FAIR FOOD PRICE

NIGERIA

CADEF
CONSUMER ADVOCACY AND EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION
info@cadefng.org

CONSUMER VOICE

FOR FAIR FOOD PRICES

Rising food prices for consumers and stagnating or decreasing prices for farmers indicate a lack of competition in the food market. Certain actors in the value chain are exploiting their dominance, leading to excessive profits, poverty, and deprivation. We must take immediate action to address unfair pricing practices and build a fair and competitive food market in Nigeria, that benefits all.

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Nigeria Commodity Market Report: Food Price Monitoring

Preface

Few topics in the complicated world of global development have as much significance as the challenge of food security. It is not only a question of survival when people have access to cheap and wholesome food; it is the foundation for a society's resilience, prosperity, and its future. Understanding the dynamics of food pricing becomes crucial within this paradigm since it influences economic policy and the lives of billions of people globally.

Focusing on the Nigerian context, the Nigeria Market and Policy Report: Food Price Monitoring and Communications addresses this urgent issue, with implications that extend beyond national borders. Analysts examine the complex interactions among international events, regional policies, and the realities of food supply and pricing. This report weaves together various threads of the story, creating a comprehensive tapestry of opportunities and challenges. It explores everything from the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic to the geopolitical tensions arising from the Russia-Ukraine war.

Finding answers requires a multifaceted approach as we work through the complex web of variables affecting food prices. This introduction offers a starting point for a trip across the fields of activism, analysis, and research to determine a path toward a future where food is more sustainably produced and distributed fairly.

Acknowledgments

Consumer Advocacy and Empowerment Foundation would like to express its deepest gratitude to Consumers International for their generous funding of our latest study. This study is a significant step towards improving fair food pricing and food security in Nigeria. We appreciate their support and recognize the vital role they play in protecting the rights of consumers worldwide.

We would also like to thank the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Council (FCCPC) for its unwavering support in ensuring that Nigerian consumers are properly supported and protected. Their continued efforts to promote fairness and transparency in the marketplace are truly commendable.

Furthermore, we extend our thanks to our research partner, Dr. Michael Olaolu, for his invaluable contributions to this study.

List of Abbreviations

UN- United Nations

FAO- Food Agriculture Organization

ATA- Agricultural Transformation Agenda

CI- Consumer International

CADEF- Consumer Advocacy and Empowerment Foundation

CAO- Consumer Awareness Organization

Executive Summary

Food security is a crucial issue that affects billions of people globally. The Nigeria Market and Policy Report: Food Price Monitoring and Communications provides valuable insights into the dynamics of food pricing in Nigeria. The report examines the complex interactions between international events, regional policies, and the realities of food supply and cost. It sheds light on the implications of food pricing on economic policy and people's lives. The study presents strong evidence on the price trends of daily use items such as beans, beef, bread, chicken, maize, palm oil, plantains, rice, sweet potatoes, yam, and tomatoes. Moreover, the report highlights the government's position and constraints, and the fallout of the pricing analyses on stakeholders. The study is a significant step towards improving fair food pricing and food security in Nigeria. Its demand for action and a stakeholder's commitment will pave the way for a future where food is more sustainably produced and distributed fairly. It is a must-read for policymakers, analysts, and researchers who want to understand the multifaceted approach to ensuring food security.

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1.0. Background

1.1. Concept of food price

Food is essential for human existence, and pricing trends are a critical factor in the development of any nation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) prioritize food and hunger in the global pursuit of human development, emphasizing food's importance to humanity. Food commodities refer to commonly consumed items that provide the necessary nutrients for healthy living. These commodities can be in the form of raw agricultural products or processed goods intended for human consumption.

Given the significance of these commodities, understanding price trends is vital for any nation or community aiming for sustained well-being. Over the years, there have been numerous attempts to analyze the dynamics of food commodity prices, with various outcomes linked to different factors during specific periods. The goal of this research is to improve conditions for human well-being and to develop strategies for mitigating potential food crises.

The first global food crisis of this century occurred between 2008 and 2012, a time when input markets worldwide were not as integrated as they are today. This crisis unexpectedly affected many developing countries adversely, partly due to the global financial crisis, which also impacted developed nations, resulting in limited intervention from the global North. The next global food crisis began in 2019 and continues to this day. Similar to the first crisis, the current situation is worsened by concurrent issues in the fuel and energy markets. Factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in 2020 and 2022, respectively, may have contributed to these challenges.

The pandemic caused a global lockdown, leading to significant disruptions in the supply chain and resulting in soaring food prices. Overall, food prices increased by 50%, driven by substantial hikes in the prices of key staples: wheat (100%), rice (25%), and maize (100%). After the lockdown was eased, prices initially fell back to near pre-pandemic levels but surged again with the onset of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in March 2022. During this period, the prices of wheat and maize rose by 50%, then returned to pre-war levels by October, but have continued to fluctuate since then [UN, 2023].

The United Nations (2023, ibid) also highlighted that some countries are experiencing greater inflationary pressures than others. Approximately half of the countries in the world have inflation rates exceeding 10%, with over 80% of these being developing nations. In Nigeria, the pandemic and the subsequent government lockdown policies affected food availability and pricing in various ways, leading to changing trends in the nation's hunger situation. (Ogunji, J.; Iheanacho, S.; Ogunji, C.V.; Olaolu, M.; Oleforuh-Okoleh, V.; Amaechi, N.; David, E.; Ndukauba, O.; Ikegwu, T.M.; Biamba, C.; et al. 2021).

Unlike the first global food price crisis that occurred at the end of the first decade of this century, developing nations are facing a more challenging situation now. These countries, which are primarily low- to middle-income nations and net importers of food, are experiencing significant difficulties. Figures 1 to 3 illustrate the changes in food crop prices, specifically for wheat and maize, before and after the invasion. They also highlight the differing impacts on net food importers versus net food exporters, as well as among high-, middle-, and low-income countries [UN 2023].

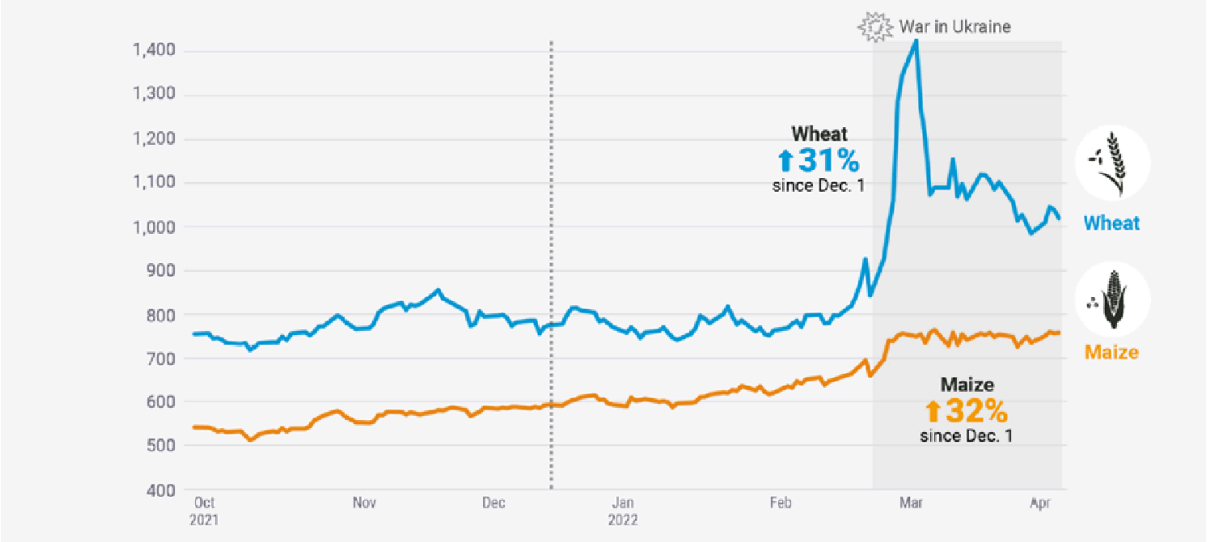

Figure 1: Global Price Volatility for Maize and Wheat before and the Onset of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine. Source: UN 2023

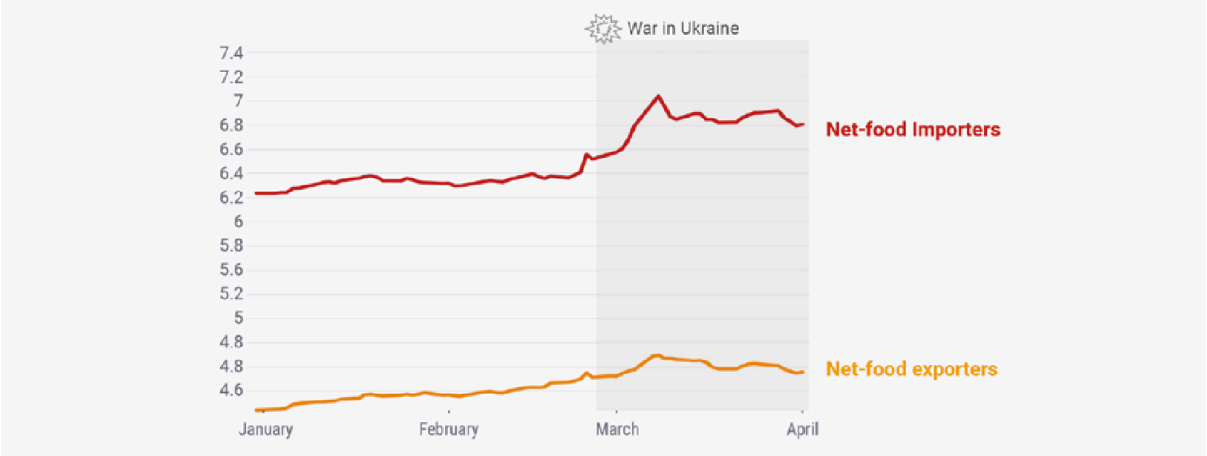

Figure 2: Impact of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on Food Importers and Exporters Source: UN 2023

