

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Social Cash Transfer Programme and Farm Input Subsidy Programme in Malawi: complementary instruments for supporting agricultural transformation increasing consumption and productive activities?

Noemi Pace

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Lilongwe- July 1st, 2016

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

unicef

A basic question

Alone or together?
How can the Farm Input Subsidy Programme and the Social Cash Transfers Programme best combat poverty and food insecurity?

Policy context (1)

- The Government of Malawi is currently reviewing the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), with the view of downsizing its cost

- One of the options being considered is to retarget the FISP to more commercially-oriented farmers.

- These farmers are expected to generate a greater supply response through the FISP compared to poorer households.

Policy context (2)

- The policy debate is also considering whether the FISP should reach similar households as the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme.

- This research work is intended to inform the FISP review and, in particular, how it can be coordinated with the SCT.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

unicef

What media reported on FISP? (1)

Goodall adamant on Fisp

DUMBANI MZALE AND PAIDA KADZAKUMANJA
STAFF WRITERS

Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Goodall Gondwe on Tuesday hit back at critics of the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (Fisp), insisting that government will not abandon implementation of the initiative.

Instead, Gondwe, speaking in an interview in Lilongwe, said going forward, government is redesigning Fisp to ensure that beneficiaries graduate after some time.

He said: "We are in the process of redesigning Fisp and the Fisp we are implementing now is different from the Fisp we implemented last year and it will be different in the subsequent programmes.

"For example, the 2015/2016 National Budget saw beneficiaries who were selected from a pool of maize growers paying to access farm inputs.

The minister also took a swipe at some quarters for "misunderstanding" the Fisp concept, saying: "People think that we have Fisp so that we can increase production and have a higher gross domestic product [GDP], but that is not the case."

Gondwe stressed that Fisp is not intended to develop Malawi, but to achieve food security.

Economics Association of Malawi (Ecama) executive director Edward Chilima said the economic think-tank recommends programmes that will change mindset of citizens from small-scale subsistence farming to medium and large-scale farming.

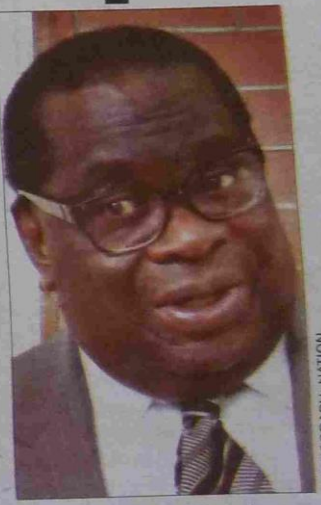
Ecama, through its patron Thom Mpinganjira, is also on record as having called for an exit of the programme it observed was not sustainable and exerted pressure on the budget.

In a situation report on Fisp Logistics dated January 5 2016, the indication is that 76 percent of contracted fertiliser, including 12 500 metric tons of the Farm Input Loan Programme (Filp), has been delivered to Smallholder Farmers Fertiliser Revolving Fund of Malawi (SFFRFM) depots.

However, the delivered quantity is far behind schedule. Almost three weeks ago, Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development Allan Chiyembekeza met all the 12 suppliers in Blantyre where they pledged to complete all deliveries by December 31.

In an interview on the way forward, Chiyembekeza, who was in Karonga, said: "I have not yet seen the final report because I am in Karonga, but I am sure it is on my desk, so I will give you the responses and way forward tomorrow once I get to the office."

This year's Fisp has been marred by all kinds of hiccups ranging from late coupon production and distribution, fertiliser suppliers threatening to bow out due to kwacha depreciation which also affected the purchase of fertiliser.■



PHOTOGRAPH: NATION

Gondwe: That is not the case

What media reported on FISP? (2)

BY ALICK PONJE

Tough action urged on Fisp

THE Civil Society Agriculture Network (Cisanet) has proposed that beneficiaries of the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (Fisp) must be compelled to give back at least two bags of maize to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA).

Fisp has been described by observers as an unsustainable programme by virtue of its failure to graduate its beneficiaries from reliance on aid to self-reliability.

In the 2016/2017 national budget which Finance Minister Goodall Gondwe unveiled last Friday, the programme—apparently aimed at ensuring food security among the poor—has been pegged at K31.4 billion from the current financial year's K63.9 billion.

And according to Cisanet national coordinator Tamani Nkhono-Mvula, while Fisp is a necessary programme due to the heavy degradation of soils, there must be means of ensuring that its beneficiaries are held accountable "and those areas that didn't benefit from [Fisp] coupons should also be supplied with maize".

"The past two years, we have not yielded much from Fisp due to challenges to do with rains. However, to realise more benefits from Fisp we should employ a geographical targeting criterion where only those areas that are known to have good rains should be prioritised.

"We have had a good number of coupons in districts which are not maize growing areas which were also heavily affected by droughts. I suggest that maize growing districts should get a lion's share, all factors being equal," said Nkhono-Mvula in a written response.

