

# Argentina

**Support Program for Small Producers of the Wine Industry in Argentina (PROVIAR) and Provincial Agricultural Services Program (PROSAP)**



## PROGRAM

### PROVIAR:

Support Program for Small Producers of the Wine Industry in Argentina: Provides private goods to **improve profitability and productivity** of small producers of grapes, as well as to achieve their integration to the wine industry.

### PROSAP: Provincial Agricultural Services Program:

Provides public goods to achieve **sustainable water irrigation** through construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, as well technical assistance in order to **increase efficiency**.



## UNIVERSE

### Type of evaluation:

Difference - in - difference

### Database:

27,625 vineyards = 9,503 beneficiaries (7,180 PROSAP, 1,439 PROVIAR, 884 both) and 18,122 controls.



## INTERVENTION

### PROVIAR: The program provides financial resources as Non-Refundable contributions

(NRC), granted in the form of hail-resistant nets, wood, wire, improvement on irrigation inside the vineyard, workers and/or farm machinery; and technical assistance

### PROSAP: The program finances improvements on irrigation infrastructure.

Specifically, it finances the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure such as dams or water canals.

## WHY ARE WE DOING THIS EVALUATION?

To measure the causal effect and the complementarity of programs that provide private and public goods, on grape production and yields.



### PROVIAR beneficiaries:

Increased their **production** by **9.4%** and increased their **productivity** by **7.7%**.



### PROSAP beneficiaries:

Increased their **production** by **4.2%** and increased their **productivity** by **4.6%**.



### PROVIAR and PROSAP beneficiaries:

Increased their **total production** in **16.6%**, increased their **productivity** by **14.7%** (yields).



## CONCLUSIONS

**Providing infrastructure to wine producers leads to increases in production and yields. There are complementarities between interventions providing private and public goods, as the combined effects are higher than the sum of the effects caused by separate interventions.**

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