 6 – List of Participants to the Town Hall Event



Budget and Economic Planning Directorate Jigawa State

Agenda

One day stakeholders' session on 2019 budget preparation and collection of citizens' inputs

Date: 6th September, 2019

Venue: Sir Ahmad Bello Hall, New Secretariat Complex, Dutse

Time	Activity	Responsibility
10:00am-10:05am	Opening Prayer	Volunteer
10:05am-10:10am	Introduction of High table	Facilitator
10:10am-10:20am	Opening Remarks	Hon Comm Min of Finance
10:20am-11:00am	Objectives	Director Budget
11:00am-11:05am	Over view on Citizens' participation in Budgetary processes	Permanent Secretary BEPD
11:05am-11:25am	Official Presentation of 2019 Citizens Inputs	PMP
11:25am-12:15pm	Presentation of content of 2019 citizens' inputs	PMP
12:15pm-12:45pm	Submission of citizens' inputs into 2019 Budget	Participants
12:45pm-1:00pm	Remarks/Comments from MDAs	MDAs Representatives
1:00pm-1:15pm	Closing Remarks	S.A Budget
1:15pm-1:20pm	Closing Prayer	Volunteer



BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLANNING DIRECTORATE

PMB 7008, Block A, New State Secretariat Complex, Dutse, Jigawa State

Our Reference: DOB/BGT/S/245/V.I/1

Date: 3rd September, 2018

24th Dhul-Hajj, 1439 A.H

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TOWN HALL MEETING FOR GATHERING CITIZEN’S INPUTS FOR 2019 BUDGET

Please be informed that this Directorate is organizing a one-day Town hall meeting in order to gather citizen’s inputs for 2019 Budget. In a bid to prepare all-inclusive budget, this meeting is organized in collaboration Project Monitoring Partnership, a PFM-related Civil Society Organization. The participants of the meeting is planned to be drawn from both Government organizations, Organized private sector, Civil society organizations, Youths organizations, Organized women groups, Academia, among others.

In view of the above, I am directed to invite of your Ministry / Agency to attend this important meeting scheduled to take place as follows:

- Venue: - Ahmadu Bello Hall, New State Secretariat Complex, Dutse
- Date: - Thursday, 6th September 2018
- Time - 10.00a.m.

While reminding you on the importance of your attendance in order to contribute in the gathering of critical inputs for 2019 budget for the achievement of government policy objectives that positively impact on the lives of the populace, please accept our sincere regards.

(Signed)
Aminu S/Hatsi Kudai
Director Budget
For: Permanent Secretary

MAKING THE CDF A REALITY BY LINKING POLICY TO THE ANNUAL BUDGET
Abridged Presentation of the Medium Term Strategic Objectives & Priorities
for Town Hall Meeting with MDAs, Civil Society and Development Partners
(6th September, 2018, Ahmadu Bello Hall, State Secretariat)

Overall State Development Policy Objectives and Priorities

Consistent with the State Vision and in line with constitutional provision that *“the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government...”* the primary and strategic objective of the Jigawa State Development Strategy is the pursuit of policies that not only guarantee economic growth but also ensure sustained progress in the improvement of basic human development indicators. This entails;

- Addressing critical areas of human development and opening up new frontiers of an inclusive economic growth;
- Attainment of higher growth rates in the outputs of the ‘real sectors’ of the State’s economy such as agriculture and small-scale enterprises;
- More capable and productive human resources; will also be required.
- Appropriate integration and pursuit of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by all sectors;
- Pursuit of Local Governance, Mobilization and Community Development;

Medium term policy priorities:

- Continuous improvement in the Human Development Index of the populace ensuring that more people, both men and women, are socio-economically empowered living a decent standard life. This would involve continued access to quality education in an equitable manner; access to affordable, effective and efficient healthcare services; and pursuit of other social welfare programmes within the framework of inclusive socio-economic development;
- Improvement in the Business Environment and Investment Climate to engender expanded role of the private sector in growing the state’s economy. This would involve continued provision of robust and functional physical infrastructure [including roads and transportation, Information & Communication Technology (ICT)]; active support to the private sector to attract private domestic and foreign direct investment; as well as Business Development Support services for Micro, Small & Medium Scale Enterprises;
- Promoting rapid growth of the real sectors of the state’s economy notably agriculture and MSMS Enterprises both of which are critical in jobs & wealth creation and sustainable reduction in poverty among the populace. While agriculture is necessary in achieving food security, it is also the major life-line in growing the state’s economy through the MSMS Enterprises. Focus would include both food / cash crops production and livestock development;
- Pursuit of targeted youths and women empowerment and other poverty reduction programmes in a gender conscious and socially inclusive manner. This would also entails the integration of social protection policies and community mobilization into the overall development framework;
- Pursuit of governance reforms to deepen transparency, accountability and effectiveness of public institutions;
- Promote cohesion and harmony across the social strata;

- Guarantee adequate security of lives and property; and ensure improved and responsive public service delivery.

Agriculture

Policy Objectives

- **Increasing Agricultural Productivity** - performance data indicates progress towards achieving the target of 10% increase in mean farm yield in the period 2010 to 2013. Overall, performance indicates progress towards surpassing the target of 10% increase in mean farm yield in the period 2010 to 2013. See table below.
- **Reducing Post-harvest Loss** - There is no field data to determine any progress made in terms of reducing post-harvest losses;
- **Increasing Profitability of Agricultural Production** – available data on income of farmers indicates an increase of 4% between 2011 and 2013 against the targeted 10% ;
- **Increasing the Number of each Stock of Livestock** - during the period 2008 – 2013, the numbers of each stock of livestock (goats, sheep and cattle) increased by more than 10% per annum;
- Promotion of large scale commercial agriculture for both cash and food crops and livestock development as to improve food security state-wide and community and household levels;
- Facilitate the development of an effective agricultural value chain including the mobilization of private sector participation in the development of agro-based industries;
- Strengthen Agricultural Extension, Research and Development (R&D) including ensuring transmission of research outcomes through extension worker – farmer linkage system with timely access to quality inputs and appropriate extension services.
- Engendering the participation of Youths, Women and other vulnerable groups in Agriculture;
- Increasing the application of Technology and Agricultural Mechanization in production system to improve efficiency in water utilization and bring more land under cultivation;
- Providing incentives and opportunities for private investment in agriculture so as to promote commercial agricultural production system;
- Promoting effective planning and implementation of sector policies including the development of market information/intelligence;
- Ensuring inclusive and equitable management of agricultural resources so as to reduce or forestall conflict between the natural resources users;
- Ensuring effective and evidence-based Agricultural policy planning and implementation supported by an effective Agricultural Management Information System, effective Inter-governmental collaborations and Strong M & E Systems.
- **Targets**
 - Increased agricultural yield by an average of 40% for major crops by the year 2020;
 - Increased livestock production by 10% annually for cattle, goats and sheep and 20% annually for fish and poultry by 2020;

