NIGERIA COUNTRY OFFICE

- Market Functionality Index (MFI) –
Key findings for BAY States

DECEMBER 2021 – JANUARY 2022

THE MARKET FUNCTIONALITY INDEX

The Market Functionality Index methodology is WFP's standardized market assessment approach that aims to quantify market functionality in a score per marketplace, while also identifying weaknesses or areas of interventions to guarantee the continuity or effectiveness of the assistance.

SURVEY

The methodology relies on a standard survey where questions are organized under nine dimensions deemed crucial to make a judgement statement around market functionality. These are: Assortment, Availability, Price, Resilience of Supply Chains, Competition, Infrastructure, Service, Food quality and Access and Protection.

SCORING

Markets are thus globally scored on a scale from 0 to 10 to allow worldwide comparability, where full market functionality (MFI=10) refers to a fully developed, efficient and functional market. In most contexts where WFP operates, we do not expect such scores to be achieved.

WEIGHT

The MFI considers three basic categories:
1) Cereals
2) Food items other than cereals
3) NFIs.

Cereal foods are considered more valuable by WFP to beneficiaries and thus weighted higher than non-cereal foods and NFIs. This means scores will be impacted more by the measurements (assortment, availability, etc.) of cereals than non-cereal food and NFIs.

DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected from 12 Dec 2021 to 13 January 2022. About 646 traders were interviewed in 38 assessed marketplaces.

22 markets were assessed in Borno state, 14 in Yobe state and 2 in Adamawa state.

Details

Report findings have been divided into 9 key dimensions of a functioning market:

1. Assortment
2. Availability
3. Prices
4. Supply Chain Resilience
5. Competition
6. Infrastructure
7. Service
8. Food Quality
9. Access and Protection

NORTHEAST CONTEXT

WFP provides food assistance to some 1.7 million people monthly in Northeast Nigeria considering the fragile situation in the northeast and the corresponding impact on the food security situation. Food assistance comes through in-kind general food distribution (GFD) and cash-based transfers CBT (e–voucher or mobile money, bank) that allow beneficiaries to buy food in the market and be more in charge of key decisions that affect their lives.

The humanitarian community and donors are increasingly prioritising market-based interventions to support vulnerable populations. As such the MFI, will be of great support to identify if markets serving affected populations can provide the essential needs of households.

As WFP continues to explore innovative solutions in delivering food assistance to beneficiaries, the Market Functionality Index (MFI) becomes an effective tool which provides the much-needed market information that is crucial to decisions on modality choices.

The MFI provides information on the functionality of markets using 9 dimensions to evaluate the markets. The outcome of the MFI helps inform the type of modality (in-kind, e-Voucher or cash) that is most suitable according to the market functionality of the assessed locations.

The current MFI exercise is timely to support WFP 2022 operational strategy of shifting assistance modality from in-kind food to CBT e-voucher. The exercise was conducted across 38 markets in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa to provide ready information to guide operational decision across different areas of WFP operations. The MFI was carried out on site in assessed markets during Dec 2021 and January 2022.

This is the first report of the MFI. The MFI will be conducted on a quarterly basis, with reports updated accordingly.
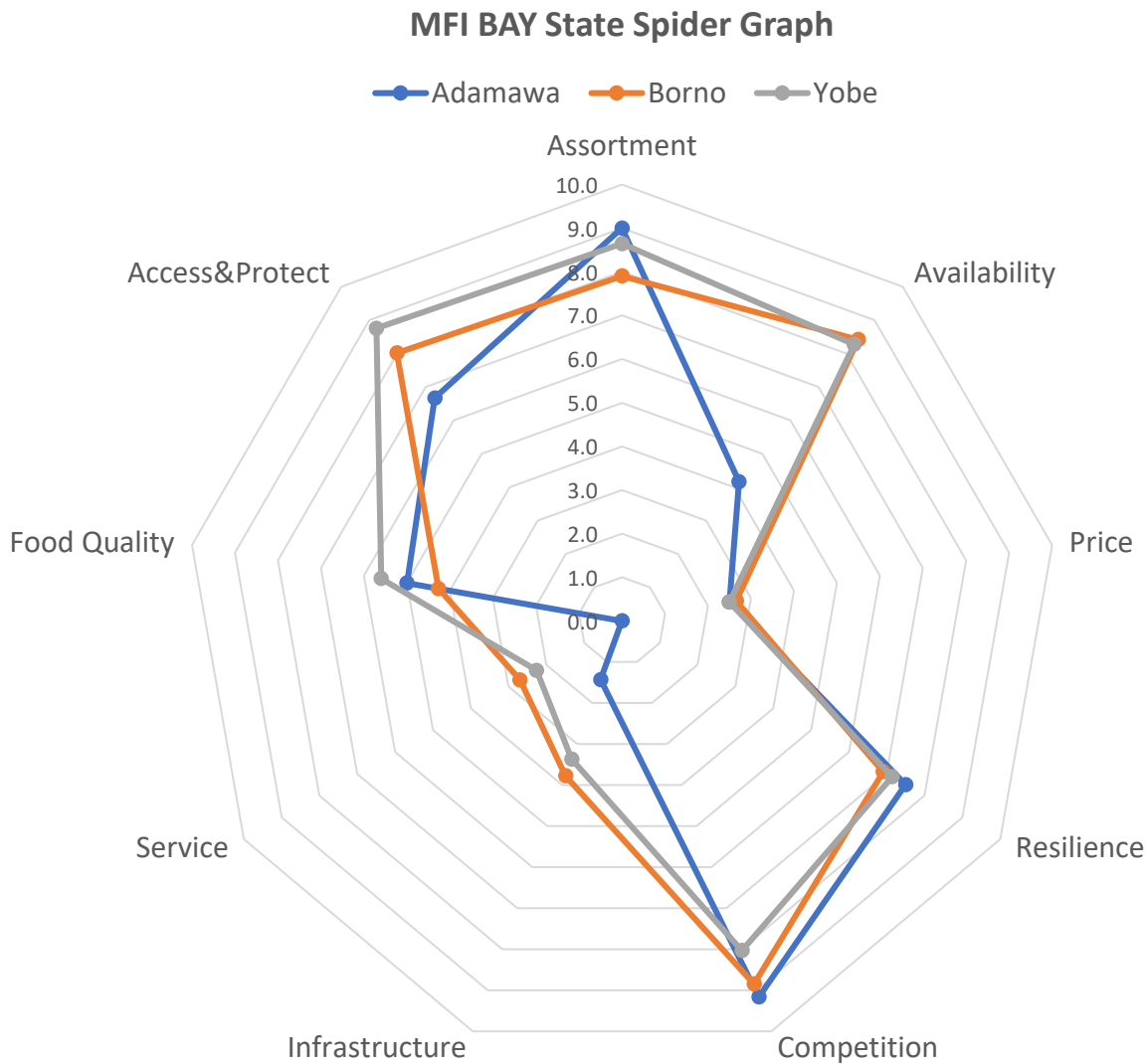
WFP
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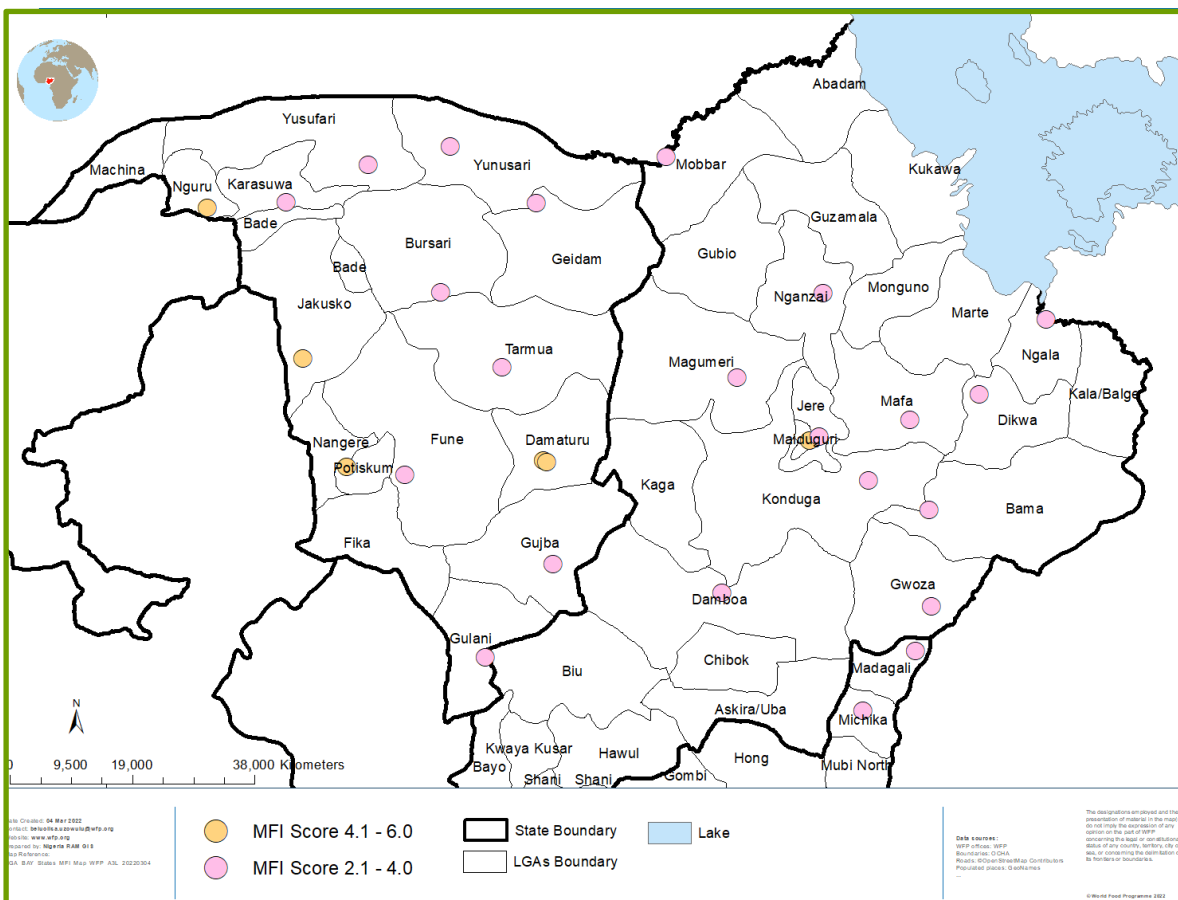
OVERVIEW

