REPORT FOR MONITORING TRADERS STOCKS AND IN ADDITION MARKET PRICES IN 13 NORTHERN STATES IN NIGERIA.

FEBRUARY, 2020
1. **BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE.**

Following the adoption of ECOWAP / CAADP in January 2005 and in view of the inadequacies of the existing information systems in countries, ECOWAS decided in collaboration with partner institutions, to establish an integrated information system on agriculture called "ECOAGRIS". The purpose of this system is to encourage decision makers to have and use data, information and analysis for reliable:

- The formulation and monitoring of agricultural development policy and strategy;
- Better manage food security issues in West Africa
- Promote trade in food products.

As part of the operation of the Regional Food Security Reserve in West Africa, ECOWAS has registered ECOGRIS extension of the 17 member countries of the Commission and CILSS. The budget allocation is from the 10th EDF regional program.

The assessment is conducted to develop a baseline and generate a database for the states concerned.

**States and Market(s) concerned**
The joint Trader’s and Market Stock Monitoring cover the entire Northern part of Nigeria. The states are; in the North East, (Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States), North West (Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto and Zamfara States) and the North Central (Benue, Kwara Plateau and Federal Capital Territory (FCT))

2. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.**

The main objective of the regional food security reserve program is to help respond effectively to food crises and strengthening the resilience of households in a perspective of sustainable regional security and food sovereignty, through the promotion of food reserve systems urgently to different geographical scales.

ECOAGRIS is one component of the program of the Regional Food Security Reserve, its overall objective of "strengthening information systems to various local, national and regional to meet the information needs monitoring the food and nutrition situation for the vulnerability analysis to aid decision making in order to anticipate crises and targeting of interventions.”

In this set, the project has two specific objectives namely:

- Strengthening of national and regional information systems on monitoring, collecting and reporting stock levels
- Improving the quality of information to help decision making for a better response to food and nutrition crises in countries of CILSS and ECOWAS.

This activity aims to develop a baseline in the states concerned for different types of commercial stocks in the region at the start of the project.
3. METHODOLOGY
With support of the Market traders’ executives, about 10 major wholesale traders were selected from the markets who were individually interviewed to have an idea of their current stocks level per commodities compared to last year and the average years. This served as a reconciling factor to the earlier FGD discussion with the market traders.

- Traders Stocks: A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was convened with the market traders association wherein information on the nature of the market, main products sold, capacity of market and stocks as well as location and duration, market flow and sources of supply were sourced from them.

- Institutional Stocks: Where possible information were sourced from the traders and also the State ADP about the availability of institutional stocks in the state.

Justification of selection:
The markets listed in the table above can be used for monitoring stock inventory in the state. They are selected because the number of wholesalers is relatively high which ensures enough grain supplies and stocking.

Nature of Market/Type:
The markets can be described as a major wholesale and retail stocking market; however there is also a retail section in each of the markets. The main products sold cover a variety of cereals, cash products and some livestock.

4. RESULTS;
A. North East States

A1. Markets used for Tracking Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>LGAs</th>
<th>Market Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Tudun Hatsi</td>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>Gassol</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A2. Main Products sold in the market in Metric ton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Tudun Hati</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>3062</td>
<td>1616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3. **Global Capacity and actual stock in the Market**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity (MT)</th>
<th>Market Stock Level (MT) as at time of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>4,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Tudun Harsi</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>237,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>531,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>330,530</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **North West States**

B1. **Markets used for Track Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>LGAs</th>
<th>Market Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gujunju</td>
<td>Gujunju</td>
<td>Taura</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu Mkt</td>
<td>Argungu</td>
<td>Argungu</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Kaura /N Mkt</td>
<td>Kaura</td>
<td>Kauran Namoda</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B2. **Main Products sold in the market in Metric ton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Mai Gatari</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu</td>
<td>6348</td>
<td>4185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>K/Namoda</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B3. **Capacity of the Market**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity (MT)</th>
<th>Market Stock Level (MT) as at time of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gujunju</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>14,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>K/Namoda</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>70,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. **North Central States**