He added that with the final goal being that Malawians should have food, politics must be rooted out of Fisp such that allocation of coupons for the programme must be driven by a desire to achieve food security and not otherwise.

Asked whether the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development will consider the suggestions by Cisanet, minister responsible George Chaponda said he had heard the proposal "but we already have procedures in place".

But recently, Chaponda disclosed that Fisp would be redesigned to encourage productivity among small-scale farmers especially in the wake of adverse climatic conditions where the programme cannot offer long-term solutions to the recurrent food insecurity problems.

"As you may be aware, some parts of this country have not received adequate rainfall such that farmers have not made use of the fertilizer coupons that they got through this programme. This calls for new thinking in our agricultural production," Chaponda had said.

Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Luanar) Vice-Chancellor, George Kanyama-Phiri, had also said in its current form, Fisp was proving to be unsustainable as some farmers have remained on the programme since its 2005 inception.

He said it is high time the country stood up and made Fisp more profitable to farmers so that they could afford fertilisers by themselves without perpetually relying on government every year.

What media reported on FISP? (3)

- **The Times Group, 22 April 2016:**

"Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, George Chaponda, has said it is imperative that Farm Input Subsidy Programme (Fisp) be redesigned to encourage productivity among small-scale farmers in the country…He said government welcomes *any innovative ideas and evidence that will help redesign its programmes to boost agricultural production*."

The case of Malawi

- Since both FISP and SCT target the poor, a large number of households were included in both FISP and SCT. Some think that this should be avoided, but…

FISP

- Initiated in 2005-2006.
- Initially aimed to reach approximately 50% of farmers to receive fertilizers for maize production.
- Substantial changes in several key aspects (objectives, scale, quantity of subsidized fertilizer supplies, voucher distribution systems, voucher redemption systems).
- Programme, in theory, targets small family farmers who are resource-poor but own a piece of land.
- These criteria remain broad and there are variations in the use of the targeting guidelines in different communities.

SCT

- The Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT) is an unconditional cash transfer.
- Targeted to ultra-poor and labour-constrained households.
- The size of the transfer to each household depends on the number of household members and their characteristics.

Data

- Data collected from a seventeen-month evaluation of a sample eligible to receive the SCT in the districts of Salima and Mangochi.
- These data also provide information about inclusion into the FISP.
- Sample of 1,607 households interviewed at both baseline (July/August 2013) and follow-up (November 2014).
- Four groups:
  - Control households: neither received the SCT nor the FISP (38%);
  - Treatment SCT: households treated exclusively under the SCT (30%);
  - Treatment FISP: households treated exclusively under the FISP (15%);
  - Treatment SCT+FISP: household treated under both programmes simultaneously (17%).

Data analysis (1)

- How do we measure synergies?
- Two ways to measure synergies:

- Complementarity: the joint impact of SCT and FISP when the households benefit from both simultaneously is larger than the sum of the impacts of these interventions when run separately.
- Incremental impact of receiving one of the programme when a household already receives the other.

