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IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF FUEL SUBSIDY REMOVAL ON SMALLHOLDER FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKET ACTORS IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

AUGUST 2023

INTRODUCTION

Since President Bola Ahmed Tinubu announced the removal of fuel subsidies during his inauguration speech on May 29, 2023,¹ and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) unified the foreign exchange market on June 14, 2023,² Nigerian citizens and residents have expressed concern over these new policies, specifically how they will affect their livelihoods, standards of living, and transportation costs. This report, conducted by the Nigeria Analysis Team (NAT), assesses the effect that removing fuel subsidies has had on smallholder farmers and agricultural market actors operating in the states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Gombe (BAY-G). The assessment was conducted from June 26 to July 7 using focus group discussions (FGDs) with smallholder farmers and key informant interviews (KIIs) with agricultural market actors such as business owners (primarily dealing in food commodities), agro-dealers, grain aggregators, food processors, and livestock feed sellers.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Barely one month after Nigerian President Bola Ahmed Tinubu announced on May 29, 2023, that fuel subsidies will be scrapped, the average cost of food items in Northeast Nigeria has increased by an average of 53%, farm inputs by 71%, farm laborers' wages by 149%, and transportation costs by 137%.
- Respondents said that food shortages caused by flooding in 2022 and the removal of fuel subsidies are key drivers of cost increases in northeast Nigeria. Buyers' demand from grain markets is straining supply due to reduced grain production compared to previous years, which also has led to an increase in grain prices. A spike in transport costs has also contributed to grain price increases.

¹ The Guardian Nigeria. [Full text of President Bola Tinubu's inauguration speech](#) May 29, 2023.

² Central Bank of Nigeria. [Operational Changes to the Foreign Exchange Market](#) June 14, 2023.

- A smaller number of smallholder farmers are cultivating land in 2023 compared to 2022 due to the high cost of farm inputs and transportation costs. For example, a farmer in Biu LGA in Borno State reduced his number of cultivated plots from three to two.
- Smallholder farmers are prioritizing securing food for their households over buying farm inputs or engaging in farming activities.
- Agricultural market actors' ability to engage in business in towns and rural communities has drastically reduced due to the high cost of fuel. In addition to a decline in their customer base, agricultural market actors must nearly exhaust their stock before replenishing.
- Smallholder farmers in Northeast Nigeria have adopted coping mechanisms including planting crops that require less or no fertilizer and herbicides (such as soybeans and beans), reducing the number and size of cultivated plots, increasingly using animals for transportation, trying to reduce the frequency with which they visit cultivated farm plots, and prioritizing reduced food consumption.
- Agricultural market actors operating in Northeast Nigeria said their coping measures include accessing loans from friends, family members, or microfinance banks to ensure business continuity; selling more affordable products to farmers; halting the sale of products on credit; and engaging with other businesses along the existing value chain. For example, a female animal feed vendor in Jere LGA, Borno State intends to start raising livestock.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Increase in Prices of Food Commodities, Farm Inputs, and Transportation Costs

Barely one month after the removal of fuel subsidies on May 29, smallholder farmers and agricultural market actors (agro-dealers, grain aggregators, etc.) in the states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Gombe said that food commodity prices have increased by an average of 53%; farm inputs by 71%; and wages for farm laborers and the use of farm machinery by 149%, while the cost of transporting farmers and the cost of transporting farm produce to markets has increased by an average of 137%.

“The price of a bag of groundnuts has increased from 25,000 naira (NGN) to NGN 40,000 in Gombi; a bag of rice increased from NGN 21,000 to NGN 34,000. [The cost of] transporting a bag of grains from Gombi to Yola has increased from about NGN 850 to NGN 2,000.”

– KII, Grain Aggregators, Gombi LGA, Adamawa State.

“Before the removal of the fuel subsidy, you could get a laborer for NGN 800 per person, but now, you cannot get less than NGN 1,500 to NGN 2,000. Remember that you still have to feed them and transport them. It is not affordable!”