- Achieve 80% farmer coverage for timely access to quality agricultural inputs
- Increase access to agricultural extension by raising Extension Agent – Farmer ratio from 1:1500 presently to 1:1000 by 2020;
- Achieve increase in adoption rates of improved technologies disseminated to farmers from 22% (JARDA APS 2013) to 50% by year 2020;
- Increase irrigated land resources by 5% by year 2020 over 2015 levels of 40,000 hectares;
- Achieve 30% farmer coverage for access to agricultural credit from the current level of less than 10% by 2020;
- Annually establish 810No of farm clusters; 810No of farmer cooperatives and 2No and 1No of Out-grower schemes each for Rice and Tomato Production respectively;
- Reduced post-harvest losses to less than 10% for both cereals and vegetables by 2020;
- Commerce and Investment
- Policy Objectives
 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
 - Facilitate the development of MSMSEs including the provision of resilient structure and initiatives that foster innovation and promote inclusive / sustainable business enterprises development:
 - To create a liberal investment climate with various incentive schemes to attract private (both foreign and domestic) direct investment into the State.
 - Increase rural income and promote better commodity pricing;
 - Promote diversification of the revenue base of the State.
 - Promote local production for export and local market
 - **Enhance the visibility of investment potentials in the State through the creation of greater awareness of the State among key target audiences within and outside Nigeria. The purpose would be to project the State as a viable investment destination;**
 - **Attract and facilitate the actualization of private sector investment in key sectors and support the growth and profitability of existing investors especially in the agricultural and MSMEs sectors.**
 - **Facilitate the development of a competitive regulatory environment, including infrastructure and services that will support private sector investments in a responsible and environment-friendly manner.**
- Targets
 - Facilitate the creation of an average of 25,000 jobs both direct and indirect annually during the period of 2017 – 2020 and for both skilled and unskilled labour;
 - Facilitate increase in business turnover by 25% in the eight major markets of Sara, Gujungu, Maigatari, Hadejia, Kupsa, Babura, Firji A and Firji B. This is currently estimated to be about ₦32 billion annually.
 - Facilitate the formalization of 120 informal enterprises annually up to 2020;
 - Increase proportion of the paddy rice processing in the state from the current 2% to 50% of the total annual production of paddy rice in the state by 2020;
 - Register 54No. Trade-based Cooperative Societies that is two per LGA and introduce them to financial institutions for lending based on a minimum of one female per LGA;

- Train 120 SMEs operators in modern entrepreneurship and business development skills annually at least 30% to be women;
- Enforcement of weight and measures in all major weekly markets and complete elimination of commodity adulteration;
- Attract \$100 million private sector investment into the State through solid mineral development during the next four years from 2017 – 2020- an average of \$25 million annually;
- Increase the number of registered Artisanal Cooperatives working in the Sector with mining titles from 19 in 2015 to 200 by 2020;
- Formalization of all existing unlicensed solid minerals activities by individuals, cooperative groups and companies in the State by the end of 2018 with mechanism in place for registration of new entrants;
- Attract 2,000 foreign tourist and 22,000 local tourists to Jigawa State by 2020;
- Create 2,000 jobs in the sector by 2020 comprising both permanent and seasonal jobs;
- Fully actualize at least 60% of the pipeline investments projects consisting of large-scale agriculture and processing, power generation, and light manufacturing and hospitality sectors by the end of the 2020;
- Actualization of at least one Independent Solar Power Parks in the State out of the four signed MoUs by the end of 2020;
- Fully actualize up to 10 pipeline investments in the small & medium-scale light manufacturing and processing sector by 2020;

Critical Infrastructure

- **Policy Objectives:**
 - To provide good road network in order to facilitate and enhance socio-economic development of the State;
 - To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Jigawa State citizens (SDG7);
 - To develop an effective and reliable ICT infrastructure.;
 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation (SDG9);
 - To ensure the safety of lives and properties against fire, water and road traffic accidents across the state;
 - To facilitate access to safer road, water, rail and air transportation to various destinations within and outside the State.
 - Encouragement of private sector investment on roads, power, Airport and ICT through Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT);
 - Cost sharing or joint funding of projects between the State and local Governments
- **Policy Targets**
 - Construction of 650km of paved (asphalt) roads (including on-going new road projects) by 2020.
 - Upgrading of 800 km of existing surface dressed roads with asphalt overlay by 2020
 - Construction of 50km of paved roads to provide access health facilities in hard-to-reach areas
 - Construction of 120 km of township roads across the state, including on-going by 2020.
 - Construction of 500km of rural feeder roads across the state by 2020.
 - Maintenance of 450km of State Roads by 2020
 - Increase Household access to electricity from current estimate of about 30% to 60% by 2020