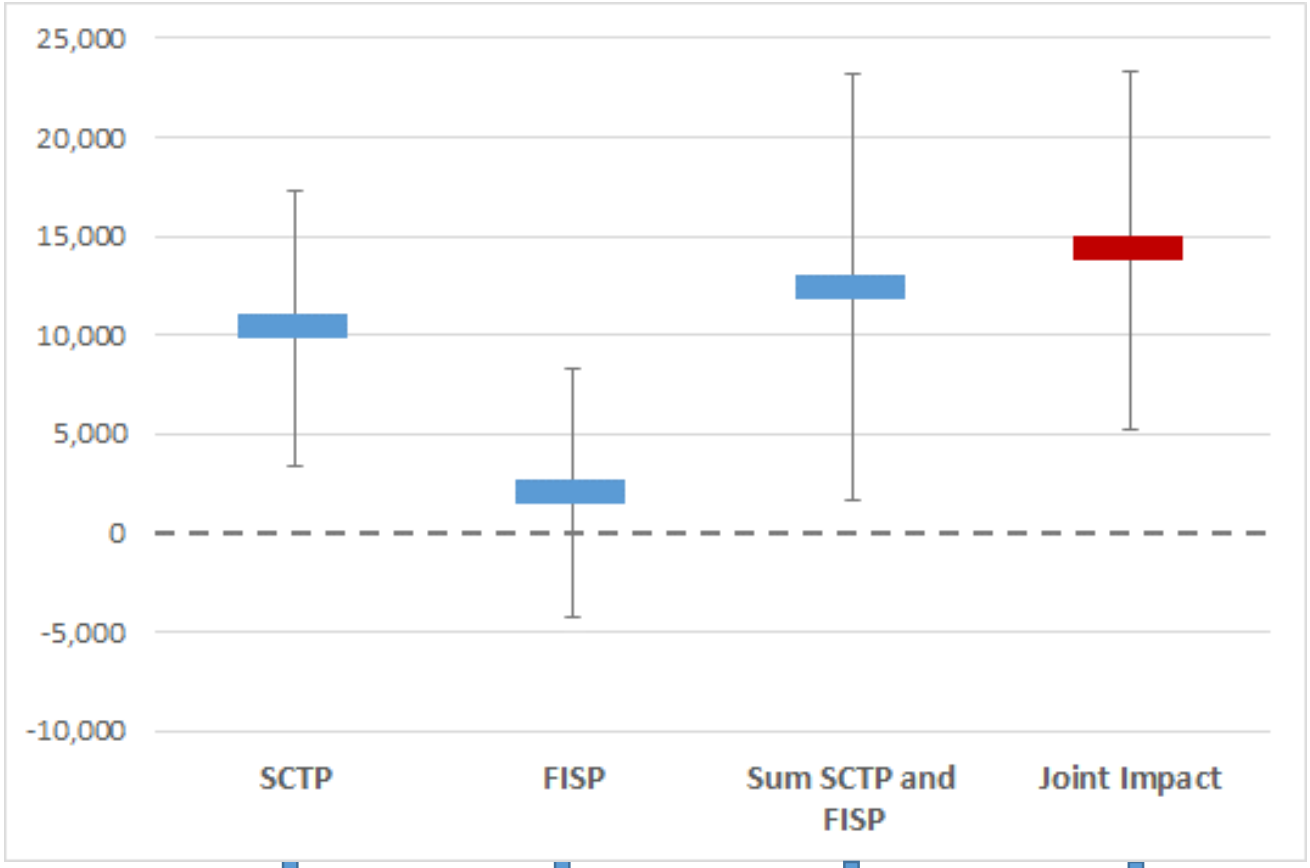
  - E.g.: A household receives a cash transfer and it uses part of it to buy agricultural assets. These assets will increase the impact of FISP because both fertilizers and assets will improve productivity.
  - E.g.: FISP allows households to free liquidity because it allows to get fertilizers at a lower price. The "freed" liquidity can be used, together with the cash received under SCT, to further increase expenditure.

Data analysis (2)

- Selected outcomes:
  - Household expenditure;
  - Food security;
  - Value of production;
  - Agricultural inputs;
  - Crop production;
  - Livestock.

- Heterogeneity analysis:
  - labor constrained households versus labor unconstrained.

Impact on total expenditure (1)



The joint impact is **15% larger** than the sum of the stand-alone impacts of the SCT and FISP.

