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Midterm Impact Evaluation of the Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative

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Midterm Impact Evaluation of the Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative

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Cover photo: José Villareal, Cacao producer and member of the Association of Coca Producers of Puerto Rico (APROCACAO), Puerto Rico, Meta.

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ANNEX I: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic development and regional integration

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
<p>To what extent have CELI interventions contributed to regional integration and economic development?</p> <p><i>This question will be answered by indicating the main changes respondents report in the following areas: i) Economic situation, ii) Support to productive projects through goods, money, credit, courses, and technical assistance, iii) Markets and commercialization, iv) Credit, v) Infrastructure, and vi) Land.</i></p>			
<p>i) Economic situation</p>			
<p>H1</p>	<p>A- Perceptions of the economic situation declined for CELI and PNCRT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that consider that the situation where they live is good or very good decreased from 33% to 15%. Results were similar in control municipios, implying no impact on this perception. However, male-headed households (MHH) reported a 5pp positive impact compared to control municipios. Positive impacts in Montes de María and in CELI Central were estimated at 8 pp and 14 pp respectively. In PNCRT municipios, this proportion went from 37% to 15%. One exception is the direct beneficiaries of CELI projects, who report between 6 and 10 pp positive impact on this question, relative to their controls: for them, the economic situation has improved. <p>B- Perceptions of unemployment and lack of opportunities as a problem in HHs have decreased significantly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that consider that one of the most serious problems is unemployment or lack of opportunities decreased from 90% to 65%. In CELI North, this perception went down 17 pp compared to control municipios (in the other regions, impacts were zero in statistical terms). In PNCRT municipios, this proportion fell from 93% to 69%. Although in the aggregate there were no statistically significant impacts, in HHs with a female head of household (FHH), this perception fell 5.8 and 8.5 percentage points in the CELI and PNCRT municipios respectively. Conversely, in HHs with a male head of household (MHH), 	<p>C1: Perceptions of the economic situation in CELI and PNCRT municipios have worsened, but this same trend was present in control municipios.</p> <p>Despite the difficulties in the regions, it is common to find very positive values from the communities regarding their regions (H2), which is an indication of a sense of ownership felt by the residents of their territories and, in some cases, community rejection of illicit activities and the favoring of a culture of legality.</p> <p>The H1 A-B-C results indicate that the CELI and PNCRT regions are progressing in their economic situation at the pace of the overall situation, with the difficulties of the rest of the country, with the</p>	<p>R1: It is unrealistic to expect an international cooperation intervention to affect these indicators at a general level, as measured by the evaluation:</p> <p>Human capital (e.g., education), social capital (community organizations, gender organizations, etc.), physical infrastructure (roads, water supply, electrification, telecommunications, warehouses, etc.), institutional infrastructure (property, credit, technical assistance, etc.), and private capital (land, irrigation, livestock, plantations, farm infrastructure, etc.).</p> <p>USAID and IPs should maintain realistic expectations at a level that the operators can affect (C1-</p>

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>perceptions increased 3.7 (CELI) and 8 (PNCRT) percentage points.</p> <p>C- Perceptions of income received from productive activities are improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that consider that “The productive activities generate very little money” is one of the most serious problems associated with their living conditions fell from 81% to 6%. This drop was greater in the treatment municipios, especially due to what took place in MHH. In CELI Central, this perception went down 12 pp compared to control municipios. • In PNCRT municipios, the proportion of HHs that consider that “The productive activities generate very little money” is one of the most serious problems associated with their living conditions fell from 85% to 7%. <p>D- However, HHs reported having difficulty buying food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents were asked if, in the last week, the respondent’s HH “ran out of food.” In CELI municipios, the percentage that said this was true went up, from 43% to 49%, since baseline. PNCRT HHs also reported an increase, from 29% to 35%. Control municipios reported similar increases. • Positive impacts were reported in Putumayo, with perceptions consequently reduced by 9 pp compared to control municipios. • Respondents were asked if their family was suffering from hunger, and 31% of CELI respondents reported affirmatively, compared to 18% at baseline. PNCRT HHs went from 7% to 28%, and control municipios were parallel. • 38% of CELI HHs said their living conditions were of extreme poverty at baseline, and 77% at midline. PNCRT HHs went from 24% to 81%, and control municipios also increased. <p>E- Some perceptions across the qualitative sample were very negative about the economic situation, paralleling the argument behind the poverty trap.</p> <p>I have nothing for buying supplies; I don’t have any way to get started. I live in absolute poverty. This is my land, but tell me, how can I buy a pickax, how can I buy supplies? How can I plant my crops? (Antioquia, CELI).</p> <p>Do you see? We don’t have anything, our house isn’t even finished. The only thing is, if my husband has any [money] ... he’ll pay rent [for land]; because, you know, when you don’t have any land to grow things on, then</p>	<p>financial woes or hardships of the residents of remote rural areas who live hand to mouth and who face difficulties even accessing food (H1-D)</p> <p>C2. Direct CELI beneficiaries are an important exception to the general negative perceptions of economic decline since baseline.</p> <p>Also among CELI HHs there are positive trends in the perceptions of the problems they face, including impact of 4 pp for FHH on the question of the profitability of their productive projects. (H1A, 2-3)</p>	<p>3, 6, 10, 12) The impact indicators are at a high level of generality in the results framework, relative to the investment and interventions, the two years of implementation, and the extremely problematic contexts. Given that the economic situation reflects regional trends and the regions’ critical structural deficiencies, it is important to not consider lack of impact as representing a failure in programming.</p> <p>R5: Reach FHH with tailored interventions that work.</p> <p>Overall, the benefits have not been the same for FHH and MHH. Given that the two household types learn and use their learning in different ways, models should be developed that reflect this difference and provide different services to take advantage of the characteristics and behavior of each. The FHH attend training workshops and courses to a lesser extent, but on the other hand, report taking greater advantage of associations for different productive ends and for commercialization.</p>

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	<p>you have to work like this, and now they rent land. At first he had to work day labor, and even now, you have to work day labor to be able to earn a living, but this is very poorly paid. Do you see what I am saying? From 6 to 4 in the afternoon, and for a week, they pay \$125.000. That is not enough for the family (Meta, C).</p>		
H2	<p>The communities recognize that their territories allow them to have a basic lifestyle and that their local economies are in formation.</p> <p>“...Costa Rica ten years ago was cocaine. There was cocaine wherever you went, even in the cell phones. A terrible war. Now, thank God, we’re experiencing a lot of peace. There are citrus fruits planted; chocolate; and cattle, milk, and grass.” (Meta, T1)</p> <p>“It’s magnificent here, especially in the countryside. The earth gives you everything: whatever you want to do, whatever you want to plant, livestock, everything. It’s very peaceful. The weather and everything else are perfect. I would say that this is the perfect life here.” (Meta, T1)</p> <p>“...I’m not from here in San Jacinto, but I’ve been living here in San Jacinto for years. I thank God that this town took me in. It’s gone incredibly well for me, very well, thank God. I know everyone. We get together whenever there’s an activity or a celebration, and we’re all happy. We’re doing well, thank God, in spite of all the things we’ve been through.” (Montes de María, T1)</p>		
H3	<p>Income has increased for the respondents in all samples, and as such there is no impact attributable to any intervention. However, the increases are positive and significant changes from baseline to midline. In CELI HHs, the income change averaged 110,170COP, or 28%. Regional gains were 66% in MdM, 10% in Central, 12% in Norte, and 20% in Sur (details in Annex 5 to the report).</p> <p>PNCRT HHs saw a 78,268COP increase, or 21%.</p> <p>Note that these figures, per the baseline design, are of monthly reported expenditures, rather than “income” per se, which is notoriously difficult to measure precisely. See footnote in the main report for references regarding this assertion.</p>		

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ii) Support to productive projects through goods, money, credit, courses, and technical assistance			
HP1	<p>CELI interventions aim to reduce areas planted with illicit crops and support sustainable income generation. In Antioquia, investments supported rubber, cacao, and coffee; in Córdoba, cacao, plantain, rubber, and papaya; and in Tumaco, mainly cacao, coconut, and shrimp.</p> <p>The CELIs provided technical assistance (TA) in efforts to improve the productivity and quality of specific crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CELI Central worked with coffee associations, “firstly, in offering technical assistance in knowledge transfer and capacity building for producers attempting to fulfill international quality standards; secondly, in the donation of supplies and materials such as pedagogical materials for training; and, thirdly, through a process of support for management, negotiation, and training in the services offered by the association.” (Tolima) • Members of the producers association in La Cristalina de Lozada for an Agricultural Best Practices course, during which they covered the issues of insemination, vaccination, rotation, pasture capacity, hygiene, quality in milk management, and commercialization.” (La Macarena) <p>Organizational training and capacity building for producer associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MdM CELI partner strengthened ten associations with training in accounting; organizational, tax, and business topics; and office management. • CELI N/S reported improving association capacity to help them provide services to their members and their communities. In Q3 2015, for example, they supported eight cacao associations and three that sold shrimp, rice, and honey. • CELI Central, local government, and the private sector trained 30 cacao and coffee associations with technical and organizational expertise. (Tolima) <p>CELI activities intended to counteract deficiencies that producers face in their regions: TA aimed to counteract low productivity and add value</p>	<p>C3: The productive projects in CELI programs showed evidence of economic changes in the households.</p> <p>The beneficiaries appreciate the TA that accompanies the CELI programs and other State institutions (e.g., SENA), and the support promotes assets and capital, which they will be able to enjoy in the long term.</p> <p>Technical assistance, which accompanies CELI programs and other state institutions such as SENA, is appreciated by the beneficiaries (H5, 8-9, 11), and up to one third of HHs recognize or identify the aid received in the form of aid in kind, money, training, and credits (H6).</p> <p>Within the aid package that the HHs recognize, the supply of seedlings and aid in kind are the most valued (H7). While these fell during the time period analyzed, they reflect that the momentum or force of the intervention fell during this period for these beneficiaries from baseline, but this is not necessarily negative.</p>	<p>R2: Make simultaneous improvements in production and marketing sides</p> <p>(C2-3, 5-7, 10) Increased production must go hand in hand with market improvements. Low-quality, intermittent, seasonal production is not attractive for a market that exports goods to the rest of the country. In contrast, good-quality, regular production has better results when that production is directed at adequate markets. Transport to markets is never guaranteed. The GOC must endeavor to resolve market and infrastructure inadequacies and establish programs that improve relationships with commercial allies and middlemen. This is and must be one of the most important concerns for post-conflict policies in Colombia. While support from international funding is certainly important, it may be wise for the latter to lead small focused pilots that treat these interconnected structural failings holistically, or to support GOC efforts that do so, rather than</p>

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	<p>to products. Projects were designed for association, greater negotiating power with middlemen or buyers.</p>		
H4	<p>The intervention programs are recognized by the communities. The productive supply and capitalization of the land have improved.</p> <p>“Did all of you plant cacao before or was it something new?”</p> <p>“No. That was like...the push that they gave us. We didn’t plant that before. You could say that they were the first...” (Putumayo, T1)</p> <p>“...they would give us the saplings with lots of grafts, as they called them, but...as we didn’t have that experience yet, knowing what variety would take and what wouldn’t, they would give us one variety of one kind and another of another kind.” (Putumayo, T1)</p> <p>“...they’ve worked on cacao projects, coconut palm: projects that have helped them a great deal...” (Tumaco, T1)</p> <p>“To each person, so that you can strengthen your barn, your ranch, cattle; they haven’t given them cash, but it’s a huge help. Also the cacao planters—there are 32 cacao planters—have received...aid with fertilizer and all the chocolate seeds...and also lime...fungicide for weeds...a machine for fumigating...” (Meta, T1)</p> <p>“...we initially grew chili pepper and eggplant, rice...thanks to the different programs that have intervened to help us...we’re selling rice under our own brand...” (Antioquia, T1)</p>	<p>These kinds of aid mature after a certain amount of time: for example, a coffee or cacao plant goes into production after 3 or 5 years, and there are still no sufficient tools to assess these investments in the field and per beneficiary. Either way, these kinds of aid are forming assets or capital, and the results are very favorable for the families and regions (H4).</p> <p><i>C4. CELI support goes directly to the strengthening of value that will mature in the medium or long term.</i></p> <p>It is hoped that they do not encourage “assistentialist” behaviors in the producers (providing the fish rather than teaching to fish). The purpose of these instruments is to strengthen savings and investment, as they oblige the beneficiaries to work and look after their crops with a long-term perspective, with all the costs and sacrifices that this implies. As a general rule, the individuals express concerns that they are currently experiencing with the natural limitations of late-yield crops, endangering families’</p>	<p>dilute the effects by intervening across broad geographic areas with expansive mandates.</p> <p>Technical assistance, training courses, and other forms of increasing knowledge are functional to productive projects, and their results are more complete if they involve national and local institutions similar to SENA and city governments and their local institutions (such as UMATA and Provincial Centers) and, of course, producer associations (the HCR of producer associations appears in the Social Development section). Local interinstitutional coordination should be an inalterable rule to follow in any CELI intervention, especially in terms of sustainability and when crops are late-yielding, as it is necessary to ensure continued TA when programs end.</p> <p>Visits to other farms; exchanges of experiences; and regional, national, and even international tours are a very efficient substitute for TA.</p> <p><i>R4: Plan for sustainability in productive projects with delayed returns.</i> It is recommended that</p>
H5	<p>The communities see the TA, albeit limited, as a source of new knowledge and techniques. There is a presence of cooperation programs such as USAID, SENA, and, to a lesser extent, local institutions and universities.</p> <p>“...we’ve learned in rubber plants, cacao plants. Yes, we didn’t know how to graft a plant to make it more productive, so now we have the possibility...” (Antioquia, T1)</p> <p>“...we ourselves through our own means...[We’ve learned to] improve our plots, with citrus fruits, with cacao, with all these products, so all of these trainings have given us...a great deal of knowledge.” (Antioquia, T1)</p>		

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	<p>“...SENA has certainly...offered us many services. If we don’t take advantage of them, that’s another matter.” (Tolima, C)</p> <p>“...the project consisted of technical assistance: they helped us with planting and all that when people didn’t have experience...” (Putumayo, T2)</p> <p>“SENA has also been important for technical and technological degrees.” (Tumaco, T1)</p> <p>I think that the training has helped us a lot; I think that they help society change its way of thinking. Before, we didn’t know how to establish a crop; with these projects we have learned to establish rubber and cacao as crops. So where we didn’t know how to graft a plant for it to be more productive, now we have the possibility to have the technical methods, the technical guidelines for us in the fields...now we can improve our parcels of land by our own means, with citrus plants, cacao, with all these products. So all their training workshops have given us the know-how that has served to enrich our social and cultural level. We have enjoyed this part, it has been useful, and I think it is the most important thing...the most important thing is that our <i>vereda</i> has a different perspective of what the countryside can be. (Antioquia, CELI)</p>	<p>short- and medium-term food security. (H4-5, 12, HP1)</p>	<p>the CELI and USAID make concerted efforts to ensure that the programs that support productive projects with delayed yield also support food security until the projects yield productive results. This situation should be anticipated by providing TA and traditional farm or other sustenance activities that minimize dependency. The productive projects must combine short- to long-term returns in order to ensure cash flow and project sustainability.</p> <p>Technical accompaniment in subsistence productive projects or those generating surpluses for local markets relieve some of this pressure.</p>
H6	<p>A third of households recognize having received aid in kind or money, courses or training, TA or credit for their business and productive activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that received this aid package fell from 34% to 33%. • In PNCRT municipios, the proportion of HHs that received this aid package increased from 32% to 33%. This proportion decreased in their control municipios. The above produced an impact of 11 percentage points in aid to productive activities in PNCRT municipios. • When impacts in CELI municipios are disaggregated by gender of the head of household, there is an increase of 7 pp in MHH and zero impact on FHH. In PNCRT municipios, the impact is in favor of women (FHH) by 9 pp. 		
H7	<p>Within the aid package, aid in kind in the form of seedlings and plant</p>		

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	<p>material are important. This aid fell, however, in both CELI and PNCRT municipios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that received aid in kind, such as seedlings and plant material, fell from 70% to 58%. In PNCRT municipios, the proportion of HHs that received aid in kind, such as seedlings and plant material, fell from 57% to 45%. 		
H8	<p>Another important part of the aid was courses and trainings, which increased in the CELI but decreased in the PNCRT. Performance was always the same in control municipios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that received courses and trainings increased from 66% to 74%, but performance was better in control municipios (the negative impact is 10 pp). However, the results vary by gender: a negative impact of 18 pp in FHH and a positive impact of 10 pp in MHH. At the regional level, the drop is mainly explained by a reduction in the Montes de María treatment municipios and growth in its control municipios, which represent a negative impact of 24 pp. In PNCRT municipios, the proportion of HHs that received courses and trainings fell from 65% to 54%, but performance was much better in control municipios. 		
H9	<p>TA is another important form of aid, but it has decreased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that received TA fell from 55% to 53%, and in PNCRT municipios it fell from 54% to 46%. Significant differences by gender were not reported. In the Montes de María CELI municipios, a slight drop was observed in the proportion of HHs receiving TA (from 47% to 45%), while strong growth (from 9% to 54%) was reported in control municipios; as a result, the estimated impact is -39 pp. In the Catatumbo region, positive impacts of 29 pp were reported: while HHs of the PNCRT municipios increased aid in TA from 43% to 54%, there was a significant reduction from 50% to 34% in control municipios. 		
H10	<p>The credit form of aid is the one that HHs report the least within their</p>		

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	<p>aid package, but it has decreased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CELI municipios, the proportion of HHs that reported that the aid they received for their business was credit fell from 23% to 18%. This drop was proportionally greater in control municipios. Thanks to this difference, the impact is 7.7 pp for the general population and 10 pp for FHH. Meanwhile, in CELI North, positive effects of 17 pp were reported when compared to control municipios. • In PNCRT municipios, the proportion of HHs that reported that the aid they received for their business was credit fell from 40% to 26%. 		
H11	<p>Direct beneficiaries rate CELIs positively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = expectations were not fulfilled and 5 = completely fulfilled), the average grade for the CELIs is 3.7 • 96% that report support from a CELI, affirm that they would recommend the Colombia Responde program. 		
H12	<p>With respect to CELI productive projects' support for late-yield crops, in focus groups some producers talked about their subsistence problems while they waited for such crops to produce:</p> <p>"I don't think [the intervention] has been great because what Colombia Responde has given us is not producing yet; they are long-term [crops]. So we still have to work and save from what we have to invest in this to sustain it." (Caquetá, CELI)</p> <p>"This [rubber] crop should be done differently; for example, it should be grown with another crop that produces sooner than rubber so that we can subsist on the other crop. We could live off of the other crop. It is very [difficult] to sustain rubber...They should have planted it with another crop like they did for the cacao growers: they cultivated cacao at the same time as plantain, timber products. They planted three products in one."</p>		
iii) Markets and Commercialization			
H13	<p>Farmers face difficulties placing their products on the market due to high intermediation costs, low prices for their goods at market, and</p>	<p>C5: TA and marketing support help counteract problems related</p>	<p>R3: Support an array of markets (C5, 6, 8) It is important to support</p>

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	<p>markets that do not absorb their produce.</p> <p>“Are you selling citrus fruits on the market?” - Yes, sir. Where do you sell them? - ...I would like to sell them in Bogotá, but I think I’d get there and they’d rob me. So far they’ve told me... And where are you selling them now? - There at the farm. They buy them from you at the farm? - Yes, las turbos arrive and call out, “Do you have oranges?” (Meta, T1)</p> <p>“I, as an association, think that we need them to support us in the commercialization part.” (Antioquia, T1)</p> <p>“...if we don’t go beyond the processing part to add value, marketing, we’re going to stay the same, and that applies to not only rubber but to any product.” (Antioquia, T1)</p> <p>“They can give us all the crops, but if we don’t have a place to sell them, what are we supposed to do? That part is really missing.” (Antioquia, T1)</p> <p>“...when a person plants it, there’s no longer anyone to market it. The big problem we have here is commercialization.” (Putumayo, T2)</p> <p>“...when it’s time to cut down the mandarin oranges...those who have the say are the merchants: they go and divide everything up...and we pay for that (note to reader: for the part that is set aside). That’s the only thing you worry about...because there’s no business in the countryside, there’s no support, there’s nothing. They just leave you to figure things out for yourself...” (Meta, Control)</p>	<p>to low profitability.</p> <p>However, trading such products requires markets with enough buyers and sellers and the establishment of prices that are higher than production costs. The lack of markets in the consolidation zones seriously hampers the tasks of the CELI and of the GOC. Similarly, the productive projects counteract the incentives to plant illicit crops, but with the deficient and partially depressed markets, pressure from armed groups, and the lack of access roads (H28-30), it is difficult for the policies and programs to have the desired effects. It could be concluded that in the presence of structural problems such as those pointed out in this section— which are the GOC’s direct responsibility—it is difficult for CELI and PNCRT programs to produce effects that are sustainable in time. (H13, 15, 19-21, HP1-2)</p> <p>C6: The markets in consolidation territories continue to be local and regional markets, and export markets are small in terms of the proportion of sales.</p> <p>As such spaces are limited, the</p>	<p>commercialization projects designed to improve both regional markets and those that export goods to other regions, which may provide a solution to local overproduction and low prices. In such cases, specific programs are needed that intentionally bring small-scale producers and intermediaries together in the productive process to work with broader commercialization efforts to improve quality or to involve banks to increase access to working capital.</p> <p>The middlemen can constitute the starting point for a good system of trade in the regions given that they fulfill an economic function that would be difficult to replace. It is important, however, for the intermediary not to become monopsonistic in a way that reduces smallholders’ bargaining power. The middlemen risk their capital in money and equipment and come up against insufficient quality and quantity in terms of what they buy from the producers. As such, specific programs have to be structured to understand their function and improve it to benefit</p>
H14	<p>Local markets are very important. The <i>veredas</i> and the capitals of the municipios are the most important market spaces. “Exports” to other municipios are not as big and have fallen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products in the capital of the municipio increased from 56% to 59%, and in PNCRT municipios it increased from 62% to 63%. • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products in their <i>vereda</i> or in neighboring <i>veredas</i> increased from 16% to 18%, and 		

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	<p>in the PNCRT from 4% to 7%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products outside their municipio fell from 8% to 5%, and in the PNCRT from 26% to 10%. 	<p>producers tend to be affected by the high costs of trading that go along with the deficiencies typical of small markets. It is a circular relationship: small markets do not encourage greater production and, in contrast, greater production that exceeds the incentives of these markets clashes with the rigidity of the local market and the lack of facility to export to other regions. (H12-18)</p>	<p>the regions.</p> <p>Better market information adjusted to local conditions would contribute to improving the communication of supply and demand, and to bridging the cost difference produced by intermediation. Regional market information systems should involve provincial centers or the Ministry of Agriculture's Unidades Municipales de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria, UMATA. Mobile phone access to up-to-date market information has been shown to be easy to implement and can function well, as seen in valuable experiences in other countries.</p>
H15	<p>Local and regional markets are valued by their residents:</p> <p>"...and I think that with regard to crops, each person plants for their consumption yuca, plantain, and corn if they are able to. Few people plant to sell in this area. In the area of the mountain range people do plant to sell, but in the area where we live everyone plants for their own consumption. So, I'd say that there isn't a shortage, nor are we like...you know, like...like dying to go pay high prices at the market for necessary items, basic items. But due to the lack of roads, products don't sell well. Milk is what sells the most." (Caquetá, T1)</p>		
H16	<p>Sales to intermediaries have fallen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products to wholesalers or intermediaries fell from 65% to 46%, but the decrease was greater in control municipios. In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products to wholesalers or intermediaries fell from 45% to 25%. 		
H17	<p>Perceptions of abuse by intermediaries have decreased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that reported that abuse by intermediaries represents a problem for production and commercialization has decreased from 60% to 49%. This perception had no change in control municipios. In the PNCRT, the same proportion fell from 56% to 51%. 		
H18	<p>A- Associative sales represent a small percentage of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products to cooperatives or associations increased from 9% to 10%. In the PNCRT, the same proportion fell from 9% to 4%, but this proportion increased in their control municipios. 		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>B - Sales to the public increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that most frequently sell their products to the general public increased from 15% to 27%, but this proportion increased more in control municipios. • In the PNCRT, the same proportion increased from 17% to 23%. 		
H19	<p>The perception that low prices are a problem has decreased in both the CELI and the PNCRT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that reported that very low prices for products represent a problem for production and commercialization fell from 88% to 70%. In control municipios, the reduction was lower, producing an impact of 6 pp in favor of the treatment municipios (for FHH, the estimated impact is 9 pp). Regionally, the greatest drop was observed in CELI Central, where it reached an impact of 11 pp (there were no significant differences in the other regions). • In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs that reported that very low prices for products represent a problem for production and commercialization fell from 93% to 74%. In control municipios, the reduction was lower, producing an impact of 9 pp in favor of the treatment municipios (for FHH, the estimated impact is 16 pp). 		
H20	<p>Responses in CELI municipios show an overall trend (but not impact) in a reduction of the grave problems for production and sales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions in CELI municipios improved on the high costs of ag inputs, the abuse by intermediaries, very low prices for products, very high transport costs, the poor quality of soils, interference from armed groups, and the lack of access to credit. CELI respondents did perceive a greater lack of water than at baseline. • Perceptions in PNCRT municipios were more mixed. Perceptions there improved on abuse by intermediaries, very low prices for products, very high transport costs, and the lack of access to credit. However, their perceptions worsened on the high cost of ag inputs, the poor quality of soils, a greater lack of water, and greater interference from armed groups. 		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
H21	<p>The perception that very high ag input costs represents a problem for production and commercialization is high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that reported that very high ag input costs represent a problem for production and commercialization fell from 75% to 72%. In the PNCRT, the same proportion increased from 79% to 85%. 		
HP2	<p>The CELIs maintain data on incremental sales, or the additional sales that have occurred as a result of the intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CELI Central reports USD1.7M, or 121% of their goal figure. CELI N/S reports USD16.7M, or 358% of their goal. 		
iv) Credit			
HP3	<p>The CELIs have created savings and credit groups, revolving funds in associations, and offered TA on financial information and tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CELI Central supported 14 associations in Tolima, Caquetá, Meta, and Cauca with USD608,000 to improve services: improved management of revolving funds and tools to improve accountability and information management. CELI Central reached agreements with Colombian financial institutions (Bancolombia, Banco Agrario, Banca de Oportunidades, and Colpensiones) to expand mobile banking, create >100 savings schemes, and support and train 12 associations to access FINGARO loans for agriculture and farming. CELI MdM and CREZCAMOS delivered 7,352 microcredit loans, 11,000 micro-insurance policies, and almost USD9M for productive activities. Offices were set up in each project municipio, and 116 local savings and loans groups (GLAC) provide credit to their members. CELI N/S spent over half of its total investment (USD32M) in economic development: rural financial services, producer and other associations, and support to value chains. >20,000 participate in GLACs sponsored by the Banca de las Oportunidades. A 2013 case study in Bajo Cauca showed that <i>veredas</i> addressed community needs such as buildings, pedestrian bridges, or ventures such as drugstores or bakeries. CELI N/S expanded 	<p>C7: According to the household survey, credit has fallen in both CELI and PNCRT municipios.</p> <p>However, the information gathered in focus groups indicates that financial support has fulfilled a vital function for the development of savings and credit. Revolving savings and credit funds have served as important instruments to support capitalization in rural areas. (H10)</p> <p>C8: Informal credits, such as those that take part through intermediaries or the illegal gota a gota, will always exist unless financial services progress in rural</p>	<p>R6: Maintain activities to expand financial services</p> <p>Revolving funds are a suitable instrument to deal with the communities' borrowing needs but they must be protected against the risk of non-payment. While communities have access to other programs such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Productive Alliances program, the communities should be supported in strengthening these revolving funds in the long term. Globally, credit decreased according to the household survey. However, according to focus group</p>

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>the GLAC in 2015 to help members use the savings to generate incomes and create other small ventures such as micro franchises for small goods.</p> <p>The CELIs have worked a double front to improve access to credit and bank use among their beneficiaries. In terms of bank use, they have supported almost 52,000 people in opening a new bank product in a local institution, well over their stated goals.</p>	<p>areas.</p> <p>Theoretically, illegal credit problems can be resolved judicially, but the informal modalities arise when the broader economy fails to provide viable alternatives. Community credits or those which are a product of programs such as CELI provide an alternative to informality. (H22-23)</p> <p>C9: Bank formalization indexes have not increased; in fact, they are moving backwards globally.</p> <p>However, the households are increasing their finances, through sources such as cooperatives or NGOs. The negative impacts in FHH in terms of accessing credit are a matter of concern. (HP3, H6, 8, 11, 25-27)</p>	<p>interviews, such forms of support have fulfilled a vital function for the development of savings and credit schemes, and they are important as long as they are conditioned or linked to the creation of collective savings and credit funds that maintain strong principles of governance to guarantee their sustainability. Such a framework avoids diluting resources by creating dependency. Steps to undertake would include creating a system that monitors and follows-up the communal funds or revolving funds, sets up discussion forums and exchanges of experiences, and creates incentives or awards for performance and draws attention to successful cases.</p>
H22	<p>In commercialization, forms of credit appear linked to the commercialization or product delivery contract. The financial cost is hidden within the commercial transaction. This is a form that is developed on the basis of trust between the parties, which is why it is not widespread.</p> <p>“How does it work with the intermediary?”</p> <p>–...in my <i>vereda</i>, the man has a car and he goes out every day. He picks up the load from each person and then gives them 10,000COP, 20,000COP, whatever someone needs...[to pay] for the harvest or [in]...installments” (Montes de María, T1)</p>		
H23	<p>Daily, informal, or <i>gota a gota</i> credits are part of the economies of these regions:</p> <p>“...I experienced it in person...I took out a loan and fell behind on one payment, and the “guy” almost hit me...”</p> <p>– “That’s true, if you don’t pay...” (Montes de María C)</p> <p>“...paying interest of 10% and 20%...in addition to the fact that they’re illegal funds because most of them are illegal resources and they loan it at a usury rate... They go and assault the person or threaten them if they don’t pay on time...” (Antioquia, T1)</p>		
H24	<p>As a result of the intervention programs, revolving funds have appeared as a community savings and credit option:</p> <p>“...we had to pay 112,000COP into a revolving fund...that came from Colombia Responde.” (Tolima, T1)</p> <p>“They leave that money for funds...[the association] lends, but right now it</p>		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>doesn't have anything..." (Montes de María, T1)</p> <p>"...Our fund has 168 cows...so, we...we give a cow to someone who will be able to give it good food and that can sustain it. For example, if the person says, I just want five animals. Then, they give him five. If they give him five recently calved cows, for example, then within four years he gives five recently calved cows, but new ones, and those five cows that we gave him and the young that those animals have during those five years stay with him. And the female calves are branded with the brand of the association and stay there so that they can grow and be returned. And the males are sold off 50-50. So, if in five years you're going to give the cows and there are at least 15 animals—right?—because the female young of the cows have already calved, and there are 15 animals. So, the five from the association are taken out, the five that were given to the man when they were recently calved, and if any cows are left over they're sold 50-50." (Meta, T1)</p>		
H25	<p>Formal banking is beginning to have a presence in some, but not all, of the territories. Access to credit is an important benefit to CELI participants, who, without assets, are largely unable to access credit through formal channels (unless and until they have land titles.)</p> <p>"In the bank, that is, through the title of my father's house."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Banco Agrario. - In Crezcamos. - They follow up with a person. They visit you, they write down your name, and that's it...after they visit you, they call you to see if you accept the loan." - In Crezcamos. And what is that? - It's a bank." (Montes de María, T1) 		
H26	<p>The entrance of HHs into formal banking does not show major changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of HHs in the CELI with a savings account fell from 45% to 38%. The trend in control municipios is the same in statistical terms. <p>However, the impacts became quite interesting when disaggregated by gender: a positive impact of 9 pp for MHH and a negative impact of 8 pp</p>		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>for FHH (which may be balancing the null result at a general level). In CELI Central, the impact was also 8 pp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of HHs in the CELI with a bank checking account increased from 2% to 6%. The increase was lower in their control municipios. • The proportion of HHs in the PNCRT with a savings account fell from 53% to 39%. The trend in control municipios is the same in statistical terms. However, the impacts were different when disaggregated by gender: a positive impact of 9 pp for MHH and a negative impact of 12 pp for FHH. • The proportion of HHs in the PNCRT with a bank checking account increased from 2% to 7%. The increase was lower in their control municipios, producing a positive impact of 2 pp. An impact of 9 pp was registered in the Catatumbo region. 		
H27	<p>Households have increased their credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of HHs in the CELI that have current credit at a bank, cooperative, or NGO increased from 63% to 72%, and in the PNCRT it increased from 67% to 75%. • When disaggregating the results by gender in the CELI municipios, biases were once again found in favor of MHH. 		
v) Infrastructure			
H28	<p>There is an unmet demand for roads and infrastructure.</p> <p>“...the important thing is to have a good road... ...but what bothers me...are the roads. The roads are very damaged... ...since there aren't good roads, [the intermediaries] take advantage...milk is one example... ...if we have good roads the product (sells)” (Caquetá, T1)</p> <p>“...there are many <i>veredas</i> here where there isn't even a bridle path for riding horses. You have to go down the river, or you have to go down dirt roads...” (Putumayo, T2)</p> <p>“...it's very hard to sell an animal...because the Government requires you to kill it or slaughter it in a cold-storage plant, and Caucasia doesn't even have a</p>	<p>C10. The data show very negative perceptions and experiences in terms of the quality of the roads network.</p> <p>The deficiencies of local markets are tightly related to the state of the roads. The productive projects can attempt to break poverty traps, but the lack of roads reinforces them. It is obvious that</p>	<p>R7. Continue focused work on roads</p> <p>Although the improvement of the roads system is the responsibility of the central and local governments, the CELI programs should continue to reinforce the successful support they provide to the JACs pertaining to institutional strengthening and participative</p>

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>cold-storage plant..." (Antioquia, T1)</p> <p>"...in my case it takes two hours to get to the road, and they're paths that...if it's not on horseback...you can't move anything at all." (Tolima, T1)</p> <p>"...six years ago...to go from here to Río Blanco took five or six hours, four and a half by car...now in two hours and twenty minutes you can be in Río Blanco, Ibagué, Planadas...a highway." (Tolima, T1)</p> <p>"with regard to the road from Castilla to Coyaima, that's already under construction..." (Tolima, C)</p> <p>"The roads because the sand roads here San Jacinto are very bad. There's one on the mountain where the towers are, and it's in terrible condition." (Montes de María, T1)</p>	<p>the task of the CELI is complementary to government actions, but it is not a substitute: the infrastructural problems must be solved by the State, and what CELIs do without this urgent GOC work may end up being a short-term palliative. (H28-29, 31-2)</p> <p><i>C11. When there are roads and infrastructure, the population recognizes the direct benefit of CELI interventions.</i></p>	<p>and community infrastructure.</p>
H29	<p>The proportion of HHs that consider the roads connecting the <i>veredas</i> with each other and the municipios with each other to be good does not exceed 23% and 34% respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that rated the network of roads connecting the place where they live with the rest of the municipio as good or very good increased from 15% to 18%. The increase was greater in control municipios. • In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs that rated the network of roads connecting the place where they live with the rest of the municipio as good or very good increased from 17% to 23%. • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that rated the roads connecting municipios as good or very good fell from 30% to 29%, but performance was better in control municipios. • In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs that rate the roads connecting municipios as good or very good increased from 30% to 34%. • In CELI municipios, only 16% of HHs access their homes from a paved road, 56% from a dirt road, 20% from footpaths, and 8% from rivers. Only a 1 pp decrease in those accessing from rivers showed impact in 2015. 	<p>Local-level users, associations, and JACs have taken ownership of roads projects. (H30, HP4)</p>	
H30	<p>Transport costs are more manageable, but still more than half of the respondents indicated that transport costs are a problem for production and commercialization:</p>		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs that reported that very high transport costs represent a problem for production and commercialization fell from 70% to 57%. This trend was similar in control municipios, with no significant impacts found. However, in CELI Central, a significant reduction of 14 pp was reported compared to control municipios. In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs that reported that very high transport costs represent a problem for production and commercialization fell from 64% to 56%. This trend was similar in control municipios, with no significant impacts found. However, significant impacts of -28 pp were reported in the Catatumbo region. 		
H31	<p>There is a direct connection between road connectivity and income, and indications of corruption.</p> <p><i>With 60 liters of latex a day, he earns 75,000COP and he is paying his helper 25,000COP. He is left with 50,000COP, but then he has to pay to manage all this: he has to have it transported on an animal for 4 kilometers, 5 kilometers to get it to the road edge (Antioquia, CELI).</i></p> <p><i>In this area, very little is grown to sell...in the area we live in, everyone grows crops that they are going to use. So I think that scarcity is not a problem...but, because we lack roads, we cannot sell our product, milk, which is what we sell the most, at a good price. (Caquetá, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>Two years ago a compaction roller went in in the morning and came out in the afternoon. And what did they say? The road has been compacted. But it hadn't been. It was a waste of money, the roller went in at 6am and came out at midday and the only thing that mattered was to send a photo to the local government. (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p>		
H32	<p>Ministry of Transportation figures confirm survey data: only 8-16% of CELI and PNCRT municipios have road coverage, and only a fraction of that is paved or improved. Of these, only 1-13%, by department, are considered "good" quality by the Ministry's classification.</p>		
HP4	<p>Roads weren't a principal CELI activity, but it has increased in recent years.</p>		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CELI Central created support committees of civil society and public entities for sustainability and maintenance. The CELI helped legally formalize JACs to facilitate this work and residents contributed labor. They spent USD1.5M and leveraged three times this amount from local governments. • Rather than focus on kilometers repaired, investments were targeted, like a market road that had four areas that became impassable in certain seasons. The project found sustainable fixes for those four critical points to keep it passable year-round, at a much lower cost, and residents themselves maintain it. 		

vi) Land

HP5	<p>An important element in the CELI vision is support to land formalization, including residents and displaced persons, and government institutions. The main obstacle has been weak state institutions. INCODER failed to fulfill the mandates of several attempts at land reform and was relatively impotent in the face of political processes.</p> <p>The CELIs have reached or exceeded their goals in some cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CELI N/S: The goal of 2600 formalized properties supported in the CELI municipios has not been reached (and six months remain in the project). • CELI MdM found hundreds of abandoned properties of displaced communities. They launched the “Historical Analysis of Land Rights” Project, which created methods, checklists, and templates of the multiple routes that the communities and the families would have to follow to obtain legalization and compensation. • CELI N/S sponsored a URT office in El Bagre, in Bajo Cauca. The office “received 100 applications from campesinos for unregistered derelict land or unoccupied land owned by the State requested before INCODER, as well as 11 land titling applications for the public use of derelict land.” • This CELI also helped the URT in Valdivia to process 627 cases in the Register of Confiscated and Abandoned Land, and, in Tumaco, it updated the property register and established a land committee. • CELI Central also strengthened URT capacity, with 17 arbitration experts to support restitution cases. 	<p><i>C12: The informality in ownership rights sheds light on the limitations of the State.</i></p> <p>The communities deal with this problem through precarious ownership rights, based on fragile documents such as sales letters. The absence of formal ownership titles renders such documents invalid for use in guaranteeing credit, and discourages development of productive projects in the long term. The advances in the titling procedures in the CELI and PNCRT municipios continue to be limited in the face of the huge scale of the problem. Although the CELIs can support such processes, it is ultimately a matter for the State to resolve.</p>	<p><i>R8. Continue to expand the work in land tenure formalization.</i></p> <p>It is a priority to facilitate relationships with the new State organs that replaced INCODER, in order to continue work on land tenure during the final months of the CELIs (and future projects). To supplement current information, the evaluation team recommends the creation of a transparent monitoring system to focus attention on the issue. USAID implementers should create a regional database of petitions, collect data over time, and compare regional performance. The database must register the location and the number of hectares, and produce management and resolution rates.</p>
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E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CELI MdM supported the URT, with funds for personnel, office support, and TA for offices in Sincelejo and Carmen de Bolívar. <p>CELIs have assisted specific titling cases. They supported civil society organizations (JACs, producer associations, and women’s organizations) regarding the complex processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CELI N/S and Universidad Católica del Norte created specialized training for 61 participants (7 producer associations) with 120 hours on norms and rights, documentation, and obtaining property titles and registers. • CELI Central worked with associations in the north of Cauca and southern Valle, where informal titles are the norm, on formalization workshops. They visited priority parcels to collect information, and these cases are already under court consideration. 		<p>A corollary issue with land restitution is that, in the event of an eventual peace accord and a greater number of successfully resolved land restitution processes, conflict over given parcels may increase as new or changed GAI fight for local dominance. It will be important to consider these kinds of conflicts in connection with the security recommendations in that chapter.</p>
H33	<p>In the CELI, PNCRT, and control municipios, informal land ownership is widespread. The absence of formal property titles is predominant, and property is based on precarious titles.</p> <p>“...especialmente aquí ya que no tenemos titulación de tierras; muy pocas fincas tienen títulos.” (Meta, T1)</p> <p>“Very few people have deeds, and most have a sales letter...around 40% have a deed, or around half and half.” (Meta, C)</p> <p>“The most difficult situation we have in our municipio...is the legality of land tenure...it’s an incredibly big problem.” (Putumayo, T2)</p>		
H34	<p>Significant changes have taken place with regard to the proportion of HHs with titled land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI, the proportion of HHs with titled land increased from 24% to 42%. • In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs with titled land increased from 42% to 47%. • Regionally, no significant differences were found between treatment and control municipios. 		
H35	<p>Households with land <i>but lacking a title</i> decreased in the CELI but</p>		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>increased in the PNCRT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs with untitled land fell from 44% to 40%. In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs with untitled land increased from 37% to 39%. Differences at the regional level were not found here either. 		
H36	<p>The communities recognize the efforts of the State programs and of the CELI interventions, but their scope remains limited.</p> <p>“...the titles were legalized...maybe some deeds...it wasn’t what we were hoping for, no, but there was progress...at least the seed was planted.” (Tolima, T1)</p> <p>“...there was progress with Colombia Responde and Consolidación...progress was made in 2012, [but] the program could have been better.” (Tolima, T1)</p> <p>“...we’ve worked very well with INCODER...there’s even a statistic showing that from 2012 to 2014...approximately 700 producers have been able to certify their land.” (Putumayo, T1)</p> <p>“...as regards Ortega, Olaya, and Guaipa...some residents had had their land legalized and everything was fine. But when they reached the Secretary of Government, I had to go back and expedite that situation.” (Tolima, C)</p>		
H37	<p>The precariousness of property titles hampers access to credit and does not encourage the development of long-term productive projects.</p> <p>“...because, you know, if you don’t own land you’re a nobody. You go to a bank, and they first thing they say to you is: OK, and the deed? No, no. I have a sales letter. You can’t...” (Tolima, T1),</p> <p>“...if there’s no land titling, how are they going to undertake a program...a productive project?” (Meta, T1)</p>		
H38	<p>Property rates reached 93% and were derived from inheritances and buying and selling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CELI, the proportion of HHs whose property or lot was acquired through inheritance or buying and selling went from 86% to 85%. In the PNCRT, the proportion of HHs whose property or lot was acquired 		

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	through inheritance or buying and selling went from 95% to 93%.		

