



NIGERIA

Borno and Yobe States Market Monitoring

April 2020-ISSUE 35

Highlights

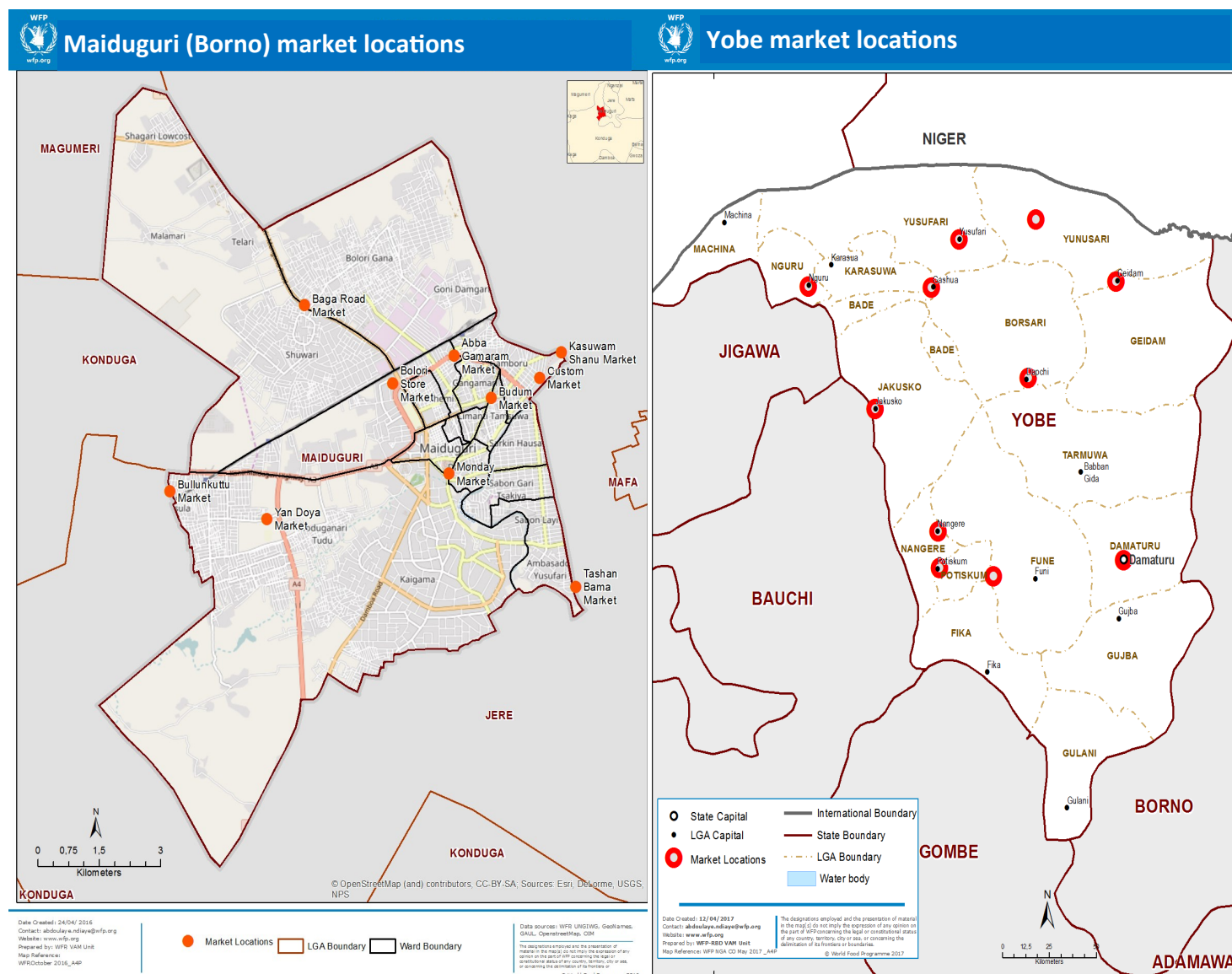
- Overall, households are struggling to access food in Borno and Yobe States due to an increase in the prices of key staple food commodities across most markets. The impact of this is underscored by seasonally depleted household stocks and market supply constraints, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in the country.
- Compared to January, the price of red beans was rose slightly in monitored markets of Borno, most notably in Tashan Bama (12%) and Custom (19%) markets. Similarly, in Yobe, prices increased significantly in Bursari (13%), Yunusari, Geidam, Yusufari and Potiskum by 33%, Nguru and Gashua (42%), Jakusko (48%) and Damaturu (54%), due to increased demand from panic buyers and speculation and reduced supplies.
- The retail prices for imported rice has continually increased in all monitored markets in Borno State, particularly in Tashan Bama (14%), Kasuwan Shanu, Bullumkutu and Baga Road (16%), Monday (32%), Abbaganaram (21%), Budum (21%) and Custom (28%) markets. Likewise, prices of imported rice increased in Damaturu (15%) and Nguru (20%). The number of markets with available stocks remains limited by the border closures.
- Between March and April, the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of five increased by five (5) percent from 16,892 Naira to 17,806 Naira in Maiduguri and Jere. Similarly, in Damaturu, the SMEB increased by seven (7) percent between March and April (from 12,745 Naira to 13,579 Naira). The observed increase in the SMEB stems from the increase in prices of imported rice, peanuts, maize and red beans.
- In April, Borno recorded its first case of COVID-19 and has continued to witness an increase in the state. This led to the authorities enforcing control measures, including a lockdown, market shutdown and road closures, with the aim to curtail the spread of the virus. Consequently, these events triggered panic buying to stock up food, which was further compounded by the Ramadan season, and consequently leading to a surge in food prices.