C1. **Markets used for Track Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>LGAs</th>
<th>Market Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>Kwande</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada Mkt</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>Ilorin</td>
<td>Ilorin West</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Mangu</td>
<td>Mangu</td>
<td>Mangu</td>
<td>Wholesale/Retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C2. Main Products sold in the market in Metric ton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Katako</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3. Capacity of the Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Market Stock Level (MT) as at time of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada Mkt</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Katako</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>26,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,241</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. INSTITUTIONAL STOCKS:
Currently the National stock levels could not be ascertained due to lack of response from the organization. However, the major institutional stock in Nigeria is through the Federal Department of Strategic Grains Reserve (FDSGR) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and rural development. The FDSGR is responsible for storing the security stock for the country. 5 percent of the total production in the country is reserved by the department while at the State level, 25 percent reserved. This is making a total of 30% security stock reserved for the country. Between 2014 and 2017, the Department has released a total of 16,000 metric tons of assorted grains to the IDP population in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. has silos for storage in every states of the Federation inclusive of the 19 states and the FCT covered for monitoring market and traders stock. The Federal Government through the FDSGR is expected to purchase over 10,000 metric tons of Cereals, 1000 metric tons of Processed Cassava (Gari) for deposit at the 11,000 Mt capacity silos located at Otoro. Some Silos were also allocated to ECOWAS for the Regional food security stock. Currently, National stock according to the FDSGR is at 25,000mt. As at October, 2018
- Source Federal Department Strategic Grains Reserve (FDSGR)

6. CPI AND INFLATION REPORT DECEMBER, 2018:
Nigeria’s Inflation Rate Hits 12.13% in January
The Consumer Price Index, (CPI) which measures inflation increased by 12.13 percent (year-on-year) in January 2020. This is 0.15 percent points higher than the rate recorded in December 2019 (11.98) percent.
According a report obtained from the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on Tuesday, On month-on-month basis, the Headline index increased by 0.87 percent in January 2020, this is 0.02 percent rate higher than the rate recorded in December 2019 (0.85) percent.
The percentage change in the average composite CPI for the twelve months period ending January 2020 over the average of the CPI for the previous twelve months period was 11.46 percent, showing 0.06 percent point from 11.40 percent.

Data/Information source: National Bureau of Statistics
7. ANALYSIS:

1. Traders’ Stock:

A. North East States

A.1 North East Selected Markets Trader’s Total Stock Levels (MT)

The result section for the North Eastern states (A2) above, the highest stock level in the region for both cereal and cash crops was recorded in Potiskum market in Yobe state followed by Yola market in Adamawa state while Mutum Biyu market in Taraba state and Muda Lawal market in Bauchi state recorded the lowest stock level in the region.

Further analysis revealed that Millet, Cowpea and Maize are the most dominant crops in the market while Wheat, Acha and Imported Rice had the lowest stock level. The stock levels of the commodities are also represented in graph A1 below;

Table A1. North East Selected Markets Traders Stock Level (MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North East Region</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3241</td>
<td>2511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph A1. North East Selected markets Trader’s Stock Levels.

A2. Markets and Trader’s Levels of Filling

The table A2 below indicated that the level of filling for the markets covered in the North East regional is generally above normal when compared to the baseline. However, individually above normal level of filling was also recorded in Yola, Tudun Harsi and Potiskum markets in Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe states respectively. Normal level of filling was captured in Muda Lawal, Mutum Biyu Markets in Bauci and Taraba states respectively. The Global level of filling is also illustrated in graph A2 below;
### Table A2. North East Selected Markets storage capacity and stock level of filling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Market</th>
<th>number of traders</th>
<th>Mkt Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Actual Mkt Stck</th>
<th>Traders Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Actual Traders Stck</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Ref. to Last year (%)</th>
<th>Ref. to Normal Situation (%)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa (Yola)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>3259</td>
<td>2074</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21% 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi (M/Lawal)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>4650</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>371%</td>
<td>440%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe (T/Hatsi)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba (M/Biyu)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58% 39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe (Potiskum)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>237000</td>
<td>3899</td>
<td>2972</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>80% 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>80000</td>
<td>15800</td>
<td>11359</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>64% 60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph A2.2. North East Selected Markets Global Level of Filling compared to Baseline.

#### B. North West States

**B1. North West Selected Markets Trader’s Total Stock Levels (MT)**

Table B2 from the result section for the North West states above highlighted highest stock level in the markets covered for both cereals and cash crops from Argungu market in Kebbi state followed by Gujungu market in Jigawa state while Kara market in Sokoto state recorded the lowest stock level for the commodities for the markets covered in the region.

