

# YOBE STATE CITIZENS BUDGET 2023

BUDGET OF CONTINUITY, CONSOLIDATION  
AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION





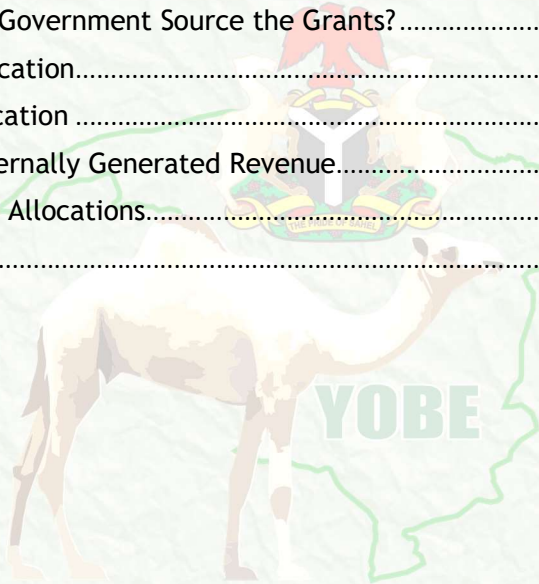
**BUDGET OF CONTINUITY, CONSOLIDATION &  
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

**A CITIZENS' GUIDE TO  
UNDERSTANDING THE YOBE STATE  
2023 APPROVED BUDGET**



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## INTRODUCTION

A budget shows what the government expects to collect as revenue, what grants it expects to receive, how much it expects to save or borrow, and what the government plans to spend on. A budget is a document that contains details about how the government plans to generate as revenue from various sources and how the communal wealth is being spent. Federal, State, and local governments all have a budget document which is called an Appropriation Act. In a democracy, every responsible citizen has the right to know how communal wealth is being expended in the delivery of public infrastructure and services.

### **Why do we need a Budget?**

As contained in section 121 of the 1999 Constitution of Federal Republic (as Amended) the Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly at any time before the commencement of each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the State for the next following financial year as no moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State except to meet expenditure that is charged upon the Fund by this Constitution or where the issue of those moneys has been authorised by an Appropriation Law, Supplementary Appropriation Law or Law passed in pursuance of section 121.



## **What is a Citizens' Budget?**

Citizens' Budget is a document that summarizes and explains basic budget information to the people, presented in an accessible format using simple and clear language they can understand. It can also serve as a tool for civic education, an avenue for explaining how the budget is formulated, enacted, and executed, and who is responsible at each stage. Through a Citizens Budget a government can clarify which level of government (national, state, or local) is responsible for performing different governmental functions and providing services to the general public.

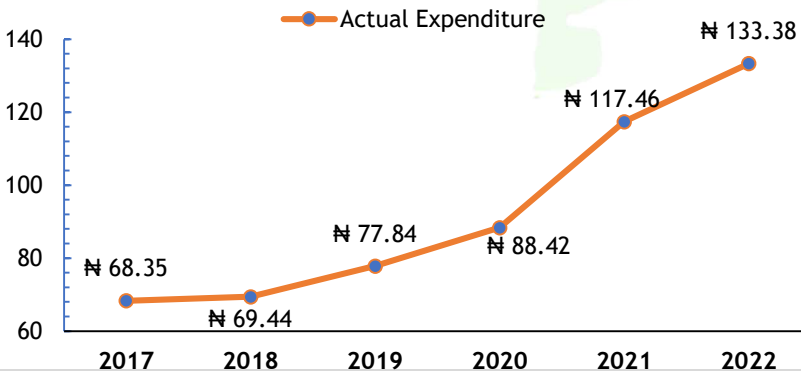
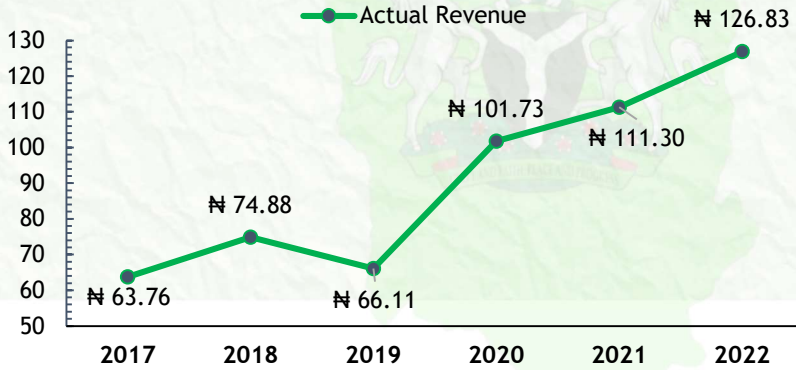
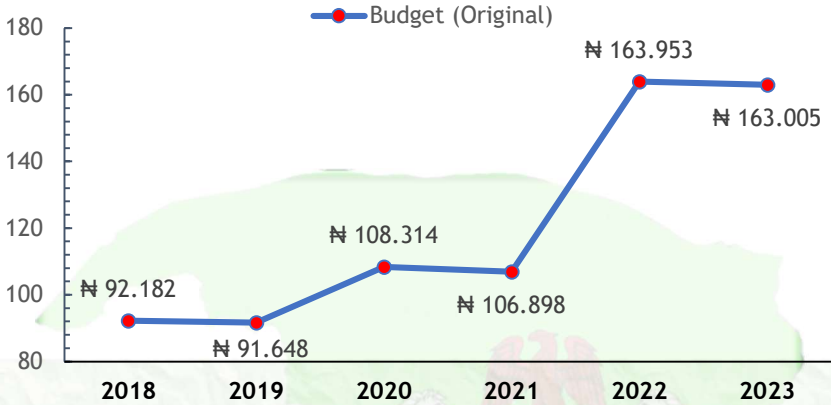
## **Why Citizen Budget is Important?**

Every responsible citizen has the right to know how communal wealth is being expended in the delivery of public infrastructure and services. State governments must ensure that citizens have a good understanding of how the budget directly affects their lives.