➕ This assessment confirms that the assortment, availability, resilience, competition and access/protection dimensions in the 3 states are satisfactory. In terms of assortment and availability, a wide range of goods covering essential needs are being sold in most markets, for resilience, most of the assessed markets have adequate supplies and should be able to respond if demand increases. There is healthy competition among traders with no access/protection issues.

➕ Yobe markets were more functional on the aggregate level when compared with other markets with a score of 3.8 out of 10 followed by Borno markets with a score of 3.6 out of 10 and finally Adamawa markets scored 2.8 out of 10.

➖ However, price unpredictability was highlighted in most of the markets assessed as a probable issue and will require careful monitoring, along side some damaged infrastructure and some maintenance issues and service tend to be on the lower side (i.e. shopping and check out experience).

Row Labels	Assortment	Availability	Price	Resilience	Competition	Infrastructure	Service	Food Quality	Access&Protect	MFI Score
Adamawa	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Borno	7.9	8.4	2.7	6.9	8.8	3.8	2.7	4.3	8.0	3.6
Yobe	8.6	8.3	2.5	7.1	8.0	3.4	2.3	5.6	8.7	3.8

MFI BAY State Spider Graph

Legend: Adamawa · Borno · Yobe

Axes: Assortment, Availability, Price, Resilience, Competition, Infrastructure, Service, Food Quality, Access&Protect

State	Markets	MFI Score
Borno	Monday (MMC)	6.0
Borno	Abba Gamaram (MMC)	3.7
Yobe	Bade (Gashua)	4.6
Borno	Baga Road (MMC)	4.3
Borno	Bama (Bama LGA)	3.4
Borno	Banki (Bama LGA)	3.1
Yobe	Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	2.8
Borno	Budum (MMC)	4.4
Borno	Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	3.5
Yobe	Bursari	3.0
Borno	Custom (Jere LGA)	3.5
Yobe	Damagum (Fune LGA)	3.6
Borno	Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	3.6
Yobe	Damaturu (Sunday Market)	5.6
Borno	Damboa	3.0
Borno	Dikwa Central	3.4
Borno	Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	2.5
Yobe	Geidam	3.4
Yobe	Gujba (Buni Yadi)	2.8
Yobe	Gulani (Tettaba)	3.4
Borno	Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	2.8
Yobe	Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	2.8
Yobe	Jakusko	4.0
Borno	Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	3.1
Borno	Konduga	3.8
Adamawa	Madagali	2.8
Borno	Mafa	3.1
Borno	Magumeri Central	2.8
Adamawa	Michika	2.8
Borno	Monguno	3.8
Borno	Ngala	3.9
Yobe	Nguru	4.5
Yobe	Potiskum	5.6
Borno	Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	3.9
Borno	Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	4.9
Yobe	Yunusari	3.9
Yobe	Yusufari	2.8

ASSORTMENT

The assortment of essential goods answers to two questions:

1. Can beneficiaries find all of their essential needs in the market?

2. Do they have a wide range of choice?

Essential needs refer to what households require to ensure minimum living standards (items such as food, shelter, basic household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene or healthcare). To evaluate choice, the MFI investigates the maximum number of commodities, or Stock Keeping Units (SKUs) sold in outlets in the market.