Further analysis revealed that Millet, Cowpea, Local Rice, Maize and Sorghum are the most dominant crops in the market while Imported Rice, Wheat and Sesame recorded the lowest stock level. The stock levels of the commodities are also represented in graph B1 below;

**Table B1. North West Selected Markets Traders Stock Level (MT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North West Region</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6929</td>
<td>4296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B2. Markets and Trader’s Levels of Filling

The table A2 below indicated that the global level of filling for all the markets covered in the North West regional is normal when compared to the baseline. The individual states level of filling also recorded a normal level of filling.

The Global level of filling is also illustrated in graph A2 below;

**Table B2. North West Selected Markets storage capacity and stock level of filling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Market</th>
<th>number of traders</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Total Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Ref. to Last year (%)</th>
<th>Ref. to Normal Situation (%)</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa (Gujungu)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>218.5</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi (Argungu)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>5970</td>
<td>7055</td>
<td>118%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto (Kara)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>198%</td>
<td>206%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara (Kaura Market)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>65000</strong></td>
<td><strong>42500</strong></td>
<td><strong>7438</strong></td>
<td><strong>7719.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>104%</strong></td>
<td><strong>65%</strong></td>
<td><strong>35%</strong></td>
<td><strong>30%</strong></td>
<td><strong>74%</strong></td>
<td><strong>33%</strong></td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph B2.2. North West Selected Markets Global Level of Filling compared to Baseline.
C. North Central States

C1. North Central Selected Markets Trader’s Total Stock Levels (MT)

Table C1 from the result section for the North Central states above indicated that the highest stock level in the markets for cereals and cash crops was recorded in Katako market in Plateau state and Gwagwalada market in the FCT-Abuja while Adikpo market in Benue state recorded the lowest stock level for the commodities.

Overall composition of various commodities stocks revealed that Maize is the most dominant crop followed by Cowpea, and Sorghum while Imported Rice, Bambara nut and Sesame recorded the lowest stock level. The stock levels of the commodities are also represented in graph C1 bellow;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Central Region</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph C1. North Central Global Traders Stock Levels.

C2. Markets and Trader’s Levels of Filling

The table C2 below indicated that the level of filling for the markets covered in the North Central regional is generally normal when compared to the baseline. However, individually above normal level of filling was also recorded in Ago and Katako markets in Kwara and Plateau states. Normal level of filling was captured in Adikpo Market in Benue states while the FCT-Abuja replaced Wuse market with Gwagwalada Market due to high level of grains in the market. The Global level of filling is also illustrated in graph C2 bellow;
Table C3. North Central Selected Markets storage capacity and stock level of filling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>number of traders</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Total Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Ref. to Last year (%)</th>
<th>Ref. to Normal Situation (%)</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue (Adikpo)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>143%</td>
<td>319%</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja (Gwagwalada Mkt)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>733.1</td>
<td>216%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>216%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>New Market &amp; Baseline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara (Ago)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>264.1</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Above Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau (Katako)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>363%</td>
<td>544%</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Above Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26750</td>
<td>22241</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>1533.1</td>
<td>108%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>479%</td>
<td>490%</td>
<td>107%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph C3.2 North Central Traders Stock Level of Filling compared to Baseline

D1. Regional Analysis for Trader’s in the 3 Regions:

Table D1 below indicated that the most dominant crops among the markets covered in the three (3) regions according to stock levels are Millet, Cowpea and Maize.

Among the three (3) regions, the North West recorded the largest overall stock composition for both cereals and cash crops followed by the North East while the North Central region recorded the lowest stock composition. The stock compositions for the commodities are also represented in graph D1 below;

D1. Total Stock Levels (MT) For Each Region:

The 3 Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The 3 Regions</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>3241</td>
<td>2511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>6929</td>
<td>4296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>10243</td>
<td>7026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D2. Total Level of Filling For Each Region:

The table D2 below indicated that the global level of filling for the markets covered in each regional is generally above normal when compared to the baseline.

