Borno and Yobe States Market Monitoring

Highlights

• Prices of most food commodities in Borno and Yobe states are still relatively higher by more than 10 percent compared to same period in 2019. The combined effect of seasonality and prolonged disruption in market supply and loss of employment including daily labor due to the COVID 19, coupled with the persistent insecurity, remains a constraint for market reliant households in the northeast.

May 2020-IS

- Between April and May, the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of five increased slightly from 17,806 Naira to 17,912 Naira in Maiduguri and Jere. Similarly, in Damaturu, the SMEB increased by two (2) percent between April and May (from 13,579 Naira to 13,798 Naira).
- Compared to three months ago, prices for local rice was mainly higher in Tashan Bama (14%), Budum (17%), Kasuwan Shanu (19%), Bullumkutu (21%), Custom (23%), Baga road (25%), Abbaganaram (31%) and Monday markets (35%) of Borno state. A similar trend was observed in Bursari (14%), Yusufari, Yunusari(25%), Potiskum (29%), Jakusko (33%), Nguru, Gashua (41%) and Geidam (43%) markets of Yobe state.
- Likewise, the prices of red beans were observed to increase when compared to the prices in February 2020. A significant increase was recorded in some markets such as Bursari and Potiskum (33%), Yusufari (40%), Jakusko (48%), Gashua, Nguru (50%), Damaturu (54%) and Geidam (67%) markets of Yobe state, and also in Tashan Bama (16%) and Custom (26%) markets in Borno state.
- Prices of staple cereals are expected to marginally increase or remain stable in the coming months due to the onset of the lean season with its associated diminishing household stock levels. Despite the decline in petrol prices from NGN 145 to 125 per litre, the annual inflation rate, which witnessed the highest increase of 12 percent since April 2018, will likely contribute to an increase in food prices. These, coupled with the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and weakened naira, would likely drive up current price levels.

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 marketdependent 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).



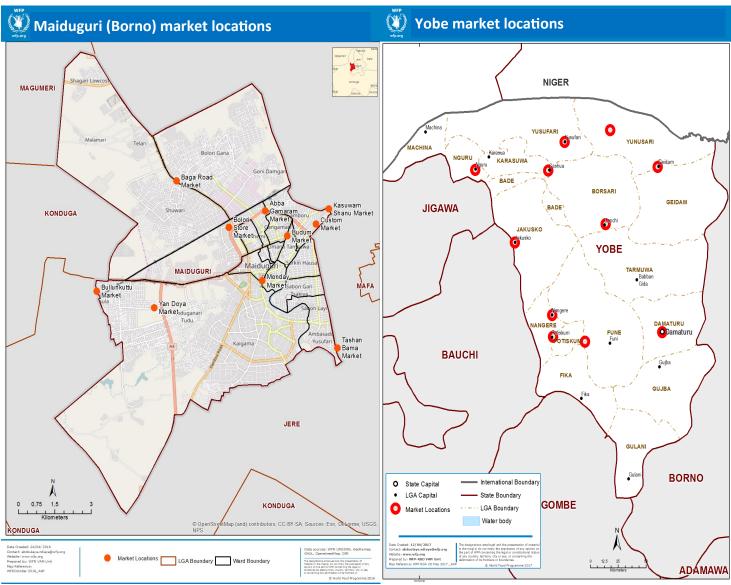


Figure 1 Market price monitoring locations in Borno and Yobe States

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 April and May, the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of five increased slightly percent from 17,806 Naira to 17,912 Naira in Maiduguri and Jere. Similarly, in Damaturu, the SMEB increased by two (2) percent between April and May (from 13,579 Naira to 13,798 Naira). In the same vein, an increase of 13 percent was recorded in Geidam, Gulani and Yunusari, while in Nguru the SMEB increased by 4 percent.

The observed increase in the SMEB stems from the increase in prices of 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, Jere and Damaturu only.



НО	USEHOLD 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	647	14,558	
Millet	0		0	0	0.00		0	
Maize	250	913	1250	37,500	37.50	144	5,400	
Beans	75	255	375	11,250	11.25	202	2,273	
Palm oil	10	88	50	1,500	1.50	381	572	
Groundnut	15	85	75	2,250	2.25	335	754	
Sugar	10	39	50	1,500	1.50	489	734	
G/nut oil/Veg Oil	20	177	100	3,000	3.00	375	1,125	
Salt	5	0	25	750	0.75	90	68	
Onion	8	3	40	1,200	1.20	90	108	

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

Per capita based on 70% transfer value

HOUSEHOLD SIZE			5							
Food Item	gms/d ay/pp	Kc/day/pp	gms/HH/d ay	gms/HH/m onth	kg/HH/mont h	Price/kg- Naira (MPM)	Price/HH/mont h (Naira)			
Rice	150	540	750	22,500	22.50	480	10,800			
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	163	1,834			
Palm oil	10	88	50	1,500	1.50	225	338			
Groundnut	15	85	75	2,250	2.25	240	540			
Sugar	10	39	50	1,500	1.50	440	660			
G/nut oil/Veg Oil	20	177	100	3,000	3.00	270	810			
Salt	5	0	25	750	0.75	180	135			
Onion	8	3	40	1,200	1.20	80	96			
Total		2,100					NGN 19,712.25			
Cost food basket at 70%:	70%	1,470					NGN 13,798.58			
Per c	Per capita based on 70% transfer value									