– KII, Smallholder farmers, Biu LGA, Borno State.

According to a food commodities business owner in Adamawa State, flooding in 2022 and the removal of fuel subsidies are the primary causes of food commodity price increases. While flooding led directly to food shortages, the removal of fuel subsidies resulted in an increase in transportation costs.

Smallholder Farmers’ Sources of Livelihoods and Farming Practices

According to smallholder farmers who participated in focus groups and interviewed Agricultural Market Actors in BAY-G states, the number of people actively farming in 2023 has decreased compared to previous years. Some poor farmers can no longer afford to transport themselves to their farmland due to high transportation costs and cannot afford to buy increasingly expensive farm inputs. Those who can afford to travel to their farms have reduced the frequency with which they visit their cultivated plots. Additionally, large-scale farmers are reducing the size of cultivated plots due to high costs. A farmer interviewed in Biu LGA, Borno State constructed a temporary shelter on his farm to accommodate laborers for three to four days as a way to reduce transportation costs.

“People are scared of farming this year due to the high cost of transportation and the impending floods. Now, I have rented land but do not have money to plow and buy seed because of the increase in farm inputs and fuel.”

– FGD, Smallholder farmers, Akko LGA, Gombe State.

“Our frequency to farms has reduced due to the high cost of transportation. Now, my visits to the farm have dropped from four times a week to two times a week. I have reduced the cultivation of three farmlands to only two to manage the available resources well. I built a hut on the farm for my laborers to spend three to four days on the farm before coming home, to manage available resources.”

– FGD, Smallholder farmers, Biu LGA, Borno State.

According to an agro-dealer in Billiri LGA in Gombe State, the use of manual labor is increasingly substituting the use of chemicals due to the increased price of agrochemicals and a decline in sources of income for smallholder farmers.

An agro-dealer in Song LGA, Adamawa State and a feed vendor in Damaturu, Yobe State said that most smallholder farmers are now prioritizing acquiring food for consumption as opposed to purchasing farm inputs or feed for livestock. Agricultural market actors and smallholder farmers interviewed in Borno State stated that many farmers have reduced the size of their cultivated plots and reduced their use of farm inputs such as fertilizer.

“The fuel subsidy removal and high transportation costs have had a serious effect on smallholder farmers. Many of them can no longer farm. Some cannot even rear livestock again. Their priority is to acquire food to eat.”

– KII, Feed Sellers, Damaturu LGA, Yobe State.

Findings from respondents in BAY-G states indicate that most smallholder farmers’ households can no longer afford to purchase three-square meals a day.

“The eating pattern in my household has changed from three times a day to twice a day. Before the removal of the fuel subsidy, I bought two measures of maize daily, but I can only afford one measure now.”

– KII, Agro-dealer, Billiri LGA, Gombe State.

According to a feed seller in Kwaya Kusar LGA in Borno State, the inability of households to provide for basic needs is motivating some men to divorce their wives and more children to beg for food. In the same LGA, a food processor indicated that increased transportation and drug prices affect many households, with many unable to afford the cost of travelling to and being treated at a hospital if they require medical assistance.

“Accessing healthcare is now a challenge. Drug prices have gone up. Sometimes we take pain relievers instead of going to the hospital to reduce the stress of walking long distances and spending longer hours on the farm.”

– FGD, Smallholder farmers, Billiri LGA, Gombe State.

Agro-dealers interviewed in Song LGA, Adamawa State said their capacity to distribute farm inputs to towns and villages has significantly declined due to the high cost of fuel, while their customer base has also drastically dropped. Their approach to stocking items has also changed, with many needing to nearly exhaust stock they have on hand before replenishing.

“We, the agro-dealers, are now experiencing a worse customer turnout rate than ever before. We are not even selling one-third of what we usually sold before the removal of the fuel subsidy. Now, my stock must be exhausted by at least 90% before I can stock again due to the high cost of our products and low sales.”