Citizens budgets foster a greater understanding of how public funds are generated and utilized. Although it is not meant to replace more detailed budget documents, but rather inform the citizens and civil society actors and contributes to the effort of increasing transparency and accountability on how government manages public money.



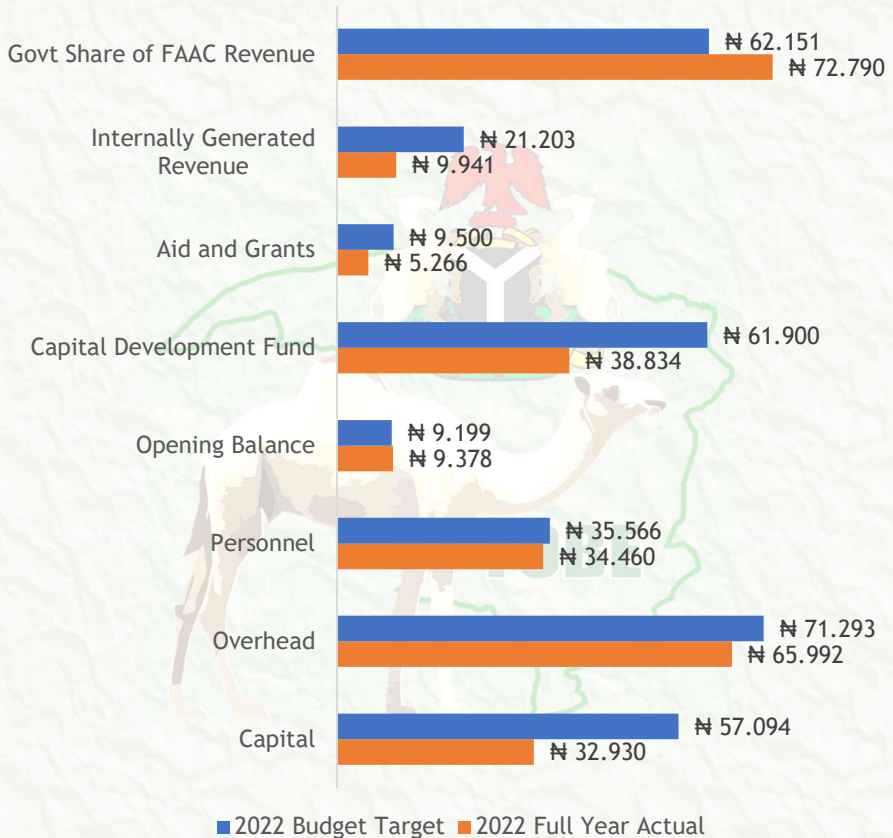
