



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Social assistance and productive support policies implementation in rural areas

ARE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES DESIGNED
TO REACH THE RURAL POOR?





Social assistance and productive support policies implementation in rural areas

**ARE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES DESIGNED
TO REACH THE RURAL POOR?**

Giovanni Carrasco Azzini

Policy Analyst, Agrifood Economics Division (ESA), FAO

Recommended citation:

Carrasco Azzini, G. 2020. *Social assistance and productive support policies implementation in rural areas: Are social protection policies designed to reach the rural poor?* Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1541en>

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISBN 978-92-5-133478-2

© FAO, 2020



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons license. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original [Language] edition shall be the authoritative edition.

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) as at present in force.

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

Contents

Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
1. Introduction	1
2. Definition of key concepts and methodology	3
3. Trend analysis	9
4. Main findings	25
Bibliography	27
Annex 1. Social assistance programme implementation	29
Annex 2. Productive support programme implementation	36

Acknowledgements

This report was written by Giovanni Carrasco Azzini, Policy Analyst, Agrifood Economics Division (ESA), FAO, under the guidance of Marco V. Sánchez Cantillo, Deputy Director, ESA and Natalia Winder Rossi, Social Protection Team Leader, Strategic Programme 3.

The author thanks the current and former members of the FAO's Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA) team: Areej Jafari, Isabel Parras, Luca Renzi and Eugenia Stefanelli, who collected the data for the study, as well as Daniela Verona for the layout and publishing coordination.

Abstract

Many studies have provided global and regional overviews of the state of social protection policies and their importance to poverty reduction, food security and nutrition. However, little is known about how such policies are designed and implemented in rural areas, or how they complement and link to agricultural support programmes, which may cover the same geographical areas and reach similar types of beneficiaries. Both social protection and agricultural policies are needed for poverty reduction in poor rural populations. Yet coordination between the two sectors is generally limited and, until recently, little attention has been paid to their complementarities and how these might be exploited to improve rural livelihoods. This study contributes to filling these gaps by documenting and analysing recent trends in social assistance programmes implementation at global and regional levels, and identifying the programmes that are fully or partially designed to focus on rural areas. It also identifies social assistance programmes with an explicit agriculture production support component and/or linkages with existing agricultural support programmes, as well as support programmes with explicit social assistance components and/or linkages with such programmes.

1. Introduction

Extreme poverty declined during the first two decades of the twenty-first century. From 2002 until 2015, the share of the global population living on less than USD 1.90 a day decreased by 15.6 percentage points; in 2015, 10 percent of the world population was considered extremely poor. However, global numbers usually hide important regional and country details. For example, in the same year, 41.1 percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa lived on less than USD 1.90 a day (World Bank, 2018a). It is clear that the achievement of Target 1.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (United Nations, 2018)¹ will require addressing the differences and main drivers of poverty rates across regions, countries and territories within countries.

Over the past two decades, rural poverty has declined significantly in East and Southeast Asia, while poverty reduction in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa have been modest. Even so, recent estimates indicate that rural poverty rates are around 13 percentage points higher than urban rates in East and Southeast Asia, and 30 percentage points higher in sub-Saharan Africa. In Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East and North Africa, two regions that had high urbanization levels even two decades ago, poverty reduction has been observed mainly in urban areas; reductions in rural poverty rates have been more modest (FAO, 2017a).

The rural poor face major challenges. They rely heavily on self-employment and family labour and face a high degree of market and labour informality and seasonality. The input and output markets in which they participate generally function poorly. They have only limited access to credit, and insurance as well as to high quality public services, such as health and education. The precarious nature of many rural livelihoods means that rural households are more vulnerable to livelihood shocks, which may further undermine their asset base as well as their capacity to manage such shocks effectively. The dependence of small-scale farmers on natural resource-based livelihoods makes them highly vulnerable to unexpected weather events, natural disasters and the effects of climate change, which can have serious negative impacts on their agricultural production and household incomes (FAO, 2015a).

Social protection policies are recognized as a key instrument in government strategies to reduce poverty (FAO, 2015a). It has been estimated that social assistance transfers reduce the incidence of poverty (measured as people living on less than USD 1.90 a day) by 36 percent. This percentage increases by 45 percent in terms of reducing the poverty gap (World Bank, 2018b). As for coverage, 44 percent of the world's population benefits from a social protection or labour programme; this rate increases to 56 percent if only the poorest quintile is considered. Needless to say, this average changes substantially if high-income countries are not considered: in this case, coverage ranges from 19 percent of the poorest quintile in low-income countries to 77 percent of the poorest quintile in upper-middle-income countries, reflecting a relative lack of social protection in the poorest countries (World Bank, 2018b).

In most regions of the developing world, aside from the Near East and North Africa, the share of the rural population covered by social assistance² is higher than the share in urban areas: it has been estimated that, around 2015, 30.5 percent of the rural population in low and middle-income countries was covered by some sort of social assistance programme, compared to 24.5 percent of urban inhabitants (FAO, 2015a). Even if these numbers are seen as a relatively positive development for poor rural populations, it is important to note that, in terms of total

¹ By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day.

² Social assistance is one of the three components of social protection. It includes cash or in-kind transfers and public works programmes. The other two are social insurance and labour market programmes.

coverage, 80.9 percent of the population in low income countries and 68.8 percent of the population in lower-middle income countries are not covered by social protection mechanisms (De la O Campos *et al.*, 2018). A study by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Scheil-Adlung, 2015), on the other hand, found that 56 percent of the rural population in the world are not protected by any health legislation or national health insurance scheme, as opposed to 22 percent of urban dwellers.

This mixed evidence supports the conclusion that there is a lack of clarity around which programmes are being implemented in rural areas, how they are designed, how their components are adequate to address the vulnerabilities of specific livelihoods and, finally, whether are they helping – or not – to achieve the goal of rural poverty eradication.³ It is critical to identify and analyse the main characteristics of social protection programmes for rural populations, not only because of their poverty reduction focus, but also because of the role that such programmes can play in rural economies and their linkages with agriculture and productive inclusion (FAO, 2018a). On the other hand, productive support programmes, which tend to focus on improving agricultural productivity and access to markets, could play an important role in poverty reduction strategies due to their positive effects on rural poverty (Tirivayi, Knowles and Davis, 2016). A review of implementation trends, linkages with social assistance programmes and their capacity to include the most vulnerable rural populations can contribute to our knowledge about how governments are addressing rural poverty.

This report aims to help fill the knowledge gaps on how social assistance programmes give explicit attention to rural areas, as well as the complementary nature and linkages of these instruments with productive support programmes, which may cover the same geographical areas and reach similar types of beneficiaries. In particular, this report⁴ presents the main findings of a policy trend analysis developed using the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA) tool. The report is based on an investigation of the types of social assistance programmes that have been implemented around the world over the past ten years, to determine whether they included explicit components focused on rural populations or linkages with agricultural support programmes; a parallel study looked at agricultural productive support programmes to see if they included poverty reduction and/or a social protection role in their design.

The following chapter describes the study methodology and the main sources of information for the policy trends presented in this report; these are described in detail in the third chapter. Finally, the fourth chapter summarizes the main findings of the study.

³ For example, one of the key publications on social protection globally, *The State of Social Safety Nets*, published by the World Bank, does not give any special attention to social protection programmes for rural populations. Some studies have focused on spending and coverage of social protection programmes in rural areas, but they do not analyse policy design and their main components, neither do they identify the typology of policies beyond the main classification of social assistance/social insurance/labour market programmes. See, for example, Lowder, Bertini and Croppenstadt (2017).

⁴ A second part of the report it's planned, and it will provide an in-depth analysis of the trends identified in this document, adding elements such as coverage, expenditure and the main characteristics of the programmes implemented in rural areas, among others.

2. Definition of key concepts and methodology

This report is based mainly on information collected over the past ten years by FAPDA.⁵ The main variable of the FAPDA tool is the *policy decision*, which is defined as any measure “designed to address problems in the food and agricultural sector of developing countries and are reflected in a law, bill, decree, ministerial circular, presidential instruction, policies, plans, programmes or any other official statement (FAO, 2015b).” It is important to note that this definition puts different types of decisions, with different scopes and characteristics, at the same level. The report, in particular, uses *programmes* as a unit of analysis; these are defined as “a homogeneous and organized set of activities to be carried out to achieve one or several goals of the plan or policy, by a responsible unit.” A plan or policy is defined as an “institutional definition of the instruments, mechanisms and actions, which will be used to achieve the desired ends (Fernández-Ballesteros, 1996).”

The policy trends presented in this document were determined on the basis of a frequency analysis of the occurrence (or not) of a certain policy in a particular country.⁶ This methodology could easily indicate volatility in the implementation of certain policies, however, it is not sufficient to analyse changes in policy implementation once a policy has been effectively institutionalized and implemented over the long term. For example, a country that implemented a cash transfer programme throughout the period of analysis will present a stable trend; however, the programme could have changed in design, coverage and/or budget during the period and this would not be reflected in the report’s findings.

To overcome this limitation, the second part of this report – to be published at a later date – will provide an in-depth analysis of other components of public policy analysis, such as coverage, expenditure and policy design, among others. This first part of the report delivers an analysis of trends in policy implementation, which could be useful in understanding the types of policies that have been mainstreamed in the policy agenda, and whether these include elements linked to rural areas and/or agriculture support.

Policy categories

The trend analysis described in this report is divided into two main categories: *social assistance* programmes and *productive support* programmes. These categories more accurately reflect the nature of the programmes, which were originally classified by FAPDA as consumer-oriented and producer-oriented, respectively. Table 1 presents the kind of programmes in each category.⁷

⁵ The Food and Agriculture Policy Decisions Analysis (FAPDA) is a database that collects country-level policy decisions and policy frameworks (strategies, policy orientations, etc.) related to food and agriculture.

⁶ As has been done in previous reports based on FAPDA methodology. See Demeke *et al.*, 2014.

⁷ Please note that the list of programmes considered in this report is not exhaustive. For example, the social assistance category does not include education grants, or subsidies for health, energy, transportation or housing. The productive support category does not consider subsidies for fuel, machinery, agricultural research or technical assistance, among others.