Introduction

The market price bulletin provides a synopsis of the changes observed in food prices and the impact of these changes on food access for vulnerable households in the Borno and Yobe States. It is against this backdrop, that WFP undertakes a biweekly monitoring of food commodities to gauge how vulnerable and market-dependent households are affected by food price changes and the resulting impact of such changes on the cost of the food basket.

In Borno State, the monitored markets include Monday market, Abbaganaram, Budum, Kasuwan Shanu, Bullumkutu, Baga Road, Tashan Bama, Custom market. In Yobe State, Damaturu, Bursari, Gujba, Potiskum, Jakusko, Geidam, Yunusari, Yusufari, Bade, Nguru and Gulani markets were monitored (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Market price monitoring locations in Borno and Yobe States



Food basket monitoring

The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) outlines the minimum food items needed for survival of a household in a month. The basket comprises basic energy food requirements of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day and include food items like rice, maize, red beans, palm oil, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, consumed by the majority of households in the Northeast.

Between March and April 2020, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of five increased by five percent from 16,892 Naira to 17,806 Naira in Maiduguri and Jere. Similarly, in Damaturu, the SMEB increased by seven (7) percent between March and April (from 12,745 Naira to 13,579 Naira). In the same vein, an increase of 11 and 15 percent was recorded in Yusufari and Gujba respectively.

The observed increase in the SMEB is largely due to the increase in prices of imported rice, peanuts, maize and red beans. The SMEB consists of key staples (rice, maize, beans and peanuts) which account for 85 percent of the food basket. Important to point out that the SMEB tables below applies to Maiduguri and Damaturu only.

Table 1: Transfer value calculated for 5 household members in Maiduguri & Jere markets for one month

HOUSEHOLD SIZE			5				
Food Item	gms/day/pp	Kc/day/pp	gms/HH/day	gms/HH/month	kg/HH/month	Price/kg- Naira (MPM)	Price/HH/month (Naira)
Rice	150	540	750	22,500	22.50	626	14,085
Millet	0		0	0	0.00		0
Maize	250	913	1250	37,500	37.50	146	5,475
Beans	75	255	375	11,250	11.25	186	2,093
Palm oil	10	88	50	1,500	1.50	493	740
Groundnut	15	85	75	2,250	2.25	286	644
Sugar	10	39	50	1,500	1.50	513	770
G/nut oil/Veg Oil	20	177	100	3,000	3.00	486	1,458
Salt	5	0	25	750	0.75	97	73
Onion	8	3	40	1,200	1.20	85	102
Total		2,100					NGN 25,437.75
Cost food basket at 70%:	70%	1,470					NGN 17,806.43
Per capita based on 70% transfer value							NGN 3,561.29

Table 2: Transfer value calculated for 5 household members in Damaturu markets for one month