## BUDGET TREND





## RECAP OF 2022 BUDGET

### 2022 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION





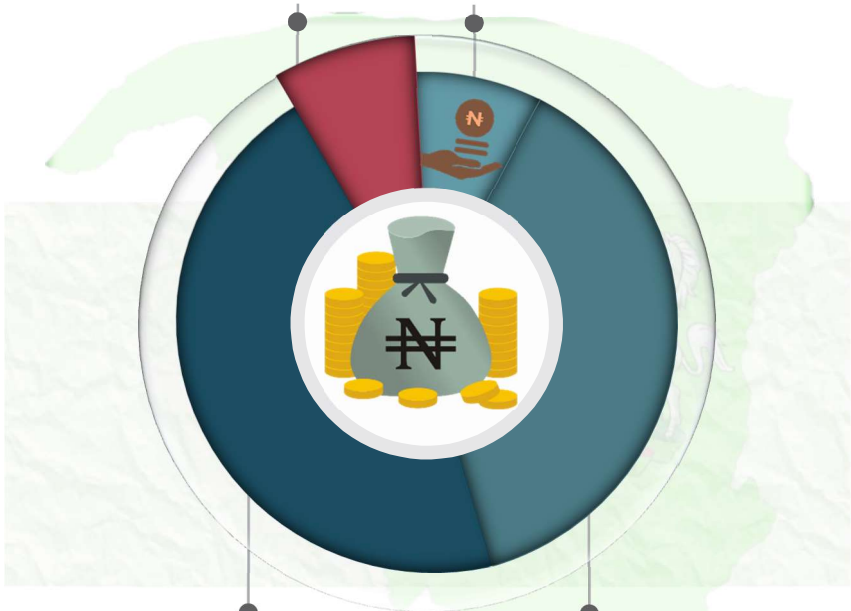
## GENERAL FRAMEWORK

**₦42.695bn**

BUDGET DEFICIT

**₦42.695bn**

TOTAL BUDGET FINANCING



**₦163.005bn**

TOTAL BUDGET  
EXPENDITURE

**₦120.310bn**

TOTAL BUDGET  
REVENUE AND

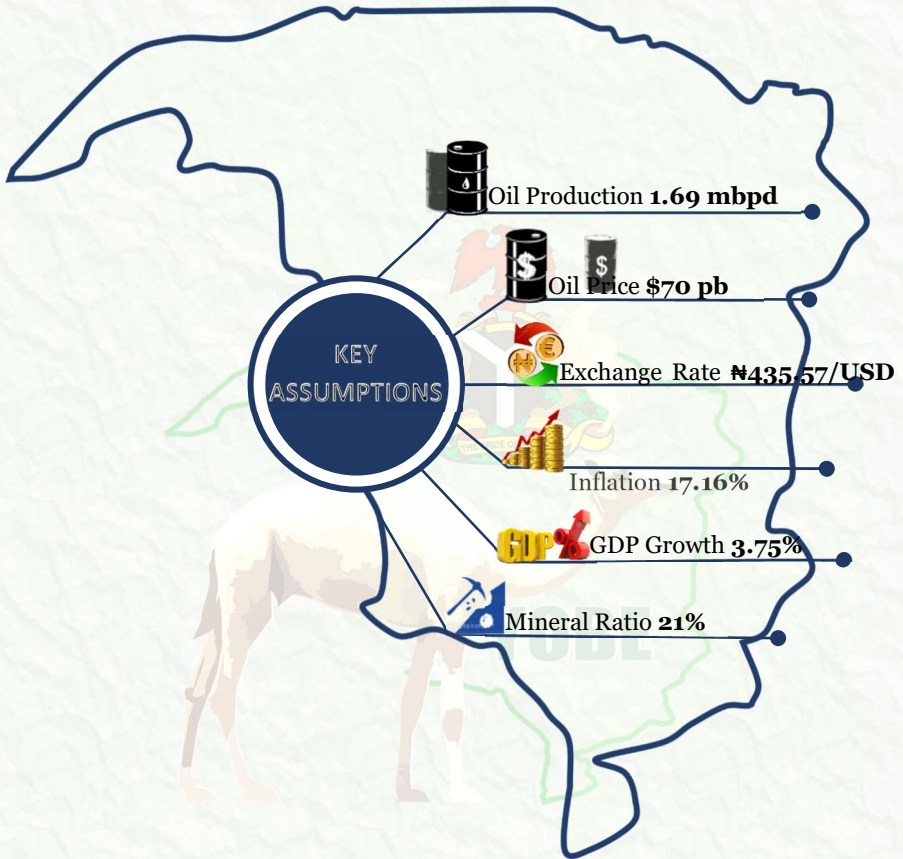
\* FINANCING GAP (₦0bn)





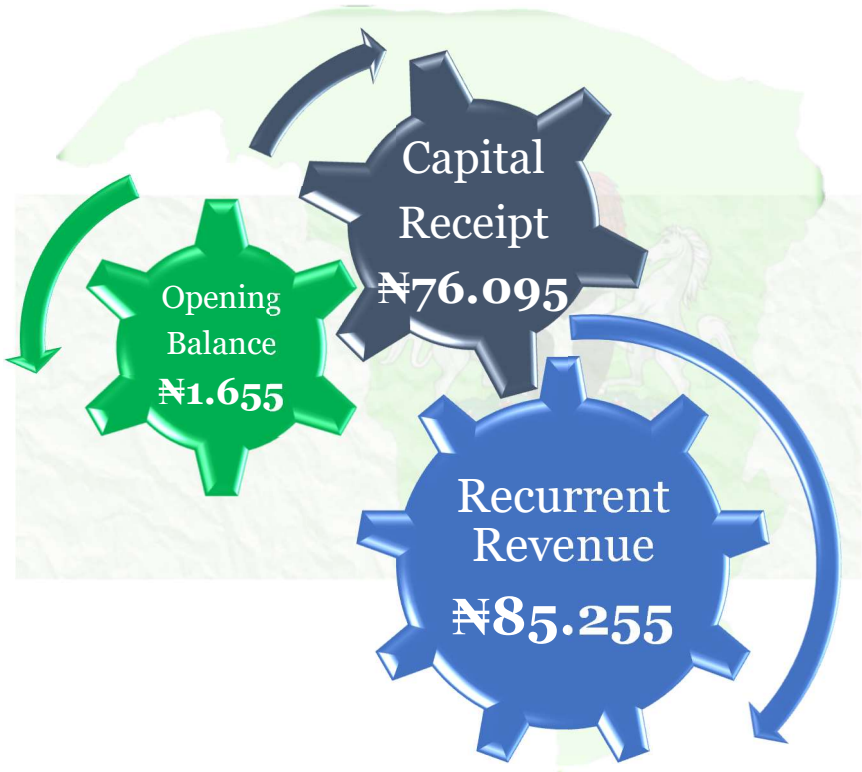
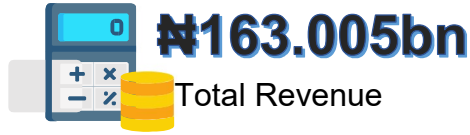
Key Macro

## MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK



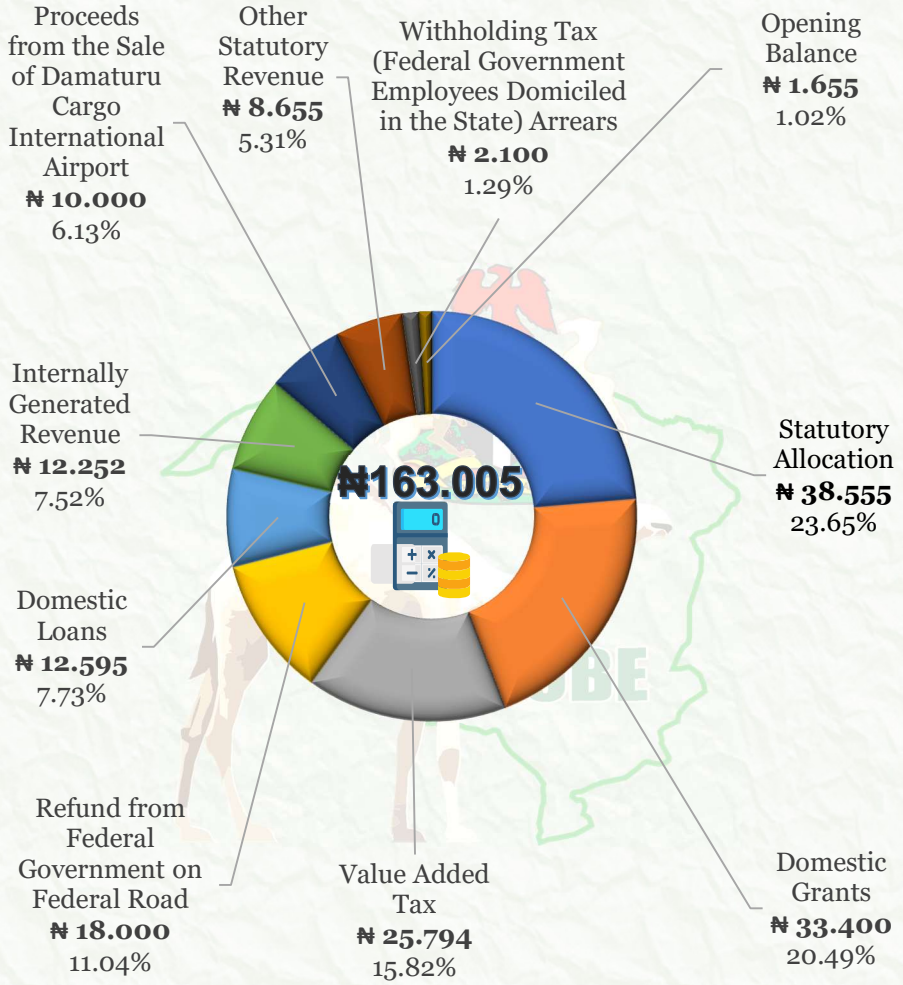


## WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?





## DETAILS OF REVENUE





## WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?





## WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?



**₦163.005bn**



Total Expenditure

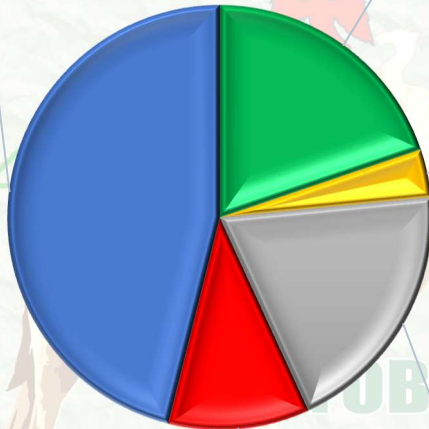
Capital cost  
**₦ 75.144**  
46.10%

Persppmmel cost  
**₦ 32.296**  
19.81%

CRF Charges  
**₦ 5.950**  
3.65%

Public Debt  
Charges  
**₦ 17.526**  
10.75%

Overhead &  
other rec. costs  
**₦ 32.090**  
19.69%





## BUDGET DEFICIT FINANCING

### DOMESTIC LOANS



**₦12.595bn**

Total Domestic Loans

Commercial Bank Loan	<b>₦ 4.595bn</b>
Nigerian COVID-19 Action Recovery Economic Stimulus (N-CARES)	<b>₦ 2.500bn</b>
Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape (ACReSAL) Loan Facility	<b>₦ 2.500bn</b>
Women Development Fund	<b>₦ 1.000bn</b>
SABER PforR Programme Loan	<b>₦ 2.000bn</b>



**₦0.000bn**

Total Foreign Loans

### OTHER RECEIPTS



**₦30.100bn**

Total Other Financing

Refund from Federal Government on Federal Road	<b>₦18.000bn</b>
Proceeds from the Sale of Damaturu Cargo International Airport	<b>₦10.000bn</b>
Withholding Tax (Federal Government Employees Domiciled in the State)	<b>₦ 2.100bn</b>



## How will the Government Finance its?

### DETAILS OF GRANTS

#### DOMESTIC GRANTS



**₦33.400bn**

Total Domestic Grants

Grants from Revenue Mobilisation and  
Fiscal Commission for the Development

**₦21.000bn**

Federal Government Grants for SDG

**₦ 0.300bn**

Universal Basic Education Matching  
Grants

**₦ 1.500bn**

FGN Basic Health Care Provisional Fund  
(BHCPF)