While the North East and the North Central regions recorded above normal level of filling, the North West recorded a Normal level of filling compared to the baseline. The Global level of filling is also illustrated in graph C2 below;

Table D2. Selected Markets Regional Analysis for Capacity of storage and stock levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>number of traders</th>
<th>Global Market Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Storage Capacity</th>
<th>Total Actual Stock</th>
<th>Traders Level of Filling</th>
<th>Global Level of Filling</th>
<th>Ref. to Last year (%)</th>
<th>Ref. to Normal Situation (%)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>525750</td>
<td>330530</td>
<td>23336</td>
<td>16752</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>36% 52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>65000</td>
<td>42500</td>
<td>7438</td>
<td>7719.5</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>74% 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26750</td>
<td>22241</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>1533.1</td>
<td>108%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>479%</td>
<td>490%</td>
<td>107% 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Total</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>617500</td>
<td>395271</td>
<td>32188</td>
<td>26004.6</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>192%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>40% 46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks:
- Above Normal
- Normal

Graph D1. Total Stock Levels (MT) For Each Region
2. Commodity Market Prices:

A1. Selected North East States Commodity Prices

Tables A1, A2 and A3 below displays the wholesale and retail prices for Cereals, Cash Crops from the selected North East markets. The prices for the commodities are stable. The prices are lowest in Yola market in Adamawa state followed by Tudun Hatsi market in Gombe state and Potiskum market in Yobe state. The commodities had the highest prices in Mutum Biyu market in Taraba state. However for livestock prices displayed in table A3, Yola market in Adamawa state recorded the lowest prices while the other states recorded higher prices.

Wholesale Prices:

Table A1. North East States Wholesale Market Prices (Naira/100KG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>T/Hatsi</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>9000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail Prices:

Table A2. North East States Retail Market Prices (Naira/1KG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Tudun Hatsi</td>
<td>84.61</td>
<td>88.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livestock Prices:

Table A3.  
North West States Livestock Prices (Average/Medium sizes/Head)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Camel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Yola</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi</td>
<td>Muda-Lawal</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>85000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe</td>
<td>Tudun Hati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraba</td>
<td>Mutum Biyu</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>165000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>Potiskum</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Selected North West States Commodity Prices

Tables B1 and B2 below displays the wholesale and retail prices for cereals and Cash Crops from the selected North East markets. The prices for the commodities are either stable or slightly high. The prices for the commodities are lowest in Kauran Namoda market in Zamfara state followed by Gujungu market in Jigawa state. The commodities had the highest prices in Kara market in Sokoto state.

However for the livestock prices displayed in table B3, Gujungu market in Jigawa state recorded the lowest prices while Kara market in Sokoto states recorded higher prices.

Wholesale Prices:

B1. North West States Wholesale Market Prices (Naira/100KG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gujungu</td>
<td>Millet 9,000 Maize 8,000 Sorghum 8,000 L/Rice 9,500 Imp/Rice 23,000</td>
<td>Acha 14,000 Wheat 19,500 Cowpea 21,000 G/Nut 16,000 Soya bean 19,000 B/ Nut 27000 Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu Mkt</td>
<td>10000 Maize 9500 Sorghum 9000 L/Rice 10000 Imp/Rice 13000</td>
<td>Acha 11000 Wheat 14000 Cowpea 14000 G/Nut 10000 Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>10000 Maize 9000 Sorghum 10000 L/Rice 22000 Imp/Rice 40000</td>
<td>Acha 24000 Wheat 20000 Cowpea 33000 G/Nut 30000 Soya bean 30000 B/ Nut 30000 Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Kaura</td>
<td>9000 Maize 8000 Sorghum 6500 L/Rice 25000 Imp/Rice 14000</td>
<td>Acha 14,500 Wheat 11,000 Cowpea 16,000 G/Nut 16,000 Soya bean 16,000 B/ Nut 16,000 Sesame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retail Prices:

Table B2. North West States Retail Market Prices (Naira/1KG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gujungu</td>
<td>Millet 88 Maize 88 Sorghum 64 L/Rice 241</td>
<td>Acha 179 Wheat 128 Cowpea 214 G/Nut 136 Soya bean 161 B/ Nut 295 Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu Mkt</td>
<td>150 Maize 160 Sorghum 150 L/Rice 250</td>
<td>Acha 220 Wheat 160 Cowpea 250 G/Nut 200 Soya bean 300 B/ Nut 300 Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>100 Maize 90 Sorghum 100 L/Rice 220 Imp/Rice 400</td>
<td>Acha 240 Wheat 200 Cowpea 330 G/Nut 300 Soya bean 300 B/ Nut 300 Sesame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock Prices:

Table B3. North West States Livestock Prices (Average/Medium sizes/Head)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Camel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>Gujungu</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>90000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>Argungu Mkt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>140000</td>
<td>140000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>Kaura</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>100000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### B. North Central States

Tables C1 and C2 below displays the wholesale and retail prices for cereals and Cash Crops from the selected North East markets. The prices for the commodities are either stable or slightly high. The prices for the commodities are lowest in Adikpo market in Benue state followed by Gwagwalada market in the FCT-Abuja. The commodities had the highest prices in Ago market in Kwara state.

