AAH-Rapid Assessment of Markets, Gajiram and Gajiganna Markets, Borno State

Presented at the FSS Coordination Meeting, 18th December, 2018

by

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Presentation Outline

• Introduction
• Objectives of the Rapid Assessment of Markets
• Methodology
  • Key Results/Findings
• Sections 1: Shocks and Needs Analysis Summary
  • Section 2: Market Maps
• Section 3: Market Maps and Trader Analysis/
  Key Conclusions
Introduction

- The humanitarian crisis in Nigeria’s Northeast remains one of the most severe in the world today and,
- A total of 1,926,748 individuals (364,365 households) remained displaced in North East (NE) Nigeria affected by the conflict
- Borno State remains the epicenter of displacement, with 1,439,953 (77%) of the total displaced people in the North-East hosted by the state.
- 79% of IDPs are women and children;
- Food remains the most immediate need for 70 percent of all displaced persons (DTM Round XXI February 2018)
- Action Against Hunger (AAH), with the support of USAID/Food for Peace (FFP) has been distributing food assistance to the vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and some of the vulnerable members of the host communities affected by the shock, as follows:
  - Cash/ Food Vouchers modality for 6000 HHs in MMC/Jere;
  - Food voucher for 11,890 HHs in Monguno; and,
  - General Food Distribution (GFD) for 5,136 HHs in Nganzai and 4,715 HHs in Magumeri Local Government Areas (LGAs), respectively.
- AAH is also considering a modality switch from GFD to Food Vouchers in Gajiganna and Gajiram communities, to enable a more effective food distribution strategy
- This RAM was therefore intended to provide a quick overview of the market situations in Gajiganna and Gajiram, to support the decision for a modality switch from GFD to Food Vouchers.
Objectives of the RAM

• The goal of this study was to determine the functionality of the markets at Gaigana and Gajiram, to enable informed decision to implement a Food Voucher modality to support the IDPs and some vulnerable members of the host communities with nutritious food to save life.

• The main objectives therefore were to:
  • Identify the Impact of the crisis on purchasing power/demand and changes in consumer behavior in the targeted markets;
  • Identify the Impact of the crisis on supply situation of the targeted markets;
  • Identify the Impact of the crisis on prices of commodities in the markets;
  • Identify the impact of the shock on the functionality of the markets; and,
  • Evaluate the suitability of a voucher based modality for food distribution for the targeted populations in the two locations.
Methodology

• The tool used was the Rapid assessment of Markets (RAM) Tool developed by the ICRC for the purpose. (*Rapid Assessment of Markets: Guidelines, ICRC, 2014*).

• The exercise was for 5 days:
  • One day training session on the use of the tool and participatory methods of data collection; and,
  • Four (4) days of intensive data collection in the markets.

• Participatory approaches of qualitative and quantitative data collection were employed, particularly using Focused Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observations in the affected areas, to enable data collection.

• Data was collected through primary and secondary methods.

• Selection of participants for the FGDs was done by the leaders of the traders association; that of the IDP communities was done by the *Camp Bulamas* (the traditional leaders of the Camp communities); whilst that for the Government Officials was by any available Senior Official at the LGA at the time of visit.

• Discussions were facilitated by the AAH Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) staff.
### Methodology (Cont’d)

**Number of Respondents Interviewed for the RAM Exercise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number Assessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retailers:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesalers:</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGC Officials:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs/ Vulnerable Populations:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section 1: Shocks and Needs Analysis Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Shock</th>
<th>Insurgency attacks by the men of NSAG in 2014: Markets were completely destroyed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Attack</td>
<td>The destruction of the market was in 2014, and the towns remained under the control of the insurgents until later in 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of RAM of RAM Assessment</td>
<td>September 11-18, 2018,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Areas</td>
<td>Gajiganna, Magumeri and, Gajiram, Nganzei LGAs, Borno State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Affected Population within Affected Area | Total Population in Gajiganna: 11,041 HHs (66,246)  
Total Population in Gajiram: 7,581 HHs (45,486) |
| source: OCHA Report, 09/2018: | |
| Average Household Size | 6 persons per HH in both Gajiganna and Gajiram. (AAH, 2018) |
| Location of Affected Population: | IDP Camps and Host Communities in Gajiram and Gajiganna |
Commodity type(s), volume(s) and duration requested by shock-affected population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities (Qty required per HH/day)</th>
<th>Quantities Required per HH (kg)</th>
<th>Mean Quantities Required per HH/site (kg)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gajiram (kg x 7,581 HHs)</td>
<td>Gajiganna (kg x 11,041 HHs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize (4.5kg)</td>
<td>34,115</td>
<td>49,685</td>
<td>41,900</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millets (3.0kg)</td>
<td>22,743</td>
<td>33,123</td>
<td>27,933</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (3.0kg)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,123</td>
<td>33,123</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum (5kg)</td>
<td>37,905</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,905</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (1.5kg)</td>
<td>11,372</td>
<td>16,562</td>
<td>13,967</td>
<td>Per Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2: Market Maps