Food items price trends in Borno and Yobe markets

1,470

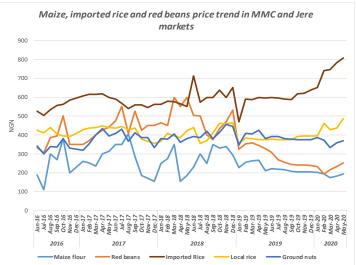
70%

Generally, the overall retail prices for maize grain, beans, sorghum imported, and local rice remained markedly higher than in February. As the lean season approaches, the retail price is expected to go up in June through August, due to the anticipated low supplies on the market.

Since January, the average retail price for imported and local rice has been elevated and continue to be higher than 2019 levels. Retail prices of imported rice have continued to increase in Kasuwan Shanu (16%), Tashan Bama (18%), Baga road (19%), Budum (20%), Bullumkutu (23%), Abbaganaram(27%), Monday (33%) and Maize imported rice and red beans price trend in MMC and level.

(23%), Abbaganaram(27%), Monday (33%) and Custom (38%) markets in Borno state. In Yobe, prices of imported rice increased in Gashua (14%), Damaturu (20%) and Nguru (25%) markets, while imported rice are still unavailable in other markets due to the border closure.

Figure 4: Depicts the nominal price of some key staples: maize flour, red beans, ground nuts, local and imported rice in the monitored markets in MMC and Jere of Borno state. Compared to the same period in last year, the prices of imported and local rice showed an increase of 36 and 30 percent respectively. On the other hand, ground nuts, maize and red beans decreased by 3, 8 and 23 percent respectively.

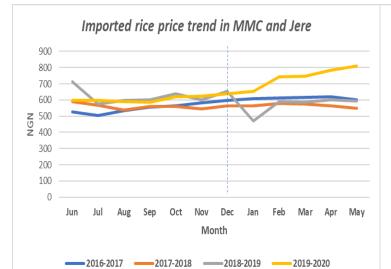


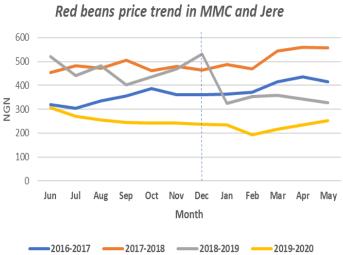
NGN 17,912.48

NGN 3.582.50



Cost food basket at 70%:





(10)	Maiduguri Markets Monitoring Update								May 2020						
Market	Commodity	t price	% Change in current price		Degree of change			Market	t price	% Change in current price		Degree of change			
Ŵ		Currrent	1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months		Ŵ	Currrent price	1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months		
	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	400	0.0%	12.7%		•			425	6%	4.9%	•			
÷	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	200	0.0%	17.6%		1		ket	200	0%	-4.8%				
l k	Onion (Grams)	100	5.3%	0.0%	•			าลท	105	11%	-4.5%	•			
Monday market	Palm oil (Litre)	410	-2.4%	2.5%				u n	575	5%	13.9%		•		
ay	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	230	4.5%	7.0%				kut	260	16%	2.0%	•			
Pro-	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	880	1.1%	33.3%		•		Bullumkutu market	850	6%	23.2%	1	•		
ž	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	500	25.0%	35.1%	•	1			525	11%	20.7%	•	•		
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	415	-1.2%	9.2%				8	585	6%	12.5%	•	1		
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	155	3.3%	10.7%					170	6%	3.0%	1			
	Peanuts (Kg)	420	1.2%	12.0%	→	•			260	4%	-26%		Ŷ		
	Maize flour (Kg)	200	0.0%	14.3%		•			150	0%	-23%		Ĵ.		
Ξ	Onion (Grams)	100	5.3%	-4.8%	1	->		Custom market	90	13%	0%	1			
ara	Palm oil (Litre)	415	0.0%	12.2%		1			510	2%	12%		1		
jan	Red beans (Kg)	235	4.4%	6.8%					295	5%	26%	1	•		
Abba Ganaram	Imported rice (Kg)	835	4.4%	26.5%		1			775	8%	38%				
dd	Local rice (Kg)	510	22.9%	30.8%	1				490	5%	23%				
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	415	0.0%	7.8%					500	0%	5%				
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	160	3.2%	10.3%					150	0%	7%	÷			
					2							-	-		
	Peanuts (Kg)	415	3.8%	12.2%		•			390	4%	0%				
(et	Maize flour (Kg)	200	0.0%	-4.8%				3	235	31%	2%	•			
ark	Onion (Grams)	110	10.0%	13.4%	•	•		lan	70	0%	-30%		U		
E	Palm oil (Litre)	510	6.3%	8.5%	•			Sh	580	5%	38%	•	•		
Road market	Red beans (Kg)	230	12.2%	3.8%	•			var	240	12%	4%	•			
a R	Imported rice (Kg)	800	2.6%	19.4%		•		Kasuwan Shanu	780	1%	16%		•		
Baga	Local rice (Kg)	480	11.6%	24.7%	•	<u>•</u>		Ka	460	6%	19%	•	1		
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	535	4.9%	10.3%					530	6%	28%	1	^		
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	155	6.9%	3.3%			-		130	8%	-13%	T	Ŷ		
	Peanuts (Kg)	390	6.8%	0.0%	1	→			260	-1%	-27%		Ŷ		
	Maize flour (Kg)	220	22.2%	-2.2%					145	4%	-28%	->	Ť		
et	Onion (Grams)	70	0.0%	-26.3%		ų.		g	85	6%	-11%	•	->		
Budum mark	Palm oil (Litre)	570	5.6%	42.5%	1	Ŷ		an	500	0%	10%				
E	Red beans (Kg)	245	8.9%	0.0%	•			Tashan Bam	285	4%	16%		Ŷ		
un	Imported rice (Kg)	765	-0.6%	20.5%		1			790	3%	18%		•		
Bud	Local rice (Kg)	455	5.8%	16.7%	1	•		Ta	475	6%	14%	1	•		
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	520	4.0%	28.4%		•			500	0%	11%		•		
	Sorghum (1.25 Kg)	135	3.8%	-6.9%		->			155	0%	7%				
	Price increase above normal price fluctuation Price fluctuation is considered normal														
4	Price decrease below normal price fluctuation within 10% for 3 months														