KEY FINDINGS

The three different basic product categories that represent the essential needs and minimum living standards of households – cereals, food items other than cereals and non-food items (NFIs) – were obtainable in most markets.

However, at the time of the assessment, some items were missing especially NFIs in Gujba, Konduga and Munguno markets that scored 6 and Bullumkutu market that scored 5.

On the aggregate level, Borno markets have the lowest score with 7.9 out of 10 on the assortment dimension when compared with Yobe and Adamawa states with scores of 8.6 and 9.0, respectively.

SCORE BY REGION
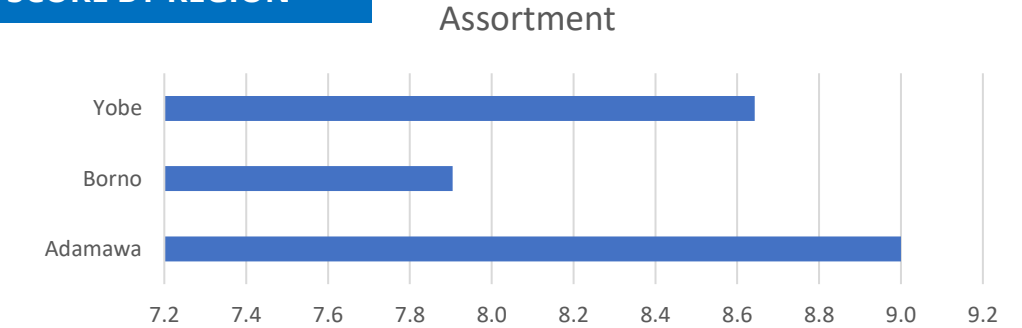
Assortment

Assortment Score by Markets

Markets	Assortment
Monday (MMC)	8.0
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	8.0
Bade (Gashua)	9.0
Baga Road (MMC)	9.0
Bama (Bama LGA)	7.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	8.0
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	9.0
Budum (MMC)	8.0
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	5.0
Bursari	8.0
Custom (Jere LGA)	7.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	10.0
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	10.0
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	9.0
Damboa	8.0
Dikwa Central	7.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	8.0
Geidam	8.0
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	6.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	7.0
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	9.0
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	9.0
Jakusko	9.0
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	8.0
Konduga	6.0
Madagali	9.0
Mafa	8.0
Magumeri Central	9.0
Michika	9.0
Monguno	6.0
Ngala	10.0
Nguru	10.0
Potiskum	9.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	9.0
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	8.0
Yunusari	9.0
Yusufari	9.0

AVAILABILITY

Availability is the physical presence of goods in sufficient quantities, thus adequate supplies in a functioning market. Availability answers to two questions:

1. Are there any key products that are scarce?

2. Are there any key products which are already running out?

Availability assesses whether certain products are scarce or likely to become scarcer in the short run.

KEY FINDINGS

Majority of the markets assessed had availability of cereals, food items other than cereals and non-food items (NFIs). There were no major issues regarding scarcity and no concerns of running out of any commodity. Average scores for availability ranged between 5 and 10. This implies that at the time of the assessment, traders believed to have enough stocks to meet the current demand and thus were not afraid of run out of stocks.

However, some markets like Gajiram in Nganzai, Gwoza central and Magumeri in Borno state, Biriri in Tarmua, Jajimaji in Karasuwa and Yusufari markets in Yobe state and Madagali and Michika in Adamawa indicated that some products were scarce and already running out, especially for NFIs and non-cereal food items. These markets scored 4.2 out 10 independently.

On the aggregate level, Adamawa markets scored 4.2 out of 10 on the availability dimension when compared with Yobe and Borno states with scores of 8.3 and 8.4, respectively.

SCORE BY REGION
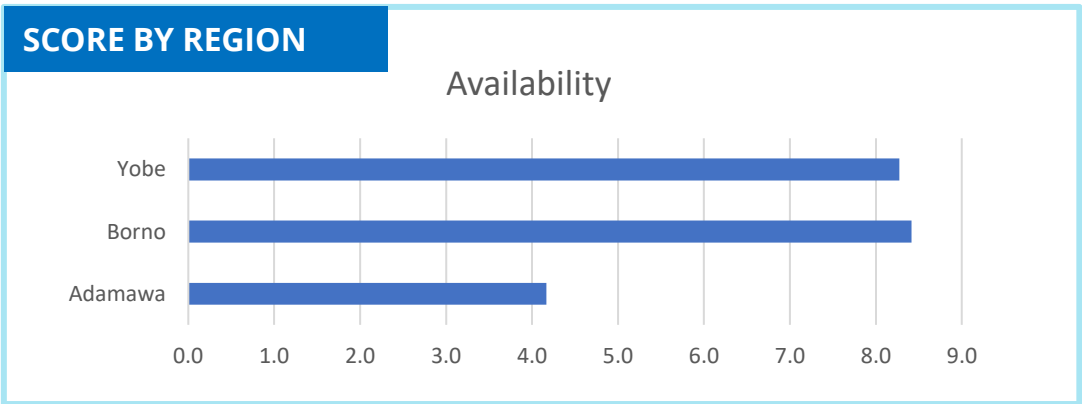
Availability

Availability Score by Markets

Markets	Availability
Monday (MMC)	10.0
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	10.0
Bade (Gashua)	10.0
Baga Road (MMC)	5.0
Bama (Bama LGA)	10.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	10.0
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	4.2
Budum (MMC)	7.5
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	7.5
Bursari	10.0
Custom (Jere LGA)	10.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	10.0
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	10.0
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	10.0
Damboa	10.0
Dikwa Central	10.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	4.2
Geidam	8.3
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	10.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	5.0
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	4.2
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	4.2
Jakusko	10.0
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	10.0
Konduga	10.0
Madagali	4.2
Mafa	10.0
Magumeri Central	4.2
Michika	4.2
Monguno	10.0
Ngala	8.3
Nguru	10.0
Potiskum	10.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	10.0
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	10.0
Yunusari	10.0
Yusufari	4.2

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PRICE

Affordable, stable, predictable prices are key characteristics of functioning markets. The price dimensions answers two questions:

1. Were there significant price increases in the past month?

2. Are prices predictable or are they subject to unpredictable variations?

The price dimension assess stability of prices and the nature of any price changes. The critical aspect is unpredictability rather than variability itself. In markets with high seasonal changes, volatility can be largely predictable and, thus, not necessarily harmful because market players know how to adjust.

KEY FINDINGS

The stability and predictability of prices remains a major challenge in most markets assessed, traders reported that prices of cereals, non cereal foods and NFIs had increased significantly in the past month and that prices are difficult to predict.