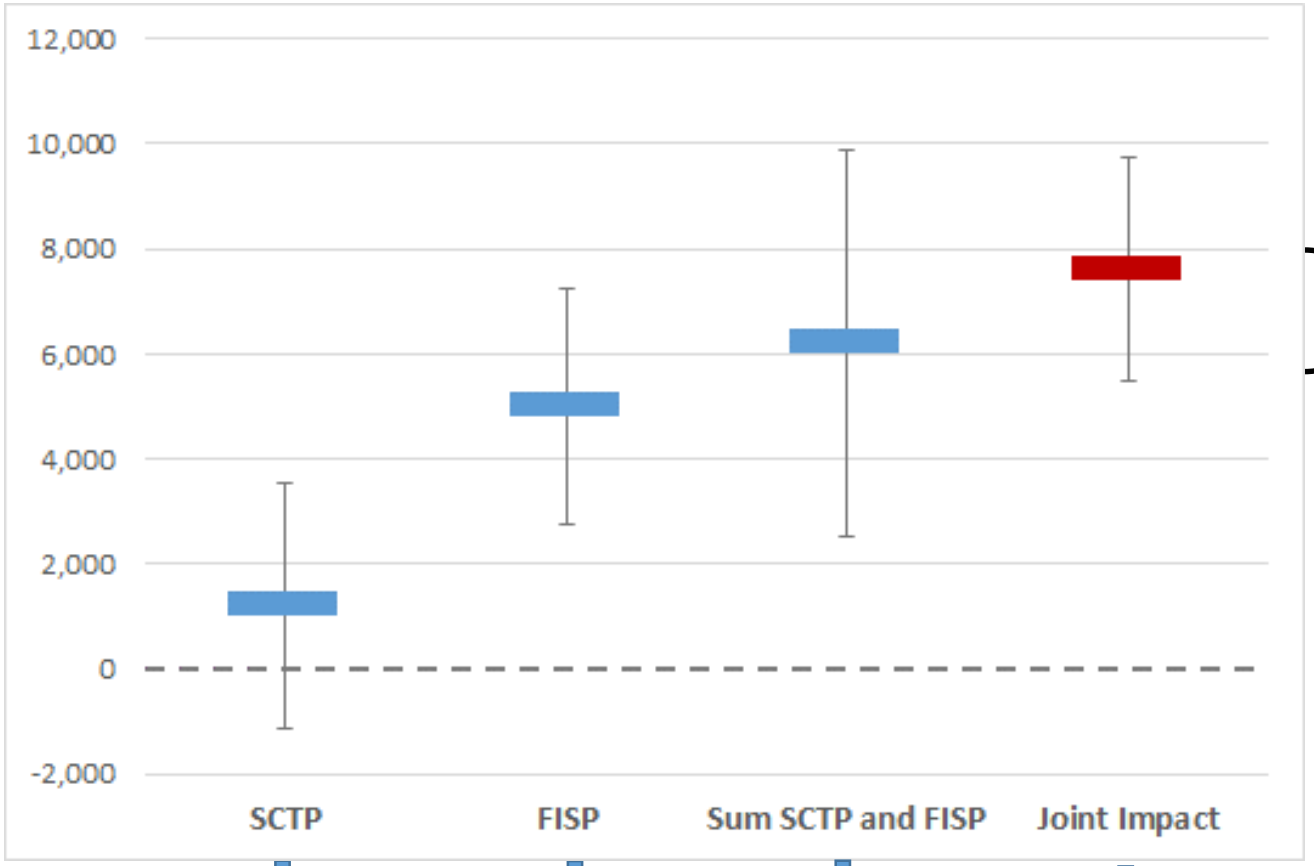
Table total expenditure

Impact on total expenditure (2)

- **Incremental impact of SCT on FISP:** if SCT is given to a household that receives FISP, it will be able to spend **12,250 MKW more** than a household that receives only FISP!

- **Incremental impact of FISP on SCT:** if FISP is given to a household that receives SCT, it will be able to spend **3,940 MKW more** than a household that receives only SCT!

Impact on value of crop production (1)



The joint impact is **22% larger** than the sum of the stand-alone impacts of the SCT and FISP

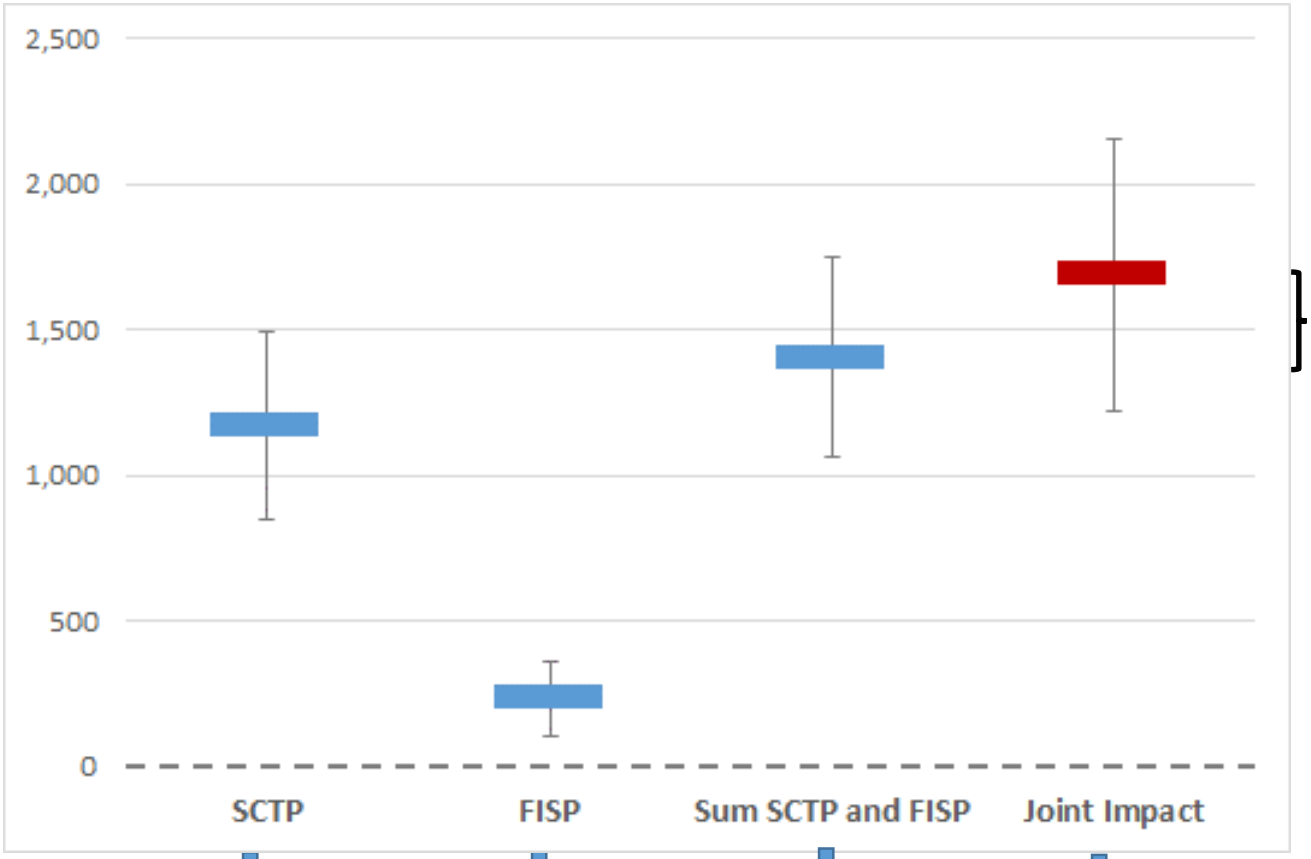
Table value of production

Impact on value of crop production (2)

