

## GENERAL RESULTS



## RURAL SYNERGIES

*Building bridges between social and productive inclusion policies*

### Synergies between social protection and rural productive development programmes. Results and recommendations of the experience of Latin America and Africa

Coordination between social protection and rural productive development programmes can help poor and at-risk households escape the poverty trap and break its intergenerational transmission. This is demonstrated by the analysis of four cases in three countries in Latin America and four countries in Africa.

#### IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMMES: RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the evaluation identified positive effects on productive assets, dedication to work in secondary activities, number of agricultural products, average herd size and crop production, among other aspects. They also show important and positive effects of the interaction between productive projects and social protection programmes in terms of food security and nutrition. Although these evaluations were performed before the socio-economic crisis caused by COVID-19, the results are promising in terms of their contribution to increasing households' resilience to external shocks. This constitutes an important argument in favour of promoting strategies of this nature in the economic reactivation of the rural sector.

In terms of psychological and social variables, the evaluations found that the interaction between both types of programmes has positive impacts on expectations, aspirations, social capital, subjective well-being, empowerment and hope.

In terms of access to financial services, positive results were found with respect to the number of households making savings, the amount of savings made and the reduction in informal loans.

Case studies that included variables of poverty identified a reduction in poverty gaps or in multidimensional poverty indices.

Programmes should be designed to include activities that strengthen community or collective elements, as this seems to provide greater robustness to the positive impacts derived from the transfers. Furthermore, the promotion of such spaces is especially relevant to improving the perceptions of well-being and the empowerment of the beneficiaries, which can contribute to overcoming poverty traps.

Advisory and support should be provided, as these appear to be of great importance in the transformation of greater monetary resources into better diets or better technologies.

#### PROGRAMMES EVALUATED

##### LATIN AMERICA

###### Colombia 1

- Familias en su Tierra (FEST)
- Estrategia UNIDOS

###### Colombia 2

- Programa Proyectos Productivos (PPP)

###### Peru

- Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres – Juntos
- Haku Wiñay + Soft Skills programme

##### AFRICA

###### Ethiopia

- Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)
- Improved Nutrition Social Cash Transfer (IN-SCT)

###### Lesotho

- Child Grants Programme (CGP)
- Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Income, Nutrition and Access to Government Services (SPRINGS)

###### Mali

- Nioro Cash+ Project

###### Zambia

- Home Grown School Feeding (HGSE)
- Conservation Agriculture Scale-Up (CASU)

## SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS



### PRODUCTIVE

#### FEST

- + productive assets
- + dedication to work in secondary activities

#### PPP

- + productive assets
- + livestock products
- food crop products

#### PSNP + IN-SCT

- + livestock
- + production of livestock by-products
- + average herd size
- + crop production

#### CGP + SPRINGS

- + access to markets

#### Nioro Cash +

- + livestock production

#### Haku Wiñay

- + new technologies

#### CASU + HGSE

- + livestock
- + marketing



### INCOME, POVERTY AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### PPP

- poverty

#### CGP + SPRINGS

- poverty gap
- + income
- + consumption

#### Haku Wiñay

- + income

#### CASU + HGSE

- + total revenues
- poverty (simulation)
- + income distribution (simulation)



### FOOD SECURITY AND EDUCATION

#### FEST + UNIDOS

- severe food insecurity
- + mild food insecurity

#### PPP

- moderate food insecurity
- + mild food insecurity

#### CGP + SPRINGS

- + dietary diversity

#### Nioro Cash+

- + food security

#### CASU + HGSE

- + food security
- schooling



### FINANCES AND RISKS

#### FEST + UNIDOS

- + savings
- informal loans

#### PPP

- + formal loans
- informal loans

#### CGP + SPRINGS

- + households saving and borrowing money
- + money saved and borrowed
- negative coping strategies
- + willingness to take risks



### PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL

#### FEST + UNIDOS

- + subjective well-being
- + expectations
- + social capital

#### PPP

- + empowerment
- + subjective well-being
- + social capital

#### Nioro Cash +

- + aspirations for children's education

#### Haku Wiñay

- + locus of control

#### Haku Wiñay + Soft Skills Programme

- + internal locus of control
- powerful others index

## INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRAMMES

- Ministries' resistance to working together has been present constantly. The situation is reversed between Latin America (Social Protection) and Africa (Agricultural) regarding which sector has the highest technical and budgetary capacity, but both regions display the same resistance.
- Although political support plays a key role in promoting this type of coordination, it is not sufficient if institutional resistance and inertia are not taken into account, and if there is no coherent design with technical conditions and viable incentives. These include in particular budgetary and targeting considerations and a definition of the target population.
- Vertical coordination is one of the aspects that requires consideration, as many design difficulties are resolved during the implementation stage. In some cases, informal coordination mechanisms managed to solve problems at the territorial level, guaranteeing the implementation of actions without a clear line of vertical coordination.
- Strengthening capacities at different levels, reinforcing the priority assigned to rural development in the ministries of Agriculture, and opting for simple designs through single programmes that integrate different dimensions, are the main recommendations arising from these findings. Simple institutional architectures, with the right incentives, can have enormous potential to seize the possible synergies, as well as their consequent contribution to increasing household income and resilience, facing the socio-economic recovery after the product crisis caused by COVID-19.



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