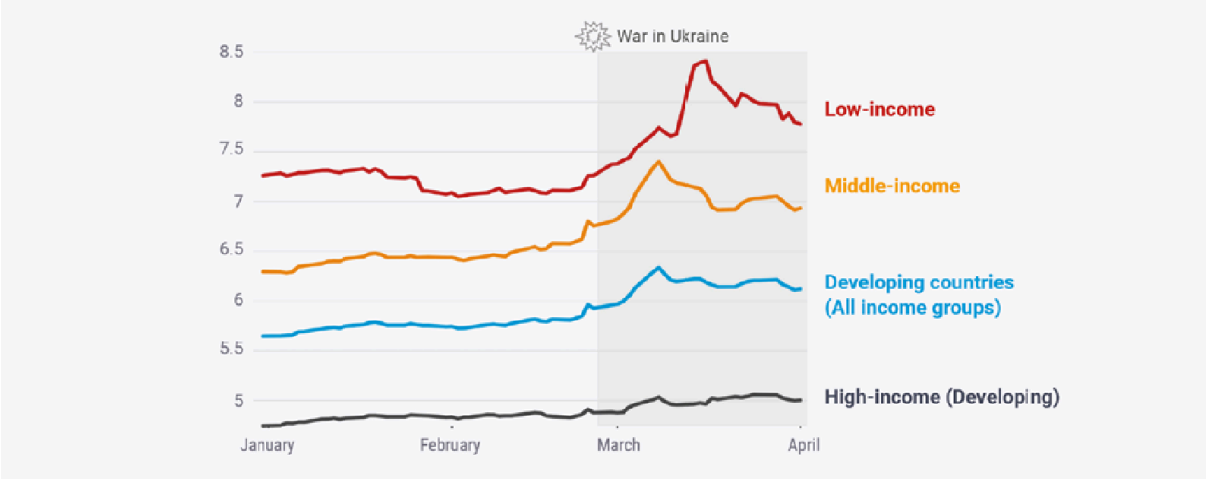

Figure 3: Effects of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on different country groups
Source: UN 2023

The Consequences

The poorest individuals in developing countries have been the most severely affected by rapid food price inflation. They face significant socioeconomic consequences, including hunger, increased crime rates, and even criminal activities such as banditry and terrorism, of which they may often be the perpetrators. Food scarcity can lead to conflicts and wars, as communities and nations struggle to protect their economic interests.

According to Consumer International (2023), food price inflation has several consequences. One major issue is inequity, where the value is not distributed fairly throughout the supply chain. Producers are often the most disadvantaged. Middlemen, particularly hoarding wholesalers, manipulate prices through speculation and profiteering, which denies producers the necessary incentives to continue farming. This scenario ultimately places healthy food choices beyond the reach of vulnerable households.

As a result, malnutrition prevails; approximately 3 billion people, or 40% of the world's population, cannot afford a healthy diet.

The Situation in Africa

African countries face significant vulnerability to food price inflation and volatility due to both internal and external shocks. Although Africa has fertile arable land, its agricultural systems

remain underdeveloped, leading to a reliance on food imports. Many farmers operate at a peasant and subsistence level, producing surplus that is often insufficient for competing in international agricultural markets. Additionally, food intended for export frequently does not meet international standards. Agriculture in these countries is further impacted by the adverse effects of climate change, including droughts, soil erosion, flooding, and pest infestations. [USAID, 2023].

The combination of various factors has led to poor agricultural performance during the 2021/22 crop year, resulting in a record spike in food prices. The situation is further complicated by supply chain disruptions caused by insecurity and export bans on cereals imposed by countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon, and Benin [FAO, 2023]. The FAO [2023] suggests that food prices could be lowered with improvements in market functionality, which would require appropriate policy responses and interventions from governments. This highlights the structural and logistical challenges within the agricultural value chain.

Governments should take more responsibility in ensuring access to essential inputs, such as fertilizers, chemicals, and potentially agricultural machinery. For example, in the Sahel and West Africa, only an average of 58% of fertilizer needs were met, with some countries experiencing deficits ranging from -7% in Benin to -80% in Mali. Niger and Burkina Faso also face significant deficits, compounded by serious insecurity issues, which now include Nigeria. Farmers in these regions face threats from bandits, armed herdsmen, and other violent groups, leading to a decrease in both production and supply for local needs. This scarcity has resulted in hoarding, further driving up food prices.

In effect, it is noteworthy, however, that aggregate food prices reduced steadily towards the end of 2023 [Consumer International, 2023; Algieri et al, 2023]. But this average is not reflective of specific food markets in different countries. It is possible to argue that the net effect of the food price stability in developed countries counteracted that obtainable in developing countries [FAO, 2023]. They further observe that “Falling food prices on international markets demonstrate the relative success of efforts to facilitate trade and bolster agricultural production, in response to conflict, climate, and COVID-19. However, these benefits will only be passed onto food producers and consumers if governments also take action to tackle unfair pricing”.

The paradox to solve in this regard is to ensure equitable (re)distribution of food access among the actors in the value chain, as some actors are more powerful and take undue advantage of profiteers. With appropriate policy responses from government and international bodies, the market failure will be corrected to effect equitable supply and distribution of food, especially among the poor and vulnerable.

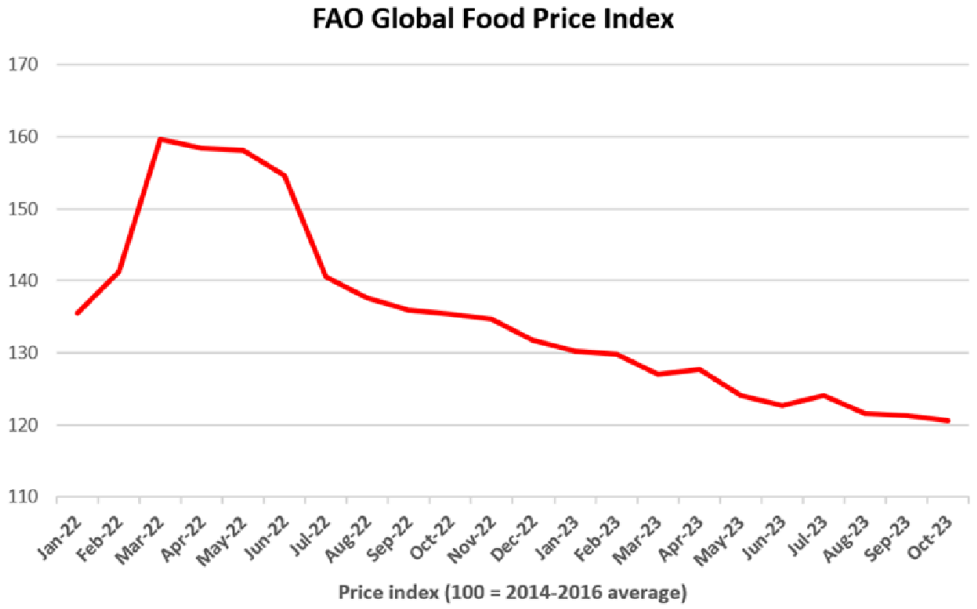

Figure 4: Falling Global Price of Food Source: Consumer International, 2023

Food Prices Situation in Nigeria

Currently, as previously indicated, insecurity is a major driver of food prices in Nigeria, leading to a significant decrease in food supply. Before the onset of insecurity, Nigeria had already faced challenges such as poor policy formulation and implementation, compounded by a lack of harmonized data. Food price volatility adversely affects households' dietary diversity and their access to basic staples [Amolegbe, 2021].

In response to these issues, the Jonathan Administration introduced the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) in 2011, which aimed to prioritize food production, particularly rice. The initiative sought to enhance domestic food production by increasing farmers' access to credit and essential inputs, along with providing guarantees. Additionally, the policy aimed to improve the rice supply value chain by establishing rice mills in strategic locations across the country. However, the ATA was ultimately unsuccessful.

Following this, the Buhari Administration attempted to boost domestic rice supply by banning the importation of rice and other commodities. This decision led to a dramatic increase in rice prices. The government, like its predecessors, was unprepared to address border leakages and could not ensure local production amid severe insecurity. More fundamentally, there was a failure to assess the production capacities of Nigerian farmers and processors to add value to rice. This situation, combined with other macroeconomic

challenges such as weak exchange rates, hampered importation and consequently increased the cost of inputs [Amolegbe et al., 2021].

Figure 5 shows the price volatility of rice in northern and southern Nigeria for both the regimes of President Jonathan and President Buhari. The volatility in price is observed to be greater in the south than in the north for both local and imported rice. This is possibly attributable to supply shocks occasioned by insecurity, which in turn affects haulage.

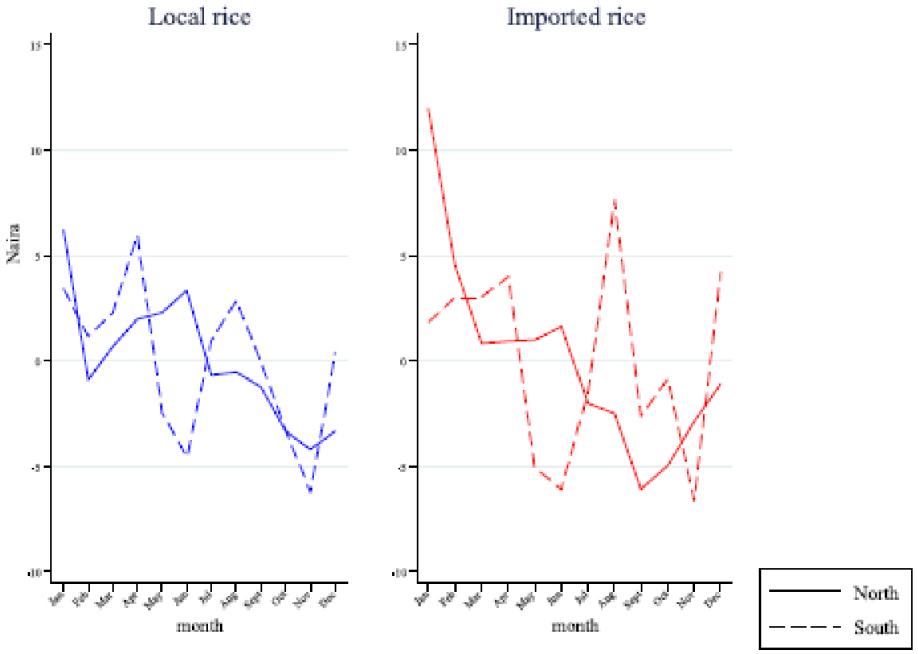

Figure 5: Rice Price Volatility in the North and South Nigeria
Source: Amolegbe et al, 2023

The agriculture policy of the Tinubu Administration is unclear. The removal of the petrol subsidy has led to increased costs for inputs and transportation. Additionally, the weakened exchange rate has caused food prices to reach the highest levels in Nigeria's history.

Some Global and Regional Policy Responses

- In general, many of the developed proposed windfall taxes on excess profits in fuel and food companies. Some others clamp down on companies that engage in price gouging, price fixing, and other anti-competitive practices.
- African countries suffer from structural challenges and hence need a government response to intervene in the food markets and value chain. However, they are constrained by a lack

of data on prices and profits and the capacity to provide detailed measures against profiteering.

In the short term, however, governments are recommended to intervene in the market failures to ensure palliative provisions and price regulations to ensure some forms of competition, and in the long term, provide more detailed and specific responses to supply chain disruptions that enable some actors in the food value chain to exploit some others

As recommended by Algieri et al [2023], there should be global responses to coordinate the activities of governments either in the immediate or long term. Immediate responses include:

1. To get international bodies, for instance, at the level of the UN, to help coordinate input supply, especially for fertilizers and chemicals
2. Such policies are expected to increase transparency and trade functioning
3. Such coordination should include coordination of fiscal and monetary policies to bring inflation down, while maintaining safety policies.
4. Governments, with the coordination of the UN, should consider increasing debt relief, food aid and budget support to expand social protection, including scaling humanitarian efforts in and around hunger-prone zones impacted by climate crises and conflicts.

Algieri et al [2023] and Consumer International (2023) also recommend Long-term global responses to include:

1. Using the instruments of global bodies like the UN and the World Bank to strengthen sustainable productivity growth and sustainable land use, especially in low-income countries, with technologies and innovations to enhance crisis resilience.
2. Helping governments to improve the efficiency of fertilizer usage by increasing fertilizer availability in Africa through local production and trade, increasing nutrient efficiency worldwide, and expanding sustainable soil and land use.
3. Climate-friendly generation and use of energy by making it more attractive to use and reuse
4. Providing buffers, either by institutionalizing ease of importation to buffer commodity price volatility.
5. The UN, in addition to its coordinating roles, should add global food crises response and global food systems reform issues to the UN agenda, in addition to national pathways of food systems transformations.

1.2. **Motivation for the research**

The issues and challenges related to food price inflation, volatility, and unfair pricing have prompted Consumers International to take action by designing and implementing the project titled "Consumer Voice for Fair Food Prices." This project aims to strengthen consumer advocacy and competition policy at both national and regional levels.

To achieve this, the project builds on the efforts of consumer organizations advocating for fair food pricing policies. Consumers International will provide technical assistance and support, offering information for both the demand and supply sides of food markets. This will involve engaging with various stakeholders, including government agencies, producers, wholesalers, retailers, and ultimately the final consumers.

More specifically, the project sought to achieve the following:

1. To build the evidence base on unfair food prices
2. To engage competition authorities with this evidence
3. support the development of solutions; and
4. To generate public demand for action through multi-stakeholder alliances and consumer-facing campaigns.

1.3. How this research feeds into larger data collection exercise in Africa

The project concerns describing the evidence of unfair food prices and pricing in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria is one of the countries selected for data collection. Other countries are Ghana and Kenya.

2.0. Methodologies

2.1. The Study Area and Activities Carried Out

Seven states, including Abuja, across the geopolitical zones were selected [randomly] to reflect food prices across various parts of Nigeria. There were Enugu (South East), Niger (North Central), Benue (North Central), Edo South-South), Lagos (South West), and Abuja. The North East was not selected because of higher levels of insecurity

Study Design: This study employed a Cohort survey study design. Templates for food prices and related information across the value chain were developed for actors in the farmgate, wholesale, and retail nodes of the value chain to fill in, and information/data was elicited. The respondents supplied the information routinely on a weekly basis to determine food price behaviour. The survey is conducted in Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana

Study area: Nigeria.

Agriculture is a significant contributor (23.5%) to Nigeria's GDP and provides jobs for over 70% of the population [statista.com]. Despite its contribution to the economy, Nigeria's agricultural sector faces many challenges that impact its productivity. These include poor land tenure systems, low levels of irrigation farming, climate change, and land degradation. Others are low technology, high production cost, and poor distribution of inputs, limited financing, high post-harvest losses, poor access to markets, and, more recently, the security situation in some parts of Nigeria.

All these efforts aim to increase agricultural productivity to provide sufficient quantities of food to meet domestic demand and an abundance of commodity crops for export in the international market. Besides, they aim to reverse forest loss and degradation; promote sustainable management of natural resources; rehabilitate degraded lands; and reduce erosion and climate vulnerability.

Nigeria has 70.8 million hectares of agricultural land with maize, cassava, guinea corn, yam beans, millet, and rice being the major crops. Nigeria's rice production rose from 3.7 million metric tons in 2017 to 4.0 million metric tons in 2018. Despite this, only 57% of the 6.7 million metric tons of rice consumed in Nigeria annually is locally produced, leading to a deficit of about 3 million metric tons, which is either imported or smuggled into the country illegally. To stimulate local production, the Government banned the importation of rice in 2019.

Population of the study: The populations of this study were all farmers in food commodity production, as well as all the traders at wholesale, retail, and street retailers involved in food commodity sales and marketing.

Sampling for the study: The sampling focused on food commodities that are primarily produced in Nigeria. The selection was intentionally limited to these items because commodities not produced in Nigeria are influenced by external factors. The following food commodities were initially sampled: cassava (garri), rice, bread, beans, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beef, plantain, palm oil, yam, oranges, maize, processed chicken (both broilers and layers), and milk.

In the second phase, six states were chosen to ensure representation from across the country: Lagos (southwest), Edo (south-south), Enugu (southeast), Kano (northwest), Benue (north-central), and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). No state from the northeast was selected due to the high level of insecurity in that region at the time of data collection.

Training for field enumerators was conducted using the ODK platform to ensure effective utilization of the tool. This platform was employed to collect prices for the specified food commodities across various points in the value chain (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Units of Measurement at each level

#	Commodity	Farm gate units	Wholesale	Retails
1	Beans	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/Mudu or Painter
2	Beef	Naira/Cow	Naira/Cow	Naira/Kg
3	Bread	Naira/800g	Naira/800g	Naira/800g
4	Chicken	Naira/Kg	Naira/Kg	Naira/Kg
5	Garri	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/Mudu

6	Maize	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/Mudu
7	Oranges	Naira/Truckload	Naira/100Kg Bag	Naira/Heap of ten oranges
8	Palm oil	Naira/ 25 Litres	Naira/ 25 Litres	Naira/Litre
9	Plantain	Naira/Bunch	Naira/Bunch	Naira/Bunch
10	Rice	Naira/50Kg Bag	Naira/50Kg Bag	Naira/Mudu
11	Sweet potato	Naira/ 100 pc of Average size	Naira/ 100 pc of Average size	Naira/12 pc of Average size
12	Tomato	Naira/ Big Basket	Naira/ Big Basket	Naira/ Small Basket
13	Yam	Naira/ 100 pc of Average size	Naira/ 100 pc of Average size	Naira/12 pc of Average size

To remedy measurement standardization challenges, local measurement units were converted to standard measures. Some of the conversion units are as follows:

Table 2: Food Conversion Measures

#	**Local Measures**	**Standard Measures (Kg)**
1	80 Mudus (small) of Rice	One 25kg of Rice
2	40 Mudus (big) of Rice	One 25kg of Rice
3	23 Big Mudu of beans	24kg of bean
4	46 small Mudus 1.25kg	100 kg bags
5	An average size Cow is between	300 and 380 kg
6	A big Basket of Tomatoes is around	130kg

The data collection process took place for a period of 4 months, from November to February. Data was collected 3 times per week during this period. Before data collection, Enumerators were selected and trained on how to use the ODK data collection toolkit. They were also trained to understand the dispositions of respondents from whom they will collect the data and the best times and strategies for collecting it.

3.0. Evidence of Food Price: Findings

3.1 Food Price Behaviour and Trend

Price Behaviour of Beans

There is a general upward trend in food price behaviour from November to January and across the nodes of the value chain. The price of beans, as expected, is highest at retail than at wholesale and farmgate levels. Figure 6 shows that there is a higher percentage increase at the retail levels. In terms of margin, the initial price difference between the price of beans at the farm gate level and wholesale levels is about 100%, and between the wholesale and retail

is about 20%. Thus, in terms of value addition, the wholesalers have added more value. However, the wholesale price jumped rapidly between January and February.

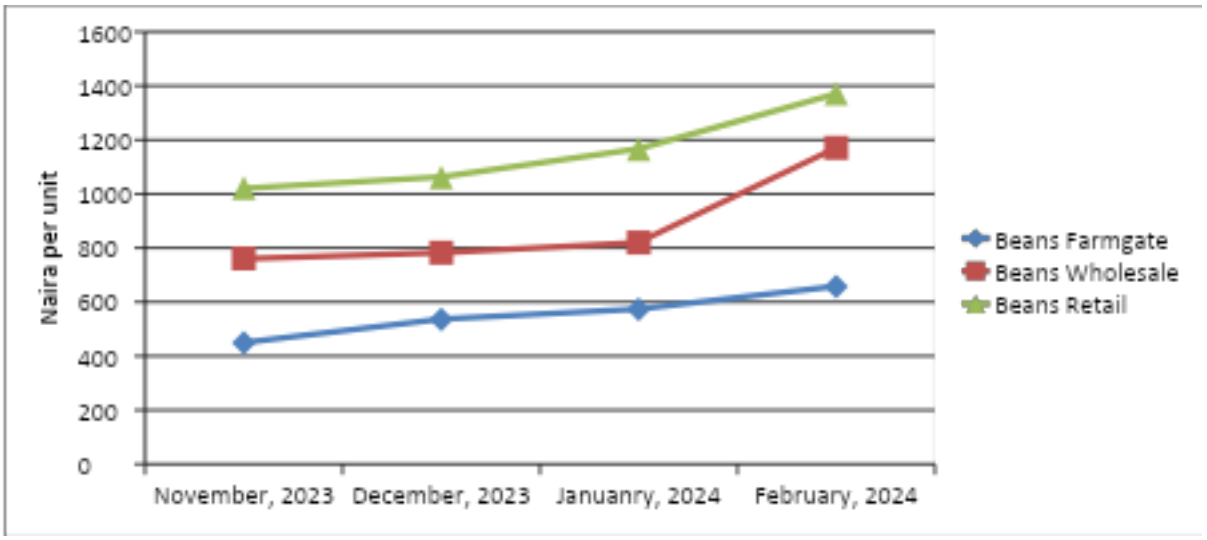

Figure 6: Price Behaviour of Beans

Price Behaviour of Beef

The price of beef is also trending upward across the nodes of the value chain. However, the differences in price are smaller, and the shapes of the price lines are different from one another. For instance, in Figure 7, the wholesale price of beef is a straight line showing a constant increase in price over time. The price at the retail level fell in December and then rose steeply in January. This follows a similar pattern to the price at the farm-gate level. Since the difference in price across time and space is small, it can be said that little value is added across the nodes of the value chain. This is possible because of the cost of storing them. In this regard, beef has a shorter shelf life. However, it is noteworthy that all prices across the beef value chain fell drastically between January and February. This, in effect, indicates that the drivers of beef prices are similar.