- **Incremental impact of SCT on FISP:** if SCT is given to a household that receives FISP, its crop production will be worth **2,600 MKW more** than the production of a household that receives only FISP!

- **Incremental impact of FISP on SCT:** if FISP is given to a household that receives SCT, its crop production will be worth **6,390 MKW more** than the production of a household that receives only SCT!

Impact on livestock (1)



The joint impact is **20% larger** than the sum of the stand-alone impacts of the SCT and FISP

Table livestock

Impact on livestock (2)

- **Incremental impact of SCT on FISP:** if SCT is given to a household that receives FISP, it will be able to spend in livestock **1,456 MKW** more than a household that receives only FISP!

- **Incremental impact of FISP on SCT:** if FISP is given to a household that receives SCT, it will be able to spend in livestock **516 MKW** more than a household that receives only SCT!

Take away messages

- There are positive synergies between SCT and FISP in increasing, expenditure (especially on food, health and education), increasing the value of crop production, maize production, livestock for small family farmers.

- The review of the Malawi National Social Support Programme offers opportunities for bringing together agricultural and social protection interventions.

Thank you!

For details on the data analysis please contact me at

Noemi.Pace@fao.org

Econometric specification

More formally:

$$Y_{i,d} = \zeta + \alpha D_i + \beta_1 SCTP_{i,d} + \beta_2 (D_i * SCTP_{i,d}) + \gamma_1 FISP_{i,d} + \gamma_2 (D_i * FISP_{i,d}) +$$
$$+ \gamma_3 SCT_{i,d} * FISP_{i,d} + \delta (D_i * SCTP_{i,d} \,\&\, FISP_{i,d}) + \sum \beta X_i + \mu_{i,d}$$

- Y represents the main outcome variables.
- SCTP and FISP are indicator variables for, respectively, assignment exclusively to the social cash transfers and the farm input subsidy programme.
- SCTP&FISP is an indicator variable for assignment to both SCTP and FISP.
- D represents the survey year and is equal to 1 at follow-up, zero otherwise.
- X is the set of household characteristics and controls at community level.
- μ is an error term.
- All the estimates are adjusted through the generalized propensity score weights.

- Back to Data analysis (1)

Total expenditure

Table: Total Expenditure per capita - real values						
	All		Labor unconstrained		Labor constrained	
	Total expenditure	Baseline Mean	Total expenditure	Baseline Mean	Total expenditure	Baseline Mean
SCTP*d2014	10348.555**	40384.55	5093.74	32691.30	15220.805**	49843.35
	[2.44]		[0.96]		[2.76]	
FISP*d2014	2041.03	44615.69	-3590.39	39623.17	7957.69	50181.21
	[0.53]		[-0.68]		[1.53]	
Joint impact SCT&FISP	14290.270**	44988.36	14443.217*	35532.26	11709.515**	55976.07
	[2.59]		[1.97]		[2.39]	
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	3941.715		9349.475*		-3511.29	
	[1.01]		[1.80]		[-0.75]	
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	12249.25**		18033.6**		3751.827	
	[2.03]		[2.50]		[0.57]	
Complementarity	1900.69		12939.86*		-11468.98	
	[0.34]		[1.80]		[-1.72]	

