

Annex 2 Flagship report: Outcomes data

Main report: Twenty years of UK governance programmes in Nigeria

Achievements, challenges, lessons and implications for future support

Laure-Hélène Piron, Clare Cummings, Gareth Williams, Helen
Derbyshire and Sierd Hadley

October 2021



List of tables

Table 1	Indicator 1. Quality of state level policy, planning and budgeting processes	5
Table 2	Indicator 2. Budget transparency	6
Table 3	Indicator 3. Scrutiny of the budget by the State House of Assembly	7
Table 4	Indicator 4. Participation in budget processes by citizens and CSOs.....	8
Table 5	Indicator 5. Budget execution for total expenditures.....	9
Table 6	Indicator 6. Quality of public procurement	11
Table 7	Indicator 7. Corporate planning processes for state government ministries, departments and agencies	12
Table 8	Indicator 8. Central civil service human resource management	13
Table 9	Indicator 9. State House of Assembly oversight	14
Table 10	Indicator 10. Media reporting on governance and accountability	14
Table 11	Indicator 11. Civil society capacity to hold State Government to account.....	15
Table 12	Indicator 12. Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in core governance processes	15
Table 13	Indicator 13. Health policy, planning and budgeting processes	16
Table 14	Indicator 14. Share of state budget for health	16
Table 15	Indicator 15. State-level spending on primary health	18
Table 16	Indicator 16. Budget execution rate for health	19
Table 17	Indicator 17. Human resources for primary health	20
Table 18	Indicator 18. Civil society advocacy on health	21
Table 19	Indicator 19. Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in health policy and funding	22
Table 20	Indicator 20. Education policy, planning and budgeting	23
Table 21	Indicator 21. Share of state budget for education.....	24
Table 22	Indicator 22. State-level spending on primary education.....	26
Table 23	Indicator 23. Budget execution rate for education.....	27
Table 24	Indicator 24. Improvements in human resources for primary education	28
Table 25	Indicator 25: Civil society advocacy on education	28
Table 26	Indicator 26: Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in education policy and funding.....	29
Table 27	Indicator 27: Percentage of women receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	30
Table 28	Indicator 28. Percentage of women who delivered in a health facility	31
Table 29	Indicator 29: Percentage of women who delivered attended by a skilled provider	32
Table 30	Indicator 30 Percentage of under-fives who slept under insecticide-treated net the night before the survey.....	33

Table 31	Indicator 31 Immunisation Coverage (% children 12–23 months who received all basic immunisation).....	34
Table 32	Indicator 32: Gross enrolment rate (primary) – Census based.....	35
Table 33	Indicator 33: Primary school completion rate (survey based).....	36
Table 34	Indicator 34: Gender Parity Index for primary school enrolment – Census based.....	37

List of figures

Figure 1	Nigerian States Budget Transparency Index	6
Figure 2	Budget execution rates for total expenditures (less interest payments) in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe	10
Figure 3	Health spending in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe	17
Figure 4	Health sector execution rate	19
Figure 5	Spending on education in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe	25
Figure 6	Education sector budget execution	27
Figure 7	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	30
Figure 8	Percentage of women who delivered in a health facility	31
Figure 9	Percentage of women who delivered using a skilled provider	32
Figure 10	Percentage of under-fives who slept under an insecticide-treated net the night before the survey	33
Figure 11	Immunisation Coverage – % children 12–23 months who received all basic immunisation	34

This annex provides the evidence behind Chapter 5 and sets out the methodology, definitions and data sources used. These intermediate and final outcomes document the main stages in the service delivery chain which UK governance programmes aimed to address. The tables summarise improvements against the indicators per electoral periods for the four states. The reference period for the assessment of each trend is determined by data availability and for most indicators is 2008–2020 for Jigawa, Kaduna and Kano, and 2011–2020 for Yobe.

The majority of the ratings use the self-reported ratings generated by the UK governance programmes since 2008, including the Governance Assessment and Constituency Influencing Assessment. Where possible, in order to mitigate the inevitable bias of UK programmes self-assessments, ratings have been triangulated against externally generated indicators, as well as qualitative ratings provided by the research team based on evidence from interviews and document reviews from the four case studies.

The tables respond to the following research questions:

2. What outcomes in governance, health and education can be evidenced and for whom in the four States?

- a) What have been the outcomes in governance (public financial management (PFM), public sector management (PSM), and empowerment and accountability (E&A))?
- b) What have been the outcomes in terms of health and education systems?
- c) What have been the outcomes in terms of health and education services?
- d) Which specific groups have benefited or been excluded from these outcomes?
- e) How sustainable have the governance changes, and related education and health changes, been within these States, in what way and for whom?

Table 1 Indicator 1. Quality of state level policy, planning and budgeting processes

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	<p>Indicator of ‘evidence of linkages between policy planning and budgeting’</p> <p>The indicator assesses whether there are policy documents that: (1) include policy outcome targets for all key sectors; (2) provide realistic outline financial envelopes for each sector; (3) have been reviewed and revised since the previous year; and (4) are issued through the key central ministry.</p> <p>Since 2017 the indicator has additionally assessed whether the state development plan and other key policy documents (e.g. MTSS and MTEF) were all linked to one another and to annual budgets.</p> <p>Sources: PEFA and SEAT assessments (2008 to 2015) and PERL Governance Assessments (2017 to 2021).</p> <p>< 60% (C score) = red; 60-80% (B score) = amber; > 80% (A score) = green</p>				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 75%	2009 50%	2009 50%	
2011–2014		2012 100%	2012 75%	2012 50%	2012 75%
		2015 100%	2015 50%	2015 75%	2015 75%
2015–2018		2017 50%	2017 100%	2017 100%	2017 75%
		2018 100%	2018 100%	2018 50%	2018 75%
2019–2021		2019 75%	2019 100%	2019 50%	
		2020 75%	2020 100%	2020 75%	
		2021 75%	2021 100%	2021 75%	
Summary: sustained improvement over period	<p>Green = sustained improvement</p> <p>Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend</p> <p>Red = deteriorating performance</p>	<p>2009–21</p> <p>An overall assessment of sustained improvement over the long term appears justified. This takes into account the change in methodology for the indicator ‘evidence of linkages between policy, planning and budgeting’, and broader evidence presented in the PERL Governance Assessment 2021, as well as interviews conducted for this study.</p>	<p>2009–21</p> <p>Clear and sustained improvement over time. Kaduna has a well developed State Development Plan and Sectoral Implementation Plans (MTSSs)</p>	<p>2009–21</p> <p>Fluctuating performance. Some improvement in indicator under Governor Ganduje, but sustainability unclear.</p>	<p>2012–18</p> <p>Moderate, sustained performance but no indication of improvement</p>

Table 2 Indicator 2. Budget transparency

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (2018), Nigerian States Budget Transparency Survey, 2012, 2015 and 2018 https://statesbudgettransparencysurvey-ng.com/ Index < 25% = red 25-50% = amber >50% = green				
2003–2006					
2007–2010					
2011–2014		2012 1%	2012 13%	2012 6%	2012 1%
2015–2018	2015 49%	2015 9%	2015 22%	2015 25%	
		2018 87%	2018 72%	2018 27%	2018 21%
2019–2021		2020 90%	2020 67%	2020 55%	2020 48%
Summary: sustained improvement over period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance OGP: Open Government Partnership	2012–20 Sustained improvement in budget transparency (OGP membership)	2012–20 Sustained improvements in budget transparency (OGP membership)	2012–20 Sustained improvements in budget transparency (OGP membership)	2012–20 Improvement in budget transparency