Social development and social capital

E.Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
<i>What changes have been produced by CELI interventions to strengthen the organizational capacity of local CSOs in local areas?</i>			
Organizational Skills Index (ICO or ICO-VEO)			
CSP1	<p>This index has been part of the implementation of CELI activities and shows evolution of the intervened organizations in terms of a set of competencies. It is composed of capabilities and a system weighting. It is measured at the beginning and end of the participation in a CELI; or, if extended, at the end of the intervention period and the other at the end of the intervention with that organization. It is used to measure progress and to diagnose and direct efforts of organizational strengthening. The CELIs have slightly different versions in use.</p>	<p><i>C1: The ICO approach provides evidence of significant increases in organizations' competencies.</i></p> <p>An outward focus on markets and services appears more important to sustainability. The methodology employed by CELI N/S appears to have encouraged organizations' taking ownership of the tool. (CSP1-5)</p>	
CSP2	<p>CELI Central reported ICO results for 52 organizations in 2015-6, that on average, moved from 41.1 to 60.57 points over one hundred during its participation, a growth of almost 50%.</p> <p>The ICO-VEO version is being used in the CELI N/S, where 89 partner organizations reported in 2015-6, which on average went from 43.2 to 67.8 points out of a hundred, an average increase of about 57%.</p> <p>For CELI N/S, the information collected included sub-scores for the categories of competence in their model of the tool, and the change</p>		

	<p>over time in scoring, all positive: Democracy and participation: 4.7; Management and Administration: 3.9; Human Development: 5.0; Business and services: 7.8; Equity: 3.1</p>		
CSP3	<p>This increase in the business and services category is essential for sustainability. This CELI uses a diagram of a house to display scores, and a weighting that puts more weight on that component. The human development component had the second largest increase, while the components of equity, management and administration have less weight in the protocol and less increase in the treatment period. Nevertheless, all scoring is positive and represents almost a 25% increase in the period of the interventions.</p> <p>CELI N/S reports high organization ownership of the instrument. With the software and other tools provided to the leaders, organizations are expected to continue building on their progress.</p>		
CSP4	<p>CELI Montes de Maria showed numbers of ICO progress in their reports with a positive trend. Working with 128 organizations during the duration of the project, the reports show having achieved an average change of 54 points until September 2012, of 76 points until September 2013 and 105 points at the end of December 2014.</p>		
CSP5	<p>There are mixed responses regarding the usefulness of the tool. Not everyone reports that the ICO can be used to diagnose strengths and weaknesses, and to encourage members to take ownership of the proposed changes. One respondent said that the ICO prioritizes too highly the internal functions of the organizations, with less attention to “from the farm, outward” (services, revolving fund, trade relations, and/or associative loans). This latter perspective would be more useful to concretize actions and create or improve income, since it could focus in the way the organization should be positioned in the market and the actual marketing of its products.</p>		
<p>Trust</p>			

CS6	<p>The social capital index presents no impact on CELI or PNCRT. The subcomponents of trust and participation do have impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Index: CELI -0.24, PNCRT -1.16 • Trust Sub index: CELI -0.99** PNCRT -1.00 • Sub index participation (linkages): CELI 0.74 ** PNCRT: -0.16 <p>FHH fell one point over 60. CELI Central had a significant increase of more than 1 point. The overall trend in absolute terms was of 4% increase; some regions scored higher (MdM 10%; Norte 5%) and some lower (Sur -9%; Central 2%)</p>	<p><i>C2: A marked decline was observed in the level of trust in all the municipios surveyed during the study.</i></p> <p>A telling indicator of the decline of trust levels is the relation between citizens and the state. This effect cannot be attributed either to the CELI or to the PNCRT interventions, but qualitative evidence shows more positive change affecting at least those respondents who do participate more actively. Trust in local bodies and in more distant institutions has fallen dramatically (a finding that is supported also by the questionnaire evidence).</p> <p>Equally concerning is the way in which trust levels between peers and neighbors have also fallen, especially in households with FHHs. These figures provide a strong contrast with the experiences narrated by the participants during the qualitative work, who had higher levels of participation and much more positive opinions of the social fabric.</p>	<p><i>R1. Adapt programs to encourage trust.</i></p> <p>The unprecedented overall decline in trust of the government cannot be resolved by development alone, but it is important to develop ways to strengthen community ties to mayors' offices and local government bodies. Despite international development interventions, the population feels less trust towards them than they did two years ago, and less trust between neighbors. These indicators are highly sensitive to factors outside the control of any program, but interventions can and should develop tools to confront the problem.</p>
CS7	<p>Three questions are included in the trust sub-index i) solidarity processes between neighbors facing times of difficulty, ii) the existence of collaborative traditions in the community, and iii) trust between people of the same community. While there was no impact on CELI municipios, overall there was an absolute decrease in these three components (as in control zones). In PNCRT municipios, the perception of the tradition of working as a group had an unfavorable impact of 9 pp. PNCRT lowered from 60 to 54% while control recorded a growth from 51 to 55%.</p> <p>FHH: the impacts are negative on the tradition of working together for projects (11.5 pp for municipios PNCRT and 6.5 pp for municipios CELI). In PNCRT municipios, FHH also more frequently responded not trusting people in the community, to a significant and negative 7 pp.</p>		
CS8	<p>The trust in all state entities fell in CELI, PNCRT and controls, in all 25 institutions mentioned. At the national level, departmental, municipal and at the level of the JAC and social organizations, and at the level of judicial and control institutions, and educational, agricultural, and public safety institutions. The effect cannot be associated with interventions; rather it has to do with affected perceptions by external and sustained events (lack of presence of the</p>		

	state, lack of services, scandals, etc.)		
CS9	<p>There is contradictory evidence of increased trust, particularly of the personería, even within the survey instrument. These positive effects are concentrated in the CELI municipios. There is a 12pp positive impact among CELI respondents answering that the Personería is good/very good, and 7pp positive impact among CELI respondents asked whether those services had improved in the last two years.</p> <p>There is also evidence of increased and more generalized trust among citizens, Ombudsmen, social leaders and government representatives interviewed for qualitative research:</p> <p><i>Well, in my village, I feel good for my community. I am the President of the JAC and when I need a few meetings, they are supportive with me; we are attentive, I am happy in my village. (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>Practically, since we know each other [in the village], there is more access, right; because in any event people are there and everyone know each other so it is easier. (Cauca, PNCRT)</i></p> <p><i>The best thing about living in the countryside, the countryside is peaceful, is freedom, is calm, harmony, yes, we have everything we need in the countryside, we are free, we depend on ourselves because our farms are managed by ourselves, we work on our own, then we do not depend on anyone, that's the best we have in our village, we are very united, we are peasants, humble, who know each other, families, from the youngest to the eldest, yes, then what is the best in our village? Perhaps the way the good people are, there is no envy or triumphalism of the one and the other, we all help each other (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p>Interviews with government representatives and social leaders say that trust in social and community processes has been increasing because of the increase of security in the regions, which allows people to associate freely without fear of reprisals from armed groups. The strengthening of associations of victims seeking to claim their rights and the reduction of trust in local institutions leads people from the villages to resolve conflicts through Conciliation Boards, among others.</p>	<p><i>C3: In zones where the security conditions have improved it is also possible that levels of trust between neighbors have, to a degree, improved.</i></p> <p>Not only does this increase the quality of life but also permits the creation of new forms of association and the use and strengthening of existing organizations, such as the JACs.</p>	<p><i>R2. The GOC must ensure security</i></p> <p>(See also Recommendation 1 in the chapter on security). The intervention zones should be secure if trust is to be ensured. In order to ensure that the potential peace agreement reaches the zones previously denoted Consolidation Zones, the GOC will be obliged to design and implement a long-term security strategy that is consistent with local needs and the structural problems the regions face.</p>

	<p>The survey also shows a 1pp impact in CELI and 2pp in PNCRT on respondents' reliance on local community members to resolve their conflicts. The evaluation team hypothesizes a link between the low confidence in institutions and the slightly higher confidence in participatory organizations.</p>		
CS10	<p>Regarding safety, it is suggested that improved safety in MdM has enabled social organizations to emerge. From Carmen de Bolivar, CELI municipio, it is stated that:</p> <p><i>The leadership topic was silenced. The leaders were killed... [When] the conflict was getting over many of them started to leave [again].</i></p> <p>Surveys indicate a positive impact on the perception in the CELI municipios, not PNCRT: 5 pp perceive that police services have improved over two years ago and 6 pp consider that military forces services have improved over the last two years.</p>		
Participation			
CS11	<p>Participation Rate: CELI municipios saw an increase of about 1 point (out of 40) in the bonding index, which is based on active participation in social organizations. In PNCRT municipios, there was a change of about 1 point but there was no impact as its controls also increased. The only regional increase in this index with significant impact was Catatumbo.</p> <p>Among the CELI municipios, there were positive impacts on participation in management points/organizations (1pp), community meetings (7 pp); voluntary groups (6 pp) sporting or cultural groups (3 pp), surveillance or security groups (0.5 pp) and youth groups (0.7 pp). There were negative impacts on participation of producers' associations (7 pp). In seven other types of partnership, there was no impact on CELI. In PNCRT municipios, the impacts were minor: volunteer groups (5 pp), sporting or cultural groups (3 pp) and women's groups (almost 4 pp).</p> <p>Despite the overall positive impact, there are two types of</p>	<p>C4: In the CELI municipios, there was an important increase in participation in associations, but FHHs did not participate in this increase.</p> <p>In PNCRT municipios, no impact was apparent on average participation levels. (CS11-13)</p> <p>It is valuable to know that those who are still participating, are participating to higher levels ranging decision-making. (CS14)</p> <p>However, it is worrying to note that participants value associations less</p>	<p>In their final phases, the CELIs will work with already-treated groups, giving the opportunity to maximize its interventions and impacts. They should dedicate some time to: 1) Research why participation has lowered and 2) improve the participation among participants universally, and women's participation in decision-making particularly.</p> <p>R3. Improve work with female heads of household using participatory models</p> <p>In terms of participation, the positive results obtained for</p>

	<p>associations that saw reduced participation both in CELI and PNCRT municipios: in the JAC and producer associations (detail in those sections)</p>	<p>than before. (CS15)</p>	
<p>CS12</p>	<p>In CELI municipios, MHH increased their participation in JAC almost 4 pp, while households with FHH report having reduced their participation in 10 pp. Households with FHH of the municipios PNCRT were less likely to engage in JAC or another Community group (-13 pp), while households with MHH increased their participation 10 pp.</p> <p>While men and women in CELI municipios reported nearly 4pp in participation increase in voluntary groups, those involved in the decision-making are MHH (10 pp). That group also increased their participation at the level of decision-making in the JAC by 5.5pp.</p> <p>In all treatment municipios, MHH increased their participation in cultural groups in about 4 pp, whereas JHF households show no change. While men and women in CELI municipios reported nearly 4 pp increase in participation in volunteer groups, those involved in decision-making are MHH (10 pp).</p> <p>There is an exception among FHH in PNCRT municipios where they reported an increase of 5 pp in participation in women's groups. Such increase was not seen in the CELI municipios.</p>		<p>MHHs need to be extended to FHHs. Efforts should be made to benefit this population that has traditionally been immersed in unfavorable socioeconomic conditions and has had less free time available to dedicate to associations. FHHs who already participate in victims', women's and other groups could serve as guides for other women to become involved and to increase their participation. Similarly, the community leaders of associations and other groups, whose commitment and participation represent higher levels of social embeddedness, could serve as a resource to advance this aim. The CELIs should continue investigating different ways of using this resource of association leadership and practice in the final months of the intervention, engaging in outreach activities with community members whose behaviors indicate increasing isolation.</p>
<p>CS13</p>	<p>There was no impact on the vast majority of regional participation. There was an increase (impact of 2 pp) in MdM and Central region in participation in citizen oversight committees, and in the North in political party participation (4 pp). Central HHs increased participation 10pp in volunteer groups. As for the participation in women's groups, by region, there was an impact of 3pp in Catatumbo and 6pp in Cauca, two control regions.</p>		
<p>CS14</p>	<p>The quality of the participation appears to have changed. Members' absolute trends for decision-making in producer associations went from 29% to 51% in CELI and from 30% to 49% in PNCRT. Since</p>		

	<p>control groups also rose, there is no impact. Attendance at producer's associations meetings WITHOUT participation in decision-making reduced in all samples. As this occurred with all groups, there was no impact of the CELI or the PNCRT in particular.</p> <p>In the regions, there was an impact on 9 pp in the North regarding decision-making. In Catatumbo, impact was 20 pp less when asked about the participation in JAC decisions. There was an increase of the same magnitude in decision making in victims' groups.</p>		
CS15	<p>In Catatumbo and Mdm, the answer as to whether group membership served to improve aspects of their productive projects went down 24pp. When asked about problems with associativity and level of trust between peers the negative impact was 7 pp in the North region and 9.5 pp in Putumayo.</p> <p>On the positive side, perceptions improved regarding the formation of partnerships (12 pp in the North, 28 in Catatumbo); associations seek support (8 pp better in Mdm, 6 pp in Central, 9 pp in North, and 30 pp in Catatumbo). 8 pp less claimed that the authorities do not enable organizational processes in the North region, and 6 pp in Cauca.</p> <p>CELI respondents were significantly more likely to say that "belonging to one of these organizations has benefitted the community" at the level of 9 pp more.</p>		
The JACs (JAC)			
CSP6	<p>Each CELI undertook training both of individual community JACs and of associations of multiple JACs. CELI Montes de María held 31 sessions in 17 communities, providing orientation in management practices, transparency, and trust building. The JACs learned skills and procedures that they applied to implementing projects and negotiating advantageous agreements with providers. In southern Tolima, CELI Central worked to strengthen management capacities of 633 JACs through training in project development, empowerment,</p>	<p><i>C5. Although sometimes these entities are perceived as co-opted by local political interests-which in some extent has reduced its legitimacy in some places, (CS18) they continue representing the gateway to the services and state</i></p>	<p><i>R4. Support JAC legitimacy</i></p> <p>In order to strengthen the JACs, the CELIs should continue training leaders in board election processes and community participation tools to counteract the risk of the organizations losing</p>

	<p>contracting, and access to public services. One goal was to prepare JACs for the April 2016 leadership elections to build local-level sustainability. CELI N/S engaged the Foro Nacional por Colombia to assist 65 JACs and five umbrella associations in Tumaco to strengthen organizational capacities, work with higher levels of government, and develop plans that represent constituent goals. CELI N/S trained Bajo Cauca leaders in environmental management, land issues, communications and financial management.</p> <p>The training and guidance provided by the three CELI projects have empowered many JACs to enter into legal agreements for carrying out local community infrastructure projects. CELI Central has turned to the JACs as implementers in efforts to improve tertiary roads. In Meta and Caquetá, JACs have taken responsibility for tertiary road maintenance and improvement. Supported by 10 CELI grants of some USD879,000, the JACs have mobilized labor, food, and lodging for workers, and have raised funds and contributed cash. CELI Norte/Sur made infrastructure grants to JACs throughout Bajo Cauca and Nariño. In its December 2012 report, the project reported that of the 45 grant agreements approved in Córdoba in that quarter, 34 JACs and two JAC associations received funding to move forward with community projects. Between CELI N/S and CELI Central, dozens of JACs have taken on responsibility for managing and fulfilling the contractual terms of direct grants, providing these civic organizations with important experience in community management and infrastructure construction and maintenance.</p>	<p>programs</p> <p>(CS16). In areas where security has allowed it and where the JAC have the legitimacy of the population, this type of social organizations is the backbone of political life and participation of the villages (CS16). In these cases, the JAC are the central element of access and use of services offered by the State in terms of political participation, infrastructure improvement and social control. In some regions the JAC are going through a deteriorating process (CS18), because of it households report a reduced participation in these organizations. However, in working JAC, indicators of active participation of households have improved. (CS17)</p>	<p>legitimacy. Support of the JACs to encourage wider participation in local affairs – including women’s participation, that of victims, and other marginalized groups – should be a priority, so as to generate horizontal communication between neighbors and vertical relations between communities and local authorities.</p> <p>Programs should monitor the quality of community associations such as the JACs, in ways similar to those used to monitor producers’ organizations. The ICO should be adapted to meet organizational and community expectations for these groups, and to ensure that programs involve the JACs, communities and local government. In cooperation with mayors’ offices and officials responsible for community or administrative affairs (the <i>secretarios de gobierno</i>), work should continue to establish special programs focused on the JACs to improve their management capacities and their representativeness. Monitoring results should be made public to generate community incentives to play an active role in holding them to</p>
CS16	<p>The JAC is the origin of other organizational forms as the associations of producer. The importance of the JAC as starting points of new association forms is reflected in the following opinions obtained in Antioquia and Meta in response to questions about the resources received from the program Colombia Responde (CR):</p> <p><i>There, the resources are channeled mainly by the JAC, the Goat Rearing Association is an association that was made for the entire municipio of Caucasia, which is the village Brasil, Villa Mercedes, Corcovada, Los Tigres 1, 2 and 3, the Delirio, then that is an association that works for minor</i></p>		

	<p><i>species which is the Goat rearers, they are there and also in Villa Mercedes there are some people who are beneficiaries of the Association of Rubber Tappers, they are the Arias, they live there, and are also in Asocor. (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>We produce currently; we have the crops to produce. Where did our vision began? When Cupac (SIC, for FUPAD) as Cupac (SIC) came to our village and brought us together.” (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>Colombia Responde came and continued with the projects that Cupac (SIC) had begun, the establishment of rubber. Colombia Responde gave continuity to this process and continued with the equipment and maintenance of plantations and now we work together with Colombia Responde. (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>From the Secretary of Government we take care of the strengthening of JACs and productive organizations. Here you find everything, so, they have achieved for example to associate in the livestock issue, cocoa, rubber, fish farming and certainly I know that all these productive associations exist, some are very strong and have received accompaniment of Colombia Responde. (Meta, CELI)</i></p> <p>The JAC are the gateway of the people to information on the fulfillment of their rights and to sources of information on productive projects and trainings on diverse topics. To this extent, in most cases the JAC have quite enough trust from the population and represent a source of pride for the villages that have institutions of this order.</p> <p><i>The JAC have been a fundamental axis among this community. Being president of a JAC is a source of pride and they are in all trainings, form committees, and human rights trainings emerge.”(Meta, CELI)</i></p>		<p>account.</p> <p>The component competencies of the ICO should be evaluated to determine which aspects work well and which do not. Given the differences of opinion that exist concerning its usefulness, Chatham House rules could be used for such a discussion, in which parties express their opinions openly and identify weaknesses or gaps in the measuring tools without fear that their views will become public.</p>
CS17	<p>The proportion of households participating in JACs has decreased in CELI and PNCRT municipios. No impacts attributable to a program or the other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households that belong or participate in the JAC or other community group fell from 74 to 57%. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion fell from 88 to 64%. <p>Despite the decline in the share of households in the JAC, between</p>		

	<p>those involved, the attendance and participation rate in decision-making has increased. As the increase is of equal magnitude for both groups, there is no impact of one program or another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households belonging to the organization that attend and participate in decision-making in JAC or another community group, increased from 26 to 41%. • In PNCRT municipios the same proportion increased from 27 to 42%. 		
CS18	<p>Beneficiaries point out difficulties in participation as the dedication of time and work to the board without any compensation. In some cases, they state that local politicians have tried to co-opt the boards to their particular interests. A member of a JAC in Putumayo, summarizes the situation:</p> <p><i>I want to tell you that the community processes, whether they are called community Action Board, associations and cooperatives, whatever, are decreasing because first, the political rhetoric has been reducing us, second, violence and third because they do not listen, I mean the institutions do not listen to us in the organizational process like the JAC, they don't listen to us and it is too much... For example, what the mate says is that in the villages nobody wants to be president or part of the directives. (Putumayo, PNCRT)</i></p> <p>One of the main shortcomings with the JAC is the lack of resources and infrastructure in order to run. An official in Putumayo tells us:</p> <p><i>Yes, for example, there have been training for JACs, and the JACs have taken on an important role in the activities that have been made in the municipio, including the Unit has supported the strengthening of these community booths (Communal booths are buildings where the JAC gathers) (Putumayo, PNCRT)</i></p> <p>Despite sometimes the JAC have been co-opted by political interests, the proportion of households that belong or participate in community associations has increased by seven pp in the municipios intervened by CELI regarding the control municipios. The impact on the proportion of households that belong to or participate in volunteer groups increased in the CELI municipios by 6 pp and in</p>		

	the PNCRT by 4pp.		
CS19	<p>Due to the lack of capacity of local institutions, social organizations have become the first resort for solving conflicts. According to the quantitative findings, municipios of CELI have an impact of 1 percentage point in households that with a serious problem of living with a neighbor call to other people in the community. In the case of PNCRT it is 2 pp. By regions, respondents in Putumayo report by 1 percentage point more in this second measurement, with significant impact, which may not resolve a serious conflict with a neighbor. In Catatumbo, they report that such conflict will not be resolved in 2 pp less than in the baseline, with significant impact.</p> <p>The strengthening of the JAC may be also associated by the low credibility that municipal institutions have, because in the CELI municipios the perception about the work of the local government fell by 6 pp. In the PNCRT municipios it reduced 3 pp. In this sense, in some cases the JACs supply the void left by the state and allow the creation of trust between neighbors. A beneficiary of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño tells us:</p> <p><i>Through the JAC, one can reach a reconciliation between the attacked one and the aggressor and thankfully things are solved (...) It has not been like coming to the legal identity or going to court, no, it is solved there in the village. (Antioquia, PNCRT)</i></p> <p><i>The 5 directors of the JAC and the conciliators meet and those who have problems are called, they sit there, you give them some advice and the problem is solved. (Antioquia, PNCRT)</i></p>	<p><i>C6. In the veredas of geographically distant municipios the JACs are the principal spaces in which disputes between neighbors are resolved, through direct negotiation.</i></p> <p>By having this local resource, minor social conflicts are resolved at the vereda level, without the need to take cases to municipal or national bodies. This is the case in regions where the security situation allows it. However, participation can be affected in cases where threats are issued against leaders. (CS10 and 19)</p>	<p><i>R5. Strengthen the role of the JACs in the resolution of conflicts</i></p> <p>The CELIs should support the strengthening of the tools currently available to the JACs in their conflict resolution role with training for leaders in the <i>veredas</i>. Other interventions, local and regional <i>Personerías</i>, the police and the <i>Defensoría</i> or even groups such as the Chambers of Commerce could also be involved.</p>
Producer associations			

CS20	<p>There is no significant impact on the proportion of households (municipios PNCRT) who reported to belong to associations of producers or marketers, but in CELI municipios, there is a negative impact of 7 pp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CELI municipios, the rate of households that report to belong or to participate in producers or marketers' associations fell from 17 to 12 % by a negative impact of 7pp with relation to its control municipios whose reduction was less. By regions the negative impacts displayed in Montes de Maria (10pp), (8pp), North (8.5pp) and Cauca (3pp). • In PNCRT municipios, this rating went down from 11 to 6%. • Disaggregating this information by gender, the MHH association participation in CELI municipios went up 3.6pp, while FHHs quit participating by 10.5 pp. 	<p>7. As a result of interventions of GOC and cooperation programs, the number of productive partnerships are increasing. Households recognize that partnerships have served them to improve productive activities. (CS20-24) Processing, transportation, sales and joint trainings are among the most prominent incentives to partner. These effects have had a greater impact on interventions CELI, and especially in FHH (CS23).</p>	<p>R6. Make the organizations more transparent</p>
CS21	<p>Despite the decline in the participation of HHs in producer associations, attendance and decision-making participation increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households belonging to the organization and that attend and participate in decision-making of the Producers or Traders Association, increased from 29% to 49%. Its controls also increased, so no impact was found. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion increased from 30 to 49%. • MHH report an increase of 26 pp while FHH declined by 24pp. • FHH also report an increase of 18 pp of attendance without participating in decision-making, but in MHH report a decrease of 25pp in the same variable. 	<p>Those who participated in the associations at the time of the base line, now attend and participate in the decision making. (CS21) Social pressures to abandon illicit crops have allowed to some communities to participate in productive projects. To this extent, associations have contributed to the reduction of illegal crops in some areas (CS22).</p>	<p>To improve the quality of the associations, use a refined ICO as a monitoring and ranking system for associations. Make results public and give greater access to programs and benefits to the highest ranking associations, with local authorities' involvement.</p>
CS22	<p>Productive partnerships around cocoa crops (Putumayo, Nariño), rubber (Caquetá) or livestock (Meta), occur in areas where the national government implemented strategies for voluntary replacement of illicit crops. Beneficiaries saw in associations a way out of illegality and toward legal productive activity. Colombia Responde helped strengthen these processes. An official from the Putumayo department explains:</p>		

	<p><i>If you go around the 40 villages that don't have illicit crops here in the county there have been some interesting processes of community involvement and community leadership. Because it's been them, we got tired of that thing and we will take these crops out of here, from our village, those crops have hurt us so much. However, that is where the hand of the State is not enough for us. (Putumayo, PNCRT)</i></p> <p><i>If, the expectation is that we have to get rid of [the illegal crops] we have to get rid of them, so the Consolidation Unit arrives, that is the expectation of people. Lets do something, what can we do with this neighbor who do not want to pluck off the coca weeds?" (Putumayo, PNCRT)</i></p>		
CS23	<p>HHS' willingness to associate in order to solve marketing problems has significantly increased, especially among FHH:</p> <p>A- To sell their products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households which reported they associated with others for business or productive unit, in order to sell their products, increased from 9-23%. In control municipios, the increase was lower. The impact of CR in this case was nearly 6 pp. Disaggregating data by gender, most of the impact can be explained by FHHs. For CELI municipios, households that associated to sell products increased by 8 pp compared to control municipios. MHH did not show significant results. In the Northern region, a positive and significant impact of 11 pp is shown in this associativity variable. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion increased from 7 to 15%, with a positive impact of almost 5 pp. Disaggregating data by gender, almost the full impact can be explained by FHH. For PNCRT municipios, these households had a positive impact of 9 pp. in this variable. In control municipios, the increase was lower. <p>B- To process their products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households which reported they associated with others to process their products, increased from 5-17%, for an impact of 4pp, most of this impact in FHH. In control municipios, the increase was lower. By region, North (11 pp) and Putumayo (4 pp) recorded positive impacts; in the other regions there was not an impact on this indicator. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion increased from 7 to 11%. 		

	<p>C- To transport its products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households which reported they associated with others to transport their products, increased from 10 to 22% with a positive impact of 7 pp. Again, this impact is found in almost all JHF households with 10 positive pp. while in JHM households reported 3pp less in this variable. In control municipios, the increase was lower. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion increased from 8 to 20%, with 12 pp of positive impact. FHH, registered a positive impact of 17 pp. In control municipios, the increase was lower. • The only region that recorded a significant positive impact on this variable was Catatumbo, with 15 pp. <p>D- To train together:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In CELI municipios, the proportion of households which reported they associated with others to train together, increased from 12 to 25% and the impact of CR in this case was 4 pp. Disaggregating data by gender this positive performance was recorded in MHH. In control municipios, the increase was lower. • In PNCRT municipios, the same proportion increased from 9-20%, without impact for PNCRT. There was no significant gender difference. • Central showed a positive and significant impact on this variable (11 pp) as in the associativity variable to present projects seeking funding (6 pp). It is the only region that had impacts for these answers. 		
CS24	<p>Being part of the organizations helped HHs improve their productive activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the CELI municipios, the proportion of households which reported that being part of one of these organizations has helped them to improve aspects related to productive activity increased from 48-75%, by an impact of 11 pp. However, in the Control municipios the increase was even greater, so the impact was negative, despite the absolute increase. • In PNCRT municipios, this proportion increased from 30 to 67%. • Disaggregating data by gender, FHH recorded a positive and significant change of 4 pp in relation to their control municipios. 		

<p>CS25</p>	<p>Productive partnerships are induced by projects and programs of the State and by development cooperation, which condition support for building partnerships.</p> <p><i>At that time the European Union came and gave us the idea that if we do not create a partnership we could not get resources because the Government was only going to invest in partnerships, then they came and founded five associations. (Meta, CELI).</i></p> <p><i>I belong to an Association of Chicalá village; it is called Aprochicala, an association that was created 2 years ago. We are starting it, because one can no longer receive aid or anything without being part of an association. So we have been forced to participate in an association. (Tolima, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>They are not given a productive project if they are not associated. (Meta, C)</i></p>	<p>8. The overall interest of households of being part of productive associations has decreased (CS20). This contradiction could reinforce the hypothesis that households are moved by the benefits and once they get them, they lose interest in the organizations. In others words, opportunistic interest prevails (free rider problem) over the participation by conviction (CS25-27).</p>	<p>R7. Loosen the requirement that beneficiaries must be grouped into associations</p> <p>In future programs, the possibilities that intervention might not rely strictly on the creation of associations should be examined. It is not always necessary to require that potential beneficiaries form an association. If an association is to be authentic, it should emerge from the initiative of individuals who decide whether they wish to take part or not and who wish to gain individual advantages (for example, improved sales for their products). This represents a contrast with the JACs, whose objectives are based on collective goods and proposals (such as parks, bridges, child-care facilities, road improvements, etc.)</p> <p>Similarly, programs such as CELI should be able to support private initiatives. For example, small businesspersons improving their businesses need not be excluded from support. Cases also exist where the obligatory formation of new associations is not appropriate, for cultural, social or historical reasons.</p>
<p>CS26</p>	<p>As a result of the implementation of cooperation programs and State policies, guild or by-product organizations have come to increase.</p> <p><i>... many associations, and I believe that each association represents 50 producers, that means they are big, and we have seen the change in that sense because people have harvested much rice and a lot banana has been produced, the change has been noticeable (Antioquia, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>Let's say 10 or 8 years since they have been creating these associations, now we have more than 35 (Meta, CELI)</i></p> <p><i>At that time, in 1998, I didn't know more associations, but year after year many associations were created and currently there are about 72 or 76, something like that. This happened because anytime the Ministry or the government come, in order to train us, they emphasize that if we do not associate, we will not receive resources. Because of that, people have massively associated. There are some with 10, 18, 20 people. (Meta, CELI)</i></p>		
<p>CS27</p>	<p>It is perceived that there are paper associations, created to capture resources.</p> <p><i>And among all associations in Vista Hermosa there are associations created only on the documents (paper) this means they are only created to receive resources but do nothing. (Meta, CELI)</i></p>		

The revolving funds are accepted but they anticipate they cannot pay ... (Caquetá, CELI)

We were 20 people and finally we ended up being only 5 people (Regarding an associative project of Peace Shops). (Caquetá, CELI)

Women's Associations and Victims

CS28

The impact on the proportion of households that belong to or participate in groups of women is **2 pp in municipios with CELI and almost 3 pp in the municipios belonging to PNCRT**. The participation of women in public affairs and in productive activities is a great cultural change from a prior generation.

A community female leader of a municipio in southern Tolima illustrates the increase of the participation of women:

E: And has participation increased in those 5 years, making it possible for you to see the increase of the interest of women, or do you see it regular?

No sir I had just a few, I started with a few women, and now I have already 300 women working with me. (Tolima, PNCRT)

Meanwhile, they have also been strengthening the Afro community and youth associations that reinforce social capital of the regions, and generate roots in the population.

Because from there, work with young people from different sectors of the municipio of Tumaco has been done in what it has to do with the rescue, preservation and education of the... of the music, of the music, traditional dance, right? that's what identifies us who are here in this site of the South Pacific. (Nariño, CELI)

As an example, the strength cultural organizations related to the afro traditions have been acquiring, is presented from Tumaco.

We were also a little interested in the same project, because they wanted us to be bidders. [To] to enter as bidder was like a pain in the neck, because we have the knowledge but we hadn't worked making budgets, so do understand me? if we did not have the opportunity to sell 10 sets of instruments all together then and what Colombia Responde said was, what Fupad Bogota told us to deliver 50% and you give it all and then after

C9: The social capital that has been constructed as a result of the work of victims' associations has permitted the creation and strengthening of other kinds of organizations in a process that has encouraged an expansion of their reasons for existing and their aims, fomenting a sense of belonging and identifying new resources. (CS28-9)

C10. Participation in victims' associations and organizations of vulnerable groups increased, and there has been a small but significant positive impact on participation in women's groups.

Though the change cannot be attributed to the interventions, they represent an important change in the target population. (CS28, 29)

R8. Increase collaboration with associations whose objectives may or may not be at root productive

Pre-existing social organizations with aims that are not productive are also candidates for interventions like CELI because of their high levels of social capital, and they are increasing in number in the zones of intervention. Such organizations should also be able to gain help these to become autonomous and financially sustainable. Such activities could be developed in cooperation with the DPS, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA) and the municipal agricultural technical support units (UMATAs).

25 days we delivered the other 50%, and it got there. The help from all the team among those who were inside the projects provided us with a loan so we could accomplish the commitment. This means there was union, for the first time in the history of Tumaco an entity joins the cultural sector as a brother. (Nariño, CELI).

In some cases, mostly female victims of conflict form productive partnerships, usually displaced. These partnerships have allowed them to generate income, create bonds of solidarity with others and build roots to the territory that welcomes them. This situation is found in San Jacinto, Montelíbano, and Santander de Quilichao and San Jacinto in the Montes de Maria. A participant from MdM tells us:

I make backpacks, bags, everything, I work, iron, do laundry and with that I support my family. I do that all here in San Jacinto. I am not from San Jacinto but I've been living here San Jacinto for years and I thank God that this people have welcomed me [She was displaced from a nearby town] and I've done great, very good thank God, I know well all my people, we meet whenever there is an activity or a holiday there and we're all happy, we're fine, thank God despite so many things that we have been through. (Bolívar, CELI)

Victims associations often become productive associations due to the high social capital and trust that exists inside them. Although expressed in the focus groups on this reality, quantitative information suggests that the impact of the proportion of households that belong or participate in producer associations or marketers fell by 6 pp.

What happens is that we all have the knowledge about victims' organizations, because there are many different organizations in the regional Board who want more projection to agriculture, we as victims' organizations have always been dedicated to agriculture, others to trade. (Putumayo, PNCRT)

CS29

Afro-Colombian Associations

CS30

In regions where there are predominantly Afro-Colombian communities, as Montes de Maria or Tumaco, CELI has supported cultural associations that had disappeared due to the conflict. The cultural associations rebuild relationships of trust and identity in the communities. A cultural leader in MdM explains:

We did a project called the rhythm of Negroes, We work two elements, which was the subject of recruitment because of the issue of illegal armed groups and recruitment (...) we will bring the issue of black dance, it is a value, they did black dance, black dance is African dance, which had been implemented since the Palenque time in María la Baja, there is a connectivity by the mountain, with my grandparents, I remember that my grandfather was black... in the black dance playing the drum ... (Bolívar, CELI)

A participant in the Bajo Cauca tells us:

18 women and 5 men, there we also see the roll of women in the dance theme, so that tradition is not lost because the tuna is ancestral, since the first settlers arrived to Caceres It was founded and it got here to Caucasia and women have been sustaining that tradition. (Antioquia, CELI)

A leader of Tumaco (municipio of CELI) comments:

The organization of the Tumbo de la Mar was born several years ago, from the idea of a peer group. It was born from the need to conserve, while preserving and disseminating what has to do with the cultural roots, that's why I believe that in the year 2009, 2010, it was born in a meeting the desire of being part of all cultural activities and as from there we have been working with young people from different sectors in Tumaco on what to do about the rescue, preservation and education of music and traditional dance. That is what identifies us, those who are here, in this side of South Pacific. (Nariño, CELI)

A strengthening of the social rootedness is presented through the work of the cultural associations. Particularly in regions with a high percentage of African population as Tumaco and Montes de Maria.

An organization that is very familiar to Asomuca, and it is women's role in that tradition to preserve tradition, the tuna Tambora (Nariño, CELI)

That was lost, but what are we doing now? We did a project called the

C11. The CELIs have supported different cultural associations, enabling the reconstruction of community values damaged by the armed conflict.

Returning to activities such as dance, music or traditional artisan production has permitted communities to create a cultural identity in which they are able to recognize themselves and feel pride in their traditions; it has also acted as a form of resistance against armed actors. In regions with a large Afro-Colombian population, such as Tumaco and Montes de María, cultural organizations have been strengthened, enabling the emergence of social ties in the regions where the interventions have taken place. The high levels of social capital that have been constructed in the regions have been added to the equation, as a result of the presence of victims' associations which establish the bases of trust on which the participation of social organizations is based. (CS30-31)

C12. The support provided to associations that preserve and reproduce the intangible cultural heritage of a community is enormously important because it

See previous recommendation

Black Dance, bagpipes rhythm that we started to rescue through the drum and we made a group of black dance in San Isidro. (Bolivar, CELI)

produces transformations in the communities by assigning value to collective identity.

Cultural associations have helped to inspire processes of symbolic renewal in communities of victims of the conflict. (C30-31)

Governance and institutionalization

E.Q.

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations

To what extent have CELI interventions contributed to participation, governance and institutionalization of the territory?

H1

Participation Rate

On a scale of 1-100, the Participation Index sums variables such as participation in political parties, JAC and oversight groups or veedurías; the perception of participation in elections; voter registration; and whether the respondent voted in the last presidential election.

In the CELI municipios, the index shows 36/100 points while in the control ones it shows 34/100 points; for this index it is evident that in the CELI municipios there is a positive impact on the index equivalent of 1.8 points above the score obtained by the control group.

At a regional level, the impact on the participation rate is almost entirely explained by an increase of

C1: There is a good level of voter turnout, but also clientelistic practices

High levels of participation reported by the heads of households in the survey show that participation has become an institutionalized process in which the scenarios that incorporate citizens in deliberation are more important. HHs in conflict-affected *municipios* have placed a great deal of importance on the two most recent races for presidential election (elections that have focused the debate on the end of the conflict). The results indicate that there is an acceptance of formal democratic channels (High participation in elections, recognition of the importance of voting).

R3. Continue to strengthen political participation through social organizations

The CELIs should continue to support social and political processes for association to strengthen citizens' knowledge of the channels of political participation and influence in public administration. These specific strategies and actions would support these ends:

- Help women and youth acquire identity documents and register for elections.
- Promote women's

	<p>3.6 points in North CELI¹, which is the only region with significant impacts. In the PNCRT municipios and their controls, the rate was on average 35/100 points and no significant difference was recorded with respect to the figure recorded for these groups in the baseline.</p>	<p>However, in some sites people are voting in exchange for bribes or under pressure. This suggests a common practice of <i>municipios</i> in the process of institutionalization, where the investment of resources implies, in the vast majority of times, clientelistic uses. Clientelism can be explained because there is discontent with the political system for not being efficient in ensuring the satisfaction of necessities and the delivering of services. This leads to the citizens perceiving the elections as their only opportunity to extract benefits from the state, which leads them to demand something in return for their vote.</p>	<p>organizations to encourage participation in all spheres of public life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use schools as a site for training, socialization and promoting values, democratic practices and institutions for children and youth with special emphasis on the importance of elections. • Strengthen political parties and ensure their transparency to avoid the concentration of power.
<p>H2</p>	<p>Electoral Participation</p> <p>The participation rate, reported by surveyed heads of households in Presidential elections is almost 90% in both CELI and PNCRT and proportions are similar in control areas. This is an increase from the average reported in the first measurement, in which the levels were close to 80. On average, the increase of this participation over the baseline was about 10 percentage points for all groups of analysis, but without attributable impact. At the regional level, the level of participation is close to 90% in all regions that are under study. While there are some variations between the level of participation at baseline and the level of participation in the mid-term evaluation, it is not possible to attribute any of these variations to the intervention.</p>		<p>R2. Detection of clientelistic practices should trigger GoC involvement that precedes donor interventions. Two tools should be employed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build efficiency in control
<p>H3</p>	<p>Reasons to vote</p> <p>The motivations expressed by voters to have exercised this right in May 2014, were mainly because they felt that their vote counts and it was a responsibility as citizens (proportions close to 95% of voters). The proportion of voters who argue</p>		

¹ For further details, please refer to Regional Statistics Annex

having done it because they were interested in a candidate is located around 85% both for CELI and PNCRT and their respective controls.

In the Central and Catatumbo regions, the proportion of people who voted because they were given something in return decreased. In the Central region, the decrease attributable to the intervention was around 4pp. While in that region the proportion remained stable at around 3.5% between LB and monitoring in the treatment group; the control group showed an increase of 3pp, which suggests that the intervention prevented an increase of 4pp in the treatment group.

Moreover, in the region of Catatumbo in LB treatment group it had a ratio of 8% of people who voted because they were given something in return, while the control group had a ratio of 5%. In the mid-term evaluation (EMT), that ratio was 4% and 7%, respectively. That is, there was a decrease in the GT and an increase in the CG. The estimation indicates that the intervention of the PNCRT may explain 8pp of the improvement in the difference between the GT and GC.

H4

Reasons for not voting

As for people who did not vote, the reasons for not doing so are similar for both PNCRT and CELI *municipios*. The main reason for not voting is that there was no candidate that satisfied them, the second reason was the difficulty to vote and a third reason was the lack of interest in the electoral process. However, it is important to note that these reasons concern only 10% of the population that claimed not voting.

- entities and sanctions as deterrents for corruption.
- 2. Ensure a higher level of anti-corruption control within institutions with transparency measures regarding targets, processes and implementation of social programs.

While donor interventions cannot take direct action with such tools, they can modify their own work to reduce the risk of clientelism through its programs, particularly in high-risk sites, as follows:

1. Focus first on supporting control bodies such as the Attorney General, the Comptroller or local *veedurías*, before distribution of resources for specific projects.
2. Limit financing to projects that meet rigorous standards for transparency and community participation, and avoid implementation through intermediaries. In places where exposure to corruption is high, using intermediaries for implementation increases risk.

Municipios should be required to meet a minimum of socio-political and economic conditions (local government structures, transparency, presence of

	<p>In general, there are no impacts of CELI policies or the PNCRT in proportions of reasons in which people have declared not voting, with one exception: In the region of Catatumbo there is a differential effect, since the proportion of people who did not vote because of fear rose from 1.8% to 8% in the treatment group, while it moved from 7% to 5% in the control group. Impact estimation suggests that 7pp of the difference between baseline and midline of the treatment group can be attributed to the effect of PNCRT.</p>		<p>monitoring bodies and oversight, decentralization schemes, infrastructure, policies to fight poverty and promote social cohesion) that are guaranteed by the GoC. Donor interventions could help by establishing indicators in different areas (e.g. governance, infrastructure) and can also thereby prioritize intervention. Where those conditions do not exist, donor interventions should initiate a stage of state support to meet these standards.</p>
<p>H5</p>	<p>Electoral practices</p> <p>In CELI <i>municipios</i> there was an increase of 2.9 pp in the proportion of households that reported knowing someone who has received money or gifts to vote. However, it is clear that in general, the proportion of households reporting taking gifts to vote fell in both CELIs municipios (from 21% to 16% between baseline and monitoring) and controls (16.6% to 10%). Regarding the PNCRT regions, no impacts are recorded.</p> <p>Regarding the behavior of other practices such as electoral constraints, the proportion of people that in the monitoring manifest knowing someone who has been pressured or forced to vote is 3% in both CELI and in its control. This percentage is approximately one percent point greater than recorded in baseline for both groups. In PNCRT the public perception of such practices is very similar to that reported in baseline, and there is no evidence of intertemporal changes. However, there is a positive impact of 1pp in the Central region.</p>		

H6

Citizen Oversight

Overall, the participation of the population in oversight processes has been reduced, both in measuring baseline and monitoring. For CELI municipios, the participation rate is 2.2% in contrast to their control municipios (1.6%). However, it is important to note that in this variable there is a positive impact of the CELI action: participation in citizen oversight in CELI municipios increased by 1pp compared to the control group and on their behalf, between the baseline and the monitoring.

In PNCRT municipios, participation in oversight committees in monitoring, is 2%, in contrast to the control group whose ratio is 1%. However, there is no evidence of impact, because the turnout in the baseline was already higher in PNCRT municipios than in its controls. The positive impact of the CELI action in the participation of households in citizen oversight is concentrated in the Montes de María and Central regions (1.6 pp in both cases).

The Accountability Index, one of the CELIs' PMP indicators, shows declines overall and in each region, between -5% and -26%. For the exact scores by region please see Annex 5. For the calculation of the index, please see the methodology annex of the original national-level baseline report.

Qualitatively it is evident that Colombia Responde's support for *personerías* has been important, among other things, to strengthen and streamline the registration process of the oversight committees in this control entity, as expressed by community leaders and ombudsmen/*personeros*.

C3: Participatory mechanisms are not effective

While CELI has intervened to ensure that communities' stated needs are included in development plans at the municipal level, people who claim to have attended the meetings convened by the municipal institutions state that these are not efficient. In general these meetings do not address the needs or complaints expressed by community leaders or do not implement plans they formulate together. This creates expectations and negatively affects citizens' perceptions of their governments. This deepens a vicious circle, in which ineffective participation erodes perceptions about government management and transparency, which in turn discourages participation, further weakening accountability.

Moreover, for example, here they increased the inscriptions of the oversight committees. There were not oversight committees before. That is, a project was done ... [] ... and they did not know; no one was informed and then they came here to criticize. Now they know, and in fact they build the oversight committee and they do the monitoring project to what is being done, so that has also strengthened the institutionalism a lot. Women's organization leader (Chaparral, Tolima)

H7

Accountability and participatory budgeting

In municipios where only the PNCRT acted, a negative impact of 5.8 percentage points is reported (Increase) in the proportion of households which considered that one of the most serious problems associated with the municipal administration is that it does not report what is being done. In terms of accountability, this is the only impact attributable to either of the two evaluated policies. All other variables analyzed show no impact, nor do the PNCRT, or the CELI policies.