The traders also confirmed that the prices of commodities used to be affordable, stable and predictable but due to below-average supply of goods, high cost of transportation and the US dollar crunch, most commodities are no longer affordable, stable and predictable.

On the aggregate level, Yobe and Adamawa states scored the least with 2.5 out of 10 independently when compared to Borno state which scored 2.7 out of 10 on the price dimension due to unpredictable prices across all 3 categories (cereals, non cereal foods, and NFI).

SCORE BY REGION

Price

Region	Price
Yobe	2.5
Borno	2.66
Adamawa	2.5
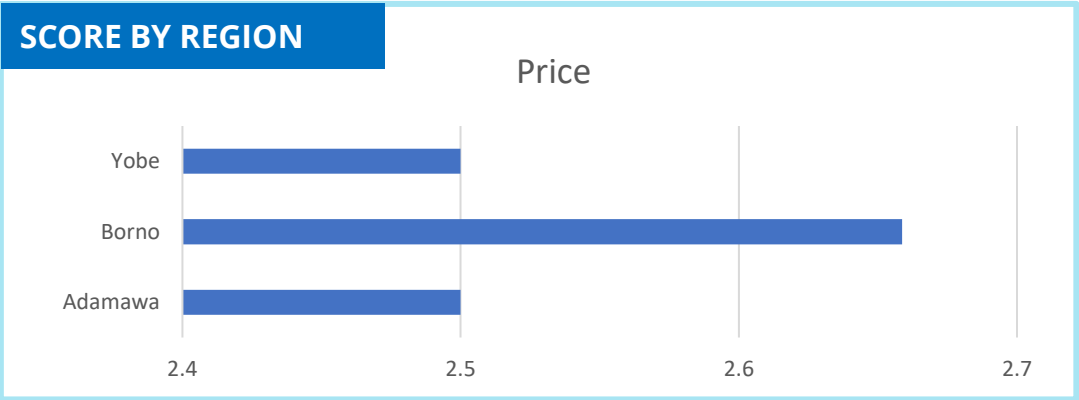
Price Score by Markets

Markets	Price
Monday (MMC)	4.2
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	5.0
Bade (Gashua)	0.8
Baga Road (MMC)	1.7
Bama (Bama LGA)	0.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	3.3
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	2.5
Budum (MMC)	2.5
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	2.5
Bursari	2.5
Custom (Jere LGA)	0.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	0.0
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	0.0
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	5.0
Damboa	3.3
Dikwa Central	0.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	2.5
Geidam	0.8
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	5.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	2.5
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	2.5
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	2.5
Jakusko	1.7
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	3.3
Konduga	3.3
Madagali	2.5
Mafa	3.3
Magumeri Central	2.5
Michika	2.5
Monguno	3.3
Ngala	0.8
Nguru	2.5
Potiskum	5.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	1.7
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	10.0
Yunusari	1.7
Yusufari	2.5

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

The resilience dimension evaluates responsiveness of supply chains and their resilience or vulnerability to shock. The score addresses two questions:

1. How responsive are supply chains to shock in demand?

2. How vulnerable is the Supply Chain?

Responsiveness of supply chains is measured by stock and lead time. A shorter lead time helps a trader adjust to changing demand more rapidly and to be aware of upstream supply chain disruptions earlier. Additionally, a shorter lead time is associated with lower stocks.

The MFI, thus, takes a separate look at buffer stocks, rating their level as adequate or not (i.e. sufficient for 1 week) and ability to restock rapidly.

The MFI also evaluates the suppliers traders rely on. The score considers location and number of supply sources. Supply chains are more resilient with more supply sources and geographically dispersed suppliers.

KEY FINDINGS

The MFI result depicts that markets scored from the range of 6.7 to 10.0 indicate a shorter lead time to respond to a rapid demand with suppliers dispersed geographically.

On the other hand, other markets (Monday market, Abba Ganaram, Banki, Bursari, Damboa, Gujba, Gulani, Kashuwan Shanu, Konduga, Mafa, Monguno, Ngala, Nguru, Pulka and Yunusari markets) scored from the range of 6.3 to 5.0 which indicate average responsiveness capacity to adjust to changing demand with few supply chain sources network.

SCORE BY REGION
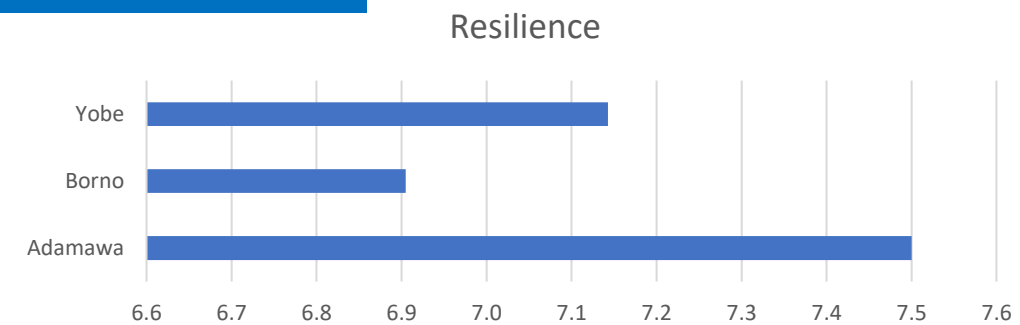
Resilience

Supply Chain Resilience Score by Markets

Markets	Resilience
Monday (MMC)	5.8
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	5.4
Bade (Gashua)	6.7
Baga Road (MMC)	7.5
Bama (Bama LGA)	9.6
Banki (Bama LGA)	5.0
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	7.5
Budum (MMC)	7.5
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	7.5
Bursari	6.3
Custom (Jere LGA)	9.2
Damagum (Fune LGA)	10.0
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	10.0
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	8.8
Damboa	5.0
Dikwa Central	9.2
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	7.5
Geidam	6.7
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	5.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	6.3
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	7.5
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	7.5
Jakusko	7.5
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	5.0
Konduga	5.8
Madagali	7.5
Mafa	5.0
Magumeri Central	7.5
Michika	7.5
Monguno	5.8
Ngala	5.4
Nguru	5.4
Potiskum	8.8
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	6.3
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	7.5
Yunusari	6.3
Yusufari	7.5

COMPETITION

Competition among market participants characterizes a functioning market. This dimension investigates if the business environment is conducive to fair competition, which is typically the case when there are enough traders in the marketplace with equal to varying power.

The Competition score addresses two questions:

1. Is there sufficient competition within the market? *Are there more than 5 players?*

2. Does a trader control the market? *Is there a monopoly?*

These two conditions should lower the risk for few traders to build an monopoly, set prices and profit disproportionally from a potential introduction of cash-based transfers

KEY FINDINGS

The MFI result showed that markets' environment were conducive to fair competition with a majority of markets scoring from the range of 6.7 to 10.