– KII, Agro-dealer, Song LGA, Adamawa State.

COPING MEASURES

Smallholder farmers in Gombe State said during a FGD that significant price increases have prompted farmers to cut costs by planting legume crops or vegetables that may require no or few fertilizers and herbicides, including soybeans, beans, and spinach. Some respondents said they are planning to get involved in the livestock business. Findings from the FGDs with smallholder farmers in BAY-G states show that many farmers are either reducing the size or number of cultivated plots – having previously intended to cultivate the entirety of these plots – due to increased food commodity, farm input, farm labor, and transportation costs.

“Going to the farm now has become a huge problem due to high transportation fares. Many farmers are affected and have reduced the size of farmland they cultivate. Those with three to four plots are now concentrating on only one plot so that they can cultivate well within the available resources.”

– FGD, Smallholder farmers, Jere & Biu LGAs, Borno State.

Smallholder farmers interviewed in Gombe State are increasingly using animals such as donkeys as a means of transportation. Due to the high cost of farm inputs, farmers intend to focus more on using manure in place of fertilizer. Due to the reduced number of times farmers can travel to farms because of high transportation costs, some farmers are now spending longer hours on the farm and trying to finish tasks over the course of one day that normally require several days to complete.

“We are now using animals such as donkeys for transportation to our farms. Some of us are using animal waste instead of fertilizers. Before, I checked my farms two to three times a week, but now, I can only visit my farm about twice a month. We are working extra hours and putting extra effort in whenever we go to the farm so that we can finish three-days of work on the farm in one day.”

– FGD, Smallholder farmers, Gombe LGA, Gombe State.

A grain aggregator interviewed in Borno State said that in order to cope with rising food and non-food prices, in addition to rising transportation costs, people must manage their income judiciously and prioritize their spending, cut down their expenses, and reduce their standard of living, including their daily calorie intake and meal frequency.

Most agricultural market actors interviewed in BAY-G states intend to access loans from friends, family members, and microfinance banks to ensure business continuity and focus on selling less expensive products. Many businesses no longer sell on credit and some agricultural market actors in Borno State and Yobe States intend to engage in other businesses (along their market value chain) to bolster their incomes. For example, a female feed vendor in Borno State said she intends to begin raising livestock. She also plans to begin selling animal feed directly to her customers from home to reduce transportation costs. Some grain aggregators in Borno State said they plan to collectively buy a motorcycle to reduce the amount they spend on transporting grains from farms to stores or markets.

CONCLUSION

Respondents identified food shortages caused by the floods in 2022 and the removal of fuel subsidies that have resulted in the general increase in transportation costs as the major drivers of the increase in prices of food commodities. While smallholder farmers are now prioritizing securing food for their households over buying farm inputs or engaging in farming activities due to the high costs of farming operations, agricultural market actors’ ability to fully engage in their normal businesses has reduced due to the high cost of fuel and low patronage. Important coping

measures for smallholder farmers include a reduction in the number and/or size of cultivated plots, a decline in the frequency of farm visits, and the planting of crops that requires little or no use of fertilizer. Accessing loans, sale of affordable products, and engaging with other businesses along the existing value chain were the top coping measures of agricultural market actors interviewed in Northeast Nigeria.

COST OF FOOD ITEMS, FARM INPUTS, FARM LABOUR/MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF FUEL SUBSIDIES ON MAY 29 AND ONE MONTH LATER.