Likewise, in the monitoring 49% of households in the CELI municipios and 53% of C1 consider that one of the most serious problems of the municipal administration is that they do not pay any attention to requests from the community. As for the PNCRT municipios, 53% of households perceived this as one of the most serious problems; in contrast to its control group, where this perception is 42%. This problem is evident from the focus groups:

I am a Chairman of the Board and I got tired; I really do not come to meetings. I came here... I thought: I will go and see what it is about, but I decided not to go back to

C2. Accountability is still an emerging practice

Responses to the survey questions about accountability were low and the index declined from baseline to midline. Lack of accountability has a negative effect on citizens' participation and effective control. Local governments tend not to create spaces for accountability and do not invite citizens. While Law 489 of 1998 established compulsory accountability processes, they do not yet reach the public as required. From the qualitative data, it is clear that CELIs have contributed strengthen accountability as an exercise of good governance, but the evidence does not show that it is widely practiced.

To promote participation and demand from the citizenry without complementary and durable work to strengthen the capacity and willingness of the state to respond leaves the process half done, creating expectations that the government fails to satisfy.

R4. Strengthen accountability.

Strengthen the ongoing practice of accountability to improve public policy orientation, gain citizen trust and provide management oversight:

- Train communities and local governments in the practice of setting priorities, performance indicators, and results-based management for day-to-day operations.
- Generate appropriate spaces in internal, external, vertical and horizontal levels to assist communities to keep tabs on progress in those indicators and management.
- Strengthen information processes and coordinate with control entities to ensure that communities and authorities can

these meetings. In order to come to a Asojuntas meeting I have to leave my child alone because one always as to work in order to come; and that is it, they do not solve anything. They have not given anything to the village. I mean, I'm talking about the administration, a small project for administration. Some people say, 'Doña Dora so many aids that are given in Vistahermosa and why you do not bring us new notes? They say they give allowances and give I do not know what else and I said: well my son, you better go to work and buy one. GF Vistahermosa (Meta).

Finally, the survey also shows that only 7% of households surveyed in CELI and 8% of its controls reported that the mayor of the municipality informs the community on what and how the resources have been spent; for both groups of municipios this proportion reduced by approximately 1pp compared to what was recorded in the baseline. For PNCRT municipios and its controls, public perception against this practice of government is similar to the one registered by CELI: in PNCRT municipios, 7% reported that indeed the mayor regularly informed on spending decisions, while in the control group this incidence is significantly higher and equivalent to 12%. The lack of contact between the citizens and the mayor was also evident in the focal groups:

"No. More connectivity with the Mayor and the Council is necessary. It also depends on us as a community, to go break the ice and build that relationship". GF Direct Beneficiaries (Caucasia, Antioquia).

promptly investigate and apply sanctions when mismanagement or corruption are detected. Prosecution is important when funds go awry.

- Accompany increased social and legal sanctions with sustained education policies to stimulate a culture of discrediting corrupt practices.
- Simplify administrative processes.
- Develop participatory budgets.

H8

Management of public entities

There is a negative impact on both CELI and PNCRT policies and the perception that households have of

C4: In CELI and PNCRT municipios, impacts since baseline are negative regarding government management at all levels.

R5. Strengthen citizen consultation and participation from supply and demand sides.

the mayor's management of the government.

15% and 16% of CELI households and their respective controls positively rank the management of the mayor, lower than at baseline, at which the positive rating was 21% and 23% respectively; in the CELI municipios contrasting with baseline data, there seems to be a negative effect of the intervention of 3.6pp regarding their control group in the proportion of households that rank positively mayoral management. Similarly, for PNCRT *municipios*, this approval of the administration of the mayor stood at 14%, while in its controls was 32%; compared to the initial baseline behavior, the positive perception of the mayor had a negative impact of 6.5pp in municipios intervened by the PNCRT. There is also a 3pp negative impact in CELI HHS' trust that the mayor will fulfill a promise.

As for the perception of government management, 11% of households in the CELI rank positively and 12% do so in the same way in the control group, lower than what was reported at baseline. In PNCRT *municipio* HHs the proportion that positively described the management of the government was 9%. This contrasts with the control group, where acceptance is equivalent to 18%; these ratios are lower than those recorded in the baseline. In this variable, there are no specific impacts of evaluated policies.

More HHs qualify national management as good or very good. The 27% and 28% of households in CELI and its controls respectively, rank the management of the national government positively, figures slightly below 30% in the baseline for both groups. For PNRCT municipios the figure is 23%, in contrast

They may be ineffective at implementing new resources, may be creating new and unmet expectations, and may simply not have changed practices in response to interventions. But the effect on citizens is significant.

The fact that citizens do not feel involved and that trust in institutions has diminished requires a renewed focus on consultation exercises and citizen participation. Train and strengthen the exercise of citizenship from one side, while on the other, intervene rigorously to strengthen local government institutions in those same capabilities the citizens are being trained to expect.

	<p>to its control group, which reports a percentage equivalent of 36% for this variable. The above data makes clear the drop in positive perception of the management of government agencies at the local level. There was a negative 12.8pp impact in PNCRT zones.</p>		
<p>H9</p>	<p>Institutional trust</p> <p>The crisis of confidence of Colombian local institutions has worsened in last years. The household survey indicates low percentages of confidence in all levels of government. A decrease in the percentage in those who claim to trust much or very much in institutions regarding baseline is also evident. Nevertheless, this decline in the percentages of trust is widespread for both; treatment municipios and control municipios. The institutions affected by this general decline in confidence indices are: Police, military forces, justice services, JACs, government at national and departmental levels, the municipio and city council, and advocacy bodies.</p> <p>The impact assessment is only significant on two variables: i) the proportion of households that rely much or very much in the Personería of the municipio and ii) the proportion of households that rely much or very much in the Mayor's commitment to manage a job. In the case of the Personerías, the impact is positive, in the case of the Mayor's commitment to works the impact is negative.</p> <p>In the case of the Personería (ombudsman office),</p>	<p><i>C5: Trust in institutions depends on their ability to meet the needs of the population</i></p> <p>Trust in institutions depends on their ability to meet citizen needs, and that has worsened overall. Despite this general decline, improved perceptions of Personerías shows a positive impact of CELI policies, and qualitative sources show that government actors acknowledge CELI contributions to capacity building. They are also registering and monitoring veedurías, as noted in the section on oversight, above. But circumstances have worsened the citizens' overall trust of government, creating an even worse environment than when the CELIs began.</p> <p>Qualitative data support CELI contributions to strengthen the capacities of the Personerías, especially in relation to their capacity to take the statements of the victimizing acts and enter victimized people on the registry of victims. See also the Citizen oversight section, in which this strengthening of the Personería has also had a positive effect in accountability by means of a veeduría registration process.</p>	<p><i>R6. Continue to work to strengthen the Personerías, who have become essential actors in conflict-affected zones, particularly with victims.</i></p> <p>The work CELIs have accomplished with these offices has merit and has been an important counterweight to the generalized decrease in confidence in the government at all levels. But these bodies need an even broader level of support to ensure inter-agency linkages and information flows are improved, in particular because of their central role in giving voice to citizens whose rights have been violated, and for whom basic needs remain unmet.</p> <p><i>1. Limit the scope of evaluation to the factors under implementers' manageable interest.</i> The CELIs were proposed as part of a whole-of-government intervention with coordinated GoC support, but on its own it is a complementary intervention. The design of the impact evaluation poses far higher</p>

22% of households in the CELI municipios claim to trust the Municipal Personería in contrast to the 17% reported by its control group; when analyzing data regarding the baseline, it is seen that for both groups this level of confidence was 28%; showing that while in CELI confidence in these entities is reduced by 6 percentage points, for the control group the reduction is 11 pp; impact analysis shows a positive effect equivalent to 5 pp in CELI group, that is, in the absence of the CELI intervention, trust would have declined as much as it did in the control group. This positive effect on trust in the Personería is not found in the PNCRT municipios, which suggests that the increase itself is closely linked to the intervention of the CELIs.

According to some testimonies and interviews, in the Personerías there is institutional supply and institutional articulation to meet the requirements related to national policies and legislation for victims; this may explain the higher percentages of confidence in institutions directly involved with these processes (such as the personería). There are citizen claims of both control and treatment municipios that recognized in the personería the main institution in which communities have dialogue, particularly because of its role in the process of statements of victimizing acts and complaints against violations of human rights. In the testimonies of some officials of the Personerías, the support of Colombia Responde with human or technological resources is evident:

Well, we have worked more directly with Colombia Responde since it is an operator and also because it has given USAID resources to the municipality of Montañita in Municipal Personería (Ombudsman). It

impact gains than can be expected in such a situation. This does not imply that the interventions have not helped to improve participation, governance and institutionalization in local contexts; however, there are historic structure failings in the territories that prevent any such intervention from constituting a true model of governance for institutionalization.

The evaluation team suggests that impact analysis be focused on the reasonable and specific results that the intervention can be expected to make. It is the GoC that must lead efforts for the institutionalization of the territory. Where this institutionalization does not exist, the CELIs can only add support in limited ways.

has institutionally strengthened the Personeria both in Human Resources as an official in charge of everything related to victims, all related to prevention training, which has to do with strengthening the subject and being able to cover more people and more institutional supply from the personeria itself, as known nationwide, uh... the Personerías are quite poor. Personero (La Montanita, Caquetá).

In CELI sites there was a 3.6pp negative impact on the proportion of households that trust a Mayor's commitment to managing a work. Qualitative data differ, in which officials report that CELIs have contributed to adequate and consensed construction of municipal plans in specific issues (victims, tax, royalties), providing training to local government officials, and support and training for communities in developing projects to access resources².

Services and capacity of local governments

² The contrast between quantitative estimates and accounts of the qualitative work can be explained because the participants of the focus groups mostly belonged to an organization, through which they likely had greater knowledge of interventions and of positive developments in the public sector, if any.

E.Q.

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations

What are the specific effects of CELI in changing the capacity and services of local governments? (Serve the people, accountability and improve social services)

H1

Comparison of the integral performance index trends

The GOC created the Integral Performance Index – IDI for its Spanish initials – to evaluate the management of territorial governments, and has applied it since 2006. It allows tracking the performance of city hall and governorships in six dimensions: effectiveness, efficiency, legal requirements, administrative capacity, fiscal performance and management.³

The IDI rating improves in all municipios. CELI: 9pp, Control: 6pp. PNCRT: 8pp, Control: 12pp. Most went from “low” to “average”, and PNCRT controls reached “satisfactory” at 73 points. In three dimensions (effectiveness, legal requirements and management) there are especially notable gains.

Effectiveness analyzes the implementation of the development plan and the fulfillment of its goals. There is a notable increase in the rating of this component between 2012 and 2014, between 20pp and 40pp, for the four analyzed groups. Several previous administrations greatly improved their reporting on compliance with municipal development plan (MDP) goals. In 2012, 23 of 80 municipios did not report, while in 2014 only three failed to report. Both PNCRT and CELI supported the elaboration of MDPs, though there is no causal link in the data.

Legal requirements improved 4pp for CELI municipios and 7pp for the municipios of its control group. In the PNCRT municipios the rating was stable between 2012 and 2014, while in its control group it increased about 16pp. This improvement means that evaluated municipios made improvements in managing SGP

C6: The overall performance of municipalities improves for all groups, mainly in management, effectiveness and legal requirements components.

The integral performance of municipios improves for all groups, with important gains in components of management, effectiveness and legal requirements. This trend is common to the four groups, so it is not possible to attribute progress to any intervention. However, it is reasonable to mention that interventions, both CELI and the PNCRT, included direct and explicit support in the elaboration and implementation of the municipal development plan and in the regional action plans (PAR). So it is not unreasonable to think that these interventions may have helped the progress of IDI, especially if one takes into account that the management component makes up for most of the progress in the index.

R7. Continue to work with municipios to improve service delivery, and involve citizens in oversight activities.

USAID and its implementers have a daunting task in their work to strengthen municipios’ and departments’ service provision. There is a national imperative to decentralize, combined with low capacity and funding at municipal levels. Focus on pilot-size activities with significant civil society involvement, and scaffold the local governments with consistent TA. Use scorecards or other measures to involve citizens in rating the service provision changes, and learn from failures as well as successes what practices work best in different sectors and circumstances. *Please see also the recommendations in the chapter on institutions, regarding strengthening*

³ Outstanding = 80 or more; Satisfactory = 70 to 79; Medium = 60 to 69; Low = 40 to 59; Critical = below 40 points. The DNP explains the methods, sources and results here: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Desarrollo%20Territorial/Docuemnto%20Desempe%C3%B1o%20Integral%202013.pdf>

resources according to the current budget regulations.

Management evaluates the municipio's ability to manage resources and convert into goods and services for the population. This indicator measures the tools that the municipio has for strategic planning, project monitoring and accountability.

Management improves in all groups of municipios. Improvement is 8pp in CELI municipios, much higher than in the control group. PNCRT scores remained almost stable, while their controls saw a significant positive jump of 17pp. Management scores are the highest of the six components of the IDI.

Fiscal performance measures performance in tax collection, debt management and compliance with the law 617, which seeks the sustainability of public finances, among others. Fiscal performance component scores are the most stable, with improvements between 1 and 3 pp. The ratings approach 70 points, considered satisfactory by the DNP.

Efficiency evaluates the results obtained with SGP resources in health, education and water and basic sanitation. The scores are relatively stable for the four groups.

Administrative capacity measures aspects such as stability of management personnel, professionalization, computer availability (Executive, Advisor, Professional and Technician), process automation and implementation of models and control standards. Relative stability of scores is seen across the groups, who all rate about 75 points, considered satisfactory by the DNP.

accountability, citizen consultation and participation.

R8. Work with the GOC to strengthen the IDI.

Indicators and indices measuring municipal and departmental performance are necessary and useful for monitoring progress and managing for results. The IDI, however, lacks important consideration of the effects and perceptions of service provision. The same national imperative to decentralize is an incentive to view only those indicators that show a picture of progress, but the rubber meets the road in citizen perceptions of those services.

H2

Governmental Capacity Index

The results found for both PNCRT and CELI municipios regarding the governmental capacity index show no impacts resulting from either program. This result does not change when looking at it from a regional perspective nor from a gender perspective.

Index scores for both PNCRT and CELI over time shows scores

C7: There is no progress on the government capacity index, which looks at service delivery and other attributes from the perspective of citizens.

There is no progress in government capacity, from citizen perspectives. The

from 36 to 40 points of a maximum of 100, with insignificant changes (3-4 points worse) on average from baseline to midline.

Sub-index results also worsened over time. The deterioration is more pronounced in the rating of access to services and less in the other two components of the index: the perception of the quality of services and qualification of local administrations.

The difference in trends between the IDI and this index emerge because the first measures short-term administrative decisions that are not easily recognizable in the population. This index, on the other hand, examines service delivery from the perspective of citizens and their needs met.

analysis shows that governmental capacity is a desirable characteristic but difficult to achieve, and very subjective, as it responds to structural and historical factors that can escape the reach of CELI interventions. However, the stagnation of perceptions of government capacity should be taken into account as a sign of the failure of the policies being implemented to consolidate these regions.

C8. Perceptions of social services are mostly stagnant, especially with respect to quality.

These indicators had little to do with CELI or PNCRT interventions, but do show a fairly stagnant set of perceptions about social services. Combined with the deterioration in public perceptions evident in the government capacity index mentioned above, it is clear that conditions for basic social services are largely unchanged. These conditions contribute to the poverty trap discussed in previous chapters.

H3

Social Services

There are no or nearly no impacts in CELI and PNCRT municipios with respect to social services. Some CELI sites saw negative impacts in the proportions with positive perceptions of school services for 5-11 year olds (-0.5pp) and for 12-18 year olds (-4.4pp). These perceptions worsened more in FHH in CELI zones (5pp). The negative impact in CELI areas is mostly in the Central region (9pp). PNCRT municipios saw gains in these perspectives: 8.2pp for child care, 8.1pp for secondary schools.

The good/very good rating for schools for 5-11 year olds comes mostly from FHH in PNCRT zones (12pp).

Perceptions of health services stayed about the same, with about one third of all subsamples reporting good/very good service. Qualitative responses tended to be more negative:

“One has to be dying in order to get assistance, if not I have to bring patients here because that is my job during the weekend. There are some who look and say: this one can be assisted, this one cannot. I think in that sense health is very bad, it is embarrassing, but one has to tell the truth.” (Caloto, T2).

With the security in this current social moment, if you get in [to the health clinic], you have just been killed, because you have to stay in

line, after being stabbed, or maybe not being able to eat here for, who knows, one hour...I mean, it is a really bad service.” (Santander de Quilichao, T2)

SISBEN

Treatment groups have a higher level of coverage of SISBEN than control groups. In CELI municipios the level stays around 92% in both measurements. Something similar happens with the municipios of C1, in which the level of coverage of SISBEN remains stable at 88% in both measurements. By contrast, in both PNCRT municipios and control groups the level falls from baseline to midline. PNCRT municipios decrease from 94 to 87%, while control sites decrease from 85 to 81%. This highlights the serious difficulties the government faces to increase support for families.

At the regional level, the impact estimate shows that in PNCRT municipios in Catatumbo, there was a 4pp negative impact on households surveyed for SISBEN. Regarding the impact on SISBEN coverage in the CELI municipios, it is worth noting that while at the aggregate level there is no impact, there is a small positive impact on SISBÉN coverage (of 0.1pp) when the head of the household is a man.

Commuting Time

The questions about commuting time have limited statistical validity because of the low number of responses. Still, there were some differences in PNCRT HHs’ times of transit. In the homes of CELI municipios a negative impact (increase) of 2.3 minutes was found when asking households for the time that children between 12 and 18 years old take to go to school. The increase in travel time is almost fully concentrated in the North region (6 minutes). HHs in CELI municipios saw a significant decrease of 4.3 minutes in the time to get to the nearest health facility. This appears to be most salient in Montes de Maria.

The reduction of commuting time by members of households

	<p>with the assistance of social programs, is likely to be because of the improvement of roads in the regions, whether or not part of the CELI or PNCRT interventions.</p>		
<p>H4</p>	<p>Changes in Land Tenure</p> <p><i>NOTE: To avoid duplication in the report, findings and conclusions on land tenure are included in full in the chapter on economic development chapter.</i></p> <p><i>Well the truth is, we haven't had the support that is required from the correspondent entity, as the Incoder in the titling matters. There are only a few titled properties here in La Macarena municipio; because of that many projects do not reach the region or the population. That is because one of the requirements is to have the land titling. So yes, it is necessary to have more support in this sense: the titling of the land. (La Macarena CELI)</i></p> <p>The CELI program had a positive impact when analyzing the proportion of households which have land in usufruct with title (2.8pp). This impact is widespread geographically, without regional impacts. The number of hectares in usufruct with title also increased compared to baseline (positive impact of 7.7 Has). This occurred, especially in CELI North municipios where a positive impact of 11 Has was found. The results in North CELI show that there are major changes in the region in the forms of land tenure. On the one hand, sharecropping increases and on the other hand formal titling decreases. It is also recorded that there was an increased difficulty to formalize property titles. These negative effects affect women more.</p> <p>Similarly, there is an impact of 4.9 more Has in CELI municipios on the average number of hectares in usufruct without title. Note that this form of tenure has little weight in the total. At the regional level there is a positive impact of 14 Has in the average number of hectares in usufruct without title in North CELI.</p>		<p>Particular attention should be paid to regions where the same development of assistance programs like CELI and similar ones can generate new conflict scenarios.</p>

At the regional level it is also found that the proportion of households with **land in sharecropping had an increased impact of 3pp in the North region**. The same happens in MHHs of CELI municipios.

As for the PNCRT municipios, impact only registers on the proportion of HHs with untitled land in usufruct. Impact is 4.1pp, which may be attributable to the PNCRT. At the gender level **it is found that the effect is greater (of 3pp)** for FHHs in PNCRT municipios. There is **a positive impact of 5.1 Has for MHHs in PNCRT municipios** in the average number of hectares without title and in usufruct.

By linking these results to the security conditions of the area it is found that there is a match between the difficulty of formalizing land ownership and deteriorating security.

Well, there is a structural issue there, which is the security, where the State first shall provide a guarantee to return and, on the other hand, I understand that the Unit of Land Restitution only because there are no conditions it limits itself to earning wages. (...) Here is a security concept that cannot, we have targeted accurately, we are in the process so I do not know, we will have to do work there of structural solutions that those areas must provide first ... security to return to the owner of the land, and it is a topic of public force. (Caucasia, CELI)

H7

Problems for the formalization of land tenure

The survey analysis shows a negative impact on the proportion of households that have not formalized land tenure because of the lack of resources (4.1pp increase) in CELI regions. While this percentage of households in CELI municipios decreased by 5 pp (going from 26% to 21%), control households fell by 10pp. This impact seems to be concentrated in CELI municipios in FHHs (which opens a window for research for policy recommendations on a crucial issue for the post-conflict).

The impact also seems to be concentrated in the North CELI, a place where there is **a negative impact of 10pp** on the proportion

of HHs that have not gotten title for lack of resources. This negative impact (**increase of 5 pp**) is also seen in FHHs in CELI municipios.

PNCRT municipios show no impacts on the reasons why HHs say they haven't obtained formal property titles. This does not mean that there were no changes but these were similar to the control municipios where this policy operated.

H8

Land Restitution Programs

In the North region there is a positive impact in the proportion of HHs in the process of land restitution. In this region, the proportion of households participating in a process of land restitution went from 1% to 4%, with 2pp significant impact. This result is not generalizable to the national level. In addition, qualitative research provides evidence that the land restitution processes are functioning and the way they operate has been understood and internalized by rural inhabitants:

Why are we talking about the Restitution Unit? Because they have on their records the properties that are claimed, when they are claimed. Because that is important in the formalization; we cannot formalize a property that is already claimed and that already exists. The expectation may be that indeed, it could be returned or not, so then when that occurs in the formalization a status quo is established, it is established in the Land Restitution: we can formalize. (San Jacinto, CELI)

Finally, with regard to the PNCRT municipios, it should be noted that there is a slight decreased impact of 1.3 pp in the proportion of households whose land lot was purchased through the titling of wastelands. This is probably due to the increased presence of State institutions, which decreases the amount of public land that may be appropriated by occupation.

Generally people do not have formalized titles here. The municipal administration itself has properties that are not yet registered under their name. [the municipality] (Tolú Viejo, Control)

H9

Property Tax Payment

While the number of CELI HHs had a marginal increase in the percentage that paid property taxes, the control group increased more. **As a result there is a slight negative impact of (4.8pp) in CELI HHs that paid property taxes in the last two years.**

This negative impact on the property tax payment (of 6 pp) is concentrated in the North. In absolute terms the trends are positive, from 13% to 18% are paying property tax. But the increase is much higher in control municipios, from 28% to 59%. There was no difference by gender.

HHs in PNCRT municipios saw a 9pp negative impact on respondents' willingness to pay taxes "because they consider it a civic duty," a finding that is concentrated among Putumayo respondents **for the 14pp impact there.** At gender level there are no different impacts on this variable. **Almost 4pp more PNCRT HHs were willing to pay property taxes so local governments could have more resources to fund public works.** At the regional level, that impact is clearly **concentrated in the regions of Putumayo (of 4pp) and Catatumbo (also 4pp).** 3pp of the effect is concentrated in FHH in PNCRT zones.

A similar impact was found in the homes of PNCRT municipios when they were asked if they would be willing to pay property taxes to formalize the premises: **a positive impact of 4.3pp is reported. At the regional level the impact is concentrated in the Catatumbo region (of 6pp),** because it is the only one that presents an impact when doing a disaggregated analysis.

Moreover, there is an **impact at the regional level because of the decrease of 13pp in the proportion of households in the department** of Cauca which would not pay property taxes because nobody else does. **This decrease (of 19pp) also occurs in households with JHF in the Cauca region.**

H10

Victims' Rights

C9: The reports of human rights violations

The percentage of households where a family member has had any right violated is between 6% and 7% for both CELI and PNCRT, with no impact over time. The only two variables that measure victims' rights and that report an impact are in the PNCRT municipios. **The first of them is a 7.3pp lower proportion of people who report that those responsible for human rights violations were the military, concentrated in Cauca (15pp).**

Paradoxically, the second variable which registers an impact is the **5.7pp more people in PNCRT reporting that the police were responsible for a human rights violation.** This could simply be a reflection of the change of the occupation forces: to the extent that consolidation advances the army withdraws giving way to the police. However, the result shows that both forces are responsible for human rights violations in similar.

Other effects at the regional level:

- In Central there is a significant decrease in **the proportion of HHs reporting that those responsible for the violation of their rights were state entities (17pp)** and the **proportion of HHs reporting that did nothing when facing the violation of their rights (18pp).**
- In North there is a **significant 24pp impact on the proportion of people reporting not to know who was responsible for the violation of their rights; and 12pp more saying they did nothing facing the violation of their rights. 14pp fewer reported that the responsible entity was a criminal gang.**
- MdM region saw a significant **increase of 3 pp in the HHs reporting that a criminal gang was responsible for the violation of their rights** and a **26pp decrease in households that say they do not know who was responsible for the violation of their rights.**

Despite CELI efforts, the proportion of people who come to the Personeria Municipal (municipal ombudsman) to denounce a rights violation decreased from 20% to 10%, with no impact. This can be explained by a reduced need for denouncing human rights violations, as they have become less common, but it may also reflect the lack of effectiveness of the Personerías to overflowing

by the military decrease but the reports of police violations increase in PNCRT municipios. This may reflect a change in force presence in consolidation municipios, but does not reflect an improvement in the behavior of these forces.

C10: Personerías may be overwhelmed by the workload imposed on them by victim registration.

Reported cases of rights violations do not always translate into victim registration and some do not even claim that status. Citizens note the complex procedures of personerías. Much remains to be done to increase state capacity to improve the attention toward people who were subjected to a violation of their rights. The evidence of the CELI efforts reflects that these efforts, though valuable, have not been entirely sufficient to achieve a real change in the experience of the victims at the time of reporting.

workload brought by the registration of victims. In that sense the qualitative research provides some clues:

The truth is we didn't accomplish it... it is not an excuse, but really it is very difficult to take a Unique Victims Form (that is the FUV). To do it yourself, to break one of these forms is very exhausting; when sometimes you get 3 or 4 statements and there might be 20 a week with thousands of functions. (Montañita CELI).

Security and reconstruction of territory

Q.	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
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How much progress has been achieved in the recovery and reconstruction of territory from armed conflicts and illicit economic activities?

H1	<p>Insecurity index</p> <p>There was a dramatic increase in the insecurity index for T1 municipios in 2014, placing it significantly above the indicator for the control municipios. Although both trends (T1 and C1) declined in 2015, the difference between them persists. With regard to the PNCRT municipios, the insecurity index shows a steady decline from the end of 2013 until the middle of 2014, when there is a slight rise, which is also present in the C2 municipios. Since August 2015, the EVIDINCE insecurity index shows a generalized decline in all of the municipios studied. This could be explained by the <i>de facto</i> truce that has characterized the final stages of the peace talks between the GoC and the FARC.</p>	<p>C1. The synthetic indices may remain stable while their components have opposite trends</p> <p>The advantage of synthetic indices is that they allow for the integration of multiple variables and present an image that includes all of them. The disadvantage is that opposing dynamics are neutralized, and so what may be occurring behind the stability in the trends is the criminal displacement of one activity to another. Therefore, we need to interpret this security index as a starting point for the analysis, and from there observe each of the dynamics of the crimes, and not use it as a definitive or final measurement of the security dynamics.</p>	<p>R5. Update security indicators to capture changing dynamics</p> <p>Performance indicators and EVIDINCE municipal panel security data should be adjusted in order to capture new criminal dynamics and to provide an updated diagnosis of the security challenges, including new forms of criminality. Variables should be weighted to prevent the territorial consolidation index from neutralizing any opposing changes in the security variables, to better reflect the security reality that citizens experienced. Support constant monitoring to guide the management of the security agenda.</p> <p>The criminal transition entails a reduction in direct violence and the use of indirect force, something seen in Antioquia and</p>
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			<p>BACRIM control zones. For this reason, the security analysis should be combined with tools for analyzing market and movement freedom in communities.</p> <p>Redefine the concepts of GAI territorial presence. Security tools and indicators will need to identify criminal control in the form of monopolies or oligopolies in affected communities, and not the de facto territorial control that was combated in the past.</p>
H2	<p>Coca cultivation</p> <p>Coca cultivation in Colombia reached historic lows in 2013 (in both SIMCI-UNODC and CNC-DoD data). In the two years since, growth has been sustained and drastic. In the latest CNC data,⁴ the number of cultivated hectares doubled, from 80,000 to 159,000, with a proportional increase in the production of cocaine, from 290 to 442 metric tons.</p> <p>We also see that the presence of illicit crops (ICs) has historically been greater in the PNCRT municipios than in the T1 municipios. In addition, the level of ICs in the PNCRT municipios has been secularly higher than that in their controls. There was a sharp drop in the general trend of ICs in the PNCRT municipios between 1998 and 2004. Since then, the level of ICs by municipality ranged between 500 and 1,000 ha. However, beginning in 2012, when the UACT and CELI interventions began,</p>	<p>C2: There are negative impacts on CELI and PNCRT municipios in the dynamics of the ICs, but this is a national phenomenon</p> <p>The evaluation found significant increases in the perception of the presence of ICs in the veredas, which impacts are actually more the result of a national trend than of the interventions.</p> <p>There are many hypotheses about the causes of the generalized increase of ICs in Colombia, which cannot be associated with the CELI or UACT interventions. The most common hypotheses are as follows: i) the low profitability of other illegal activities, such as illegal mining; ii) the reduction in the aerial spraying and manual eradication campaigns; and iii) a boom in cultivation prior to the signing of a peace agreement, an event that</p>	<p>R4. Adjust interventions to reach areas with the greatest coca cultivation</p> <p>The drastic growth in coca cultivation throughout the country (which doubled between 2012 and 2015) has had an impact on the CELI and control groups and, in general, the entire country. There is no single cause for this in all of the regions, but there is a need to review the recent decisions regarding the anti-drug policy and the strategies for controlling the supply of drugs. This is because the expansion of coca leaf cultivation reduces the chances of success of the restoration of legality in the territories.</p> <p>Rethink the objectives of the CELIs in terms of the capacity to reach the most vulnerable communities, and not in terms</p>

⁴ The Crime and Narcotics Center of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) produces an annual estimate of the area cultivated with coca for the Andean region. Its latest results were presented to the Government of Colombia in March 2016. Main conclusions – national statistics – were disseminated in the media. The complete report is not accessible to the public. Statistics cited here are from articles published in the El Tiempo newspaper, Semana magazine and El Espectador newspaper on March 15, 2016. <http://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/ee-uu-y-canada/ee-uu-advierte-de-aumento-de-cultivos-de-coca-en-colombia/16537123>

it is possible to observe a steady, growing and pronounced trend of ICs in the PNCRT municipios. For 2014, the average IC level was close to 1,500 ha per municipality in the regions in which only the PNCRT operated.

Midline evaluation data show increased perception of coca in the veredas: from 8% to 10% in CELI, and from 22% to 25% in PNCRT. (Control areas saw slight declines.) The increase in ICs is statistically significant, and the perceptions corroborate the trend of a greater increase in the T1 municipios, which is also observed in the SIMCI reports. Looking at this result from the perspective of gender, we find that in the T1 municipios FHHs increased their perceptions by 9 pp that there is coca in their veredas.

The regional analysis indicates that the region most affected by the growth in ICs is the North region (also in T1), in which there is an 11pp increase in the proportion of homes that affirm that there are ICs in their village. In addition, there is a reduction of 7pp in the North region in the proportion of homes that believe that the presence of ICs is harmful for the village.

List experiment responses are inconclusive. In general there is a trend downward for HHHs' involvement with ICs, but there appear to be floor effects, which may indicate that respondents tended to underreport their involvement (see List Experiment Annex).

At baseline, respondents across the subsamples agreed that illicit crops should be avoided. This has eroded at midline, with fewer negative perceptions of illicit crops. From 92-94% agreeing with the

would enable the legalization of capital obtained illegally (a practice documented by some of the FARC's front commanders) (Wilches and Garzon, 2016).

In the case of the PNCRT municipios, for example, it is evident that the ICs have historically been present in the treatment zones more than in the control zones. This may mean that the treatment zones have a greater risk of an increased presence of ICs, since that is where they exist the know-how, agricultural and geographic conditions, criminal networks, and the institutional gaps that make the proliferation of illegal plantings possible. While the control municipios were designed to eliminate these conditions, the reader should keep in mind that this is a quasi-experimental evaluation for which perfection does not exist.

However, the fact of decreased rejection of ICs is concerning, despite the fact that the CELIs are not in a position to make a difference when the country as a whole is seeing such increases, all for reasons outside the CELIs' control.

There is an enormous territorial gap in the programs for reducing the supply of drugs and replacing illicit crops. Very few of the coca growers access the State programs, and the productive projects designed for them do not generate the necessary incentives for returning to the path of legality.

of working with the most accessible ones.

The dismantling of the traffic light scheme reduces the adverse selection problems for the communities. But the real and urgent solution is the construction of a new micro-targeting model that is inclusive and viable for all of the villages in the intervention municipios.

The micro-targeting should maintain the security criteria that will ensure the safety of local support personnel, but it is also necessary to identify strategies and investments that will benefit the population that has been excluded so far because of security conditions – for example, investments in mapping, which can be done using satellite images, and the construction of access roads in areas with limited access.

	<p>following statements, now only 76-79% agree that ICs shouldn't be cultivated because they're illegal; Producing ICs negatively affects our families and community; Growing coca is not the only way for families to guarantee their subsistence; and My family and friends think growing coca is bad.</p>		
H3	<p><i>Terrorism and high-impact crimes</i></p> <p>The dismantling of paramilitary groups, the new operational logic of BACRIM, and the peace talks with the FARC, have helped to reduce the number of cases of human rights violations throughout the country, especially high-impact crimes, such as massacres and acts of terrorism, etc.</p> <p>According to the Ministry of Defense, in the last four years there has been a 68% reduction in massacres, from 34 to 13 cases, and from 171 to 54 victims.⁵ Massacres are used by the IAGs to intimidate the population, generate displacement and radicalize the conditions of territorial control.</p> <p>Massacres in the CELI zones on average represent between 12% and 15% of the national total. There has been a 61% reduction in massacres in the T1 municipios – very similar to the national trend – which means an impact of around 7% of the decline in the national total of massacres.</p> <p>There has been a parallel reduction in guerilla attacks over the last decade in all municipios. Since 2011, there was a slight increase in 2012, prior to the implementation of the FARC's truce, and a new upturn in 2014, mainly because of the increase in</p>	<p>Related to C2: Efforts may not have been aimed at the places with the most critical security problems</p> <p>There was a positive effect on the reduction of homicides in the PNCRT municipios in Putumayo, Cauca and Catatumbo. However, the descriptive statistics show surprisingly low perceptions of the presence of IAGs in these places, even for the baseline. The baseline perception of the IAGs as a security problem in the T1 and PNCRT and municipios was 45% and 42%, respectively.</p> <p>This means that more than 50% of homes in both regions did not identify IAGs as a serious problem before the interventions. If we consider that the UACT programs sought to remove territorial and political power from the IAGs, these low perception levels could suggest that the consolidation efforts were not focused on places in which the threat of IAGs was the most serious.</p> <p>Furthermore, the impact of the peace process with the FARC on the reduction of terrorism, the change in the focus of the drug policy, and</p>	<p>R1. Guarantee security conditions in all intervention zones</p> <p>The absence of a specific security strategy for the CELI zones is a permanent obstacle to socio-economic development. USAID should use its international cooperation resources as a negotiation instrument to get the GoC's defense sector to define as one of its priorities the maintenance of some minimum level of security forces and certain security conditions in the places in which the CELIs are operating.</p> <p>A thorough monitoring of the fluctuations in the number of security forces and the strengthening of access-to-justice capacities are sine qua non conditions for the development of programs such as the CELIs and any post-conflict initiative. The transformation of these conditions will involve negotiations with other ministries and dialogues at the highest level, including in the justice sector, and will require an agenda and a prioritization of needs, which do not yet</p>

⁵Achievements and Challenges of the Defense Sector (page 29)
https://www.mindefensa.gov.co/irj/go/km/docs/Mindefensa/Documentos/descargas/estudios%20sectoriales/info_estadistica/Logros_Sector_Defensa.pdf

attacks by the ELN.

As for other crimes, a recent study by CERAC estimates that the peace process has led to a reduction of 1,500 mortal victims. This gives one the sense that citizens perceive that the crimes traditionally committed by the IAGs are on a downward trend.

In terms of impact in CELI zones, data show significant change only in perceptions of displacement, which increased more in T1 municipios than control. 3.7pp more report that displacement is one of the most serious security problems. In all other cases, perceptions of crime are trending downward, though not significantly. Again, however, this parallels data countrywide.

With regard to the perceptions of security in the municipios in which only the PNCRT operates, the PNCRT has had a 9 pp reduction in the proportion of HHs reporting that homicides are one of the most serious security problems. The baseline proportion is 30%, while the follow-up indicator is 6.9%. In the control municipios, this indicator fell from 8.8% to 4.2% in the same period of time.

Regional analysis shows that the result was maintained for each of the three regions in which the PNCRT operated: Putumayo, Catatumbo and Cauca.

Estimates also an increase of 1pp on the proportion of PNCRT HHs that believe that forced recruitment is one of the main security problems in the vereda. However, this result loses significance if one takes into account that the descriptive statistics in the MTE for the municipios in which the PNCRT

the transition of criminal economies to extortion and mining, is a dynamic of enormous complexity. Therefore, it is not possible to speak in linear terms about territorial recovery or reconstruction in specific zones, and less so as a result of an intervention focused on socio-economic development.

exist.

operated show that the perception of forced recruitment as a security problem is very close to zero in both the treatment and control groups.

Other sources of insecurity

H4

Extortion

Following the fragmentation of paramilitary groups (converted into BACRIM) and their sporadic criminal alliances with the guerrillas, extortion has become the fastest growing crime in Colombia. Communities' reports of extortion as a security problem are low, and trending down in T1 and C1.

The proportion of those who believe that extortion is one of the most serious security-related problems declined from 9.6% in the baseline to 5.5% in the MTE. There was a similar reduction in the control homes, from 7% to 2% in the same period of time. No impact on this crime was recorded in the CELI municipios. However, although the statistics do not reflect it, the qualitative EVIDINCE shows that extortion is a growing concern among the inhabitants of the T1 zone:

Extortion is returning... [it is] in many places. But the case is here, as something that the people are now looking at as very normal, unfortunately. So the people generally pay their extortion, the farmer, the merchant, and nothing happens, and now they're waiting to be charged again. (Caucasia, T1)

Before arriving at any conclusion about the dynamics of extortion in the areas evaluated, it is necessary to clarify that this is a crime for which there is a low rate of reporting. For example, only 5,304 cases were reported in all of Colombia in 2015 (Ministry of Defense).⁷ Having said this, it should also be noted that the low rate of reporting of extortion is related to the inability of the public forces to measure and combat the crime.

Therefore, even if the official figures were reliable enough to allow for an objective analysis of this trend on any geographical scale, it is also likely that the figures compiled by the impact assessment survey do not fully reflect the dynamics of extortion in the evaluated zones: if there is a fear of reporting, it is logical that there would be a fear of responding to a survey.

Related to R5. Adjust the security statistics to capture new crimes

The battery of tools for measuring security perceptions can be adjusted to more deeply address some key issues for the post-conflict era, such as extortion and illegal mining. Although it is important to maintain the periodic comparison of the figures, adding questions to the battery of instruments would allow for stronger conclusions to be made about security and its local determinants.

The criminal transition entails a reduction in direct violence and the use of indirect force, something that has been seen a lot in Antioquia and BACRIM control zones. For this reason, the security analysis should be combined with tools for analyzing the freedom of the market and movement in the communities.

It is very important to redefine the concepts of the presence of IAGs in a territory and, in general, all security parameterization models for the

⁷ Achievements and Challenges of the Defense Sector, (page 29)
https://www.mindefensa.gov.co/irj/go/km/docs/Mindefensa/Documentos/descargas/estudios%20sectoriales/info_estadistica/Logros_Sector_Defensa.pdf

	<p>On a regional scale, there is a positive impact on the proportion of homes that are willing to report extortion, vacuna [“vaccination,” a colloquial term for an extortion payment] or kidnapping in the Montes de María region. On the other hand, there is a negative impact on this proportion in the North region.</p> <p>In the PNCRT municipios, the mid-term evaluation found a negative impact (increase) of 5.3pp on the perception of extortion as a problem of insecurity for the homes. This impact existed despite the fact that the proportion of homes that consider extortion to be a security problem remained almost constant between the BL (5.4%) and the MTE (5.6%) for the PNCRT group. This is explained by the fact that there was a 7pp reduction in the control group (C2), from 10% to 3% between the BL and the follow-up. In recent years, this group has given up kidnapping in order to pursue the extortion of merchants and transporters.⁶</p>		<p>definition of the interventions. In general, the security tools should be used to identify criminal control in the form of monopolies or oligopolies in the communities affected by IAGs, and not the de facto territorial control that was combated in the past.</p>
H5	<p><i>Illegal mining, theft, micro-trafficking and others</i></p> <p>Illegal mining is also relevant in the transformation of territorial security conditions. Its growth and expansion are a widely recognized issue of national policy. The surveys reflect changed perceptions on illegal mining between the two measurements.</p> <p>There was a low perception of the presence of illegal mining between the BL and the follow-up in both the T1 municipios and their controls. This perception fell from 8.8% to 5.7% in the treatment</p>	<p><i>C3: Security and violence indicators and their monitoring in consolidation zones have not been adjusted to capture the changed dynamics in the population.</i> The scheme for monitoring the day-to-day security and justice needs of the communities is outdated and misses the expansion of certain organized criminal activity. Further, communities’ vulnerability to criminal organizations is expressed not only in the dynamics of violence, but also in economic arrangements that are</p>	<p><i>R3. Support the creation of a local index of legal needs</i></p> <p>The CELIs should support the development of an index of unmet legal needs. This index would serve as a very important diagnostic tool for strengthening access-to-justice conditions, a dimension for which a comprehensive measurement tool does not yet exist.</p>

⁶ EL TIEMPO, “Emails Reveal the FARC’s Extortion Plan - Justice - El Tiempo,” 2014, about:reader?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.eltiempo.com%2Fpolitica%2Fjusticia%2Fplan-de-extorsion-de-las-farc-a-mineros%2F14606819.

group, and from 6.9% to 4.9% in the control group. However, the impact assessment found an increase – or, rather, the prevention of a decline – of 6.4pp in illegal mining in the CELI municipios.

Moreover, the regional analysis indicates that the perception of illegal mining in the CELI municipios is concentrated in the North region. In addition, the gender analysis indicates that the effects in the CELI municipios are higher in homes with an FHH.

There was an increase in the PNCRT municipios of 6.3pp in the proportion of homes that believe that illegal mining exists in their villages. The proportion increased in these municipios between the BL and the follow-up (from 2.8% to 6.4%). In contrast, there was a reduction between these two measurements (from 5.5% to 2.9%) in the control group. There were no region- or gender-differentiated impacts in the PNCRT municipios.

Other crimes associated with the dynamics of citizen security in large cities also appear in the statements of focus groups on their perceptions of security, regarding car theft, drug micro-trafficking centers and prostitution.

Regarding drugs and certain dealers... the police have made searches and seizures and are after them. But they have had a huge effect on us because they were very healthy kids; nowadays we have some kids who are very lost in that, and I think that now we will have to look at what is going to be done with them: drug use is proliferating a lot. (Los Palmitos, C1)

The focus groups also indicated the existence of conflicts and criminality that are outside the normal orbit of the armed conflict. They mentioned deforestation, the droughts caused by mining, and

disadvantageous for them – monopolies and the diversion of resources – dynamics for which there is little evidence and no observation or monitoring tools.