- Provide access to electricity from the National Grid to at least 60 rural towns and villages by 2020
- To facilitate the generation of at least 30MW of electricity using the state's renewable energy potentials of solar, bio-mass and bio-diesel by the private sector by 2020
- Upgrading and maintenance of 200km of 33kV Inter-Town Connection (ITC) and 30km 415V Township Distribution Network (TDN), respectively by 2020.
- Provision of additional 30km of streetlights in urban towns by 2020.
- Information and Communication Technology
- Upgrading of the Network Operating Center (NOC) to have 50 MB internet access and 50 G B of hosting capacity by 2020.
- Installation of WiFi internet access in 7 locations (towns) across the State by 2020.
- Galaxy ITT becomes a self-financing and revenue-remitting commercial entity by 2010

Education

- Policy Objectives
- *Facilitate the provision of qualitative and functional education to the people of Jigawa State in an equitable manner with lasting improvements in the teaching and learning outcomes;*
- Produce functionally literate citizens with potentials for self-actualization as productive members of the society with the right capabilities of contributing to the socio-economic development of the State.
- **Focus of the policy is to address:**
- poor learning outcomes at all levels with special attention to basic education;
- rural-urban disparities in the provision of infrastructure, teachers, instructional materials, enrolment and retention
- overall access and inclusive education to bridge gender disparities in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions
- high student - classroom ratio to reduce classroom congestions
- low skills levels among secondary school graduates through vocational education
- infrastructural decay in all institutions
- the declining esteem attached to the teaching profession through enhanced quality of teachers and special training of female teachers.
- **Targets**
- *Basic and Primary Education Targets*
- Increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in pre-primary education from 15% (2014 baseline) to 21% by 2020;
- Increase in primary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from current 63% in 2014 to 80% by 2020;
- Increase in the proportion of junior secondary school graduates transiting to technical schools from 0.5% in 2014 to 10% by 2020;
- Increase Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for junior secondary from 29% in 2012 (Baseline) to 50% by 2020;
- Reduction in gender disparity in the enrolment of basic schools from 0.76 in 2014 to 0.92 by 2020 in favour of girls;
- *Secondary Education Targets*
- Increasing the number of senior secondary students graduating with a minimum of 5 credits inclusive of English and Mathematics from 12% in 2012 to 30% by 2020.
- *Tertiary Education Targets*

- Expanding the enrolment capacity of tertiary institutions by 45% by 2020, with particular emphasis on females and candidates with special needs.
- *Gender and Crosscutting Issues Targets*
- Improve the ratio of female to male teachers in basic education as follows:
 - Increase the proportion of Primary School Female teachers from 12% in 2015 to 20% by 2020;
 - Increase the proportion of Secondary School Female teachers from 9% in 2015 to 20% by 2020;
- Improving average pupil to qualified teacher ratio from 89:1 in 2014 to 50:1 by 2020
- Improving average pupil to class-room ratio from 65:1 in 2014 to 50:1 by 2020 in primary schools.
- Improving flow rates in all grades of basic education to 103% promotion, 1.2% repetition and 3.4% dropout by 2020.
- Achieving school completion rates of 85% in primary education and 65% for junior secondary education by 2020.
- Reducing the proportion of unqualified teachers from 49% in 2014 baseline to 40% by 2020;
- Upgrade 85% of schools to learner-friendly status by 2020 based on UNICEF's standard checklist for friendly schools
- Increase literacy rates of the adult population from 56% in 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase in the number of Islamiya and Quranic schools integrated into formal education from the current 49 number to 750 by 2020 at the rate of 250 Islamiyya Schools annually

Health Sector

- Policy Objectives
- Improve the health status of the people of the state in a sustainable manner which entails continuous improvement in all key health indicators in the state through improved accessibility to affordable and qualitative healthcare services; reduction in health and disease burden among the people; and other targeted intervention programmes specifically aimed at the attainment of the health-related SDGs;
- Pursue a decentralized and integrated health system that addresses the provision of primary health care services that is “promotive, curative and preventive and rehabilitative” in line with the National Health Policy;
- To decentralize the health care system in order to improve management and ensure community participation in planning and administration of health activities through the primary healthcare development model;
- Focus on preventive health services with emphasis on the major elements of primary Health Care System and targeted interventions to convert the spread of HIV/AIDs and specific diseases;
- Introduce a strong health management information system to ensure systematic planning and monitoring including surveillance and control of major diseases;
- Improve human resource for health in quality, deployment, mix and number;
- Improve health infrastructure, provision of equipment and drugs;
- Foster better collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the health sector;
- Ensure a closer partnership with International Development Partners and NGOs;
- Create an enabling environment and better regulatory framework to encourage private sector participation
To introduce community operational Research for Health;