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
1	Adamawa	Gombi	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	23,500	34,500	47%
2	Adamawa	Gombi	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	22,500	34,000	51%
3	Adamawa	Gombi	Grain Aggregator	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	450	900	100%
4	Adamawa	Gombi	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Groundnut	Food Item	25,000	40,000	60%
6	Adamawa	Yola South	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Sugar	Food Item	27,000	37,000	37%
7	Adamawa	Yola South	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	18,000	25,000	39%
8	Adamawa	Yola South	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Carton of Maggi	Food Item	14,000	15,000	7%
9	Adamawa	Yola South	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Jerrycan of Vegetable Oil	Food Item	28,000	29,000	4%
11	Borno	Jere	Feed Seller	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	350	850	143%
12	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Feed Seller	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	20,000	38,000	90%
15	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Feed Seller	1 Pack of Maggi	Food Item	450	800	78%
16	Borno	Jere	Feed Seller	1 Measure of Garri	Food Item	800	1,300	63%
17	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Feed Seller	1 Pack of Spaghetti	Food Item	375	425	13%
19	Borno	Jere	Food Processor	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	23,500	38,000	62%
23	Borno	Jere	Food Processor	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	750	1,200	60%
24	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	1 Measure of Groundnut	Food Item	800	2,000	150%
25	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	18,000	39,000	117%
26	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	1 Bag of Groundnut	Food Item	69,000	80,000	16%
27	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	30,000	44,500	48%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
28	Borno	Jere	Food Processor	1 Bag of Guinea corn	Food Item	18,000	38,000	111%
29	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	27,000	30,000	11%
30	Borno	Hawul	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	18,000	32,000	78%
31	Borno	Hawul	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	18,000	32,000	78%
32	Borno	Jere	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	40,000	60,000	50%
33	Borno	Hawul	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Groundnut	Food Item	60,000	80,000	33%
36	Borno	Hawul	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Groundnut	Food Item	1,500	2,000	33%
37	Borno	Jere	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	18,000	35,000	94%
38	Borno	Jere	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	18,000	30,000	67%
39	Borno	Biu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	20,000	30,000	50%
40	Borno	Biu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	33,000	54,000	64%
45	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Agro-dealers	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	23,500	35,000	49%
46	Borno	Jere	Agro-dealers	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	27,000	32,500	20%
47	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	20,000	30,000	50%
48	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Groundnut	Food Item	50,000	80,000	60%
49	Borno	Jere	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	30,000	45,000	50%
50	Borno	Biu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,600	1,850	16%
51	Borno	Jere	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	350	600	71%
52	Borno	Biu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	1,100	1,700	55%
53	Borno	Biu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Pack of Spaghetti	Food Item	400	450	13%
54	Borno	Biu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Flour	Food Item	1,100	1,400	27%
56	Yobe	Damaturu	Feed Seller	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	1,200	1,800	50%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
57	Yobe	Damaturu	Feed Seller	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	18,000	26,000	44%
58	Yobe	Damaturu	Feed Seller	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	25,000	32,000	28%
61	Yobe	Damaturu	Food Processor	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	700	1,250	79%
62	Yobe	Damaturu	Food Processor	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,800	2,000	11%
63	Yobe	Damaturu	Food Processor	1 Measure of Soybeans	Food Item	1,800	2,000	11%
64	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Sorghum	Food Item	18,000	25,000	39%
65	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	22,000	32,000	45%
66	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	22,000	27,000	23%
67	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	19,000	35,000	84%
68	Yobe	Damaturu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Rice	Food Item	44,000	64,000	45%
69	Yobe	Damaturu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	34,000	49,000	44%
70	Yobe	Damaturu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bottle of Groundnut Oil	Food Item	600	900	50%
71	Yobe	Damaturu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Cartoon of Spaghetti	Food Item	7,200	7,400	3%
72	Yobe	Damaturu	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Pack of Maggi	Food Item	600	900	50%
73	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	30,000	38,000	27%
74	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	22,000	33,000	50%
75	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Sorghum	Food Item	20,000	27,000	35%
76	Yobe	Damaturu	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	20,000	25,000	25%
77	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	27,000	34,500	28%
78	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	37,500	40,500	8%
79	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	27,500	32,500	18%
80	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	35,000	42,000	20%
81	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	27,000	32,000	19%
82	Yobe	Potiskum	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	26,000	33,000	27%
84	Yobe	Potiskum	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,700	1,900	12%
85	Yobe	Potiskum	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	1,000	1,200	20%
86	Yobe	Potiskum	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	700	1,200	71%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
87	Yobe	Potiskum	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Millet	Food Item	700	1,100	57%
88	Gombe	Akko	Business owner (food commodities)	100 pieces of Yam	Food Item	60,000	100,000	67%
89	Gombe	Billiri	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Garri1	Food Item	500	700	40%
91	Gombe	Billiri	Agro-dealers	1 Measure of Garri2	Food Item	350	600	71%
95	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	600	1,000	67%
96	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	300	500	67%