Figure 1 Nigerian States Budget Transparency Index

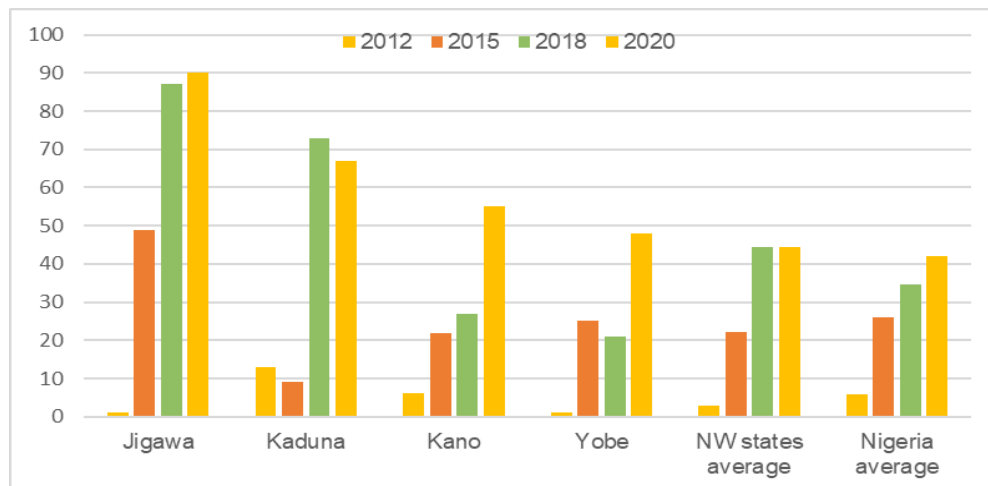


Table 3 Indicator 3. Scrutiny of the budget by the State House of Assembly

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	“Scrutiny of the State budget process by the State House of Assembly”				
2003–2006					
2007–2010	This indicator comes from the PEFA and SEAT assessments (2008 to 2015) and PERL Governance Assessments (2017 to 2021). <40% = red (E,F) 40-60% = amber (C, D) >60% = green (A,B,C)	2009 50% D	2009 33% E	2009 50% D	
2011–2014		2012 33% E	2012 33% E	2012 33% E	2012 33% E
		2015	2015 50% D	2015 50% D	2015 33% E
2015–2018		2017 50% D	2017 33% E	2017 67% C	2017 75% B/C
		2018 50% D	2018 50% D	2018 67% C	2018 75% B/C
2019–2021		2019 67% C	2019 83% B	2019 83% B	
		2020 67% C	2020 67% C	2020 67% C	
	2021 67% C	2021 67% C	2021 83% B		
Summary: sustained improvement over period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2009–21 Sustained improvement in SHoA scrutiny of the budget, triangulated by interviews document review and SAVI outcome indicator scores.	2009–21 Sustained improvement in SHoA scrutiny of the budget (triangulated with SAVI outcome indicator scores).	2009–21 Sustained improvement in SHoA scrutiny of the budget (triangulated with SAVI outcome indicator scores).	2012–18 Sustained improvement in SHoA scrutiny of the budget, triangulated by interviews document review and SAVI outcome indicator scores.

Triangulation with SAVI outcome indicator Quality of governance in the State House of Assembly measured in 2010, 2012 and 2015. Five point scale. 5=highest

Scores for Jigawa (2010: 2.2; 2012: 2.6; 2015: 3.8)

Scores for Kaduna (2010: 2.1; 2012: 2.1; 2015: 2.6)

Scores for Kano (2010: 1.9; 2012: 2.5; 2015: 3.4)

Scores for Yobe (2010: 2.2 and 2015: 3.7)

Table 4 Indicator 4. Participation in budget processes by citizens and CSOs

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Source indicator is: “Public scrutiny of the budget” from PEFA and SEAT assessments (2008 to 2015) and PERL Governance Assessments (2017 to 2021). <40% = red (D) 40-60% = amber (C) >60% = green (A, B)				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 75% B	2009 75% B	2009 75% B	
2011–2014		2012 75% B	2012 50% C	2012	2012 50% C
		2015	2015 50% C	2015 50% C	2015 50% C
2015–2018		2017 50% C	2017 25% D	2017 75% B	2017 75% B
		2018 50% C	2018 50% C	2018 75% B	2018 75% B
2019–2021		2019 75% B	2019 50% C	2019 75% B	
		2020 100% A	2020 75% B	2020 75% B	
		2021 100% A	2021 75% B	2021 75% B	
Summary: sustained improvement over period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	Sustained increase in public participation in the budget. Finding confirmed by multiple sources (PERL Governance Assessment, Constituency Influencing Assessment, team interviews and document review).	Fluctuating trend with recent improvement in citizen participation in budget processes in SHoA and linked to Community Charters of Demand. Constituency Influencing Assessment scores also indicate strong performance.	Sustained high level of public participation in the budget. No clear improvement since 2009. Recent decline in score for the Constituency Influencing Assessment suggests this is not an improving trend.	Sustained increase in public participation in the budget, triangulated by findings of Constituency Influencing Assessment, interviews and document review. Trend will have continued to improve since 2018 with the increased use of Community Charters of Demand.

Triangulation with Constituency Influencing Assessment score for citizen engagement in the budget. Five point scale. E=highest.

Scores for Jigawa: 2018/19 E; 2019/20 E; 2020/21 E

Scores for Kaduna: 2019/20 E; 2020/21 E

Scores for Kano: 2018/19 E; 2019/20 D; 2020/21 D

Scores for Yobe/Borno 2018/19 C; 2019/20 E; 2020/21 D

NB (score A = lowest, score E=highest)

Table 5 Indicator 5. Budget execution for total expenditures

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	PERL PFM database for years up to 2019. Total state expenditures excluding interest payments. <60% budget execution = red 60-80% budget execution = amber >80% budget execution = green Figures indicate the average budget execution rate for the period indicated in the left column.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003–2006		77%	71%	130%	76%
2007–2010		84%	54%	80%	66%
2011–2014		94%	53%	56%	71%
2015–2018		82%	62%	56%	72%
2019–2021		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Summary: sustained performance over the period	Note that the summary scores indicate the overall level of performance over the measurement period and do not indicate the trend. The reason for this is that budget performance fluctuates from year to year making the interpretation of trends difficult. Green = sustained high performance Amber = moderate or fluctuating performance Red = weak performance	2004–18 Budget execution has been sustained at a high level (generally over 80% with a few dips). Provisional figures for 2019 (80% budget execution) indicate another dip in performance.	2004–18 Fluctuating trend, but generally weak budget performance. Improving trend since 2015. Provisional figures for 2019 (99% budget execution) suggest continued improvement.	2004–18 Worsening budget execution from 2004-2012 and then continuously weak.	2004–18 Moderate performance with Variable trend. Worsening between 2012 and 2015 and then improving back to and above pre-2011 levels. Provisional figures for 2019 (85% budget execution) suggest continued improvement.

* Kaduna figures for 2017 and 2018 discount the effect of the World Bank loan that did not materialise.

Figure 2 Budget execution rates for total expenditures (less interest payments) in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe

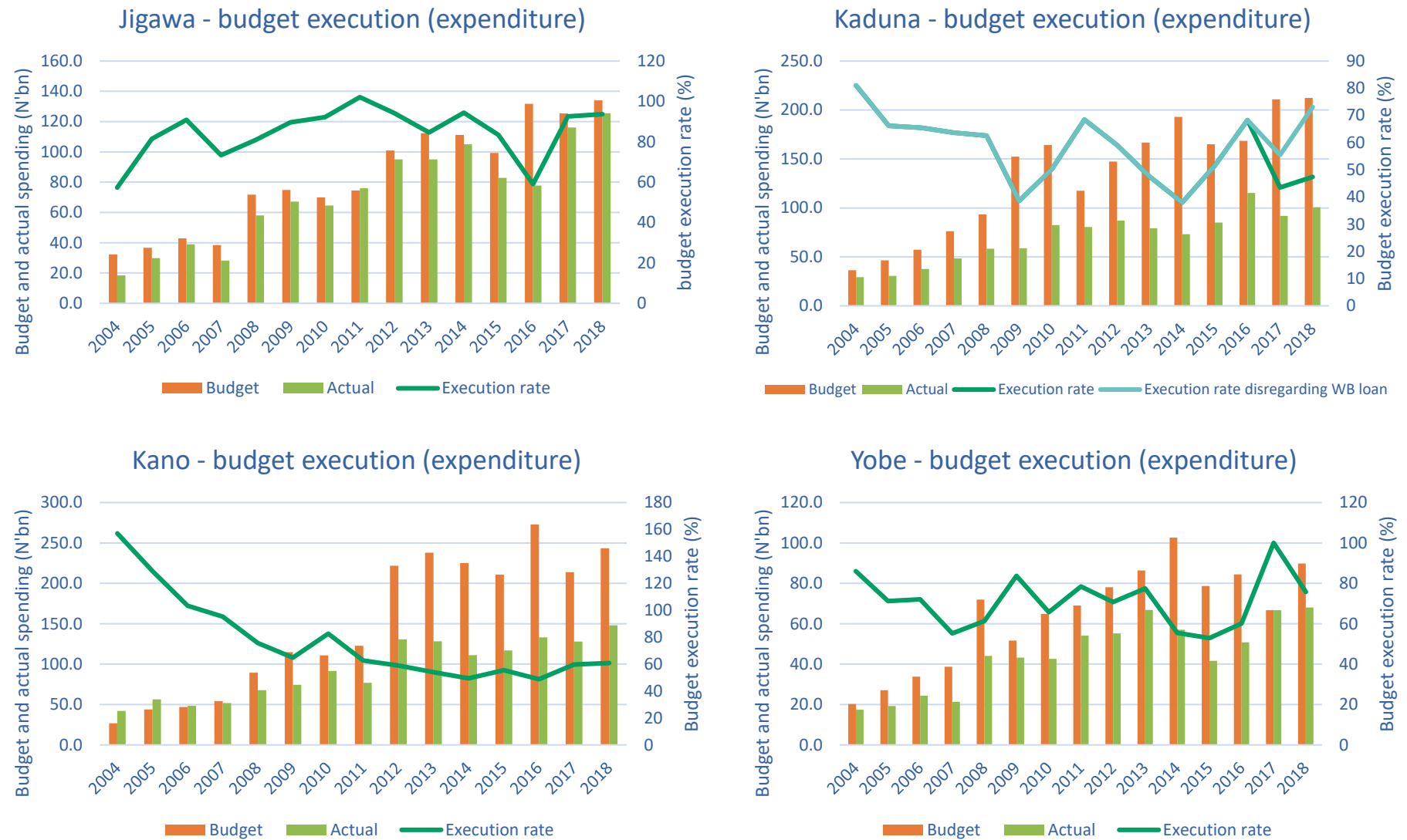


Table 6 **Indicator 6. Quality of public procurement**

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	This is a qualitative assessment derived from research interviews and document review on the extent to which states have introduced improved practices in public procurement including citizen monitoring of procurement processes.				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 Due Process Office law			
2011–2014					
2015–2018		2019 Public Procurement Law amended in line with United Nations model law			
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Due Process and Project Monitoring Bureau institutionalised. Project Monitoring Partnership active across Jigawa state, supported by SAVI since 2011 and with reduced PERL support by 2021.	No case-study evidence to make assessment. Public procurement has not been a focus of UK programme support.	No case-study evidence to make assessment. Public procurement has not been a focus of UK programme support.	New PPL law. Increased use of competitive procedures. Budgetary savings.

Table 7 Indicator 7. Corporate planning processes for state government ministries, departments and agencies

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	'Functions and structures of Ministries, Departments and Agencies are aligned to core mandates, strategies and plans for optimum service delivery' Sources: PEFA and SEAT assessments (2008 to 2015) and PERL Governance Assessments (2017 to 2021). <40% = red 40-60% = amber >60% = green				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 50% C		2009 75% B	
2011–2014		2012 50% C	2012 25% D	2012 50% C	2012 25% D
		2015 50% C	2015 50% C	2015 50% C	2015 50% C
2015–2018		2017 75% B	2017 50% C	2017 50% C	
		2018 75% B	2018 50% C	2018 50% C	
2019–2021		2019 25% D	2019 50% C	2019 25% D	Qualitative assessment based on ARC reports of take-up of corporate planning support.
		2020 50% C	2020 50% C	2020 50% C	
		2021 50% C	2021 50% C	2021 50% C	
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2009–21 Fluctuating trend, but overall no improvement or deterioration.	2019–21 No improvement or deterioration.	2009–21 Fluctuating trend, but overall no improvement or deterioration.	2009–21 Some evidence of implementation of corporate plans but limited to filling individual posts rather than restructuring of MDAs.

Table 8 Indicator 8. Central civil service human resource management

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Human Resource Management policies, guidelines and rules are published and accessible' Sources: PEFA and SEAT assessments (2008 to 2015) and PERL Governance Assessments (2017 to 2021). <40% = red 40-60% = amber >60% = green				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 50% C	2009 50% C	2009 50% C	
2011–2014		2012 25% D	2012 100% A	2012 50% C	2012 25% D
2015–2018		2015 50% C	2015 50% C	2015 100% A	2015 50% C
		2017 25% D	2017 25% D	2017 75% B	
		2018 25% D	2018 25% D	2018 75% B	
2019–2021		2019 25% D	2019 25% D	2019 75% B	
		2020 50% C	2020 25% D	2020 50% C	
		2021 75% B	2021 75% B	2021 50% C	
Summary: sustained improvement over the period?	Since the scope of this indicator is quite limited the summary assessment drew on supplementary evidence from interviews and document review. Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2009–21 While HRM guidelines are published, interviews and document review suggest a worsening trend (greater politicisation and succession planning challenges).	2009–21 No clear trend but possible recent improvement. Needs to be confirmed.	2009–21 No clear trend. Interview evidence points to continued and politicisation of civil service recruitment.	Limited data. Not possible to discern trend. Continued problems with workforce and succession planning.

Table 9 Indicator 9. State House of Assembly oversight

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2010	2010–2015 - SAVI Governance Assessment, sub-indicator on 'oversight of budget implementation'. Measured on a 5-point scale	2010 3/5	2010 2/5	2010 2/5	
2012		2012 4/5	2012 3/5	2012 3/5	2012 2/5
2015		2015 4/5	2015 2/5	2015 2/5	2015 3/5
2017	Since 2017 – PERL Governance Assessment Indicator on State House of Assembly Oversight of Budget Implementation. (Score A to E. A=highest) Additional qualitative information drawn from Governance Assessment reports and team interviews to assess broader oversight functions of State House of Assembly (e.g. completion of projects, implementation of legislation)	2017 D	2017 B	2017 B	
2018		2018 D	2018 B	2018 B	
2019		2019 C	2019 C	2019 C	
2020		2020 C	2020 B	2020 C	
2021		2021 C	2021 C	2021 C	
Summary: sustained improvement over the period?	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2017–21 Moderate performance. Improvement over time.	2017–21 Moderate fluctuating performance.	2017–21 Moderate performance. Deterioration over time	Insufficient data to determine trend

Table 10 Indicator 10. Media reporting on governance and accountability

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2012–2013	2010–2015 - SAVI outcome indicator. Quality of governance in the media 2012 and 2015 Score out 5.	2012: 3.4	2013: 3.2	2013: 2.9	2013: 2.5
2015		2015: 3.5	2015: 3.2	2015: 3.5	2015: 3.2
2017	Since 2017 – PERL Governance Assessment Indicator on Media (public/private) portrayal of Government Performance (indicator available for 2017-2021) Score A to E. A=highest	2017: D	2017: B	2017: A	
2018		2018: D	2018: A	2018: A	
2019		2019: A	2019: A	2019: A	
2020		2020: A	2020: A	2020: A	
2021		2021: A	2021: A	2021: B	
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2012–21 Clearly improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.	2013–21 Clearly improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.	2013–21 Generally improving trend. Some concerns about willingness of media to challenge government mentioned in latest Governance Assessment.	2013–21 Limited data, but research team interviews indicate improving trend.

Table 11 Indicator 11. Civil society capacity to hold State Government to account

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2010	2010-15 SAVI outcome indicator. Quality of governance of civil society /Score of out 5	2010: 2.4	2010: 2.2	2010: 2.0	
2012		2012: 2.8	2012: 2.9	2012: 3.1	2012: 1.5
2015		2015: 3.9	2015: 2.8	2015: 3.7	2015: 3.3
2018–2019	Since 2018 PERL Constituency Influencing Assessment	2018/19: C	2018/19: D	2018/19: D	2018/19: C
2019–2020	Combined score (aggregating engagement, representation and inclusion scores)	2019/20: D	2019/20: E	2019/20: C	2019/20: E
2020–2021	Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest	2020/21: D	2020/21: D	2020/21: D	2020/21: C
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	2010–21 Long-term improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.	2010–21 Long-term improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.	2010–21 Long-term improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.	2012–21 Long-term improving trend. Triangulated with research team interviews.

Table 12 Indicator 12. Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in core governance processes

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
PERL Constituency Influencing Assessment Score for inclusion Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest Triangulated with team assessment and commentary on inclusiveness in PERL Governance Assessment	2018/19: B	2018/19: C	2018/19: C	2018/19: C	
	2019/20: D	2019/20: D	2019/20: C	2019/20: D	
	2020/21: D	2020/21: D	2020/21: C	2020/21: C	
Summary: Overall performance over the period	Note that this is not a trend rating due to the short time period for which data is available. The rating reflects the average score over the 3-year period. Red = low performance (average rating A or B) Amber = medium performance (average rating C) C Green = high performance (average rating D)	Good performance. Constituency Influencing Assessment scores indicate medium to high performance. Combined with Jigawa's record in developing the first Gender Policy in Northern Nigeria in 2013, passing of PWD law and mainstreaming gender in the Comprehensive Development Framework suggests good performance.	Constituency Influencing Assessment scores indicate high performance. Observations of inclusiveness in KADMAM and KADBEAM platforms and Charters of Demand confirms Improvements in women's role in government.	Constituency Influencing Assessment indicates medium performance.	Constituency Influencing Assessment indicates medium performance.