PRE-SHOCK COMMODITY FLOW
Key Results: Market Maps (Cont’d)

- POST-SHOCK COMMODITY FLOW
Figure 4: Pre-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Maize, Millet and Sorghum in Gajganna and Gajiram
Key Results; Market Flow Systems

Figure 5: Post-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Maize, Millet and Sorghum in Gajganna and Gajiram

Key:
- Normal Flow
- Limited Flow
- Obstructed Flow

External Environment

Infrastructure & Services

Import/Export/External Flows

Small Farmers

Big Farmers

Local Processors/Local Floor Mills

Urban Processors/Urban Flour

Formal Bank Credits

Transport Facilities

Storage Facilities

Large Scale Traders/Wholesalers

Rural Retailers

Urban Retailers

Rural Consumers

Urban Consumers

Informal Credits

Consumer Trends and Preferences

Social Norms and Informal Networks

Trade Laws and Environment

Natural Environment and Resources

Land and Property Rights

Key

Normal Flow

Limited Flow

Obstructed Flow
Figure 6: Pre-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Cowpea

External Environment

- Land and Property Rights
- Natural Environment and Resources
- Trade Laws and Environment
- Social Norms and Informal Networks
- Consumer Trends and Preferences

Infrastructure & Services

- Small Farmers
- Big Farmers
- Import/Export/External

Key:
- Normal Flow
- Limited Flow
- Total

Storage Facilities
- Local Processors
- Urban Processors
- Rural Processors

Rural Retailers
- Large Scale Traders/Wholesalers

Transport Facilities
- Formal Bank Credits
- Informal Credits

Urban Consumers
- Rural Consumers

Import/Export/External Flows
- Urban Consumers
- Urban Retailers
- Large Scale Traders/Wholesalers

Formal Bank Credits
- Rural Retailers
- Rural Consumers

Informal Credits
- Urban Consumers
- Urban Retailers
- Large Scale Traders/Wholesalers

Transport Facilities
- Formal Bank Credits
- Informal Credits

Storage Facilities
- Local Processors
- Urban Processors
- Rural Processors

Local Processors
- Urban Processors
- Rural Processors

Rural Processors
- Urban Processors
- Rural Consumers
Figure 7: Post-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Cowpea
Figure 8: Pre-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Rice
Figure 9: Post-Shock Commodity Market Systems Flow for Rice
Section 3: Market Maps and Trader Analysis/
Key Conclusions

• Key Markets assessed included Gajiram and Gajiganna markets in Nganzei and Magumeri LGAs of the State.

• Key food commodities commonly used by the targeted population and, also commonly sold by the traders included: Maize, Millet, Rice, Sorghum and Beans.

• Even though the markets had been completely destroyed, activities have started picking up, as a result of improved security, government support with structures and, traders personal efforts.

• The markets are also accessible to the targeted populations, who are also living either in IDP camps or host community within the towns.
• Demand for the key commodities has drastically reduced, as a result of the inability of the targeted population to buy.

• Also there has been reduction in the supply of the commodities because of the reduced demands and in addition to the perceived fear of NSAG attack that might destroy their stocks.

• The prices of the key commodities have also increased tremendously (by 235.1%), as a result of the shock.

• However, traders have indicated their interest to supply more of the commodities if the demand side can be improved.

• Findings indicated that the respondents were familiar with the key food commodities assessed at the both markets as they were the common types generally consumed in the area.

• The respondents also showed that they were aware of food voucher system and, would prefer it to the GFD because it will provide them with more dietary options.
THANKS 4 LISTENING