Markets that scored low on the competition dimension, included Gujba market which scored 3.3, showing below-average competitiveness and monopolistic market structure.

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SCORE BY REGION
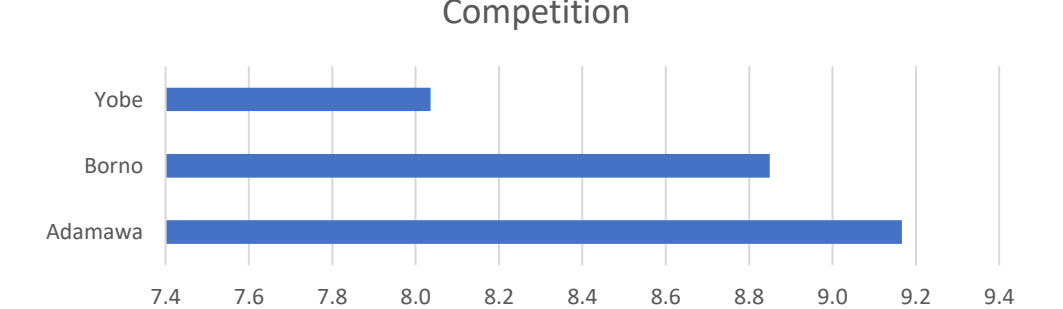
Competition

Competition Score by Market

Markets	Competition
Monday (MMC)	10.0
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	8.3
Bade (Gashua)	10.0
Baga Road (MMC)	10.0
Bama (Bama LGA)	10.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	10.0
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	9.2
Budum (MMC)	7.5
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	1.7
Bursari	10.0
Custom (Jere LGA)	10.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	7.5
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	7.5
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	10.0
Damboa	10.0
Dikwa Central	10.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	9.2
Geidam	1.7
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	3.3
Gulani (Tettaba)	9.2
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	9.2
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	9.2
Jakusko	6.7
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	10.0
Konduga	8.3
Madagali	9.2
Mafa	10.0
Magumeri Central	9.2
Michika	9.2
Monguno	8.3
Ngala	10.0
Nguru	10.0
Potiskum	10.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	6.7
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	10.0
Yunusari	6.7
Yusufari	9.2

INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure dimension assesses the type and condition of the physical structures which host shops in addition to sewage systems, electricity and communication networks in the market premises. Infrastructure addresses:

1. What is the overall condition of the shops where customers shop?

2. What infrastructure is available in and around the shops?

For question 1, the methodology scores the market based on the state of the shops population evaluated according to three categories: Poor state and severe maintenance issues, medium state (minor maintenance issues) and Good state.

For question 2, the methodology verifies the presence of the following services in the market premises:

- A closed sewage system
- A dedicated waste collection area
- Walkways and emergency exit(s)
- Shelter
- Uninterrupted electricity
- Reliable communication network (mobile phone coverage and/or internet)
- Water availability (manual pump or tap in close proximity of each vendor, i.e. max 5 min walking)
- Toilets

KEY FINDINGS

The crisis in the northeast has negatively impacted the infrastructures. A majority of assessed markets – altogether 23 market scored from the range of 2.9 to 0.7 while nine markets scored from 5.0 to 3.6 with moderate infrastructures.

Only five markets scored from 8.6 to 7.1 indicating a healthy infrastructure available with services within the market structure.

SCORE BY REGION

Infrastructure

Region	Score
Yobe	~3.4
Borno	~3.8
Adamawa	~1.4
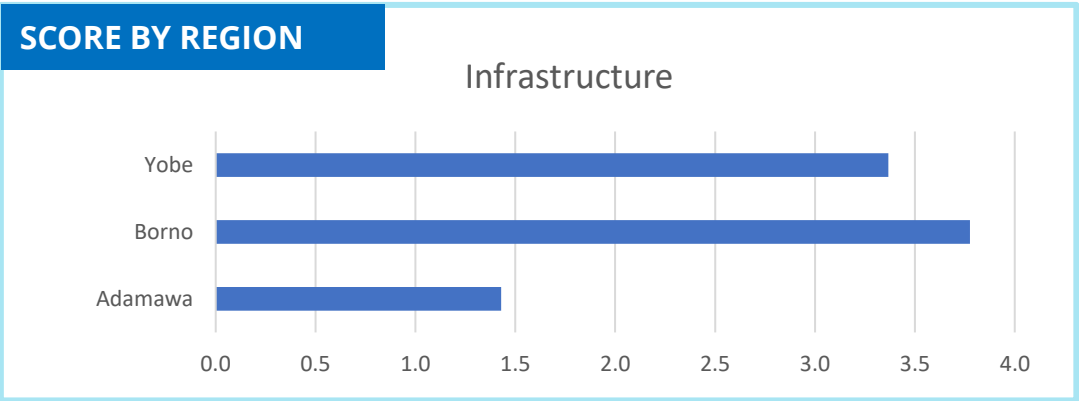
Infrastructure Score by Market

Markets	Infrastructure
Monday (MMC)	4.3
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	0.7
Bade (Gashua)	8.6
Baga Road (MMC)	5.0
Bama (Bama LGA)	7.9
Banki (Bama LGA)	2.1
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	1.4
Budum (MMC)	2.9
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	3.6
Bursari	2.1
Custom (Jere LGA)	7.9
Damagum (Fune LGA)	6.4
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	6.4
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	2.9
Damboa	2.1
Dikwa Central	7.9
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	1.4
Geidam	5.0
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	4.3
Gulani (Tettaba)	1.4
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	1.4
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	1.4
Jakusko	2.1
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	2.1
Konduga	2.9
Madagali	1.4
Mafa	2.1
Magumeri Central	1.4
Michika	1.4
Monguno	2.9
Ngala	7.1
Nguru	5.0
Potiskum	2.9
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	2.1
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	5.0
Yunusari	2.1
Yusufari	1.4

FINDINGS BY MFI DIMENSION : SERVICE

SERVICE

The service dimension looks at the service provided while shopping as well as during check-out. The level of service is directly or indirectly associated with different features of a functioning market such as transparency, competition or reliability.
The more competitive the market environment, the higher incentive for retailers to provide the best value to customers; otherwise, these might shop somewhere else.

 The service dimension addresses:

1. How is the customers' overall shopping experience?

2. How is the check-out experience?

The methodology includes in shopping experience the following elements: overall shop organization – which influences how easy it is to find products; price transparency – tags; possibility to shop remotely. Similarly we consider costumers check-out experience based on the following elements: accepted forms of payments, waiting time at check out and itemized receipts.

KEY FINDINGS

Services in most market were poor, with 20 markets scoring between1.7 to 00. while 16 markets indicating average shopping experience and check out during transactions.

Only Monday market which is the largest market in the region, scored 6.7 indicating good shopping and check out experience as well as availability of accepting many forms of payments.