Back to: Impact on total expenditure

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

unicef

Table expenditure by items

Table: Expenditure per capita by items - real values							
	Expenditure				Expenditure		
	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained		All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained
Food per capita				**Education per capita**			
SCTP*d2014	6013.45	1377.53	10058.494**	SCTP*d2014	225.755***	-22.35	474.719***
	[1.63]	[0.29]	[2.2]		[2.94]	[-0.16]	[3.78]
FISP*d2014	1834.64	-2976.59	6723.04	FISP*d2014	-72.27	-241.111*	100.19
	[0.54]	[-0.63]	[1.45]		[-1.09]	[-1.84]	[0.94]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	8117.414*	7650.87	6774.536*	Joint impact SCT&FISP	360.351***	263.51	401.553**
	[1.83]	[1.18]	[1.67]		[3.29]	[1.39]	[2.49]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	2103.96	6273.344	-3283.958	Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	134.5952	285.8555	-73.1667
	[0.65]	[1.38]	[-0.72]		[1.11]	[1.54]	[-0.54]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	6282.779	10627.46*	51.4941	Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	432.6177***	504.6155**	301.3672*
	[1.38]	[1.79]	[0.01]		[3.84]	[2.42]	[1.85]
Complementarity	269.3276	9249.934	-10007	Complementarity	206.8622	526.9664**	-173.3522
	[0.06]	[1.43]	[-1.62]		[1.52]	[2.21]	[-1.02]
Health per capita				**Clothing and foot. Per capita**			
SCTP*d2014	515.10	441.73	545.76	SCTP*d2014	962.313***	946.165***	906.557***
	[1.45]	[1.21]	[0.93]		[7.00]	[4.98]	[4.5]
FISP*d2014	-391.02	-172.20	-857.66	FISP*d2014	187.030***	57.49	395.723***
	[-0.62]	[-0.37]	[-0.63]		[3.05]	[0.57]	[2.95]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	1219.446**	1428.233**	624.29	Joint impact SCT&FISP	902.583***	1047.960***	659.761***
	[2.73]	[2.38]	[1.25]		[6.34]	[5.67]	[3.56]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	704.3511	986.5052	78.52	Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	-59.73	101.795	-246.796
	[1.56]	[1.61]	[0.12]		[-0.42]	[0.44]	[-1.37]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	1610.465**	1600.429**	1481.94	Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	715.553***	990.476***	264.038
	[2.04]	[2.16]	[1.09]		[4.70]	[5.17]	[1.07]
Complementarity	1095.37	1158.701	936.18	Complementarity	-246.76	44.31	-642.519
	[1.36]	[1.48]	[0.61]		[-1.53]	[0.17]	[-2.84]

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

unicef

Table value of production

Table: Value of production						
	All		Labor unconstrained		Labor constrained	
	Value of production	Baseline Mean	Value of production	Baseline Mean	Value of production	Baseline Mean
SCTP*d2014	1215.245	9143.033	2338.955	10501.45	-170.595	7472.863
	[0.85]		[1.66]		[-0.07]	
FISP*d2014	5001.897***	9570.896	5874.043***	11169.23	2682.042	7789.116
	[3.64]		[5.24]		[1.03]	
Joint impact SCT&FISP	7609.484***	9830.867	7774.090***	11101.51	7060.743***	8354.416
	[5.88]		[5.63]		[3.78]	
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	6394.239***		5435.135***		7231.338***	
	[6.93]		[3.67]		[4.06]	
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	2607.587*		1900.047		4378.7*	
	[1.7]		[1.28]		[1.9]	
Complementarity	1392.342		-438.909		4549.295	
	[0.86]		[-0.26]		[1.38]	

Back to Impact on value of production

Table agricultural input

	% HH that use:			Quantity		
	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained
Chemical fertilizers						
SCTP*d2014	0.058	-0.004	0.096	2.378	1.171	2.305
	[0.85]	[-0.04]	[1.01]	[0.99]	[0.34]	[0.65]
FISP*d2014	0.472***	0.354***	0.562***	21.638***	15.819***	26.205***
	[7.95]	[3.55]	[13.88]	[7.80]	[3.57]	[7.93]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.338***	0.284***	0.435***	21.952***	21.792***	22.380***
	[5.03]	[3.78]	[4.17]	[7.46]	[6.20]	[4.96]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.279***	0.288**	0.339**	19.574***	20.621***	20.075***
	[4.04]	[2.97]	[2.82]	[5.49]	[4.08]	[3.8]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	-0.134**	-0.07	-0.127	0.314	5.972	-3.825
	[-2.12]	[-0.89]	[-1.26]	[0.10]	[1.51]	[-0.9]
Complementarity	-0.192**	-0.066	-0.223*	-2.063	4.802	-6.13
	[-2.09]	[-0.49]	[-1.75]	[-0.47]	[0.77]	[-1]
Organic fertilizers				Value		
SCTP*d2014	0.046	-0.009	0.122	213.131*	207.302	208.637*
	[0.64]	[-0.09]	[1.50]	[1.92]	[1.38]	[1.79]
FISP*d2014	-0.082	-0.072	-0.083	-201.953**	-178.551*	-221.040***
	[-1.35]	[-0.85]	[-1.46]	[-2.65]	[-1.81]	[-2.81]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	-0.069	-0.158	0.077	114.853	91.057	162.463
	[-0.75]	[-1.32]	[0.94]	[0.93]	[0.56]	[1.39]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	-0.115	-0.149	-0.045	-98.278	-116.246	-46.175
	[-1.81]	[-1.36]	[-0.70]	[-1.04]	[0.65]	[-0.63]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	0.013	-0.086	0.160*	316.806***	269.607**	383.503***
	[0.16]	[-0.81]	[1.86]	[2.94]	[1.96]	[3.38]
Complementarity	-0.033	-0.077	0.038	103.675	62.305	174.866*
	[-0.36]	[-0.53]	[0.46]	[0.86]	[0.31]	[1.77]