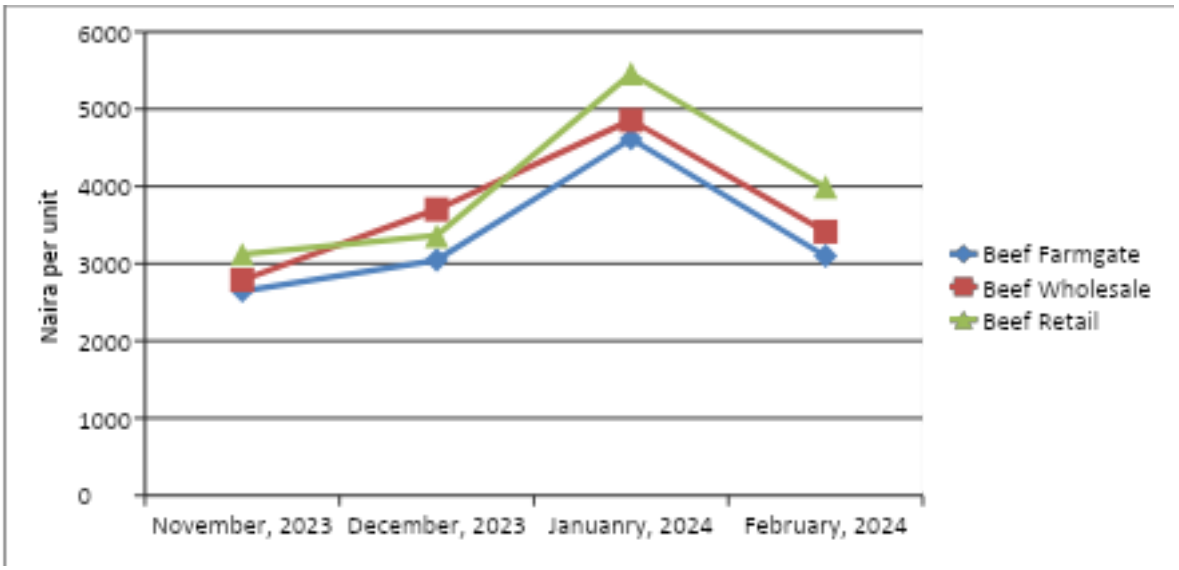

Figure 7: Trend of Beef prices from November to February

Price Behaviour of Bread

In November, there was no difference in price across the nodes of the value chain. However, the sharp spike of the wholesale price in December and crash back to the price level in November is remarkable. Another remarkable observation is that the retail price, on average, is considerably lower than the wholesale price, and there was a slight dip in the price of bread in December, despite the sharp increase in the wholesale price. This indicates that a form of unfair pricing existed in the markets and cleared quickly, so that the wholesale price is less than the retail price

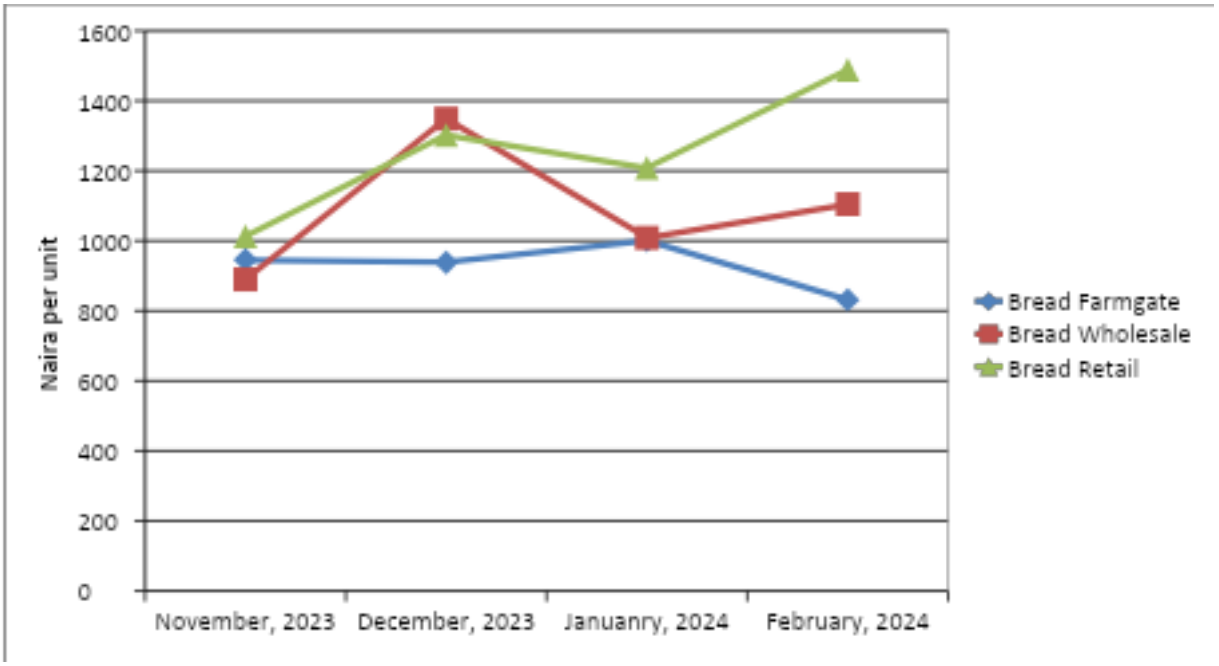

Figure 8: Trend of the Bread prices from November to February

Chicken Price Behaviour

Another interesting observation is that the price behavior of chicken differs significantly from that of bread across the value chain. In December, the wholesale price of bread decreased but then rose sharply in January. In contrast, the farmgate price for bread was slightly higher than the wholesale price during the same period. By January, the wholesale and farmgate prices were equal, indicating that no value was added. The retail price followed a similar trend, decreasing in December and then experiencing a sharp increase in January, mirroring the changes in wholesale prices.

In February, all prices sharply declined, but they did not return to the levels seen before November. This indicates that similar factors influence the fluctuations in chicken prices throughout the value chain. [See Figure 9 below]

Figure 9: Trend of the Chicken prices from November to February

Price Behaviour of Maize

Figure 10 shows expected price behaviour across the value chain of maize. The drivers of price increase presumably were consistent in the value chains as reflected in the differences in price. Nonetheless, the retail price change between December and February was steepest, followed by the wholesale prices. Maize as a staple however is grown all over Nigeria. Thus it is possible that logistical challenges of moving it from the North to the South might not have arisen and hence the apparent consistency in the value added across the chain accounted for similarities in patterns of the price movements.

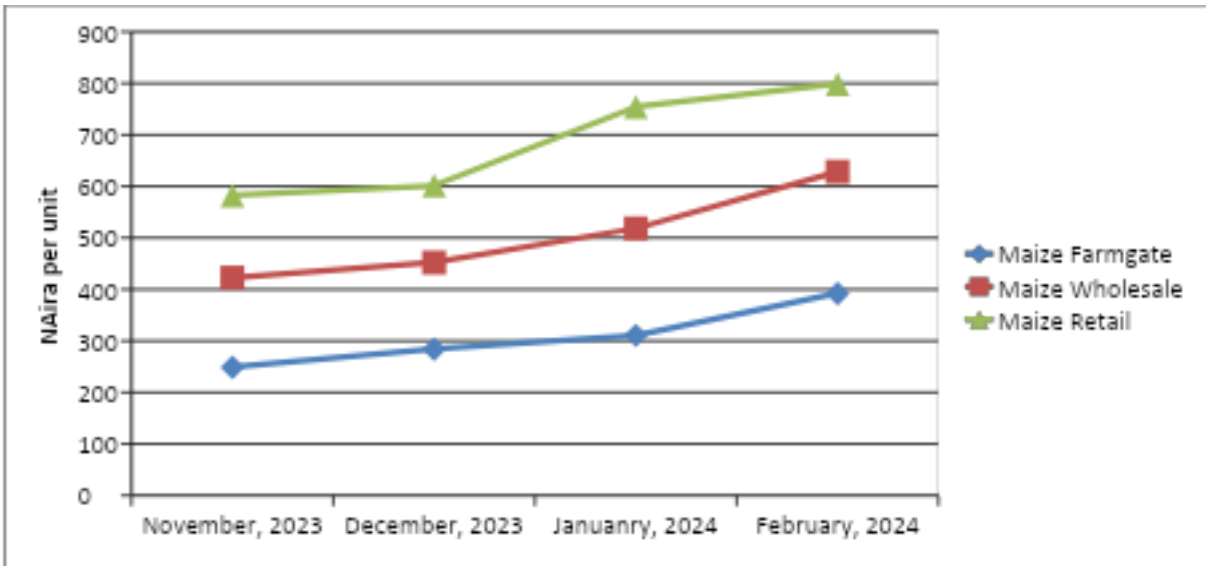

Figure 10: Trend of the Maize prices from November to February

Price Trend of Palm Oil

The price behavior of palm oil during this time period shows a significant difference between retail and wholesale prices, while the difference between farmgate and wholesale prices remains low. The retail prices demonstrate stability, with a slight reduction observed between December and January. Conversely, wholesale prices are stable but show a slight increase.

At the farmgate level, prices dipped in December, then rose to match the wholesale price in January. Notably, all prices across the value chain fell between January and February, resulting in uniformity—meaning there were no price differences for palm oil within the value chain during that period. This uniformity is an interesting observation.

It appears that structural factors may have enabled farmers to set their prices in such a way that wholesalers are unable to add value beyond the farmgate price. See Figure 11.

