* Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda

Nigeria (EPAR)

* Multiple government subsidy programs
  + 1970
    - States privately obtained fertilizers and put in subisdies at about 95% from the market rate
    - Different states had different policies
    - FGN’s Fertilizer Procurement Distribution Division (FPDD)
      * Aim to centralize fertilizer procurement by the federal government for uniform subsidy at 75%
        + Federal pay for transportation costs, distribute to states

State take over operation process to ware house for distribution to citizen

* + 1980s (SAP & Agricultural development programs)
    - Financed through loans from WB
    - States tasked with distributing fertilizers after disbursed by FGN
  + 2000 onwards
    - States able to put in subsidies after government already subsidized
    - Programs
      * National Special Program for Food Security (NSFPS), Developing Agricultural Inputs Markets in Nigeria program (DAIMINA)
        + target smallholder farmers for subsidized fertilizer inputs using private dealers, but work with the existing government distribution system.
        + NSFPS operates in every Nigerian state, and within each state are three farmer groups that receive subsidized fertilizer and are provided extension services.?????

Senegal (EPAR)

* Subsidies used in 60s and 70s
  + Helped increase fertilizer consumption rate
  + SAP years- subsidies removed dropping consumption rate
* 2000s
  + Loi d’Orientation Agro-Sylvo-Pastorale (Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Law) (LOASP)
    - Reserve right to government to grant subsidies
  + Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l’Abondance (GOANA) - 2008
    - provides subsidies for the purchasing of seed and fertilizer inputs
    - Subsidies during the dry season will be 70 percent of market price, while farmers can obtain subsidies of 50 percent during the rainy season.
      * In order to increase fertilizer demand and to be self-sufficient country
* **USAID INFO**
  + local community committees are involved in distributing vouchers for subsidized fertilizer through the principle of “first-come, first-serve”. The Senegalese program covers both cash and food crops grown by smallholder farmers and there is no apparent targeting scheme

Mozambique (EPAR)

* 1990s
  + Privatized agricultural markets
* Current
  + The importation and distribution of fertilizer is conducted exclusively by the private sector with the government’s role limited to regulation.
  + Barriers to accessing fertilizers by farmers- supply, price,
  + Farmer associations- helped to increase credit for fertilizers, reduce transaction costs etc

Ghana (EPAR)

* 60s- 90s
  + Increased fertilizer subsidies
  + SAP program 80s-90s
    - Phased out subsidies for liberalization
* 1994- present
  + Fertilizer voucher program -2008
  + majority of bulk fertilizer is sold to private retailers, who in turn sell their products to smaller retailers or directly to farmers
  + Use of credit
  + fertilizer prices vary
    - more expensive in northern Ghana than in south or central regions

Kenya (EPAR)

* 2008
  + National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)
    - Subsidized fertilizer available through NCPB
* Fertilizers run by private sector but facilitated by public sector
  + public sector facilitation of private fertilizer markets features public goods investments to support private sector entry and investment in the fertilizer sector.
    - Assumption private sector reaches everyone

Malawi (EPAR)

* 70s
  + Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC)
    - Distributed subsidized fertilizer
* SAP
  + Liberalized efforts
* 90s
  + Smallholder farmers and estates
    - Small farmers got from ADMARC, while estates used private sector
    - Still found subsidized fertilizer form ADMARC going t estates
* Starter Pack program
  + Targeted smallholder farmers
  + Subsidy on maize production
  + Vouchers given to beneficiaries to collect packs form store owners- storeowners get reimbursed by government
  + Private suppliers
  + Still left some farmers out
* 2004
  + Agricultural Input Subsidy Programme (AISP)
    - move the country toward implementing a general fertilizer subsidy for farmers and involve retailers more in the distribution efforts
    - general fertilizer subsidy
    - coupons for different fertilizer types - about 1/3rd of cash price
    - distribution handled by parastal outlets- ADMARC which sold subsidized fertilizers
* USAID
  + beneficiaries have been selected by traditional authorities, village committees, religious leaders, and by open meetings

Cote d’Ivoire (EPAR)

* private sector imports and distributes the majority of fertilizer.
* Fertilizer is then distributed locally as well as to neighboring countries
* Government subsidies on fertilizers ended after SAP

Burundi

* Low fertilizer use
* Early stae involvement
  + the state entirely dominated the fertilizer distribution by playing the role of importer and distributor
    - distributed through two channels: by the state through SRD, or other parastatal organizations
    - “Often, importers had to have close ties to the CNDD-FDD ruling party and/or be able to pay kickbacks to individuals and the party, which drove up importation costs”
  + Also regional variation in subsidized prices
* Privatized supply chain -2013
  + Burundi and Rwanda
    - Importers/ distributors are selected by the state according to the price of the fertilizer they will sell and their capacity for distribution
    - The subsidy to the farmer is delivered as a voucher with which farmers buy fertilizers. Each importer has the monopoly of distribution on a given area of the country
    - Burundi’s 2012-2015 program appears to be similar to Senegal, with no crop or farm type targeted (**USAID**)
    - Rwanda
      * First, Rwanda has a targeting policy, in line with the CIP: voucher recipients in theory have to grow certain crops and can receive a limited quantity of subsidised fertilizer.

Ethiopia

Study

* subsidized credit given to cooperative unions to import and distribute fertilizers
* no direct subsidy program
  + while government did not have an official subsidy program, implementation of fertilizer promotion policies involved large fiscal costs, which we will refer to as implicit costs
* Government support
  + subsidizing distribution
  + reduction in transaction costs
* With regards of program costs, this study finds that while there is no official subsidy program, fertilizer promotion has involved large fiscal costs—estimated at US$40 million per year since 2008.

Tanzania

**USAID (2008-2014)**

* Targeted crops
* Beneficiaries= Small scale farmers, female headed households, new users

Uganda

Burkina faso

**USAID (2008-)**

* fertilizer subsidy program in Burkina Faso targets farmers growing specific crops, such as irrigated rice, maize, and cotton
* only a small proportion of eligible Burkinabe farm households do access it.
* subsidy paid at source

Mali

**USAID (2008-)**

* Mali, production, import, and wholesale of fertilizer are restricted to organizations that hold an official licencs, although the government remains very much involved in influencing the demand for and selling price of fertilizer
* No specific target group/regions
* Targeted crops

Niger

Rwanda

* Early state involvement in the 90s
  + government fully privatized the fertilizer supply chain in 1999
* 2000s
  + smart programs often target particular beneficiaries
  + Second, they are market-based: they aim to build a private sector, which is often in charge of distribution
* Low fertilizer use
* Privatized supply chain -2013

South Africa

* Fert price data gotten from GrainSA(source)
* Price is not per 50kg bag like in VIFAA but per ton

Namibia

* Price is per 50kg
* 2017-2020

**Overall**

* Still some type of subsidies even when private sector is involved
* Still evidence of politicization in programs
* Use of vouchers and coupons, government run locations, licensed dealers - subsidy