TABLE 1 PROGRAMMES CLASSIFIED UNDER THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTIVE SUPPORT CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	PROGRAMME	DEFINITION
Social assistance	School feeding	Provision of food for children at school/take-home rations. In the case of in-school feeding, children are provided with meals or high-energy biscuits or snacks, whereas for take-home rations, children are given food at school to bring home. Some examples of this kind of programmes are the <i>Home Grown School Feeding programme</i> in Zambia and the <i>Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (PNAE)</i> in Brazil.
	Conditional cash transfers (CCT)	Provision of cash assistance to individuals or households, which are required to fulfil specific obligations or activities in order to receive the payment, i.e. regular school attendance or regular visits to the health centre. Cash transfer mechanisms include direct cash-in-hand or cash envelopes, money transfer agents, accounts in financial institutions, mobile banking systems, smart cards, cheques and mobile money transfers. Two examples are the <i>Keluarga Harapan programme</i> in Indonesia and the <i>Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH)</i> in Jamaica.
	Unconditional cash transfers (UCT)	Provision of assistance in the form of cash to individuals or households without any condition upon the beneficiaries' behaviour, which aims to meet their basic needs for food and non-food items or services. There is no restriction on how they spend the money. Unconditional cash transfers can include child/orphan allowances, birth/death grants, disability benefits and pensions for the elderly, among others. Mechanisms include direct cash-in-hand or cash envelopes, money transfer agents, accounts in financial institutions, mobile banking systems, smart cards, cheques and mobile money transfers. The <i>Dibao programme</i> in China and the <i>Hunger Safety Net Programme</i> in Kenya are two examples of UCT programmes.
	Food subsidies	This category encompasses four different kind of measures: (1) Food subsidies are a mechanism to make food available to consumers and to maintain adequate levels of food consumption. Food subsidies usually target certain population groups and comprise specific food items. (2) Food coupons comprise food stamps, ration cards or vouchers issued by a government for the beneficiary to obtain a specific quantity of food in authorized stores. (3) Food pantries are establishments where food for free or at a reasonably low price. (4) Food price control involves direct intervention on market food prices to maintain the affordability of food and prevent price gouging during shortages. There are three main forms of price control: setting a price ceiling (the maximum price that can be charged), setting a price floor (the minimum price that can be charged) and setting a fixed price (a predetermined price that can be charged). An example of food subsidies is the <i>Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)</i> in India, meanwhile food coupons are delivered by the <i>Samurahi National Programme for Poverty Alleviation</i> in Sri Lanka. The <i>Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC)</i> in Malawi is an example of food pantry.

CATEGORY	PROGRAMME	DEFINITION
	In-kind transfers	Unconditional distribution of in-kind food, mostly in the form of food rations. These measures can target selected groups (by age, area, gender, income, etc.). This category also includes soup kitchens, community establishments that distribute meals to vulnerable populations. <i>Comedores Económicos del Estado</i> in Dominican Republic is a soup kitchen, meanwhile the <i>Wubao programme</i> in China is an example of in-kind transfer programme.
	Public works	Provision of a specific type of cash or in-kind transfer where beneficiaries are required to take part in temporary employment programmes to receive the benefit. The targeted groups are enabled to access paid employment, receiving cash (or other in-kind goods such as food) in exchange for work. The <i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</i> (MGNREGA) in India and the <i>Labour Intensive Public Works</i> (LIPW) in Ghana are two examples of public works programmes.
Productive support	Input subsidies	The provision of subsidies, vouchers or distribution of fertilizers, seeds or livestock for farmers. The <i>National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme</i> in Kenya, and the <i>National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme</i> in the United Republic of Tanzania are examples.
	Agricultural credit	Measures that facilitate farmers' access to credit (physical and eligibility-wise) for agricultural productive purposes, including mandatory credit disbursement by banks, establishing bank branches in rural areas, adjusted requirements for small loans, facilitated or subsidized interest rates. This includes support to farmers through public financial institutions (including institutions with mixed capital schemes) that manage public resources for agricultural purposes. An example of public banks supporting farmers is the <i>Banque Nationale Agricole</i> in Tunisia; the <i>Financial Inclusion in Malawi</i> (FIMA) project is an example of an initiative to increase access to financial services.
	Agricultural insurance	Measures to promote agricultural insurance instruments, such as peril crop insurance, index-based crop insurance, livestock insurance, premium subsidies and reinsurance schemes. The <i>Seguro Agrario Universal Pachamama</i> of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) is an example of agricultural insurance.
	Irrigation support	Measures to support the development or rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure (irrigation channels, water pumps, rice field development, etc.), through subsidies or direct building by the state. One example of this type of programme is the <i>State Program for the Development of Irrigation</i> of the Kyrgyz Republic.
	Public procurement of food	Government purchase of agricultural commodities to support domestic farmers or to replenish National Public stocks. In most cases, this is delivered by public specialized agencies, such as the <i>National Food Buffer Stock Company</i> (NAFCO) in Ghana, or the <i>Food Corporation of Bhutan Limited</i> .

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration based on FAO (2015b).

Variables

The collected data on social assistance and productive support programmes was defined using a binary variable, with 1 meaning that a country had a programme running during the study period and 0 meaning that a country did not. When it was not possible to find information, the data were valued as 'NA' and left out of the sample. Importantly, the implementation of a programme that was fully financed and delivered by a United Nations (UN) agency or a non-governmental organization (NGO) was not considered, given a lack of information as to whether it was eventually implemented.⁸ A share of government participation in the financing and/or implementation of a programme was required to be included in the analysis.

Three variables, which are also binary, describe specific characteristics or components of the programmes under analysis. These are rural focus, agricultural support, and social assistance linkage.

- ▶ **Rural focus** was only analysed for programmes in the social assistance category. This component relates to the presence or absence of an explicit objective and/or component directed to rural populations. It is important to note that a programme component is judged to have a rural focus only if it is explicitly mentioned in a policy document,⁹ programme webpage or similar official record.¹⁰ This excluded some programmes that covered rural populations or had documented results in rural areas but which did not explicitly consider rural populations/areas in their design.
- ▶ **Agricultural support** was also only considered in social assistance programmes. This component relates to the presence or absence of an explicit objective and/or component that support agricultural production. Programmes with explicit links to productive support programmes,¹¹ even if they did not mention agricultural support in their policy design, were considered to have an agricultural support component.¹²
- ▶ Finally, data on **social assistance linkages** were only collected for programmes in the productive support category. This component indicates the presence or absence of an explicit objective and/or component related to poverty eradication, or the explicit linkage of the programme with government initiatives that are part of the national social protection strategy.

It is important to note the methodology is limited by the fact that these variables only identify how programmes have been designed and whether it is possible to find linkages explicitly mentioned in relevant policy documents. Some programmes with actual ties to actions in another category (e.g., a productive support programme with a social assistance linkage) may have fallen out of the analysis if they were not explicitly mentioned in the relevant official policy document.¹³

⁸ Even if most UN/NGO programmes are approved by the receiving countries, this does not necessarily fill the criteria of financing and/or implementation. As a result, some programmes were not included in the analysis where it was unclear whether or not they had been implemented by the government or whether they aligned with government policy. The criteria behind the decision of not consider these actions it is based on the idea that this report analyse the State's implementation of policies. It is difficult to identify not only if an action by an NGO was implemented or not, but more importantly, if this action is in line with the government policy in the matter or not. This is in accordance with criteria used in some inventories of public policies. See, for example, IPC-IG and UNICEF (2019).

⁹ A programme is considered to have a rural focus if one or more of its objectives are explicitly related to reducing rural poverty, improving the livelihoods of rural populations and/or addressing the specific vulnerabilities that face the most vulnerable people in rural areas, or if it includes a component that is specifically designed to be implemented in rural areas.

¹⁰ As discussed under 'Sources of information,' in some countries it was not possible to find official programme documents. In order to guarantee the widest possible coverage by the trend analysis, UN agency publications and papers published in indexed journals were considered as official documents.

¹¹ Please note that this category does not include components related to fisheries or forestry support.

¹² For example, this might include a school feeding programme that explicitly distributes food obtained from a national procurement company, which purchases food preferentially from local farmers.

¹³ Some papers take note of cases in which two programmes cover the same territory and, therefore, have combined effects, even with a complete lack of coordination between them. For example, see Veras Soares (2017).

Time period

The trend analysis covers the years from 2007 to 2018. The data are grouped by biennia, starting in 2007/08 and ending in 2017/18.¹⁴ If a programme was implemented during at least one of the two years of the biennium, the whole biennium is assigned a 1 (indicating the presence of a programme).¹⁵ An exception is made for the rural focus, agricultural support, and social assistance linkage variables. These take into consideration the whole period of analysis (2007/08 – 2017/18) rather than being grouped by biennium.

Sample of countries

This report considered a sample of 65 countries, divided into five regions,¹⁶ as can be seen in Table 2. Based on the limited sample, our findings do not wholly represent the global situation.

TABLE 2 LIST OF COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE TREND ANALYSIS, BY REGION

REGION	COUNTRIES	TOTAL
Africa	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	16
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Yemen.	7
Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.	14
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine.	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).	22

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Sources of information

The main source of information for the trend analysis was the FAPDA tool, which collected data using the following mechanisms:

- ▶ web-based monitoring of official government websites and online sources (particularly in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean);
- ▶ national consultants who collected information through purpose-made questionnaires (especially in Northern and sub-Saharan Africa);
- ▶ national focal points nominated by governments in relevant ministries or based in national policy institutes.

¹⁴ The 2014 FAPDA global report used biennia as the time framework for policy implementation trends and the same approach has been followed in this report. For more detail, see Demeke *et al.* (2014).

¹⁵ This is irrespective of the number of programmes implemented during the biennium. For example, a country that implements a single programme during a certain period is coded in the same way as a country that implements more than one programme during the same period.

¹⁶ Due to a lack of information, NENA and EECA are represented by a considerably smaller sample than the other three regions. This lack of data has likely impacted the reliability of the information for both regions so the results should be considered carefully.

These three mechanisms for collecting data were in place from 2007 until 2012. After 2013, the main mechanism for data collection was web-based monitoring.

Additional research was carried out to supplement the data provided by the FAPDA tool. The following sources provide information:

- ▶ UN databases related to food, agriculture and social protection policies, in particular the *Plataforma de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional* (FAO, 2018b), the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) (World Bank, 2018c), and the International Labour Organization's Social Security Inquiry (SSI) (ILO, 2018);
- ▶ UN specialized reports, including various editions of FAO's *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, *The State of Food and Agriculture* and the *Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition* reports, the World Bank's *The State of Social Safety Nets*; the World Food Programme (WFP)'s *The State of School Feeding in the World*; and the ILO's *World Social Protection* report;
- ▶ official government websites;
- ▶ academic papers published in indexed journals.

3. Trend analysis

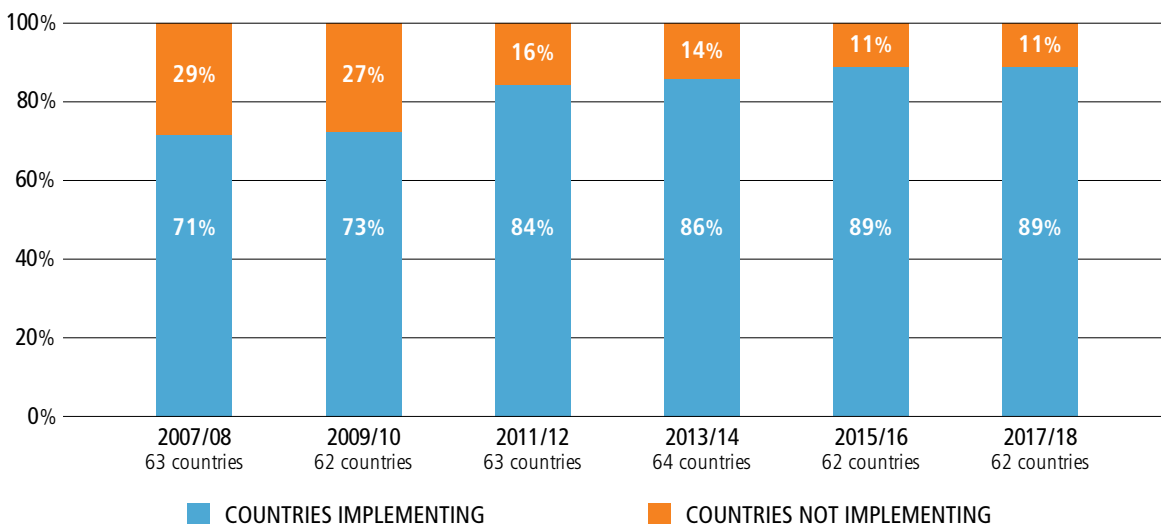
This section presents the implementation trends for different social assistance and productive support programmes across the countries in our sample during the period from 2007/08 to 2017/18. Policy trends in countries can be found in Annexes 1 and 2.