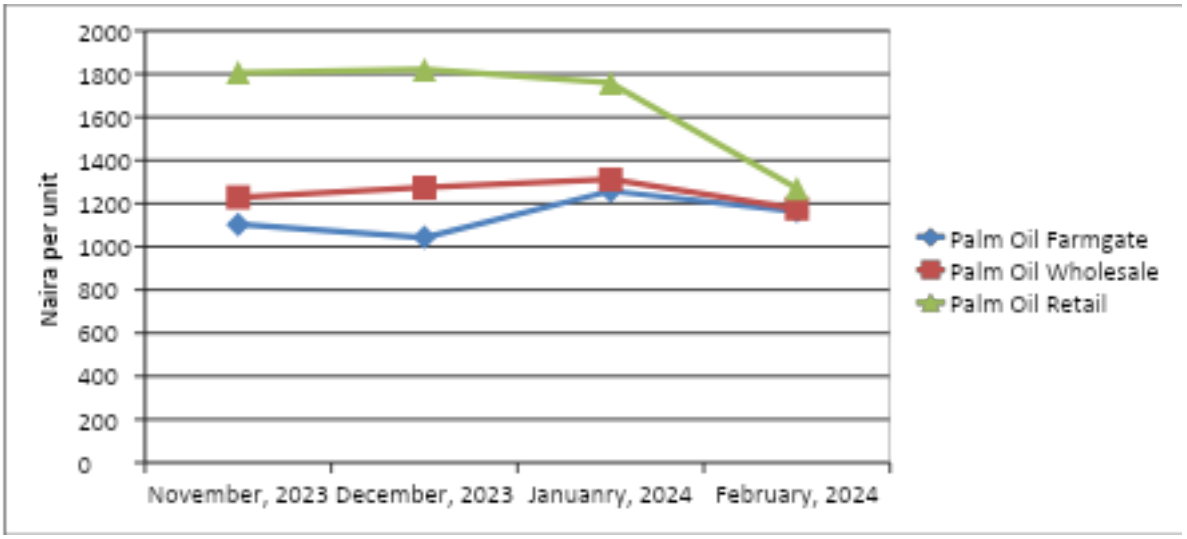

Figure 11: Trend of the Palm Oil prices from November to February

Price Behaviour of Plantain

In Figure 12, the price trend of plantain is illustrated. The prices across each segment of the value chain from November to December show a similar pattern, with both wholesale and retail prices spiking in January, alongside a slight increase in farmgate prices. This suggests that the factors driving price changes had a greater impact on wholesale and retail prices than on farmgate levels.

However, only the retail price of plantain continued to rise after January, while wholesale prices dipped slightly and farmgate prices dropped more significantly. This indicates that most of the available plantain was at the retail level, suggesting that wholesalers and farmers may have been running low on stock.

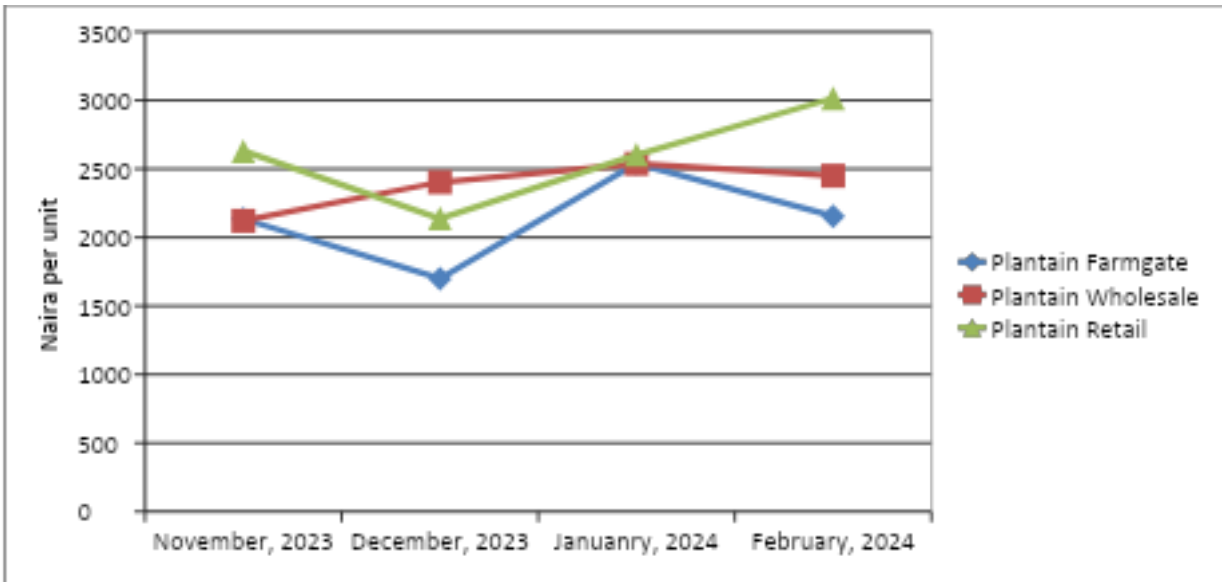

Figure 12: Trend of the Plantain prices from November to February

Rice Price Behaviour

Rice price followed on the average, an upward trend. Figure 13 shows similar pattern in the farmgate price and wholesale prices and the difference between both across the months is marginal. Both price levels increase in December and reduced in January. However, the retail prices continued on a straight-line increase from November to January. But from January to February, all the prices increased steeply, still indicating that the drivers of the prices are essentially similar.

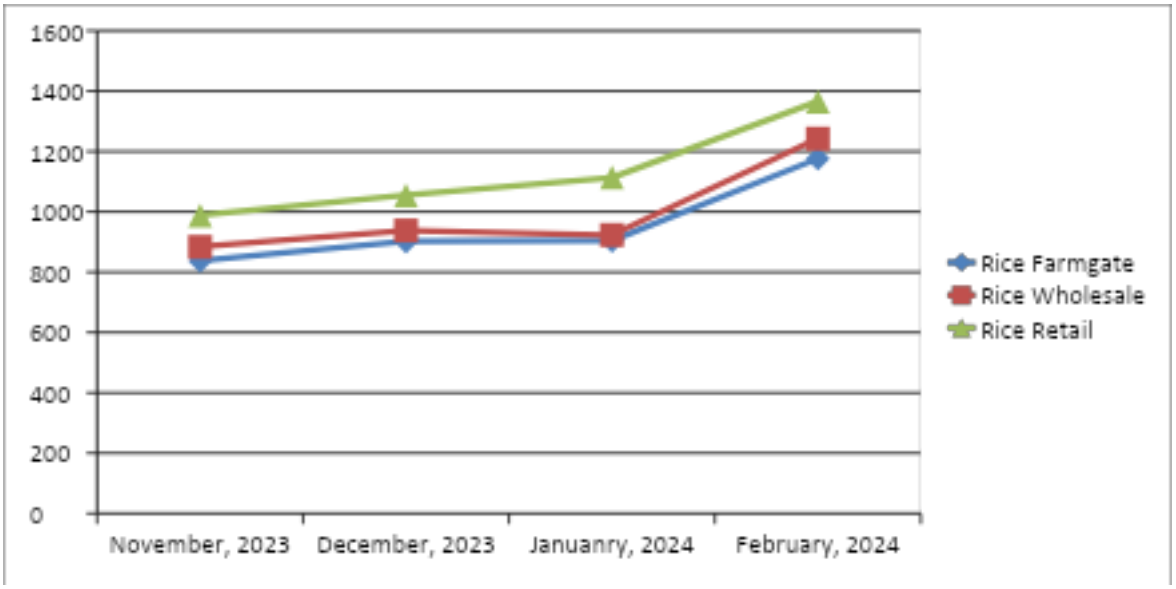

Figure 13: Trend of the Rice prices from November to February

Price Behaviour of Sweet Potatoes

The price of sweet potatoes shows potential for long-term volatility. The wholesale price exhibits erratic behavior, sharply increasing in December and then declining in January. In December, the farmgate price decreases significantly, while the retail price decline is more modest. Interestingly, the retail price rises steeply when the farmgate price increases slightly. A paradox is that the farmgate price in November is higher than the wholesale price. Between January and February, prices across all value chains increase, with the wholesale price rising the most steeply. The retail and farmgate prices exhibit similar trends and are influenced by similar factors. See Figure 14.

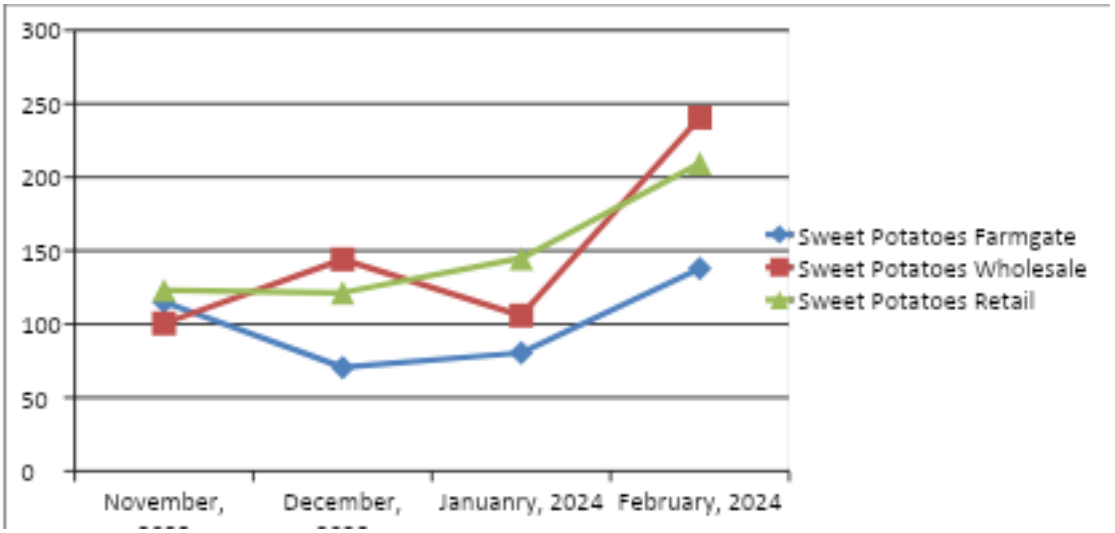

Figure 14: Trend of the Sweet Potatoes prices from November to January

Yam Price Behaviour

The price trend of yam across the value chain is generally upward, which is expected since prices should be higher at each level of the chain. Consequently, we anticipate an increase in prices from the farm gate to the wholesale level, and then from wholesale to retail, primarily due to transportation costs.

As illustrated in Figure 15, there is a consistent upward trend in prices across all levels. From November to January, both retail and farm gate prices steadily increase, with retail prices showing a steeper rise. In contrast, the wholesale price exhibits a less pronounced increase from November to December, followed by a significant jump between December and January.

However, between January and February, yam prices declined, although they did not drop back to the pre-November levels. The wholesale price experienced the most significant decrease, while retail prices showed little to no change during this period.