SCORE BY REGION

Service

Region	Score
Yobe	~2.25
Borno	~2.7
Adamawa	0
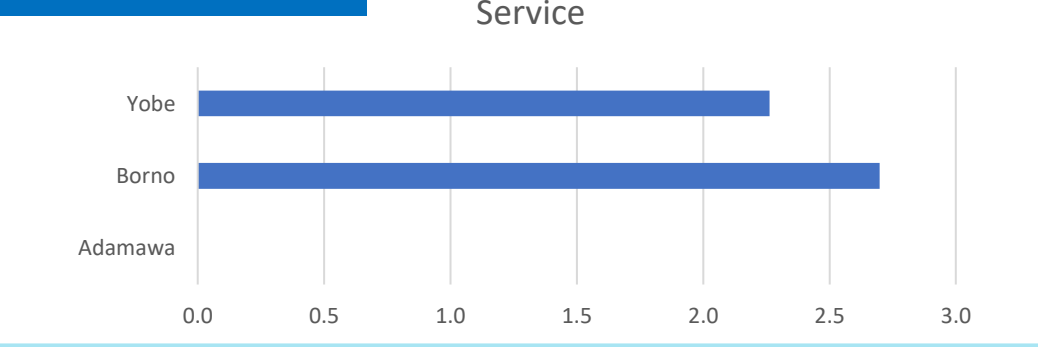
Service Score by Market

Markets	Service
Monday (MMC)	6.7
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	5.0
Bade (Gashua)	5.0
Baga Road (MMC)	3.3
Bama (Bama LGA)	3.3
Banki (Bama LGA)	3.3
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	0.0
Budum (MMC)	3.3
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	3.3
Bursari	1.7
Custom (Jere LGA)	5.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	3.3
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	3.3
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	5.0
Damboa	1.7
Dikwa Central	3.3
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	0.0
Geidam	1.7
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	3.3
Gulani (Tettaba)	1.7
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	0.0
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	0.0
Jakusko	1.7
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	3.3
Konduga	1.7
Madagali	0.0
Mafa	3.3
Magumeri Central	0.0
Michika	0.0
Monguno	1.7
Ngala	1.7
Nguru	1.7
Potiskum	5.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	1.7
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	1.7
Yunusari	1.7
Yusufari	0.0

FOOD QUALITY

In many marketplaces, food may be available in sufficient quantities, but the quality of this food may vary. Availability of food unsafe for human consumption is no better – even worse, in some instances – than unavailability of food. The MFI examines food quality against key principles of hygiene and cleanliness, material separation, temperature control and stock management. Essentially, the survey examines 8 key conditions for shops:

1. Is food protected from contaminants?
2. Are fresh fruits and vegetables in the shops well-separated from raw meat, poultry, fish or seafood?
3. Is food that requires refrigeration properly refrigerated?
4. Is refrigeration in the shops always working?
5. Is food for sale in the shop not expired?
6. Are processed pre-packaged foods in the shops intact and in properly labelled containers?
7. Is food in the shops free of visible signs of spoilage and bad smells?
8. Are food packages intact and free from signs of decay or damage?

KEY FINDINGS

Only nine markets showed good quality food handling and stock management with scores ranging from 7.1 to 10.

On the other hand, 21 market scores ranged from 3.8 to 5.0 indicating moderate food quality management.

Seven markets have scored from 0.0 to 2.9 this market have high improper management of food quality and hygiene practices.

SCORE BY REGION
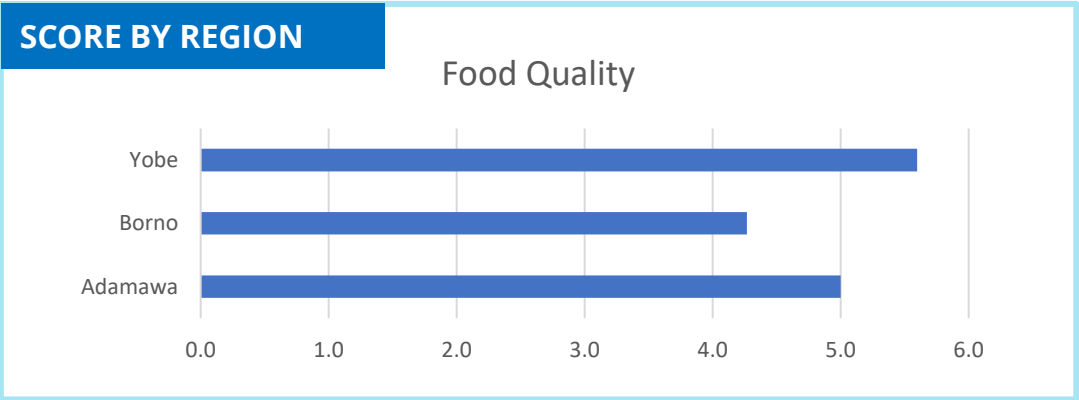
Food Quality

Food Quality Score by Market

Markets	Food Quality
Monday (MMC)	10.0
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	4.3
Bade (Gashua)	10.0
Baga Road (MMC)	7.5
Bama (Bama LGA)	5.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	0.0
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	5.0
Budum (MMC)	3.8
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	2.9
Bursari	0.0
Custom (Jere LGA)	5.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	3.8
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	3.8
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	10.0
Damboa	0.0
Dikwa Central	5.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	5.0
Geidam	7.1
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	0.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	5.0
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	5.0
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	5.0
Jakusko	5.0
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	0.0
Konduga	3.8
Madagali	5.0
Mafa	0.0
Magumeri Central	5.0
Michika	5.0
Monguno	3.8
Ngala	7.5
Nguru	7.5
Potiskum	10.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	5.0
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	7.5
Yunusari	5.0
Yusufari	5.0

ACCESS & PROTECTION

Safe access to the marketplace is a crucial dimension of market functionality. Access addresses two key questions:

1. Are beneficiaries and customers able to reach markets?

2. Are there fragile groups facing threat and protection issues accessing the market? Or are there any general security concerns?

The MFI weights Access and Protection issues by severity. For access it weights based on the level of severity: is it hard to get to the market because of road infrastructure, or is access limited due to seasonal events? Were there natural disasters preventing costumers access more permanently? The weight is higher the more permanent the access issues are.

The protection rationale is similar: issues are weighted according to the fraction of the population impacted: Are there social barriers? Are there protection issues limited to a marginalized group?

KEY FINDINGS

Three markets (Bama, Jere and Dikwa central) scored '5' for access and protection, indicating concerns from customers accessing the market, while all other markets indicated no protections issue accessing the market with scores ranging from 6.7 to 10.