However the livestock prices displayed in table C3, represents prices from Katako market in Plateau state only.

#### Wholesale Prices:

**Table C1. North Central States Wholesale Market Prices (Naira/100KG)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Katako</td>
<td>14500</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Retail Prices:

**Table C2. North Central States Retail Market Prices (Naira/1Kg)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Katako</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table C3. North Central States Livestock Prices (Average/Medium sizes/Head)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Camel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue</td>
<td>Adikpo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT-Abuja</td>
<td>Gwagwalada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Katako</td>
<td></td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>95000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. General Analysis for Markets in the 3 Regions:

#### Average Wholesale Prices:

Global commodities average wholesale and retail prices for each region indicated that prices are lower for cereals and cash crops in the selected markets from the North East and the North West. However the case of livestock prices, the lowest average price was recorded in the North Central region.

The livestock average prices are represented on tables D1, D2 and D3 below;
Table D1. Regional Wholesale Average Commodity Prices (Naira/100KG): January, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>9060</td>
<td>7840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>9375</td>
<td>8750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>12800</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Avg.</td>
<td>10412</td>
<td>8863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph D1. Global Average Wholesale Prices trend for the 3 Regions

Average Retail Prices:

Table D2. Regional Retail Average Commodity Prices (Naira/1KG):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Cash Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Avg.</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table D3. Regional Livestock Average Commodity Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The 3 Regions</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Camel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North East</strong></td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>123333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North West</strong></td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>12750</td>
<td>130000</td>
<td>120000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Central</strong></td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Avg.</strong></td>
<td>16833</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>116111</td>
<td>120000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph D2. Regional Average Livestock Price Trend**

8. **PERSPECTIVE:**

- Both supply and stock levels of both cereals and cash products across markets in the northern part of the Nigeria are usually high in the months of November, December and January. The reason for this is due to availability of these products immediately following the harvest during this period. Supply and stocks of rice however has 2 peak periods: during the main harvest (rain-season) and also in the month of May from irrigated activities.
Demand level is usually high in the month of October, November, December and January because there is always slight reduction in prices due to stock availability which prompt consumers to want to purchase more than usual for household stocks.

Prices of most commodities is mostly normal compared to last year.

Current situation revealed a normal stock level across the markets surveyed in two regions (North east and North Central) have an average stock level of 45 percent. However, the stock levels in the North West region is below normal when compared to the baseline.

The stock levels will continue to increase in the coming months through October, 2018 – January, 2019 as the fresh harvest will finds its way to the markets and households purchasing power is also expected to improve.

9. **CHALLENGE:**

Some challenges faced by the traders in the market visited include;

- High transportation cost,
- Road Harassment and multiple taxation,
- Bad road conditions,
- Limited purchasing power of the households,
- Poor record keeping by traders
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Lack of financial support to traders from government

10. **RECOMMENDATION:**

There is need for the Federal Government to improve the security situation to enable more farmers go to the farm and produce more. It will also boost market flows nationally and internationally. The market officials should also encourage proper record keeping and documentation of sales, stock, supply and demand level in the market. These records should be available to the proposed state level monitoring officers in each state. The Government and Partners should financially support the stock monitoring to expand and cover more markets across the country.

10. **CONCLUSION:**

Data given on traders’ and market stock are based on estimation with likelihood of underestimating the stock level of the market. Stock is getting lower across all the markets as we approach the lean period and more so the price of food stuffs is lower than last year although it is slightly getting higher now. However, the traders have enough capital to re-stock from sale of fresh harvest supplies. The mission team discovered that the border closure has impacted negatively on both exports and imports from neighboring countries. Though little trade is still being carried out using smaller vehicles, the loading of trucks with cereals destined for neighboring countries is almost non-existent now.

In addition, some markets across the states, natural disaster (flood), Insecurity, crisis and attacks (Boko Haram, Gunmen, Herdsmen, etc) has affected crop production and business transactions which determines the local stocks and also market flow from national sources due to risks along the states and market routes. The depletion of market and household stocks will continue as the lean season approaches.