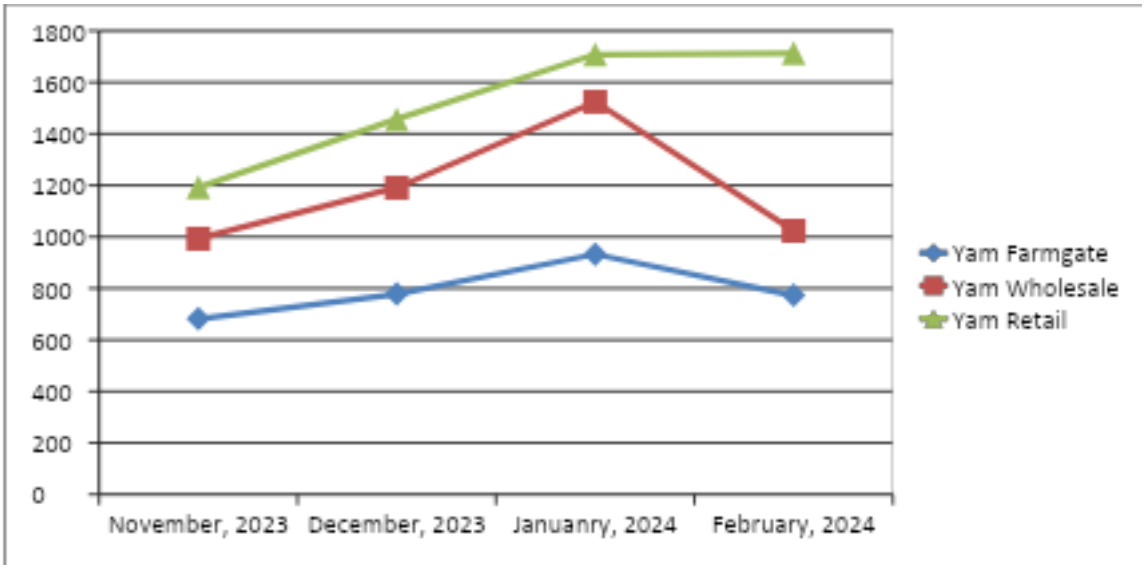

Figure 15: Trend of the Yam prices from November to February

Tomato Price Behaviour

No price data was collected for the month of November. The price of tomatoes, however, generally increased between January and February. The wholesale price dipped between December and January and then rose steeply between January and February. There was no price change at the retail and farmgate levels between December and January.

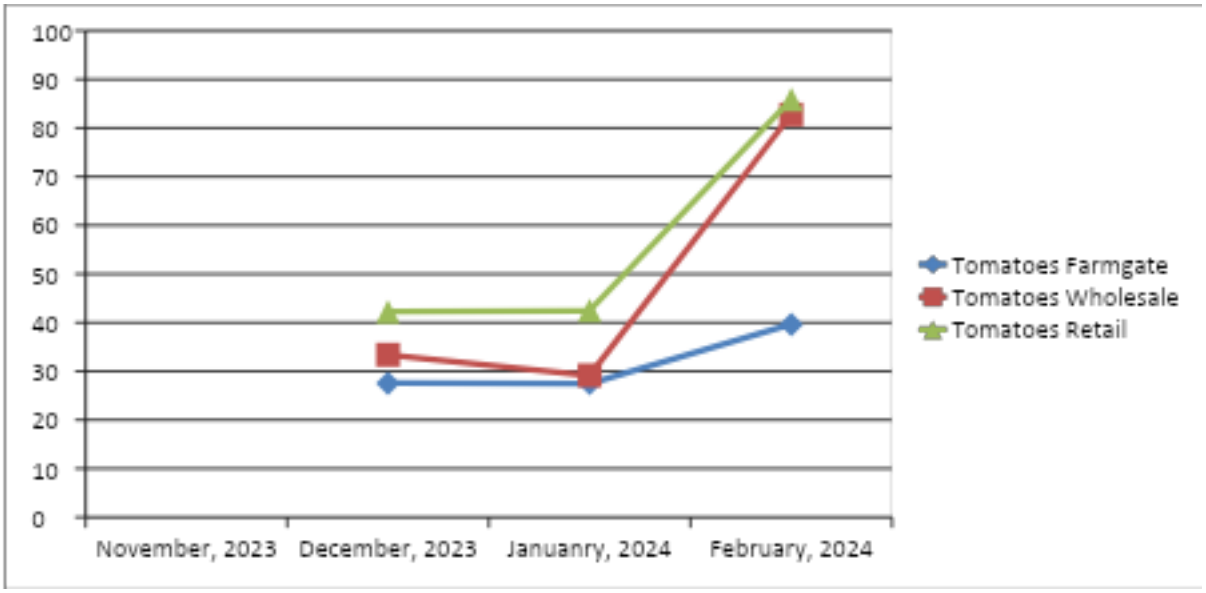

Figure 16: Trend of the tomatoes prices from November to February

3.2. Implications for Price Differences across the Food Value Chain

Figure 17 shows the general percentage price differences between and across the value chain. The price differences in this regard, for beans, chicken, maize, and yam, were very high, with that for chicken as the highest (about 170%). The farmgate-retail prices were the highest for all the commodities. Like the farmgate-retail price difference, the wholesale-retail price difference of chicken was the highest (60%), then for palm oil (47%), and then for beans (34%). The lowest in this regard are for beef and rice (about 11%).

The highest farmgate-wholesale percentage price difference was relatively high for beans (34%), chicken (59%), and maize (36%), and then much lower for beef, palm oil, and rice (between 5% and 11%). The percentage change in farmgate price and wholesale price was negative for bread and sweet potatoes, that is to say, that the wholesale prices were relatively lower than the farmgate price in this period.

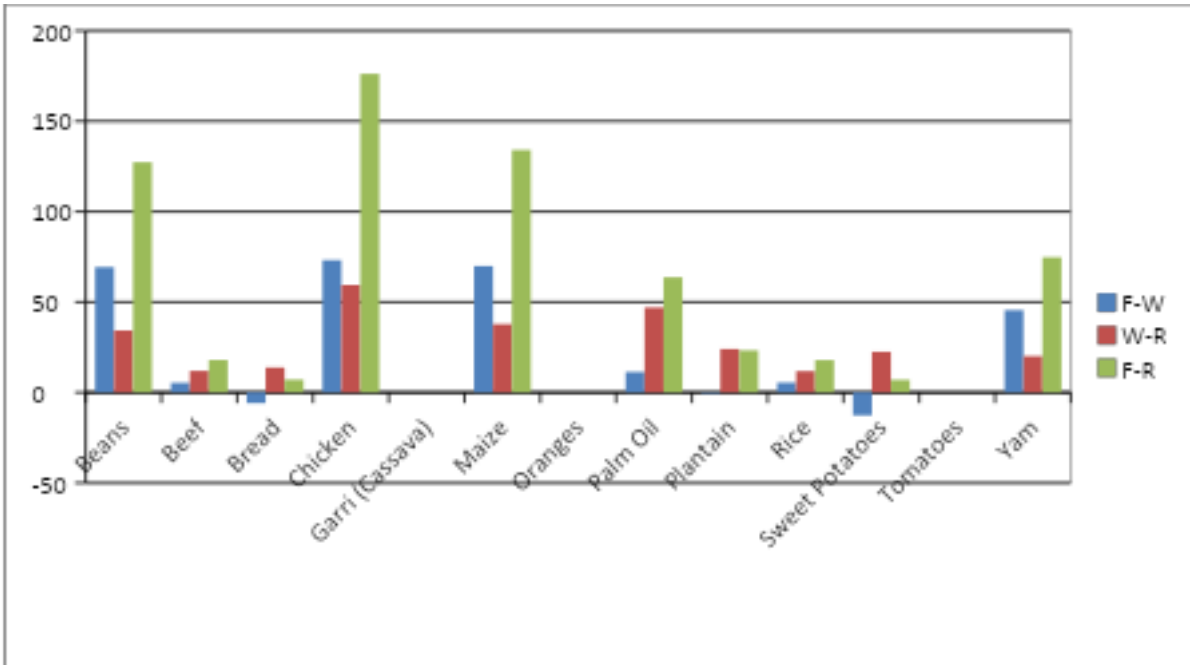

Figure 17: Percentage Difference in Prices across the Value Chain

F-W = % change in price between farmgate and wholesale
W-R = % change in price between wholesale and retail
F-R = % change in price between the farmgate and the retail

4.0. Government's Position and Constraints

Over the years, several efforts have been made by the nation's apex bank to cope with the problems of inflation, and some of these efforts have focused on food inflation as well. All these efforts came after the abolition of the commodity pricing boards, which was also a government effort to control the prices of food commodities. Over the years, several critical infrastructures for proper government control of food prices, especially for grains through grain reserves like silos, have all been abandoned and are nonfunctional. This is because some of the policies that will enhance proper price control will require infrastructure in place for effectiveness.

The current security challenges have also constrained the farmers in such locations to a limited supply of food commodities, as some of these locations are not accessible since the bandits and terrorists have taken over those places. In some other places where the farmers can plant and harvest, the terrorists make demands on the farmers to forcefully supply these farms or food produce to the terrorists in exchange for payment. This has, in recent times, become a critical factor in the food commodity supply chain that requires quick government intervention.

The security of lives and properties is a critical role of government in any clime, and it shouldn't be an exception here, as several efforts by the government should look beyond

politics and remember the implications of the food security of the nations and the possible impact on the food supply chain.
The tax systems in several sub-national regions of Nigeria contribute to rising prices for agricultural produce along the distribution chain. This occurs because there are no tax exemptions for food commodities either at the farm input stage or during the transportation of these commodities throughout the distribution chain. Often, movements of goods are taxed at the local government level, and these same commodities are taxed again in the market by the same local authorities. Additionally, commodities incur further transportation taxes within the market, such as payments made for ground fees upon wholesale purchases. Consequently, wholesalers also face taxes during transportation, all intended for the local government revenue. Unfortunately, these collected taxes frequently do not reach the local government's coffers, leaving final consumers to bear the full burden of these taxes reflected in retail prices. The government could provide tax exceptions on certain food commodities at specified levels and in designated markets.

The Nigerian government acknowledges the critical need to tackle the challenges associated with food pricing and insecurity in the country. Ensuring access to affordable and nutritious food for all citizens is a fundamental priority for national development and social stability.