Social assistance programmes

SCHOOL FEEDING

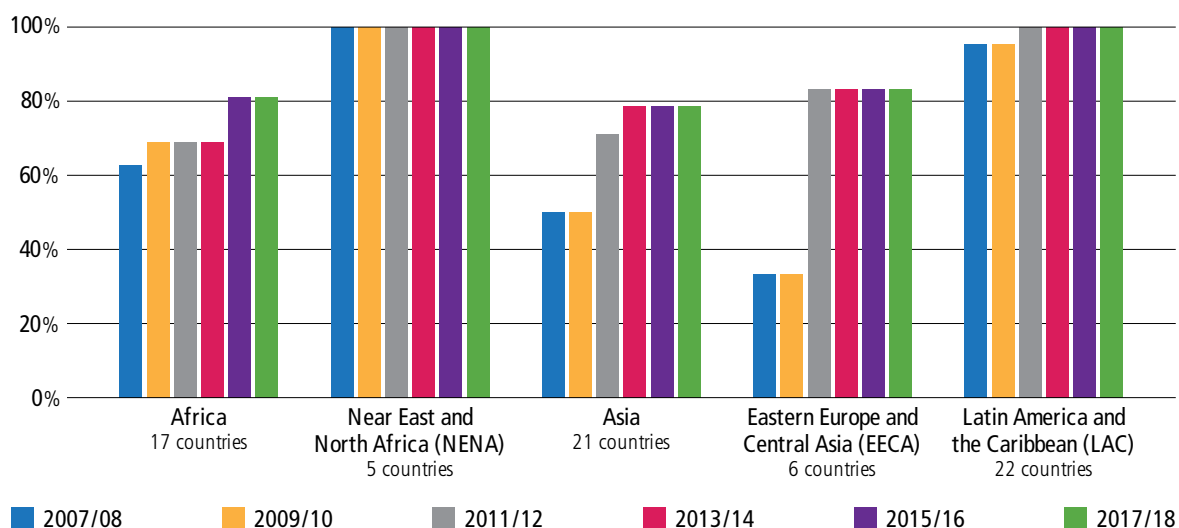
Figure 1 presents the global trend in the implementation of school feeding programmes during the period under analysis. We observe a steady increase in the proportion of countries with a school feeding programme over the past ten years, which, during the last biennium, amounted to 89 percent. Most of the increase was due to the establishment of new programmes in Africa, and the passing of responsibilities for school-feeding programmes formerly administered by WFP to governments in Asia, as can be seen in Figure 2.

FIGURE 1 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

A look at the regional trends in Figure 2 provides a similar finding: between 2007/08 and 2017/18, the proportion of countries implementing school feeding programmes increased from 45 percent to 79 percent in Asia; in Africa, this proportion increased during the same period from 63 percent to 81 percent. An important increase can also be seen in EECA countries, but considering the small sample (six countries), this region played only a small role in influencing the global trend. On the other hand, it is notable that all NENA and LAC countries in the sample have been implementing school feeding programmes for at least the past ten years.

FIGURE 2 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Few countries record a rural focus and/or an agricultural support component in their school feeding programmes (see Table 3). The presence of a rural focus is identified in more or less the same number of countries in Africa, NENA, Asia and the LAC region. Among the identified school feeding programmes with a rural focus, we can identify two different cases: in Africa and Asia some programmes were focused exclusively in rural areas and/or villages during the study period; meanwhile in NENA and LAC, some national school feeding programmes had a special component for rural schools. Agricultural support, on the other hand, was mostly present in Africa and Asia: many programmes used food items purchased locally and/or provided through public procurement schemes.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	3	10	7	6
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	2	5	0	7
Asia	3	7	4	6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	0	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	4	18	2	20
WORLD	12	40	13	39

NOTE: As with the trend graphs, the tables summarizing rural focus, agricultural support and social assistance linkages do not consider countries that do not have data available. This means that the regional totals on the graphs and the regional totals on the tables can be different.

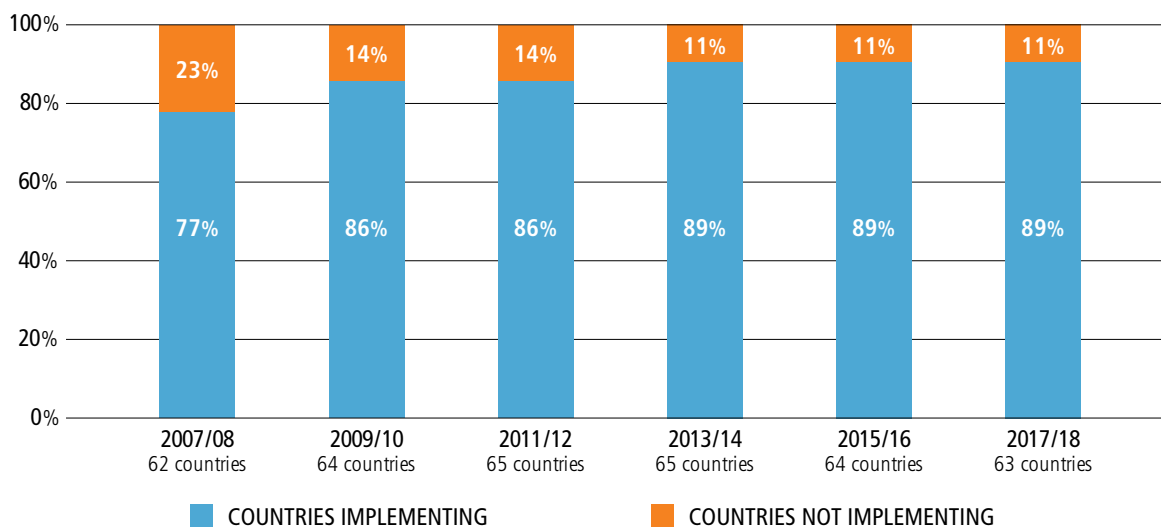
SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS (UCT)

Unconditional cash transfers are the most common type of social assistance programme in the countries in our sample (see Figure 3). Many countries have long implemented cash transfers directed to specific categories (poor, people with disabilities, elderly, children, mothers, HIV carriers, among others) as part of their social assistance policies. In comparison with other common social assistance programmes, conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes are

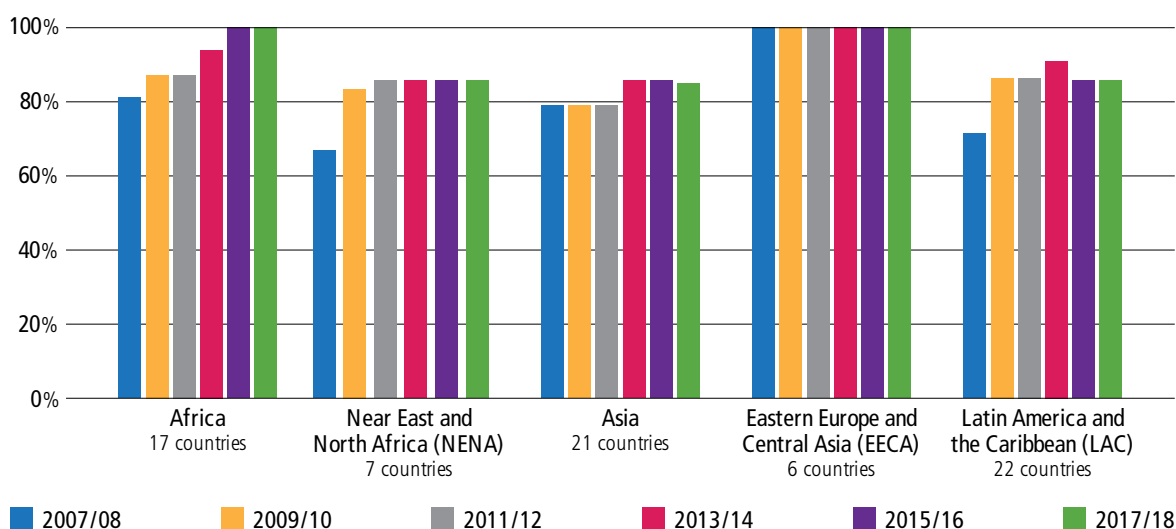
a relatively recent policy design (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011),¹⁷ while school feeding programmes have only recently grown in importance on the policy agenda (WFP, 2013).¹⁸

FIGURE 3 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF UCT PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FIGURE 4 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF UCT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

In Figure 4, we can see that all of the EECA countries implemented UCT programmes during the period under analysis. Although the small number of EECA countries represented in the sample would not have had a significant effect on the global trend, it is noteworthy that these countries implemented several cash transfer programmes targeted to vulnerable population groups. However, none of them had an explicit component targeting rural populations. All of the African countries in the sample have carried out UCT programmes since 2015/16. Importantly, Africa has the largest number of countries that have programmes with a clear rural focus in their design, and is the only region with programmes featuring an agricultural support component (see Table 5). This is especially relevant considering the high rates of rural poverty in the region: social assistance programmes with a component focused on rural areas and links to agriculture could increase available income through transfers and by improving returns from agricultural production and increasing employment possibilities in rural areas (Devereux, 2016). All of the African

¹⁷ The first CCT programmes started in the 1990s.

¹⁸ Since the financial crisis in 2008, interest in school feeding has grown in middle and low-income as well as in high-income countries.

programmes with an agricultural support component had the explicit objective of increasing the availability and use of agricultural assets by the beneficiary households.