**₦ 0.600bn**

Multisector Sectoral Crisis Recovery  
Project (MCRP) - Grants from the Federal

**₦ 5.000bn**

SFTAS PforR Balanced b/f

**₦ 5.000bn**

#### FOREIGN GRANTS



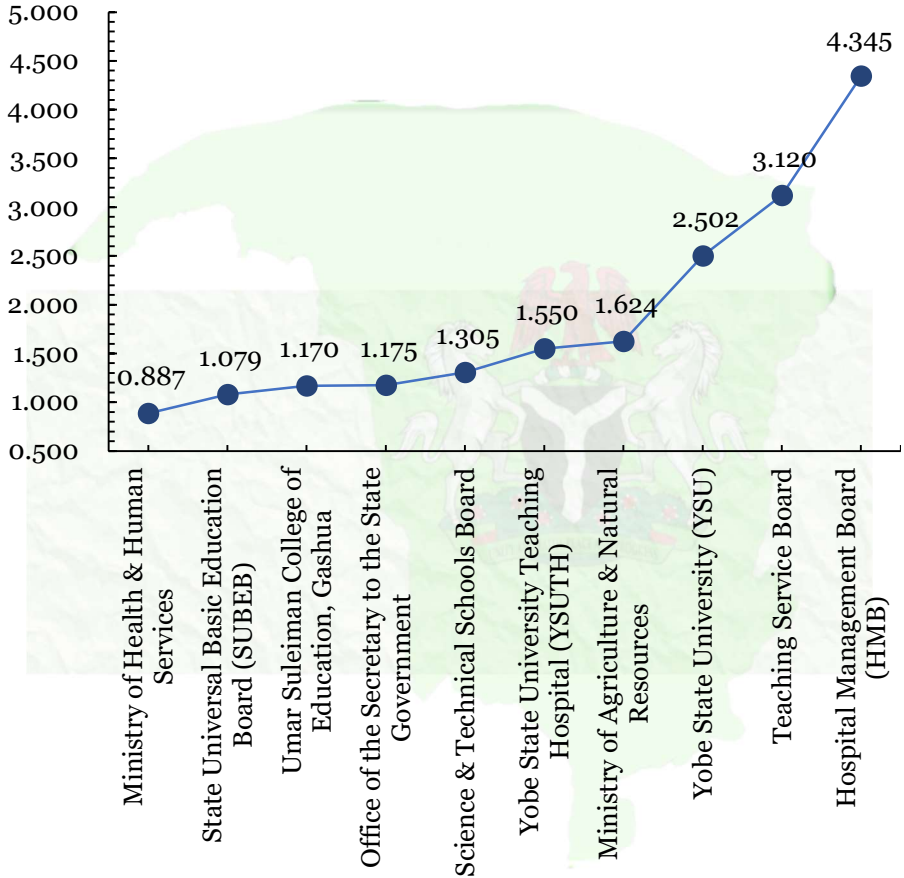
**₦0.000bn**

Total Foreign Grants



## TOP 10 MDA ALLOCATION

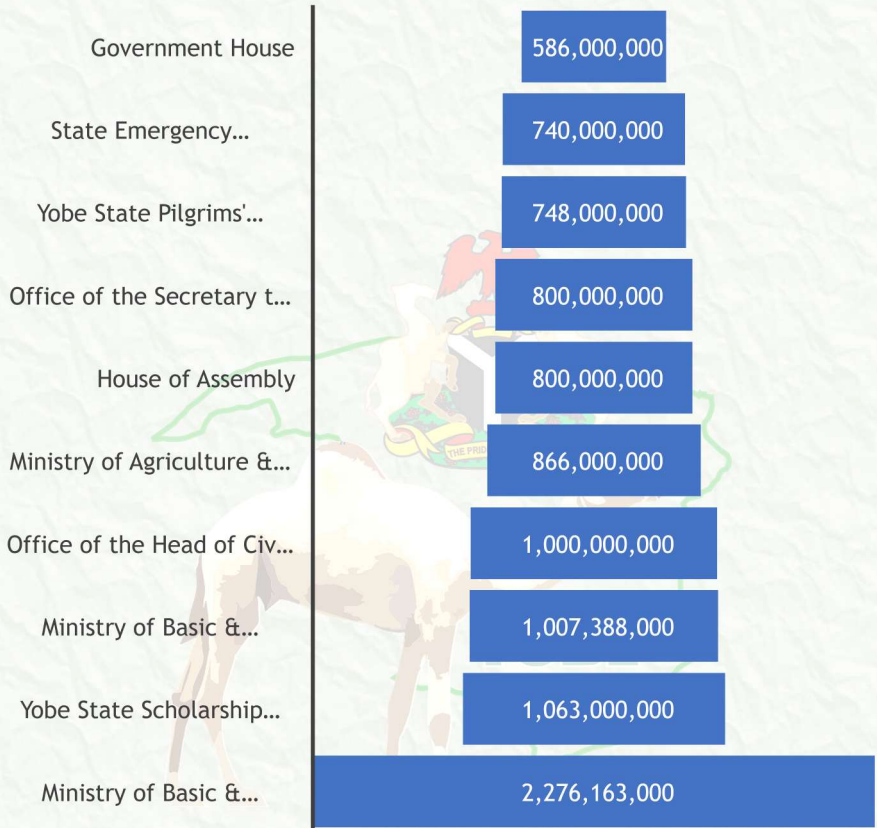
### PERSONNEL COST







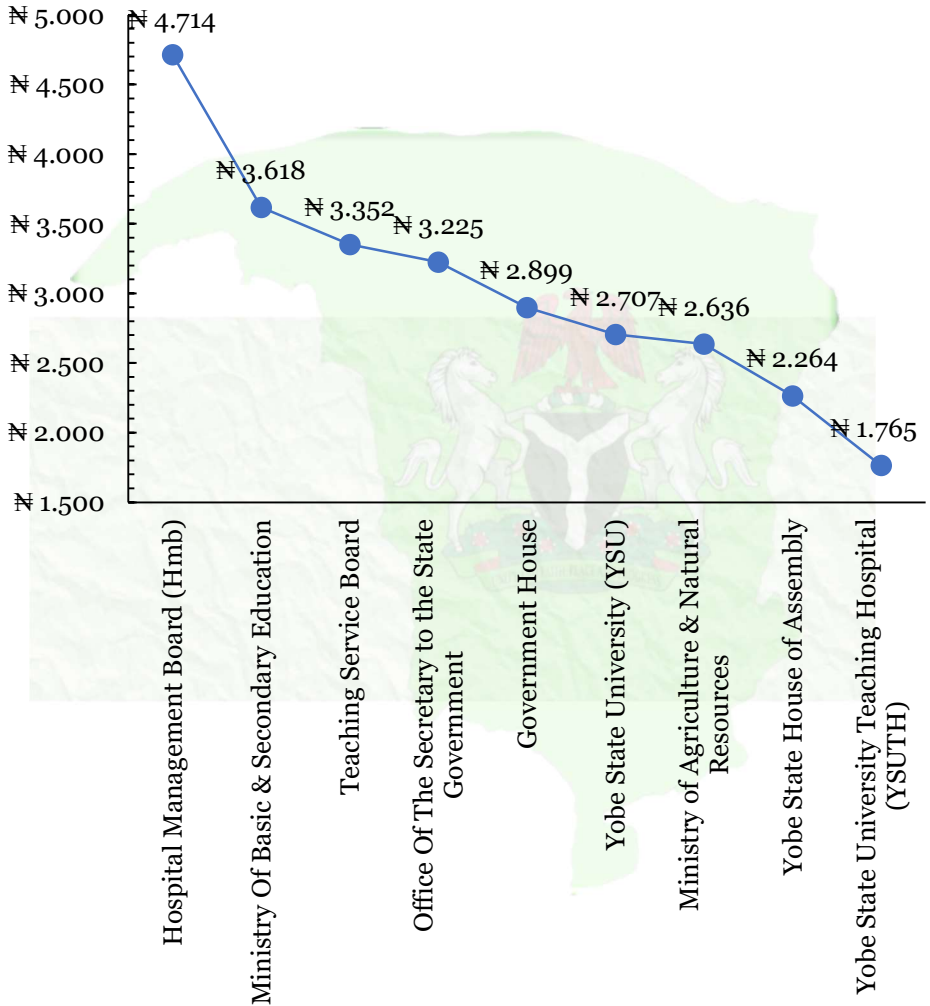
## TOP 10 MDA ALLOCATION OVERHEAD AND OTHER RECURRENT COST





## TOP 10 MDA ALLOCATION

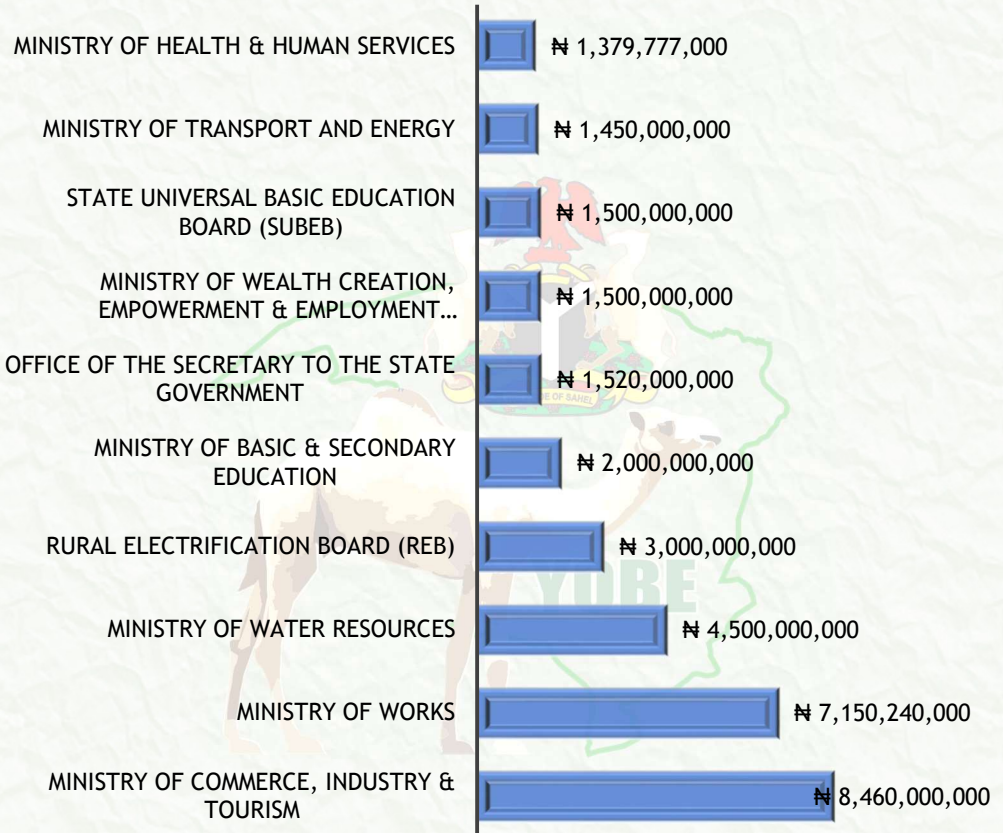
### TOTAL RECURRENT COSTS





## TOP 10 MDA ALLOCATION

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



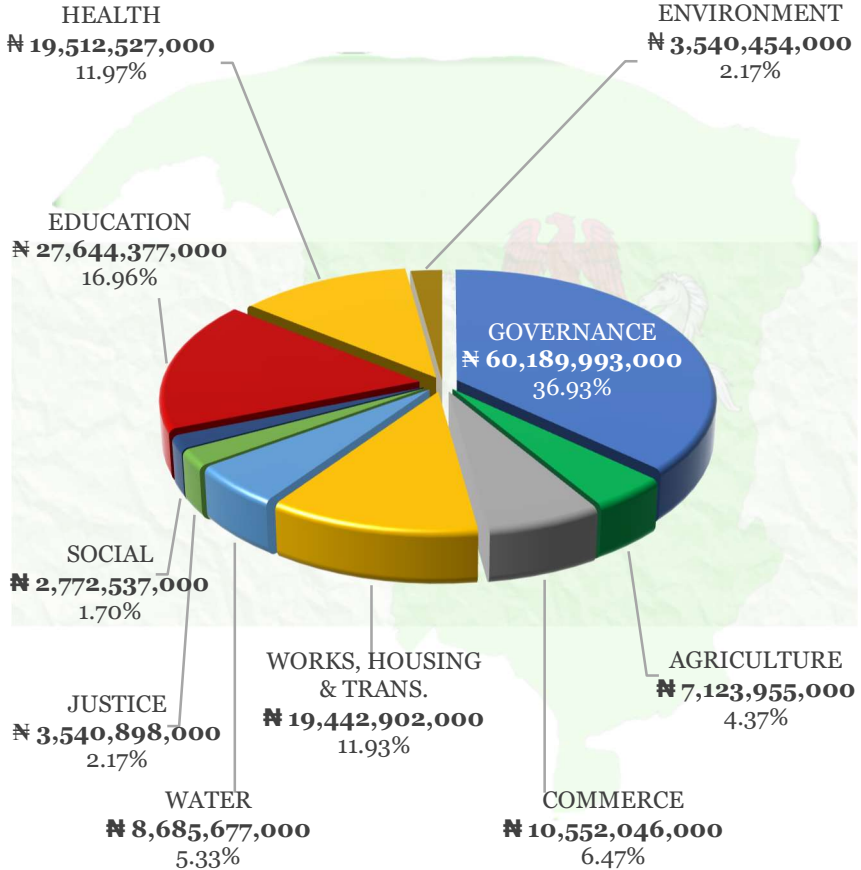


## SECTORAL ALLOCATION



# ₺163.005bn

Total Budget Target



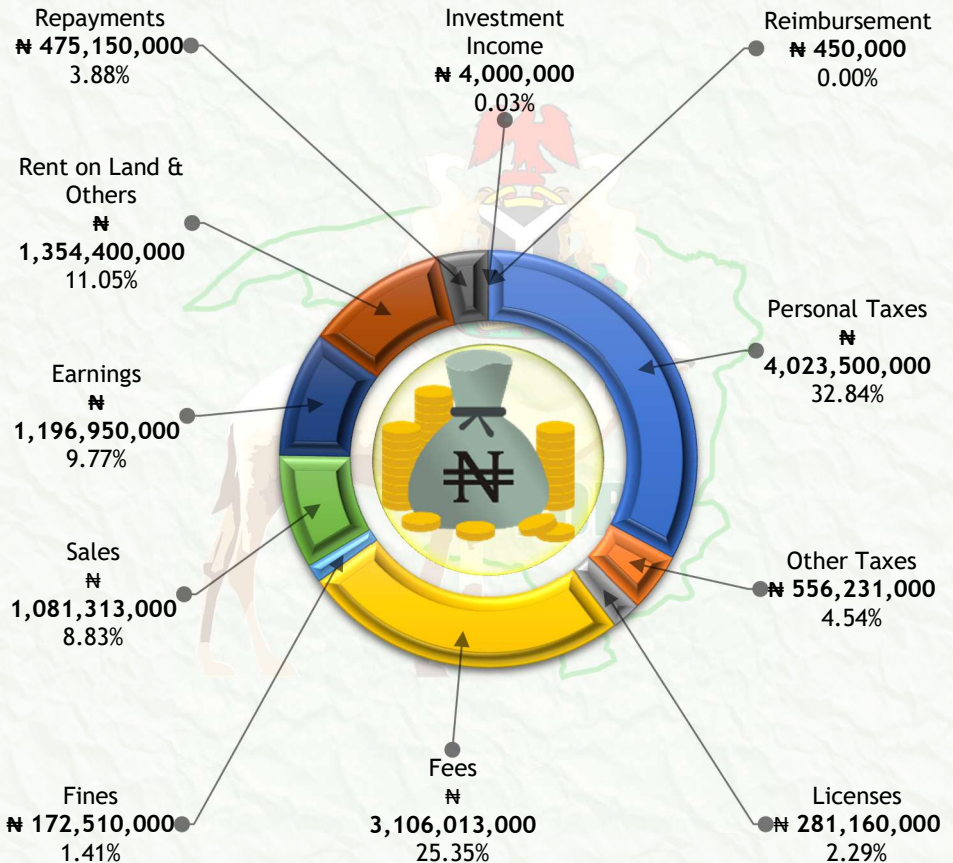


## Details of INDEPENDENT REVENUE



# ₦12.252bn

Total IGR