In response to the issues surrounding food pricing and insecurity, the Nigerian government has reaffirmed its commitment to addressing these complex problems through proactive policies, targeted interventions, and collaboration with relevant stakeholders. By adopting a holistic and inclusive approach, the government aims to establish a sustainable and resilient food system that guarantees food security and prosperity for all Nigerians.

To demonstrate its dedication to implementing a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to address the root causes and mitigate the adverse impacts on the population, the government has empowered the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC) to investigate, recommend, and propose an action plan.

4.2 Fallout of the pricing analyses and implications for stakeholders

Different commodities exhibit varying pricing behaviors due to their unique characteristics. Generally, there has been a steady increase in prices, with most peaks occurring in January. This consistent rise in the prices of numerous food commodities is likely driven by global inflation rates and the recent removal of fuel subsidies by the Nigerian government, which has contributed to inflation across various markets. The increase in prices can be attributed to high transportation costs, insecurity, and heightened consumer demand during the festive season.

Additionally, the role of middlemen exacerbates the situation, as they often set prices at the farm-gate or wholesale levels. Farmers typically lack influence over the pricing of their produce, except in a few instances.

These factors are further intensified by various taxation policies implemented by the state government. In Enugu State, the new government is introducing taxes that compel marketers

to raise their commodity prices to maintain their profit margins. The insecurity in various regions also drives up the prices of commodities for which these areas traditionally have a comparative advantage, making them costlier than usual.
The pricing analyses presented in this report have several significant implications for various stakeholders, including governments, producers, consumers, and international organizations:

Policy Reforms: The findings underscore the need for governments to implement policy reforms aimed at addressing the root causes of food price volatility, including inadequate agricultural infrastructure, market inefficiencies, and external shocks. Policy interventions may include investment in agricultural research and development, infrastructure improvements, and targeted social protection programs for vulnerable populations.

Producer Support: Agricultural producers, particularly smallholder farmers, require support to enhance their productivity, improve access to markets, and build resilience to external shocks. Governments and international organizations can provide technical assistance, financial incentives, and access to inputs and technologies to support producer livelihoods.

Consumer Protection: Vulnerable consumers, especially those living in poverty, are disproportionately affected by food price volatility. Governments can implement social safety nets, such as food subsidies, cash transfers, and nutrition programs, to protect vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of price fluctuations.

Market Regulation: Effective regulation of agricultural markets is essential to prevent price manipulation, hoarding, and speculation by middlemen and traders. Governments can strengthen market oversight mechanisms, enforce anti-hoarding laws, and promote transparency and fair competition to ensure equitable access to food.

International Cooperation: Addressing food price volatility requires coordinated action at the national, regional, and international levels. Governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders must collaborate to share information, coordinate policy responses, and mobilize resources to enhance food security and stability globally.

5.0. Findings

5.2 Outcomes of the Stakeholders' Workshop

The following issues were identified as contributing to the current food inflation in Nigeria.

1. Indiscriminate transportation charges
2. Inadequate/non-existence road networks
3. Lack of transparency of farmers' subsidies leads to fraud and inadequate disbursement.
4. Trade/market associations' monopoly creates false scarcity.
5. Inadequate storage facilities and infrastructure lead to food waste due to spoilage.
6. Multiple taxation/levies at different points in the food value chain

6.0. Conclusion

6.2 Demand for Action/Policy Direction - Stakeholders' Workshop

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. There is a need for uniform units of measurement, as there are different units of measurement across the food value chain. Therefore, this study recommends that a uniform measurement of most commodities be developed/recommended by the government to make it easier to monitor the price of these commodities without the need for unit-of-measure conversion of these commodities.
2. Tax control for food commodities will enable price control on these food commodities, as harmonized pricing of these local government taxes will, in no small measure, control the prices of food commodities.
3. The government needs to improve transportation infrastructure for food commodities as a critical way of reducing the transportation cost of these food commodities.
4. The efforts to control the insecurity situation should also be viewed from the perspective of food security and given better attention.
5. The reintroduction of the marketing board for food commodities with a direct interface with the farmers will both enhance the quality of food produced and ensure proper price determinations.

Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Council (FCCPC) and other federal agencies at the meeting committed to working together to address food inflation in Nigeria. FCCPC has commissioned CADEF for a follow-up study. Below is the call to action given to the stakeholders.

Call to Action for Fair Food Prices In Nigeria

We, the undersigned stakeholders, are deeply concerned about the widening disparity between consumer food prices and the prices received by farmers in Nigeria. Evidence shows that consumer food prices are skyrocketing, while farmers continue to receive stagnant or even decreasing prices for their produce.

While rising fuel prices and infrastructure gaps contribute to this divergence, it is evident that insufficient competition in the food market is a significant factor. A small number of middlemen are exploiting their market dominance to reap excessive profits at the expense of consumers, farmers, and other businesses. This unfair pricing not only undermines the economic well-being of farmers but also burdens consumers with exorbitant food costs, perpetuating cycles of poverty and deprivation.

Therefore, we call on the authorities to take immediate action to address unfair pricing practices and build a fair and competitive food market in Nigeria. Specifically, we urge the government to provide the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC) with the powers and resources to:

1. Strengthen the collection and analysis of food price data throughout the value chain to identify cases of unfair pricing.
2. Investigate and sanction those guilty of anti-competitive practices, including price gouging, price fixing, and abuse of dominance.

3. Enable competition in the food sector by breaking up monopolies, controlling mergers, and supporting market access for small and medium-sized businesses.
4. Collaborate with key stakeholders, especially farmers and consumers, to co-create actions for fair food prices, ensuring that their voices and perspectives are heard and integrated into policy decisions.

Decisive action must be taken to rectify the injustices within the food market and ensure that all stakeholders, from farmers to consumers, have access to fair and affordable food prices. Failure to address this issue will only perpetuate economic disparities, exacerbate food insecurity, and undermine the social fabric of our nation.

We stand ready to support and collaborate with the government in implementing these measures to promote fair and competitive food prices in Nigeria. Together, we can build a more equitable and resilient food system that benefits all Nigerians.

SIGNED

Name **Designation**

Appendix

Evidence

A high-level meeting of consumer groups and government authorities in Abuja in March, with at least five senior government officials in attendance;
Leadership Friday:
https://leadership.ng/fccpc-wants-market-associations-abolished-over-high-food-prices/
Leadership News: https://leadership.ng/federal-govt-tasked-on-fair-food-prices/#google_vignette
Legit News:
https://www.legit.ng/nigeria/1583384-high-food-prices-fg-disband-trade-market-unions-fresh-details-emerge/

Two virtual stakeholder meetings to share evidence on unfair food prices – on Zoom;

Monthly email updates to key stakeholders to share the latest evidence and actions related to unfair food prices;
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jDkr5C_NpLt9fv-lb2OxvzMRRoWXMs5J/view?usp=sharing

https://drive.google.com/file/d/16Lq6WqMPpCbM7Glg9MkWLGA1KjokSSKC/view?usp=drive_link

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wp1kW-Qltj1i_Amn5WRtWp-hohzgKy9M/view?usp=drive_link

Four TV/radio presentations sharing evidence and findings from this project.

Table 3: List of media engagements with data

	NEWS MEDIA	TYPE	DATE
1	Silver Bird TVS	TV - live recording	Mon 29/1/24
2	Wazobia FM- Abuja	Radio interview-recorded	Tue 6/2/24
3	Inspiration FM	Radio interview - live	Wed 31/1/24
4	Cool FM	Radio Interview	

Wazobia FM:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u8Y_3WU4KRJVRvlfcZrU0ysbtUtrFhdQ/view?usp=sharing

Cool FM:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bp4V1q1xPf-sCZOAs9-B7VRumPtdLH_K/view?usp=sharing

Cool FM:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GmsF4PXhaZz0Tlsl1Zi_UWZ7TMTx62gO/view?usp=drive_link

Silverbird: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1uzzkvSRNpw

Three print media articles sharing evidence and findings.

Independent:
https://independent.ng/uncovering-fluctuations-in-food-pricing-and-commodity-trends-in-nigeria/

The Authority:
https://authorityngr.com/2024/02/06/consumer-organizations-recommend-government-actions-to-address-threat-of-unfair-food-prices/

The Sun:
https://sunnewsonline.com/cadef-calls-for-investigation-into-continued-rise-of-foodstuff-prices/

Two press releases shared with a wide range of media contacts.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LaoS7GW189IAfrxaSA6DG57JV0st124J/view?usp=sharing

https://docs.google.com/document/d/18WVimu8kWxhb5QPJ4m6VtgFGgAdO8pcX/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=110347004854883878073&rtpof=true&sd=true

Abuja Media Round Table

Consumer Advocacy and Empowerment Foundation in partnership with Consumers International had a round table discussion with the media, on fair food prices, the rising food insecurity, and ways to ameliorate the issues of food scarcity. Here are the links to the various news reports.

Leadership Friday:
https://leadership.ng/fccpc-wants-market-associations-abolished-over-high-food-prices/

Leadership News: https://leadership.ng/federal-govt-tasked-on-fair-food-prices/#google_vignette

Legit News:
https://www.legit.ng/nigeria/1583384-high-food-prices-fg-disband-trade-market-unions-fresh-details-emerge/

The Authority News:
https://authorityngr.com/2024/03/16/high-food-prices-consumer-protection-commission-advocates-abolition-of-market-associations/

The Shield Online:
https://theshieldonlineng.com/economic-hardship-fccpc-decries-warehouse-looting-waylaying-of-food-trucks/

Blueprint News:
https://blueprint.ng/inflation-abolish-trade-market-associations-to-stabilize-price-of-food/

Tribune Online: https://tribuneonlineng.com/hardship-fccpc-proffers-solution-to-high-cost-of-food/

Wazobia FM:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u8Y_3WU4KRJVRvlfcZrU0ysbtUtrFhdQ/view?usp=sharing

Cool FM:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bp4V1q1xPf-sCZOAs9-B7VRumPtdLH_K/view?usp=sharing

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UN. (2023). Brief No1: Impact of War in Ukraine on Food, Energy and Finance Systems. Brief 1(3). Pp 1 – 22.