TABLE 4 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES. 2007/08 TO 2017/18, BY REGION

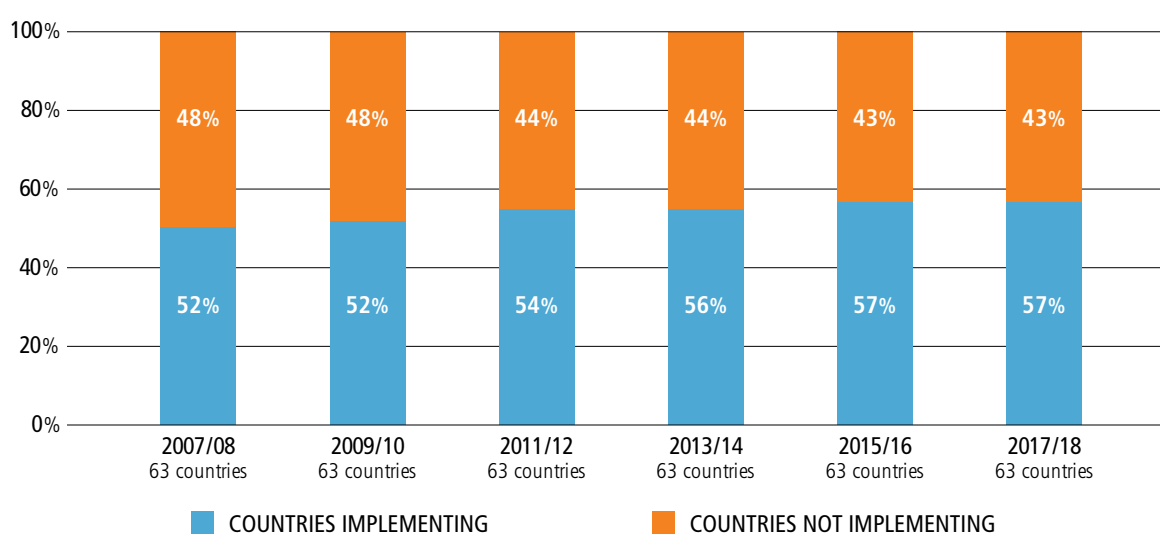
REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	6	10	4	12
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	6	0	6
Asia	3	7	1	9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	2	18	0	20
WORLD	11	47	5	53

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS (CCT)

Conditional cash transfers were fairly stable globally, with a slight increase during the period under analysis (see Figure 5).

FIGURE 5 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF CCT PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

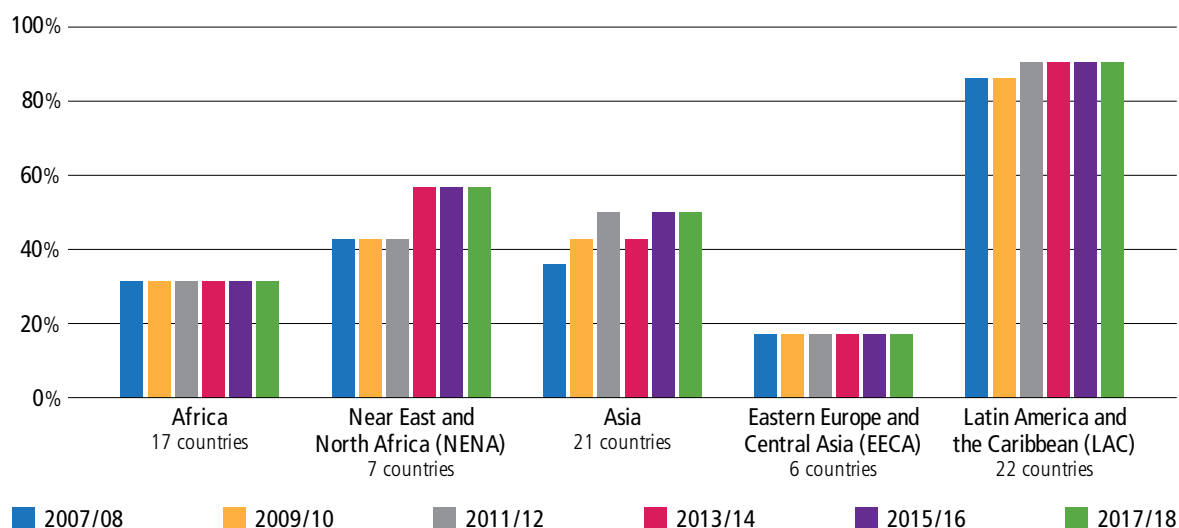


SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

The regional trends observed in Figure 6 allow us to know the regions which are behind the global results: NENA, Asia and LAC countries launched CCT programmes during the period, especially after 2011/12. As has been widely observed,¹⁹ the LAC region is a leader in the implementation of CCT programmes. In fact, the very first CCT programme in the world was implemented in Mexico in the 1990s (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011). The NENA and Asian regions show similar patterns, increasing the implementation of CCT programmes from 40 percent to around 50 percent during the period. EECA countries had the lowest rate of CCT programme implementation.

¹⁹ For example, see World Bank (2018).

FIGURE 6 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF CCT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

The presence of a rural focus is very low, while the links with agriculture production support are practically non-existent in the policy documents reviewed (see Table 5). In LAC, some CCT programmes were originally focused on rural zones, for example in El Salvador and Honduras. When the programmes scaled-up to the national level, they retained some specific components directed to rural zones. Overall, however, CCT programmes analyzed do not seem to have a rural and/or agricultural focus.

TABLE 5 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

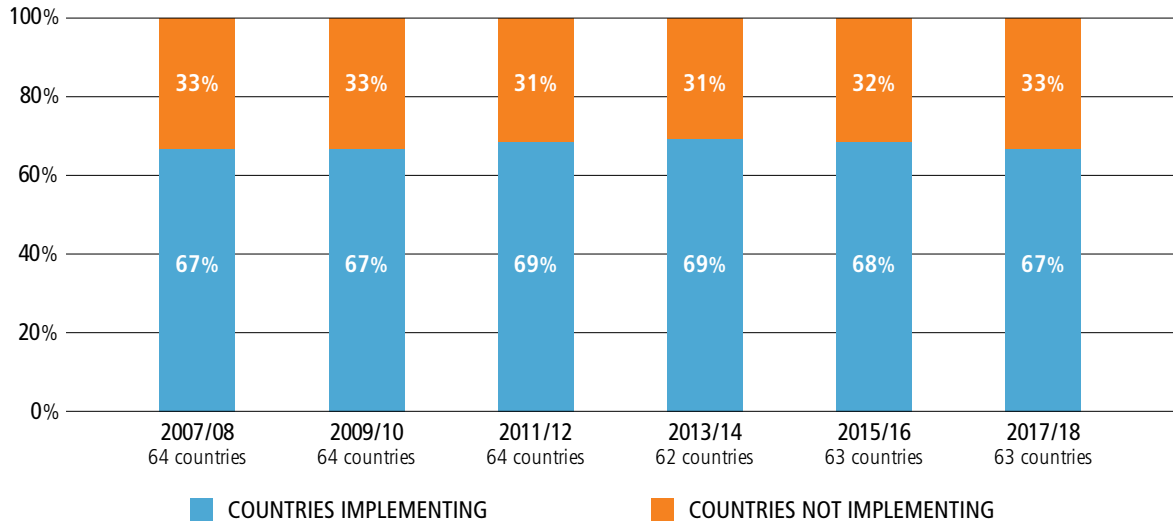
REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	1	4	0	5
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	4	0	4
Asia	1	5	0	6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	1	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	4	17	2	19
WORLD	6	31	2	35

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FOOD SUBSIDIES

Together with export and/or import restrictions, food subsidies received a great deal of policy attention during the food price crises in 2007 and 2011 (Krivonos and Dawe, 2014). However, this does not appear to have affected their implementation given that food subsidies present a very stable trend, as can be observed in Figure 7.

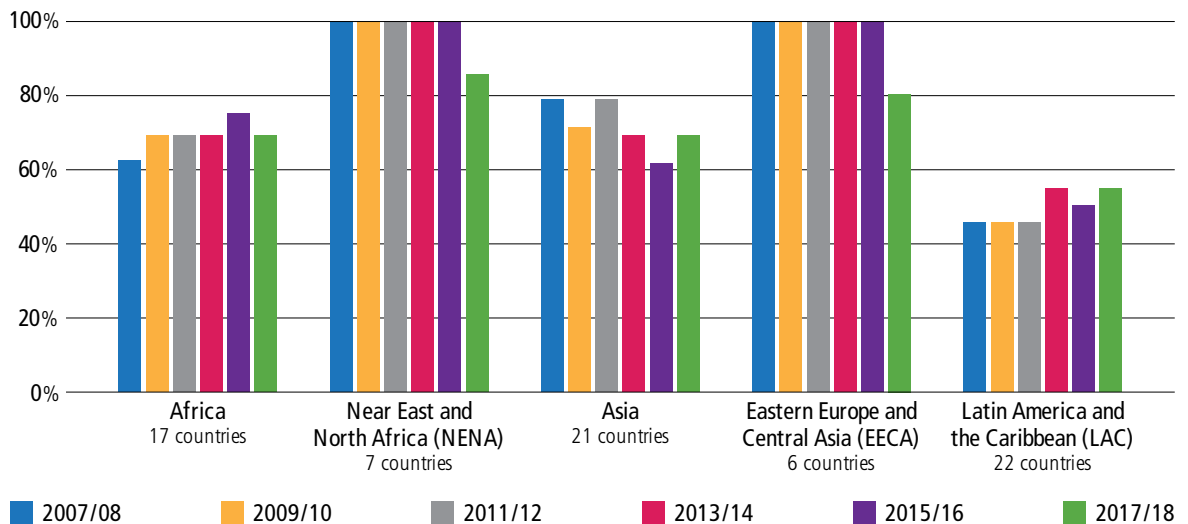
FIGURE 7 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD SUBSIDIES PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

The NENA and EECA countries in the sample show a constant presence of food subsidy programmes during nearly the entire period, except in 2017/18, when one country in each region suspended the programme (Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan respectively). The subsidies in both regions covered specific food items (flour is one of the most common), but some also included food coupons and food pantries. Programmes in Asia and Africa also featured food coupons and food pantries, as well as including food price stabilization measures during the first three biennia.

FIGURE 8 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

An agricultural support component for food subsidy programmes is found in more countries than a rural focus, as shown in Table 6. As with school feeding programmes, most of the programmes with an agricultural support component made use of locally-purchased food in the food pantries. Finally, the rural focus was mostly due to targeting of rural populations by some food coupon programmes in Asia.

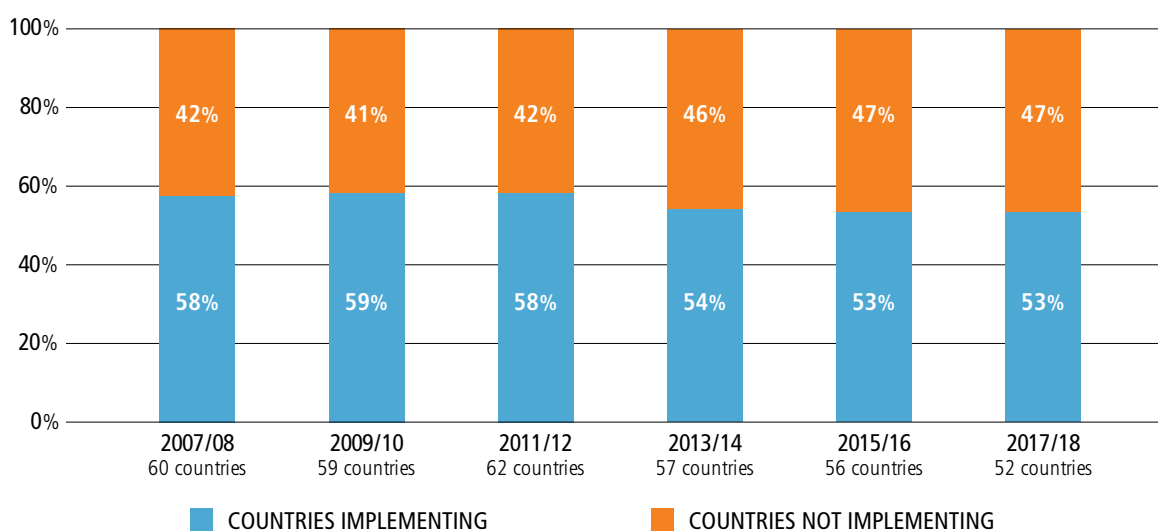
TABLE 6 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN FOOD SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	0	12	6	5
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	7	0	7
Asia	3	8	3	8
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	1	11	3	9
WORLD	4	44	12	35

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

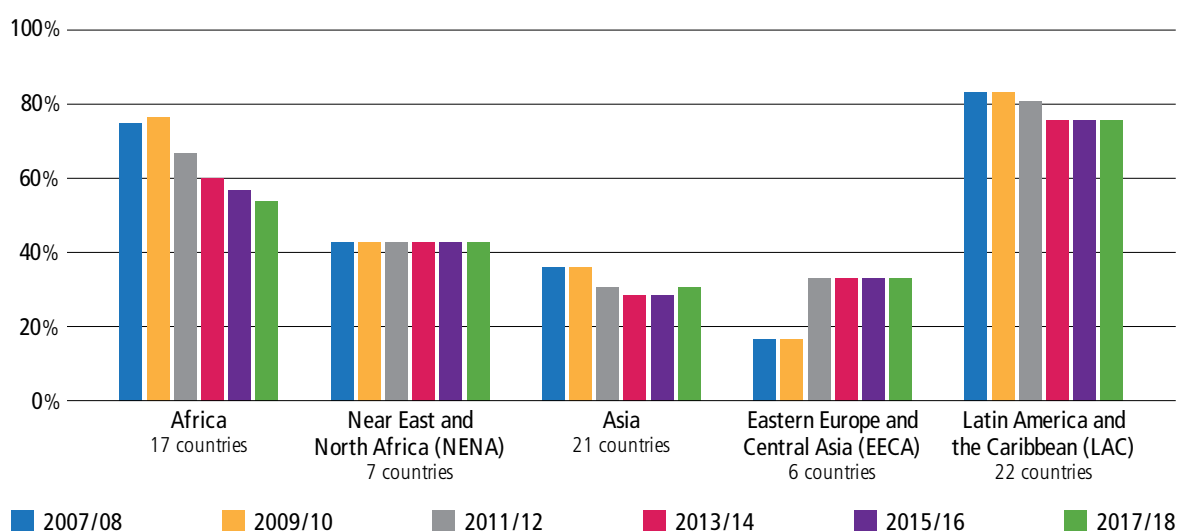
IN-KIND DISTRIBUTION

The number of countries implementing in-kind distribution programmes decreased slightly over the last three biennia (see Figure 9). The shift is particularly noted in Africa and, to a lesser extent, Asia and LAC, as shown in Figure 10. A recent analysis of the evolution of social protection programmes in Africa found a progressive move away from food and in-kind transfers to cash transfers in the region: changes in technology, urbanization, greater market integration and the institutionalization of social protection programmes over the long term are among the likely causes behind this trend (Beegle, Coudouel and Monsalve, 2018).

FIGURE 9 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-KIND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FIGURE 10 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-KIND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Table 7 shows that the agricultural support variable is practically inexistent in all countries in the sample, while the presence of the rural focus can be explained by the existence of some programmes especially designed for vulnerable rural populations in Africa, Asia and LAC; these can only be found in a few countries.²⁰

TABLE 7 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN IN-KIND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	1	6	1	6
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	3	0	3
Asia	2	3	0	4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	2	0	2
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	2	16	0	18
WORLD	5	30	1	33

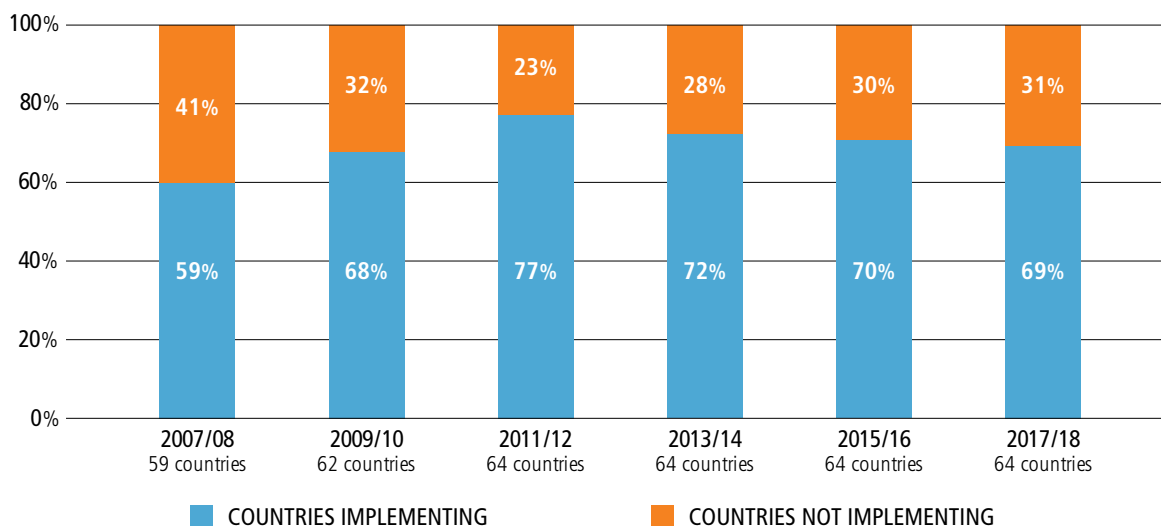
SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

PUBLIC WORKS

After a constant increase during the first three biennia, the implementation of public works programmes exhibits a stable trend in the last three biennia of the period, as can be seen in Figure 11. The drivers of the increase in the first part of the period and the decrease in the last three biennia were Africa and LAC, as the trend in the other three regions was constant during the whole period (see Figure 12).

²⁰ This was the case for the United Republic of Tanzania's food subsidy programme, which delivers a fixed quantity of maize each month to the vulnerable populations of rural villages in 72 districts. Law 30a/2008/NQ-CP in Viet Nam ensures the delivery of rice to rural populations in shortage periods and the *Opciones productivas* programme in Mexico has a soup kitchen component for rural populations.

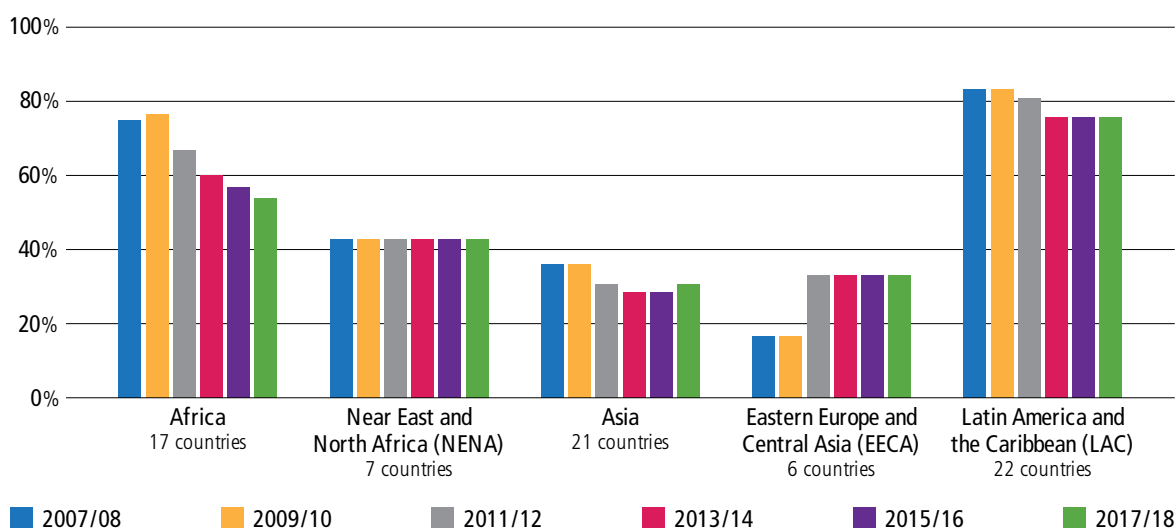
FIGURE 11 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Most African countries display a stable trend, the only changes being the establishment of new programmes in Mozambique and Nigeria in 2011/12 and the end of an initiative in Uganda in 2013/14. However, the trend in LAC was quite irregular throughout the entire period. Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica implemented public works programmes, which were eliminated after two biennia; Colombia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) started programmes in 2011/12, and El Salvador ended the Programa de Apoyo Temporal al Ingreso (PATI) programme in 2017/18 after eight years.

FIGURE 12 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

A high proportion of public works programmes had a rural and/or an agricultural support component (see Table 8). Indeed, many of the public works programmes in the study had a specific component for the construction of rural facilities and infrastructure, and many of these had the explicit objective of boosting agricultural production through the construction of rural roads, irrigation channels, silos and other productive structures. This pattern can be particularly observed in Africa and Asia. It is also interesting to note that EECA was the only region that implemented public works programmes in every country and continuously during the whole period. However, none of programmes had a recognizable rural or agricultural support component.

TABLE 8 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A RURAL FOCUS AND/OR AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT COMPONENT IN PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

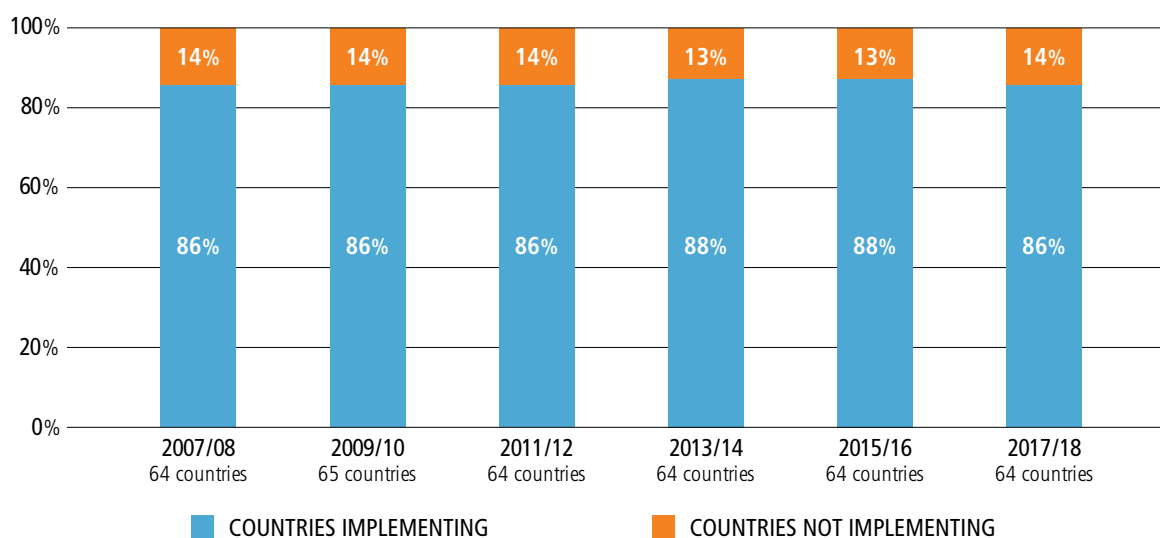
REGION	RURAL FOCUS		AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Africa	10	6	7	9
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	4	0	4
Asia	7	2	6	3
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	5	9	3	11
WORLD	22	27	16	33