There is criminal displacement toward illegal mining

The increase in illegal mining can be explained by what is known in classical criminology as *criminal displacement*, which is clearly observed in the CELI territories. For example, we see that the reduction in terrorist attacks has occurred in parallel with the increase and expansion of illegal mining, which in turn was decisive for the temporary reduction of coca cultivation – and vice versa. As in the case of extortion in the PNCRT zones, criminal displacement could also explain the increase in thefts, robberies and other types of crime traditionally known as “common crime.”

The lower capacities for observing new crimes or new vulnerabilities in the communities present a clear challenge for the analysis of criminal displacements. That is, we can track very well the old manifestations of insecurity and illegality, but the new ones are not visible to, and are under-recorded by, the available capture tools.

The security challenges in the CELI zones and their respective control groups have changed significantly: criminal displacement is observable in both perceptions and secondary statistics. The increase in some crimes (extortion, illegal mining, theft and corruption, among others) has occurred simultaneously

	<p>domestic violence, all of which are factors to be considered for the redesign of the objectives of the local programs and the mechanisms for capturing and recording the dynamics of illegality, conflict and violence in the territories.</p> <p>Between the BL and treatment, there was a reduction from 41% to 21% in T1, and from 62% to 24% in C1. A negative impact (an increase) of 12pp was recorded for this variable in the CELI and PNCRT municipios. Montes de María was the only region in which there was an impact on this variable, which is explained by an increase in the perception of citizen insecurity, which is evidence of a deterioration in security conditions. In contrast, there was no impact on this variable in the PNCRT municipios, although there was a reduction in the proportion in both groups: from around 60% in the BL to around 30% in the MTE.</p>	<p>with the reduction in other types of crimes (homicides, displacement, massacres and terrorism).</p> <p>The indicators of security, violence and, in general, monitoring in the consolidation zones have not been adjusted to capture the changed dynamics in the population. That is, the new security challenges are not being reflected in the surveys and reports. The scheme for monitoring the day-to-day security and justice needs of the communities is outdated.</p> <p>The communities' vulnerability to criminal organizations is expressed not only in the dynamics of violence, but also in economic arrangements that are disadvantageous for them – monopolies and the diversion of resources – dynamics for which there is little evidence and no monitoring tools.</p>	
H6	<p>Military Capacities</p> <p>Data on actual military presence is confidential. Official statistics are limited to the total number of troops and budget execution.</p> <p>Survey respondents report a drastic drop in the communities' perceptions of military presence in all treatment municipios. For T1, 87% of HHs reporting military presence at baseline dropped to 37% at midline. Control sites saw decline from 83% to 29%. The trend was the same for PNCRT, but less drastic: from 77% to 40%. The most drastic drop of all was recorded in C2: from 81% to 24.8%. No impact was found, since the trends were general.</p>	<p>C4: There is a lack of coordination between military forces and the PNCRT/CELIs.</p> <p>The dispersion occasioned by the Sword of Honor operation appears to have resulted in a drastically reduced military presence in consolidation zones.</p> <p>C5: Both police presence and access to justice services, key areas of state presence, have declined in all areas surveyed.</p> <p>The decline of police presence is notable in the regions, and information is not available that reveals which type of police capacities are available to rural inhabitants in areas surveyed.</p>	<p>R2. Support the creation of specialized police units and judicial police in the intervention zones</p> <p>Efforts to strengthen police capacities should be focused on specialized units and judicial police (as occurred in La Macarena), and not on the presence of police surveillance. This is necessary for the effective prosecution of organized crime networks. Regarding the military, it is essential to harmonize the program zones and phases with the war plan, a difficult task that has not been possible</p>

Min Defense and UACT never agreed on a definition of consolidation municipios. This led to the creation of local development task forces coordinated by Army's Tactical Brigades. Instead of supporting the UACT, coordinating priorities, the military expanded to do its own development programs.

Furthermore, while the assessment regarding the presence of military services fell drastically, there was an impact on perceptions related to the quality or improvement of the military services. In the CELI municipios, the proportion of homes that believe that the services of the Military Forces have improved over the previous two years ago increased from 32 to 39%. This proportion did not change in the control municipios. On a general level, the impact was 6pp, with the strongest impact in Montes de María (7pp) and the Central CELI region (11pp). There was also a significant increase in female-headed households (8pp). In the PNCRT municipios, this proportion increased from 21 to 31%, with a similar trend in the control municipios. The greatest impact was concentrated in the Putumayo region, with 10pp impact.

The most significant transformations in terms of police presence occurred between 2002 and 2004. Permanent police unit facilities were established in 121 municipios in Colombia that did not have any type of police presence. In recent years, the expansion has also included some villages in places that were emblematic because of the war atrocities committed there due to the control of the territory by IAGs.

According to Ministry of Defense records, the number of National Police officers increased from

At the same time, judicial capacities, which at the local level are represented by various entities and their level of coordination in the territory, also appear to have been greatly reduced. The measurements are not unified or complete enough to establish a comprehensive statistical series of all of the actors who must ensure access to justice (the Attorney General's Office, Judiciary, the National Ombudsman's Office, Legal Medicine, Police Inspectors, Family Commissioners' Offices, and the Public Ministry, among others). For that reason, measuring access to justice from the perspective of the presence of judges may be an oversimplification.

These measurements of the justice conditions at a local level have been an ongoing challenge for the Colombian State, and have been placed at the top of the government's agenda. Therefore, one of the commitments in the National Development Plan is the construction of an Index of Unmet Legal Needs that can be used to assess and adjust judicial capacities.

C6: There is no convergence between the security and justice agendas and the CELI and PNCRT programs, based on the availability of public forces and judges. Evidence of this is the creation within the military of brigade units that duplicate the work of the CELIs, as well as the absence of a specific strategy for the CELI zones.

The UACT and CELI programs ultimately lack coordination with the security and justice component under which they were originally

to coordinate since 2010.

159,000 to 183,000 between 2010 and 2015.⁸ This increase (9%) at a national level was not observed for the T1 and C1 municipios. This further supports the conclusion that the police were strengthened not to serve the areas most affected by the conflict, but rather as a function of the citizen security agenda of the main cities.

The GoC's commitment to the communities within the consolidation programs to increase the number of police and improve the access-to-justice systems is not reflected in the figures. That is, in addition to the absence of a strategy, the perception of the presence of police services generally fell.

designed. The intervention zones did not have localized security programs, strengthened public forces, or an expansion of institutions for access to justice. They also had no guarantees for the permanent presence of the military and police outside the urban centers. Security assistance disappeared from the intervention map.

H7

Police Presence

Several trends are observed from the figures compiled by EVIDINCE in its municipal panel data.⁹ First, police presence in relation to population size is similar in T1 and controls: both fall from 2012 to 2015. In PNCRT municipios, we see a reduction in the number of police from 2014 to 2015. This trend is contrary to that in C2, where there was constant increase in police in 2015.

In contrast to the increase in the number of police officers in C2 and T1, the survey showed a general decline in the presence of police services. However, as in the case of the Military Forces, and in accordance with the scope of the CELI and PNCRT policies, these policies had no impact on the perception of the police presence in the veredas.

No evaluation of capacities is complete without the monitoring of these two operational lines, which, although they depend on the same entity, are very different. Unfortunately, the reports on the police presence do not disaggregate the presence by specialty, and so we cannot know whether the increase or reduction in the number of police corresponds to the surveillance component or the judicial police and specialty component.

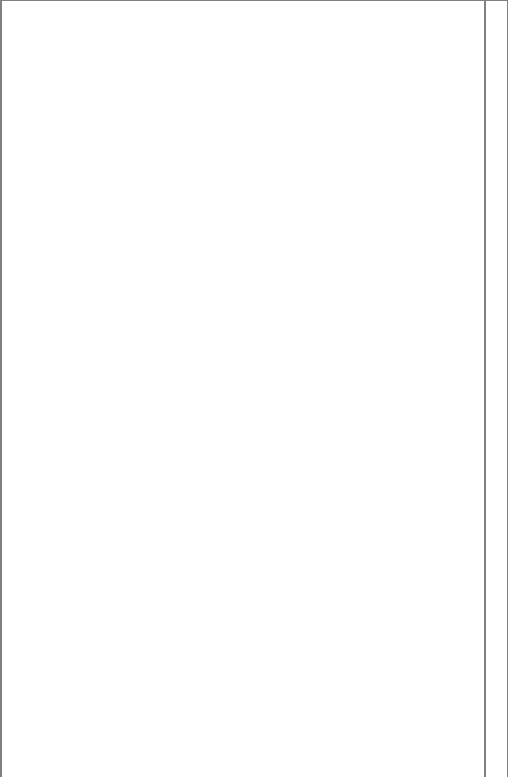
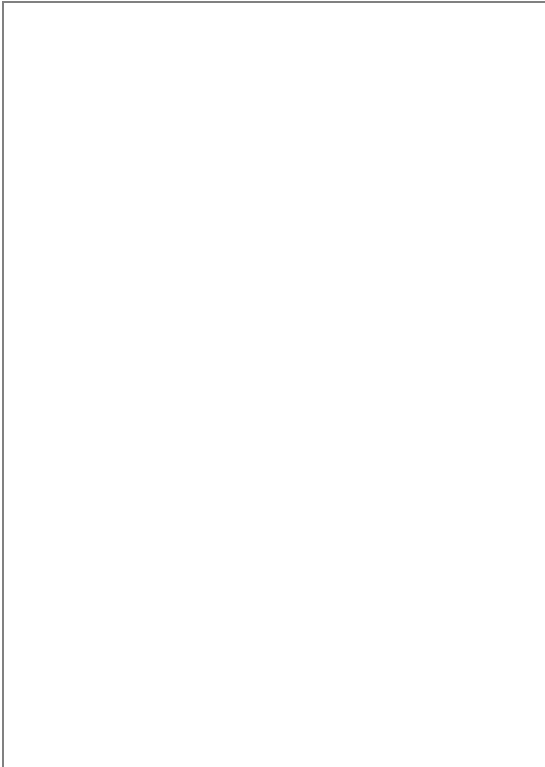
⁸ Ministry of Defense (2015); "Security Strategy for the New Colombia" available at: https://www.mindefensa.gov.co/irj/go/km/docs/Mindefensa/Documentos/descargas/Prensa/politica_defensa_nuevacol2015.pdf

⁹ Data obtained from the report on secondary data, page 6, Security Component, taken from the source: EVIDINCE Municipal Panel.

At a regional level, and in contrast to what occurred at the national level, the PNCRT had a positive impact in Catatumbo on the perception of the presence of services of the National Police (see the annex on regional statistics).

Police capacities have two important dimensions: the first is the involvement of police officers in surveillance and patrolling, and the second is the assistance provided by the specialized services (GAULA [Anti-kidnapping and Anti-Extortion], Anti-narcotics, SIJIN [Local Judicial and Investigative Police], etc.) and the functions of the Judicial Police.

In general, small and medium municipios only have surveillance police, and the judicial investigation capacities are provided by the departmental capitals or Bogotá, depending on the crisis or specific need. This is one of the constant criticisms of the police presence model, in terms of investigative capacities and the fight against organized crime: by being profoundly centralized, the police carry out only temporary and localized operations in the territories.



H8

Presence of judges

The number of judges per municipio in the EVIDINCE report shows the same availability of judges for CELI municipios and their controls until 2011; thereafter, it increased for C1 and remained constant for T1. The results in the PNCRT municipios are different, as there are more judges per 100,000 inhabitants in the controls (C2) than in the T2 municipios. This divergence could raise some doubts about the adequacy of the controls (C2). The presence of the CELIs or the UACT is not related to a greater number of judges.

Judicial capacities correspond to the sum of the local presence of various entities and their level of coordination in the territory. The measurements are not unified or complete enough to establish a comprehensive statistical series of all of the actors who must ensure access to justice (the Attorney General's Office, Judiciary, the National Ombudsman's Office, Legal Medicine, Police Inspectors, Family Commissioners' Offices, and the Public Ministry, among others). For that reason, measuring access to justice from the perspective of the presence of judges may be an oversimplification that leads to wrong or biased conclusions.

These measurements of the justice conditions at a local level have been an ongoing challenge for the Colombian State, and have been placed at the top of the government's agenda. Therefore, one of the commitments acquired by the National Development Plan is the construction of an Index of Unmet Legal Needs that can be used to assess and adjust judicial capacities.

ANNEX 2: EVALUATION STATEMENT OF WORK

USAID COLOMBIA PROGRAMA EVAL
SCOPE OF WORK
Mid-term Impact Evaluation of USAID’s
Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI)

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION¹⁰

1. Program background

CSDI Program Identification Data	
Program title	Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI)
Award number	514-A-10-00002 Montes de Maria 514-C-12-00001 CELI Norte/Sur 514-C-11-00002 CELI Central
Award dates	Montes de Maria - April 2010 CELI Central - April 20, 2011 CELI Norte/Sur - October 12, 2011
Funding	Montes de Maria - US\$ 31.9 million Celi Norte/Sur - US \$89.5 million CELI Central - US \$114.9 million
Implementers	Montes de Maria - Global Communities (formerly CHF International) CELI Norte/Sur - Chemonics International, Inc. CELI Central – ARD, Inc.

USAID/Colombia’s strategic orientation for the 2005-2008 period was based principally on support for Plan Colombia’s counter-narcotics focus. Alternative development represented roughly one-half of USAID’s programming during this time and supported the cultivation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of licit crops, created new jobs, improved governance in vulnerable municipalities, and reduced the influence of the illegal economy in targeted communities. Despite these lessons learned, comparative analyses of efforts in other countries, assessments and reviews have highlighted the need for greater integration and synchronization of U.S. Government (USG) efforts in targeted geographic areas.

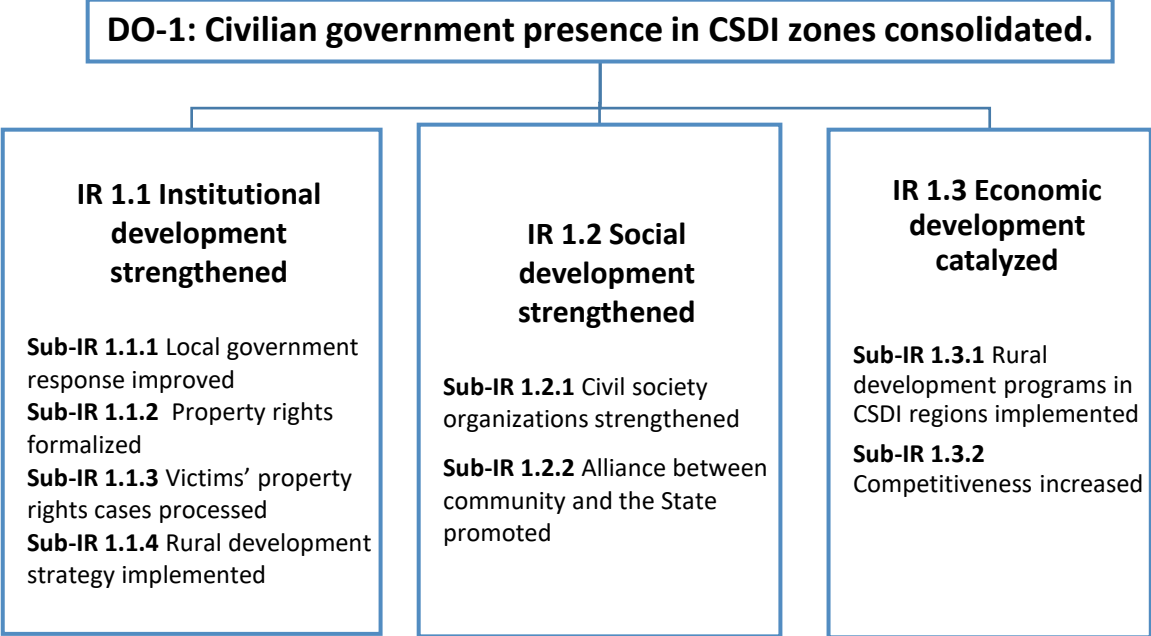
The USG, through its USAID Mission in Colombia, developed the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI) for the period 2010 – 2016. CSDI was designed to be an integrated and geographically-focused approach to consolidate security and development gains, reduce coca cultivation and the efficacy of illegally armed groups, and bring state services into targeted conflict regions throughout the country. This initiative was designed to increase government presence in strategically important parts of the country and reduce inequity in historically marginalized regions where illegal armed groups and coca production coexist. This integrated approach is complementary to and supports the Government of

¹⁰ FBO, CSDI Implementation concept paper
USAID, August 2013, Colombia Country fact sheet

Colombia’s Plan Nacional de Consolidacion Territorial (PNCT), which was launched by President Uribe in 2009 and expanded by President Santos.

The CSDI strategy responds to the Mission’s Development Objective 1 (DO-1), Civilian Government Presence in CSDI Zones Consolidated. It is implemented through the Mission’s Office of Consolidation, Livelihood and Land (CLL). DO-1 has three Intermediate Results (IRs), as presented in the diagram of the Results Framework for DO-1 in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Results Framework for DO-1



Prioritized zones for the majority of the USG interagency resources dedicated to this initiative are four corridors in Colombia. In 2010, these zones continued to suffer significant security, coca production, poverty, displacement, and rule of law and economic development challenges. During baseline design the CSDI corridors comprised 33 municipalities in four out of seven areas in which the GOC has focused its own, coordinated effort, called the Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial (PNCRT). The four CSDI corridors are: 1) Montes de Maria, in the Bolivar and Sucre departments; 2) South Corridor in Nariño Department; 3) Central Corridor comprised of La Macarena in Meta, Caqueta and the department of Tolima; and 4) the North Corridor comprised of parts of Antioquia y Córdoba departments.

II. EVALUATION RATIONALE

1. Evaluation purpose

USAID/Colombia requests an independent external mid-term impact evaluation of the results of CSDI efforts after three years of program implementation for the North/South and Central Corridors and four years for Montes de María Corridor. The evaluation will take place in the

33 municipalities targeted by USAID and CSDI as well as in 16 municipalities¹¹ from three regions (Catatumbo, Cauca/Valle and Putumayo) in which the only GOC is intervening through its PNCRT activities. The mid-term evaluation, which builds on a baseline effort completed by another USAID contractor, will examine changes since the first data collection wave in each of the nine baseline indicators (described below.)

2. Audiences and intended uses

The key intended audiences of the final evaluation report will be:

- USAID/Colombia Mission Front Office, Technical Offices, and Program Office; and
- Implementing partners, at both prime and sub levels.

Three guiding principles have been set for uses of the evaluation, as follows:

1. Measure the change in impact indicators defined for each of the main three IR and Sub-IRs linked to DO-1, and determine the extent to which CSDI is achieving its goals with target populations.
2. Inform decision-making processes with timely data, to identify components needing strengthening to achieve program goals.
3. Identify best practices and lessons learned to date, to inform future USAID programming.

3. Research questions

Evaluation themes were identified when the baseline was designed in 2012. Nine major evaluation questions were formulated as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation Questions

QUESTION	STRATEGIC LEVEL
1. What specific impacts have the CSDI interventions produced among the target population in the areas of interventions?	Cross-cutting
2. Do CSDI projects show the expected level of performance in support of the consolidation process?	Cross-cutting
3. Does the GOC show expected level of investments in the consolidation areas following the assistance from USAID in PCNRT municipalities?	I.R. 1.1
4. What are the specific effects of the CSDI interventions in changing the capacity of local government to serve local people and be accountable? What is the effect of CSDI's interventions in expanding social services in local areas?	I.R 1.1
5. What have been the changes produced by CSDI interventions to strengthen the organizational capacity of local NGOs in local areas?	I.R 1.1
6. How much progress has been achieved in the recovery and reconstruction of territory from armed conflicts (IAG	Cross-cutting

¹¹ 18 PNCRT *municipios* were sampled, but for security concerns at baseline, El Tarra (Norte de Santander) and Toribio (Cauca) were not visited.

presence) and illicit economic activities?	
7. Has consolidation been achieved in the zones in which USAID has acted as a catalyst?	Cross-cutting
8. To what extent have CSDI interventions contributed to Participation and Governance?	I.R 1.1 I.R 1.2
9. To what extent have CSDI interventions contributed to Regional Integration and the Institutionalization of the Territory?	Cross-cutting

N.B. These questions were adjusted in June, 2015, combining 1 and 7, making 9 only about regional integration and economic development, and moved institutionalization to 8. These were approved by COR Elizabeth Mendenhall in email dated 22 June, 2015.

III. EVALUATION DESIGN

1. Design

EVAL will conduct this mid-term measure to determine whether the CSDI interventions have contributed significantly to a more effective democratic state presence in Colombia’s critical PNCRT priority zones. More effective democratic state presence is defined as a sustainable end-state where peace and security are permanent, civilian state entities are providing the services expected of any legitimate and democratically-elected government, land property rights are formalized and respected, an active citizenry demands accountable and transparent governance, and sustainable legal livelihoods supplant illegal economic activities.

A mixed methods – qualitative and quantitative – approach will be used. The existing evaluation design, already implemented to collect baseline data, will be maintained, including consistently applying information collecting tools with defined samples. However, the evaluation will also attempt to broaden the scope of analysis applied to these data sets to enhance comparisons over time, sharpen conclusions and enrich recommendations. The three intermediate results (IRs) provide the framework for data collection and analysis, as described in the following sections.

IR-1.1. Institutional Development Strengthened

During the last five years, the GOC has developed an ambitious policy agenda to encourage sustainable rural development across the country. CELI activities that contribute to accomplishment of this IR seek taking advantage of what USAID sees as policy momentum at the national level to mobilize local governments in consolidation areas to understand, develop and implement rural development strategies. The hope is that CELI activities will lead to improved local government effectiveness by enhancing access to social services, strengthening land tenure and property rights institutions, improving attention to conflict victims, and improving the capacity of local administrations to take advantage of national- and departmental-level resources, policies and programs.

IR 1.2. Social Development Strengthened

The CELI theory of change postulates that increasing community capacity and involvement in local decision-making is critical to supporting the state and for democracy at large. USAID defines capacity as a community’s empowerment and ability to represent itself before local,

regional and national authorities constructively – offering, presenting and negotiating proposals for community development. The contention is that to achieve ownership, communities and local organizations must become active partners in project development to ensure that activities are responsive to their needs; based on rights, responsibilities and accountability for results; and sensitive to and appropriate for local cultural differences. Activities crafted to achieve this IR are designed to: 1) improve the capacity of local organizations and producer associations to advocate for and manage their own development; and 2) support activities to develop communal values in targeted zones, strengthening the values that underpin a democratic society and encourage ownership and engagement in local decision-making.

IR 1.3. Economic development catalyzed

Establishing productive activities and helping remove barriers to licit economic growth are essential tenets of the GOC’s PNCRT. USAID is working with established agricultural trade associations, or *gremios*, to increase productivity and competitiveness in targeted agricultural sectors. CELI activities seek to leverage previous USAID investment and coordinate with existing local development plans. Specifically, USAID objectives are to: 1) to catalyze national- and departmental-level rural development programs in targeted areas; 2) mobilize interventions targeted at small producers (both men and women); and 3) improve access to key productive resources, specifically finance, productive infrastructure, land tenure and property rights. These activities were to be complemented by integrated policy reform at national, regional and local levels.

In order to measure the extent to which CSDI has contributed to these IRs, the evaluation design uses a multidimensional approach to measure progress on a wide set of indicators. The following table shows the questions and variables that will be measured in this second round of data collection. The table links these questions to the result to which each contributes, according to the Mission’s results framework.¹²

Table 2. Results framework and impact variables

DO-1	Focus of Questions	Variables to be Examined
Thematic Area		
<u>IR 1.1. Institutional development strengthened</u>		
Sub-IR 1.1.1 Local government response improved.		
Education	Access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic variables • Educational access and coverage
Health	Access to health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care access and coverage • Health care quality • Future health access
Security	Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security access and coverage • Quality of security services • Trust in security services
Justice	Justice services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to justice and coverage

¹² The results framework in place at the time of project design was replaced in 2014 by a new framework. The evaluation team, as part of document reviews, will examine the convergence and divergence of the old and new frameworks, to comment as necessary on any recommended fine-tuning of CSDI design.

Public Services	Access to public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of justice services • Trust in justice services • Human rights abuses and responsibility • Access to public services • Coverage of electric, water, sewer services • Quality of public services
Government Management	Quality of local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of local government service • Trust in leadership • Trust in the future
Sub-IR 1.1.2 Formalization	Property rights formalized Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure • Property formalization

DO-1 Thematic Area	Focus of Questions	Variables to be Examined
Sub-IR 1.1.3 Restitution	Victims' property rights cases processed Housing Displaced Restitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment issues • Displacement • Restitution of property Rights
IR 1.2 Participation in Organizations	Social Development Strengthened Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of participation
Accountability	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of government reporting • Quality participation • Trust in local government • Change in local government
Voting	Voting behavior Voting rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in local affairs • Voting behavior

IR 1.3. Economic development catalyzed

Sub-IR 1.3.2	Competitiveness increased	
Family income	Perceptions of economy Food availability Monthly budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household economic wellbeing • Food security • Expenses
Employment & income	Income sources Wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal and informal economic activity • Employment type • Household income
Production	Business Assistance type Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household economy and employment • Support to productive activities • Rural development programs • Quality of support

Productive Association	Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of associations
Productive networks	Value chain Purchasing frequency Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity to markets • Challenges in production or commercialization • Quality of transport infrastructure
Access to financial services	Bank accounts and fees Loans and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to financial services • Access to formal banking
<u>DO1</u> : Civilian government presence in CSDI zones consolidated		
Wellbeing	Household income Changes in wellbeing Economic change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Prospects for future welfare • Household income
Security	“Semaforo” (“traffic light”) status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security context
Presence of illicit Activity	# and % coca hectares Licit income Participation in illicit activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illicit activity • Prospects for future licit income opportunities • Frequency of illicit activities
Presence of state services	Public service index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability and quality of services

Quantitative methods

The main purpose of an impact evaluation is to compare the status or conditions of beneficiaries and their households before and after their exposure to an intervention, isolating external factors that could also influence changes in these conditions. Impact evaluation methods are founded in the question: “What would have happened to the beneficiaries if they had not received the intervention?” As this question can’t be answered because an individual can only have one condition (beneficiary or non-beneficiary), experimental and quasi-experimental methods are often used to measure the impacts of treatments by using statistical tools to create comparisons groups which only differ from the treated group by lack of exposure to the intervention.

The initial longitudinal evaluation design for CSDI did not include randomization to select program beneficiaries. Instead, the 2012-2013 baseline was based on a quasi-experimental design with a random cluster approach. Control groups were created for each of the 32 municipalities in the CSDI Corridors. As mentioned above, the sample includes 16¹³ additional municipalities where there are only PNCRT (GOC) interventions.

In the baseline, a total of 49 treatment municipalities (out of 51 initially planned) and 31 control municipalities were visited to collect information. Each of the groups, treatment and control, were grouped into 32 “clusters,” using a statistical approach called matching, which estimated correlations in terms of violence, illicit crops, fiscal performance and livelihood conditions. Municipalities that were similar on many of these measures were grouped together into clusters.

¹³ 18 PNCRT *municipios* were sampled, but for security concerns at baseline, El Tarra (Norte de Santander) and Toribio (Cauca) were not visited.

The sample was divided into three comparison groups, to measure statistically significant differences among the clusters of municipalities in each zone and across the seven zones:

1. Treatment Group 1: **Direct Beneficiaries**, selected from a list of direct beneficiaries. These households participate directly in program interventions, such as productive projects, and therefore are considered to have received direct benefits from CELI.
2. Treatment Group 2: **Indirect Beneficiaries**, selected from the general population eligible for program interventions. This is the population resident in the geographic areas of intervention, but they have not been targeted for intervention, at least not at the time of the baseline.
3. **Control group**: Households with similar characteristics to those of prospective beneficiaries were selected for the control group. The households have had no contact with CSDI nor with the PNCRT. This sample was randomly selected from among non-program villages (veredas).

The statistical methods used in the evaluation compare these groups via the variables that the intervention seeks to affect. This allows the estimation of impact by comparing the groups at the two points in time through the application of the “Difference in Differences” method. Combining this method with matching helps to ensure proper comparisons and reduce selection bias due to the fact that CELI beneficiaries were not selected at random.

List experiment approach

The mid-term will replicate the innovative “list experiment” quantitative techniques used in the baseline to track variables that are normally difficult to assess directly, such as presence of illicit activities, support of illegal armed groups among others. List experiments can detect behavior within a population that would be difficult to elicit with direct survey questions or secondary data. For example, standard indicators of armed group presence are notoriously unreliable: though violence is frequently employed, the relationship between violence and armed group presence or influence is not necessarily a linear or even systematic one.

Traditional direct surveys approaches often fail on such topics since respondents will not answer questions truthfully if they feel frightened. Participation in the illicit economy is similarly difficult to detect and to estimate systematically using standard approaches. Given the goals of consolidation, it is important to learn how much influence illegal armed groups have in people’s lives, and how much people are participating in the illicit economy – and whether or not the prevalence of each changes over time, and if any changes are related to the consolidation program.

The basic logic is to compare arithmetic means across a control group and a treatment group. The control group is asked to report on the number of items in a list that applies to them; the treatment group is asked to do the same thing, but their list contains exactly one additional item, which is the sensitive one. The arithmetic means of the responses from each group are thus the average number of items that respondents in each group say apply to them. Because the treatment group receives a list with one additional item – the sensitive one (for example, pertaining to participation in the illicit economy) – the difference in the means represents the proportion of the population for whom the sensitive item applies. For example, the sensitive item is contact with an armed group, and if the difference is .30, then analysts can estimate that 30% of the overall population has had contact with an armed group.¹⁴

Secondary sources

¹⁴ Taken from USAID, CSDI Baseline report Annex 8, 2012

Secondary sources must be linked to information collected under the evaluation framework. Such sources include data from national governmental entities that include municipal-level information on violence, coverage of services, state presence, other interventions, and other topics.

Qualitative methods

Qualitative methods will be used to understand the “how” and “why” of intervention outcomes for beneficiaries and their communities. The team will be able to capture individual and community behaviors, including decision-making processes and the management of personal trade-offs, such as how and why people switch from growing coca to growing licit crops.

The baseline included a total of 67 focus groups among public servants and communities. Topics included governance, economic development, justice, social capital, land and property rights, and security and local development.

Qualitative methods add flexibility to the evaluation framework. In the team planning meetings, the evaluation team will assess the prior qualitative baseline design and tools implemented and will propose appropriate qualitative frameworks and tools, based on the mid-term stage and on the most apt ways to detect program progress and its antecedents. Sample sizes and information collecting tools¹⁵

Pursuant to the initial longitudinal design, the samples for this mid-term measure parallel those collected at baseline. The following table describes the units of analysis, tools and sample sizes in which information will be collected. Table 3 breaks down the sample into its component parts.

¹⁵ A detailed description of the sample by municipality is presented in Annex 1

Table 3. Sample summary sizes and information collecting tools

	QUANTITATIVE						QUALITATIVE			
	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	CSDI Municipalities	# PNCRT Municipalities only	Control sample	# Control municipalities	Total Sample	Total municipalities	Focus Groups **	Municipalities where focus groups were held
CENTRAL MONTES DE MARIA NORTE SUR CATATUMBO CAUCA PUTUMAYO	1,494 954	1,657 999	13 4		1,644 980	8 4	4,795 2,933	21 8	14 16	7 4
	1,432 647	1,450 972	13 1	2	1,442 971	7 2	4,324 2,590	22 3	14 3	7 1
		976		6	971	3	1,947	9	6	3
		973		6	980	3	1,953	9	6	3
		979		4	965	4	1,944	8	8	4
TOTAL	4,527	8,006	31*	18	7,953	31*	20,486	80	67	29

*For security reasons, the 32 originally-sampled municipalities could not all be visited at baseline.

**The evaluation team will revise the qualitative approach during the team planning meetings, in light of the evaluation stage and activity progress.

Considering the longitudinal design, follow up will collect information on sample units where information was also collected in baseline, in what is called a panel design. This will allow the application of the impact model conceived at evaluation design. Surveys will not be conducted with any individuals or households who were not interviewed effectively at baseline. This is because there would be no temporal comparison for such surveys.

IV. EVALUATION PRODUCTS

A. Deliverables

The following schedule is based on timely approval of the SOW by USAID. Team member profiles and/or CVs will be provided to USAID prior to the Start Date.

Table 4. Evaluation deliverables

DELIVERABLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Work plan	Detailed evaluation design and work plan that indicates evaluation activities. The work plan will be submitted to the EVAL COR at USAID/Colombia for review.	20 May 2015
Data collection and analysis tools	All draft instruments and the fieldwork and analysis plans will be prepared and submitted to USAID for review prior to fieldwork.	27 May 2015
Field data collection	Weekly electronic reports of the data collection progress made covering key scheduled activities, completion status, constraints identified with approaches to address constraints.	Throughout field work
First draft report	Rough draft of the report submitted to the USAID COR, who will provide preliminary comments – one unified document from whatever sources are required within USAID – to facilitate finalization of the draft report and preparation of the debriefing.	18 Feb 2016
Debriefing with USAID	EVAL will present the evaluation findings to USAID through a presentation and discussion of findings, conclusions and recommendations. The team will consider USAID comments and revise the draft report, as appropriate.	26 Feb 2016
Final report	Final report that considers issues identified by USAID during the debriefing. As part of the final submission, quantitative data will be delivered in SPSS and Excel formats, and qualitative data will be shared in secure hard copies (encoded disks) to maintain respondents' confidentiality.	Seven work days after receipt of final comments from USAID

B. Reporting Guidelines

The format for the Evaluation Report is as follows:

- Executive Summary—salient findings and recommendations, concisely stated (2 pp)
- Introduction—purpose, audience, and synopsis of task (1 p)
- Background—brief overview of the programs, and purpose of the evaluation (2 pp)
- Design—data collection methods, including limitations and gaps (2 pp)
- Findings/Conclusions/Recommendations— (31–33 pp)
- Issues—list of key technical and/or administrative concerns, if any (1–2 pp)
- References—including bibliography and other references as appropriate (as needed; not included in page count)
- Annexes—methods, schedules, interview lists and tables will be pertinent and readable. The evaluation SOW and instruments will be in the annexes. The final version of the report will be submitted to USAID/Colombia in electronic format.
- Quantitative and qualitative data files will be submitted electronically, to the extent this can be done without revealing confidential identifying information. Qualitative data will generally be submitted in Spanish, as the language of most respondents.

The report will not exceed 40 pages, excluding table of contents, acronyms list, executive summary, references and annexes. This format is consistent with the 2011 USAID Evaluation Policy. After approval of the report, a Spanish version of the Executive Summary will be produced and included as part of the deliverable.

V. EVALUATION MANAGEMENT

A. Team composition

The evaluation will be carried out by a high-level team of social science researchers, with sector-specific experience in the key evaluation themes. They will work together in Bogotá at the start of the project to review the design and instrumentation, propose necessary changes, and work with implementing partners on sampling and security issues.

A Project Director will lead the evaluation, including fieldwork, with support from Bogotá- and locally-based field researchers. Qualitative research design will include expertise from among the key themes and sectors included in the evaluation. Logistics will be covered by the supervisory stratum of the field team and back-stopped from Bogotá. A native English-speaking editor will support the technical writing. The following table shows the detail for some of the team member roles expected:

POSITION	QUALIFICATION
Project Director (Senior)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and experience in relevant sectors (consolidation, peace and security, income generation, economic development, livelihood conditions) Minimum M.A. in related field with 6+ years' evaluation experience. • Experience in evaluations of international development assistance, and in impact evaluation specifically. Econometrician strongly preferred.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of Colombian national socioeconomic context. • Experience in field research in Colombia • Experience in qualitative analyses and in valuing quantitative and qualitative data sources
Institutional strengthening Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist in public institutional strengthening. Minimum M.A. +10 years' experience in local public sector. • Understanding of Colombian national public institutional policies • Experience in field research in Colombia local institutions
Senior Impact Evaluation Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and experience in applied econometrics, modeling and quasi-experimental designs that involve treatment and control groups. • Strong quantitative skills and database management with specialized software • Working experience with double difference models, propensity score matching, and regression discontinuity. • Bilingual writer to coordinate reporting in English from Spanish inputs
Consolidation Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional in social or economic areas • Education and experience in Colombian consolidation policy and institutionality Minimum B.A. + 12 years' experience, or M.A.+5 years • Experience in evaluations and qualitative field data in Colombia • Experience with development assistance in consolidation areas • Experience leading teams in fieldwork for research or evaluation
Qualitative analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative data analysis to meet the methodological needs of the evaluation design – combining in-depth interviews and observations to form a coherent qualitative impact analysis. Will conduct data editing, cleaning, and analysis, develop coding tree, apply it to qualitative data, and extract analyses.
CNC Technical Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise in analysis, managing teams, and familiarity with CNC systems and approaches. Experience in preparation, processing, analysis of quantitative data using appropriate software.
Survey Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise in conducting and supervising surveys and in managing staff doing such work, particularly for difficult-to-reach groups (considering two-year since baseline), to support phone survey team and to minimize attrition
Logistical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrange site visits efficiently and with sufficient attendance for focus groups, observations, etc. Also field guides for community entry.

B. Logistics

EVAL will hold a set of Team Planning Meetings at the outset, to guide the multi-faceted tasks of the first phase of the evaluation, to build team consistency, and to plan the

evaluation. The first steps will include document review and a telephone contact information update of every unit of analysis sample during the baseline, to measure the attrition rate before going out to conduct field work.

Initial interviews with USAID and implementing partners' key personnel will be held. The evaluation team will work with USAID to arrange these and any other initial meetings in Bogotá, as well as the hand-over of implementer beneficiary databases.

EVAL will direct the evaluation's logistics in Bogotá and the field sites. The EVAL Team will be responsible for arranging all the transportation for fieldwork, and will monitor security issues and threats closely before and during field work. In addition to our own security monitoring, we will request support from the IPs' field offices for security and logistical considerations.

The field teams will each be led by an experienced field researcher. Communications will be maintained daily with each of the teams in the field, to ensure that challenges or difficulties are quickly resolved.

C. Analysis

Management of analyses will be based on the detailed analysis plan set forth in the final evaluation design, and led by the evaluation Team Leader. Considering the previous evaluation design and the baseline information collected, two main impact methods will be used, as follows.

Difference in Difference (Double difference)

This method computes impact on an outcomes variables, subtracting the estimator (e.g., income) across time (mid-term – baseline) and then between groups (Treatment Direct – Control, Treatment Direct – Treatment Indirect, and Treatment Indirect - Control) which provides, as a result, the net effect of the program. The following equation summarizes the double difference model

$$Y_{\text{impacto}} = (Y_{2015}^{(D=1)} - Y_{2012}^{(D=1)}) - (Y_{2015}^{(D=0)} - Y_{2012}^{(D=0)})$$

The expression $(Y_{2015}^{(D=1)} - Y_{2012}^{(D=1)})$ denotes the change of an outcome variable (e.g., income) for the treatment group (denoted by superscript $D=1$) between 2015 (follow up) and 2012 (baseline). The expression $(Y_{2015}^{(D=0)} - Y_{2012}^{(D=0)})$ denotes the change over the same period for control group ($D=0$.) When subtracting the results of these two expressions, the impact estimator for impact variable Y is obtained.

Propensity Score Matching (PSM)

The PSM approach identifies a control group similar enough to the treatment groups in the absence of intervention to enable comparisons that will show impacts on outcome variables.

The PSM control group identification process matches individuals or households based on a set of variables that characterize each unit and calculates a probability (p-score) of that unit

being treated. PSM therefore creates a data scenario in which there are no pre-program differences treatment and control groups. In the absence of the intervention, the treatment groups would be expected to have the same outcomes that the control groups indeed do have over time. When the treatment groups actually have outcomes that differ, then, the difference can be reliably attributed to the intervention.

Annex 1. Sample size distribution by municipality

DANE	CELI/PNCRT	Departamento	Municipio	HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY				FOCUS GROUPS
				Indirectos	Directos	Control	Total	
5234	CATATUMBO	ANTIOQUIA	DABEIBA			324	324	
5649	CATATUMBO	ANTIOQUIA	SAN CARLOS			324	324	
13744	CATATUMBO	BOLIVAR	SIMITI			323	323	
54206	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	CONVENCION	84			84	
54245	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	EL CARMEN	162			162	2
54344	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	HACARI	164			164	
54670	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	SAN CALIXTO	161			161	2
54800	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	TEORAMA	82			82	
54810	CATATUMBO	NORTE DE SANTANDER	TIBU	323			323	2
19142	CAUCA	CAUCA	CALOTO	137			137	2
19212	CAUCA	CAUCA	CORINTO	41			41	
19455	CAUCA	CAUCA	MIRANDA	283			283	2
19698	CAUCA	CAUCA	SANTANDER DE QUILICHAO	189			189	
19824	CAUCA	CAUCA	TOTORO			331	331	
52233	CAUCA	NARINO	CUMBITARA			325	325	
73217	CAUCA	TOLIMA	COYAIMA			324	324	
76275	CAUCA	VALLE DEL CAUCA	FLORIDA	153			153	2
76563	CAUCA	VALLE DEL CAUCA	PRADERA	170			170	
18150	CENTRAL	CAQUETA	CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRA	67	13		80	
18410	CENTRAL	CAQUETA	LA MONTAÑITA	69	44		113	
18610	CENTRAL	CAQUETA	SAN JOSE DEL FRAGUA			199	199	
18753	CENTRAL	CAQUETA	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUAN	70	1		71	
19075	CENTRAL	CAUCA	BALBOA			208	208	
50325	CENTRAL	META	MAPIRIPAN			206	206	
50330	CENTRAL	META	MESETAS	120	103		223	
50350	CENTRAL	META	LA MACARENA	100	87		187	
50370	CENTRAL	META	URIBE	113	112		225	2
50400	CENTRAL	META	LEJANIAS			207	207	
50590	CENTRAL	META	PUERTO RICO	205	206		411	2
50683	CENTRAL	META	SAN JUAN DE ARAMA	87	104		191	2
50711	CENTRAL	META	VISTAHERMOSA	206	207		413	2
73067	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	ATACO	205	208		413	2
73168	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	CHAPARRAL	117	103		220	2
73504	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	ORTEGA			207	207	

73555	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	PLANADAS	208	206	414	2
73616	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	RIOBLANCO	90	100	190	
73675	CENTRAL	TOLIMA	SAN ANTONIO			207	207
86320	CENTRAL	PUTUMAYO	ORITO			208	208
86569	CENTRAL	PUTUMAYO	PUERTO CAICEDO			202	202
13244	MONTES DE MARIA	BOLIVAR	EL CARMEN DE BOLIVAR	259	291	550	4
13654	MONTES DE MARIA	BOLIVAR	SAN JACINTO	239	223	462	4
44001	MONTES DE MARIA	LA GUAJIRA	RIOHACHA			244	244
70235	MONTES DE MARIA	SUCRE	GALERAS			243	243
70418	MONTES DE MARIA	SUCRE	LOS PALMITOS			247	247
70508	MONTES DE MARIA	SUCRE	OVEJAS	248	216	464	4
70713	MONTES DE MARIA	SUCRE	SAN ONOFRE	253	224	477	4
70823	MONTES DE MARIA	SUCRE	TOLU VIEJO			246	246
5040	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	ANORI	71		71	2
5107	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	BRICEÑO	89	126	215	
5120	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	CACERES	114	106	220	
5134	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	CAMPAMENTO			207	207
5154	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	CAUCASIA	107	179	286	2
5250	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	EL BAGRE	113	185	298	2
5361	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	ITUANGO	42		42	
5495	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	NECHI	121	65	186	
5604	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	REMEDIOS			135	135
5660	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	SAN LUIS			218	218
5667	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	SAN RAFAEL			219	219
5756	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	SONSON			218	218
5790	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	TARAZA	114	123	237	2
5847	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	URRAO			226	226
5854	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	VALDIVIA	98	114	212	2
5895	NORTE	ANTIOQUIA	ZARAGOZA	122	55	177	
13670	NORTE	BOLIVAR	SAN PABLO			219	219
23466	NORTE	CORDOBA	MONTELIBANO	79	67	146	2
23580	NORTE	CORDOBA	PUERTO LIBERTADOR	76	96	172	
23682	NORTE	CORDOBA	SAN JOSE DE URE	73	77	150	
23807	NORTE	CORDOBA	TIERRALTA	121	140	261	
23855	NORTE	CORDOBA	VALENCIA	110	99	209	2
18001	PUTUMAYO	CAQUETA	FLORENCIA			236	236
19701	PUTUMAYO	CAUCA	SANTA ROSA			243	243
41020	PUTUMAYO	HUILA	ALGECIRAS			242	242
50450	PUTUMAYO	META	PUERTO			244	244

			CONCORDIA					
86568	PUTUMAYO	PUTUMAYO	PUERTO ASIS	251			251	2
86573	PUTUMAYO	PUTUMAYO	PUERTO LEGUIZAMO	240			240	2
86757	PUTUMAYO	PUTUMAYO	SAN MIGUEL	243			243	2
86865	PUTUMAYO	PUTUMAYO	VALLE DEL GUAMUEZ	245			245	2
19532	SUR	CAUCA	PATIA			487	487	
52540	SUR	NARINO	POLICARPA			484	484	
52835	SUR	NARINO	TUMACO	972	647		1,619	3
	TOTAL			8,006	4,527	7,953	20,486	67

ANNEX 3: EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

Evaluation Design

EVAL and CNC used a mixed methods – qualitative and quantitative – design to examine the CELI indicators and desired results. The evaluation sought to understand changes in economic opportunity, social development and civil society, government and institutionalization, and security as a result of the CELI interventions. The quantitative design, in particular, followed the baseline design from 2012-2013 very closely, with additional qualitative methods to gain insights into perceptions, experiences and opinions among and between treated (CELI and PNCRT) and control groups. At the time the evaluation was designed, 33 CELI *municipios* were selected for the evaluation; since that time there has been expansion of the project to a total of 43 *municipios*. The evaluation design is a panel – meaning that the *same* households are interviewed at baseline, midline and endline – the additional *municipios* are not included in the sample.

Though the design used at midline was parallel to that used at baseline, it is important to note that the USAID Mission and its CELI operators underwent a major change during the period measured. At baseline the CELI interventions were designed to support DO1, Civilian Government Presence Consolidated. By the time of the midline, the CELI activities were ascribed to DO3, Improved Conditions for Inclusive Rural Economic Growth. The design at baseline measured the degree to which activities supported intermediate results toward consolidation; now those same activities are measured for their ability to support inclusive economic development.

This change in focus can be seen to reflect, in part, the fact that the wider CSDI interventions had diminished and eventually disappeared. It is also more realistic, and within implementers' manageable interests, to affect economic development opportunities among target populations, than it is that they can consolidate the Colombian government in these zones. However, since one imperative of the impact evaluation is to repeat the earlier study for the sake of comparison, it is vital to note that while the study design stayed the same, the intervention design did not. The impact evaluation design that looked closely at government consolidation from a variety of citizen lenses thus becomes a less precise measure of the activities and interventions to which the CELI implementers devoted more of their time and effort. Further limitations of the design are described in a subsequent section.

On the other hand, the qualitative design carried out at midline differs notably from that carried out at baseline. The exploratory, almost ethnographic focus groups employed at baseline are replaced at midline with a more targeted approach designed to understand participants' experiences of CELI interventions, and how similar households perceived their circumstances under PNCRT interventions, and in control zones where neither CELIs nor PNCRT intervened.

The following sections will describe the methods that comprise the design, the data collection process, and data analysis and reporting.

Quantitative methods – the survey

The impact evaluation design included a quantitative survey of households in Consolidation zones, including those both with and without CELI interventions. Control *municipios* were selected using an advanced matching protocol (Methodology Report Annexes, Annex 4, and Summary Baseline Report Annexes, Annex 3) and *municipios* were matched and clustered through this method.

Sample size within *municipios* was designed to be large enough to show effects at the level of these clusters, for the List Experiment (used with sensitive questions on illicit crops and contact with illegal armed groups; see Annex 7 in this document.) In order to have the necessary sample size at the end of three rounds of data collection, spaced two years apart, an oversample of 12% per measure was included in the original design. This figure was chosen to be consistent with attrition rates in other studies in rural Colombia that used a panel design.

The impact evaluation design included a quantitative survey of households in Consolidation zones, both with and without CELI interventions. Control *municipios* were selected using an advanced matching protocol, described in detail in the annexes to the original baseline report. The original design included an oversample of 12% for each follow-on survey, to allow for attrition. In the field, the midline evaluation, following a panel design, revisited the same households in order to ensure comparability, and lost approximately 13% of the sample to attrition.

At baseline, the evaluation was designed to capture information from both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries were selected at random from lists provided by local leaders; direct beneficiaries were selected at random from lists provided by the CELIs, who were at different stages of implementation. The distinction between the two was not found in midline data collection (please see the discussion of direct beneficiaries in the Limitations section.) However, the evaluation team was able to capture and identify a sub-sample of probable direct beneficiaries, about whose results we report in the economic development chapter. PNCRT *municipios* had only indirect beneficiaries. Control zone respondents were not subject to direct or indirect benefit from any intervention in the study, but of course may have been part of other programming from government, civil society, or other donors.

Timing

The timing of the midterm evaluation was first planned for summer, 2014, but was postponed for two concerns. The USAID Mission and the EVAL contractor worked together to address these two concerns, in order to make best use of evaluation funding. The first concern was that of seasonality. In impact evaluation literature, one of the most troublesome errors is undertaking rural surveys during different seasons. The reason is that key indicators about income, farming, sales, access to services and other themes differ greatly by season. If measurements are taken in two different seasons, impacts (positive or negative) can be deceiving. Findings may have more to do with differences in season than differences (positive or negative) attributable to the intervention. The baseline was carried out over a variety of seasons over nearly two years' time. The midterm was timed to be compatible with the bulk of data captured at baseline, and to set up a seasonal timeline for the endline as well. In the same discussions, the USAID COR felt that the midline would be more useful nearer to decision-making for follow-on programming, and the new calendar supported that goal. Finally, since the endline could never be on time for follow-on

planning, the endline would actually be most useful after the conclusion of the program, to capture whether program results had been sustained.

Second, had the midterm evaluation been undertaken in 2014, there would have been just one year between baseline and endline. USAID and EVAL discussed the need for the CELIs to intervene long enough to give the greatest possible program maturity and, therefore, estimations of impact. This was concordant with the function and purpose of the impact evaluation design, which is less about performance and feedback, with a greater emphasis on returning impact estimates.

In the field, the midline evaluation lost approximately 15% of the sample to attrition. Field teams used a replacement strategy and protocol to replace those lost to attrition, which is described in a subsequent section.

The descriptive statistics used in this report are based on the full sample: the original sample members, and those who replaced them in midline when some original members could not be found. The inferential statistics, in particular the impact figures, use only those households interviewed at baseline and again at midline. This is common practice in these types of studies, when there is attrition of the sample.

The evaluation team conducted 18,944 rural household surveys with these key characteristics:

Figure 1. Sample by sex of household head, age, self-identified ethnicity, and poverty proxies

	CELI	Control	PNCRT	Control	Total
Male HH heads	6973	3288	1875	2038	14,174
Female HH heads	2014	1323	775	658	4,770
Average age of household head	49.8	51.5	49.0	49.9	
					Averages
White	14%	19%	29%	25%	20%
Mestizo	42%	37%	33%	50%	43%
Indigenous	9%	11%	13%	19%	12%
Negro, Afro-Colombian or mulatto	29%	30%	19%	3%	25%
Palenquero, Raizal, Gitano, or Rrom	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Insufficient floors	47%	27%	12%	34%	37%
Insufficient walls	5%	4%	3%	1%	4%
Insufficient sanitation	93%	91%	75%	96%	95%
Insufficient water service	73%	59%	69%	69%	72%
Overcrowding	10%	11%	4%	7%	10%

The survey instrument includes modules on demographics, justice and security, licit and illicit economic opportunities and performance, government legitimacy, social capital and participation in grassroots organizations, electoral behavior, social and public services, land rights and ownership, victims' rights, roads, social programs, and opinions about the future and about peace. Several indices are created from the data, including indices of social capital, government capacity, and government accountability. These indices form part of the CELIs' performance indicator reporting. Please see the baseline Methodology Report Annexes, Annex 5, for the construction of these annexes.

In general, the survey measures perceptions (as in the case of security) which are important but more sensitive to news and recent events. The survey is less adept at capturing actual experiences, in part because most respondents will not have had direct contact with the changes in institutions or security, for example. In this regard, there is subjectivity in the indicators that were designed at the time of the baseline survey.

The evaluation added several new items for the midline on satisfaction with interventions and a short set on victimization from the LAPOP¹⁶ survey. The survey was administered in person in households, workplaces and, when issues of security prevented deployment to *veredas*, in heads of *municipios*.

Basic model of estimation

The quasi-experimental design of this evaluation permits an analysis based on a differences-in-differences (DD) model to estimate the impact of the CELI interventions and of the Colombian government through its National Consolidation and Territorial Reconstruction Policy (PNCRT) on various outcome variables.¹⁷ The basic model specification is:

$$y_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta \text{Tratado}_j + \gamma \text{Midline}_t + \theta (\text{Tratado} \times \text{Midline})_{jt} + X_i' \delta + \epsilon_{ijt}$$

In which:

- y_{ijt} is a generic variable that represents each of the variables of outcomes of interest, and that varies by household i , in municipio j , in time period t .¹⁸
- Tratado_j is an indicator equal to 1 for the treated municipios j .¹⁹
- Midline_t is an indicator equal to 1 for the midline point in time.
- X_i is a vector of household characteristics i measured at baseline and, assuming they are not affected by the treatment, can be correlated with the outcome variable.²⁰ The controls included are:
 - Age of the household head
 - Education level of the household head
 - Sex of the household head²¹
 - Indicators of the race of the household head
 - Indicator of insufficient flooring in the home (according to the methodology of the National Administrative Department for Statistics, DANE, this is when the flooring is of earth or sand)
 - Indicator of insufficient walls in the home (according to the DANE methodology, the walls are constructed of transitory or precarious materials such as cane, mats, other vegetal material, zinc, cloth, cardboard, cans, scrap, plastic, or without walls)

¹⁶ The Latin American Public Opinion Survey (<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/>), which has been implemented throughout Latin America by a team at Vanderbilt University for the past three decades.

¹⁷ The firm that designed the evaluation (DevTech-Econometría) decided to select one control *municipio* for each of the treatment *municipio* clusters for this quasi-experimental design. Per their final baseline report for USAID, controls were selected using “Covariate Balance Propensity Score” (CBPS), which guarantees a balance between treatment and control through a wide set of municipal characteristics related to the three basic pillars of the intervention: security, economic development, and governance.

¹⁸ There are two points in time in the study: baseline and midline.

¹⁹ Treated municipios are those that receive interventions from PNCRT and CELI, or just from PNCRT. For each treatment, separate estimates are calculated. Later this document will discuss a DD specification that permits the consideration of the two treatments simultaneously.

²⁰ Controlling for characteristics not affected by the treatment improves the estimates’ statistical precision.

²¹ No se incluye en las estimaciones de efectos heterogéneos por sexo

- Indicator of insufficient sanitation in the home (according to the DANE methodology, the homes have a toilet connected to a septic tank, a toilet with no connection, a latrine, low tide or there is no sanitation service)
- Indicator of critical overcrowding (according to the DANE methodology, more than three persons per room)
- ε_{ijt} is a stochastic perturbation with a zero mean and constant variation.²²

It is necessary to include specifics on the covariates included in the regression (X_i). First, these variables must not be affected by the treatment or they may absorb part of the effect of the treatment on outcome variables, generating a bias. This is known in the literature as “post-treatment bias” or “bad-control”. For example, the treatment cannot affect the age and sex of the head of household, nor, in the short term (from baseline to midline, two years) the educational status of the head of household or the household structure. Still, it is important to control for characteristics that are not affected by the treatment, which helps to improve the statistical precision of the estimation of impact.

In order to corroborate the assumption that these controls are improving the precision of the estimate, and not introducing bias, the team undertakes estimates both without and with the controls attributes (age, sex, education, and the rest), adding these in one by one. The latter function allows a comparison of the coefficient of interest in each of the different estimations. In this process, the evaluation team was able to prove that the magnitude of the coefficient of interest did not change substantially, showing in turn that the control variables chosen are not generating any bias in the estimate. This shows that multicollinearity is not a problem in the calculation. As a result, the covariates were chosen for two characteristics: i) they were not affected by the treatment; ii) they eliminate the observed sources of bias that come from residual differences between treatment and control individuals. The latter helps to reduce the residual variance, which can lead to smaller standard errors.

In this specification, the coefficient of interest is the interaction between Treatment and Midline, θ , which identifies treatment impact on the outcome variable. In effect, θ captures the change from baseline to midline in the outcome variable for households in treatment municipios, relative to the change observed in non-treated municipios. As such, the program impact estimate takes into consideration the fact that the outcome variables could have changed over time for reasons other than the treatment implementation. Consequently, the observed change in the outcome variable in treatment municipios, net of the observed change in the control municipios, identifies the causal impact of the treatment on that variable.

Strengths of the model

The difference in differences method uses each individual as its own control when calculating the change from baseline to midline on the outcome of interest. As such, the possibility of unobservable bias is eliminated when the first difference is calculated (that is, there are no invariable sources of heterogeneity that can bias the estimation of the treatment effect.) Combining this characteristic with the inclusion of covariates (the vector X described above), the difference in differences model eliminates the unobservable and observable sources of bias, and

²² In this specification and in those throughout the document, standard errors are summed at the level of clusters of municipios.

is shown in different trials to have the best behavior and present the greatest robustness among quasi-experimental methods. In other words, the chosen method demonstrates the best performance for making estimates of impact across various points in time.

Limitations of the model

There are few limitations of this model as long as the assumption of identification holds, as shown in the following section. The first is that the difference in differences model is that the model does not control for sources of variable heterogeneity that change in time alongside changes that result from the treatment. This is an important problem when evaluating programs for children, such as measuring height and weight, when these would change over the time of the treatment, even without the treatment. There is no reason to think this type of correlation has an impact on the present evaluation. Typically this source of heterogeneity is controlled by re-estimating the standard error through clusters (Bertrand et al. 2003), which was done in all of the estimates in this evaluation. Additional confirmation that this is not a problem in the present evaluation is that there are parallel trends in the outcome variables: there is no difference in potential change or in the rates of initial growth among treated and control groups (as shown in the following section.)

Assumption of identification

So that the estimate of θ can have a causal interpretation, it is important to meet the assumption of parallel trends. That is, in the absence of the treatment, the trend of the outcome of interest, y , would have been the same in households in treated and in control municipios, independent of level (that is, it is the trend that is important.)

As we are dealing with an assumption about the evolution of the outcome variable in a hypothetical *counterfactual case* (that is, what would have happened in the absence of treatment), whether or not the assumption holds can't be directly verified. The indirect way to corroborate the assumption is comparing the evolution of the outcome of interest in treated and control municipios, *prior to the treatment occurring*.

However, since the outcome variables on which we're evaluating impact were gathered through household surveys and the only observation prior to treatment is the baseline, whether or not the assumption holds cannot be contrasted in the traditional manner.

Nevertheless, there are two alternative ways to verify the assumption.

- The way in which the control municipios were selected, using CBPS instead of a traditional matching method, assures that the municipios are not only similar at the level of variables used in the matching just prior to treatment, but also in their prior trends.²³
- Secondary sources can be consulted to corroborate parallel trends, such as those that vary at municipal level and not at the level of the household. The most likely relevant variable that we can use in this case is the "Consolidation Index," calculated by the quantitative evaluation team on the basis of secondary municipal-level data related to the three pillars of consolidation (see footnote 1), and that try to replicate as much as

²³ See: <http://imai.princeton.edu/research/CBPS.html>.

possible, given data limitations, the original Consolidation Index estimated by Fedesarrollo for the UACT.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of this index in the municipios of Treatment 1 (T1, where both CELI and PNCRT intervened) and their controls (C1), and Figure2 repeats this exercise for the municipios of Treatment 2 (T2, where only PNCRT intervened) and their controls (C2). In both cases the “consolidation” trends are quite similar in the treatment and control municipios for at least the three years prior to 2012 (despite the discrepancy of levels of the index in T2 vs. C2). This shows that the assumption of identification holds.

Figure 2: Evolution of the Consolidation Index in T1 and C1

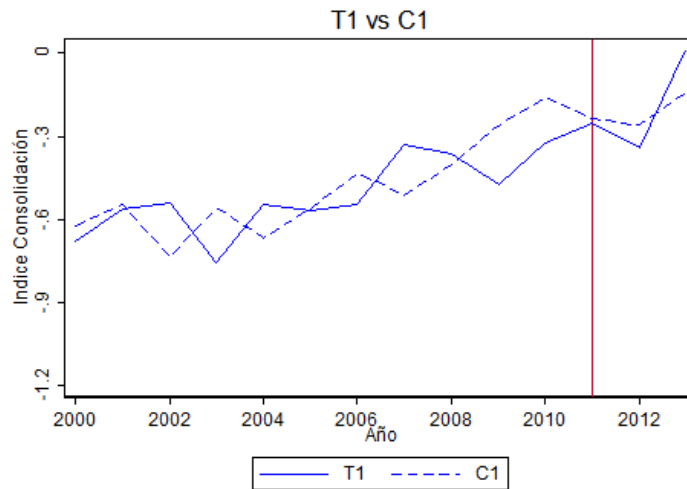
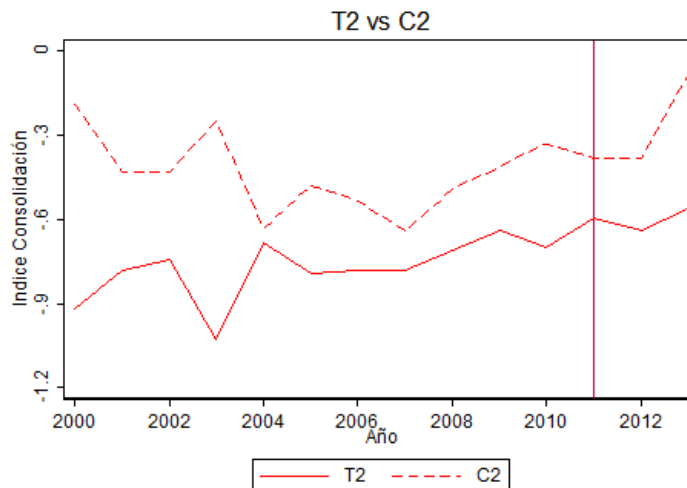


Figure 2: Evolution of the Consolidation Index in T2 and C2



Note: Authors’ calculations through an analysis model of principal components. The included variables are: Coca density, annual change in coca density, guerrilla attacks, paramilitary attacks, terrorist acts, massacres, rate of antipersonnel mine accidents, rate of kidnappings, rate of displacement, murder of mayors and ex-mayors, journalists, union members, councilors, teachers, property tax collected per capita, other tax collected per capita, municipal investment per capita, raw primary education coverage, raw secondary and middle education coverage.

Had the assumption of parallel trends not held, the difference in observed changes in treatment and control municipios could have been pre-existing differences in the variable trends and as such the estimated program impacts could have been biased. However this does not appear to be the case in this evaluation for the reasons just mentioned.

Heterogeneous impacts

The basic model can be generalized to study the intervention's heterogeneous impacts based on some characteristic of household i , or of municipio j . In particular, in the quantitative analysis heterogeneous effects are estimated in the outcome variables based on the household head's sex and based on the presence or lack of CELI in the municipio.

In the first case the model estimated is:

$$y_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta \text{Tratado}_j + \gamma \text{Midline}_t + \rho \text{Hombre}_i + \theta_1 (\text{Tratado} \times \text{Midline})_{jt} + \lambda (\text{Hombre} \times \text{Tratado})_{ij} + \\ + \omega (\text{Hombre} \times \text{Midline})_{it} + \theta_2 (\text{Hombre} \times \text{Tratado} \times \text{Midline})_{ijt} + X_i' \delta + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

In which, besides the variables described above:

- Hombre_i is an indicator equal to 1 if the head of household i is male

In this specification there are two coefficients of interest:

- The interaction between *Tratado* and *Midline*, θ_1 , identifies treatment impact on the outcome variable for those households whose head is *female*.
- The triple interaction between *Tratado*, *Midline* and *Hombre*, θ_2 , identifies the *additional* impact of treatment on the outcome of interest for those households whose head is male, relative to that of the households whose head is female.

In this way, the impact for households whose head is male is the sum of θ_1 and θ_2 . The quantitative results report this sum for the men with the corresponding hypothesis test to corroborate whether this is a significant impact or not.

In the second case the model estimated is:

$$y_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta \text{PNCRT}_j + \gamma \text{Midline}_t + \rho \text{CSDI}_j + \theta_1 (\text{PNCRT} \times \text{Midline})_{jt} + \lambda (\text{CSDI} \times \text{Midline})_{jt} + \\ + \theta_2 (\text{PNCRT} \times \text{CSDI} \times \text{Midline})_{jt} + X_i' \delta + \mu_{ijt}$$

In which, aside from the variables described above:

- PNCRT_j is equal to 1 if the municipio j receives any intervention from the PNCRT. Note that *all* treatment municipios (that is, the consolidation municipios) have the PNCRT intervention, and for this reason this indicator replaces *Tratado* _{j} from the basic model.
- CSDI_j is equal to 1 if the municipio j , apart from receiving the PNCRT intervention, receives any intervention from any CELI.

In this specification there are two coefficients of interest:

- The interaction between *PNCRT* and *Midline*, θ_1 , identifies the impact on the outcome variable of receiving any PNCRT intervention.
- The triple interaction between *PNCRT*, *CSDI* and *Midline*, θ_2 , identifies the *additional* impact on the outcome of interest of receiving extra CELI interventions. That is, θ_2 identifies the *added value* of the CELIs beyond what the PNCRT is able to achieve.

Replacement and expansion factors

The impact evaluation baseline was able to collect, in general terms, the desired sample size, including a 24% oversample of indirect beneficiaries and control households. For direct beneficiaries, they collected 12% oversample rather than 24%. As is shown in Figure 1, there were no direct beneficiaries surveyed in PNCRT zones.

Figure 1. Sample size – households – from baseline

Total		Total	Indirect	Control	Direct
		20,486	8,006	7,953	4,527
CSDI	Total	14,642	5,078	5,037	4,527
	Montes de María	2,933	999	980	954
	Central	4,795	1,657	1,644	1,494
	Norte	4,324	1,450	1,442	1,432
	Sur	2,590	972	971	647
PNCRT	Total	5,844	2,928	2,916	None
	Putumayo	1,944	979	965	
	Catatumbo	1,947	976	971	
	Cauca	1,953	973	980	

Source: Authors' calculations from the baseline databases

To achieve the necessary sample size at midline, and prospectively for the endline, the evaluation team developed a replacement strategy in line with the recommendations established in the design of the initial baseline sample:

If attrition exceeds the oversample, replacements will be selected at random in the veredas where sample was lost. To avoid bias, the replacement sample should come from the same universe as at baseline. The semi-panel sample will have a slightly higher standard error than the panel sample.²⁴

Replacement protocol

This protocol was designed to be a reference for field teams to be able to make decisions on replacement while on site. Teams were required to calculate the rate of non-response for direct, indirect and control beneficiaries (separately). The team worked with the lists of households from baseline, and in some cases, these lists did not exist or the entire list had already been used at baseline. In the latter case, teams went to nearby *veredas*. Where lists did exist, and were not previously exhausted, the lists were randomized prior to the fieldwork and supervisors simply selected the necessary number of households going down the randomized list, to replace lost households. Teams were instructed as well how to assign the replacement households to one or the other of the List Experiment groups.

²⁴ USAID/Colombia Monitoring & Evaluation Program - Informe metodología de Evaluación de Impacto AID-514-C-10-00001.

If the number of surveys for a given *vereda* (within the categories of indirects, directs or controls) was less than ten, the supervisor was to replace each lost household with one from the relevant list. If no list was available, teams found households not interviewed at baseline in the same *veredas* who were willing to be interviewed. Where no households were available, the teams kept track of the number of lost households to attempt to replace them in the next *vereda* of the same municipio or cluster.

If the number of surveys for a given *vereda* (within each category of indirects, directs or controls) was greater than ten, the supervisor calculated the no-response rate as follows:

Non-response rate per group = 100*(non-response cases in the group/number of surveys for the group)

If the result is 9.7% or less, no strategy was implemented for replacement, except for non-response from previous *veredas* (as described above). In that case, the supervisor selected from the *vereda* list to complete the replacement needs of the previous *vereda*.

If the non-response rate calculated above is greater than 9.7%, supervisors ensured selection of replacements equal to that lost to attrition, plus replacements from previous *veredas*, if any. Supervisors were given the authority to end the search for replacements after a prudent time.

Where lists were not available, teams searched for replacements who had not been interviewed at baseline, and where these were also not available, the replacement number would carry over to the next *vereda* in the municipio or cluster.

Observed non-response

Figure 2 shows the total sample interviewed at midline, and the percent replaced. Of the 20,486 households surveyed at baseline, 17,408 were re-interviewed at midline, for coverage of 85%.

Figure 2. Composition of non-observed response at midline

	Baseline	Midline					
		From baseline		Replacements		Total midline	
Indirects	8006	6803	85%	966	12%	7769	97%
Directs	4527	4021	89%	405	9%	4426	98%
Control	7953	6584	83%	1167	15%	7751	97%
Total	20486	17408	85%	2538	12%	19946	97%

Source: Authors' calculations using baseline and midline databases

With the replacement strategy in place, the evaluation team interviewed 2,538 new households, equal to some 12% of baseline households, helping to produce the midline analysis of impact and augment the oversample necessary for the endline measure.

Expansion factors

Due to the reduction in sample sizes caused by attrition, it was necessary to implement a new set of expansion factors. In this way, the sample of 19,946 surveyed households could continue to represent the same universe of indirect, direct and control households represented by the baseline sample.

As it was not possible to reconstruct the universes used for the construction of the expansion factors at baseline, the evaluation team opted to work with the baseline sample and expanded universes from that sample.

The expansion factors for the midline sample were defined taking into account the same minimum levels for the baseline sample selection, which were *vereda* and data collection phase within each *municipio*. In each of these levels the team performed the following, depending on each particular situation:

1. If it was necessary to replace households, where the new households were selected with similar criteria of homogeneity and randomization, the same expansion factors were retained for the replacements as for those they replaced.
2. A non-response coverage factor was constructed as the relationship between the households surveyed at baseline over the households surveyed at midline.
3. The new expansion factor was generated as a product of the baseline expansion factor multiplied by the non-response adjustment factor.

In those cases during midline that no sample remained by phase or by *vereda*, the team used *veredas* or phases in the same *municipio* to be able to generate the necessary adjustment factor.

With this procedure the expansion factors were generated for households included at midline and guaranteed the restitution of the same household universes (by type – direct, indirect and control, as at baseline). This also maintained the original sample design with which the impact evaluation sample was selected.

Figure 3 shows the principal descriptive statistics of the expansion factors in baseline and midline. The variation ranges (maximum-minimum) remain the same, and the total number of households. In the case of mean, median and variation coefficient, the differences are not significant. The evaluation team concludes that the changes incorporated in the midline expansion factors did not affect those of the baseline.

Figure 3. Descriptive statistics, expansion factors: Baseline and midline

Variable of analysis: expansion factor at baseline							
Group	Number of HHs	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Sum	Coefficient of variation
Indirects	8006	1	179	8.5	4.3	67,895	166
Directs	4527	1	87	2.4	1.6	10,756	123
Control	7953	1	166	5.8	3.7	46,227	163
Variable of analysis: expansion factor at midline							
Group	Number of HHs	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Sum	Coefficient of variation
Indirects	7769	1	179	8.7	4.4	67,895	164
Directs	4426	1	87	2.4	1.6	10,756	122
Control	7751	1	166	6.0	3.8	46,227	164

Source: Authors' calculations from baseline and midline databases

Direct and indirect beneficiaries

The household survey is divided into four parts in the analysis and reporting, which are:

1. CELI municipios
2. Control municipios for the CELI municipios
3. PNCRT municipios
4. Control municipios for the PNCRT municipios

In this way the evaluation analyzes whether there were impacts of the interventions from baseline to midline. At baseline, the evaluation team proposed an additional division: direct and indirect beneficiaries. The CELI interventions were designed to affect a range of outcomes, in concert with the whole-of-government approach of other CSDI interventions and the GoC interventions as well; it was thought that the “rising tide” would lift all boats in these *municipios*, even those who were not directly participating in a CELI project. In part, this was because the interventions at baseline were targeted to consolidation of GoC presence; if this had indeed happened, through the joint efforts across two governments, those citizens living in intervened municipios might well have felt important changes in security conditions, the quality of government institutions and service delivery, the integration of rural economies, and other public goods (“positive externalities”) generated by CSDI and the GoC.

In addition to receiving those indirect benefits, the direct beneficiaries would receive an additional, direct intervention: principally, support to a productive project, and generally through a producers’ association. To find potential direct beneficiaries prior to starting their interventions, the CELIs worked with *vereda*-level leaders to call meetings of citizens who signed an attendance sheet. From these lists, the evaluation team selected “direct participants” randomly²⁵.

This selection method turns out to have two main problems, which are clearer at midline than they would have been at baseline. First, those who attended those meetings were “clued in” to the fact of an upcoming intervention, and could change their behaviors and opinions accordingly. Second, those who attended those meetings and signed the attendance sheet did not always become direct beneficiaries.

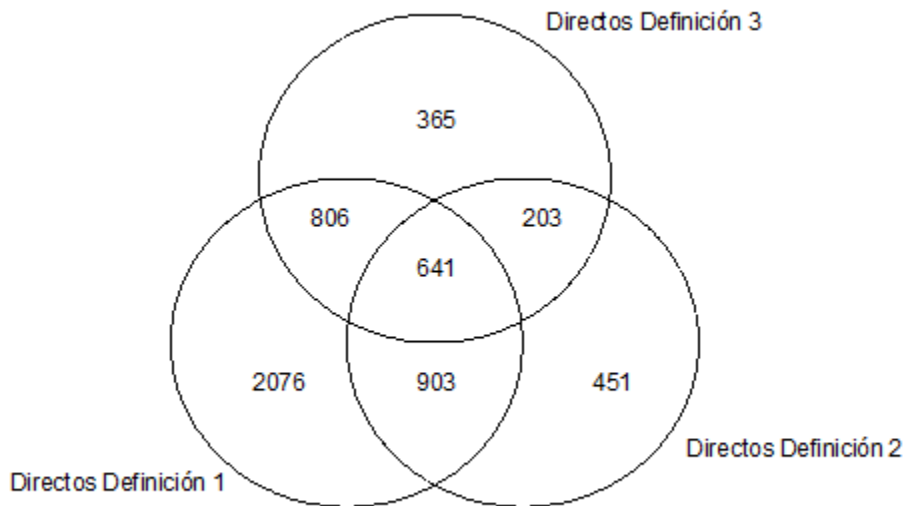
Upon returning to these “direct beneficiaries” at midline, the evaluation did not find a high level of agreement between that list and those who actually said they received a program from Colombia Responde, the name by which CELI programs were known. The baseline sample had 4,426 direct beneficiary households (which the evaluation team calls Definition 1). Asking respondents about their participation in Colombia Responde programming, only 2,198 of these people said they had participated (50%, Definition 2).

A third definition comes from cross-matching the lists of respondents with the CELIs’ own operational databases. In Definition 3, the evaluation found that 2,015 of the surveyed households were involved in direct CELI activities.

The following figure shows the overall between these three definitions graphically:

²⁵ Note that neither PNCRT nor any control municipios have direct beneficiaries. As such, the division is not a sample division, but rather one that operates in the estimates like a differentiated treatment.

Figure 4. Overlap between different definitions of “direct beneficiaries”



There are a few explanations for this anomaly, and these explanations may all be at play. First, those identified as direct beneficiaries at baseline may not have participated after all. The CELI operational databases may be incomplete. The survey respondents may have said they did not participate either because they didn't recognize the name Colombia Responde, or because they did not participate very recently – which is doubly possible since these would have been the first participants, and their activities would have ended around a year prior to their survey responses. Other possible, unobservable, explanations include changes in the household composition and who answered the survey. These are not uncommon in a survey of this type, but the level at which these lists of direct beneficiaries do not coincide is uncommon. And it is prejudicial for reading the results, particularly in light of the change from a focus on the kinds of benefits that would have affected everyone (DO1) to those that would especially benefit just some residents (DO3).

To manage this problem, the evaluation team made the decision to combine the two groups – direct and indirect beneficiaries – into the Treatment group, who are then compared with their controls. Had we chosen one or another of the definitions to make that distinction, we would have lost considerable sample.

The result of this combination has one significant drawback, and that is that indirect beneficiaries would tend to dilute effects on direct beneficiaries. This is especially true in the analysis of economic development, where CELI interventions were the most in-depth. Specifically, then, in the economic development section, we examine the results for the three different definitions of direct beneficiaries, and report on those impacts. The goal of doing so was to try to capture differentiated impacts where they were most likely to be found. And, indeed, direct CELI beneficiaries by any of the three definitions were more likely to have impacts in these areas.

List Experiment

A List Experiment (LE) is a tool used in surveys to estimate the proportion of persons or households linked to a specific activity when we cannot pose a direct survey question about the

activity. This happens with sensitive themes, in which a direct question could provoke bias (because people tend to lie about their relationship with sensitive themes) or, in the worst case, could ruin the survey if the respondent is upset by the question.

The detailed justification of how the LE is carried out is found in the final baseline report. The present methodological document concentrates on explaining how the quantitative analysis was carried out with the information obtained through this tool.

The LE in this evaluation was implemented in order to estimate (at baseline and midline) the proportion of households in contact with armed illegal groups and the proportion of households linked with illegal activities such as illicit crops. The evolution of these variables is fundamental to evaluate the success of territorial consolidation. To carry out this estimation, the households (with the treatment and control municipios, and in both waves of the study) must be randomly assigned to one of two groups:

- **Group B.** The households are asked how many activities they have participated in, from a specific list of options.
- **Group A.** The households are asked how many activities they have participated in, from the same list, plus one additional – sensitive – item.

In the case of contact with armed groups, the Group B households are asked, in the last six months (prior to the survey), to how many of the following groups have they given any support in money, in kind or in work:

- The Catholic church
- A Christian church
- A neighbor or family member
- The Community Action Council

The same question is posed to households in Group A with one more possible option:

- An armed illegal group

In the case of having links to illicit crops, Group B households are asked if in the six months prior to the survey, they:

- Sold a product from their farm or business in the municipal seat
- Sold a product from their farm or business to an intermediary
- Had any relation with the cattle business
- Received a loan from a neighbor or family member

The same question is posed to households in Group A with one more possible option:

- Had any relation with the business of coca, poppy or marijuana

Again, the response that is sought and noted in the survey is the number of items that pertain to the household, not their response for each item in particular.

The first step in the LE analysis is to estimate the proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity in the treatment and control municipios separately for baseline and midline. The following DD model is estimated:

$$y_{ij} = \alpha + \beta \text{Tratado}_j + \gamma \text{GrupoA}_i + \theta (\text{Tratado} \times \text{GrupoA})_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \forall t = \{1, 2\}$$

In which:

- y_{ij} is the number of items that household i of municipio j chooses in response to the LE question.
- $Tratado_j$, as in the basic model, is equal to 1 for the treated municipios j .
- $GrupoA_i$ is equal to 1 for households of Group A, for whom the sensitive ítem was added to the list of options.
- Note that the vector of control variables X_i is not added.²⁶
- The expression to the right of the error term indicates that this estimation is made separately for the baseline ($t = 1$) and for the midline ($t = 2$).

In this specification, the coefficient of interest the interaction between *Tratado* and *Grupo A*, θ , and identifies the *additional* proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity (contact with armed groups or illicit crops) in the treated municipios (that is, involved in the consolidation interventions) relative to the control municipios.

The results also include the estimated proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity, separately for treatment and control municipios. This is:

- For control municipios: γ
- For treatment municipios: $\gamma + \theta$

The second step estimates the change, from baseline to midline, in the estimated proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity in the treatment municipios relative to the control. For this a difference in differences model (DDD) is estimated:

$$y_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta Tratado_j + \gamma GrupoA_i + \delta Midline_t + \theta_1 (Tratado \times GrupoA)_{ij} + \rho (Tratado \times Midline)_{jt} + \\ + \omega (GrupoA \times Midline)_{it} + \theta_2 (Tratado \times GrupoA \times Midline)_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

In which all the variables have been defined above.

In this specification the coefficient of interest is that associated with the triple interacion between *Tratado*, *Grupo A* and *Midline*, θ_2 , the *additional* increase (between baseline and midline) of the difference in the proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity in the treated municipios relative to the controls. This then is a triple difference the evolution of illicit activities has been different in the treated and control municipios.

The results also include the change over time in the estimated proportion of households involved in the sensitive activity, separately for the treatment and control municipios. That is:

- For control municipios: ω
- For treatment municipios: $\omega + \theta_2$

Cautions regarding the estimates and their interpretation

An impact evaluation design attempts to replicate the kind of experiment carried out in a physics or chemistry lab, or when testing medicines using treatment and control groups. A social experiment, such as the interventions under study in this report, laboratory conditions are far from possible. First, the treatment and control zones are not chosen at random, for political and

²⁶ Estimates were calculated with controls and the results were statistically identical.

operational reasons. As a result, this is a quasi-experimental design, in which we attempt to replicate the random condition by matching treatment and control *municipios*. But there is no such thing as an exact match. The researcher's goal is to limit the problem, such as tests to verify their similarities, and the inclusion of covariates.

Another challenge is attrition, which affects this study at a greater rate (15%) than was predicted by the designers (12%.) Attrition bias is exogenous to the research – that is, there is nothing that can be done about it – but it should be taken into consideration in the interpretation of results. We simply do not know why that particular 15% was not available, or if their unavailability masks some important characteristic of them or their zones that would enlighten our analysis.

There are three issues regarding the descriptive statistics and how they differ from the econometric estimations (or impact):

1. The descriptive statistics present the whole sample of baseline and midline households, regardless of whether the household is present in both measures, or has been replaced. The regressions that give us the impact measures, however, were carried out only with those households that appear in both baseline and midline. This is common in this type of study when attrition occurs.
2. The descriptive statistics were carried out with expansion factors, while the regressions were not. This was because the midline data on who, precisely, was a direct vs. indirect beneficiary was so inconclusive (please see the methodological note in this section on direct vs. indirect beneficiaries.) Still, the evaluation team ran the regressions using their original weights with the commands *aweight* and *iweight* in Stata, demonstrating that the coefficients did not vary substantially.
3. The covariates are included in the regression calculations but not in the descriptive statistics, and thus control for those characteristics between treatment and control groups. This provides more precision in the estimates of impact.

Quantitative methods – secondary sources

Other quantitative measures included the examination of key secondary data sources. These came from government sources and the EVIDINCE consortium, which collects quarterly *municipio*-level data on outcomes of interest, such as police and judicial staff presence, among many others. GOC sources also provided updated data on major crimes since the end of the collection of the Consolidation Index data – this includes homicides, acts of terrorism, and massacres. The CELI implementing partners also provided data on their achievements to date in their performance management plan (PMP), including such indicators as numbers of organizations and government offices treated, sales of productive project outputs, and leveraged funds.

Qualitative methods

Qualitative methods included in-depth interviews with key informants at national, regional and local levels, in CELI and PNCRT sites as well as control *municipios*. The team conducted structured interviews with representatives from *municipios* and *personerías*, in 21 sites chosen to capture variations between CELI and PNCRT sites and their control zones. Also interviewed were heads of civil society organizations and producers' associations. Focus groups covered

themes parallel to those in the survey and the participants were citizens in CELI and PNCRT zones, some of whom had received or participated in interventions, and others who had not.

Qualitative data were analyzed in Atlas.ti using thematic coding that mirrored the evaluation questions and allowed for emergent codes to cover issues not foreseen in the evaluation design. These codes were correlated to understand coincidence and patterns of importance to the evaluation's response to the research questions.

All instruments are included at Annex 8.

Limitations

The evaluation design followed in this study has certain limitations. These are grouped and discussed below.

Factors related to the evaluation design

1. **The CELIs were to be evaluated as part of a much larger and more comprehensive effort, that failed to materialize.** The outcomes of interest are at a high level of generality in the results framework, relative to the investment, the interventions, and the duration of implementation to date. The evaluation was created to assess a set of programs, formerly called the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI), with broader funding and goals than the current set of interventions. CSDI included a whole-of-government approach from both the U.S. and Colombian governments – anti-narcotics, security and justice, regional and local institutions, economic development, regional integration and roads, and civil society interventions, across the same geographic intervention area. The Initiative as a whole dwindled to comprise only the Colombia Enhanced Livelihoods Initiative, run by USAID, with significant funding but without the wider approach initially envisioned. As a result, the impact evaluation design includes several indicator sets for which few or no targeted interventions were completed. No impacts can be detected for programs that no longer exist.

For CSDI to have produced detectable effects would have been an enormous feat; for the CELIs to do it without the other CSDI interventions, including the interventions promised by the GOC, was far too much to expect. As a result, impacts found by the evaluation as measured by rigorous statistical techniques are few and mostly at the local level with particular direct interventions with producer associations.

2. **Selecting the panel of respondents at baseline was a challenge, resulting in discrepancies in the list of “direct beneficiaries” at midline.** A further limitation in terms of determining and attributing impact involves the panel design of the baseline, followed closely at midline. Baseline data collection was carried out over 18 months, crossing various growing seasons and the three different starting dates of the CELIs. In order to respond to the baseline team's request for lists of direct beneficiaries, the CELIs approached local leaders and called for meetings of potential local participants, who signed attendance lists. These lists served as the sampling frames for the treatment sites, but they created a problem: attendees knew they would receive a program, thus violating the basic assumption of an impact evaluation baseline that *the intervention has not yet begun*. Knowing about the future benefit changes the population's perceptions, perspectives, decisions and expectations. To some extent, the changes begin to appear

from the time of the meeting invitation, and these changes can no longer be observed when the baseline information is collected. This makes it very difficult to detect small effects on certain variables, since the baseline measurement has already incorporated (lost) them.

Random households in the municipios were then selected as indirect beneficiaries, to complement the sample and to represent the wide-ranging set of indicators that the CSDI was to have impacted, such as economic integration through roads and markets, security and justice, and increasing and improving government presence.

The midline evaluation found that baseline respondents identified as direct beneficiaries did not necessarily participate in CELI interventions. There were significant discrepancies with those who eventually participated in CELI programming. The evaluation team looked at various definitions of “direct beneficiaries”: those who were called direct beneficiaries at baseline by the baseline research team (4,426 households); those who answered a question on the survey asking whether they had received an intervention from “Colombia Responde,” as the program was known in the field (2,198); and those found on both the baseline and on the CELIs’ own lists of participants (2,015). None of these definitions provides a sufficiently reliable gauge of participation, and as a result, the indirect and direct beneficiaries were combined into one group of beneficiaries. However, when taken together, there are 5,445 respondents among the three definitions. The evaluation uses this larger group to examine impacts on participants, which represents a more rigorous standard. Where impacts are found on this group, they are generally much more positive than the rest of the citizen population.

This qualitative team’s experience in the field conducting focus groups helps to understand why so few of those identified as direct beneficiaries actually reported being participants. The first and key questions in the focus groups were regarding participation in Colombia Responde activities, and few focus group participants said they had participated. The reasons for the problems with the Colombia Responde name are not precisely known, but the evaluators speculate that the following could have contributed: i) at GOC request, USAID hid its participation under the Colombia Responde name so that the beneficiaries would attribute the effects of the program to the GOC; ii) subcontractors have other names, and beneficiaries may have been confused about the identity of the benefactor in the first instance; iii) the results may suffer from recall bias, since the baseline was established between 2012 and 2013, and certain benefits ended a long time ago; and iv) a combination of these and other factors that are unobservable.

- 3. The category of indirect beneficiaries is imprecise, and capturing impacts at that diffuse level will take more investment and more time.** Several of the categories of CELI and PNCRT interventions – essential though they may be – are likely to be invisible to average respondents, and do not reach a minimum treatment threshold, for one of two main reasons. First, some public goods affect few residents of a given area, like the strengthening of justice services or work with *municipios* or *personerías*, or some social or productive infrastructure projects. Internationally, only an average 6% of a given population ever accesses justice services in their lifetime, and only a fraction of that figure do so in a given year. Detecting perceptions of change among this “fraction of a fraction” is therefore very difficult. Second, as discussed above, the CELI programming had important goals and benchmarks across the pillars of social, economic and

institutional development – such that the significant funding is fragmented across geographic sites and pillars. While a member of a treated productive association or civil society group knows well that they have benefited from an intervention, the “indirect” beneficiary is indeed very distant from the benefits. Their inclusion in the sample dilutes the impacts that can be detected by the evaluation design.