## MAJOR CAPITAL ALLOCATIONS

PROJECT	LINE MINISTRY/AGENCY	LGA(S)	AMOUNT
Construction/Completion of Modern Markets in Potiskum, Geidam & Trailer Park Potiskum, Retention of Nguru and Gashua; and Sesame Seed Proc. Stores	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Tourism	Across the State	₦ 8,460,000,000
Construction of Township Roads and Drainages in Five (5) Local Government Areas: Construction of 16km Kukuri - Dawasa Road, 4km Fadawa - Daya, 25.5km Damaturu - Kalallawa - Gabai Road, 18km Danchuwa - Garin Abba - Garin Bingel Road, Ngelzarma-Mashio-Alagarno Road, 16km Nguru - Balanguwa Road, 12 - Gubana surface dresses Road, Construction of Waziri Ibrahim Estate - Sumsumma Roads and Drainages, Fika - Maluri Road, Kalgeri - Ma'anna Road, 30km Dogon Kuka - Daura Road, Ngelzarma - Ngelshengele, Balanguwa - Kumaganam - 16km Nguru - Balanguwa (Stone Base), 10km Chumbusko - Tagali (Asphalt Road) 10km Teteba - Gulani, Machina - Karmashe, Damaturu - Western Water Course, Earth Road Lawan Bukarti - Ma'anna, Kasaisa - IDPs Camp Road linking Gujba/Maiduguri bye-pass, Dawasa - Chukuriwa - Kukuri Earth Road, Maisandari - Gambir, Kafiya - Toshia, Bara - Jibulwa, Babbangida - Koriyel, Potiskum - Degubi, Furi - Damakasu, Afunori - Mirwa - Majakura - Bombori 28km Road, Gashu'a - Dumburi - Masaba - Dadigar (25km Road), Geidam - Damakarwa, Geidam - Kusur - Gumsa - Lantewa, Kayayya - Gumsa, Geidam - Fuchimiram - Kareto, Illela mini bridge, 47km Tikau - Jajere Road, 18km Kafiya - Toshia, Dumbol - Kafiya, Bayamari - Yunusari, Geidam - Maine soroa , Machina Township Road, Girgir - Karege Road, Yusufari - Karasuwa - Kumaganam - Mayori	Ministry of Works	Across the State	₦ 7,150,240,000



