



Rural productive support for the vulnerable population in Peru: the case of Haku Wiñay

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 Haku Wiñay programme has demonstrated positive impacts on the income and the adoption of technologies in the Juntos beneficiaries households. Also, the coaching programme results suggest that this may enhance the effects of Haku Wiñay in relation to the technologies implementation.

Due to the changes made to the initial targeting criteria, which constituted the link between the two programmes, formal coordination between Juntos and Haku Wiñay (HW) is still a long way off. Given the positive impacts derived from the synergies, an evaluation should be conducted of the possibilities of making changes to these criteria in order for HW to better serve the Juntos user population and support its exit strategy.

At local level, informal coordination takes place through the managers of the Juntos programme. We propose that their role is strengthened in terms of the information they provide to users about food, which seems to be generating desirable changes in household eating habits.



Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) data for 2018

32
MILLION PEOPLE

20.7%
LIVES IN RURAL ÁREAS

20.5%
NATIONAL POVERTY

42.1%
RURAL POVERTY

14.4%
URBAN POVERTY

Haku Wiñay

- **Target population:** Rural households living in poverty and extreme poverty
- **Institution responsible:** Social Development Cooperation Fund (FONCODES of the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS))
- **Components:**
 - > Strengthening of the rural family production system
 - > Promoting healthy households
 - > Promotion of inclusive rural enterprises
 - > Fostering financial capabilities

Soft skills pilot project (coaching)

- **Target population:** Random selection of Haku Wiñay beneficiaries
- **Implementing institution:** University of California, Davis and Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP)

Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los Más Pobres - Juntos

- **Target population:** Families living in extreme poverty with pregnant women, widowed parents, elderly adults and/or children up to 19 years of age. Indigenous families living in the Amazon.
- **Implementing institution:** Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS)
- **Components:**
 - > Cash transfer
 - > Family support

RESULTS

Impact Evaluation

Haku Wiñay has been shown to increase the income of the participating households and promote the adoption of a series of technologies. However, the effect on income is heterogeneous. Therefore, the productive project is not a substitute for cash transfers given that not all households can take advantage of the benefits of said project.



The soft skills programme positive appears to have fostered positive changes in terms of technology adoption for guinea pig rearing, as promoted by Haku Wiñay.



This result suggests that the soft skills programme can enhance the impacts of Haku Wiñay.

Institutional Analysis

The failure in the first attempt at coordination between MIDIS and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation represents the loss of an opportunity to capitalise on the potential of jointly providing training and investment in infrastructure services. It also represents a squandering of the experience of the Ministry of Agriculture and its organisations dedicated to innovation.



The initial coordination between Juntos and HW was carried out through targeting, however, over time, this has been abandoned, due to the changes in the inclusion criteria.



Informal coordination at local level seems to be generating desirable changes in the eating habits of households.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To evaluate whether it is possible and desirable to make changes to the targeting criteria in order for Haku Wiñay to provide greater support to the Juntos user population and to back their exit strategy, as was envisaged in the original design.



To strengthen the role of local Juntos managers in providing information on food, which seems to be generating desirable changes in the eating habits of households and is highly valued by Haku Wiñay managers.



To analyse the potential incorporation of more systematic soft skills strengthening programmes, which seem to be positively impacting the adoption of technologies by Haku Wiñay beneficiary households.



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