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(Yobe Markets		May 2020										
Market	Commodity	price	current price c		Degree change	Degree of change		Market	price	% Change in current price		Degree of change	
Ma		Currrent	1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months		Ma	Currrent	1 Month	3 Months	1 Month	3 Months
	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	275	4.8%	17.0%		•			350	7.7%	16.7%	1	1
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	150	0.0%	25.0%		•			135	0.0%	8.0%		
	Onion (Grams)	90	-10.0%	-10.0%	•				90	-10.0%	0.0%	U	
Potiskum	Palm oil (Litre)	300	3.4%	0.0%				3	350	9.4%	16.7%	•	1
isk	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	200	0.0%	33.3%		•		Nguru	225	4.7%	50.0%		1
Pot	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	650	0.0%	8.3%				Z	625	4.2%	25.0%		1
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	500	5.3%	29.0%	1	•			450	5.9%	40.6%	1	1
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	460	12.2%	29.6%	1	•			350	0.0%	16.7%		1
	Yam (1 tuber)	425	0.0%	41.7%					425	6.3%	41.7%	1	1
	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	300	-14.3%	20.0%	•				350	16.7%	40.0%	1	•
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	150	0.0%	20.0%					150	0.0%	0.0%		
	Onion (Grams)	80	-11.1%	-11.1%	J	U			80	-5.9%	-11.1%	U	J
Damaturu	Palm oil (Litre)	300	0.0%	0.0%		-		E E	350	0.0%	16.7%		1
nat	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	200	0.0%	53.8%		•		Geidam	250	25.0%	66.7%	•	1
Jan	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	600	4.3%	20.0%		•		Ge	NA	0.0%	0.0%		
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	450	0.0%	50.0%		•			500	25.0%	42.9%	•	1
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	360	-2.7%	2.9%					400	14.3%	33.3%		1
	Yam (1 tuber)	350	-12.5%	55.6%	J	•			350	-12.5%	-12.5%	U	J
	Peanuts (1.25 Kg)	350	0.0%	6.1%					340	13.3%	13.3%	1	-
	Maize flour (1.25 Kg)	140	7.7%	7.7%	1				175	0.0%	34.6%		1
	Onion (Grams)	80	0.0%	-11.1%		P			90	0.0%	-5.3%		
ari	Palm oil (Litre)	400	0.0%	0.0%				ari	350	0.0%	-12.5%		J.
Yusufari	Red beans (1.25 Kg)	210	5.0%	40.0%		•		snu	350	15.0%	53.3%	•	1
η	Imported rice (1.25 Kg)	NA	0.0%	0.0%			Yunusari	Yul	NA	0.0%	0.0%		
	Local rice (1.25 Kg)	500	0.0%	25.0%		•			500	25.0%	25.0%		1
	Vegetable oil (Litre)	400	0.0%	14.3%		•			400	0.0%	14.3%		•
	Yam (1 tuber)	600	9.1%	20.0%		1			700	40.0%	40.0%		
	Price increase above normal price fluctuation									Price fluct	uation is c	onsidered n	ormal if
-	Normal Price Fluctuation Prices in f												
J	Price decrease below normal price fluctuation within 10% for 3 months												

Conclusion

Overall, the month of May witnessed a significant increase in prices of some key staples such as imported rice, local rice, red beans and maize, while the overall SMEB prices have risen only slightly. The prices of food commodities will likely peak in July-August during the lean season, occasioned with demand for seeds for planting and tight market supplies. Furthermore, the COVID related disruptions to the local and domestic supply chain and markets, would probably drive prices up thereby hampering access to food for market dependant households already facing fragile food security situation.