SCORE BY REGION
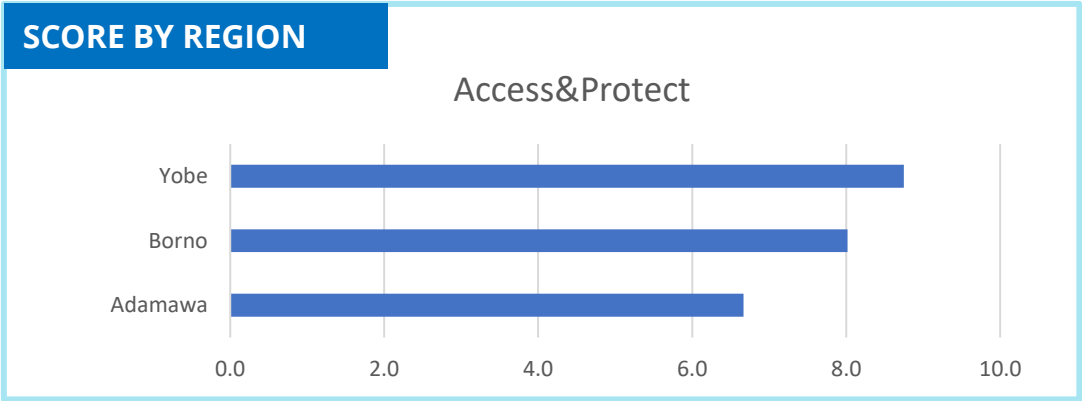
Access&Protect

Access & Protection Score by Market

Markets	Access&Protect
Monday (MMC)	6.7
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	10.0
Bade (Gashua)	10.0
Baga Road (MMC)	10.0
Bama (Bama LGA)	5.0
Banki (Bama LGA)	9.2
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	6.7
Budum (MMC)	10.0
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	10.0
Bursari	9.2
Custom (Jere LGA)	5.0
Damagum (Fune LGA)	10.0
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	10.0
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	10.0
Damboa	9.2
Dikwa Central	5.0
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	6.7
Geidam	10.0
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	10.0
Gulani (Tettaba)	6.7
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	6.7
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	6.7
Jakusko	8.3
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	9.2
Konduga	6.7
Madagali	6.7
Mafa	9.2
Magumeri Central	6.7
Michika	6.7
Monguno	6.7
Ngala	8.3
Nguru	10.0
Potiskum	10.0
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	8.3
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	10.0
Yunusari	8.3
Yusufari	6.7

Table A1.

Markets	Assortment	Availability	Price	Resilience	Competition	Infrastructure	Service	Food Quality	Access&Protect	Final MFI Score
Monday (MMC)	8.0	10.0	4.2	5.8	10.0	4.3	6.7	10.0	6.7	6.0
Abba Gamaram (MMC)	8.0	10.0	5.0	5.4	8.3	0.7	5.0	4.3	10.0	3.7
Bade (Gashua)	9.0	10.0	0.8	6.7	10.0	8.6	5.0	10.0	10.0	4.6
Baga Road (MMC)	9.0	5.0	1.7	7.5	10.0	5.0	3.3	7.5	10.0	4.3
Bama (Bama LGA)	7.0	10.0	0.0	9.6	10.0	7.9	3.3	5.0	5.0	3.4
Banki (Bama LGA)	8.0	10.0	3.3	5.0	10.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	9.2	3.1
Biriri (Tarmua LGA)	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Budum (MMC)	8.0	7.5	2.5	7.5	7.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	10.0	4.4
Bullunkutu (Jere LGA)	5.0	7.5	2.5	7.5	1.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	10.0	3.5
Bursari	8.0	10.0	2.5	6.3	10.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	9.2	3.0
Custom (Jere LGA)	7.0	10.0	0.0	9.2	10.0	7.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5
Damagum (Fune LGA)	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	7.5	6.4	3.3	3.8	10.0	3.6
Damasak (Mobbar LGA)	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	7.5	6.4	3.3	3.8	10.0	3.6
Damaturu (Sunday Market)	9.0	10.0	5.0	8.8	10.0	2.9	5.0	10.0	10.0	5.6
Damboa	8.0	10.0	3.3	5.0	10.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	9.2	3.0
Dikwa Central	7.0	10.0	0.0	9.2	10.0	7.9	3.3	5.0	5.0	3.4
Gajiram (Nganzai LGA)	8.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.5
Geidam	8.0	8.3	0.8	6.7	1.7	5.0	1.7	7.1	10.0	3.4
Gujba (Buni Yadi)	6.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.3	3.3	0.0	10.0	2.8
Gulani (Tettaba)	7.0	5.0	2.5	6.3	9.2	1.4	1.7	5.0	6.7	3.4
Gwoza Central (Gwoza LGA)	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Jajimaji (Karasuwa LGA)	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Jakusko	9.0	10.0	1.7	7.5	6.7	2.1	1.7	5.0	8.3	4.0
Kashuwan Shanu (Jere LGA)	8.0	10.0	3.3	5.0	10.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	9.2	3.1
Konduga	6.0	10.0	3.3	5.8	8.3	2.9	1.7	3.8	6.7	3.8
Madagali	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Mafa	8.0	10.0	3.3	5.0	10.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	9.2	3.1
Magumeri Central	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Michika	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8
Monguno	6.0	10.0	3.3	5.8	8.3	2.9	1.7	3.8	6.7	3.8
Ngala	10.0	8.3	0.8	5.4	10.0	7.1	1.7	7.5	8.3	3.9
Nguru	10.0	10.0	2.5	5.4	10.0	5.0	1.7	7.5	10.0	4.5
Potiskum	9.0	10.0	5.0	8.8	10.0	2.9	5.0	10.0	10.0	5.6
Pulka (Gwoza LGA)	9.0	10.0	1.7	6.3	6.7	2.1	1.7	5.0	8.3	3.9
Tashan Bama (Jere LGA)	8.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	5.0	1.7	7.5	10.0	4.9
Yunusari	9.0	10.0	1.7	6.3	6.7	2.1	1.7	5.0	8.3	3.9
Yusufari	9.0	4.2	2.5	7.5	9.2	1.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.8

CONLUSION

MFI

Out of 38 markets that were assessed, The highest score from the results for the MFI for Northeast that was conducted in December 2021 and January 2022 was 6. The range and the modality suggested from the assessment are as follows :-

MFI score 1.0 to 2.0 - Very low functionality and assessed as 'very high risk' for CBT intervention

MFI Score 2.1 to 4.0 - Very low and low functionality and assessed as 'high risk' for CBT intervention, though mitigation measures can be adopted to reduce risk.