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Productive support programmes

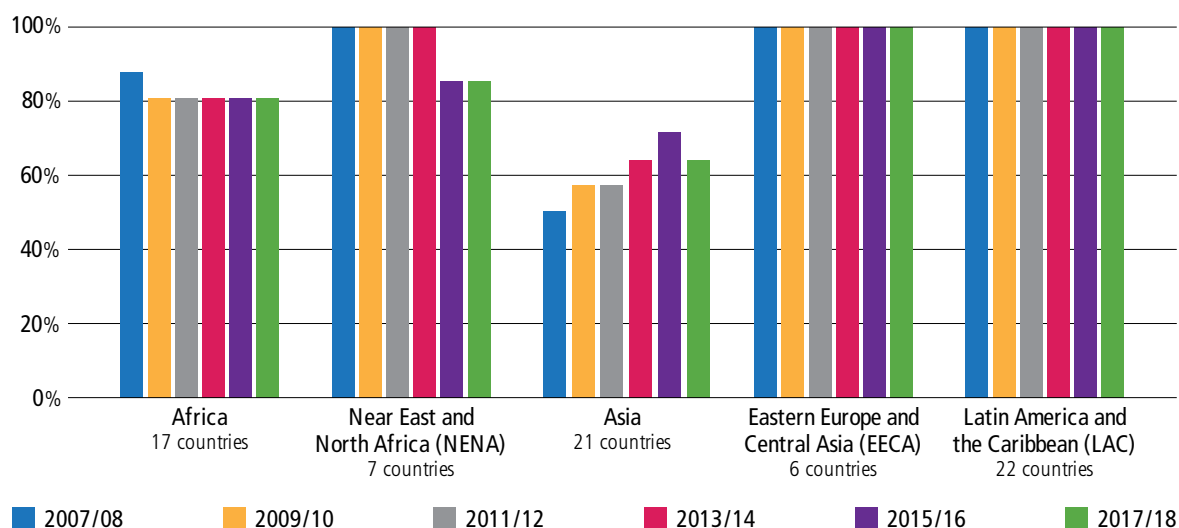
INPUT SUBSIDIES

Input subsidies were widely implemented across the countries in our study, exhibiting a very stable pattern throughout the period (see Figure 13). As will be discussed in more detail later, this is a common pattern for programmes that support productive factors, such as capital (credit programmes), infrastructure (irrigation programmes) and inputs (e.g. seed or fertilizer). Slight changes in the trend occurred due to the establishment of programmes in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the conclusion of programmes in Bhutan and Thailand during the last three biennia (see Figure 14).

FIGURE 13 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF INPUT SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FIGURE 14 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF INPUT SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18



SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Despite being widely implemented, very few input programmes included a social assistance component. Most aimed to increase agricultural productivity, including those programmes targeting smallholders or family farmers. Exceptions can be found in Africa, Asia and LAC (see Table 9), where most programmes targeted vulnerable smallholders and had the explicit objective to reduce poverty. In general, countries that do not included a social assistance component delivered agricultural input support using universal subsidies for fertilizers or seeds, as in the NENA and EECA regions.

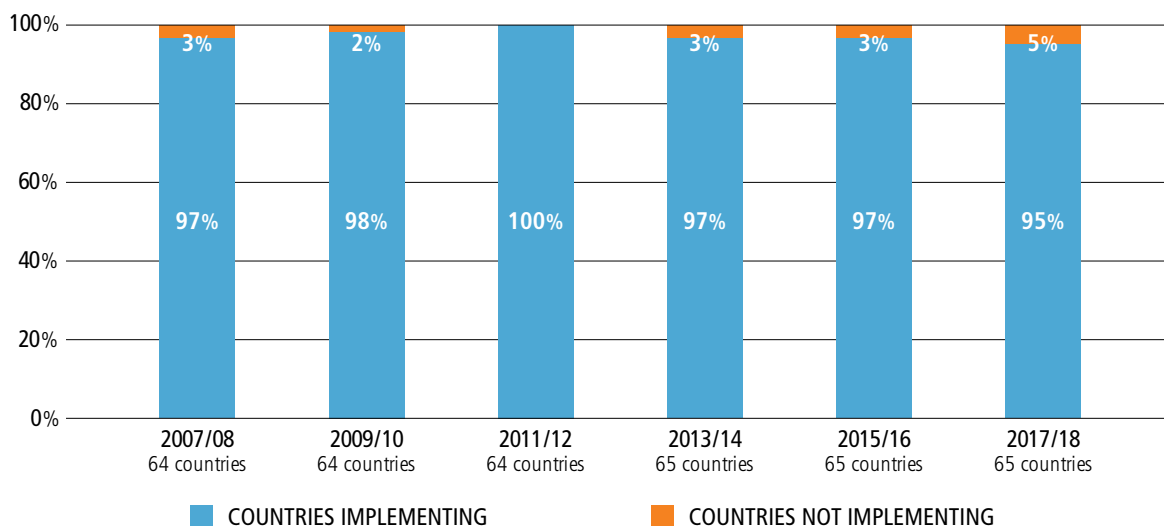
TABLE 9 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE IN INPUT SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE	
	YES	NO
Africa	3	10
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	7
Asia	3	9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	7	15
WORLD	13	47

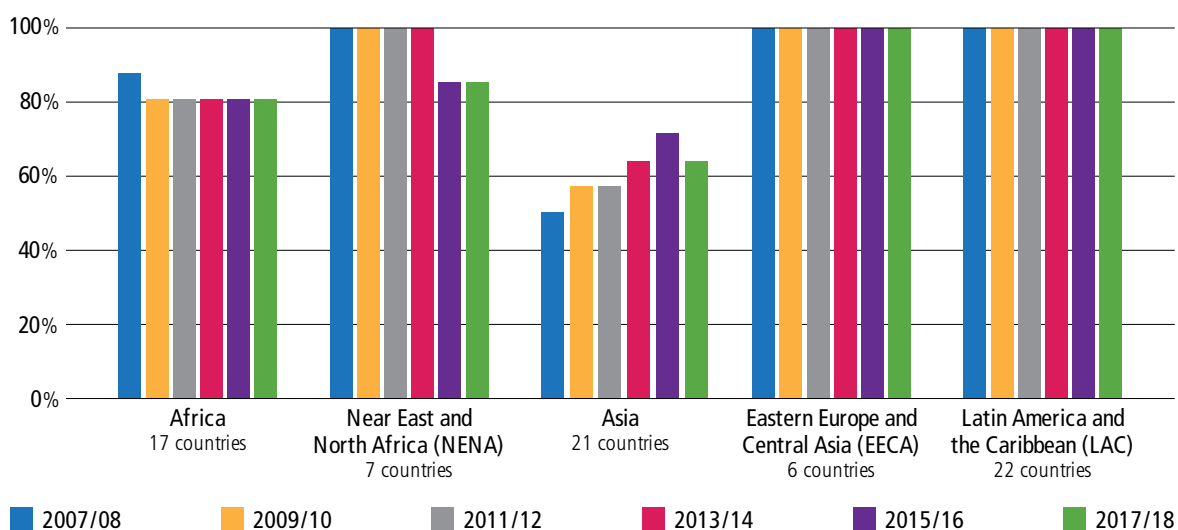
SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Figure 15 shows that agricultural credit programmes were also widely implemented around the world during the study period. Africa is the only region with a decreasing trend (see Figure 16), due to closing credit programmes in Malawi and Kenya; all other regions had a stable trend, with slight increases during the period.

FIGURE 15 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FIGURE 16 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

The proportion of programmes with a linkage to social assistance is low – just a bit higher than for input subsidy programmes. Africa had the largest number of programmes with a social assistance component. In fact, many agricultural credit programmes in the region sought financial inclusion of vulnerable producers in order to reduce poverty in rural areas.²¹

²¹ Examples are the *Orçamento de Investimento de Iniciativa Local '7 milhoes'* in Mozambique and rural credit programmes implemented in Lesotho and Ghana, which are financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and implemented by the governments.

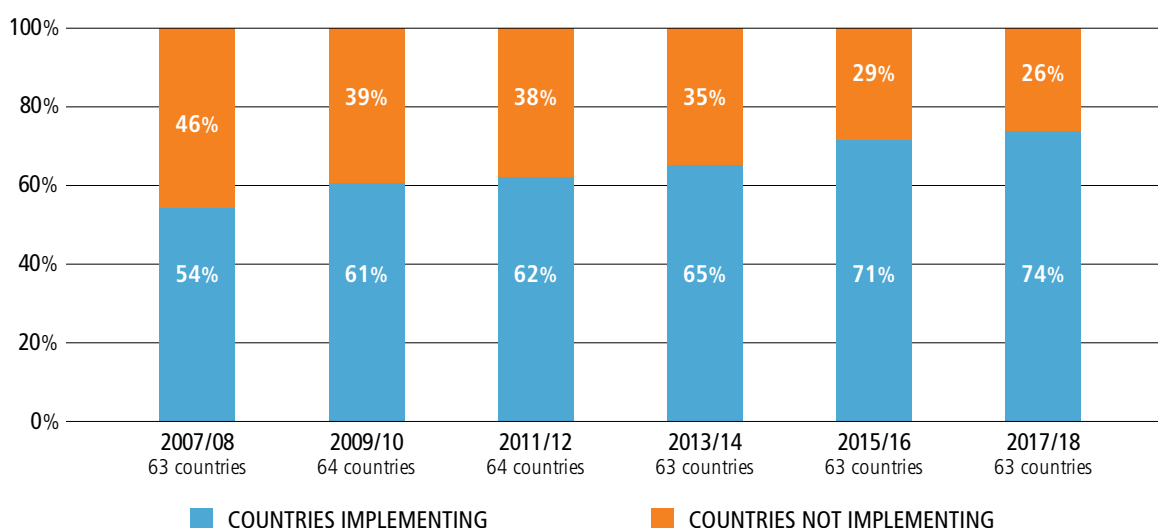
TABLE 10 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE IN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE	
	YES	NO
Africa	8	8
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	2	2
Asia	2	12
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	3	19
WORLD	15	47