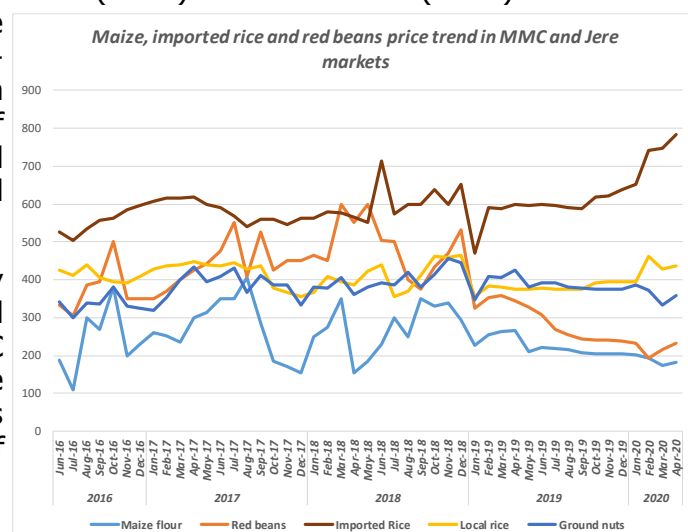
HOUSEHOLD SIZE			5				
Food Item	gms/day/pp	Kc/day/pp	gms/HH/day	gms/HH/month	kg/HH/month	Price/kg- Naira (MPM)	Price/HH/month (Naira)
Rice	150	540	750	22,500	22.50	460	10,350
Millet	0		0	0	0.00		0
Maize	250	913	1250	37,500	37.50	120	4,500
Beans	75	255	375	11,250	11.25	160	1,800
Palm oil	10	88	50	1,500	1.50	225	338
Groundnut	15	85	75	2,250	2.25	280	630
Sugar	10	39	50	1,500	1.50	440	660
G/nut oil/Veg Oil	20	177	100	3,000	3.00	278	834
Salt	5	0	25	750	0.75	240	180
Onion	8	3	40	1,200	1.20	90	108
Total		2,100					NGN 19,399.50
Cost food basket at 70%:	70%	1,470					NGN 13,579.65
Per capita based on 70% transfer value							NGN 2,715.93

Food items price trends in Borno and Yobe markets

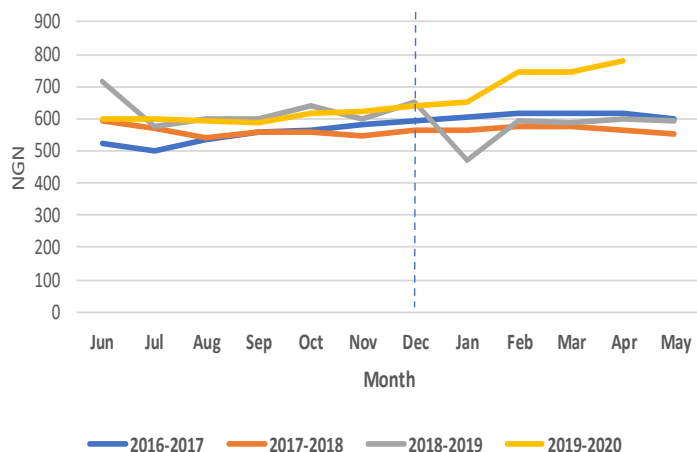
Following recent price trends, there has been a widespread increase in prices of key staples in Borno and Yobe States, which can mainly be attributed to seasonality (as seen in the depletion of market stocks), sudden increased demand from panic buying entwined in the Ramadan season. During the reporting period, the prices of key staples (*Maize, Sorghum, red beans and peanuts*) increased in Borno and Yobe states.

In the month of April compared to March, the retail prices of maize increased in Budum market (9%), Kasuwan Shanu (13%), Tashan Bama (12%) of Borno state as well as in Nguru (8%), Jakusko (15%), Yunusari (17%), Gujba (17%), Damauru (20%) and Potiskum (25%) markets in Yobe State. Compared to March, groundnut price has increased by 11% in Abba Ganaram and Custom, by 14% in Monday and by 17% in Tashan Bama markets of Borno State. In Yobe, prices of ground nuts also increased by 8% in Bursari and Nguru, 12% in Gashua, 17% in Damaturu and 20% in Geidam markets of Yobe State.