97	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	19,000	30,000	58%
107	Gombe	Akko	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	25,500	32,500	27%
108	Gombe	Akko	Grain Aggregator	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	20,000	30,000	50%
110	Gombe	Gombe	Feed Seller	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	600	1,000	67%
111	Gombe	Gombe	Feed Seller	1 Pack of Maggi	Food Item	400	900	125%
112	Adamawa	Hong	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,500	1,950	30%
113	Adamawa	Mubi	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,850	2,500	35%
114	Adamawa	Mubi	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Garri	Food Item	1,200	1,500	25%
115	Adamawa	Yola South	Smallholder farmer	1 Soft Drink	Food Item	150	250	67%
117	Adamawa	Yola South	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,000	1,300	30%
118	Adamawa	Yola South	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	350	600	71%
122	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	350	800	129%
123	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	19,000	31,000	63%
124	Borno	Jere	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,500	1,850	23%
125	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	1,100	1,650	50%
126	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	Cost of a cartoon of Spaghetti	Food Item	6,000	7,500	25%
127	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Groundnut	Food Item	1,200	2,200	83%
128	Borno	Jere	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,500	1,800	20%
129	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Flour	Food Item	1,200	1,400	17%
130	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of grinded dry Cassava	Food Item	7,000	17,000	143%
131	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	18,000	31,000	72%
132	Borno	Jere	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,500	1,900	27%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
133	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Onion	Food Item	10,000	18,000	80%
134	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Beans	Food Item	1,100	1,700	55%
135	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Flour	Food Item	1,100	1,400	27%
136	Borno	Jere	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	1,500	1,800	20%
140	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Millet	Food Item	16,000	25,000	56%
141	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Beans	Food Item	16,000	27,000	69%
142	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	1 bag of Maize	Food Item	20,000	33,000	65%
144	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	17,500	30,000	71%
150	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Maize	Food Item	200	525	163%
151	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Dry Powered Maize	Food Item	385	650	69%
152	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	1 Measure of Rice	Food Item	550	950	73%
153	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Maize	Food Item	15,000	30,000	100%
AVERAGE PRICE INCREASE A MONTH AFTER REMOVAL OF FUEL SUBSIDIES (FOOD ITEMS)								53%
154	Gombe	Billiri	Agro-dealers	1 Bag of Fertilizer	Farm Input	20,000	28,000	40%
155	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of Herbicides1	Farm Input	1,200	2,500	108%
156	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of 1 Bag of Fertilizer	Farm Input	21,000	25,000	19%
157	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of Pesticides	Farm Input	100	250	150%
158	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of Herbicides2	Farm Input	2,000	2,500	25%
159	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of 10kg of Maize Seed	Farm Input	700	2,000	186%
160	Adamawa	Yola South	Smallholder farmer	1 Bag of Fertilizer	Farm Input	15,000	22,500	50%
161	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	Cost of seedlings	Farm Input	2,500	3,500	40%
162	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Cost of Herbicide	Farm Input	2,000	2,800	40%
163	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Cost of improved Seed	Farm Input	1,700	2,550	50%
AVERAGE PRICE INCREASE A MONTH AFTER REMOVAL OF FUEL SUBSIDIES (FARM INPUTS)								71%
164	Gombe	Billiri	Agro-dealers	Daily wages for farm laborer's	Farm labor or machinery	1,000	3,500	250%
165	Gombe	Billiri	Agro-dealers	Manual weeding per ridge line	Farm labor or machinery	100	300	200%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
166	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Cost of Ploughing	Farm labor or machinery	2,500	6,500	160%
167	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	A day weeding on the farm	Farm labor or machinery	500	1,000	100%
168	Gombe	Billiri	Business owner (food commodities)	Daily wages for farm laborers	Farm labor or machinery	500	1,000	100%
169	Borno	Jere	Smallholder farmer	Cost of Hiring Laborers in farms1	Farm labor or machinery	800	1,750	119%
170	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	Cost of Hiring Laborers in farms2	Farm labor or machinery	1,000	1,750	75%
171	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	A portion of land cleared by a tractor	Farm labor or machinery	25,000	50,000	100%
172	Yobe	Damaturu	Smallholder farmer	Wages of laborers in the Church	Farm labor or machinery	300	1,000	233%
AVERAGE PRICE INCREASE A MONTH AFTER REMOVAL OF FUEL SUBSIDIES (FARM LABOUR OR MACHINERY)								149%
173	Adamawa	Gombi	Grain Aggregator	Transporting a bag of grain from Gombi to Yola	Transportation cost	850	2,000	135%
174	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Feed Seller	Price to transport food commodities within the town	Transportation cost	50	200	300%
175	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	Transport fare from Kwaya Kusar to Gombe	Transportation cost	500	2,000	300%
176	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	Transport cost from home to farm	Transportation cost	200	700	250%
177	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	A drop of Keke within the town	Transportation cost	100	150	50%
178	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Food Processor	Transportation costs from Kwaya Kusar to Biu	Transportation cost	650	1,400	115%
179	Borno	Jere	Business owner (food commodities)	Transportation cost from Hawul to Biu	Transportation cost	350	800	129%
180	Borno	Biu	Agro-dealers	Transportation cost of farmers to their farms	Transportation cost	175	500	186%
181	Borno	Jere	Agro-dealers	Transportation cost of farmers to their farms	Transportation cost	250	600	140%
182	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Agro-dealers	Cost of transportation from Kwaya Kusar to Gombe	Transportation cost	1,000	2,000	100%
183	Borno	Kwaya Kusar	Agro-dealers	Transporting goods from Gombe to Kwaya Kusar	Transportation cost	11,000	20,000	82%
184	Yobe	Damaturu	Feed Seller	Transportation costs within the town	Transportation cost	450	1,000	122%
185	Yobe	Damaturu	Food Processor	Transportation cost from home to market1	Transportation cost	250	500	100%

