



Report on Joint Mission for Food Security and Market Assessment in Adamawa State, Nigeria.

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Introduction:

The joint CILSS/WFP/FAO/FEWS NET/RESIMAO/ FMA&RD regional market assessment and monitoring is an annual activity aimed at assessing both the current and the expected market situation in the Sahelian part of the West African nations. The assessment covers all major market performance indicators such as: general information, supplies, stocks, transport systems, product flow, price analysis, demands and perspectives into the coming marketing calendar year.

Assessment objectives: The objective of this activity is to undertake market assessments and monitoring in order to detect and prevent possible market disruption, which could cause food and nutritional insecurity in the region.

The joint missions seek to monitor:

- The level of prices and their trend at the end of the season;
- The level of stocks at the market, institutional stocks and the direction of the main cross border influx according to the dynamics of supply and demand;
- The impact of institutional purchases on the functioning of markets;
- The provision of reliable data and information to the government structures of countries for the management of food and information to the government structures of the countries to insure populations and agro-food market analyst in national and regional early warning systems in order to:
 - Alert decision makers in good time on appropriate measures to be taken before the deterioration of the situation and before the next wedding,
 - Provide a framework to guide food security interventions at national and regional level.

Assessment timeline and approach in Adamawa State: This assessment for the year 2017 was conducted in Nigeria between 10th and 11th of February 2016. The Team to Adamawa state covered two markets; one in Yola and the other in Mubi. These markets serve for both domestic and international food needs respectively.

The specific markets visited and their classifications are as presented in the table below:

S/No	Market Name	LGA	Classification
1	Yola Bye-Pass Market	Jimeta	Multipurpose township market.
2	SabonKasuwan International Market	Mubi	Domestic and cross border market.

Main Report

General information on markets: The markets visited in the state are functioning at a relatively normal level with all market actors: merchants/traders, local consumers, foreigners (consisting of sellers, buyers and transporters) all in full participation. The level of trade was low in Yola Bye-pass market due to high

cost of products however; international participation in Mubi International markets were disrupted due to exchange rate of Naira to Cameroun CFA and insecurity.

The main agricultural/food products dominant in the markets are Cereals (Maize, rice, sorghum, millet etc) and cash crops (Groundnut, Cowpea, Sesame and soyabean). Yam was the major tuber with cassava on a limited scale. The common livestock in the markets were cattle, sheep and goat.

A. Supplies in the markets: During the assessment both food items and livestock markets were visited. The summary of each group food groups are follows:

Cereals: In the current period, the supply of cereals (Millet, Maize, Sorghum and Rice) were increasing and when compared to last year in the same period it was decreasing in Yola market. Whereas in Mubi market, only the supply of Maize and Millet were on the increase, Sorghum and Rice are decreasing. When the supplies were compared to last year within the same period it shows an increase. In both markets, the situation was stable when compare to normal period.

Cash crops: The supply of cash crops in Yola market is increasing and it's very good when compared to normal situation, however in Mubi market the supply of cash crops were increasing and when compared to a normal situation it is stable. This was as a result of improvement in the security situation of the area and trade.

Other commodities: The supply of Yam and cassava is averagely moderate in aggregates terms. However, the supply of Yam in both markets remains largely stable. This confirms the good harvest from major supply source mainly Taraba and Benue states.

Livestock: The supply of both small and large ruminants to Yola market was satisfactory and when compared to normal situation it's relatively fair. Whereas the supply of small ruminants in Mubi market are decreasing while that of large ruminant are increasing but at decreasing rate. This could be attributed to high exchange rate between Nigerian Naira and Cameroun CFA, double taxation, high transportation cost, closure of border, bad roads and unnecessary harassment by the security officials.

B Stocks: Significant changes in stocks across markets were observed this year. The break down by food groups is as follows:

Cereals: In the current period, the stock levels of cereals in Yola market is at the increase and when compared to last year of the same period is at a decrease. In contrast to the normal situation, the stock level was good. However in Mubi market, the stock levels of millet and sorghum were decreasing while that of maize and local rice is on the increase. When the stocks were compared to the normal situation, it shows a decrease for millet and sorghum while for maize and rice, there was an increase. This was as a result of increase in production of maize and local rice in the area and ban on the importation of foreign rice into the country.

Other commodities: In the markets visited, traders are not in the habit of storing tubers and other commodities due to their low shelf life. Although, in Mubi markets trailers were seen off-loading yams due to high demand of the product.

Cash crops: The stock levels of cash crops continue to increase over the years in both markets and when the current stock levels are compared to the normal situation, it also shows an increasing situation. In Mubi market, the major cash crops (groundnut, sesame, soyabean and cowpea) were placed high with a percentage of 80%, 80%, 75% and 60% respectively. However, in Yola market, it was very low at 20%, 15%, 5% and 5% for groundnut, cowpea, sesame, and soyabean respectively.

A. Transport: In both markets the major means of transportation remains the same as it was last year where trailers pickup and packers with capacity ranging from 10 to 400 bags (100kg) are in dominance.

B. Product flow (Sources): The main sources of products to the market are constant; mainly local and national depending on each food groups:

Cereals: The sources of supply in Yola market are local (Gombi, Malabu, Chigari, Gurin, Dumne and Song). While in Mubi market, the major sources of supply are local (Uba, Maiha, Michika, Madagali and Mararaba), national (Askiraua and Rimingo in Borno state) and international (Cameroun and Chad)

Other Commodities: This comprises of Yam and cassava in the markets visited. For Yola market both commodities are completely sourced locally and in some parts of the country while in Mubi market, yam is sourced nationally (Wukari and Takum) .

Cash Crops: In the current period, source of cash crops is mainly local and national sources with a fair level of international supply from Cameroon. The supply sources of cash crops such as groundnut in Yola market is mainly local (Hong and Gombi) , cowpea (Malabu, Konkol and Jantari). In Mubi market, the supply sources of cash crops are local 80% (Uba, Mararaba, and Michika), national (3%) and international (17%). The national and international supply remains stable over the years due to low production as a result of insurgency.

Livestock: In Yola market, livestock supply shows heavy dependence on local sources (Song and Gombi) 90%, National (Yobe) 10% and International (Niger republic). In Mubi market, the supply sources are from local (Michika, Madagali and Uba 40%, National (Askira Uba and Rumirgo, Borno state) 50% and international 10%. The inflow of livestock from Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Sudan e.t.c to Mubi market was affected by Closure of the border and high exchange rate between the Naira and CFA.

C. Destination/Demand analysis:

Cereals: Most of the cereals like sorghum, maize, millet and local rice goes for local (55%) and national (45%) demand in Yola market while in Mubi market Local (30%) and national (70%).

Other products: The main destinations of staple products are local and national in both markets. However in Mubi market Cameroon republic do have its fair share through unofficial trade border.

Cash crops: The destination of most cash crops in the market is mainly local and national demand depending on the commodity. While there is a significant national demand (80%) for cowpea in Mubi market and seventy percent in Yola market. The demand had been normal over the years. Although when compare to normal period certain percentage from Mubi market goes to international market.

Livestock: The destination of livestock from both markets is mainly national with a small fraction for local consumption. It was observed that national demand of livestock in the market stand between 70 to 90 percent for large ruminant and 30 to 90 percent for small ruminant. However, local consumption/demand of small ruminants is gradually increasing.

Demand analysis: In the markets visited, it was observed that the aggregate demand in the market was generally satisfactory. This can be traced to relative peace experienced recently in the state as most household continues to return to their communities.

- D. Labour distribution:** The labour force is increasing in Mubi market with local labour constituting 80% of the labour force, 15% national and 5% international mainly Cameroonians. However in Yola market 90% of the labour force is local while 10% is national
- E. Price analysis:** The general price analysis shows a sharp increase in prices across all items in the markets. The trend shows higher prices than last year and also higher than the usual long term prices. This could be attributed to exchange rate, double taxation, high transportation cost, closure of border, bad roads and unnecessary harassment by the security officials.
- F. Perspectives:** The perspectives is an expert/stakeholders outlook/opinion on supply, demand and prices into the coming months of July/Aug 2017 and the summary is as presented below:

Supply: The supply of cereals, tubers, cash crops and livestock will decrease in the markets by July/Aug 2017 ranging between 15 to 30 percent.

