



### Institutional analysis of the Proyecto de Inclusión Productiva Rural (PRINPRO) - Mexico (2016-2017)

#### 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. They also contribute to increasing the resilience capacity of households to external shocks, such as the one we are currently facing as a result of COVID-19.

The Programa de Inclusión Productiva Rural (PROINPRO) was part of PROSPERA's productive inclusion strategy, which was based on its capacity to coordinate with the existing provision of productive development programmes (PDPs) in Mexico. Both PROSPERA and PROINPRO ceased operating after Andrés Manuel López Obrador took office as President of the Republic in 2019.

The results of the analysis are not positive, as coordination did not occur according to plan, negatively impacting the implementation and results of PROINPRO. These difficulties highlight the need to complement the political support that this initiative did have, with adequate and timely institutional arrangements.

Hence the importance of simplifying formal coordination initiatives and reinforcing them with budgetary incentives, in addition to generating clear vertical coordination mechanisms that facilitate their implementation. The current presidency has terminated many of the programmes and replaced them with programmes that focus on small farmers. Given this it is essential to promote the types of synergies mentioned here to support the recovery of rural households, which require plenty of short-term support, but above all, need strategies to help them strengthen their capacity to respond to the current crisis.



**Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL) data for 2018**

**119.9**  
MILLION PEOPLE

**23%**  
LIVES IN RURAL ÁREAS

**41.9%**  
NATIONAL POVERTY

**53.3%**  
RURAL POVERTY

**37.6%**  
URBAN POVERTY

#### **PROSPERA** **Programa de Inclusión Social**

- **Target population:**  
Households living in extreme poverty
- **Implementing institution:**  
Ministry of Social Development (Spanish acronym SEDESOL)
- **Components:**
  - > Food
  - > Healthcare
  - > Education
  - > Linkages (Productive, labour and financial inclusion)

#### **PROINPRO** **Proyecto de Inclusión Productiva Rural**

- **Target population:**  
Women who are beneficiaries of PROSPERA in targeted localities
- **Institution responsible:**  
Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL)
- **Components:**
  - > Productive inclusion
  - > Institutional strengthening
  - > Financial inclusion

## RESULTS

PROSPERA's component of productive, labour and financial inclusion in which PROINPRO was inserted, was based on a strategic framework at a high political level; i.e., the National Strategy for Productive Inclusion (ENIP).



This was operationally supported by the Technical Subcommittee on Employment, Income and Savings (STEIA) which was tasked with ensuring coordination. However, its results were limited. Although it was conceived as an opportunity for high-level dialogue and negotiation, it progressively lost its convening potential and stopped operating with representatives who had decision-making capacities.



Only declarative commitments were obtained, which did not translate into the effective prioritisation of PROSPERA beneficiaries by the Productive Development Programmes (PDPs), or in the consequent availability of resources. Of the 17 programmes with which PROINPRO was expected to coordinate, it only received support from two: Opciones Productivas and El Campo en Nuestras Manos.



Although PROINPRO's operational life was short and uneven, it contributed to the dissemination of information regarding the existence of PDPs, their rules of operation and mechanisms for participation, all within a population segment that had previously not known about their existence.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

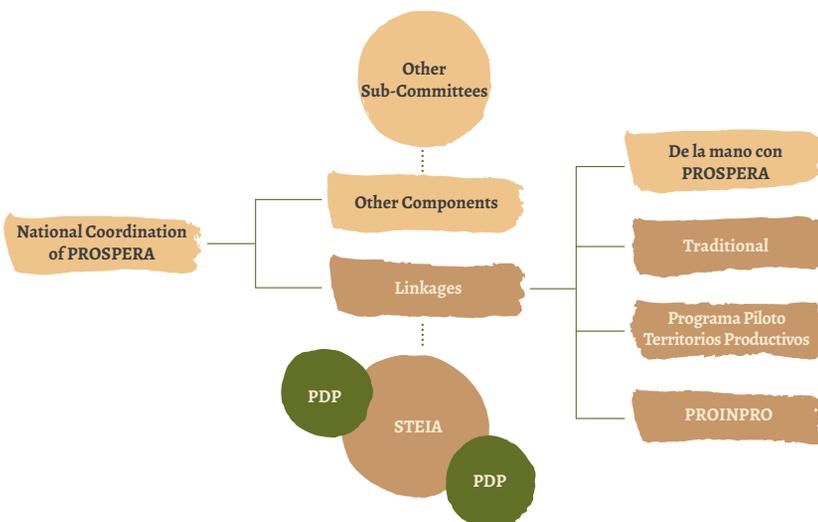
To strengthen formal initiatives of coordination with budgetary mechanisms or other types of incentives that may have a binding power and can make coordination an obligation for all those called to take part.



Have clear and transparent mechanisms of vertical coordination.



Adequately assess the potential of informal coordination mechanisms, both for the success or failure of these types of initiative.



[sinergiasrurales.info](http://sinergiasrurales.info)

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

- **Jorge Maldonado**  
[jmaldona@uniandes.edu.co](mailto:jmaldona@uniandes.edu.co)
- **Viviana León-jurado**  
[dv.leon10@uniandes.edu.co](mailto:dv.leon10@uniandes.edu.co)

**For more information about the case of Mexico, write to:**

- **Ignacia Fernández**  
[ifernandez@rimisp.org](mailto:ifernandez@rimisp.org)
- **Yuritzin Puig**  
[ypuig@rimisp.org](mailto:ypuig@rimisp.org)

With the technical support of:

With the technical cooperation of:

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