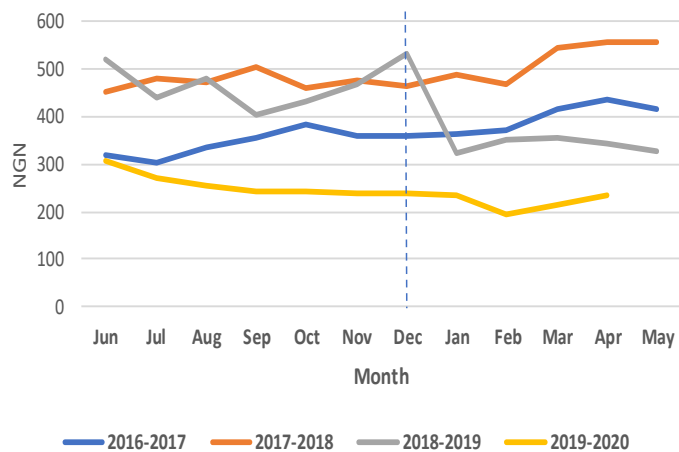
Figure 4: Depicts the nominal price of some key staples: maize flour, red beans, ground nuts, local and imported rice in monitored markets in MMC and Jere of Borno state. Compared to the same period in 2018 and its 2 year average, the prices of imported and local rice showed an increase of 31 and 17 percent respectively.



Imported rice price trend in MMC and Jere



Red beans price trend in MMC and Jere



Maiduguri Markets Monitoring Update

April 2020

Market	Commodity	Current price	% Change in current price		Degree of change	
			1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months
Monday market	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	400	14.3%	12.7%	↑	↑
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	200	0.0%	17.6%	→	↑
	Onion (Grams)	95	18.8%	-5.0%	↑	→
	Palm oil (Litre)	420	5.0%	5.0%	→	→
	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	220	10.0%	2.3%	↑	→
	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	870	8.8%	31.8%	↑	↑
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	400	0.0%	8.1%	→	→
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	420	5.0%	10.5%	→	→
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	150	15.4%	7.1%	↑	→
Abba Ganaram	Peanuts (Kg)	415	10.7%	10.7%	↑	→
	Maize flour (Kg)	200	0.0%	14.3%	→	↑
	Onion (Grams)	95	5.6%	-9.5%	↑	→
	Palm oil (Litre)	415	3.8%	12.2%	→	↑
	Red beans (Kg)	225	12.5%	2.3%	↑	→
	Imported rice (Kg)	800	0.0%	21.2%	→	↑
	Local rice (Kg)	415	3.8%	6.4%	→	→
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	415	3.8%	7.8%	→	→
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	155	10.7%	6.9%	↑	→
Baga Road market	Peanuts (Kg)	400	3.9%	8.1%	→	→
	Maize flour (Kg)	200	0.0%	-4.8%	→	→
	Onion (Grams)	100	0.0%	3.1%	→	→
	Palm oil (Litre)	480	2.9%	2.1%	→	→
	Red beans (Kg)	205	2.5%	-7.4%	→	→
	Imported rice (Kg)	780	1.3%	16.4%	→	↑
	Local rice (Kg)	430	7.5%	11.7%	↑	↑
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	510	2.0%	5.2%	→	→
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	145	3.6%	-3.3%	→	→
Budum market	Peanuts (Kg)	365	4.3%	-6.4%	→	→
	Maize flour (Kg)	180	9.1%	-20.0%	↑	↓
	Onion (Grams)	70	0.0%	-26.3%	→	↓
	Palm oil (Litre)	540	8.0%	35.0%	↑	↑
	Red beans (Kg)	225	12.5%	-8.2%	↑	→
	Imported rice (Kg)	770	1.3%	21.3%	→	↑
	Local rice (Kg)	430	4.9%	10.3%	→	→
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	500	-9.1%	23.5%	↓	↑
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	130	8.3%	-10.3%	↑	→

Market	Current price	% Change in current price		Degree of change	
		1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months
Bullumkutu market	400	0%	-1.2%	→	→
	200	0%	-4.8%	→	→
	95	-5%	-13.6%	→	↓
	550	-4%	8.9%	→	→
	225	0%	-11.8%	→	↓
	800	7%	15.9%	↑	↑
	475	-5%	9.2%	→	→
	550	-4%	5.8%	→	→
	160	7%	-3.0%	↑	→
Custom market	250	11%	-29%	↑	↓
	150	0%	-23%	→	↓
	80	7%	-11%	↑	↓
	500	0%	10%	→	→
	280	12%	19%	↑	↑
	715	6%	28%	↑	↑
	465	-2%	16%	→	↑
	500	0%	5%	→	→
	150	0%	7%	→	→
Kasuwan Shau	375	7%	-4%	↑	→
	180	13%	-22%	↑	↓
	70	0%	-30%	→	↓
	550	10%	31%	↑	↑
	215	8%	-7%	↑	→
	775	3%	16%	→	↑
	435	4%	13%	→	↑
	500	-9%	20%	↓	↑
	120	0%	-20%	→	↓
Tashan Bama	263	17%	-26%	↑	↓
	140	12%	-30%	↑	↓
	80	33%	-16%	↑	↓
	500	0%	10%	→	→
	275	10%	12%	↑	↑
	765	13%	14%	↑	↑
	450	6%	8%	↑	→
	500	0%	11%	→	↑
	155	3%	7%	→	→

Prices in Naira

Price fluctuation is considered normal if price change is within 5% for 1 month or within 10% for 3 months

Yobe Markets Monitoring Update							April 2020						
Market	Commodity	Current price	% Change in current price		Degree of change		Market	Current price	% Change in current price		Degree of change		
			1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months			1 Month	3 Months			
Potiskum	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	263	5.0%	11.7%	➡	⬆	Nguru	325	8.3%	8.3%	⬆	➡	
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	150	25.0%	25.0%	⬆	⬆		135	8.0%	8.0%	⬆	➡	
	Onion (Grams)	100	11.1%	0.0%	⬆	➡		100	11.1%	11.1%	⬆	⬆	
	Palm oil (Litre)	290	-3.3%	-3.3%	➡	➡		320	3.2%	6.7%	➡	➡	
	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	200	33.3%	33.3%	⬆	⬆		215	22.9%	43.3%	⬆	⬆	
	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	650	18.2%	8.3%	⬆	➡		600	14.3%	20.0%	⬆	⬆	
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	475	26.7%	22.6%	⬆	⬆		425	21.4%	32.8%	⬆	⬆	
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	410	2.5%	15.5%	➡	⬆		350	9.4%	16.7%	⬆	⬆	
	Yam (1 tuber)	425	21.4%	41.7%	⬆	⬆		400	33.3%	33.3%	⬆	⬆	
Damaturu	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	350	16.7%	40.0%	⬆	⬆	Geidam	300	20.0%	20.0%	⬆	⬆	
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	150	20.0%	20.0%	⬆	⬆		150	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡	
	Onion (Grams)	90	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡		85	-10.5%	-5.6%	⬇	➡	
	Palm oil (Litre)	300	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡		350	16.7%	16.7%	⬆	⬆	
	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	200	14.3%	53.8%	⬆	⬆		200	0.0%	33.3%	➡	⬆	
	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	575	0.0%	15.0%	➡	⬆		0	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡	
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	450	25.0%	50.0%	⬆	⬆		400	0.0%	14.3%	⬆	⬆	
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	370	0.0%	5.7%	➡	➡		350	0.0%	16.7%	➡	⬆	
	Yam (1 tuber)	400	23.1%	77.8%	⬆	⬆		400	14.3%	0.0%	⬆	➡	
Yusufari	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	350	0.0%	6.1%	➡	➡	Yunusari	300	-14.3%	0.0%	⬇	➡	
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	130	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡		175	16.7%	34.6%	⬆	⬆	
	Onion (Grams)	80	-15.8%	-11.1%	⬇	⬇		90	0.0%	-5.3%	➡	➡	
	Palm oil (Litre)	400	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡		350	-12.5%	-12.5%	⬇	⬇	
	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	200	0.0%	33.3%	➡	⬆		350	0.0%	33.3%	➡	⬆	
	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	0	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡		0	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡	
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	500	25.0%	25.0%	⬆	⬆		400	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡	
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	400	0.0%	14.3%	➡	⬆		400	0.0%	14.3%	➡	⬆	
	Yam (1 tuber)	550	10.0%	10.0%	⬆	➡		500	0.0%	0.0%	➡	➡	
➡	Price increase above normal price fluctuation						Price fluctuation is considered normal if price change is within 5% for 1 month or within 10% for 3 months						
➡	Normal Price Fluctuation												
⬇	Price decrease below normal price fluctuation												
Prices in Naira													

↑ Price increase above normal price fluctuation
 → Normal Price Fluctuation
 ↓ Price decrease below normal price fluctuation

Prices in Naira

Price fluctuation is considered normal if price change is within 5% for 1 month or within 10% for 3 months

Conclusion

The marked rise in food prices is expected to accentuate food insecurity among the most vulnerable market dependent households especially the Borno and Yobe States. This becomes worrisome in the face of the uncertainties generated by the spread of COVID-19 and its impact on livelihoods of vulnerable populations. As household vulnerability analysis shows, the number of people with inadequate consumption has doubled over the last month and a scale up of humanitarian assistance will be necessary to prevent widespread severe coping mechanisms to take hold in the BAY states.



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