Table 13 Indicator 13. Health policy, planning and budgeting processes

Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
Qualitative assessment of quality of health policy documents, including MTSS.	2008–2020	2008–2020	2008–2020	2012–2020
High quality sector policy frameworks are expected to have the following characteristics:	Clear improvement over the period in the quality of health policy, planning and budgeting noted in interviews and documents.	Clear improvement in health policy processes since 2015.	No clear trend. Further evidence needed.	No clear trend. MTSS health process established by SPARC, but has never gained much traction. Weak ownership across government, limited connection to budget, limited sector performance review process.
1. Comprehensiveness. The policy should cover all relevant issues in the sector.				
2. Ownership. The sector policy framework should be actively used and reflected in the annual budget.				
3. Realistic policy goals with timeline and costed implementation plan				
4. Participation and inclusiveness in policy design				
5. Gender and social inclusion dimensions should be fully reflected in the policy.				
6. A performance monitoring framework should be defined and actively used				
Sector policy frameworks with 0–2 of the above attributes score red.				
Sector policy frameworks with 3–4 of the above attributes score amber				
Sector policy frameworks with 5–6 of the above attributes score green				

Table 14 Indicator 14. Share of state budget for health

Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa *	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe	
1999–2002	PERL PFM database				
2003–2006	% of total expenditure (actual expenditure excluding interest payments) spent on health	4.0%	6.9%	5.3%	6.5%
2007–2010	<6% budget share = red	10.5%	8.8%	7.6%	6.5%
2011–2014	6-10% budget share = amber	14.2%	8.7%	8.7%	7.3%
2015–2018	>10% budget share = green	14.9%	11.1%	12.0%	10.6%
2019–2021	Figures presented are the average for the groups of years shown in the left column	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	Sustained increase in health spending as share of budget.	Sustained and slightly increasing share of health spending in budget.	Sustained increase in health spending as share of budget.	Sustained increase in health spending as share of budget.

* Note that expenditure figures in Jigawa have been adjusted from PFM database total to remove LGEA education spending

Figure 3 Health spending in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe

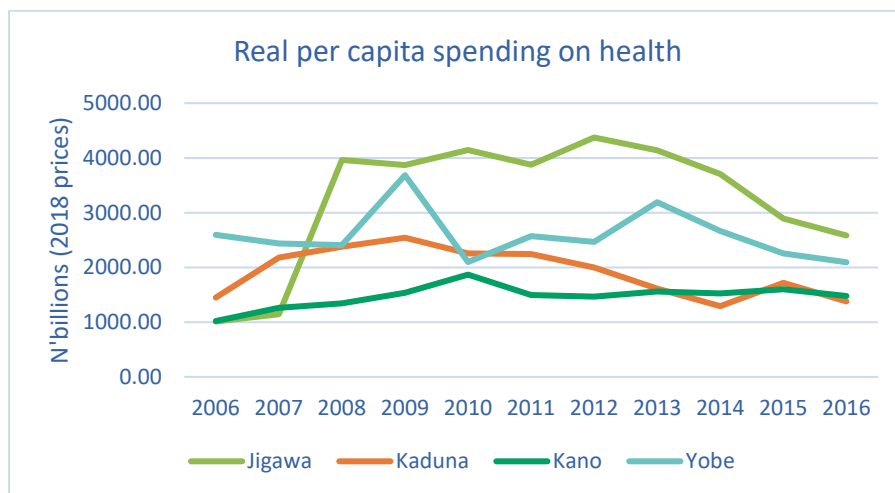
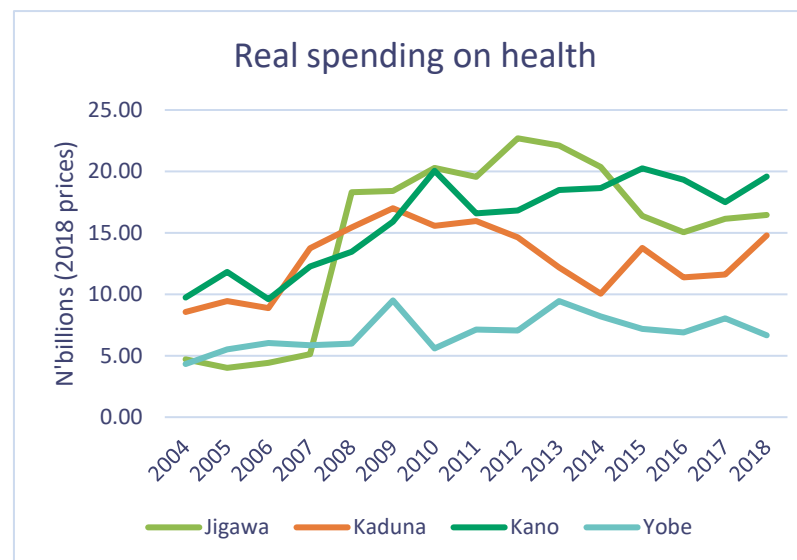
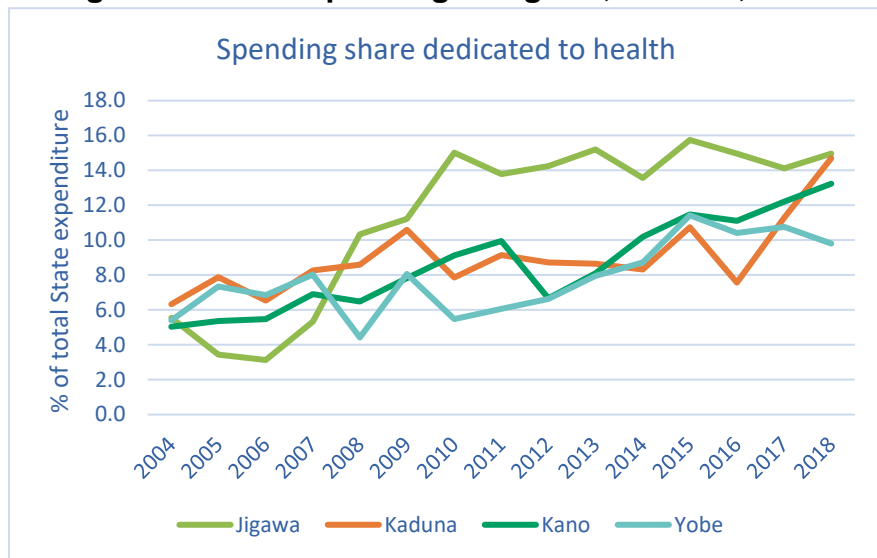


Table 15 Indicator 15. State-level spending on primary health

	Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2003	PERL PFM database sub-sector level data.				
2004–2006	Figures shown are for primary health care as a share of total expenditures (actual spending excluding interest payments), and are presented as an average for the period shown in the left column. <1% of total spending = red 1-4% of total spending = amber >4% of total spending = green	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%
2007–2010		4.0%	1.1%	5.3%	0.0%
2011–2014		9.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.2%
2015–2018		7.2%	2.1%	4.4%	0.2%
2019–2021		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Summary: sustained changes over period		Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	Despite a fall in the share of state spending going to PHC since 2015, the overall trend since 2014 indicates an increase that has been largely sustained.	Gains have been very recent with limited or no state-level spending on PHC in many years until 2017.	PHC appears to have received a growing share of spending over the period, but poor data quality since 2011 makes recent trends difficult to assess.

Table 16 Indicator 16. Budget execution rate for health

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2003	PERL PFM database				
2004–2006	<60% budget execution for health sector = red	69%	61%	101%	71%
2007–2010	60-80% budget execution for health sector = amber	92%	48%	85%	57%
2011–2014	80%+ budget execution for health sector = green	89%	50%	66%	56%
2015–2018		80%	53%	64%	61%
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained performance over the period	Note that the summary scores indicate the overall level of performance over the measurement period and do not indicate the trend. The reason for this is that budget performance fluctuates from year to year, making the interpretation of trends difficult. Green = sustained high performance Amber = moderate or fluctuating performance Red = weak performance	Sustained high level of budget execution. Occasional dips.	Continued weak budget execution.	Moderate performance. Periods of improvement and deterioration.	Variable budget execution. No indication of sustained improvement.