MFI score 4.1 to 6.0 - Medium to low functionality and assessed as 'Medium risk' for CBT intervention, mitigation measures can be adopted to reduce any risk to CBT operation

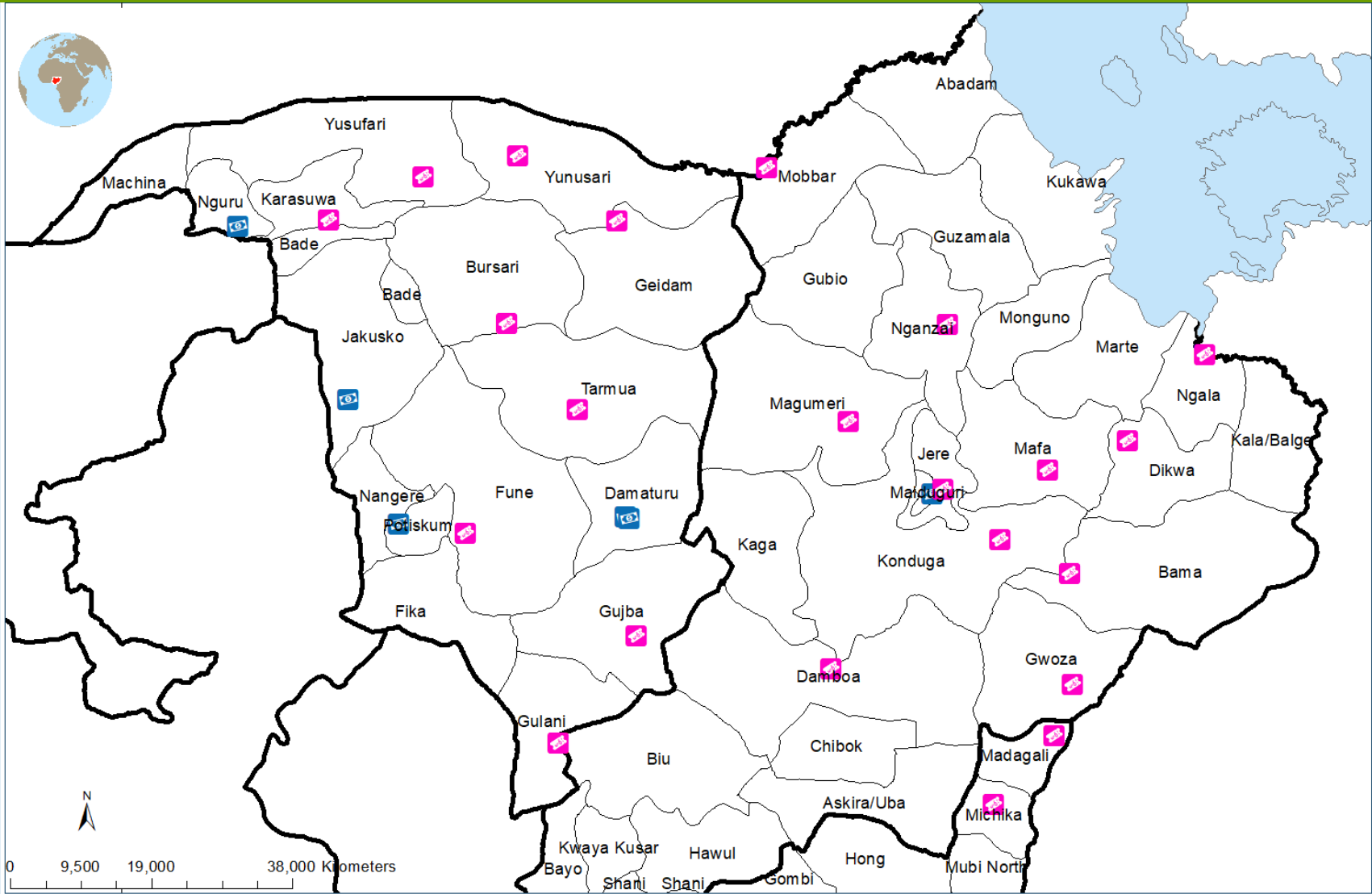| MFI Score	Remarks
0 - 2.0	Very low functionality with very high risk for CBT intervention
2.1 - 4.0	Very low and low Functionality with high risk for CBT intervention
4.1 - 6.0	Medium to low functionality with Medium risk for CBT intervention

Abba Gamaram, Bama, Banki, Biriri, Bullunkutu, Bursari, Custom, Damagum, Damasak, Damboa, Dikwa Central, Gajiram, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Gwoza central, Jajimaji, Kashuwan Shanu, Konduga,Madagali, Mafa, Magumeri, Michika, Monguno, Ngala, Pulka, Tashan Bama, Yunusari, Yusufari.

Monday, Bade (Gashua), Baga Road, Budum, Damaturu (Sunday), Jakusko, Nguru, Potiskum, Tashan Bama.

Nigeria, BAY States
Market Functionality Index - March 2022

Markets with medium risk CBT Interventions
Markets with high risk CBT Interventions
State Boundary
LGAs Boundary
Lake

Data sources:
WFP offices: WFP
Boundaries: OCHA
Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors
Populated places: GeoNames

Date Created: 11 Mar 2022
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Website: www.wfp.org
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Map Reference:
NGA_BAY_States_MFI_Map_WFP_A3L_20220304

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

MITIGATION MEASURES ON MARKETS WITH HIGH RISKS CBT INTERVENTIONS

❖ In markets with medium CBT risks, partners can pursue additional digital financial inclusion activities, including financial education for beneficiaries, and trainings for financial service providers.

❖ **Price Dimension**
- Due to price volatility in all markets assessed, monthly price monitoring conducted by TPMs -- which currently only covers markets in LGA capitals -- should be extended to cover markets within or near-final distribution points (FDPs). The first-week price monitoring will be used as a reference for monitoring purposes to check whether the prevailing prices at the markets are used for redemption. This monitoring would also help verify any changes in food prices and the supply chain.
- Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket should be continued to be monitored closely on a monthly basis in all markets to advise of changes of transfer value due to price unpredictability.

❖ **Infrastructure Dimension**
- WFP should contract traders with adequate standards.
- Mobilizing stakeholders to make required investments.
- WFP to build / rehabilitate market infrastructures
- Support the smaller retailers to get the licenses, thus, ensuring food quality is up to the standards.

❖ **Service Dimension**
- Set up Retailer Capacity Strengthening Training as part of Market Development Activities.
- For cash or e-voucher interventions, it is important to make it compulsory for our retailers to display the prices of every item in the retailers' shop.

❖ **Quality Dimension**
- Contracting traders that operate with adequate food safety standards.
- Mobilizing third parties / local authorities to build retailer capacity and improve compliance with local food safety regulations.
- Offer food safety / quality certification to targeted retailers as capacity building activity.
- WFP should provide trainings on warehousing, stocking and group purchasing to our retailers.
- It is important to pay attention to the expiration dates of stocks, the quality of stock as well as hygiene and how neat the shop is.

Market Functionality Index
Data collected in December 2021/January 2022
Report in March 2022
For more information - https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org
World Food Programme, Nigeria

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