Health Sector Policy Targets and Strategies

S/N	Targets / Performance Indicators	Baseline	Baseline Sources	Target by 2020
1	Increase Coverage of Fully Immunised Children.	7.1%	SMART, 2014	60%
2	Increase Measles Coverage.	38.2%	SMART, 2014	80%
3	Increase Vitamin A Supplementation	32.2%	NHMIS DHIS 2.0	60%
4	Increase Deliveries in Health Facility.	6.8%	NHMIS DHIS 2.0	40%
		6.7%	SMART 2015	
5	Increase Deliveries by Skilled Health Worker	14.8%	SMART, 2014	40%
6	Reduce Percentage of Children Stunted.	63.4%	SMART 2015	45%
7	Reduce percentage of Children underweight.	40.6%	SMART 2015	30%
8	Reduce Infant Mortality Rate	99%	NDHS 2008	<50
9	Reduce Under 5 Mortality Rate	163 deaths per 1,000 live births	NDHS 2008	<100
10	Reduce Maternal Mortality	567 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	NDHS 2008	<400
11	Malaria: (i) Reduce Malaria Prevalence among Children U5; (ii) Percentage of Children U5 Sleeping under a bed net	50%	MICS,	>40%
		86.2%	SMART, 2015	100%
12	Reduce the Incidence of Diarrhoea among Children aged 0 – 59 Months	24.1%	SMART, 2015	<15%
13	Combat and Reverse the Spread of HIV/AIDS			
14	Reduce Mother to Child HIC Infection	88%	ENNRIMS DHIS 2.0	100%
15	Knowledge of HIV	96%	NHMIS DHIS 2.0	100%
16	Increase Access to Healthcare Services	60%	NHMIS DHIS 2.0	100%

Nutrition Policy Direction

- Adoption and pursuit of multi-sectoral approach to dealing with nutrition issues in the State;
- Reduction of under-nutrition among infants, children and women of reproductive age;
- Significantly reduce micro-nutrient deficiency disorders among vulnerable groups particularly children under the age of five;
- Increasing the level of nutritional education among the population at the community levels'
- Prevention and control of chronic nutrition-related illnesses among children under the age of five;
- Promotion and strengthening of Research, Monitoring and Evaluation of food and nutrition programmes;
- Strengthening systems for providing early warning information on food and nutrition situation to ensure effective preparedness and response mechanisms;
- Promotion of access to nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.
- Continued partnership with development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Organised private sector to mobilize technical and financial resources for the implementation of nutrition intervention in accordance with the Strategic Nutrition Plan of action.

Targets:

- Achieve 60% yearly more infant and young children in the State are appropriately breastfed and received adequate complementary feeding and 10% more pregnant and lactating mothers yearly;
- Achieve exclusive breastfeeding rate for children aged 0 to six months of up to 50% by 2020;
- Attain 80% of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are cured by the end of 2020 through the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Centres;
- Reduce prevalence of various aspects of malnutrition including stunting, wasting and underweight among children from "critical levels to within the acceptable tolerable levels. These further include:
 - Reducing stunting rate among under-five children from 63.4% in 2015 to 45% in 2020;
 - Reducing childhood wasting including Severe Acute Malnutrition from 12.5% in 2015 to less than 10% in 2020;