Figure 4 Health sector execution rate

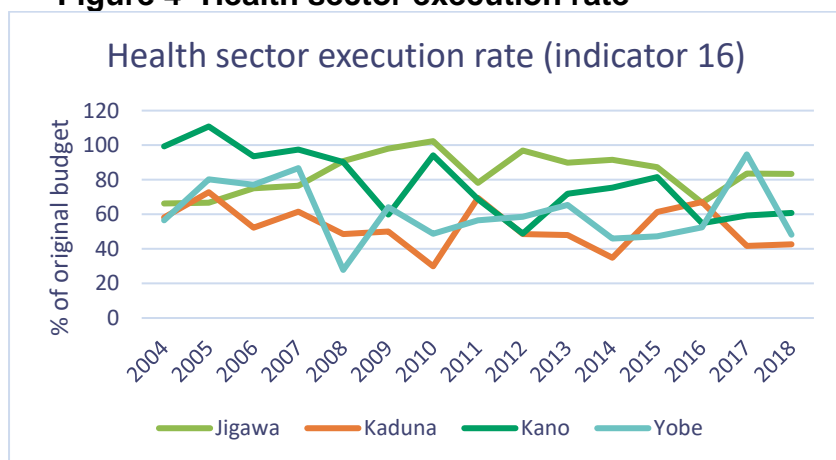


Table 17 Indicator 17. Human resources for primary health

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2003	Qualitative assessment possible for some states based on interviews/document review for the period W4H/PERL data on number of midwives and nurses in the state				
2003–2007					
2007–2011					
2011–2015					
2015–2019					
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		The number of midwives and nurses has increased.	Clear improvements since health reforms began in 2015, but case study does not provide much information on previous situation.	The number of midwives has increased.	No evidence from case study.

Table 18 Indicator 18. Civil society advocacy on health

	Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2018/2019	Constituency Influencing Assessment scores for health sector triangulated with research teams' own findings. CIA score is the combined score (aggregating engagement, representation and inclusion scores) Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest	2018/19: D	2018/19: C	2018/19: D	2018/19: n/a
2019/2020		2019/20: D	2019/20: D	2019/20: C	2019/20: D
2020/2021		2020/21: D	2020/21: D	2020/21: C	2020/21: C
Summary: Overall performance over the period	Note that this is not a trend rating due to the short time period for which data is available. Instead the rating reflects the average score over the 3-year period. Red = low performance (average rating A or B) Amber = medium performance (average rating C) C Green = high performance (average rating D or E)	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows sustained and strong civil society advocacy. Case-study interviews and document review show active advocacy on MNCH over period.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows strong civil society advocacy. Establishment and strengthening of KADMAM network have increased the effectiveness of civil society advocacy.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows medium performance. Case study shows active CSO advocacy on MNCH during the period.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows medium to high performance. Overall the rating has been adjusted to high to reflect the substantial strengthening in civil society advocacy resulting from the establishment of the Yobe State Accountability Mechanism for Maternal Health.

Table 19 Indicator 19. Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in health policy and funding

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2018/2019	Constituency Influencing Assessment scores for health sector triangulated with research teams' own findings. CIA score is the health sector score for inclusion Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest	2018/19: C	2018/19: C	2018/19: C	Data from CIA incomplete/mislabelled
2019/2020		2019/20: D	2019/20: D	2019/20: C	
2020/2021		2020/21: C	2020/21: D	2020/21: C	
Summary: Overall performance over the period	Note that this is not a trend rating due to the short time period for which data is available. Instead the rating reflects the average score over the 3 year period. Red = low performance (average rating A or B) Amber = medium performance (average rating C) C Green = high performance (average rating D)	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows average performance. Strong and sustained focus on maternal and child health since Governor Turaki.. Not enough evidence on broader inclusion.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows good performance. Strong and sustained focus on maternal and child health. Not enough evidence on broader inclusion.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows average performance. Strong and sustained focus on maternal and child health. Not enough evidence on broader inclusion.	Strong and sustained focus on maternal and child health. Not enough evidence on broader inclusion.

Table 20 Indicator 20. Education policy, planning and budgeting

Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
<p>Qualitative assessment of quality of education policy documents, including MTSS.</p> <p>High quality sector policy frameworks are expected to have the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensiveness. The policy should cover all relevant issues in the sector. 2. Ownership. The sector policy framework should be actively used and reflected in the annual budget. 3. Realistic policy goals with timeline and costed implementation plan 4. Participation and inclusiveness in policy design 5. Gender and social inclusion dimensions should be fully reflected in the policy. 6. A performance monitoring framework should be defined and actively used <p>Sector policy frameworks with 0–2 of the above attributes score red.</p> <p>Sector policy frameworks with 3–4 of the above attributes score amber</p> <p>Sector policy frameworks with 5–6 of the above attributes score green</p>	<p>2008–2020</p> <p>Clear improvement over the 20-year period in the quality of education policy, planning and budgeting noted in interviews and documents (despite concerns in recent implementation of policy noted in some interviews).</p>	<p>2008–2020</p> <p>Clear improvement in education policy processes since 2015.</p>	<p>2008–2020</p> <p>According to the case study, education policy is driven by the Governors' priorities for visible programmes rather than improvement in systems. Education outcomes have improved despite systems.</p>	<p>2012–2020</p> <p>No clear trend. MTSS education process established by SPARC, but has never gained much traction. Weak ownership across government, limited connection to budget, limited sector performance review process.</p>

Table 21 Indicator 21. Share of state budget for education

	Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa *	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	PERL PFM database	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003–2006	% of total spending on education (actual expenditure excluding interest payments)	13,3%	16.8%	13.9%	16.8%
2007–2010		18.7%	19.8%	12.9%	15.8%
2011–2014		18.9%	21.5%	18.9%	18.3%
2015–2018		27.7%	27.0%	27.4%	23,2%
2019–2021		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Figures presented are the average for the groups of years shown in the left column				
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	Green = sustained improvement Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend Red = deteriorating performance	Sustained increase in share of budget for education (longest and highest across the four states).	Sustained moderate to high level of education spending.	Sustained increase in share of budget for education.	Sustained moderate level of education spending. Small increase in share.

* Note that expenditure figures in Jigawa have been adjusted from PFM database total to remove LGEA education spending

Figure 5 Spending on education in Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe

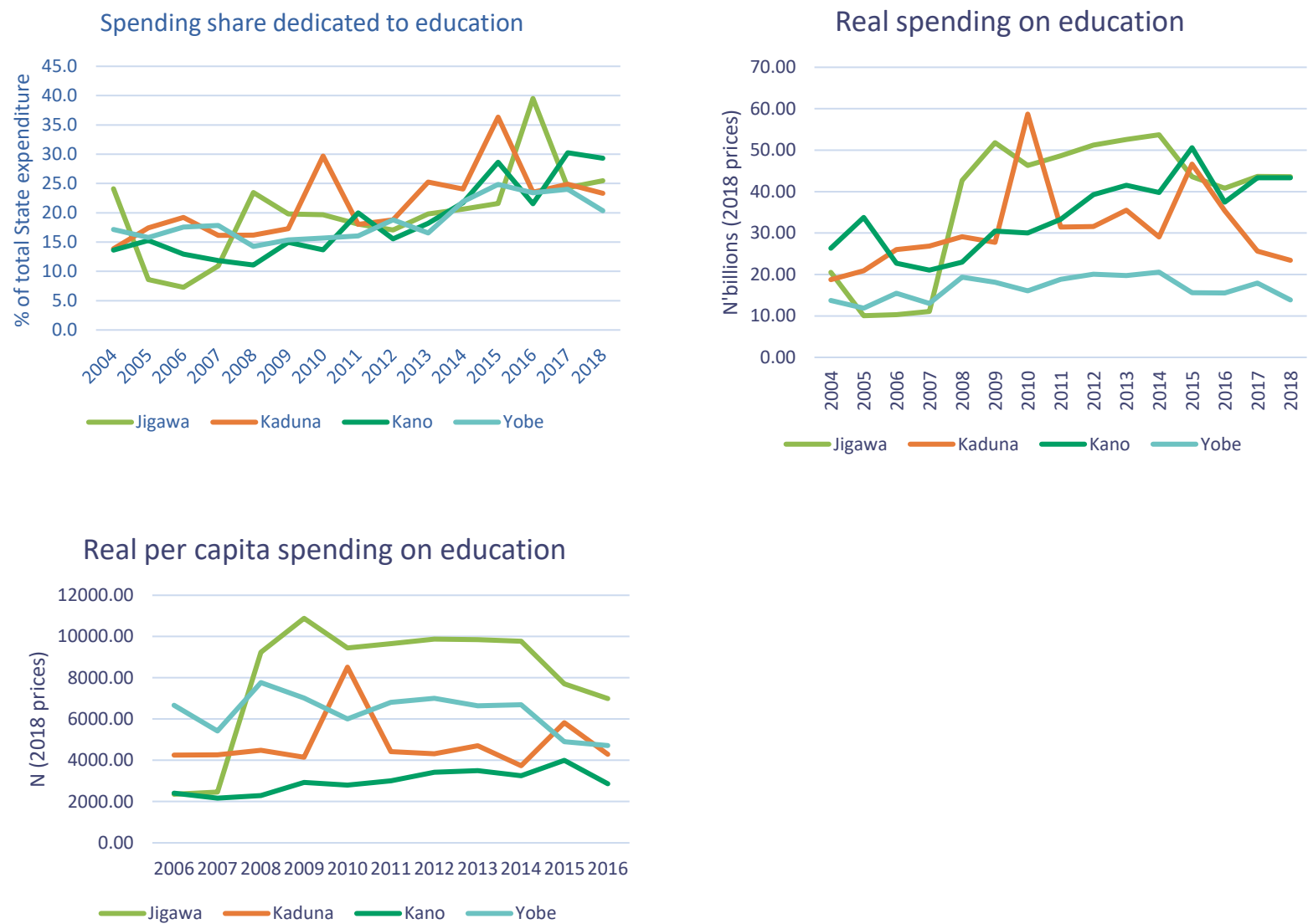


Table 22 Indicator 22. State-level spending on primary education

	Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2003	PERL PFM database subsector level data.				
2004–2006	<p>Figures shown are for basic education as a share of total expenditures (excluding interest payments), and are presented as an average for the period.</p> <p>Jigawa estimates are recalculated to exclude LGEA transfers funded from LGA resources.</p> <p><2% of total spending = red</p> <p>2-4% of total spending = amber</p> <p>>4% of total spending = green</p>	0.2%		2.2%	1.6%
2007–2010		4.6%	4.5%	0.7%	1.6%
2011–2014		4.9%	2.6%	1.4%	2.6%
2015–2018		10.6%	1.3%	1.1%	3.2%
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained improvement over the period	<p>Green = sustained improvement</p> <p>Amber = stable performance or fluctuating trend</p> <p>Red = deteriorating performance</p>	<p>Near continuous improvement in the share of state spending dedicated to basic education. A one-off increase in spending in 2008 was not repeated, but overall trends were positive and clear.</p>	<p>While Kaduna State spent a larger share of total spending on basic education in 2010 (14%) and 2013 (4.9%), in most other years spending on the subsector was low and remained below 2%.</p>	<p>Expenditure data showed no clear trends, while the share of total spending on basic education was lower at the end of the period than at the start.</p>	<p>State-level spending on basic education remains small, but has been on a positive trajectory throughout the period under review.</p>

Table 23 Indicator 23. Budget execution rate for education

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	PERL PFM database				
2003–2006	<60% budget execution for education sector = red	35%	67%	107%	67%
2007–2010	60-80% budget execution for education sector = amber	77%	72%	59%	50%
2011–2014	80%+ budget execution for education sector = green	96%	65%	57%	71%
2015–2018		80%	60%	70%	73%
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period	<p>Note that unlike the other indicators, the summary scores are not indicating trends but the overall level of performance over the measurement period. The reason for this is that budget performance fluctuates from year to year, making the interpretation of trends difficult.</p> <p>Green = sustained high performance Amber = moderate performance Red = weak performance</p>	Sustained high in budget execution rate for education.	Moderate performance in budget execution.	Moderate performance in budget execution.	Moderate performance in budget execution.

Figure 6 Education sector budget execution

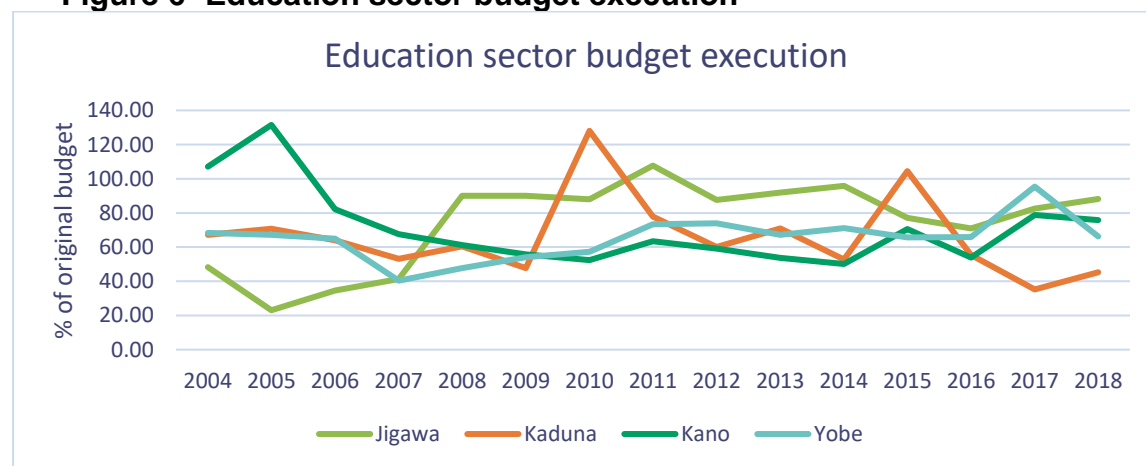


Table 24 Indicator 24. Improvements in human resources for primary education

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Team assessment				
2003–2006	Case-study evidence				
2007–2010	Administrative data on teacher recruitment, qualifications and deployment				
2011–2014					
2015–2018					
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Need data from TDP/PERL.	Clear improvements in teacher recruitment and deployment since 2015.	Not much information in case study.	No data from case study.

Table 25 Indicator 25: Civil society advocacy on education

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2018/19	Constituency Influencing Assessment scores for education sector triangulated with research teams' own findings.	2018/19: C	2018/19: C	2018/19: D	Data from CIA incomplete/mislabelled
2019/20		2019/20: D	2019/20: E	2019/20: C	
2020/21	CIA score is the combined score (aggregating engagement, representation and inclusion scores) Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest	2020/21: D	2020/21: D	2020/21: D	
Summary: Overall performance over the period	Note that this is not a trend rating due to the short time period for which data is available. Instead the rating reflects the average score over the 3 year period. Red = low performance (average rating A or B) Amber = medium performance (average rating C) C Green = high performance (average rating D)	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows strong performance of civil society advocacy in education sector. Annex A provides examples of CSO advocacy over the period.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows strong performance of civil society advocacy. KADBEAM network has played a key role in strengthening the effectiveness of civil society advocacy in the sector	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows strong performance of civil society advocacy in education sector. Annex A provides examples of CSO advocacy over the period.	No data to assess performance.

Table 26 Indicator 26: Sensitivity to gender equality and social inclusion in education policy and funding

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
2018/19	Constituency Influencing Assessment scores for health sector triangulated with research teams' own findings. CIA score is the health sector score for inclusion Score A to E. A=lowest; E=highest	2018/19: A	2018/19: B	2018/19: C	Data from CIA incomplete/mislabelled
2019/20		2019/20: C	2019/20: E	2019/20: B	
2020/21		2020/21: D	2020/21: C	2020/21: C	
Summary: Overall performance over the period	Note that this is not a trend rating due to the short time period for which data is available. Instead the rating reflects the average score over the 3 year period. Red = low performance (average rating A or B) Amber = medium performance (average rating C) C Green = high performance (average rating D)	Constituency Influencing Assessment indicates average performance but improving trend. Increasing commitment to girls' education and nomadic/out-of-school children with government funding allocated to targeted measures.	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows good performance. Positive measures to encourage girls' enrolment (free schooling introduced earlier for girls).	Constituency Influencing Assessment shows average performance. Kano State Government addressed high rate of out-of-school children from different angles over the past 20 years.	No data. Not a programme focus.

Table 27 Indicator 27: Percentage of women receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	DHS surveys 2008, 2013 and 2018				
2003–2006	<40% = red				
2007–2010	40-60% = amber	20.1%	62.1%	49.8%	36.0%
2011–2014	>60% = green	49.7%	54.6%	64.3%	33.2%
2015–2018	NB North West average 2008: 31.1%; 2013: 41.0%; 2018: 53.9%	78.6%	69.0%	65.3%	66.3%
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained and large improvement. Better than NW average.	Modest improvement from high baseline. Better than NW average.	Sustained and large improvement. Better than NW average.	Sustained and large improvement.

