



“Improving coordination between social protection and rural productive development programmes in developing countries: lessons from Latin America and Africa”

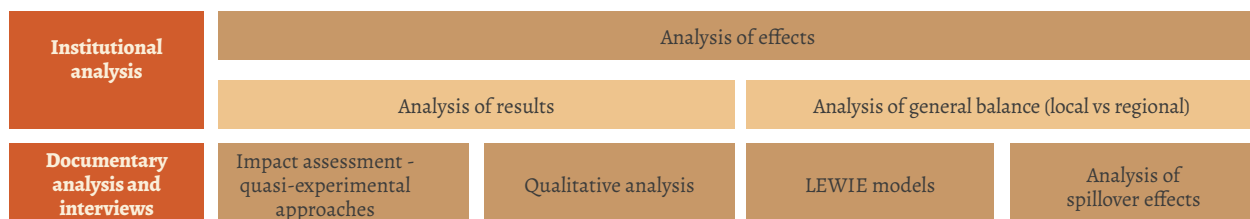
KEY MESSAGES

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 coordination contributes to increasing the resilience of households facing shocks, an argument particularly relevant to promote this kind of strategies given our current situation caused by COVID-19.

Given this finding, the School of Economics at Universidad de Los Andes in Colombia, with financial support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), has developed a project aimed at providing evidence to policy makers about the benefits of coordinated productive development and social protection interventions. Its design is based on a broad base of documented cases that allow discussion and comparison at the regional and inter-regional level, both on the effects generated in rural households, and on the institutional characteristics that either facilitate or hinder coordination.

The positive results of the evaluation carried out encourage us to persist in the search for synergies between social and productive programmes. However, a set of institutional challenges, deriving from social and agricultural ministries’ resistance to working together, must first be overcome. Recommendations to contribute towards this objective, as well as a breakdown of the results, can be found in other documents in this series.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY



ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS

- The project was financed by IFAD and implemented by the Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE), at Universidad de Los Andes in Colombia.
- The project was backed by FAO to carry out research in Africa and by the Latin American Rimisp - Centre for Rural Development, to conduct the institutional analysis.
- The case study for Peru was carried out by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP), in conjunction with the University of California, Davis (UC Davis). The case study for Mexico was undertaken by the Rimisp Office for Mexico and Central America.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The project included a Scientific Committee made up of high-level experts from recognised institutions around the world. This committee was responsible for monitoring and commenting on the design, execution and results of the project.

Impact assessment and quantitative analysis

Michael Carter (UC Davis)
 Graciela Teruel (Universidad Iberoamericana)
 Benjamin Davis (FAO Rome)
 Robert Osei (University of Ghana)

Institutional analysis

Ignacia Fernández (Rimisp)
 Carolina Trivelli (IEP)

COUNTRIES AND CASE STUDIES

Latin America

Colombia FEST + UNIDOS	Colombia PPP	Mexico PROINPRO + PDPs	Peru Juntos + Haku Wiñay - Coaching
Synergistic effects on variables such as informal savings, food security, perception of well-being and social capital.	Synergistic effects on variables such as informal savings, food security, perception of well-being and social capital.	Strong political will, but STEIA fails as an articulating node.	Positive results in various dimensions, such as increased annual income, adoption of new technologies, and the importance of psychological variables.
Low level of formal articulation and informal coordination at local level for programme activities.	Low level of formal articulation and informal coordination at local level for programme activities.	Lack of relevant incentives and budgetary allocations.	End of formal articulation and informal coordination at local level between programme managers.
		Differences in target population and programme requirements.	

Africa

Ethiopia PSNP + IN-SCT	Lesotho CGP - SPRINGS	Mali Niono Cash+ Project	Zambia CASU - HGSE
Positive results in various dimensions, such as increased annual income, adoption of new technologies, and importance of psychological variables.	Positive results for joint implementation in various dimensions, such as income, savings and loans, food security and access to markets.	Positive results in the Cash+ modality in food safety, dietary diversity and hygiene practices. Also, livestock production increased, although the amount of feed for livestock was insufficient.	Joint implementation results are heterogeneous and limited.
End of formal articulation and informal coordination at local level between programme managers	Formal articulation through territorial targeting and informal coordination at different levels. At local level, this allowed the coordinated work of key stakeholders.	It did not consider formal coordination at national level, but it benefited from the participation mechanisms of Jigisemejiri.	CASU + HGSE produced mostly positive effects on agricultural production.
			Positive impacts on food security and beneficiaries became less poor than those who did not take part in the programmes.



sinergiasrurales.info

For more information about the Rural Synergies Project, write to:

- **Jorge Maldonado**
jmaldona@uniandes.edu.co
- **Viviana León-Jurado**
dv.leon10@uniandes.edu.co

To access the full documents from this case use this QR code:

