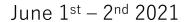


Evidence and Options for Improving the Input Subsidy Programs

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Promise of Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs)

Improve <u>farmers' access</u> to quality farm inputs

Increase smallholder maize production and incomes



Picture source: various



Picture source: icrisat.com



Achievements of ISPs (1)

- Increased utilisation of improved maize seed and chemical fertilizers
- Improved household:
 - Maize productivity (roughly doubled to 2MT/Ha)
 - Maize production
 - Food security



Picture source: various



Picture source: icrisat.com



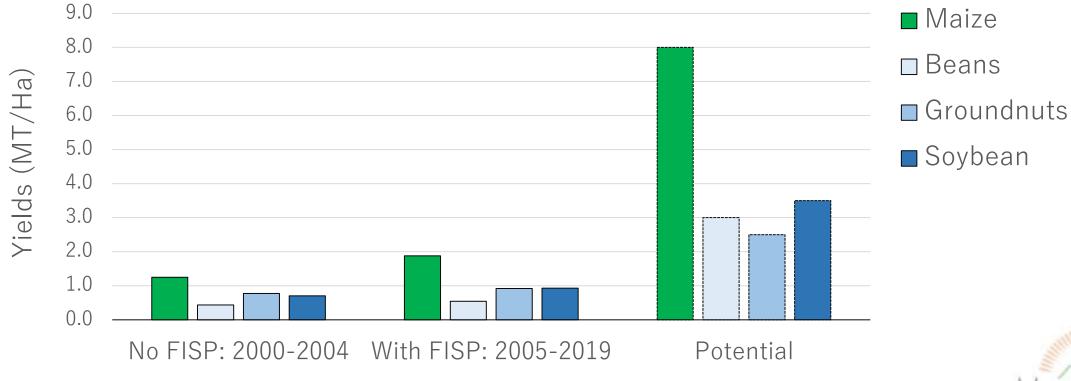
Achievements of ISPs (2)

- Greater use of improved seed for grain legumes:
 - Increased production of grain legumes at household level
 - Increased household nutrition, especially child nutrition
 - Increased farm-level incomes
 - Increased adoption of maize-legume intercropping



The Shortcomings of Previous ISPs (1)

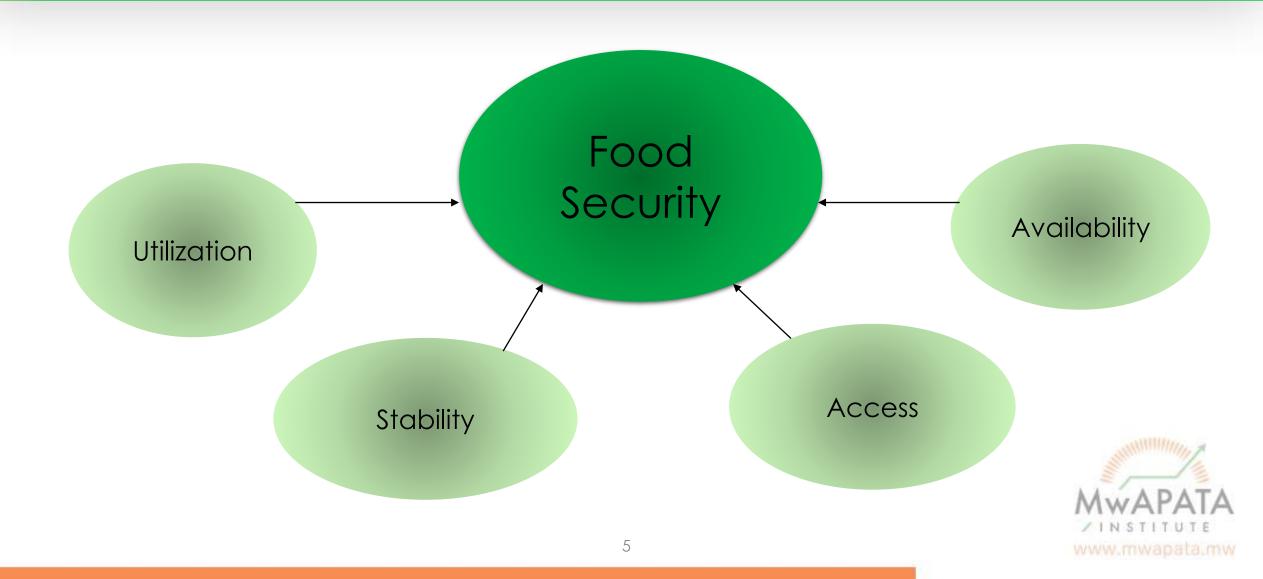
Productivity growth has remained stagnant and lower than projected





Source: MoA – DARS; FAOstat; http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC

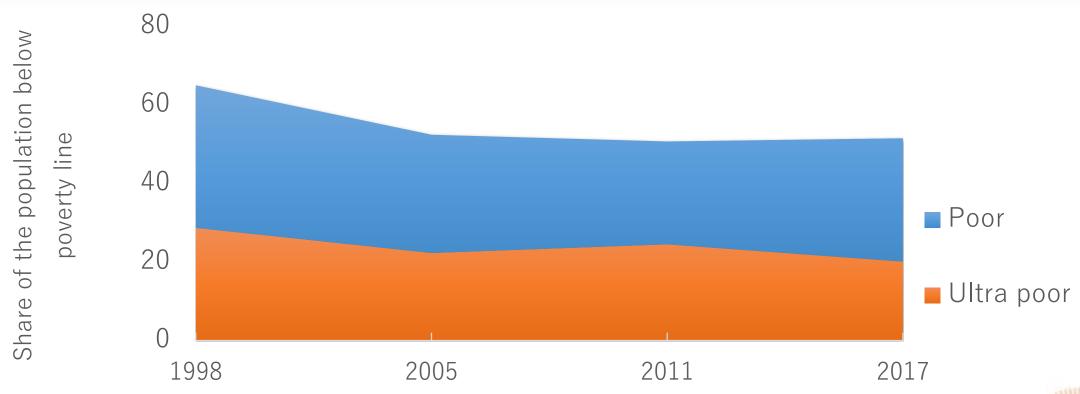
Household Food Security Has Generally Not Been Achieved



National Food Self-Sufficiency Has Not Been Fully Achieved



The Incidence of Poverty has Changed a Little Despite Extreme Poverty Slightly Falling



Source: NSO, IHS-1, 2,3, & 4 Reports

The Main Pitfalls of ISP (1)

- Low crop response to fertilizer (<5 maize kg/kg N)</p>
 - Low pH (acidity)
 - Low soil carbon

Late weeding





The Main Pitfalls of ISP (2)

- Poor targeting due to inexplicit program objectives may lead to:
 - Crowding out of commercial input sales by the FISP
 - Diversion and leakage of subsidized inputs
 - Reduction in actual additional fertilisers reaching the farmers' gardens



The Main Pitfalls of ISP (3)

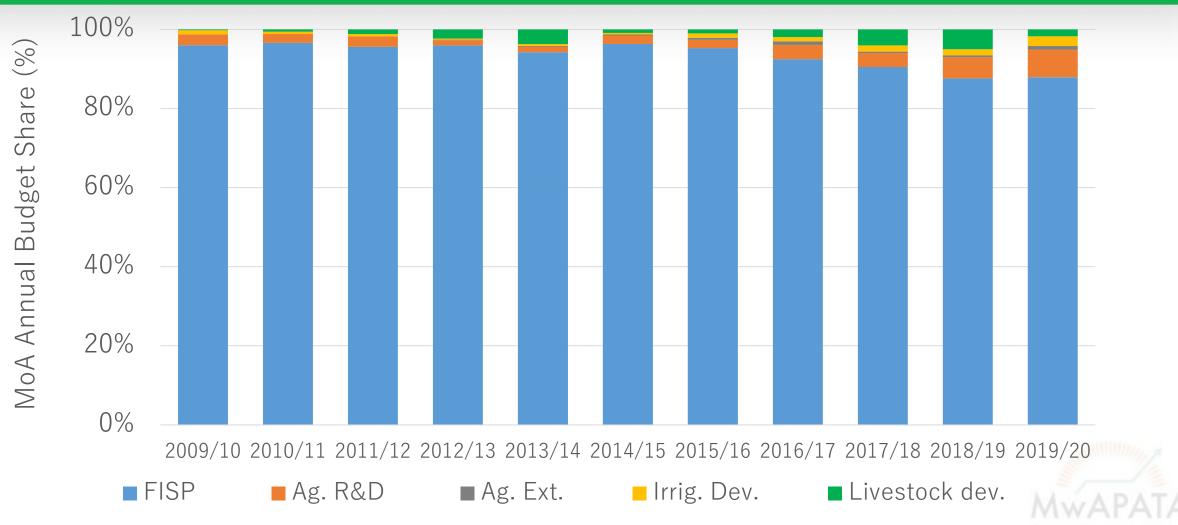
High subsidy rates

 Averages 82% of the commercial price of a 50kg bag of fertilizer in the past 10 years

 The subsidy rate for the Affordable Inputs Program (AIP) is estimated at 77%



Crowding Out Other Agricultural Investments



Source: GoM Budget Records

Policy Recommendations (1)

- Improve soil health to increase yields and crop response to fertilizer by:
 - Integrating complimentary soil fertility management into ISPs
 - <u>Examples</u>: organic fertilizers, conservation agriculture, lime, crop-livestock integration, etc.
- Intensifying maize-legume production systems
- Promoting doubled-up legume technologies



Policy Recommendations (2)

- Unbundling "smallholders" to identify and tailor interventions to specific groups of farmers
- Redefining and sticking to stated program objectives and targeting criteria
- Improving the <u>effectiveness and fiscal sustainability</u> of ISPs (e.g., targeting & timing)
- Explore innovative ways of making the fertiliser supply chain more effective and less risky



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