Table crop production

	% HH engaged in:			Quantity produced		
	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained
Maize production						
SCTP*d2014	-0.007	-0.007	-0.03	18.767	19.641	12.244
	[-0.42]	[-0.95]	[-0.72]	[1.22]	[1.29]	[0.52]
FISP*d2014	0.048***	0.016	0.130***	65.581***	61.179***	61.037***
	[3.62]	[1.27]	[3.64]	[6.42]	[5.97]	[4.49]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.026	-0.001	0.153***	81.418***	76.181***	82.667***
	[1.35]	[-0.11]	[2.79]	[4.32]	[3.70]	[4.28]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.033**	0.006	0.183***	62.651***	56.540***	70.423***
	[2.13]	[0.68]	[4.08]	[5.40]	[3.29]	[4.08]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	-0.022	-0.017	0.023	15.837	15.002	21.629
	[-0.89]	[-1.12]	[0.33]	[0.78]	[0.70]	[0.97]
Complementarity	-0.015	-0.01	0.053	-2.93	-4.639	9.386
	[-0.68]	[-0.66]	[0.81]	[-0.19]	[-0.25]	[0.43]
Grandnut production						
SCTP*d2014	0.077*	0.086	0.052	7.954**	8.654	7.076*
	[1.88]	[1.56]	[1.03]	[2.23]	[1.68]	[2.01]
FISP*d2014	0.069***	0.096***	0.054*	7.861**	6.145	9.508**
	[3.94]	[3.16]	[1.66]	[2.33]	[1.25]	[2.16]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.063	0.076	0.041	9.038**	9.372**	8.112**
	[1.49]	[1.42]	[0.99]	[2.38]	[2.19]	[2.21]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	-0.014	-0.01	-0.011	1.084	0.718	1.035
	[-0.44]	[-0.25]	[-0.27]	[0.47]	[0.27]	[0.24]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	-0.006	-0.02	-0.014	1.177	3.227	-1.397
	[-0.16]	[-0.37]	[-0.31]	[0.25]	[0.60]	[-0.25]
Complementarity	-0.083**	-0.106**	-0.066	-6.777	-5.428	-8.472
	[-2.32]	[-1.98]	[-1.19]	[-1.63]	[-0.98]	[-1.39]

Table livestock expenditure

Table: Impact on livestock expenses			
	All	**Labor unconstrained**	**Labor constrained**
SCTP*d2014	1172.647***	1395.706***	761.950***
	[5.95]	[6.07]	[2.83]
FISP*d2014	232.985***	493.282***	32.287
	[2.96]	[3.66]	[0.28]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	1688.574***	1478.082***	1997.143***
	[5.89]	[3.92]	[6.19]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	515.926*	82.3756	1235.193***
	[1.82]	[0.2]	[4.68]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	1455.59***	984.800**	1964.855***
	[5.04]	[2.52]	[5.33]
Complementarity	282.941	-410.906	1202.906***
	[0.99]	[-0.94]	[3.83]

Back to Impact on livestock

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Table livestock

unicef

Table: Impact on livestock ownership						
	% HH that own:			Quantity		
	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained
Chicken						
SCTP*d2014	0.196***	0.150***	0.236***	0.931***	0.698**	1.365***
	[3.81]	[2.77]	[3.20]	[3.03]	[2.62]	[3.04]
FISP*d2014	0.103***	0.134**	0.029	0.276*	0.408	-0.067
	[2.80]	[2.29]	[0.77]	[1.96]	[1.34]	[-0.31]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.244***	0.230***	0.263**	1.677***	1.511***	1.828***
	[4.31]	[4.54]	[2.72]	[3.90]	[4.19]	[3.03]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.047**	0.080*	0.027	0.746*	0.814**	0.463
	[2.32]	[1.81]	[0.46]	[1.90]	[2.68]	[0.98]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	0.141**	0.095	0.234**	1.400***	1.104**	1.894**
	[2.56]	[1.43]	[2.13]	[3.29]	[2.39]	[2.85]
Complementarity	-0.055	-0.054	-0.002	0.469	0.406	0.529
	[-1.35]	[-0.71]	[-0.03]	[1.20]	[1.06]	[1.08]
Goats and sheep						
SCTP*d2014	0.108***	0.114***	0.075*	0.145	0.263*	0.03
	[3.99]	[2.99]	[1.91]	[1.36]	[1.84]	[0.35]
FISP*d2014	0.062*	0.099	0.025	0.145	0.294	0.021
	[2.01]	[1.53]	[0.59]	[1.30]	[1.46]	[0.19]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.238***	0.185***	0.300***	0.694***	0.758***	0.452***
	[5.79]	[3.75]	[5.93]	[3.93]	[2.99]	[4.18]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.131***	0.071	0.226***	0.549**	0.495**	0.422***
	[4.31]	[1.44]	[6.35]	[2.96]	[2.15]	[4.87]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	0.176***	0.086	0.276***	0.549**	0.464*	0.431***
	[3.70]	[1.24]	[4.48]	[2.89]	[1.73]	[3.60]
Complementarity	0.069*	-0.028	0.201***	0.404*	0.201	0 .401**
	[1.71]	[-0.34]	[3.44]	[1.86]	[0.68]	[2.91]
Pigeons, doves or ducks						
SCTP*d2014	0.007	0.006	0.001	0.136*	0.263**	-0.083
	[0.48]	[0.37]	[0.06]	[1.71]	[2.33]	[-0.83]
FISP*d2014	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006	0.065	0.143	-0.045
	[-0.38]	[-0.27]	[-0.34]	[1.21]	[1.20]	[-0.63]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.060**	0.064*	0.052*	0.280**	0.336**	0.238*
	[2.55]	[1.84]	[1.71]	[2.74]	[2.09]	[1.80]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.053*	0.058*	0.051	0.144	0.072	0.320*
	[1.91]	[1.7]	[1.28]	[1.15]	[0.45]	[1.67]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	0.064**	0.070*	0.057*	0.215**	0.192	0.283*
	[2.65]	[1.9]	[1.7]	[2.12]	[1.32]	[1.81]
Complementarity	0.057*	0.064	0.056	0.079	-0.071	0.365*
	[1.89]	[1.5]	[1.31]	[0.58]	[-0.38]	[1.73]

Table food security (1)

Table: Impact on food security			
	All	**Labor unconstrained**	**Labor constrained**
Worry about lack of food			
SCTP*d2014	-0.091**	-0.095**	-0.084
	[-2.17]	[-2.12]	[-1.57]
FISP*d2014	-0.046	-0.070**	0.002
	[-1.51]	[-2.28]	[0.04]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	-0.076	-0.109*	-0.043
	[-1.68]	[-1.72]	[-0.76]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.015	-0.014	0.04
	[0.58]	[-0.29]	[0.72]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	-0.030	-0.039	-0.045
	[-0.70]	[-0.62]	[-0.59]
Complementarity	0.06	0.056	0.038
	[1.56]	[0.92]	[0.44]
Number of meals per day			
SCTP*d2014	0.226***	0.174**	0.278***
	[3.51]	[2.36]	[3.03]
FISP*d2014	0.054	-0.016	0.131
	[0.92]	[-0.13]	[1.57]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	0.244***	0.226**	0.237***
	[3.25]	[2.17]	[2.88]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	0.018	0.05	-0.04
	[0.3]	[0.64]	[-0.42]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	0.190**	0.241**	0.11
	[2.79]	[2.04]	[0.87]
Complementarity	-0.036	0.07	-0.17
	[-0.42]	[0.46]	[-1.34

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Table food security (2)

unicef

Table: Impact on food security			
	All	Labor unconstrained	Labor constrained
Caloric intake in the past 7 days			
SCTP*d2014	187.382**	119.382	280.131**
	[2.13]	[1.24]	[2.24]
FISP*d2014	-12.874	-57.596	63.059
	[-0.29]	[-0.70]	[0.74]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	188.926	175.909	267.392**
	[1.40]	[1.03]	[2.14]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	1.54	56.53	-75.80
	[0.01]	[0.4]	[-0.51]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	201.80	233.50	-12.74
	[1.43]	[1.26]	[-0.11]
Complementarity	14.42	114.12	-75.80
	[0.12]	[0.71]	[1.54]
Caloric intake from purchased food			
SCTP*d2014	181.329**	90.501	345.121***
	[2.23]	[0.93]	[4.32]
FISP*d2014	54.114	0.919	128.241
	[0.82]	[0.01]	[1.47]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	211.552**	163.367	294.328***
	[2.09]	[1.49]	[2.79]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	30.22	72.87	-50.79
	[0.42]	[1]	[-0.55]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	157.44	162.45	166.087
	[1.58]	[1.39]	[1.58]
Complementarity	-23.89	71.95	-179.03
	[0.24]	[0.65]	[-1.44]
Caloric intake from produced food			
SCTP*d2014	-41.163	-18.085	-77.454
	[-0.71]	[-0.29]	[-1.33]
FISP*d2014	-6.951	-6.514	-21.837
	[-0.38]	[-0.26]	[-1.03]
Joint impact SCT&FISP	-29.016	4.027	-63.326
	[-0.52]	[0.08]	[-0.90]
Incremental impact of FISP on SCTP	12.147	22.112	14.128
	[0.78]	[0.90]	[0.48]
Incremental impact of SCTP on FISP	-22.066	10.541	-41.489
	[-0.41]	[0.21]	[-0.63]
Complementarity	19.098	28.626	35.965
	[0.84]	[0.84]	[1]