Figure 7 Percentage of women receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider

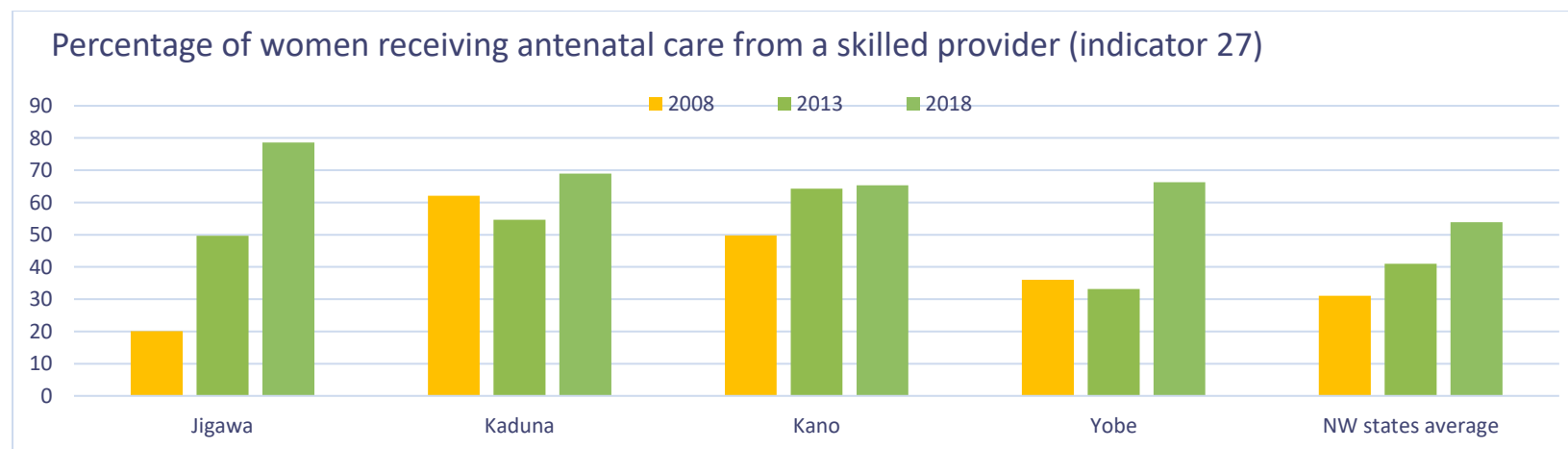


Table 28 Indicator 28. Percentage of women who delivered in a health facility

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	DHS surveys 2008, 2013 and 2018				
2003–2006	<10% = red				
2007–2010	10-20% = amber	4.5	18.4	11.1	6.1
2011–2014	>20% = green	6.7	32.4	12.9	7.6
2015–2018	NB North West average	20.1	17.6	19.2	16.2
2019–2021	2008: 8.4%; 2013: 11.5%; 2018: 15.6%				
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained and modest improvement. Better than NW average.	Improvement and then deterioration.	Sustained modest improvement. Better than NW average.	Sustained and modest improvement.

Figure 8 Percentage of women who delivered in a health facility

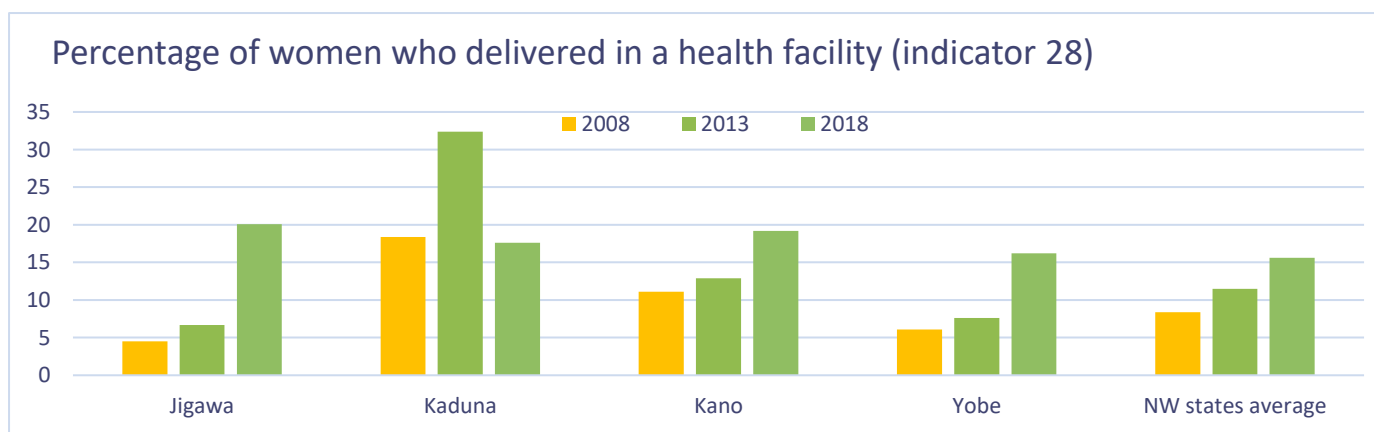


Table 29 Indicator 29: Percentage of women who delivered attended by a skilled provider

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	DHS surveys 2008, 2013 and 2018				
2003–2006	<10% = red				
2007–2010	10-20% = amber	5.1	21.8	12.7	9.3
2011–2014	>20% = green	7.6	35.5	13.7	10.2
2015–2018	NB North West average 2008: 9.8%; 2013: 12.3%; 2018: 18.2%	20.9	26.5	21.5	17.8
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained and modest improvement. Better than NW average.	Improvement and then deterioration.	Sustained modest improvement. Better than NW average.	Sustained and modest improvement.

Figure 9 Percentage of women who delivered using a skilled provider

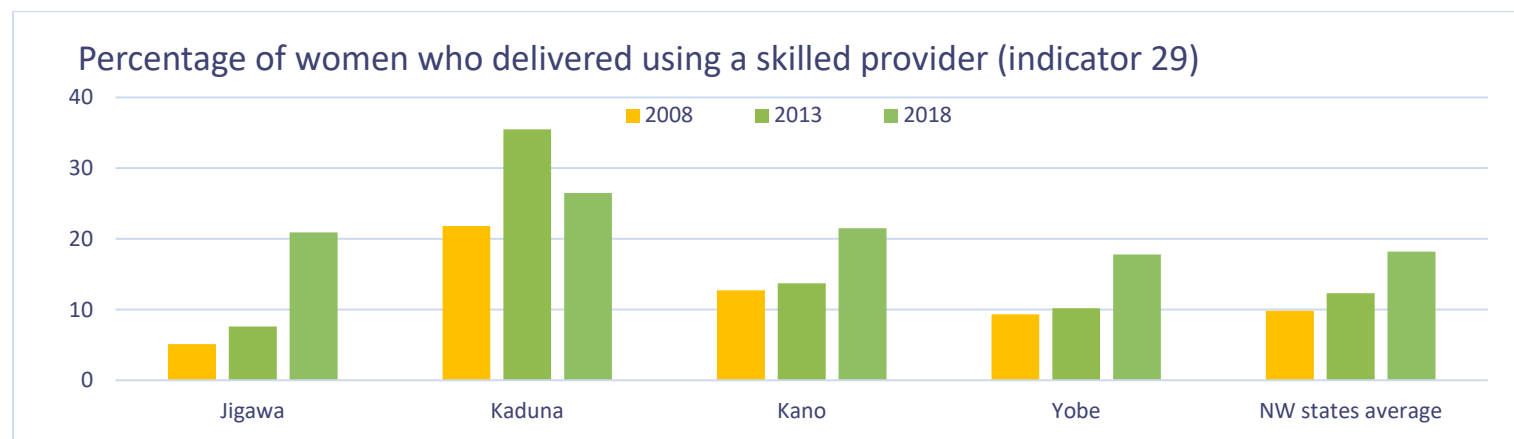


Table 30 Indicator 30 Percentage of under-fives who slept under insecticide-treated net the night before the survey

	Indicators and sources of information	Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	DHS surveys 2008, 2013 and 2018				
2003–2006	<20% = red				
2007–2010	20-60% = amber	11.3	6.0	3.3	2.0
2011–2014	>60% = green	24.4	5.0	7.3	19.1
2015–2018	NB North West average 2008: 4.1%; 2013: 14.8%; 2018: 72.7%	89.1	67.1	74.5	59.9
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained improvement. Better than NW average.	Improvement in line with NW average.	Improvement in line with NW average.	Sustained improvement but below NW average.