Demand: During the lean season demand for cereals will increase because most consumers have exhausted their stock and the farms are not ready for harvest. Demand for other items like tubers, cash crops and livestock's will be moderately low across markets.

Prices: There will be a general increase in prices for all items in the markets during the lean season ranging from 15 to 30%.

Prices of Commodities in the Markets visited

Yola Market

Currency: Nigerian Naira (N)

NB: These are Average Prices

Product	Wholesale Price (bag 100kg, Gallon 20litres)			Retail Price (Kg, litre,head)		
	Current prices	Last year prices	Usual Price, Same period	Current prices	Last year prices	Usual Price, Same period
Millet	10,500	7,000	4,500	83.33	66.67	43.33
Maize	10,000	6,500	5,000	82.12	64.29	44.64
Sorghum	10,000	7,000	5,500	79.31	73.33	50.00
Local rice	20,000	10,000	6,500	80.00	73.33	50.00
Imported rice (50kg)						
Wheat flour (50kg)						
Cowpea	20,000	9,500	9,000	166.67	106.67	83.33
Groundnut	22,500	10,000	6,500	155.17	124.13	104.44
Sesames	35,000	11,500	10,000	166.67	116.67	100.00
Soya bean	13,500	8,500	6,000	89.29	71.43	71.43
Sheep				20,000	16,000	10,500
Goat				15,000	9,500	5,000
Cattle				80,000	60,000	30,000

MubiMarket

Currency: Nigerian Naira (N)

NB: These are Average Prices

Product	Wholesale Price (bag 100kg, Gallon 20litres)			Retail Price (Kg, litre, head)		
	Current prices	Last year prices	Usual Price, Same period	Current prices	Last year prices	Usual Price, Same period
Millet	14,000	10,000	7,500	133.33	100.00	83.33
Maize	14,000	6,000	3,000	114.29	89.29	71.43
Sorghum	18,000	8,000	4,500	120.69	86.21	51.72
Local rice	13,000	6,000	5,000	100.00	66.67	50.00
Imported rice (50kg)						
Wheat flour (50kg)						
Cowpea	22,000	14,000	8,500	200.00	120.69	103.49
Groundnut	23,000	13,500	11,000	200.69	120.69	103.49
Sesames	40,000	30,000	20,000	233.33	166.69	116.67
Palm oil	16,000	8,000	6,000	500	350	250
Soya bean	13,000	15,000	10,000	135.72	107.14	89.29
Yam	35,000	30,000	18,000	400	350	250
Sheep				35,000	30,000	25,000
Goat				20,000	15,000	12,000
Cattle				140,000	90,000	40,000

Challenges

Some of the challenges faced by the traders in the markets visited include;

- High transportation cost,
- Road Harassment and taxes,
- Despite security improvement, insecurity still remain an issue due to pockets of violent attack by suicide bomber, and it affect trade,

- Bad road conditions,
- High exchange rate between Naira and CFA,
- Limited purchasing power of the households,
- Inadequate market infrastructures,
- Price fluctuations,
- Lack of standard unit of measurement and
- Poor record keeping by the traders

Recommendations

In order for the markets to function to its optimal capacity there is need to;

- Construct/rehabilitate major roads
- Make policy that will curb road harassment and taxes
- Think of a better way of managing the security situation where restriction of livestock and other items to neighboring countries will be allowed.
- Introduce policies that will improve/stabilize the naira exchange rate, thereby increasing the purchasing power of household.
- Increase the awareness of its citizens on the important use of locally made products
- Construction of ultra-modern market for the livestock and grains
- Introduce better policies on market reforms
- Educate the traders on the importance of record keeping

Conclusion

The markets are not operating to their full capacity due to the challenges mentioned above. If these recommendations are put in place, there will be significant improvement in the markets and their operations.