- Reducing underweight from 40.6% in 2015 to 30% by the year 2020;
- Achieve and sustain universal household access to iodized salt by 2020;
- Increase coverage of Zinc supplementation in diarrhoea management from 5.6% in 2014 to 30% of all children needing treatment by 2020;
- Increase coverage of Vitamin A supplementation from 16.3% in 2015 to 30% by 2020; and
- Reduce anaemia among pregnant women to less than 40% by 2020; and

Social Protection

- A mix of policy interventions in the form of projects and programmes “*designed for individuals and households throughout the life cycle to prevent and reduce poverty and socio-economic shocks by promoting and enhancing livelihoods and a life of dignity*”. It is a “*multi-sectoral approach to poverty reduction that requires a coordinated omnibus organ for successful implementation*”
- Objectives to be pursued by a SPP would include:
 - Reducing the burden of poverty among vulnerable groups;
 - Improving access to basic social services and the enhancement of human capital development;
 - Promoting social cohesion, equity and inclusive socio-economic development;
 - Empowering the people with decent employment and sustainable livelihood and protecting them from economic shocks;
 - Establishing clear principles to promote synergy and a coordinated approach to the implementation of various forms of social protection interventions by various agencies;

S/N	Key Component	Elements / Intervention Areas
1	Education	Scholarships, Free School Uniforms, Meals and Instructional materials, School fee waivers, etc
2	Health	Free Maternal and Child Healthcare Services, Fee Deferral & Exemptions, Health Insurance,
3	Social Welfare	Maintenance of Social Welfare Institutions, Protective policies and counselling for victims of child abuse, rape, human trafficking, etc
4	Economic Empowerment & Livelihoods	Conditional / Unconditional Cash transfers, Public Works Programmes, Skill Acquisition and financial inclusion (access to credit and capital);
5	Social Insurance and Social Assistance	Contributory and non-contributory pensions schemes; Workman compensations, bereaved family support services; emergence response support services;

Environment

- **11.3 - Policy Thrust and Sector Policy Objectives**
- The key policy objective is to ensure that the environmental exploitation for economic development regenerate and protect the environment for present and future generations.
- Ensuring qualitative and healthy environment;
- Conserving, Protecting and Enhancing the environment, the ecosystem and ecological process;

- To promote an efficient integrated waste management scheme; and Institutionalization of institutional reforms for effective environmental management. .

Policy Targets and Strategies

S/N	Targets
1	Reduce the rate of desert encroachment by 50% from the current rate of 0.2km per annum to 0.1km by 2020. Ultimately, it is envisaged the advancement will be completely halted by 2030 (SDG
2	Recover land affected by gully erosion from 1,400sq km in 2014 to 1,000sq km by 2020
3	Increase the proportion of waste collection and disposal in urban centres from the current 56,093 tons in 2015 to 63,000 tons by 2020
4	Promote access to other alternative energy sources particularly Solar, Wind, Bio-fuel and other energy-serving devices such as cooking stove. Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of Households using environment-friendly cooking devices including energy-serving cooking stoves, gas / electric cookers, kerosene stoves, etc from 15% to 20% by 2020; ii. Increased megawatts of electricity generated from solar sources for streetlights and model villages;; iii. At least 30 megawatts of electricity from solar farms targeted by 2020

Water Supply and Sanitation

Policy Objectives

- The ultimate goal of the Water and Sanitation Sector to achieve universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation services in the State; Safeguarding public health and ensuring that the people live a more qualitative, and productive life. Specific Objectives set to be achieved include:
 - To increase the level of water supply and sanitation services
 - To Increase access to water and sanitation services
 - To reduce the incidence of water related diseases in order to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty especially among women and children.
 - To provide a strategic framework based on which programmes will be designed to address the problems on a sustainable basis.
 - To ensure effective private sector and civil society participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation service delivery.
 - To undertake institutional reforms within the sector, as part of the governance reform process, with a view to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Ministry of Water Resources and other service delivery Agencies.
 - To promote inclusive approaches which will ensure equity and gender considerations in water supply and sanitation service delivery.
 - To improve behavioural change on water sanitation and hygiene amongst the populace
 - To improve data generation, collection and processing.
 - To increase level of funding.