PROJECT	LINE MINISTRY/AGENCY	LGA(S)	AMOUNT
(30km Trans-saharan Road), construction of Quadraple cell Box Culverts at Siminti - Godowoli Road. Construction of Roads and Drainage/Parking Lot at YSUTH Damaturu, 2 Span Bridge at Jumbam Town, 2 span Bridge at Gadaka Town.			
Damaturu Regional Water Supply - Sustainability and scale up by reticulation to all communities within Damaturu Metropolis, Constructions of Boreholes, Rehabilitations in major towns and constituency boreholes	Ministry of Water Resources	Across the State	₦ 4,500,000,000
Extension of electricity network to Major towns within the state - Buni Gari, ,Amarjadi, Gremadi Ngirabo, Zagardima, kanamma, kafiya village, Ladu Zajibiriri, Daya, Alhajeri, gwala, Fadawa, Darin, Dadiso, Chukuriwa, Tudun Wada, Damaturu, Potiskum, Gashua, Nguru and Geidam etc; Town Distribution, connection of YTV AND YBC to National Grid Network (TDN) to communities in each of the 17 LGAs in the State - Dikumari, Murfa Kalam, Milbiyar, Garin Idi Barde, Musari, Kayeri, Maluri, Manawachi, Alluga, Koriel, Dumburi Masaba etc; Connection to National Grid of some communities that are not connected before within the state; Construction of Power substation to wards that are congested and overload within the cities in the State	Rural Electrification Board (REB)	Across the State	₦ 3,000,000,000
Renovation of GGC Damaturu; GSS Damaturu; GGSS Ngelzarma; GSTC Damagum; GDSS Gashua; and High Islam College Nguru	Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education	Across the State	₦ 2,000,000,000
Procurement of Toyota Prado Jeeps for 22 Members of the House of Assembly's Standing Committee, 2no V8 Toyota Landcruiser for Speaker and Deputy Speaker, Toyota Camry for 5 High Court Judges and 5 Kadis of Sharia Court of	Office of the Secretary to the State Government	Across the State	₦ 1,520,000,000



PROJECT	LINE MINISTRY/AGENCY	LGA(S)	AMOUNT
Appeal and 2 Toyota Prado Jeep for Chief Judge and Grand Kadi			
Procurement of empowerment materials to support the existing MSMEs and Trade Union Cooperatives in the state	Ministry of Wealth Creation, Empowerment & Employment Generation	Across the State	₱ 1,500,000,000
State Government Counterpart Funding to access grant from UBEC	State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB)	Across the State	₱ 1,500,000,000
Provision of solar light at 5 major towns in the state	Ministry of Transport and Energy	Across the State	₱ 1,450,000,000
Procurement Laboratory and Medical Equipment for distribution to all the General Hospital and Comprehensive across the State	Ministry of Health & Human Services	Across the State	₱ 1,379,777,000





- ✓ **Bridging Financing:** A sum of money loaned or borrowed for a short period of time in order to cover expenses until new expected funds become available.
- ✓ **Budget Deficit:** This is generally the difference between what the government intend to spend on expenditures and the revenue generation capacity. A deficit occurs when the expenditure figure is higher than the revenue and grants figures.
- ✓ **Capital Expenditure:** Capital Expenditure is money spent by government to acquire or build fixed capital assets, land or intangible assets. Capital Expenditure is how much is used for projects like construction of schools, hospitals, roads, or procurement of security equipment. Capital Expenditure is sometimes called "Capex."
- ✓ **Expenditure:** This is how the government plans to spend on behalf of the citizens, according to the resources it manages. Government expenditure has two main categories: Recurrent and Capital Expenditure.
- ✓ **Financing Gap:** This is the difference between budget deficit and total budget financing. In general, there should be no financing gap in the approved budget.
- ✓ **Internally Generated Revenue:** This is the revenues that Government independently collect and retain for its own use. This includes personal income taxes, road taxes, property taxes; non-tax revenues such as licences, fees, sales, earnings, rents, prepayments, reimbursements etc.



- ✓ **Overhead Cost:** These are any regular expenses which are not paid directly to a civil servant or other government workers, including amounts billed directly to customers. Overheads must be paid for regularly. Examples are electricity bills, water bills, the buying diesel for generators, or the money spent on travelling during work, by civil servants.
- ✓ **Personnel Cost:** This includes salaries, allowances and other benefits that Government pays to its workers (civil servants).
- ✓ **Recurrent Expenditure:** Refers to recurring payments: wages and salaries for civil servants; overhead costs (electricity bills, purchase of diesel); consolidated revenue account charges; transfers (to local government, for example); interest payments on existing loans; and other (subsidies, for example).
- ✓ **Revenue:** Revenue is the amount of money the government anticipates to collect during the year from various sources such as taxes, fines, sales, fees, aids, grants, proceed from sales of assets and loans etc., revenues are classified into either recurrent revenue or capital receipts. While recurrent revenues serviced the recurrent expenditures (salaries and overheads), capital receipts serviced projects that are capital in nature (i.e., constructions and rehabilitations of roads, schools, hospitals, markets etc).
- ✓ **Sectoral Allocation:** This is the expenditure ceilings allocated to different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to run its daily operational activities.



These agencies, on behalf of government, execute projects and delivered services and other basic social amenities for the betterment of a common man e.g., road, hospital, school, electricity, water, sanitation and hygiene among other social basic needs.

- ✓ **State Wide:** This is the project that cut across the state, and cover at least two or more Local Government Areas.
- ✓ **Statutory Allocations (FAAC Revenue):** This is the share of revenue accruable to the State from the Distributable Pool Account of the Federation. Federation Account means the Federal Account stated in section 162 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999. Vertically, the Federation Account is currently distributed amongst the three tiers of government in the proportion of **52.60%** to Federal Government (this includes Consolidated Revenue Fund 48.50%; Federal Capital Territory 1.00%; Natural Resources Development Fund 1.68%; Ecological Funds 1.00%; Stabilisation Account 0.50%; and OAGF 0.375%); State Governments **26.72%** and Local Government Councils **20.60%**. All the 36 States in Nigeria received a share of revenues from the Federation Accounts such as oil revenues, corporate income taxes, share of VAT, exchange gain differential, ecological fund, etc. These are called statutory allocation, VAT and other statutory revenue in the budget and are transferred to the states from the Federation Accounts either monthly, quarterly basis or when the need arises.



- ✓ **Total Budget Financing:** This is the summation of all the financing the government intends to raise through borrowing/loans (domestic and foreign), sales of government assets or other deficit financing items.