USAID (2023). High food prices are impacting household purchasing power in southern Africa. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Southern Africa - Food Security Outlook

Appendix

Appendix 1: Price analysis for November in Nigeria across Value Chain by unit

commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the value Chain
	Price at farm gate	Price whole sales	Price at retailer	
Beans	449.5833	761.1825	1021.852	127.29%
Beef	2645.861	2787.5	3121.053	17.96%
Bread	945.8333	890	1012.963	7.10%
Chicken	1164.683	2017.054	3216.667	176.18%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	248.8889	422.8571	582.5926	134.07%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1103.333	1228.667	1805.952	63.68%
Plantain	2133.333	2120.833	2630.159	23.28%
Rice	837.7778	883.545	987.8618	17.91%
Sweet Potatoes	115	100.4497	123.0556	7.01%
Tomatoes				
Yam	682.1111	992.6852	1192.196	74.78%

Appendix 2: Price analysis for November in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Farm gate

commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	
Beans	756.6667	785	785	3.74%
Beef	3109.412	2882.353	1636.784	-47.36%
Bread	700	812.5	1112.5	58.92%
Chicken	1119.048	1206.349	1111.111	-0.70%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	375	425	345	-8%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1130	1153.333	1066.667	-5.60%
Plantain	4200	4000	1500	-64.28%
Rice	840	923.3333	770	-8.33%
Sweet Potatoes	106.6667	75	110	3.125 %
Tomatoes				
Yam	720	604	710	-1.38%

Appendix 3: Price analysis for November in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Wholesale

commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	
Beans	835	593.4	820	-1.80%
Beef	2919.048	2919.048	2919.048	0
Bread	944	967.5	964	2.12%
Chicken	2011.054	2019.054	2017.054	0.30%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	418.5714	460	427.5	2.13%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1263.333	1208	1216	-3.74%
Plantain	2600	2100	2700	3.84%
Rice	920	931.6667	896.6667	-2.53%
Sweet Potatoes	152.5	94.16667	154	0.98%
Tomatoes				
Yam	971.4286	767.5	1040	7.06%

Appendix 4: Price analysis for November in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Retailers

commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	
Beans	1680	1728	1960	16.67%
Beef	3214.286	3000	3133.333	-2.51%
Bread	1085.714	1140	1183.333	8.99%
Chicken	3420	3600	2910	-14.91%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	1062.857	1086.667	832	-21.72%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1814.286	1975	2160	19.05%
Plantain	2100	2330	2342.857	11.56%
Rice	2464	1840	1832	-25.64%
Sweet Potatoes	111.6667	98.33333	80.33333	-28.06%
Tomatoes				
Yam	1005.952	1291.667	1063.889	5.76%

Appendix 5: Price analysis for December in Nigeria across Value Chain by unit

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the value Chain
	Price at farm gate	Price whole sales	Price at retailer	
Beans	536.6667	782.5843	1061.728	97.84%
Beef	3045.752	3701.525	3362.963	10.41%
Bread	938.8889	1849.048	1302.222	38.69%
Chicken	1723.545	1422.961	2431.944	41.1013
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	284.4444	452.1111	601.4815	111.45%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1042.222	1273.407	1819.907	74.62%
Plantain	1700	2403.016	2137.037	25.70%
Rice	902.2222	937.9444	1055.094	16.94%
Sweet Potatoes	70.55556	144.0741	121.4506	72.13%
Tomatoes	27.5641	33.39438	42.28205	53.39%
Yam	777.7778	1190.741	1457.099	87.34%

Appendix 6: Price analysis for December in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Farm gate

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	785	790	840	7.01%
Beef	3803.922	4156.863	5176.471	36.08%
Bread	1185.714	1185.714	1185.714	0%
Chicken	1158.73	1726.19	1746.032	50.68%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	415	420	445	7.23%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1160	1160	1160	0%
Plantain	1500	2633.333	1666.667	11.11%
Rice	853.3333	873.3333	985	15.42%
Sweet Potatoes	102.5	102.5	112.5	9.76%
Tomatoes	57.69231	57.69231	57.69231	0%
Yam	783.3333	783.3333	766.6667	-2.12%

Appendix 7 : Price analysis for December in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Wholesale

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	748.75	810	746.2538	-0.33%
Beef	6360.294	4552.941	5317.647	-16.39%
Bread	1168.889	1254	1168.889	0%
Chicken	3953.439	3125	3971.429	0.45%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	452.5	456	485	7.18%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1308.889	1270	1320	0.85%
Plantain	3355.556	3380	3750	11.75%
Rice	953.3333	952	1002.857	5.19%
Sweet Potatoes	162.5	118	120	-26.15
Tomatoes	183.7607	148.3516	156.1538	-15.02%
Yam	1225	925	1200	-2.04%

Appendix 8: Price analysis for December in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Retailers

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	2030	1666.667	1965.714	-3.16%
Beef	3362.5	3333.333	3614.286	7.49%
Bread	1111.111	1216.667	1300	17%
Chicken	4200	4283.333	5283.333	25.79%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	1150	1060	1171.429	1.86%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1937.5	2060	2057.143	6.18%
Plantain	2562.5	2316.667	2557.143	-0.20%
Rice	2310	1782.857	2114.286	-8.47%
Sweet Potatoes	114.3519	136.6667	133.3333	16.59%
Tomatoes	60.33333	61.33333	64.95238	7.65%
Yam	1457.407	1542.857	1356.25	-6.94%

Appendix 9: Price analysis for January 2024 in Nigeria across Value Chain by unit

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the value Chain
	Price at farm gate	Price whole sales	Price at retailer	
Beans	573.3333	820.1616	1166.963	103.54%
Beef	4614.379	4857.19	5457.19	18.26%
Bread	1001.11	1008.517	1207.857	20.65%
Chicken	3862.435	3776.997	3296.467	-17.17%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	310.5556	518.3704	754.444	142.93%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1257.778	1311.111	1757.777	39.75%
Plantain	2538.89	25537.04	2602.777	2.52%
Rice	904.4445	922.9644	1113.071	23.07%
Sweet Potatoes	80.44443	105.8194	144.8686	80.09%
Tomatoes	27.47864	29.16241	42.47493	54.57%
Yam	932.2222	1524.464	1708.333	83.25%

Appendix 10: Price analysis for January 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Farm gate

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	
Beans	540	593.3333	595	10.19%
Beef	4666.667	4549.02	4627.451	-0.84%
Bread	1050	1100	1111	5.80%
Chicken	3746.033	3079.367	3761.905	0.42%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	300	380	355	18.33%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1213.333	1346.667	1213.333	0%
Plantain	2050	2600	2966.67	44.71%
Rice	900	913.3334	900	0
Sweet Potatoes	81.25	107.5	125	53.84%
Tomatoes	23.33331	23.07692	42.30769	81.32%
Yam	750	930	1116.667	48.88%

Appendix 11: Price analysis for January 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Wholesale

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	
Beans	851.6667	743.1429	891.4286	4.67%
Beef	4282.353	4725.49	5240.441	22.37%
Bread	1002	1002.67	1005	0.29%
Chicken	3551.019	3740.148	3767.857	6.10%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	516.6667	518.3333	567.5	9.84%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1280	1236	1293.333	1.04%
Plantain	2175	2553.33	3757.14	72.74%
Rice	966.6666	840.0058	1005	3.96%
Sweet Potatoes	116.875	175	150	28.34%
Tomatoes	25.53846	26. 153846153846	26.15385	2.41%
Yam	1100	1338.333	1714.286	55.84%

Table 12: Price analysis for January 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Retailers

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	
Beans	1106.664	920	1146.664	3.61%
Beef	3550	3600	3600	1.41%
Bread	1200	1233.33	1292.86	7.74%
Chicken	5300	5266.67	4864.29	-8.22%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	768	720	885	15.23%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1730	1712.5	1753.71	1.37%
Plantain	2783.33	2783.33	3166.67	13.77%
Rice	1125.712	1146.664	1224.448	8.77%
Sweet Potatoes	141.6667	121.6667	149.7917	5.74%
Tomatoes	51.11107	51	54.14813	5.94%
Yam	1360.714	1830.556	1901.042	39.71%

Appendix 13: Price analysis for February 2024 in Nigeria across Value Chain by unit

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the value Chain
	Price at farm gate	Price whole sales	Price at retailer	
Beans	657.7778	1170.556	1370.814	108.40%
Beef	3095.425	3413.725	3990	28.89%
Bread	831.7767	1104.853	1488.187	78.91%
Chicken	1516.402	5246.032	2916.93	92.35%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	392.2222	628.3334	798.7782	103.65%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1164.444	1176.254	1270.278	9.09%
Plantain	2155.553	2450	3014.813	39.86%
Rice	1175.556	1242.222	1365.62	16.16%
Sweet Potatoes	137.7778	240.5	209.6064	52.13%
Tomatoes	39.6581	82.76921	85.89741	116.59%
Yam	772.2222	1023.704	1713.713	121.91%

Appendix 14: Price analysis for February 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Farm gate

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	600	610	760	26.67%
Beef	3294.118	3529.412	3462.745	5.12%
Bread	962.5	916.67	975	1.29%
Chicken	2714.286	2714.286	2920.633	7.60%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	300	315	350	16.67%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1160	1133.333	1200	3.45%
Plantain	2233.33	2333.33	2900	29.85
Rice	1093.333	1173.333	1260	15.24
Sweet Potatoes	187.5	212.5	220	17.33
Tomatoes	38.46154	42.30769	42.30769	10.0
Yam	930	1000	1016.667	9.32

Appendix 15: Price analysis for February 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Wholesale

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	1020	1050	1104	8.23%
Beef	3258.824	3352.941	3889.412	19.35%
Bread	1079.4	1084	1174.4	8.80%
Chicken	2673.471	2785.714	3031.748	13.40%
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	418	432	436	4.30%
Oranges				
Palm Oil	1296	1078.286	1276	-1.54%
Plantain	2500	2440	2980	19.2%
Rice	1200	1196	1332	11%
Sweet Potatoes	198.3333	228	245	23.52%
Tomatoes	53.26923	61.07692	69.10254	29.72%
Yam	1525	1108.333	1340	-12.13%

Appendix 16: Price analysis for February 2024 in Nigeria across time within the month by unit – Retailers

Commodity	Price Per Kg/ Unit			Percentage Change across the weeks
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Beans	1900	2080	2386.664	25.61
Beef	4000	4133.33	4114.29	2.86
Bread	1375.83	1377.67	1472.17	7.00
Chicken	3800	3650	4678.57	23.12
Garri (Cassava)				
Maize	440	325.712	440	0
Oranges				
Palm Oil	2260	2220	2008.33	-11.13
Plantain	2783.33	2683.33	3133.33	12.57
Rice	2160	2560	2613.336	20.98
Sweet Potatoes	175	195	222.2225	26.98
Tomatoes	66.26667	83	74.28573	12.10
Yam	1573.611	1715.278	1834.524	16.58


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LAGOS CITY FOODSTUFFS MARKET


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