Targets

Access

- Increase access to safe water in Jigawa state from the 2015 level of about 80% to 100% (universal access) by 2020
- Increase access to sanitation and hygiene by House-holds from about 50% in 2016 to 65% by 2020

Level of service

- Rural water supply represents settlements with population of less than 5,000 with minimum supply standard of 30 liters per capita per day;
- Small towns water supply represents settlements with a population of 5,000- 20,000 with a minimum supply standard of 60 litres/capita per day;
- Urban water supply represents settlements with population greater than 20,000 inhabitants, with a minimum standard of 90 litres per capita per day and at least 6 hours of continuous piped water supply services to households and public stand pipes where applicable.

Distance of water source from dwelling

- The distance of potable water source from the dwelling should not exceed 250m or 30mins walking/waiting time. This will minimize the trauma that women, men, youths and children, particularly the girl-child experienced normally in accessing water.

Other sector Target

- Schools: All public primary and secondary schools are to have functional water supply and sanitation facilities by the year 2020. The level of access to water supply service should be such that each pupil gets at least 20 litres of water per day.
- Other public places: All public places including Hospitals, places of worship, Markets, Motor parks, Community centers and stadia should have functional water supply and sanitation facilities by 2020
- Cost recovery



PROJECT MONITORING PARTNERS (PMP)

Motto: Towards improved service delivery

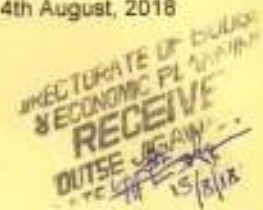
C/O VILDEV Office, Kiyawa Road, Dutse, Jigawa State.

E mail: jgmp2009@gmail.com

08053955582, 07054542480

14th August, 2018

The Permanent Secretary,
Budget and Economic Planning Directorate,
Dutse,
Jigawa State.



Dear Sir,

SUBMISSION OF JIGAWA STATE CITIZENS' INPUTS TO 2019 BUDGET

Project Monitoring Partnership (PMP) is a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations Working on Policies, Programmes and budgetary processes in Jigawa state. Over the years PMP has been generating citizens' inputs, annual budgets review and analysis and tracking its implementations.

In view of the above, PMP in its efforts to facilitate citizens' involvement and participation in budgetary processes for ownership and sustainability towards the development of their communities and the state at large, collated citizens' input to 2019 budget.

The Partnership carried out the collation of the citizens' input with support from about 100 Community Based Organizations and legislatives aids across the 30 constituencies covering 538 communities of the state; reaching out 24870 respondents targeting Nomadic Communities, women groups, Youths, Religious Groups and People with Disabilities among others. The inputs were generated and collated through vox-pop in the selected communities.

It is our hope that the Budget and Economic Planning Directorate, in line with present administration's responsiveness to yearnings and demands of citizens as well as belief in participatory governance will study the inputs and respond positively to the demands of their communities. This we believe would encourage further citizens' participation in budgetary and governance matters in general. Attached are the annexes of prioritized and utmost needs of the communities.

Yours faithfully,


Isah Mustapha
PMP Coordinator

**BUDGET & ECONOMIC PLANNING DIRECTORATE
DUTSE, JIGAWA STATE**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: TOWN HALL MEETING ON GATHERING CITIZEN'S INPUTS FOR 2018 BUDGET

DATE: 6TH SEPTEMBER 2018

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BUDGET & ECONOMIC PLANNING DIRECTORATE
DITSE, JIGAWA STATE

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: TOWN HALL MEETING ON GATHERING CITIZENS INPUTS FOR 2019 BUDGET

DATE: 5TH SEPTEMBER 2018

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BUDGET & ECONOMIC PLANNING DIRECTORATE
DUTSE, JIGAWA STATE

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: TOWN HALL MEETING ON GATHERING CITIZEN'S INPUTS FOR 2018 BUDGET

DATE: 9TH SEPTEMBER 2018

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