Figure 10 Percentage of under-fives who slept under an insecticide-treated net the night before the survey

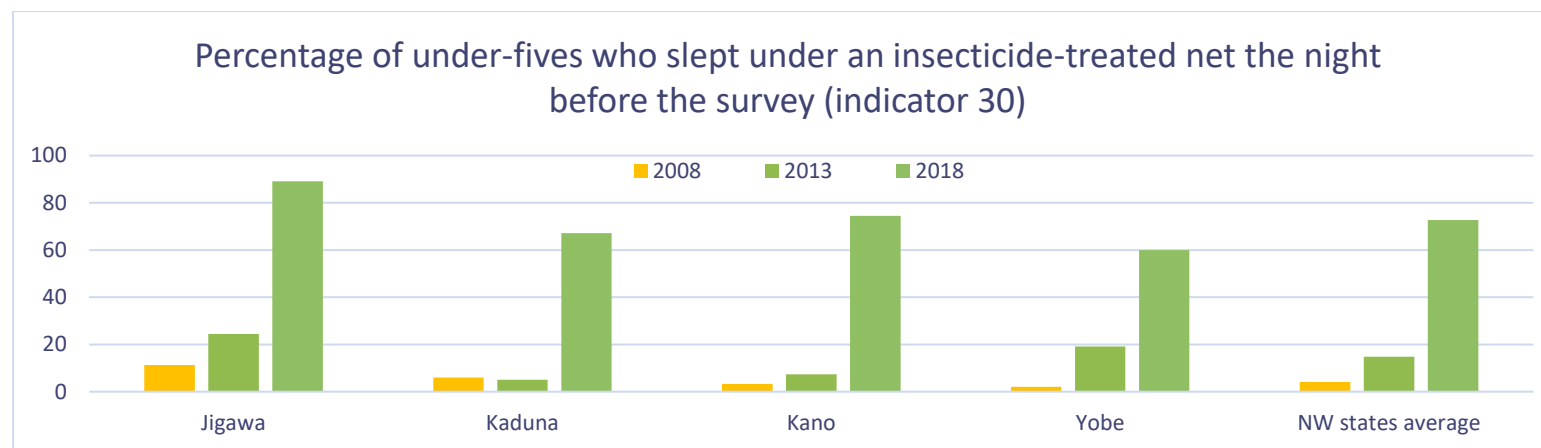


Table 31 Indicator 31 Immunisation Coverage (% children 12–23 months who received all basic immunisation)

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	DHS surveys 2008, 2013 and 2018				
2003–2006	<15% = red				
2007–2010	15-25% = amber	0	21.4	5.5	4.0
2011–2014	>25% = green	29.9	28.9	22.3	65.2
2015–2018	NB North West average 2008: 6.0%; 2013: 20.8%; 2018: 19.9%	23.8	21.8	34.3	20.6
2019–2021					
Summary: sustained changes over period		Improvement and then deterioration (NDHS data) but other data sources suggest continued progress.	Improvement and then deterioration. Why?	Sustained improvement. Better than NW average.	Improvement then deterioration. 2013 figure likely to be erroneous.

Figure 11 Immunisation Coverage – % children 12–23 months who received all basic immunisation

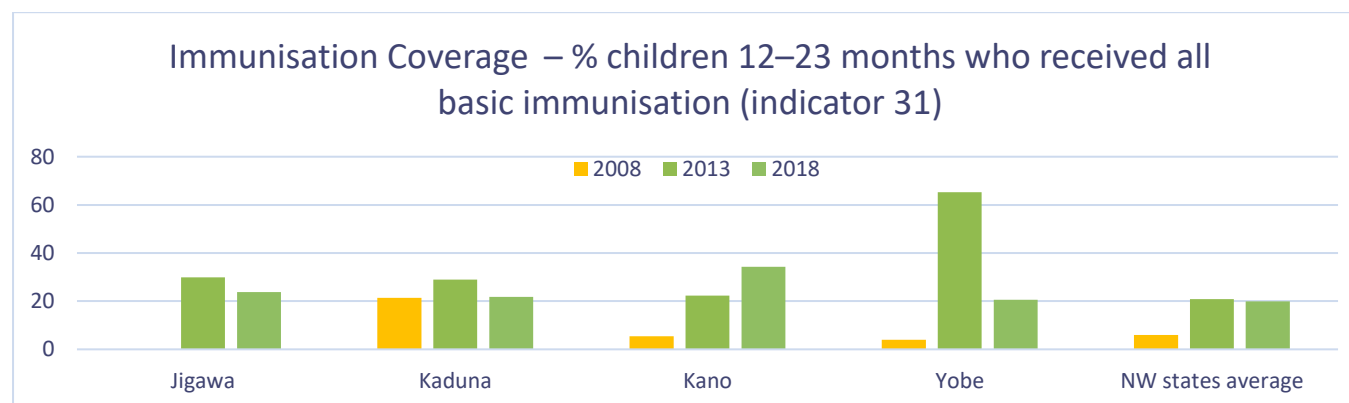


Table 32 Indicator 32: Gross enrolment rate (primary) – Census based

		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Source: Annual School Census for Jigawa, Kaduna and Kano. SUBEB data for Yobe (this is shown as absolute numbers of enrolled students rather than the gross enrolment rate).				
2003–2006					
2007–2010		2009 61% 2010 59%	2009 90% 2010 95%	2009 107% 2010 112%	2010 670,767
2011–2014	Gross enrolment rate is number of students enrolled levels primary 1–6 as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the primary 1–6 levels.	2011 63% 2012 63% 2013 65% 2014 63%	2011 92% 2012 98% 2013 94% 2014 91%	2011 115% 2012 123% 2013 139% 2014 130%	2011 555,219 2012 816,635 2013 697,125 2014 708,962
2015–2018		<70% = red 70-90% = amber >90% = green	2015 65% 2016 72% 2017 85% 2018 92%	2015 104% 2016 109% 2017 114% 2018 120%	2015 130% 2016 133% 2017 145%
2019–2021			2020 126%		2019 631,826 2020 657,306
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained increase in primary school enrolment from a low base.	Sustained increase in primary school enrolment.	Sustained increase in primary school enrolment.	Fluctuating trend. No overall increase or decrease, but not keeping pace with population growth.

Table 33 Indicator 33: Primary school completion rate (survey based)

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys				
2003–2006	2007, 2011, 2016				
2007–2010	<40% = red	24.8	21.9	15.3	4.0%
2011–2014	40-60% = amber	64.6	55.0	60.6	34.0%
2015–2018	>60% = green	68.3	79.0	56.9	41.8%
2019–2021	NB North West average: 2007: 17.6; 2011: 54.6; 2016: 57.1%				
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained improvement. Better than NW average.	Sustained improvement. Better than NW average.	Large improvement followed by slight deterioration. Overall performance in line with NW average.	Sustained modest improvement.

Table 34 Indicator 34: Gender Parity Index for primary school enrolment – Census based

Indicators and sources of information		Jigawa	Kaduna	Kano	Yobe
1999–2002	Source: Annual School Census for Jigawa, Kaduna and Kano. SUBEB data for Yobe				
2003–2006					
	<0.8 = red				
2007–2010	0.8-0.95 = amber	2009 0.76 2010 0.77	2009 0.87 2010 0.89		2010 0.96
2011–2014	>=0.95 = green	2011 0.81 2012 0.83 2013 0.82 2014 0.83	2011 0.88 2012 0.89 2013 0.90 2014 0.90	2011 0.90 2012 0.90 2013 0.96 2014 0.98	2011 0.72 2012 0.66 2013 0.69 2014 0.67
2015–2018		2015 0.84 2016 0.88 2017 0.91 2018 0.95	2015 0.92 2016 0.96 2017 0.97 2018 0.98	2015 0.98 2016 1.10 2017 1.16	2015 0.69 2016 0.67 2017 0.68 2018 0.68
2019–2021			2020 0.96		2019 0.85 2020 0.84
Summary: sustained changes over period		Sustained improvement from low baseline. Gender parity has nearly been achieved.	Sustained improvement. Gender parity has nearly been achieved.	Sustained improvement. Gender parity has been achieved and exceeded.	Large fluctuations suggest unreliable data.