S/N	STATE	LGA	TYPE OF RESPONDENT	ITEM	CATEGORY OF ITEM	Price before the removal of Petrol Subsidies (May 29) in Naira	Price (one-month after the removal of petrol subsidies)	% Increase
186	Yobe	Damaturu	Food Processor	Transportation cost from home to market ²	Transportation cost	150	250	67%
187	Yobe	Potiskum	Agro-dealers	Cost of transporting a cartoon of products from Kano to Potiskum	Transportation cost	250	500	100%
188	Gombe	Gombe	Feed Seller	Cost of transportation within the town	Transportation cost	500	1,000	100%
189	Borno	Biu	Smallholder farmer	Cost of transportation within town	Transportation cost	100	175	75%
190	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Transportation cost within the town	Transportation cost	350	1,000	186%
191	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Cost of transportation on Motorcycle from home to farm	Transportation cost	500	1,000	100%
192	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Cost of transportation on Motorcycle from home to farm ²	Transportation cost	200	475	138%
193	Gombe	Gombe	Smallholder farmer	Cost of transportation on Motorcycle from home to farm ³	Transportation cost	300	600	100%
AVERAGE PRICE INCREASE A MONTH AFTER REMOVAL OF FUEL SUBSIDIES TRANSPORTATION COST)								137%

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About the Nigeria Analysis Team

The Nigeria Analysis Team provides context analysis to inform the humanitarian and development community on a range of issues including social, economic, political, and cultural dynamics in Northeast Nigeria.

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