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

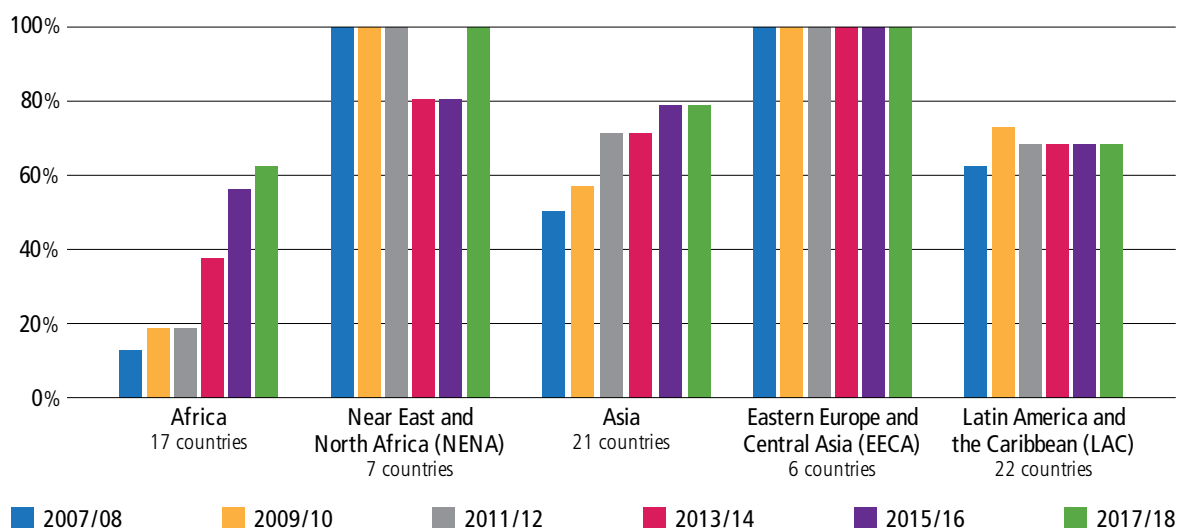
Relatively few agricultural insurance programmes were implemented during the study period (see Figure 17). Agricultural insurance programmes also had the fewest social assistance components, as cited in policy documents (see Table 11). Several publications have highlighted the importance of agricultural insurance, not only for risk management from an agricultural production point of view, but also from a social protection perspective (FAO, 2017b). Considering this, the trend – even if the number of programmes at the global level increased during the study period – calls for policymakers and other stakeholders to increase the prominence of agricultural insurance on the policy agenda.

FIGURE 17 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Figure 18 shows that, in addition to the high implementation rate for insurance programmes in NENA and EECA countries (which have the smallest share in the total sample), there was a significant increase in agricultural insurance programmes in Africa and Asia during the period; meanwhile, LAC countries show a stable trend. Several government-led insurance schemes were launched, notably in Africa, during the last two biennia. However, as can be seen in Table 11, the greatest number of programmes with social assistance components was found in Asia, where some countries have concluded that agricultural insurance has a poverty reduction role to fulfill.²²

²² In particular, Indonesia and the Philippines.

FIGURE 18 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

TABLE 11 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE IN AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE	
	YES	NO
Africa	0	10
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	1	3
Asia	2	7
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	6
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	0	18
WORLD	3	44

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

IRRIGATION SUPPORT

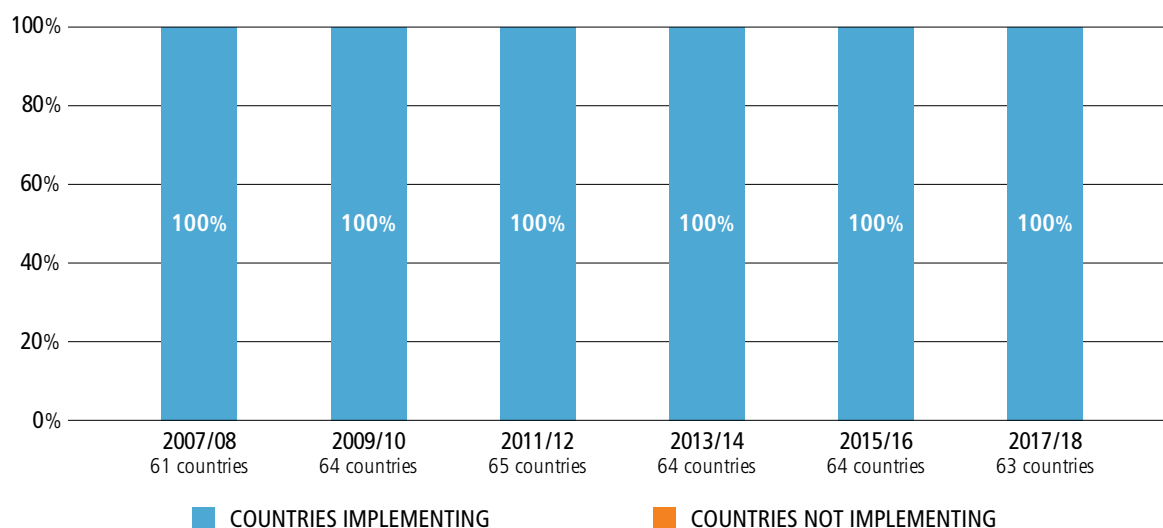
Irrigation support programmes had the highest proportion of implementation of all production support programmes in the sample: all countries have implemented at least one irrigation support programme since 2007/08 (see Figure 19).²³ This is not an unexpected result given that irrigation has been high on the agricultural development agenda for many years.

It is important to note the relatively high proportion of social assistance components found in these programmes. As can be seen in Table 12, in all regions except NENA, at least one of the countries implementing irrigation programmes had such a component. In most cases, this was because some irrigation policies and plans had poverty alleviation as an explicit objective,²⁴ but also because a number of programmes were implemented in coordination with social protection initiatives or under the framework of poverty reduction strategies.²⁵

²³ Considering this trend, the report does not include a regional graph for irrigation support programmes.

²⁴ For example, the *Irrigation Master Plan 2010 – 2035 in Uganda*, or the *State Program for the Development of Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2017-2026*.

²⁵ For example, the *P3-TGAI programme in Indonesia* or the *Programa Más Inversión Para el Agua – Mi Agua* in Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

FIGURE 19 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

TABLE 12 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE IN IRRIGATION SUPPORT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE	
	YES	NO
Africa	6	10
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	0	7
Asia	4	10
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	1	5
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	6	15
WORLD	17	47

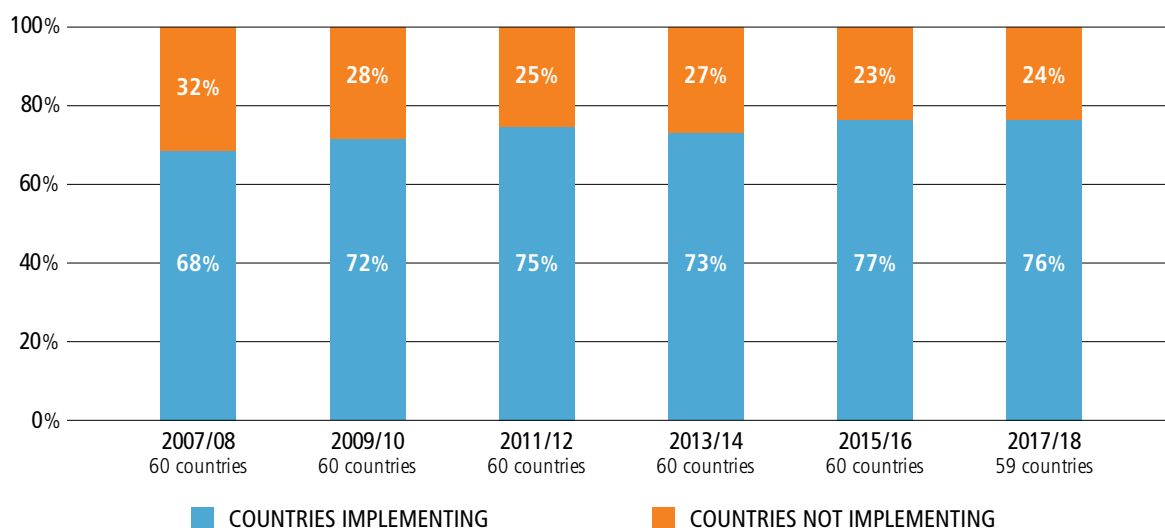
SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF FOOD

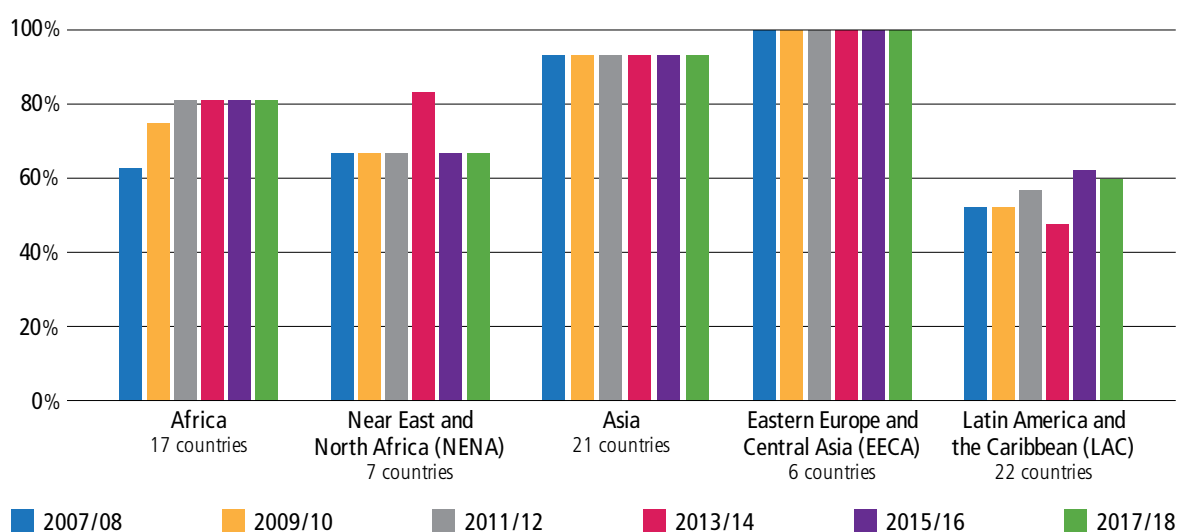
Finally, public procurement programmes show a heterogeneous trend, with an increase during the first three biennia, changing to a relatively stable implementation trend in the last three biennia (see Figure 20). The increase in the first three biennia period was mostly due to an increase in the implementation of this kind of programmes in Africa (see Figure 21).

As noted, public procurement is most closely associated with social assistance of the productive support initiatives analysed. Several social protection initiatives, particularly those with an in-kind transfer component such as school feeding or in-kind distribution programmes, use locally-purchased products. In many cases, the purchase is made using preferential prices and/or directed to smallholder producers.

A regional perspective of this trend is shown in Table 13. Here, it can be seen that only the NENA countries failed link public procurement schemes with social assistance programmes. On the other hand, the clear increasing trend of implementation in Africa is observed together with the highest proportion of programmes with a social assistance linkage.

FIGURE 20 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES GLOBALLY, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

FIGURE 21 PERCENTAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

TABLE 13 NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES BY REGION, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE LINKAGE	
	YES	NO
Africa	9	4
Near East and North Africa (NENA)	1	5
Asia	6	7
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	0	3
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	4	9
WORLD	20	28

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

4. Main findings

Table 14 summarizes the trends in all of the programme types analysed in the previous section, comparing the first biennia (2007/08) and the last biennia (2017/18). This allows us to make the following conclusions:

TABLE 14 IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND PRODUCTIVE SUPPORT PROGRAMMES IN THE WORLD BY REGION, IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, 2007/08 AND 2017/18

		AFRICA		NENA		ASIA		EECA		LAC		WORLD	
		2007/08	2017/18	2007/08	2017/18	2007/08	2017/18	2007/08	2017/18	2007/08	2017/18	2007/08	2017/18
School feeding	YES	10	13	5	4	7	11	2	5	21	22	45	55
	NO	6	3	0	0	7	3	4	1	1	0	18	7
CCT programmes	YES	5	5	3	4	5	7	1	1	19	20	33	37
	NO	11	11	4	3	9	7	5	5	3	2	32	28
UCT programmes	YES	13	16	4	6	11	11	6	6	15	18	49	57
	NO	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	6	3	14	6
Food subsidies	YES	10	11	7	7	11	9	5	4	10	12	43	42
	NO	6	5	0	0	3	4	0	1	12	10	21	21
In-kind distribution	YES	9	7	3	3	5	4	1	2	15	16	33	32
	NO	3	6	4	4	9	9	5	4	3	5	24	28
Public works	YES	13	15	4	4	9	9	2	6	7	10	35	44
	NO	3	1	3	3	5	5	0	0	13	11	24	20
Input subsidies	YES	14	13	6	6	7	9	6	6	22	21	55	55
	NO	2	3	0	1	7	5	0	0	0	0	9	9
Agricultural credit	YES	16	13	6	7	13	14	6	6	21	22	62	62
	NO	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Agricultural insurance	YES	2	9	7	4	7	11	5	6	13	15	34	46
	NO	14	7	0	0	7	3	0	0	8	7	29	16
Irrigation support	YES	14	16	7	6	14	14	6	6	20	22	61	64
	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public procurement	YES	10	13	4	4	13	13	3	3	11	12	41	45
	NO	6	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	10	8	19	14

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

- ▶ In general, the implementation of all programme types increased over the decade covered by the study period, with some few exceptions, where programmes maintained or very slightly decreased their implementation.
- ▶ Unconditional cash transfers and school feeding were the most widely implemented social assistance programmes globally. UCT programmes had a constant high presence over the last eight years of the study period, while government-led school feeding programmes increased during the period.
- ▶ The implementation of conditional cash transfers was stable over the entire ten-year study period; CCTs were mostly concentrated in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- ▶ While food subsidies were still implemented in several countries, in-kind distribution lost some importance as a social protection instrument. This shift mostly reflects a reduction in such programmes in Africa,²⁶ replaced by cash-based interventions in recent years.
- ▶ There were not many social assistance programmes that focused on rural communities, with some exceptions for school feeding and public works programmes. Considering that the last data available show that there are more beneficiaries of social assistance in rural areas, this could mean that there is still a gap in developing specific components to face rural poverty in the national programmes which, in any case, are currently covering rural areas.
- ▶ The social assistance programmes that included an agricultural support component were mostly linked to public procurement schemes (in particular school feeding and food subsidies). There is still space to create more links between social protection and public procurement, considering the number of countries that count on specialized food reserve/procurement agencies.
- ▶ Potential links between social assistance and productive support programmes have been underutilized. In particular, linkages between cash transfers and programmes related to production factors (for example, inputs), even if they have been reported, should be taken into greater consideration.
- ▶ After public procurement programmes, irrigation and agricultural credit programmes have most often been linked with social assistance. These linkages are more commonly found in Africa, confirming that production support programmes could play an important role in rural poverty reduction strategies. However, it is important to note that the presence of social assistance components in productive support programmes are still very low.
- ▶ The implementation of agricultural insurance programmes is a key task for developing regions. Although we observe a growing trend, further expansion will be important in future, considering the effect such programmes could have on boosting production and reducing poverty and vulnerability in rural areas.

²⁶ Please note that national emergency programmes with food distribution components were not included in the sample. However, even if such programmes were to be considered, the decreasing trend of implementation of this policy instrument remains in the last three triennia.

Bibliography

Beegle, K., Coudouel, A. & Monsalve, E., eds. 2018. *Realizing the full potential of social safety nets in Africa*. Washington, DC, World Bank.

Cecchini, S & Madariaga, A. 2011. *Programas de transferencias condicionadas: balance de la experiencia reciente en América Latina y el Caribe*. Santiago de Chile, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

De la O Campos, A.P., Villani, C., Davis, B. & Takagi, M. 2018. *Ending extreme poverty in rural areas – sustaining livelihoods to leave no one behind*. Rome, FAO.

Demeke, M., Spinelli, A., Croce, S., Pernechele, V., Stefanelli, E., Jafari, A., Pangrazio, G., Carrasco, G., Lanos, B. & Roux, C. 2014. *Food and agriculture policy decisions: trends, emerging issues and policy alignments since the 2007/08 food security crisis*. Rome, FAO.

Devereux, S. 2016. *Social protection for rural poverty reduction*. Rome, FAO.

FAO. 2015a. *The State of Food and Agriculture 2015. Social protection and agriculture: breaking the cycle of rural poverty*. Rome.

FAO. 2015b. *Food and Agriculture Policy Classification* [online]. Rome. [Cited 12 December 2018]. www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/fapda/docs/FAPDA_policy_classification_April2015.pdf

FAO. 2017a. *The State of Food and Agriculture 2017. Leveraging food systems for inclusive rural transformation*. Rome.

FAO. 2017b. *Social protection and resilience: supporting livelihoods in protracted crisis and in fragile and humanitarian contexts*. Rome.

FAO. 2018a. *Panorama de la pobreza rural en América Latina y el Caribe 2018*. Santiago de Chile.

FAO. 2018b. *Plataforma de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional* [online]. Santiago de Chile. [Cited 8 October 2018]. <https://plataformacelac.org>

Fernández-Ballesteros, R. 1996. *Evaluación de programas: una guía práctica en ámbitos sociales, educativos y de salud*. Madrid, Editorial Síntesis.

International Labour Organization (ILO). 2018. *ILO Social Security Inquiry* [online]. Geneva, Switzerland. [Cited 2 October 2018]. www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=41

International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) & United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). 2019. *Social protection in Asia and the Pacific: inventory of non-contributory programmes*. Brasília, IPC-IG.

Krivonos, E. & Dawe, D., eds. 2014. *Policy responses to high food prices in Latin America and the Caribbean: country case studies*. Rome, FAO.

Lowder, S. K., Bertini, R. & Croppenstedt, A. 2017. Poverty, social protection and agriculture: levels and trends in data. *Global Food Security*, 15 (2017): 94–107.

- Pacheco, J.F.** 2010. *Metaevaluación en sistemas nacionales de inversión pública*. Serie Manuales 64. Santiago de Chile, ECLAC.
- Scheil-Adlung, X.** 2015. *Global evidence on inequities in rural health protection – New data on rural deficits in health coverage for 174 countries* [online]. Geneva, ILO. [Cited 26 August 2019]. www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action;jsessionid=UzfNG-Aeyla6VB0NB_RIQLKqG5k0eH-BqFeGdBz9okN7URMBV30!1288883414?id=51297
- Tirivayi, N., Knowles, M. & Davis, B.** 2016. The interaction between social protection and agriculture: a review of evidence. *Global Food Security*, 10(2016): 52–62.
- United Nations.** 2018. *Sustainable Development Goals* [online]. New York, USA. [Cited 12 October 2018]. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1>
- Veras Soares, F., Knowles, M., Daidone, S. & Tirivayi, N.** 2017. *Combined effects and synergies between agricultural and social protection interventions: what is the evidence so far?* Rome, FAO.
- World Bank.** 2018a. World Development Indicators – Sustainable Development Goals. In: *World Bank* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 21 November 2018]. <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgs>
- World Bank.** 2018b. *The State of Social Safety Nets 2018*. Washington, DC.
- World Bank.** 2018c. ASPIRE – The Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity. In: *World Bank* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 8 October 2018]. <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire>
- World Food Programme (WFP).** 2013. *State of School Feeding Worldwide 2013*. Rome.

REGION	COUNTRIES	SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES								PUBLIC WORKS							
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	RURAL FOCUS	AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	RURAL FOCUS	AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT
Asia	Afghanistan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Bangladesh	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bhutan	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	China	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Pakistan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	Azerbaijan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Kazakhstan	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Tajikistan	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Ukraine	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Haiti	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
	Honduras	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Jamaica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	
Paraguay	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	

REGION	COUNTRIES	SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES								PUBLIC WORKS							
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	RURAL FOCUS	AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	RURAL FOCUS	AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

Annex 2. Productive support programme implementation

TABLE A4 INPUT SUBSIDIES AND IRRIGATION SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY, WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE IDENTIFIED, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	COUNTRIES	INPUT SUBSIDIES (fertilizers/seeds)							IRRIGATION SUPPORT						
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE
Africa	Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ethiopia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Lesotho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	South Africa	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Uganda	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Lebanon	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Morocco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Yemen	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✗
Asia	Afghanistan	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Bhutan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

REGION	COUNTRIES	INPUT SUBSIDIES (fertilizers/seeds)							IRRIGATION SUPPORT						
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE
Asia	Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nepal	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Pakistan	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Philippines	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Thailand	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	Azerbaijan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kazakhstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Tajikistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Haiti	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Honduras	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Jamaica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Paraguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	✗	

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

TABLE A5 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY, WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE IDENTIFIED, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	COUNTRIES	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (interest rate subsidies, credit schemes)							AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE							
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE	
Africa	Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Lesotho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
	Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Uganda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
	United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Lebanon	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	NA	NA	NA
	Morocco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Yemen	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Asia	Afghanistan	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Bhutan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
	China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA
	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA
	Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	

REGION	COUNTRIES	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (interest rate subsidies, credit schemes)							AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE						
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	Azerbaijan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kazakhstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Tajikistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Haiti	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Honduras	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	NA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Jamaica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
	Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Paraguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

TABLE A6 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY, WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE IDENTIFIED, 2007/08 TO 2017/18

REGION	COUNTRIES	PUBLIC PROCUREMENT						SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	
Africa	Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ghana	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Lesotho	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Mozambique	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Rwanda	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	South Africa	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Uganda	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Morocco	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Tunisia	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Yemen	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	✗
Asia	Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bhutan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Thailand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	

REGION	COUNTRIES	PUBLIC PROCUREMENT						
		2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2017/18	SOCIAL PROTECTION LINKAGE
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	Azerbaijan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kazakhstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Kyrgyzstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Tajikistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Argentina	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Cuba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Dominican Republic	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	El Salvador	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
	Guatemala	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Haiti	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	NA	✓
	Honduras	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Jamaica	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
	Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Paraguay	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
	Peru	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA
Trinidad and Tobago	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NA	
Uruguay	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	

SOURCE: Author's own elaboration.

CONTACTS

Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA)

Agrifood Economics - Economic and Social Development

www.fao.org/in-action/fapda | fapda@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

00153 Rome, Italy

ISBN 978-92-5-133478-2



9 789251 334782

CB1541EN/1/10.20