Had the robust set of CSDI and GOC whole-of-government interventions continued as planned, perhaps more impacts in these higher-order indicators would have been detected. As it stands, however, the “dose” of intervention is a fraction of what was planned, in far fewer sectors, and at great distance from the beneficiaries, particularly the indirect beneficiaries.

Factors outside the control of the interventions

4. **Local contexts and the absence of public entities condition the effectiveness of the CELIs.** The intervention *municipios* are historically economically isolated, with stagnant local markets, very limited road connectivity, armed illegal group activity, minimal (and sometimes corrupt) government institutions, and deep intergenerational poverty. The households in these zones have limited access to land – in terms of either size or low productivity – and a deficit of human capital (education, health, nutrition, as shown in baseline statistics on education coverage, perceptions of service quality, and food security challenges²⁷). The main consequence is low productivity and income from land and work, which are rural families’ two main factors of production. This constrains households in a logic of poverty perpetuation – the trap – in which poverty is reproduced as a consequence of low savings capacity, which prevents changing the initial amounts of capital, land and work. The cycles are reproduced in the short term, limiting the capacity to change the initial situation, and in the long term, limiting changes in the welfare of the next generation: young people cannot find opportunities and are pressured into migrating or joining illegal armed groups. In this context – and others related to unemployment and informality – violence, in its different forms, reinforces poverty traps.

The other face of this poverty is communal: the *municipios* lack access roads, political representation and market formation. Low political representation dilutes any type of concern by the central or departmental government, such that the investment in roads is insufficient to enable them to develop markets in which small farmers can sell their products above production and transport costs. As such, poverty is not only individual: it is poverty at a municipal level that encompasses the collective. There is an evident absence of public goods that are essential for the development of communities and entire regions. The capacity of rural interventions to generate significant effects on economic and social development is closely linked to land tenancy and property rights. However, the State’s policy has had little success on this front, and the CELIs faced the same – or worse – institutional roadblocks.

5. **Exogenous contextual factors cannot be excluded.** Among exogenous factors,²⁸ it is important to mention the inflation caused by the global economic slowdown and the

²⁷ See, for example, Impact Evaluation of USAID’s Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI) Baseline Report Volume 1: Summary of Findings – All PNCRT Zones pp 30 and 42-43; Volume 2 p. 47-50 and 69-70; plus the regional baseline reports.

²⁸ The role of the control *municipios* is to ensure that exogenous factors do not bias results. Under perfect conditions, exogenous factors apply to both types of *municipios*, so in principle these factors would “cancel out.” However, no quasi-experimental design is ever perfect, and as a result, the evaluation uses control co-variables and clusters in order to minimize possible biases.

sharp drop in oil prices, resulting in recession in economic activities associated with extraction. These effects occurred at the moment that beneficiaries' perceptions of the performance of the CELIs and the PNCRT were sought.

- 6. The CELIs' relationship with the Consolidation Unit was not uniformly strong, based on political and other factors.** The Unidad Administrativa para la Consolidación Territorial (UACT) was a new government body as the CELIs began, which benefited from some CELI support for opening offices in the territory and staff capacity building. Being new, the Unit had to establish itself and had less authority than was likely necessary to impel relevant Ministries to undertake work to meet the Unit's own goals. The national level and regional level offices were not always in synch, according to some stakeholders, and one CELI COR reported better and more collaborative relationships at the regional than at the national level. The UACT was closed and changed to be an office within the Social Prosperity Department (DPS, for its Spanish initials) in December of 2015.

The UACT faced great obstacles in successfully carrying out its role in the territory, including limited budgets for meeting the needs in a complex geographic area with deep social, economic and institutional challenges. The UACT faced the bureaucracy and limitations of a new government agency charged with responsibility for "coordinating" more powerful ministries, but without the authority and power necessary to guarantee that collaboration. It was under these conflicts and complexities that the CELIs had to coordinate their tasks with the national-level GOC (though regional and local contacts were reportedly much more operational.) Now that the UACT has closed, the CELIs are working to articulate their efforts with the changed institutions.

Factors related to implementation

- 7. The selection process for veredas in which to work faced challenges that could affect the evaluation results.** The selection of *veredas* is a crucial foundation for implementation and for evaluation. The selection of *municipios* and villages in which the work is ultimately performed has substantial effects on the results of the strategy – and, therefore, on the impacts measured. Implementing partners are guided in selection by USAID and GOC preferences, and the baseline team for this quasi-experimental design followed up by employing a *municipio* matching system. Such systems, while imperfect, allow for the modeling of a robust counterfactual – what would have happened in *municipios* that did not receive the interventions.

At least at the outset of the programs, the selection of villages depended on the "stoplight" process, which relied on Colombia's military for impartial classification of the danger of each *vereda* where the CELIs might potentially intervene. Stakeholders in USAID and the CELIs eventually sought a way out of this requirement, as they found the system highly politicized and, at times, the stoplight decision unjustified. Over time, the CELIs' contracts were amended to allow implementers to amplify their reach to *veredas* in which local dynamics suggested potential positive relations – such as a shared productive project. In this way the CELIs could serve communities that were divided administratively but shared common agricultural goals, and could expand to *veredas* that they themselves had established as safe for project activities.

8. **CELI intervention expanded, so that seven municipios included in the PNCRT sample are now CELI intervention sites.** This means that, when the evaluation discusses the PNCRT municipios, seven have been subject to CELI intervention and may show progress that cannot be attributed to PNCRT, but rather to CELI Central. This is discussed in detail in the PNCRT regional report.

ANNEX 4: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

4.1 Survey sample

The full survey sample consists of 19,946 households across seven regions, of which 51% were interviews with male respondents, and 49% with women. Another useful disaggregation is used frequently in the reports, in which male-headed households (MHH) are compared with female-headed households (FHH) – and in this case, the division is close to 25% FHH and 75% MHH, with regional variations. This disaggregation shows in particular certain vulnerabilities in households whose heads are women, and highlights the way forward to support their participation and benefit from programs such as the CELIs.

The full sample breaks down as follows, by sex of respondent and region

	Male	Female	Totals
Montes de Maria	1607	1264	2871
Central	2732	1915	4647
Norte	2127	2155	4282
Sur	1058	1417	2475
Putumayo	940	983	1923
Catatumbo	1061	863	1924
Cauca	717	1107	1824
Totals	10242	9704	19946

Replacements were made when data collection teams made three attempts to find panel respondents from baseline, but in the end were unable to locate those households. Replacement reached 15% though the original panel design planned for 12% attrition; this should be taken into consideration when deciding whether to undertake a third round of the impact evaluation, as it will be more difficult to reach minimum necessary sample because attrition at midline was greater than planned. The negative effect of attrition is most pronounced in Tumaco and in Putumayo, where the attrition rate (compared to the overall sample size in those regions) was highest.

The replacements made in the field are as follows:

Region	CELI	Control	PNCRT	Control
Montes de María	91	27	n.a	n.a
Central	334	222	n.a	n.a
Norte	348	219	n.a	n.a
Sur	224	196	n.a	n.a
Putumayo	n.a	n.a	204	239
Catatumbo	n.a	n.a	107	164
Cauca	n.a	n.a	63	100

The full sample is used for descriptive data – reporting frequencies and crosstabs, including the tables marked “Trends” in the main and regional reports. A subset of the sample that excludes the replaced households and the replacement households, instead using only the “panel” households – that is, those households interviewed at both baseline and midline. That sample is as follows:

	Treatment		Control		Totals
	MHH	FHH	MHH	FHH	
Montes de Maria	1509	298	697	203	2707
Central	2436	535	1179	334	4484
Norte	2191	549	958	394	4092
Sur	1034	435	594	252	2315
Putumayo	650	265	679	231	1825
Catatumbo	793	120	715	215	1843
Cauca	514	308	638	218	1678
Totals	9127	2510	5460	1847	18944

Another way of viewing this subsample used in regressions is by male and female heads of household, compared with their status in the survey – the two types of treatment (CELI and PNCRT) and their controls:

	CELI	Control	PNCRT	Control	Totals
Male HH heads	6973	3288	1875	2038	14174
Female HH heads	2014	1323	775	658	4770
Totals	8987	4611	2650	2696	18944

This sample is further broken down here, by average age of household head, self-reported ethnicity, and poverty proxy indicators from the survey:

	CELI	Control	PNCRT	Control
Average age of household head	49,8	51,5	49,0	49,9
White	14%	19%	29%	25%
Mestizo	42%	37%	33%	50%
Indigenous	9%	11%	13%	19%
Negro, Afro-Colombian or mulatto	29%	30%	19%	3%
Palenquero, Raizal, Gitano, or Rrom	0%	1%	0%	0%
Insufficient floors	47%	27%	12%	34%
Insufficient walls	5%	4%	3%	1%
Insufficient sanitation	93%	91%	75%	96%
Insufficient water service	73%	59%	69%	69%
Overcrowding	10%	11%	4%	7%

4.2 Qualitative sites and sample

The qualitative fieldwork took place in twenty-one sites, with interviews in each site of a representative of the Personería (ombudsman), the Secretaría de Gobierno (secretary of government), and an organization of civil society.

	Municipio	Department	Region
1	Carmen de Bolívar	Bolívar	Montes de María
2	San Jacinto	Bolívar	Montes de María
3	Los Palmitos	Sucre	Montes de María
4	Tolú Viejo	Sucre	Montes de María
5	Puerto Asís	Putumayo	Putumayo
6	Valle del Guamuez (la Hormiga)	Putumayo	Putumayo
7	Vistahermosa	Meta	Central
8	La Macarena	Meta	Central
9	Lejanías	Meta	Central
10	Tumaco	Nariño	Sur
11	Santander de Quilichao	Cauca	Central
12	Totoró	Cauca	Central
13	Chaparral	Tolima	Central
14	Ortega	Tolima	Central
15	Coyaima	Tolima	Central
16	La Montañita	Caquetá	Central
17	Montelíbano	Córdoba	Norte
18	Caucasia	Antioquia	Norte
19	Cáceres	Antioquia	Norte
20	Pradera	Valle del Cauca	Central
21	Florida	Valle del Cauca	Central

In addition, in 19 of the 21 sites, the team conducted two focus groups with citizens, both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

4.3 Interviewees (in-depth interviews and information requests)

Name	Role	Organization
IMPLEMENTERS		
Francisco Bautista	Deputy Chief of Party	CELI Central
Carlos Mario Arias	M&E Lead	CELI Central
Marcos Moreno	Chief of Party	CELI North-South
Roe Raz	Deputy Chief of Party	CELI North-South
José Félix Montoya	Deputy Chief of Party	CELI North-South
Jhon Edinson Lugo	M&E Lead	CELI North-South
Luis Alvaro Hernández Torres	M&E Team	CELI North-South
Alejandro Tellez	Chief of Party	CELI Montes de Maria
Luz Marina Bedoya	M&E Lead	CELI Montes de Maria
GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA		
Carlos Parodi	Chief of the Planning Office and Knowledge Management	Consolidation Unit – Bogotá
Maria Jimena Castaño Zuluaga	Parodi's planning office	Consolidation Unit – Bogotá
Claudia Martínez Anzola	Director Macarena	Consolidation Unit – Villavicencio

Maribel Romero T.	Director Montes de María	Consolidation Unit – Sincelejo
Antonio José Salazar López	Coordinator Antioquia	Consolidation Unit – Medellín
Karen Lina Romero	Advisor	Consolidation Unit – Bogotá
Jorge Andrés Arcos	Director Tumaco	Consolidation Unit – Tumaco
Marco Montenegro	Specialist professional	Consolidation Unit – Tumaco
USAID		
Corrie Drummond	Interim COR, CELI MDM	USAID
Edgar Prieto	COR, CELI Central	USAID
David Cano	COR, CELI Central	USAID
David Alejandro	COR, CELI N/S	USAID

ANNEX 5: CELI PMP INDICATORS

Ind.	Description	Disaggregations	Baseline	Midline	%change	Source
DO3-005	Avg monthly household income of USAID's beneficiaries ²⁹	Total	393,936 382,371 BI 451,507 BD ³⁰	504,106	28%	Household survey • Baseline 2013, Econometría S.A. • Midline 2015, Proyecto EVAL
		Montes de María	402,032	667.645	66%	
		Central	451,601	498.240	10%	
		Norte	334,978	374.798	12%	
		Sur	426,725	510.188	20%	
DO3-013	Governance capacity index	Total	40.7	36.174	-11%	Household survey • Baseline 2013, Econometría S.A. • Midline 2015, Proyecto EVAL
		Montes de María	39.2	37.30	-5%	
		Central	39.8	36.22	-9%	
		Norte	42.6	36.18	-15%	
		Sur	40.3	33.43	-17%	
DO3-024	Social Capital Index	Total	22.8	23.63	4%	Household survey • Baseline 2013, Econometría S.A. • Midline 2015, Proyecto EVAL
		Montes de María	20.6	22.60	10%	
		Central	23.8	24.33	2%	
		Norte	23.8	24.92	5%	
		Sur	22.94	20.82	-9%	
DO3-028	Level of accountability in CELI municipios	Total	23.8	19.63	-18%	Household survey • Baseline 2013, Econometría S.A. • Midline 2015, Proyecto EVAL
		Montes de María	18.6	17.74	-5%	
		Central	27.8	24.96	-10%	
		Norte	25.5	18.89	-26%	
		Sur	22.6	16.17	-28%	

CELI performance indicators showed important advances, particularly considering the challenge of uniting the three implementers – two under contracts and one under a cooperative agreement, and with a wide range of different starting dates – under one Performance Management Plan (PMP).

²⁹ Figures are for average or mean household expenditures, as the evaluation team judged expenditures in the rural households surveyed to be a more reliable measure than reported income.

³⁰ Figures used for the baseline differ slightly, as we are now combining indirect and direct beneficiaries (BI and BD, respectively, for their Spanish abbreviation used at baseline). We include the BI and BD figures from Econometría, 2013, to illustrate the change. Percent change is calculated on the combined BI + BD figures.

ANNEX 6: GOC INVESTMENTS IN CONSOLIDATION AREAS

Certain factors complicate the accounting of GOC investment. Official figures on overall investments by the GOC in consolidation areas have not been made available to the evaluation team. The UACT was abolished in December, 2015, and figures provided to the team prior to its demobilization were partial. Revisions of priorities and policies as events impacted the consolidation zones since 2010, and even the significant changes in currency exchange rates, make an accounting strictly of government expenditures difficult to interpret. The CELI performance indicators sought 70% leveraged funds for this indicator; however, it is unclear if any level that might have been identified as a target at the beginning of the CSDI would have been relevant and appropriate in 2016, given the evolution of the projects, of government policy, and of the circumstances on the ground in the consolidation zones.

Notwithstanding the lack of direct access to this information, however, another set of records does permit us to assess the levels of financial participation by a range of actors and to illustrate the level of funds provided by different sources, at least in those target municipios where USAID has been active. These figures come from MONITOR, the USAID monitoring database, figures that were compiled by the three USAID implementer of CELI. Each has regularly reported to MONITOR their own expenditures, the amount of funds leveraged from the community and the private sector and other sources, as well as the counterpart funds contributed by the public sector. Public sector funds listed in these tables are not exclusively resources specifically administered by the PNCRT program, but rather represent the projects' accounting of all public funds that were linked directly to the broad activities of the CELI efforts, across its components. The following tables provide a snapshot of each of the CELIs drawing on the information available from MONITOR in May, 2016; the numbers are in Colombian pesos, which mitigates the issue of a changing exchange rate.

For CELI Montes de Maria, which had substantially concluded its project life when these figures were compiled, the information suggests that major expenditures by USAID in the first two years provided the impetus for the rapid expansion of the work, while in the third year, public sector and private sector leveraged funds became a major component for project work (Table 1). In 2012, according to the figures, public sector funding for activities in the four municipios surpassed USAID's contribution by a factor of four, while private sector support did so by a factor of 2.5. The overall percentage, life of project, of public sector contribution to CELI Montes de Maria slightly exceeded USAID's at more than 37 percent (see Table 4). The balance of support for the project came from the private sector and from the communities themselves.

Year	USAID Funds	Community Funds	Public Sector Funds	Private Sector Funds	Other Sources	Total
2010	4.901.149.252	487.762.801	486.258.563	473.450.759	192.444.722	6.541.066.097
2011	8.714.752.260	1.089.703.201	5.166.380.490	1.482.928.726	248.714.674	16.702.479.351
2012	4.545.602.204	2.058.535.000	16.783.985.595	9.895.992.076	0	33.284.114.875
2013	4.656.389.022	817.725.880	2.360.240.553	171.130.000	0	8.005.485.455
2014	1.800.474.956	31.660.000	96.065.000	88.746.396	0	2.016.946.352
Grand Total	24.618.367.694	4.485.386.882	24.892.930.201	12.112.247.957	441.159.396	66.550.092.130

In CELI Central, MONITOR reports that public sector funds contributed through the second quarter of FY2016 were, overall, more than double the funds provided by USAID (Table 2). In terms of the pace of USAID and public sector funds, the volume of funding was more closely matched throughout the years of the project through 2014, with the public sector doubling or tripling the contribution reported each year from USAID. CELI Central also was able to leverage substantial funds from the private sector and from the communities.

Year	USAID Funds	Community Funds	Public Sector Funds	Private Sector Funds	Other Sources	Total
2011	1.162.634.735	0	8.445.000	27.880.000	3.000.000	1.201.959.735
2012	31.041.906.517	5.150.931.148	93.965.627.194	833.681.800	629.622.726	131.621.769.385
2013	40.563.854.231	13.651.042.786	85.348.205.036	21.021.780.380	924.153.418	161.509.035.851
2014	52.209.146.939	11.619.815.183	119.318.709.194	16.869.310.848	482.755.027	200.499.737.191
2015	11.013.049.626	811.358.800	10.026.080.629	4.502.142.374	0	26.352.631.429
2016	26.428.060.800	4.728.882.714	33.671.731.571	4.606.521.642	1.564.065.935	70.999.262.662
Grand Total	162.418.652.848	35.962.030.631	342.338.798.624	47.861.317.044	3.603.597.106	592.184.396.253

In the case of CELI Norte/Sur, USAID and the public sector had each contributed over 30 percent to the many activities of the project through 2014, with a slowing of public sector funds reported from then through the second quarter of FY2016 (Table 3). Funds used in 2011 were limited, given the initiation of that project late in the year, but public sector funds began to flow in 2012 and soon approached and surpassed the USAID participation. Communities also made substantial contributions to project activities, especially in 2012 and 2015. Overall, through the period included in the data, the public sector had contributed 84.9 percent in resources as USAID.

Year	USAID Funds	Community Funds	Public Sector Funds	Private Sector Funds	Other Sources	Total
2011	63.450.356	0	34.200.000	0	0	97.650.356
2012	30.758.094.023	24.511.695.737	25.749.370.183	11.678.861.397	1.940.821.329	94.638.842.669
2013	28.480.218.863	14.469.323.760	22.394.144.009	13.076.958.809	739.438.321	79.160.083.762
2014	22.442.655.752	13.696.935.827	33.371.511.851	11.805.303.783	2.871.432.716	84.187.839.929
2015	26.537.390.470	19.124.005.161	16.229.515.797	13.940.841.354	2.520.067.636	78.351.820.418
2016	8.179.741.537	1.608.070.012	1.148.617.528	89.380.000	39.115.073	11.064.924.150
Grand Total	116.461.551.001	73.410.030.497	98.927.359.368	50.591.345.343	8.110.875.075	347.501.161.284

Table 4 summarizes the proportions of each project's resources by stakeholders categorized in MONITOR. In each, it is evident that the funding of the Colombian government has played a substantial role in the overall resources available to the CELIs. Further, these figures also do not

include government expenditures in the target regions for the range of governmental activities that are not related to CELI activities, since the CELIs would not be able to list those resources as counterpart or leveraged from project activities. Nor do these figures include GOC expenditures in those Consolidation areas that were not covered by CELI projects, for which the government was fully responsible. Given these data, it seems justified to the evaluation team to affirm that it appears the Colombian government responded to USAID’s commitment of funding by participating with its own funds at a high level, if not at always at the 70% standard predicted in original performance management planning.

Sector	CELI Montes de Maria	CELI Central	CELI Norte/Sur
USAID	37.0%	27.4%	33.5%
Public Sector	37.4%	57.8%	28.5%
Community	6.7%	6.1%	21.1%
Private Sector	18.3%	8.1%	14.6%
Other Funds	0.7%	0.6%	2.3%

ANNEX 7: LIST EXPERIMENT REPORT

The process of socio-economic and institutional consolidation is designed to eliminate the influence of illegality in several respects. Illegal armed groups (IAGs) have historically had strong political and social influence in the consolidation zones, and these groups have replaced the rule of law and authority. The absence of the Colombian state has left an enormous space IAGs to impose their own authority. At the same time, the IAGs have pressured and incentivized small farmers to conduct economic activities around the cultivation of illicit crops (ICs).

Consequently, it is useful to measure of the advances made in the consolidation process by examining the influence of IAGs and illicit crops in the intervention communities. However, investigating these issues can be very sensitive for the households, and any related questions may lead the respondents to hide their true behavior. There is a social bias toward denying involvement with either armed groups or illicit crops, wither to make a good impression on the interviewer, give the answer that respondents think the interviewer “wants to hear”, or avoid implicating themselves. To avoid this bias the evaluation used the List Experiment (LE) methodology, in which indirect questions are asked about these matters. This methodology is used when, *a priori*, it is known that the questions have a significant degree of sensitivity and, therefore, direct questioning may not yield forthright responses.

The execution of the experimental design of the LE requires a significant sample size, due to the fact that the original sample must be divided into another “treatment” group (to which the sensitive questions are posed) and a “control” group (which is not asked about the sensitive matter).³¹ Accordingly, the implementation of the experiment required the random division of the sample into two groups. The LE questions are asked of both groups, but for Group B, the sensitive item is not included. The format of the question is unique. Interviewers read or present a list of four or five items, and ask the respondent to say how many of those items apply to them – but in no case to indicate which of the items applies or does not apply. The evaluation team predicted that both interviewers and respondents would not have had experience with this type of item, and so extra time and planning was devoted to ensuring that the question was asked and answered as intended, to maximize security and minimize sensitivity for both interviewers and respondents.

Interviewers were trained very carefully on how to ask these items, with repeated role play in training. They were also aided with the inclusion of a “dummy” or practice question in the actual survey, to help “teach” the respondents how to answer. When respondents were able to read, the interviewer did not read the response options, but rather give the respondents a card on which they were written. This added a layer of security for both respondent and interviewer, because the sensitive item is not even said aloud, except in cases of respondents who could not read (which was asked earlier in the interview.) Each of the questions is also prefixed with a statement designed to neutralize responses.

Specifically, to find out about contact with IAGs, respondents were asked: “*Contributing to various organizations is part of everyday life. In the last six months, to how many of the following groups have you made a contribution in money, in kind or with work? We only want to know how many; do not tell me which ones.*” Group A was given the following response options:

³¹ To avoid confusion with the “treatment” and “control” terms already used to describe the overall sample, these are known as Group A (answering the sensitive ítem) and Group B (without that ítem).

1. To the Catholic Church
2. To a Christian church
3. To a neighbor or relative
- 4. To an illegal armed group**
5. To the Community Action Board

Group B was given a list with the sensitive item missing, as follows:

1. To the Catholic Church
2. To a Christian church
3. To a neighbor or relative
4. To the Community Action Board

Then, to ask about participation with illicit crops, the groups were asked: *“The following activities are part of everyday life. In the last six months, how many of these activities have you engaged in? We only want to know how many; do not tell me which ones.”* Again, Group A was given a list of five items:

1. You sold a product from your farm or business in the municipal center
2. You had a relationship with the livestock business
3. You sold a product from your farm or business to an intermediary
- 4. You had a relationship with the coca, poppy or marijuana business**
5. You received a loan from a neighbor or relative

And Group B was asked how many of the four non-sensitive actions they had done:

1. You sold a product from your farm or business in the municipal center
2. You had a relationship with the livestock business
3. You sold a product from your farm or business to an intermediary
4. You received a loan from a neighbor or relative

The LE calculates the average number of items selected by the members of Group A and Group B. As Group A had one additional item, the mean difference reveals the proportion of the population that has had contact with IAGs and with illicit crops, respectively. Econometric methods were applied to obtain the mean difference between A and B, the standard error and the confidence intervals.

The graphs below present the estimated coefficients and the confidence intervals to 90%. Figures 1 and 2 present the LE for IAGs in CELI and PNCRT zones, respectively. Figures 3 and 4 present the LE for illicit crops. Each figure is composed of three subgraphs: the first shows the estimated proportion of contact (with IAGs or illicit crops) in the **baseline** for: i) the total population; ii) the beneficiaries; iii) the controls; and iv) the difference between the latter two groups. The second subgraph presents the value of each of the foregoing groups in the midline, so that the changes in comparison with the baseline can be observed. This is exactly what the third subgraph does: it reports the **difference between the midline and the baseline** for the aforementioned groups, and for the difference between the two groups over time. **This last parameter indicates whether the intervention had any impact on either of the two variables of interest (IAGs and ICs).**

The graphs show both the mean (shown as a dot) and the confidence intervals (the lines extending from the dot.) If the confidence interval crosses the red “zero” line, the result should

be considered zero, in statistical terms. This means that there was not enough of an effect to be able to detect impact.

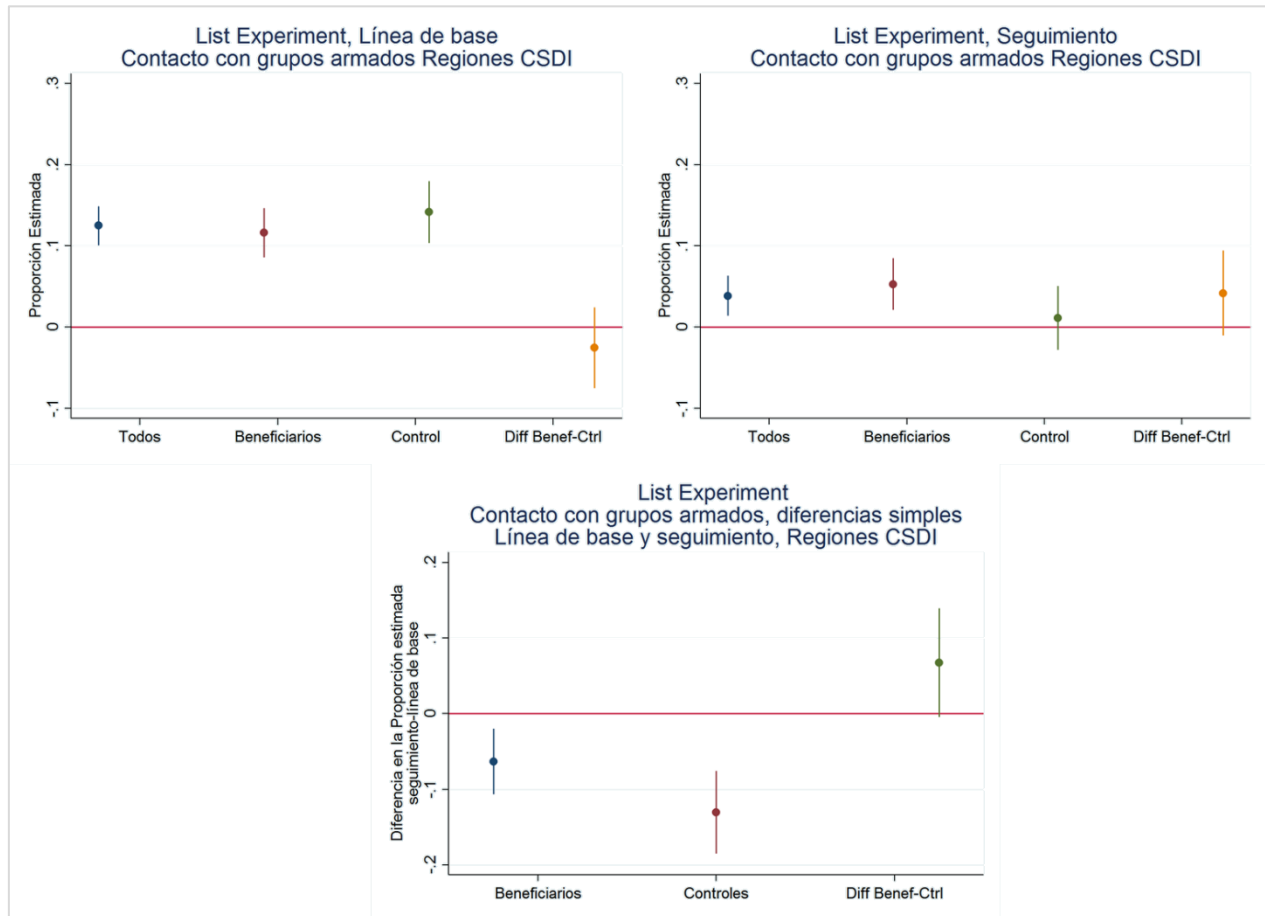


Figure 1. LE for Contact with Armed Groups, CELI (Baseline, midline, impact, in that order)

In the CELI *municipios*, there was a decrease in the proportion of beneficiary households that had contact with armed groups, and this trend presented in control *municipios* as well. Contact with IAGs fell from 12% to 5% in CELI *municipios*, with a similar development in control *municipios*. The reduced contact with IAGs appears to be greater for controls than for treated *municipios*. The interventions did not impact this measure (Figure 1, graph 3).

In Montes de María region, there was a decline in the proportion of households that have had contact with IAGs. However, this decline was greater in the controls, giving rise to a negative impact on this variable. In Central and South regions, the intervention had no impact on contact with IAGs. In the North region, there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries who have had contact with armed groups, although it was not significant. There was no impact attributable to CELI interventions on the variable of contact with illegal groups.

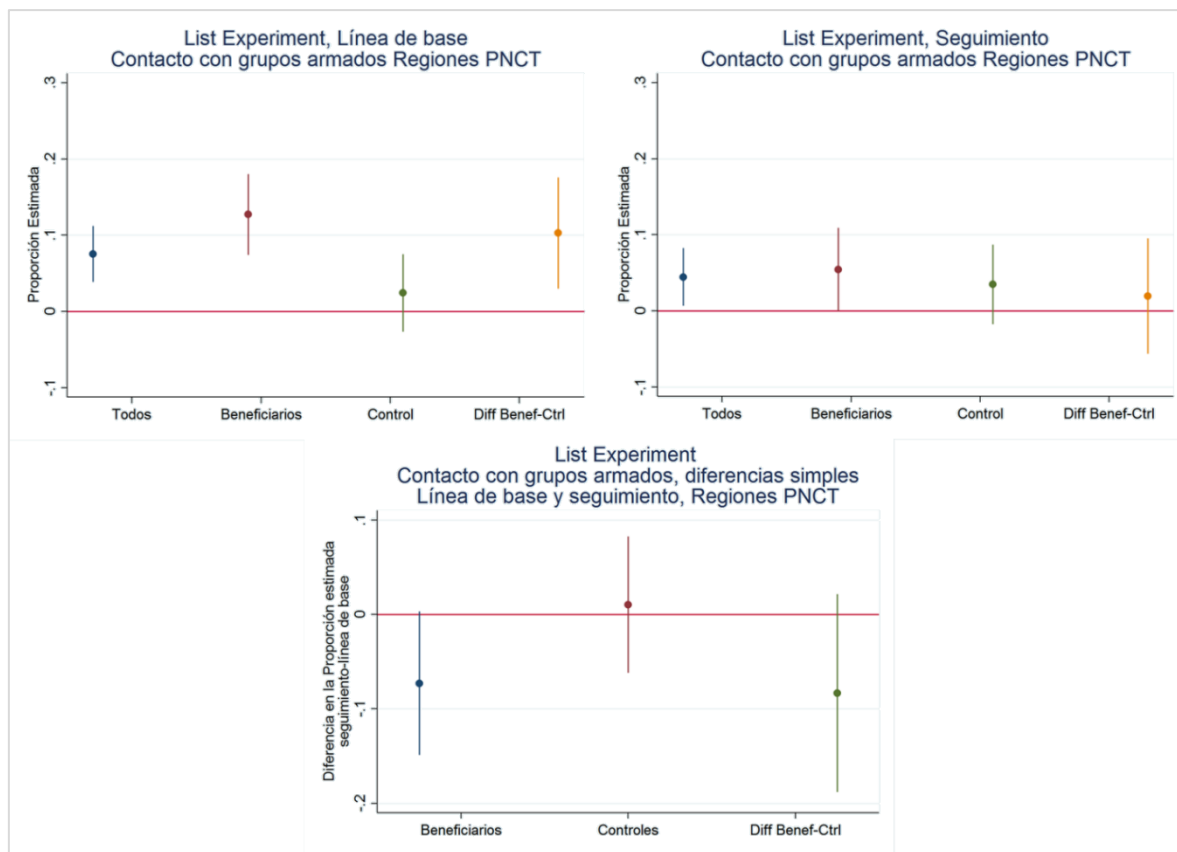


Figure 2. LE for Contact with Armed Groups, PNCRT (Baseline, midline, impact, in that order)

In the PNCRT intervention regions, 13% of the beneficiaries and 2.4% of the controls were in contact with IAGs at baseline; the difference in the estimated proportion between the two groups was statistically significant at 10 pp. In the midline, while there is an apparent reduction in the proportion of beneficiaries who have participated in armed groups, the truth is that there was no significant difference between the two points in time, as evidenced in the third subgraph of Figure 2 (the decline that is observed is visual, but not statistical, since the confidence intervals of the first and second subgraphs intersect). Note that in the second subgraph, the confidence intervals for beneficiaries and controls include zero. In short, the LE indicates that the intervention had no impact on the PNCRT *municipios*.

In terms of regions, the proportion of beneficiaries in Putumayo who have had contact with armed groups remained constant, while their controls increased, but this increase was not significant (and so there was no impact). In Cauca, the proportion of treated and control households that have had contact with IAGs declined, although the difference was not significant. In sum, the PNCRT had no impact on contact with armed groups in these two regions. In contrast, in Catatumbo there was a significant decrease in the participation of beneficiaries in IAGs and a positive impact by the PNCRT, given that the reduction in contact with IAGs was greater in the treated *municipios* than in the control *municipios*.³²

³² The results by region are detailed in the regional annex.

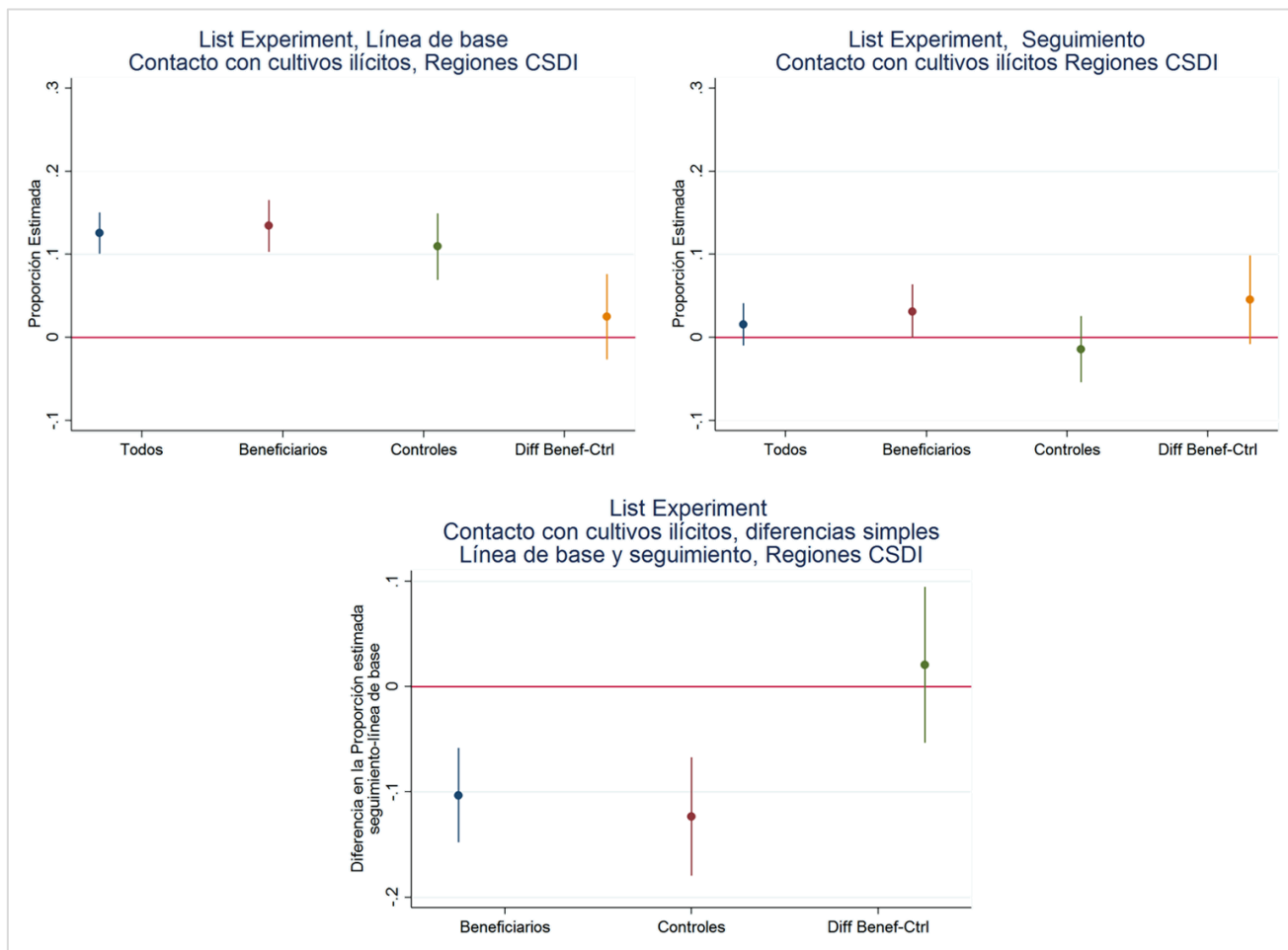


Figure 3. LE for Contact with Illicit Crops, CELI (Baseline, midline, impact, in that order)

Contact with illicit crops decreased among both treated and control households in CELI treated regions. At baseline, around 14% of beneficiaries and 11% of controls were involved in this type of activity; at midline, both proportions were lower, but not significant. Since both treatment and control had the same trend, there is no intervention impact on this variable, as can be seen in the third subgraph of Figure 3.

In Montes de María, the situation was similar to that in the aggregate of CELI regions: the participation for treated and control *municipios* decreased, but the program had no impact. In Central and South, the estimated baseline and midline proportions were not significant, and the program had no impact on participation in illicit activities. In the northern region, there was an increase in the proportion of households that have had contact with illicit crops; however, this increase was not significant and there was no impact on this variable.

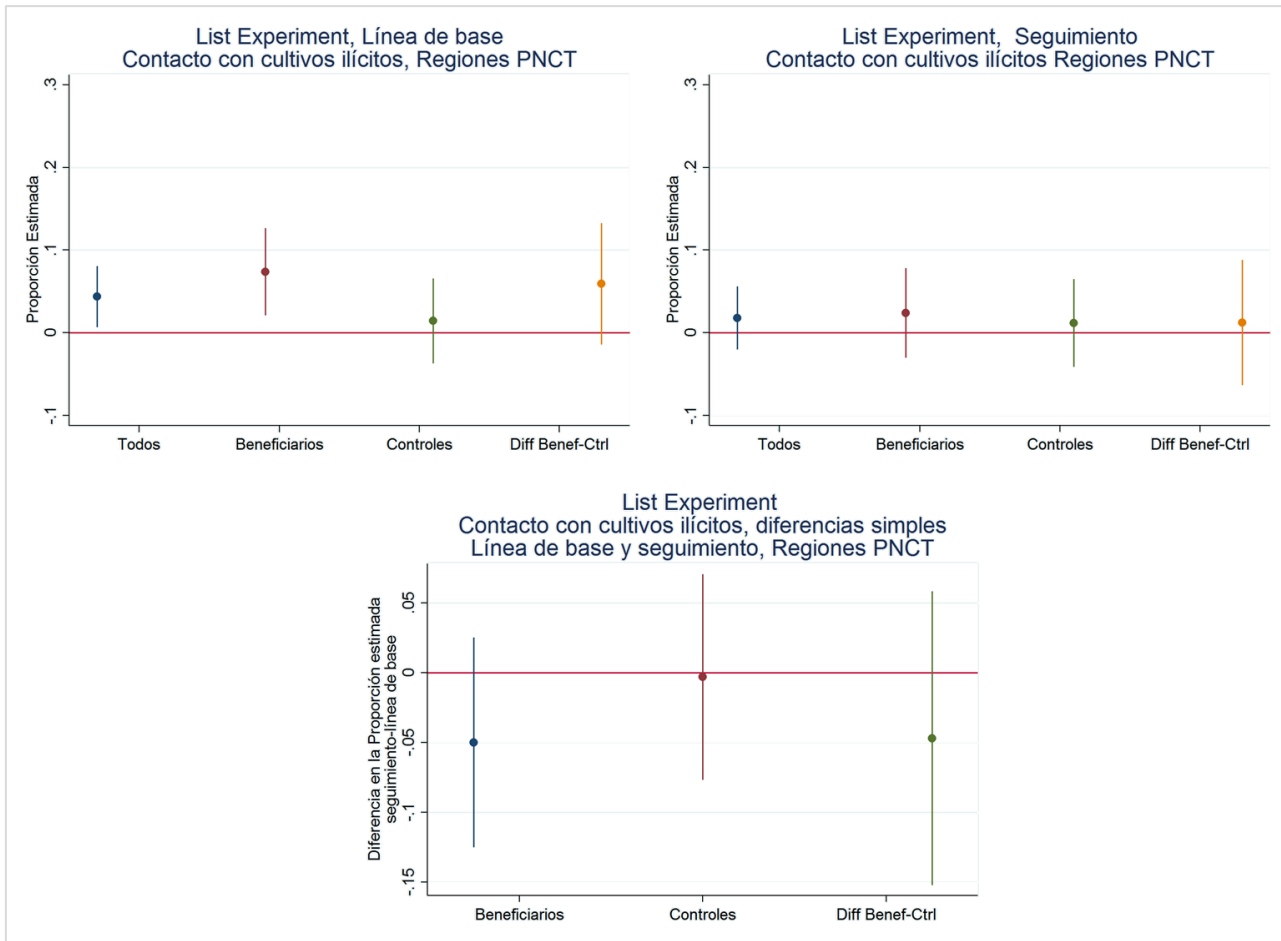


Figure 4. LE for Contact with Illicit Crops, PNCR (Baseline, midline, impact, in that order)

Around 7.4% of PNCR *municipios* households report contact with illicit crops. Neither of the two estimated proportions was significant (different from zero) at midline. There was no significant change for either of the two groups in terms of contact with illicit crops and, therefore, the PNCR had no impact on this variable (third subgraph of Figure 4).

In terms of regions, the proportion of beneficiaries in Putumayo who have had contact with ICs remained almost constant, while the proportion in the controls increased. Nevertheless, we found no impact by the PNCR in the region. In Cauca, the percentage of households in contact with illicit crops declined; however, the impact of the program was not significant. Finally, in Catatumbo, the proportion of households in contact with ICs decreased, while the controls increased. However, neither of these differences was significant, and there was no significant impact attributable the program.

Limitations of the List Experiment

The LE was designed, piloted and adjusted prior to the baseline data collection, with an eye toward avoiding “floor” or “ceiling” effects. These effects have to do with the range of items in the options lists presented to respondents: the tool loses precision at the top and bottom of the range.³³ This can happen because the options in the list are too common or too *uncommon* for respondents; respondents may also falsify their answers on the sensitive item, by underreporting the number of items that apply to them. This is not observable; that is, we cannot know if this happens, by statistical or other means. It is problematic in statistical terms if the respondents under- or over-report the number of items to the extent that we reach the “floor” or the “ceiling” of the list of options.

The ceiling effect occurs when the respondent has a preference for all of the neutral items, such as when these are very common. The respondent who wishes to hide their true behavior on the sensitive item answers four items; the Group B respondent may also answer four when those items are quite common. Floor effects occur when the neutral items are too uncommon. If only the sensitive item applies to respondents in Group A, they will tend to give a response of zero instead of one, out of fear of revealing their true behavior. Either floor or ceiling effects can cause the estimated difference to be zero or even negative.

Figure 5 presents the average percent that responded affirmatively for contact with armed groups and with illicit crops. In the case of the illicit crops question, particularly at midline, a large percentage of people responded that they had contact with zero items, which indicates that it is probable that the neutral items were too uncommon. This may have motivated members of Group A to falsify their responses.

Figure 5. Responses to the List Experiment Questions, by Group and Treatment

Contacto con grupos armados																
Rta	Línea de base								Seguimiento							
	PNCT				PNCT+CELI				PNCT				PNCT+CELI			
	Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles	
	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)
0	17.59	20.58	15.64	15.61	20.30	20.80	20.74	22.31	18.05	20.11	17.86	18.23	23.38	23.66	25.24	24.67
1	42.31	46.44	44.78	46.77	44.64	69.06	49.32	51.19	50.00	50.53	55.28	54.70	45.46	48.60	49.69	51.82
2	32.69	27.63	34.33	32.96	28.26	93.21	25.62	22.95	23.42	21.58	18.85	21.02	22.65	20.12	19.88	18.10
3	6.62	5.00	4.34	3.54	5.82	99.30	3.93	3.01	7.09	6.03	6.24	5.15	6.44	5.53	4.28	4.49
4	0.64	0.35	0.85	1.11	0.71	100.00	0.38	0.55	1.07	1.75	1.28	0.90	1.46	2.10	0.62	0.92
5	0.14		0.07		0.27				0.36		0.50		0.61		0.29	
Prom	1.31	1.18	1.30	1.28	1.23	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.24	1.19	1.19	1.16	1.19	1.14	1.06	1.05
Contacto con cultivos ilícitos																
Rta	Línea de base								Seguimiento							
	PNCT				PNCT+CELI				PNCT				PNCT+CELI			
	Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles		Tratados		Controles	
	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)	G-A (%)	G-B (%)
0	12.89	14.80	14.00	10.90	18.82	17.82	18.35	19.05	43.48	43.66	49.18	49.83	40.55	39.82	56.01	53.26
1	52.35	54.40	50.75	55.73	48.27	51.45	52.05	52.67	36.89	38.89	34.30	34.38	35.54	38.35	29.27	33.08
2	25.21	22.62	24.95	25.61	23.32	22.79	23.01	21.55	15.62	13.38	12.76	11.83	17.45	16.24	11.14	10.17
3	8.33	6.98	9.31	6.94	7.94	6.59	5.99	5.93	3.01	2.94	2.98	2.92	4.39	3.88	2.83	2.56
4	1.07	1.20	1.00	0.83	1.54	1.36	0.56	0.80	0.79	1.12	0.50	1.04	1.63	1.72	0.42	0.92
5	0.14				0.11		0.04		0.21		0.28		0.44		0.33	
Prom	1.33	1.25	1.33	1.31	1.25	1.22	1.18	1.17	0.81	0.79	0.72	0.71	0.92	0.89	0.63	0.65

³³ Blair, Graeme & Imai, Kosuke (2012). *Statistical Analysis of List Experiments*

Given the possible existence of floor effects, we again estimated the proportions of contact with armed groups and illicit crops, taking into account the maximum-likelihood structure for dishonest responses, as developed by Blair & Imai (2012).³⁴ The model re-estimated the means and confidence intervals by introducing control covariates (education, sex or head-of-household status, and age), which may be related to the probability that the people will not give frank responses.

For contact with armed groups, the maximum-likelihood estimator of floor effects reduced the estimated proportions. For the baseline and PNCRT regions, the estimated participation in the treated sample fell from around 12% to around 2.5%, and the participation of the controls remained close to 2% (when the result of Figure 6 is compared with the first subgraph of Figure 2). In the midline, the estimated contact in the PNCRT zones was not significantly different from zero, but taking the floor effects into account, it was 2.5% for beneficiaries and 2.7% for controls (see Figure 7 and the second subgraph of Figure 2). Consequently, by taking floor effects into account, the estimated proportion of contact with IAGs remained almost constant among the beneficiaries and appeared to increase a bit among the controls in the PNCRT region.

In the CELI regions, when floor effects were taken into account the baseline estimated contact with armed groups fell from 12% to 3%, and that of the controls fell from 14% to zero (see Figure 8 and the first subgraph of Figure 1). In the midline, when floor effects were taken into account, the participation of beneficiaries in the CELI zones rose from 5% to 6% and that of the controls went from being insignificant to 2% (see Figure 9 and the second subgraph of Figure 1). Contact with armed groups increased among both beneficiaries and controls when floor effects were taken into account.

In the case of contact with illicit crops, there was a large change in the estimated proportions in the midline when floor effects were considered. For the baseline, the estimated proportion of participation in the illegal economy in the PNCRT region was 7%, but it fell to 1.8% when considering floor effects. For the controls, this value continued to be zero (when the results of Figure 10 are contrasted with the first subgraph of Figure 4). For the midline, the estimated proportion of treated and control samples was statistically zero (see the second subgraph of Figure 4); but when floor effects were taken into account, the participation of the beneficiaries in illicit crops was 9%, and that of the controls was close to 11% (see Figure 11). Taking floor effects into account, participation in illicit crops increased considerably in the midline, especially for the control group.

For the CELI regions, the estimated contact with illicit crops in the baseline was 13% for the treated sample and 11% for the control sample, according to the first subgraph of Figure 3. When floor effects were taken into account, these percentages were 3.1% and 3.6% for the beneficiary and control groups, respectively (see Figure 12). The estimated participation in the illegal economy in the midline was not significant, according to the second subgraph of ; however, when floor effects were taken into account, the estimated contact with illicit crops was 14% for the treatment group and 16% for the control group (see Figure 13). Thus, taking floor effects into account, the participation in illicit crops increased considerably for beneficiaries and controls in the CELI zones.

³⁴ Blair, Graeme & Imai, Kosuke (2012). *Statistical Analysis of List Experiments*.

As we have seen, the estimated contact with illicit crops increased considerably in the midline when floor effects were considered. This indicates that Group A respondents may have falsified by reporting a smaller number of items in order to hide their real contact with illicit crops. The increase in the estimated proportions when the model was calculated for dishonest responses occurred especially in the control groups in the PNCRT and CELI regions: these were the groups that most often reported zero items in response to the question about illicit crops.

Figure 6. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with IAGs, PNCRT Regions, Baseline

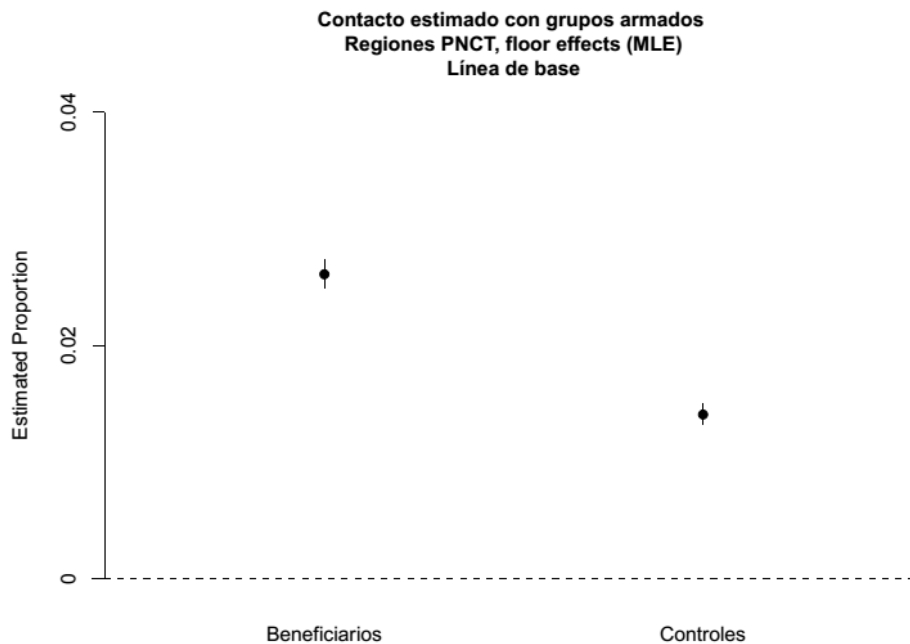


Figure 7. LE with “Floor Effects”, Contact with IAGs, PNCRT Regions, Midline

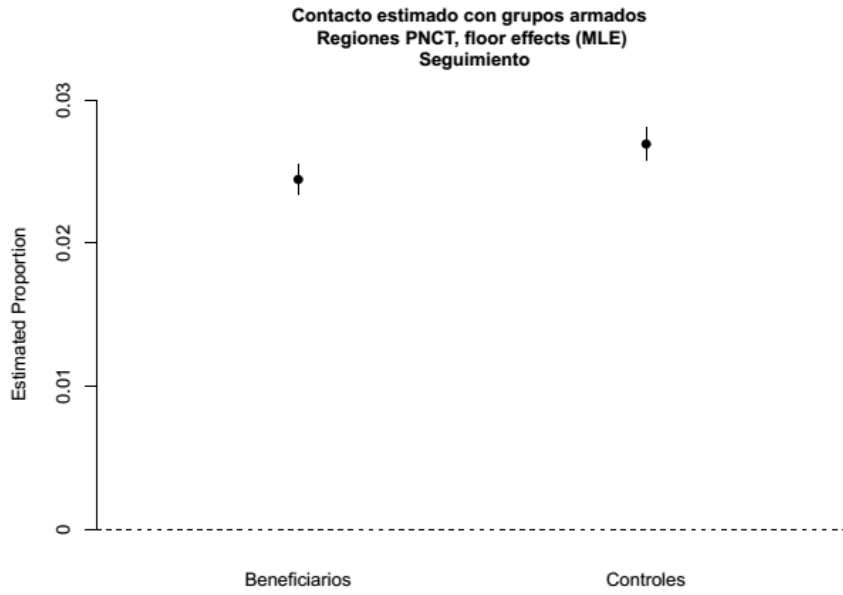


Figure 8. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with IAGs, CELI, Baseline

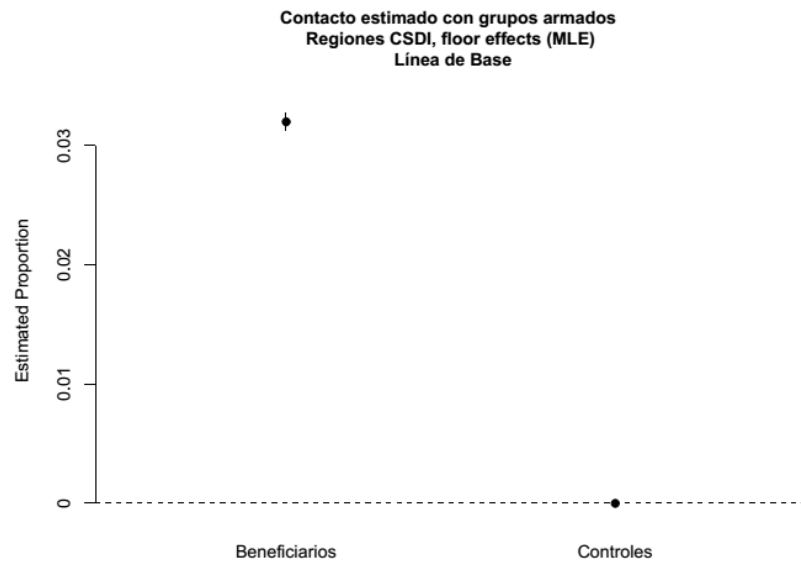


Figure 9. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with IAGs, CELI, Midline

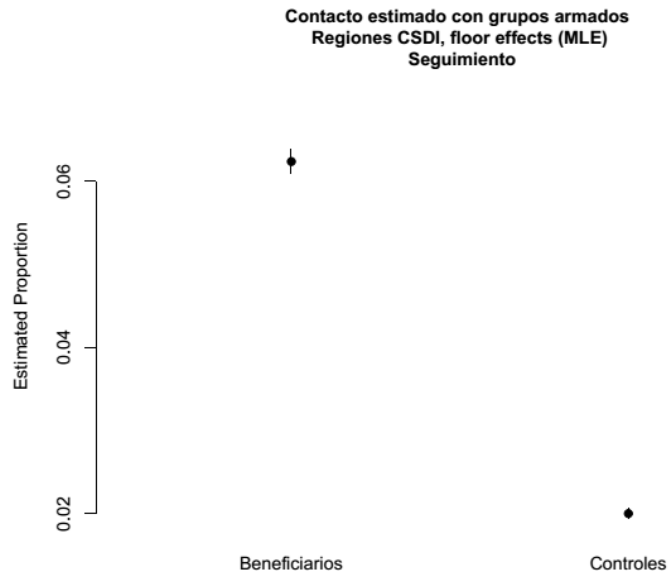


Figure 10. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with Illicit Crops, PNCRT, Baseline

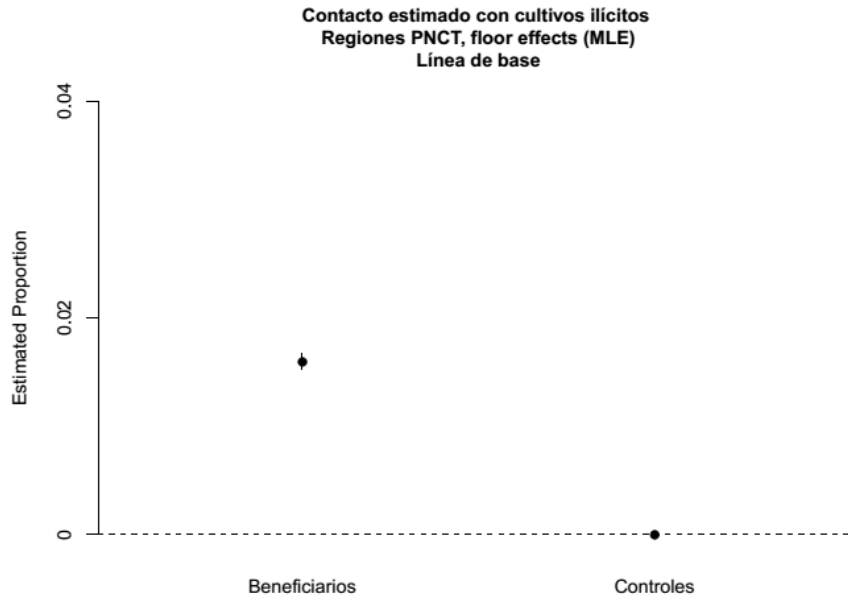


Figure 11. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with Illicit Crops, PNCRT, Midline

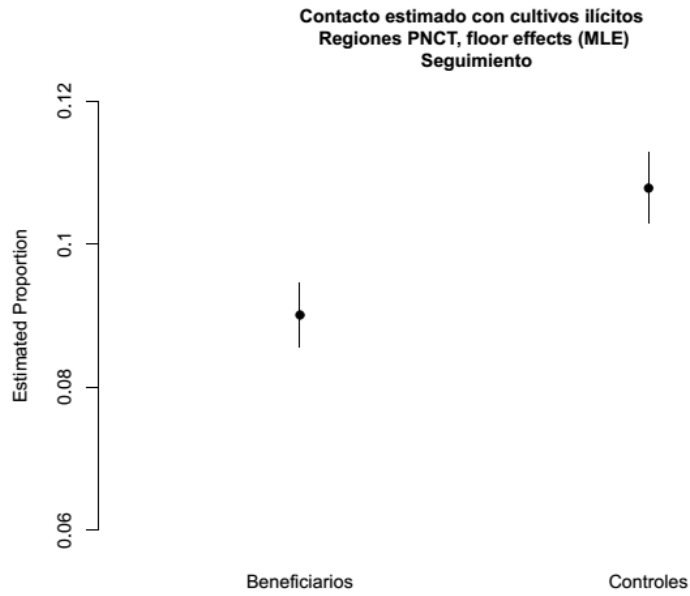


Figure 12. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with Illicit Crops, CELI, Baseline

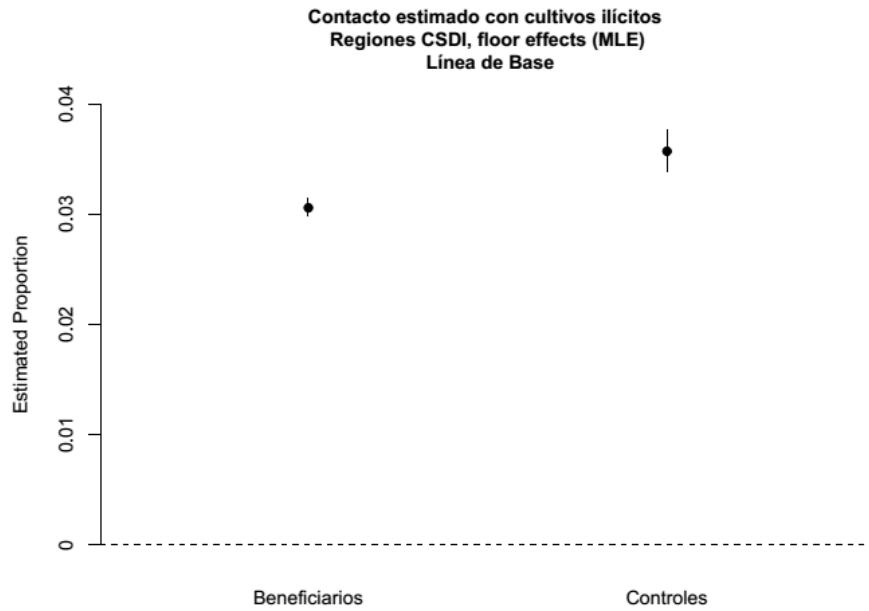
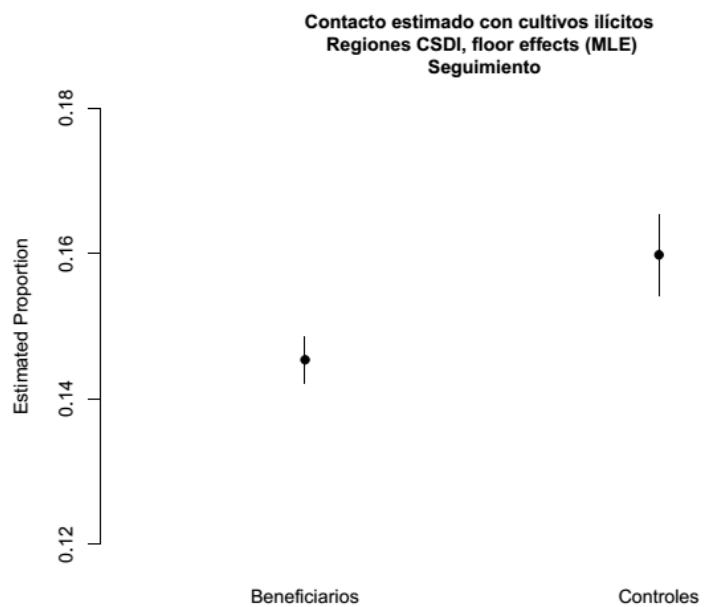


Figure 13. LE with “Floor Effects,” Contact with Illicit Crops, CELI, Midline



ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Qualitative instruments annex

**Mid-Term Impact Evaluation of the Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods
Initiative**

Management Systems International, Inc, a TetraTech company 2016

Guía entrevista componente fortalecimiento de desarrollo social a líderes de organizaciones sociales.

1. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN.

- 1.1. Nombre:
- 1.2. Cargo:
- 1.3. Organización

- 1.4. Funciones generales de la entidad; ¿A qué se dedica la organización? ¿Cuáles son las responsabilidades y objetivos que tiene la organización? Tener en cuenta formas de financiación e indagar sobre el rol del sector privado y del apoyo financiero que el estado pueda o no prestar.
- 1.5. Según las funciones que tiene la organización, ¿a qué tipo de población le apunta la organización? En otras palabras, ¿quiénes son los miembros de la organización? ¿Cómo se realizan las convocatorias para participar y ser miembros de la organización?

2. PROYECTOS CON COLOMBIA RESPONDE/UNIDAD DE CONSOLIDACIÓN Y ARTICULACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL.

- 2.1. ¿Ha escuchado del Programa Colombia Responde / Unidad Nacional de consolidación? En caso que así sea ¿Qué relaciones ha tenido, como se articuló la asociación con el municipio? (Flujo de recursos, tipo de recursos, conductos regulares quejas y reclamos, solicitud de material) (Municipios, departamentos y nación)
- 2.2. ¿Qué tipo de proyectos se han desarrollado con Colombia Responde / Unidad Nacional? Indagar por los temas específicos y generales de la relación que se ha tenido. Tener en cuenta a qué le apuntaban los proyectos, objetivos, población objetivos y, en fin, el propósito y alcance de las intervenciones.
- 2.3. ¿Cómo fue el proceso de articulación institucional entre el nivel local y el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? (contrapartidas, flujo de recursos, cronogramas, frecuencia de visitas, propósitos de las visitas, conductos regulares para solicitudes, quejas, etc.)
- 2.4. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha durado esta relación? ¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo están trabajando juntos?
- 2.5. ¿Cómo es el proceso de articulación con el nivel departamental y nacional en los temas tratados con Colombia Responde? (contrapartidas, flujo de recursos, cronogramas, etc.)

3. ORGANIZACIONES SOCIEDAD CIVIL Y PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA.

- 3.1. ¿Qué tipo de organizaciones sociales participan activamente en la comunidad?
- 3.2. De las que se mencionen, ¿Cuáles son las organizaciones sociales más activas y que juegan un papel más importante dentro de la comunidad? ¿Cómo creen que han logrado posicionarse y convertirse en agentes tan importantes dentro de la comunidad?
- 3.3. ¿De qué forma cree que las organizaciones de la sociedad civil responden a las necesidades de la comunidad? ¿Existe alguna relación entre la centralidad de las organizaciones y la respuesta que le puede dar a las necesidades de la población?
- 3.4. ¿Cree que en los últimos 8 años ha aumentado el nivel de participación de la población en organizaciones de la sociedad civil? ¿Qué experiencia tiene con la organización en la que trabaja?
- 3.5. Sobre la participación ciudadana, ¿Cree que en los últimos 8 años ha aumentado la participación ciudadana en la toma de decisiones locales? Tener en cuenta veedurías, mesas municipales, Juntas de Acción Comunal, etc.
- 3.6. ¿Alguna de estas formas de participación y de organización social implica la vigilancia y supervisión de los recursos y desarrollo de los proyectos del Municipio (Control), Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)?

4. EMPODERAMIENTO

- 4.1. Teniendo en cuenta las funciones que cumple la organización dentro de la sociedad, ¿cree que en los últimos años se ha venido posicionando y tomando más fuerza? En caso de que así sea, ¿cómo se explica eso? ¿Qué relación cree que puede haber entre el Programa Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación y el fortalecimiento de la organización?
- 4.2. ¿Nos podría describir cuál es el conducto regular o el procedimiento establecido para que la organización pueda presentar sus sugerencias, quejas, propuestas y reclamos a las autoridades locales? Identificar procesos, instituciones y articulación.
- 4.3. ¿Existe algún tipo de plataforma o asociación que congregue las organizaciones sociales del municipio? En caso de que así sea, ¿qué tipo de participación tiene dentro de la toma de decisiones del municipio?
- 4.4. ¿Considera que haciendo uso del conducto regular, la participación de la sociedad civil influye directamente en la toma de decisiones? En caso de que así sea, ¿en qué tipo de

decisiones? ¿Las decisiones que se toman de la mano con la sociedad civil llegan efectivamente a materializarse?

- 4.5. ¿Cree que la participación de la sociedad civil en la toma de decisiones ha aumentado en los últimos años? En caso de que así sea, ¿cómo se explica esta situación?
- 4.6. ¿Cree usted que ha habido un fortalecimiento de las asociaciones de mujeres en la toma de decisiones del municipio en los últimos 8 años? En caso de que así sea, ¿cómo se explica esta situación? ¿Qué instituciones o programas podría usted identificar que hayan promovido una participación más activa de las organizaciones con enfoque de género en el municipio?
- 4.7. ¿Sabe si en los últimos 8 años algún miembro de la asociación ha participado como candidato a elecciones locales o regionales? En caso de que así sea, ¿De qué forma ha impactado, de forma positiva o negativa a la organización?
- 4.8. Hablando de la participación de la población en general, ¿Considera usted que en los últimos 8 años ha aumentado la participación de la gente en las elecciones locales?

5. TEJIDO SOCIAL Y ARRAIGO LOCAL

- 5.1. ¿Qué tipo de actividades se realizan en el municipio que promuevan temas culturales, de danza, música, deporte y demás? ¿Cree que ese tipo de actividades cambian la perspectiva que tiene la población con respecto al municipio? ¿Genera sentido de pertenencia?
- 5.2. ¿Cree que estas actividades han promovido que los jóvenes decidan quedarse en la región para desarrollar su proyecto de vida? ¿Ha cambiado eso de alguna forma? ¿Cómo se pueden explicar los cambios?
- 5.3. ¿Cree que el Programa Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación/ el Estado ha contribuido en el desarrollo de estas actividades? En caso de que así sea, ¿de qué forma han ellos promovido el cambio de actividades en los jóvenes de la comunidad?
- 5.4. En la relación a la permanencia de los jóvenes en la región, ¿cómo ve usted el tema del reclutamiento de jóvenes para que hagan parte del conflicto? Tener en cuenta cualquiera de los bandos. ¿cree que ha disminuido, ha aumentado o se ha mantenido igual en los últimos 8 años?
- 5.5. En caso de que haya habido cambios, ¿cómo los explica? ¿Qué instituciones, programas o iniciativas han estado involucradas en los cambios de los hemos venido hablando?

6. RECOMENDACIONES

- 6.1. ¿Cómo cree que el programa Colombia Responde/Unidad de consolidación/ el estado, puede aportar para el fortalecimiento, empoderamiento y formación de nuevas organizaciones de sociedad civil?
- 6.2. ¿Cuál cree usted que debería ser el rol de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en una sociedad democrática, incluyente y participativa?

7. PROCESO DE PAZ

- 7.1. ¿De qué forma cree que el proceso de paz puede afectar, positiva o negativamente, el desarrollo, funciones y desempeño de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil?
- 7.2. ¿De todo lo que hemos venido hablando, cómo cree usted que el proceso de paz puede afectar el desarrollo institucional, social, económico y municipio?

Guía Entrevistas Funcionarios municipales.

Nombre:

Cargo:

Entidad:

Funciones generales de la entidad; ¿cuáles son las responsabilidades directas e indirectas que tienen dentro de las funciones del municipio?

Tiempo laborado en la entidad:

Ha cambiado de cargo en los últimos años?

1. SOBRE EL PROGRAMA Y LA ARTICULACIÓN.

- 1.1 ¿Conoce usted el programa Colombia Responde (Tratamiento 1) / Unidad de Consolidación (Tratamiento 2)?
- 1.2 ¿Qué tipo de iniciativas se han desarrollado con Colombia Responde / Unidad Nacional y que hayan impactado en la capacidad institucional del municipio? Indagar por los temas específicos y generales de la relación que se ha tenido.
- 1.3 ¿Cómo fue el proceso de articulación institucional entre el nivel local y el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? (contrapartidas, flujo de recursos, asistencia técnica, acompañamiento en la gestión, cronogramas, frecuencia de visitas, propósitos de las visitas, conductos regulares para solicitudes, quejas, etc.)
- 1.4 ¿Cuánto tiempo ha durado esta relación? ¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo están trabajando juntos?
- 1.5 Dentro de los procesos que se han trabajado de forma conjunta, ¿Cómo se ha dado la participación de las comunidades en estos proyectos? ¿Existe algún tipo de espacio o triangulación municipio, programa, comunidad en la toma de decisiones para temas relacionados con Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación?
- 1.6 De las intervenciones que se han venido realizando, ¿se han cumplido los objetivos propuestos? ¿Se ha generado el efecto esperado en la comunidad y en las instituciones?

2. EMPODERAMIENTO Y FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL.

- 2.1 ¿Cree que de alguna forma el programa Colombia Responde / Unidad de consolidación está cumpliendo con las funciones que deberían cumplir los municipios? ¿Cree que el municipio se está viendo remplazado por Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación? En caso de que así sea, ¿Hasta qué punto cree que esto está pasando? ¿Son funciones específicas o son varios los espacios

que el programa está realizando las funciones del municipio? ¿Qué implicaciones puede tener esta situación? ¿Qué posibles consecuencias ve en el mediano y largo plazo?

- 2.2 En caso de que no sea así, ¿siguen el municipio cumpliendo entonces con las mismas funciones que cumplía antes de la llegada del programa? ¿Cumple más? ¿Cuáles? ¿Cómo explica que el municipio esté cumpliendo más o menos funciones ahora que las que cumplía antes?
- 2.3 ¿Cree que desde que Colombia Responde / Unidad de consolidación está en el municipio la percepción de la población frente a las instituciones del municipio han cambiado? ¿Cree que las personas confían, recurren y hacen un mayor uso de las instituciones desde que el programa está presente? ¿A qué instituciones se recurría antes? Indagar si dentro de las que se mencionan están actores ajenos a los estatales. Autoridades tradicionales, grupos armados, líderes, etc.
- 2.1 Teniendo en cuenta los temas conversados, ¿cómo cree que se podrían fortalecer las capacidades y competencias del municipio? El trabajo con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2), ha apoyado la gestión del municipio, ha mejorado o generado capacidades institucionales que beneficien el desempeño de la administración local, en el cumplimiento de sus competencias. Tener en cuenta si debe responder a un proceso de entrega de competencias y autonomía por parte de la autoridad central o si se debe construir desde el municipio mismo.
- 2.2 ¿Qué aspectos positivos y qué aspectos negativos cree usted que puede traer el aumento de las competencias y responsabilidades por parte del municipio? ¿Qué riesgos existen? ¿Se ha visto el municipio sobrecargado de trabajo tras las nuevas responsabilidades y competencias con las que tiene que responder el municipio?
- 2.3 ¿Cree que el municipio representa la institución a la que las personas acuden para resolver sus problemas en temas de tierras, de conflicto, de oportunidades económicas y demás? En caso de que no sea así, ¿cuáles son las instituciones a las que más se recurre según los casos? Tener en cuenta si las instituciones a las que más se recurre son de orden nacional o departamental. Indagar en qué casos se recurre a Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación.
- 2.4 ¿Cree que existe alguna relación entre la capacidad y competencia de las instituciones del municipio y la confianza que las personas le tienen? ¿Cree que existe alguna relación entre el buen desempeño de los municipios y el uso que las personas le dan a las instituciones? Indagar por temas asociados a corrupción, favores políticos, falta de voluntad, legitimidad de las instituciones, burocracias, etc.
- 2.5 ¿De qué forma cree que el municipio puede convertirse en un agente con el cual las personas puedan contar para resolver las situaciones relacionadas con Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación? En otras palabras, ¿qué le hace falta al municipio para su fortalecimiento, autonomía y capacidad a la hora de resolver los posibles problemas que tiene su población en cuanto a tierras, conflictos y prosperidad económica? Tener en cuenta la posible relación entre capacidad económica y capacidad institucional; ¿qué cree que es más importante para un municipio, la estabilidad política o la estabilidad económica? ¿Qué relación cree que existen entre las dos?

- 2.6 ¿En qué áreas de la gestión (Planeación, presupuestación, contratación, etc.) es ahora el municipio más fuerte y en cuáles mantiene debilidades para el desempeño de su gestión
- 2.7 ¿Cree que la capacidad de las instituciones del municipio se han visto reducidas por la presencia de otros actores armados? En caso de ser así, ¿por qué cree que la presencia de estos actores perjudica la institucionalidad? ¿De qué forma la presencia de agentes externos ha perjudicado la capacidad del municipio? Indagar si la institucionalidad se ha perjudicado por haber sido cooptada por los actores o si la institucionalidad ha estado ausente debido a los actores externos.

3. DERECHOS DE PROPIEDAD DE LA TIERRA

- 3.1 ¿Qué procesos de formalización de la tierra se han llevado a cabo en su municipio? ¿En qué han consistido esos procesos?
- 3.2 ¿Qué instituciones han participado en los proceso de restitución y formalización de las tierras? ¿Cómo se ha dado la articulación institucional con la Unidad de Restitución de Tierras, INCODER, Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro, CAR? (Flujo de recursos, contrapartidas, asistencia técnica, acompañamiento en la gestión, número de visitas, con que cargos de estas entidades interactúan)
- 3.3 ¿Qué otras instituciones participan en la restitución y formalización de la tierra? ¿En qué consiste la articulación con esas instituciones?
- 3.4 ¿Qué problemas y dificultades se han presentado respecto a la restitución y derechos de propiedad de la tierra?. ***Es importante indagar en los conflictos entre campesinos, pues en ocasiones los segundos ocupantes son pequeños propietarios que compraron a bajo precio. Indagar si la restitución es más pequeño propietario vs. Pequeños propietario o pequeños propietario vs. Terrateniente.***
- 3.5 ¿Cuenta el municipio con el Plan o esquema de ordenamiento territorial formulado y actualizado? ¿Se tiene en cuenta las disposiciones de dicho plan para los procesos de formalización y/o restitución de tierras? ¿Este plan está articulado con las políticas de ordenamiento del departamento?
- 3.6 ¿Cómo ha sido la participación de las comunidades en la formulación de los Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial?
- 3.7 ¿Qué avances y dificultades se ha tenido en cuanto a la delimitación de áreas protegidas (Parques Nacionales)? ¿Qué tipo de problemas ambientales o de licencias se han presentado en la formalización y titulación de las tierras?
- 3.8 ¿Se han presentado conflictos en los procesos de reclamación? ¿Qué tipo de conflictos? ¿Cuáles han sido los actores involucrados? (conflicto interétnico, conflicto por razones económicas, amenazas por parte de grupos armados)
- 3.9 En términos generales, ¿qué dificultades se mantienen en el municipio para participar adecuadamente en los procesos de formalización y/o restitución de tierras?

4. ATENCIÓN A LAS VÍCTIMAS

- 4.1 ¿Existe en el municipio un censo oficial de víctimas? ¿Qué tan actualizado y completo cree es? ¿De qué forma se utiliza y actualiza el censo? ¿Se ha realizado la caracterización de la población víctima? ¿Cuál ha sido el rol de Colombia Responde/Consolidación en la creación y actualización del censo y del registro de víctimas?
- 4.2 ¿Cuenta el municipio con programas para la atención a las víctimas? (ayuda humanitaria, indemnización, subsidio, educación, salud). ¿Para el efecto se ha formulado y actualizado el Plan de Acción Territorial -PAT?
- 4.3 ¿Hay alguna diferencia en la atención a las víctimas según son hombres o mujeres? En caso de que así sea, ¿en qué consisten esas diferencias? ¿Se aplica el enfoque diferencial para la atención de grupos poblacionales específicos? ¿Cómo se prioriza el nivel de atención a las víctimas? **Indagar cómo se prioriza según la población. Personas mayores, mujeres, víctimas de violencia y de catástrofes naturales, características demográficas, etc.**
- 4.4 ¿Existen planes de reparación colectiva en su municipio? Sí conoce el proceso, cuéntenos un poco.
- 4.5 ¿Cómo es la relación con la Unidad de Atención y Reparación a Víctimas? (Flujo de recursos, contrapartidas, asistencia técnica, acompañamiento en la gestión, número de visitas, con que cargos de la UARV interactúan)
- 4.6 ¿Qué otras instituciones participan en la atención y reparación de las víctimas? ¿En qué consiste la articulación con esas instituciones? Indagar si la articulación con las entidades del nivel nacional o departamental se concreta en la formulación y ejecución del PAT.
- 4.7 ¿Qué dificultades se mantienen en el municipio para adelantar las competencias en materia de prevención, protección, atención, asistencia y reparación integral a las víctimas del conflicto armado interno?
- 4.8 ¿Cómo se han financiado los proyectos dirigidos a la población víctimas adelantados en el municipio?
- 4.9 ¿Está constituido el Comité de Justicia transaccional y cuál es la dinámica de su participación?

5. SEGURIDAD

- 5.1 ¿Para usted qué tanto ha cambiado la seguridad en su municipio en los últimos 8 años? (tener en cuenta grupos armados, cultivos ilícitos, inseguridad ciudadana, aumento de delitos menores, violencia intrafamiliar)
- 5.2 De todos los temas que hemos venido hablando; participación ciudadana, derechos de propiedad de la tierra, atención a las víctimas y demás ¿en cuál de estos procesos creería usted que hay presiones de externos para el cumplimiento de sus objetivos?

- 5.3 ¿Qué tanta extorsión cree que existe en temas como los derechos de propiedad, la priorización en la atención de las víctimas, en la toma de decisiones y, en general en las actividades cotidianas del municipio? Tener en cuenta actividades económicas, políticas y eventos sociales y culturales.
- 5.4 ¿Qué mecanismos tiene el municipio para responder a estos tipos de violencia? ¿Cuenta el municipio con las competencias y capacidades para prevenir y responder a las nuevas formas de violencia?

6. SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 6.1 ¿Cuáles han sido los principales logros y dificultades del proceso que han trabajado con Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)?
- 6.2 ¿En su concepto que aspectos se deben trabajar a futuro? ¿Hacia que temas o en qué aspectos se podrían orientar futuros procesos?
- 6.3 ¿Qué competencias, capacidades e instrumentos considera que deben tener las administraciones municipales para garantizar los derechos a los ciudadanos y prevenir situaciones futuras de sean nuevos focos de conflicto?
- 6.4 ¿Cómo cree usted que los proyectos que se están realizando con Colombia Responde (T1)/Unidad de Consolidación (T2) pueden ser sostenibles en el tiempo? ¿Cuáles son los elementos centrales que promueven la sostenibilidad? Explique su respuesta.
- 6.5 ¿Cree que la presencia de Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación le ha ayudado al municipio a desarrollar capacidades y competencias para responder a las necesidades de la población en cuanto a los temas que hemos venido tratando? En otras palabras si Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación se fueran en un mes, ¿podría el municipio cubrir y responder por las actividades que ellos realizan? ¿Qué haría falta para que el municipio pudiera responder a las demandas de la población?
- 6.6 En últimas, ¿cree que la presencia de Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación ha generado el apalancamiento de otras instituciones y programas de orden nacional? ¿Cree que gracias al programa la presencia de instituciones como DPS, unidad de víctimas, centros de salud, centros educativos se ha aumentado? ¿Cree que la presencia del estado ha crecido en el municipio desde que hay presencia del programa? ¿Qué implicaciones cree que esto puede tener para el municipio?
- 6.7 ¿Cree que en este momento el municipio cuenta con la capacidad para responder a las demandas de la población sin la intervención de Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación?

7. PROCESO DE PAZ

¿De todo lo que hemos venido hablando, cómo cree usted que el proceso de paz puede afectar el desarrollo institucional, social, económico y de seguridad del municipio?

De otra parte, ¿cómo cree usted que se puede garantizar que la gestión municipal y la interacción con los demás niveles de gobierno y con la ciudadanía aporte de manera efectiva al proceso de paz?

Guía Entrevistas Funcionarios Personerías Municipales

(La Ley 136 de 1994, en el artículo 178, establece que el Personero ejercerá en el Municipio las funciones de Ministerio Público, además de las que determinen la Constitución, la Ley y los Acuerdos)¹

Municipio:

Nombre:

Cargo:

Tiempo laborado en la entidad:

Ha cambiado de cargo en los últimos 5 años?

8. ARTICULACIÓN Y FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL

- 8.1 ¿Conoce usted el programa Colombia Responde (Tratamiento 1 T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (Tratamiento 2 T2)? (si la respuesta es positiva pasar a la pregunta 1.2, si es negativa pasar a la pregunta 2.1)
- 8.2 ¿Por qué conoce el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? ¿La Personería Municipal ha trabajado directamente con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? De ser así, ¿qué tipo de proyectos se han desarrollado con ellos? Indagar por los temas específicos y generales de la relación que se ha tenido, especialmente los de apoyos a los procesos de denuncias de las víctimas. (Si se ha tenido relación pasar a la pregunta 1.3, si no ha tenido relación pasar a la pregunta 2.1)
- 8.3 ¿Alguno de estos proyectos estaban o están dirigidos específicamente al tema de género? Empoderamiento de la mujer, violencia intrafamiliar, sexualidad, etc. ¿En qué consistían estos proyectos?
- 8.4 ¿Cómo fue el proceso de articulación institucional con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? (contrapartidas, flujo de recursos, asistencia técnica, acompañamiento en gestión, cronogramas, frecuencia de visitas, propósitos de las visitas, conductos regulares para solicitudes, quejas, etc.)
- 8.5 ¿Cuánto tiempo ha durado esta relación? ¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo están trabajando juntos?

¹ Tener en cuenta que son funciones del personero municipal las siguientes: ser Veedor ciudadano, Defensor de los derechos humanos, Veedor del tesoro público, Agente del ministerio público, Protector de los derechos colectivos y del medio ambiente, Protector de los derechos del consumidor, Protección del espacio público y del trabajador informal. Fuente: www.fenalper.org

- 8.6 ¿El trabajo con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? ha apoyado la gestión la personería, ha mejorado o generado capacidades institucionales que beneficien el desempeño de sus responsabilidades. Dar ejemplos?
- 8.7 ¿En qué áreas de la gestión de la personería (Planeación, presupuestación, contratación, etc.) se han mejorado las capacidades como resultado de los proyectos desarrollados con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)? y ¿en cuáles mantiene debilidades para el desempeño de sus competencias?
- 8.8 ¿Cómo se garantiza la sostenibilidad de los resultados que se han generado con este trabajo conjunto?
- 8.9 ¿En particular cuál ha sido el efecto del apoyo de estos programas en la relación y articulación de la Personería con la administración municipal?
- 8.10 ¿Qué recomendaría para mejorar la gestión y la eficiencia de las Personerías?
- 8.11 Dentro de los procesos que se han trabajado de forma conjunta, ¿Cómo se ha dado la participación de las comunidades en estos proyectos?
- 8.12 De las intervenciones que se han venido realizando, ¿se han cumplido los objetivos propuestos? ¿Se ha generado el efecto esperado en la comunidad y en la institución?
- 8.13 ¿Cuáles han sido las herramientas de la personería para hacer las veces de veedor en los proyectos que han desarrollado con Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)?

9. DERECHOS DE PROPIEDAD DE LA TIERRA

- 9.1 ¿Qué procesos de formalización de la tierra se han llevado a cabo en su municipio? ¿En qué han consistido esos procesos? ¿En qué consiste la participación de la personería en el proceso de formalización y restitución de la tierra?
- 9.2 ¿Cómo ha ayudado el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2) a la función de la Personería respecto a los procesos de restitución y formalización de las tierras? ¿Cómo se ha dado la articulación institucional con la Unidad de Restitución de Tierras, INCODER, Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro?
- 9.3 ¿Qué otras instituciones participan en la restitución y formalización de la tierra en su municipio? ¿En qué consiste la articulación con esas instituciones?
- 9.4 ¿Sabe qué problemas y dificultades se han presentado respecto a la restitución y derechos de propiedad de la tierra en su municipio? ***Es importante indagar en los conflictos entre campesinos, pues en ocasiones los segundos ocupantes son pequeños propietarios que compraron a bajo precio. Indagar si la restitución es más pequeño propietario vs. Pequeños propietario o pequeños propietario vs. Terrateniente.***

- 9.5 ¿Sabe qué avances y dificultades se ha tenido en cuanto a la delimitación de áreas protegidas (Parques Nacionales) en su municipio? ¿Han acompañado algunos de estos procesos? ¿Qué tipo de problemas ambientales o de licencias se han presentado en la formalización y titulación de las tierras?
- 9.6 ¿Sabe si se han presentado conflictos en los procesos de reclamación? ¿Qué tipo de conflictos? ¿Cuáles han sido los actores involucrados? (conflicto interétnico, conflicto por razones económicas, amenazas por parte de grupos armados)
- 9.7 ¿Cuáles han sido las herramientas de la personería para superar los conflictos que se puedan presentar en la formalización y restitución de la tierra?

10. ATENCIÓN A LAS VÍCTIMAS

- 10.1 ¿Existe en el municipio un censo oficial de víctimas? ¿Qué tan actualizado y completo cree que es? ¿De qué forma se utiliza y actualiza el censo? ¿Se ha realizado la caracterización de la población víctima? ¿Cuál ha sido el rol de Colombia Responde/Consolidación en la creación y actualización del censo y del registro de víctimas?
- 10.2 ¿Cuáles son los programas o protocolos para la atención a las víctimas que tiene la personería? (denuncias, ayuda humanitaria, asesoría jurídica)
- 10.3 ¿Tiene la personería un registro de las denuncias y quejas presentadas ante la entidad por las víctimas? (en caso de que la tenga pedir copia o indagar por el número de denuncias presentadas y el tipo de denuncias que se instauran)
- 10.4 ¿Cómo es la articulación de la Personería con la administración municipal para la atención de las víctimas?
- 10.5 ¿Hay alguna diferencia en la atención a las víctimas según son hombres o mujeres? En caso de que así sea, ¿en qué consisten esas diferencias? **Indagar cómo se prioriza según la población. Personas mayores, mujeres, víctimas de violencia y de catástrofes naturales, características demográficas, etc.**
- 10.6 ¿Existen planes de reparación colectiva en su municipio? Sí conoce el proceso, cuéntenos un poco.
- 10.7 ¿Cómo es la relación con la Unidad de Atención y Reparación a Víctimas? (apoyo en la denuncia de las víctimas, número de visitas, con que cargos de la UARV interactúan)
- 10.8 ¿Qué otras instituciones participan en la atención y reparación de las víctimas en su municipio? ¿En qué consiste la articulación con esas instituciones?

10.9 ¿Cuál es la participación de la Personería en la formulación, ajuste y ejecución del Plan de Acción Territorial? Ha mejorado dicha participación por efecto de los proyectos adelantados con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2)?

10.10 ¿Por efecto de estos proyectos, ha mejorado la interacción de la Personería con el Comité de Justicia transicional?

11. SEGURIDAD

11.1 ¿Para usted qué tanto ha cambiado la seguridad en su municipio en los últimos 8 años? (tener en cuenta grupos armados, cultivos ilícitos, inseguridad ciudadana, aumento de delitos menores, violencia intrafamiliar)

11.2 De todos los temas que hemos venido hablando; participación ciudadana, derechos de propiedad de la tierra, atención a las víctimas y demás ¿en cuál de estos procesos creería usted que hay presiones de externos el cumplimiento de los objetivos de los procesos?

11.3 ¿Qué tanta extorsión cree que existe en temas como los derechos de propiedad, la priorización en la atención de las víctimas, en la toma de decisiones y en general en las actividades cotidianas del municipio? Tener en cuenta actividades económicas, políticas y eventos sociales y culturales.

11.4 ¿Qué mecanismos o protocolos tiene la personería para responder a estos tipos de violencia? ¿Cuenta la personería con la capacidad de establecer alertas tempranas para responder a las nuevas formas de violencia? ¿Dicha labor es coordinada de manera efectiva con la administración local?

11.5 ¿En su opinión, qué puede hacer la personería para ayudar a mejorar las condiciones de seguridad del municipio?

12. SOSTENIBILIDAD

12.1 ¿Si han tenido proyectos conjuntos con el programa Colombia Responde (T1) / Unidad de Consolidación (T2), Cuáles han sido los principales logros y las principales dificultades del proceso?


12.2 ¿Cómo cree usted que los proyectos que está realizando el programa Colombia Responde (T1)/Unidad de Consolidación (T2) pueden ser sostenibles en el tiempo? ¿Cuáles son los elementos centrales que promueven la sostenibilidad? Explique su respuesta.

12.3 ¿En su concepto que aspectos se deben trabajar en un futuro para asegurar la convivencia pacífica en su municipio? ¿Hacia que temas o en qué aspectos se podrían orientar futuros procesos? ¿Cuál debería ser el rol y las capacidades de las personerías para este propósito?

13. PROCESO DE PAZ

¿De todo lo que hemos venido hablando, cómo cree usted que el proceso de paz puede afectar el desarrollo institucional, social, económico y de seguridad del municipio?

¿Qué ajustes cree que se deben realizar a la institucionalidad territorial, para garantizar los derechos de los ciudadanos y su participación efectiva, como un requisito para avanzar en un proceso de paz?

 Centro Nacional de Consultoría		Guía de grupos focales	
Estudio: MSI-Evaluación CELIs	Elaborada por: Keri Culver/Andrés Báteman	Aprobada por: Keri Culver	Moderadores:
Centro de Costos:	Segmentos: Beneficiarios y ciudadanos	Periodo de las sesiones	

Saludo para los beneficiarios

Mi nombre es... y hago parte de... Actualmente nos encontramos realizando una investigación sobre el programa Colombia Responde y la Unidad de Consolidación Territorial en diferentes zonas del país. Para nosotros es muy importante conocer sus opiniones y experiencias. Sus datos y opiniones son confidenciales y solamente van a ser usados para efectos de la investigación.

Saludo para ciudadanos/as

Mi nombre es... y hago parte de... Actualmente nos encontramos realizando una investigación sobre el bienestar y calidad de vida de la población en diferentes zonas del país. Para nosotros es muy importante conocer sus opiniones y experiencias. Sus datos y opiniones son confidenciales y solamente van a ser usados para efectos de la investigación.

1. Presentación

1.1. Nombre de cada uno/a, ocupación/oficio.

1.2. Cuéntenos, por favor, algunas cosas buenas de vivir aquí. *¿Qué les gusta hacer?*
[¿Qué cosas buenas nos pueden contar que tenga el municipio?](#)

2. Resultados específicos de los programas en los beneficiarios

2.1. ¿Conocen ustedes el programa Colombia responde? ¿Saben en qué consiste?

2.2. ¿Conocen ustedes la Unidad de Consolidación Territorial? ¿A qué se dedica?

2.3. ¿Han participado de programas o proyectos de Colombia Responde o de la Unidad de Consolidación Territorial? ¿En cuál o cuáles proyectos participaron?

2.4. ¿Me pueden contar cómo fue el proyecto en el que participaron? ¿Qué actividades se llevaron a cabo?

2.5. Según sus experiencias, ¿cuáles fueron los resultados/efectos que esos proyectos han tenido en sus vidas? *Preguntar tanto por aspectos positivos como negativos de los mismos; indagar por resultados específicos según el tipo de programa.*

2.6. ¿Cuáles efectos creen que ha tenido el Programa Colombia Responde y/o las intervenciones de la Unidad de Consolidación en sus comunidades?

3. Desarrollo económico y social

- 3.1. ¿Cuáles son las principales actividades económicas del municipio?
- 3.2. ¿Cómo está la situación económica aquí? ¿Qué oportunidades tienen Uds. para ganarse la vida?
- 3.3. ¿Cuál es la situación del campesino hoy en día? *Indagar por el mercado para los productos, cadenas productivas, precios, ayudas recibidas, integración regional, vías*
- 3.4. ¿Cómo está la organización campesina en la zona? *Indagar por cooperativas, asociaciones, etc.*
- 3.5. Aparte de dichas organizaciones, ¿en qué otras organizaciones participan ustedes?
- 3.6. ¿Cómo está la situación de las organizaciones sociales en la región? Por ejemplo, ONGs y otro tipo de organizaciones.
- 3.7. ¿Ha habido cambios en ese sentido en los últimos años? *Indagar intervenciones*

4. Percepciones sobre las instituciones

- 4.1. ¿Cuáles son las instituciones públicas con las cuales ustedes más se relacionan?
- 4.2. ¿Qué opinión tienen de esas instituciones? ¿Qué opinión tienen de los servicios que prestan esas instituciones? *Indagar cambios, transparencia, participación, capacidad*
- 4.3. Ahora me gustaría que habláramos específicamente de la alcaldía y el gobierno local. ¿Cómo ven ustedes la labor de la alcaldía hoy en día? ¿Cómo califican ustedes los servicios que presta la alcaldía? *Indagar cambios, transparencia, capacidades*
- 4.4. ¿Me podrían contar cómo funciona aquí la participación ciudadana en los asuntos públicos? ¿Existen diferencias en la participación de hombres y mujeres?
- 4.5. ¿Existen veedurías ciudadanas? ¿Cómo funcionan?
- 4.6. ¿Los ciudadanos/as le realizan algún tipo de seguimiento al presupuesto municipal y a los gastos del gobierno local? ¿La alcaldía le rinde cuentas a las personas? ¿De qué manera, en qué escenarios? *Indagar calidad del gasto público*

- 4.7. En los últimos años, ¿cuáles son los principales cambios que ustedes destacarían en las instituciones y en la alcaldía? *Indagar cambios positivos y negativos.*
- 4.8. ¿Cuáles creen que han sido las razones de dichos cambios? *Indagar capacidades*
- 4.9. En general, ¿Cómo creen que se encuentra su región en términos de transparencia política? *Preguntar sobre las elecciones y la influencia de grupos poderosos en las elecciones tanto como en el funcionamiento de la alcaldía u otras agencias.*

5. Justicia y seguridad

- 5.1. Cuando la gente tiene un conflicto en esta zona con algún vecino o conocido, ¿por lo general a dónde acuden? ¿Qué ocurre cuando el conflicto es con algún poderoso, por ejemplo un terrateniente?
- 5.2. ¿Cuál es su opinión sobre las instituciones relacionadas con la justicia aquí en la región? *Indagar utilidad de las decisiones*
- 5.3. ¿Cómo calificarían ustedes el acceso de los ciudadanos a dichas instituciones? ¿Existen diferencias en el acceso entre hombre y mujeres?
- 5.4. ¿Ha habido cambios en la justicia en los últimos años?
- 5.5. ¿Cómo describirían ustedes la situación de seguridad hoy en día en la región? ¿Cuáles son las principales preocupaciones hoy en día en materia de seguridad? *Indagar GAI, cultivos ilícitos*
- 5.6. ¿Creen que este tema de la seguridad es diferente para las mujeres? ¿De qué manera?
- 5.7. ¿Cuáles creen que han sido los principales cambios que han ocurrido en los últimos años en este tema? ¿A qué se deben?

6. Expectativas

- 6.1. ¿Cómo ven ustedes el porvenir de la región?
- 6.2. ¿Cuáles son los temas claves para un buen vivir de las comunidades?
- 6.3. ¿Cuáles son las principales tareas del Estado en ese sentido?

Guía Entrevistas Funcionarios CELIS Regionales y Consolidación Nacional.

Nombre:

Cargo:

Entidad:

Funciones generales de la entidad; ¿cuáles son las responsabilidades directas e indirectas que tienen dentro de las funciones del municipio?

Tiempo laborado en la entidad:

¿Ha cambiado de cargo en los últimos años?

1. DISEÑO DEL PROGRAMA Y LA ARTICULACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL

- 1.1. ¿Cuáles fueron las actividades o bajo qué parámetros se definieron y comprendieron las necesidades locales para la intervención? ¿En qué consistió el diagnóstico de la población que realizó la iniciativa antes de la intervención? *Tener en cuenta principales actividades económicas de la zona, formas de organización social, nivel de capacidad institucional local.*
- 1.2. ¿Con qué actores locales interactuaron en la fase exploratoria para la definición de los objetivos? *Tener en cuenta, alcaldías, departamentos, Juntas de Acción Comunal, población en general.*
- 1.3. ¿Qué tipo de problemas se presentaron en el diseño y definición de la iniciativa? *Tener en cuenta temas asociados al diagnóstico, definición de prioridades, articulación institucional, acceso a las zonas.*
- 1.4. Ahora sobre el programa como tal, ¿Qué tipo de proyectos se han realizado dentro del marco de Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación? Indagar por los temas específicos y generales de la relación que se ha tenido. Tener en cuenta a qué le apuntaban los proyectos, objetivos, población objetivos y, en fin, el propósito y alcance de las intervenciones.
- 1.5. ¿Alguno de estos proyectos estaban o están dirigidos específicamente al tema de género? Empoderamiento de la mujer, violencia intradomiliaria, sexualidad, etc. ¿En qué consistían estos proyectos? Indagar sobre los diferentes proyectos y enfoques del programa.
- 1.6. ¿Con qué actores locales y regionales se ha trabajado para el desarrollo de estos proyectos? Identificar actores de orden departamental y municipal.

- 1.7. ¿Cómo fue el proceso de articulación institucional entre el nivel local y el programa Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación? (contrapartidas, flujo de recursos, asistencia técnica, acompañamiento en la gestión, cronogramas, frecuencia de visitas, propósitos de las visitas, conductos regulares para solicitudes, quejas, etc.) Hacer un recuento de las instituciones con las que se articuló la intervención e indagar en el tipo de articulación que se desarrolló.
- 1.8. ¿Qué aspectos de la articulación presentaron más dificultades? ¿Cuál fue la respuesta de los diferentes actores institucionales cuando inició la intervención? ¿En qué aspectos se mostraron reacios y en qué aspectos se mostraron más abiertos?
- 1.9. Dentro de los procesos que se han trabajado de forma conjunta, ¿Cómo se ha dado la participación de las comunidades en estos proyectos? ¿Existe algún tipo de espacio o triangulación municipio, programa, comunidad en la toma de decisiones para temas relacionados con Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación? En últimas, ¿qué tan activa es o puede ser la población en la toma de decisiones?

2. FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL

- 2.1. ¿Cuáles han sido los objetivos de la intervención en cuanto al fortalecimiento de la institucionalidad local? ¿Cree que estos objetivos se han venido alcanzando? ¿Hasta qué nivel?
- 2.2. ¿Qué objetivos en lo referente a desarrollo de las capacidades cree que hace falta fortalecer o desarrollar? ¿De qué forma priorizaría el cumplimiento de estos objetivos?
- 2.3. ¿Considera que con la intervención los municipios están en la capacidad de responder a las necesidades de la población en términos de desarrollo social y económico sin la presencia de Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación? En caso de que no sea así, ¿qué le falta a los municipios para tener la capacidad de responder a las necesidades locales?
- 2.4. ¿De qué forma cree que la percepción de la población ha cambiado frente a la institucionalidad local? ¿Cree que las personas confían, recurren y hacen un mayor uso de las instituciones desde que el programa está presente? ¿A qué instituciones se recurría antes? Indagar si dentro de las que se mencionan están actores ajenos a los estatales. Autoridades tradicionales, grupos armados, líderes, etc.
- 2.5. ¿Cuál fue la recepción de las autoridades locales en las zonas en las que había una mayor presencia de grupos armados? ¿De qué forma cree que esta realidad afectó el desarrollo del programa y sus objetivos en el fortalecimiento institucional local?

3. INSUMOS

- 3.1. ¿Qué tipo de capacitaciones o información ofreció su entidad a actores locales? ¿a qué actores específicamente ofreció dichas capacitaciones? ¿Qué herramientas le proporcionan las capacitaciones al ente territorial para asumir su labor? *Descripción de las capacitaciones y los objetivos que buscaban cumplir.*
- 3.2. ¿Qué recursos puso a disposición los CELIS/Unidad de Consolidación y qué recursos pusieron los actores locales para la implementación de la iniciativa en esta región? *Tener en cuenta las contrapartidas en cuanto a: recursos físicos, recursos humanos, recursos financieros e información entre otros.*
- 3.3. ¿En qué consistió la articulación entre los CELIS/Unidad de Consolidación a la hora de aportar insumos? ¿Qué dificultades se presentaron en la entrega de los recursos físicos, humanos y financieros, y de la información necesaria para poner en marcha el programa?

4. PROCESO

- 4.1. ¿En qué consistía el flujo de recursos? ¿las entidades de nivel territorial recibían oportunamente los recursos que necesitaban? ¿Los insumos eran entregados en las cantidades acordadas? ¿Qué fallas logra identificar en los aportes correspondientes a cada uno de los agentes?
- 4.2. ¿Cuál era el conducto regular para realizar solicitudes, presentar informes, reportar anormalidades por parte de cada uno de los actores involucrados? ¿En qué ha consistido la rendición de cuentas en el desarrollo del programa?
- 4.3. ¿Con qué estrategias de seguimiento y control cuenta la iniciativa para el cumplimiento de los objetivos?
- 4.4. ¿Qué aspectos del contexto local considera usted fundamentales en el desarrollo de la iniciativa? *Tener en cuenta seguridad, tenencia de la tierra, conectividad, corrupción, capacidad institucional, diversidad cultural, recepción por parte de la comunidad.*

5. PRODUCTOS

- 5.1. Teniendo en cuenta los posibles problemas presentados en el desarrollo de la intervención, ¿se han cumplido las metas propuestas en relación a la cobertura y los tiempos? ¿Se han beneficiado a las poblaciones que dentro del diseño del programa se buscaba beneficiar? *Tener en cuenta los beneficiarios directos y los indirectos.*

- 5.2. En caso de que la respuesta sea negativa, ¿qué impidió que la cobertura y los tiempos propuestos inicialmente se llevaran a cabo?

6. RESULTADOS

Teniendo en cuenta que los tres pilares de la política de consolidación son la Institucionalidad del Territorio, la Participación Ciudadana y Buen Gobierno y la Integración Regional, y que los pilares de la intervención de Colombia Responde son el Desarrollo y Fortalecimiento de la Institucionalidad, el Desarrollo Social y el Desarrollo Económico

- 6.1. ¿cuáles son las oportunidades que identifica para responder y aportar en el desarrollo de los fundamentos de la intervención?
- 6.2. ¿De qué forma cree que el programa ha ayudado en el desarrollo de cada uno de los seis componentes anteriormente descritos?
- 6.3. ¿Cuáles cree usted que son los logros más importantes que ha conseguido la intervención de Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación en el territorio?
- 6.4. ¿Qué resultado ha evidenciado la intervención que no haya sido contemplado dentro de los objetivos o expectativas iniciales? ¿Cuáles han sido los resultados no esperados del programa?
- 6.5. ¿Qué cambios se esperan generar a largo plazo respecto a las condiciones institucionales, sociales y económicas con la implementación del programa?

7. RECOMENDACIONES

- 7.1. ¿Cuáles son las mayores dificultades a las que se ha enfrentado la iniciativa? ¿Cuáles son los obstáculos más difíciles de superar, atender o cambiar dentro de los contextos locales? *Tener en cuenta temas como diagnóstico poblacional, articulación institucional, seguridad, recepción de la comunidad.*
- 7.2. ¿Qué recomendaciones le haría a la intervención para poder superar esos obstáculos y tener un mayor impacto en los pilares de la iniciativa?

8. SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 8.1. ¿En su concepto que aspectos se deben trabajar a futuro? ¿Hacia que temas o en qué aspectos se podrían orientar futuros procesos?


- 8.2. ¿Cómo cree usted que los proyectos que se están realizando con Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación pueden ser sostenibles en el tiempo? ¿Cuáles son los elementos centrales que promueven la sostenibilidad? Explique su respuesta.
- 8.3. ¿Cree que la presencia de Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación le ha ayudado al municipio a desarrollar capacidades y competencias para responder a las necesidades de la población en cuanto a los temas que hemos venido tratando? En otras palabras si Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación se fueran en un mes, ¿podría el municipio cubrir y responder por las actividades que ellos realizan? ¿Qué haría falta para que el municipio pudiera responder a las demandas de la población?
- 8.4. En últimas, ¿cree que la presencia de Colombia Responde / Unidad de Consolidación ha generado el apalancamiento de otras instituciones y programas de orden nacional? ¿Cree que gracias al programa la presencia de instituciones como DPS, unidad de víctimas, centros de salud, centros educativos se ha aumentado? ¿Cree que la presencia del estado ha crecido en el municipio desde que hay presencia del programa? ¿Qué implicaciones cree que esto puede tener para el municipio?

9. PROCESO DE PAZ

- 9.1. ¿De todo lo que hemos venido hablando, cómo cree usted que el proceso de paz puede afectar el desarrollo institucional, social, económico y de seguridad del municipio?
- 9.2. De otra parte, ¿cómo cree usted que se puede garantizar que las intervenciones de Colombia Responde/Unidad de Consolidación y la interacción entre los distintos niveles de gobierno y la ciudadanía aporte de manera efectiva al proceso de paz?

¿Qué estrategias se han generado para garantizar o procurar la sostenibilidad de tales cambios?

Cabezote (registre de acuerdo al listado)

Evaluación Programa Colombia Responde	 Centro Nacional de Consultoría S.A. Calle 34 N° 5-27 Bogotá Teléfono: 339 4888	Panel
Centro de Costos: 7534-03	Fecha: 2015-07-13	Prueba Piloto: <input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Elaborado por: Centro Nacional de Consultoría	Revisado por: Cristina Querubín, Keri Culver y Laura Castro	Revisado en Campo por: Gladys Muñoz

PROGRAMA COLOMBIA RESPONDE - ENCUESTA SEGUNDA MEDICIÓN - EVALUACIÓN DE IMPACTO

- **Saludo al primer contacto.** Buenos días, tardes, mi nombre es (nombre y apellido), pertenezco al Centro Nacional de Consultoría, una empresa privada dedicada a la investigación de mercados, social y de opinión pública. Actualmente nos encontramos desarrollando un estudio sobre condiciones de vida y para hacerlo requerimos contactar al señor/señora _____.
- **Saludo a la persona seleccionada.** Buenos días, tardes, mi nombre es (nombre y apellido), y pertenezco al Centro Nacional de Consultoría, una empresa privada dedicada a la investigación de mercados y de opinión pública. Actualmente nos encontramos desarrollando un estudio sobre las condiciones de vida y su opinión nos será valiosa para los propósitos de la investigación. Su participación es voluntaria y los datos se utilizarán únicamente para fines estadísticos. El beneficio de su participación es hacer valer en el estudio la opinión de personas que piensan como usted. Le agradecería que me dedicara 60 minutos para responderme unas preguntas. ¿Puedo comenzar?
- Para cualquier inquietud puede comunicarse con el Centro Nacional de Consultoría en Bogotá, teléfono (1)3394888.

Iniciación Hora /__/__/ minutos /__/__/

VERSIÓN A

0. MÓDULO DE CONTROL DE LA ENCUESTA

000	Lugar de aplicación de la encuesta: 1. Hogar del entrevistado <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Otro lugar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> →	000a. La encuesta se aplicó en un lugar diferente por: 1. Motivos de seguridad <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Otro motivo, ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
001	Segmento de muestra (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra) 1. Participantes indirectos <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Control <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Participantes directos. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reemplazo <input type="checkbox"/>	002. Región: (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra) Montes de María <input type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/> Norte <input type="checkbox"/> Sur <input type="checkbox"/> Putumayo <input type="checkbox"/> Catatumbo <input type="checkbox"/> Cauca <input type="checkbox"/>	002a Fecha de visita DIA __ __ MES __ __ AÑO __ __ __ __
003	a. Departamento: _____ __ __ b. Municipio: _____ __ __ __		
004	Ubicación: 1. Cabecera municipal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → 2. Otro centro poblado <input type="checkbox"/> → 3. Rural disperso <input type="checkbox"/> →	005 Nombre barrio: _____ Nombre: _____ Nombre vereda: _____	
007	Entrevistador: _____	008	Supervisor: _____
009	Prueba experimental: 1. Grupo A <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grupo B <input type="checkbox"/> (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra)		

ENTREVISTADOR: Lea el siguiente texto: **Esta encuesta es confidencial y la información en ella contenida no será divulgada de manera individual y solo será utilizada de forma agregada para análisis estadísticos**

VERSIÓN A

101	Nombre y apellidos del jefe del hogar :	_____														
102	Nombre de quien responde la encuesta: (deber ser mayor de 18 años y que pertenezca al hogar).	_____														
103	¿Son la misma persona el jefe del hogar y quien responde la encuesta?	<p>a. Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 103c NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b. Qué relación tiene con el jefe del hogar: (NO leer, espere respuesta)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="913 492 1612 654"> <tr><td>Cónyuge</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Hijo(a)</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Padre/madre</td><td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Otro parentesco</td><td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ningún parentesco</td><td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Cónyuge	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Hijo(a)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Padre/madre	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Otro parentesco	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Ningún parentesco	5 <input type="checkbox"/>				
Cónyuge	1 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Hijo(a)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Padre/madre	3 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Otro parentesco	4 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Ningún parentesco	5 <input type="checkbox"/>															
103	¿Son la misma persona quien responde la encuesta y quien la respondió en 2012?	<p>c. Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 104 NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>d. Cuáles son las razones del remplazo (NO leer, espere respuesta)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="913 764 1787 987"> <tr><td>Rechazo</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ausencia por enfermedad</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ausencia por fallecimiento</td><td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por oportunidades de trabajo</td><td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por problemas de seguridad</td><td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar</td><td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Otro</td><td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Rechazo	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Ausencia por enfermedad	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Ausencia por fallecimiento	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por oportunidades de trabajo	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por problemas de seguridad	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	Otro	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar	6 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Otro	7 <input type="checkbox"/>															
104	Sexo del encuestado	Hombre 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mujer 2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
104a	¿Me podría decir si usted sabe leer?	Si sabe 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No responde 3 <input type="checkbox"/>														
105	De acuerdo con su cultura, pueblo o rasgos físicos usted se considera: (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" data-bbox="913 1146 1612 1367"> <tr><td>Blanco</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mestizo</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Indígena</td><td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Negro/afrocolombiano/mulato</td><td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Palenquero, raizal, gitano, rom</td><td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ninguno</td><td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No sabe</td><td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Blanco	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Mestizo	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Indígena	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Negro/afrocolombiano/mulato	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Palenquero, raizal, gitano, rom	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Ninguno	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Negro/afrocolombiano/mulato	4 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Palenquero, raizal, gitano, rom	5 <input type="checkbox"/>															
Ninguno	6 <input type="checkbox"/>															
No sabe	7 <input type="checkbox"/>															

VERSIÓN A

106	¿Hace cuánto tiempo vive en su vivienda actual? (Si es menos de 1 mes registre 1 y si son solo meses deje años en cero)	Ha vivido en su vivienda: 1. __ _ Años y __ _ Meses (Hasta 9 años y 11 meses) ↓ 2. Más de 10 años <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																		
107	¿Dónde vivía antes de venir a vivir a este sitio?	a. Departamento: __ _ _ b. Municipio: __ _ _ _ c. 1. Zona rural <input type="checkbox"/> Vereda o corregimiento: _____ c. 2. Cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Barrio: _____																		
108	¿El municipio de nacimiento es diferente al actual?	Si 1 __ No 2 __ → 111a																		
109	¿Cuál es su lugar de nacimiento?	a. Departamento: __ _ _ b. Municipio: __ _ _ _																		
110	¿Cuál fue la razón principal para el cambio de residencia? (con respecto al último desplazamiento) (R.U) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia</td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Búsqueda de mejores condiciones sin que nadie los forzara</td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Razones familiares</td> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Víctima de amenazas directas</td> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Algún miembro del hogar fue asesinado, secuestrado o desaparecido</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aunque no fueron amenazados directamente sintieron miedo por lo que estaba ocurriendo</td> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catástrofes naturales</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formación de un nuevo hogar</td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Otra, ¿Cuál? _____</td> <td>9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> </table>	Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Búsqueda de mejores condiciones sin que nadie los forzara	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Razones familiares	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Víctima de amenazas directas	4 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Algún miembro del hogar fue asesinado, secuestrado o desaparecido	5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Aunque no fueron amenazados directamente sintieron miedo por lo que estaba ocurriendo	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Catástrofes naturales	7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Formación de un nuevo hogar	8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Otra, ¿Cuál? _____	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a
Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																			
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Formación de un nuevo hogar	8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																			
Otra, ¿Cuál? _____	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																			
111	¿Está usted en el registro único de Población Desplazada (RUPD)?	Si 1 __ No 2 __																		
111a	¿Está usted en el Registro Único de Víctimas?	Si 1 __ No 2 __ NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>																		

VERSIÓN A

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

DERECHOS DE PROPIEDAD

201	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene o tienen lotes o predios donde desarrolle o pueda desarrollar actividades productivas agropecuarias?	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 206																											
202	¿Qué forma de tenencia tiene ese lote(s) o predio(s) ? (Desagregue el área de esos lotes o predios según la forma de tenencia) (R.M) (Entrevistador: lea cada ítem y espere respuesta para cada uno, llenando inmediatamente el área y la unidad de medida)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Forma de tenencia:</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Área:</th> <th style="width: 55%;">Medida: 1. Hectárea, 2. M2 3. Fanegada, 4 otro</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Propia sin título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Propia con título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. En arriendo o subarriendo</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Aparcería</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. En usufructo</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. En sucesión con título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. En sucesión sin título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Propiedad colectiva</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Forma de tenencia:	Área:	Medida: 1. Hectárea, 2. M2 3. Fanegada, 4 otro	a. Propia sin título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Propia con título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	c. En arriendo o subarriendo	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	d. Aparcería	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	e. En usufructo	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	f. En sucesión con título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	g. En sucesión sin título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	h. Propiedad colectiva	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
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h. Propiedad colectiva	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>																											
203	¿Cómo adquirió el predio o lote? (Entrevistador: si tiene más de un predio o lote, referirse al más importante diferente de aquellos en arriendo(c), aparcería (d) o usufructo(e)) (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Compra-venta 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Herencia 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Posesión 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Titulación de baldíos 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Ocuparon un predio 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Ocuparon un baldío 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Programas especiales de adjudicación de tierras 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Restitución 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Programa de víctimas 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Programas de reforma agraria 																											
204	¿Este predio o lote, está en proceso de formalización? (obtención de escritura y/o registro de instrumentos públicos)	No <input type="checkbox"/> → 205 Si <input type="checkbox"/> ↓																											
204a	¿Cuándo inició el proceso? Mes ____ Año ____ → 206																												

VERSIÓN A

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

205	¿Por qué principal razón no ha formalizado o registrado la propiedad? (NO leer, espere respuesta)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no lo considera necesario 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Por falta de información acerca de los trámites requeridos 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Por falta de recursos 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos notariales son altos 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no hay una notaría cerca 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de transporte a la notaría son altos 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de registro son altos 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los impuestos de registro son altos 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no hay una Oficina de Registro o Secretaría de Hacienda cerca 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque el proceso judicial para la sucesión es dispendioso 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque el impuesto por ganancia ocasional es alto 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Proceso de sucesión en curso 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque pertenece a un resguardo o predio de propiedad colectiva 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de transporte a la oficina de registro o secretaría de hacienda son altos. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no tiene los años suficientes (años de posesión) para solicitar el título por prescripción 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Otra. Cuál: _____ 17. <input type="checkbox"/> Tiene título (opciones b y f de pregunta 202) 	
206	¿En los últimos 2 años usted o algún miembro del hogar ha pagado impuesto predial?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 208 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
207	Si tiene o tuviera título, ¿usted estaría o su hogar estaría dispuesto a pagar el impuesto predial?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 209	
208	¿Por qué razón paga o pagaría el impuesto predial? (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Es un deber del ciudadano 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Para que el gobierno tenga recursos para hacer obras públicas 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Si no pago, me van a quitar la propiedad 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Para formalizar mi predio 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Otro cuál? 	Para cualquier opción pase a 210
209	Por qué razón o razones no pagaría el impuesto predial? (leer respuestas) (R.M) (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.. Nadie más lo hace b. Ya me cobran otros grupos c. El gobierno local es corrupto d. No confío en la gestión de recursos del gobierno local e. Los ricos deben encargarse de eso f. La tierra da muy poco para pagar impuestos g. Otro, ¿cuál? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

210	¿Usted o algún miembro de su hogar está en el proceso de restitución de tierras?	Si <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No <input type="checkbox"/> → 212												
211	¿Qué área está reclamando?	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Hectáreas												
	212. En la actualidad, la vivienda donde usted habita tiene acceso a los siguientes servicios públicos, privados o comunales:	213. Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique el servicio de _____ como muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno							214. Ahora díganos si considera que este servicio ha empeorado, se mantiene igual o ha mejorado con relación al 2013 (NA = no tenía en 2013)					
	¿Tiene acceso a...?	No ↓	Si →	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR	Ha empeorado	Se mantiene igual	Ha mejorado	NA	NS/NR
	a. Energía eléctrica	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Gas por tubería	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Gas de pipeta (propano)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Acueducto	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Alcantarillado	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Recolección de basuras	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Teléfono fijo	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Teléfono celular	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
215	¿Cuál es el material predominante de los pisos de esta vivienda? (Entrevistador: Si está dentro de la casa responda sin preguntar, de lo contrario pregunte leyendo respuestas)				Baldosas, vinilo, tableta, ladrillo o alfombra					1 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Madera burda, tabla o tablón					2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Cemento o gravilla					3 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Tierra o arena					4 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Otro					5 <input type="checkbox"/>				
216	¿Cuál es el material predominante de las paredes exteriores de esta vivienda? Entrevistador: Si puede responda sin preguntar, de lo contrario pregunte leyendo respuestas)				Bloque, ladrillo, piedra, prefabricado, madera pulida					1 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Tapia pisada o adobe					2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Bahareque					3 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Madera burda					4 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Guadua, caña, esterilla, otro vegetales					5 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Zinc, tela, cartón, lata, desechos o plástico					6 <input type="checkbox"/>				
					Sin paredes					7 <input type="checkbox"/>				

VERSIÓN A

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

217	¿De cuántos cuartos o piezas, incluyendo sala-comedor, dispone este hogar? (excluya cocinas, baños, garajes y cuartos destinados a negocios)	_ _																					
218	¿Qué energía o combustible utilizan principalmente para cocinar? (R.U.)(LEER respuestas)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Electricidad</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Gas con conexión por tubería a red domiciliaria</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Gas en cilindro o pipeta (gas propano)</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Kerosene, petróleo, gasolina, alcohol</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Leña o carbón de leña</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Carbón mineral</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Material de desecho</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Electricidad	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gas con conexión por tubería a red domiciliaria	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gas en cilindro o pipeta (gas propano)	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kerosene, petróleo, gasolina, alcohol	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leña o carbón de leña	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carbón mineral	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Material de desecho	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Leña o carbón de leña	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Carbón mineral	6	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Material de desecho	7	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
219	¿De dónde viene o donde toman principalmente el agua para preparar los alimentos? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Río, quebrada, manantial, nacimiento, agua embotellada</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>De pozo, lluvia, aljibe</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>De pila pública, carrotanque, aguatero</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Río, quebrada, manantial, nacimiento, agua embotellada	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	De pozo, lluvia, aljibe	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	De pila pública, carrotanque, aguatero	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Río, quebrada, manantial, nacimiento, agua embotellada	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
De pozo, lluvia, aljibe	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
De pila pública, carrotanque, aguatero	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
220	¿Con qué tipo de servicio sanitario cuenta el hogar? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Inodoro sin conexión, letrina</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Bajamar</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Letrina con salida a un afluente (río)</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No tiene servicio sanitario</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inodoro sin conexión, letrina	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bajamar	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Letrina con salida a un afluente (río)	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	No tiene servicio sanitario	6	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
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Inodoro sin conexión, letrina	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
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Letrina con salida a un afluente (río)	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
No tiene servicio sanitario	6	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
221	¿Cómo eliminan principalmente la basura en este hogar? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>La tiran a un patio</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>La queman o entierran</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>La tiran al río</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Recolección pública</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	La tiran a un patio	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	La queman o entierran	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	La tiran al río	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recolección pública	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
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La tiran al río	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Recolección pública	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																					

VERSIÓN A

3.CONECTIVIDAD

301	El acceso a su vivienda se hace generalmente por: (Tener como referencia los últimos 5 kilómetros) (R.U) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Carretera pavimentada</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Carretera destapada</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Camino o trocha</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Río</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Otro, ¿Cuál?</td><td>6</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Carretera pavimentada	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carretera destapada	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camino o trocha	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Río	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mar	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Otro, ¿Cuál?	6	<input type="checkbox"/>												
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Río	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
Mar	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
Otro, ¿Cuál?	6	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
302	¿Cuál medio de transporte utilizan principalmente usted o los miembros del hogar para ir a la cabecera municipal? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Carro / Jeep</td><td>1.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Bicicleta</td><td>2.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Bus o Buseta</td><td>3.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Camión</td><td>4.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Moto</td><td>5.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Lancha/Canoa/Chalupa</td><td>6.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Caballo/Mula/Burro</td><td>7.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>A pie</td><td>8.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> → 304</td></tr> <tr><td>Vivo en la cabecera</td><td>9.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> → 305</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Carro / Jeep	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicicleta	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bus o Buseta	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camión	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moto	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lancha/Canoa/Chalupa	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caballo/Mula/Burro	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A pie	8.	<input type="checkbox"/> → 304	Vivo en la cabecera	9.	<input type="checkbox"/> → 305			
Carro / Jeep	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
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Lancha/Canoa/Chalupa	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
Caballo/Mula/Burro	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
A pie	8.	<input type="checkbox"/> → 304																														
Vivo en la cabecera	9.	<input type="checkbox"/> → 305																														
303	¿Es un medio propio o tiene que pagar?	Medio propio <input type="checkbox"/> Tiene que pagar <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>																														
304	¿Cuánto tiempo le toma ir desde su vivienda hasta la cabecera municipal más próxima (a la que va con más frecuencia) por el medio de transporte que generalmente usa y dependiendo el estado del clima? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	<p>a. VERANO Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vivo en la cabecera 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. INVIERNO: Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vivo en la cabecera 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>																														
305	¿En donde vive, tiene la posibilidad de acceder a las noticias a través de?: (LEER y esperar respuesta por cada ítem)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>a. Periódicos</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>b. Radio</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>c. Televisión</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>d. Amigos o comunidad</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>e. Internet</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>f. Otro, ¿Cuál?</td><td>Si</td><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No</td><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	a. Periódicos	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Radio	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Televisión	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Amigos o comunidad	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	e. Internet	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	f. Otro, ¿Cuál?	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
a. Periódicos	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>																												
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e. Internet	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>																												
f. Otro, ¿Cuál?	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>																												

VERSIÓN A

4. SERVICIOS SOCIALES							
401	¿A este hogar le han realizado la encuesta Sisbén?	SISBEN ANTIGUO 1. <input type="checkbox"/>			SISBEN NUEVO 2. <input type="checkbox"/>		
		1. SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿En qué nivel de Sisbén quedó? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 402			1. SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿En qué puntaje de Sisbén quedó? _ _ , _ _ NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 402		
402	¿Actualmente cuántas personas hacen parte de este hogar? (Incluye el encuestado)	_ _					
403	¿Cuántas de estas personas tienen documento de identificación: cedula, tarjeta de identidad, o registro civil?	_ _					
404	¿Cuántas personas del hogar son menores de 5 años?	_ _ Si 0 → 408					
405	¿Cuántos de estos niños tiene acceso a un servicio de cuidado como guardería u hogar comunitario?	_ _ Si 0 → 408					
406	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio de cuidado, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno.	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
407	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual, o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene Igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
408	¿Cuántas personas del hogar tienen entre 5 y 11 años?	_ _ Si 0 → 413					
409	¿Cuántas personas entre 5 y 11 años del hogar están asistiendo a un establecimiento escolar?	_ _ Si 0 → 413					
410	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio prestado por el establecimiento escolar como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno.	Muy malo	malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
411	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

4. SERVICIOS SOCIALES								
412	¿Cuánto tiempo les toma a las personas de 5 a 11 años, ir desde su vivienda hasta el centro educativo donde está estudiando? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	Se demora 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						
413	¿Cuántas personas del hogar tienen entre 12 y 18 años?	__ __ Si 0 → 418						
414	¿Cuántas personas del hogar de 12 a 18 años están asistiendo a un establecimiento escolar?	__ __ Si 0 → 418						
415	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio prestado por el establecimiento escolar, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
416	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
417	¿Cuánto tiempo les toma a las personas de 12 a 18 años ir desde su vivienda hasta el centro educativo donde está estudiando?(Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						
418	Ahora califique el servicio de salud que usted tiene, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	No tiene	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> → 420	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 420
419	Cree usted que este servicio: ha empeorado, se mantiene igual o ha mejorado con relación a 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
420	¿En caso de emergencia o problema grave de salud, cuánto tiempo le toma ir desde su vivienda hasta la institución de salud donde lo atenderían? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en blanco)	Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						

VERSIÓN A

5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR											
501.	Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. __ __										
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTA DOR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)		¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿____hizo o aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
1 Jefe del hogar		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
3		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR											
501.	Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. __ __										
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por ____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTA DOR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)		¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿____ hizo o aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
5		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
6		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
7		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
8		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

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5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR											
501.	Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. __ __										
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTA DOR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)		¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿____hizo o aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
9		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
10		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
11		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
12		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

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6		6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO																
601	¿Cómo calificaría la situación económica actual del lugar donde usted reside? (corregimiento, vereda o cabecera municipal) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Muy buena</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Buena</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Regular</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mala</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Muy mala</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Muy buena	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buena	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mala	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muy mala	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Muy buena	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Buena	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Regular	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Mala	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Muy mala	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																
602	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con las condiciones de vida que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>a. Están pasando hambre</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1 No hay problemas graves</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	a. Están pasando hambre	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>		
a. Están pasando hambre	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
1 No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
603	En la semana pasada, ¿Usted se preocupó alguna vez de que en su hogar se acabaran los alimentos debido a falta de dinero?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
604	En la semana pasada, ¿Alguna vez en su hogar se quedaron sin alimentos por falta de dinero?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
605	En promedio, ¿cuánto gasta en total su hogar en un mes? (Lea: incluya gastos en alimentación, servicios, vestuario, educación, transporte, etc.)	\$ _____																
606	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene cuenta de ahorro? (Lea: incluya las cuentas de ahorro de Familias en Acción y otros programas)	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
606a	¿El hogar tiene ahorros?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
606b	Comparando con el 2013, usted diría que el nivel o la capacidad de ahorro de su familia	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Ha mejorado</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Se mantiene igual</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ha empeorado</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No sabe</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Ha mejorado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Se mantiene igual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ha empeorado	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe	4	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ha mejorado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Se mantiene igual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Ha empeorado	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																
No sabe	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																
607	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene cuenta corriente?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																

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6		6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO	
608	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar ha realizado pagos de los servicios públicos en bancos o en corresponsales no bancarios?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
609	¿Ha solicitado un crédito en un banco u otra entidad financiera, cooperativa u ONG microfinanciera alguna vez?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 611	
610	¿Tienen actualmente usted o algún miembro del hogar un crédito vigente en un banco, cooperativa u ONG?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
611	¿El hogar tiene deudas? (Lea: incluya el crédito si lo tiene)	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Cuánto deben? \$ _____	
612	En general, dónde venden con más frecuencia sus productos los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado (NO leer, espere respuesta)	1. En la finca <input type="checkbox"/> 2. En el centro poblado más cercano <input type="checkbox"/> 3. En la cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> 4. En la vereda o veredas vecinas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fuera del municipio. <input type="checkbox"/>	
613	Los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado venden sus productos agropecuarios principalmente a : (LEER respuestas)	1. A mayoristas o intermediarios <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A Cooperativas o gremios <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Al público en las ferias <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Al público en la plaza de mercado <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Al público en general <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Otro. Cuál: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	
614	En general donde hacen sus compras con más frecuencia los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado (NO leer, espere respuesta)	1. Vendedores ambulantes que llegan a la vereda <input type="checkbox"/> 2. En el centro poblado más cercano <input type="checkbox"/> 3. En la cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> 4. En la vereda o veredas vecinas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fuera del municipio <input type="checkbox"/>	

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6		6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO						
615	¿Cuáles de los siguientes problemas enfrenta la comunidad para la producción y comercialización de los productos agropecuarios? (LEER y esperar respuesta por cada ítem)	a. Costos de los insumos muy altos	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		b. Abuso de los intermediarios	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		c. Precios de los productos muy bajos	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		d. Costos de transporte muy altos	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		e. Mala calidad de los suelos	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		f. Falta de agua	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		g. Interferencia de los grupos armados	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		h. La prohibición de la coca	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		i. No hay acceso a crédito	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		j. Otro, ¿cuál?	Si	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Califique los siguientes servicios en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno: (Marque por cada opción y si no hay servicio, rellene la opción No hay)								
616			Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	No hay servicio
	a.	La red de vías que conecta el lugar donde usted vive (vereda, corregimiento, etc.) con el resto del municipio	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	La red de vías que conecta a su municipio con los municipios vecinos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Las instalaciones deportivas y de recreación del lugar donde vive (Coliseo, parques, canchas, polideportivos, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>

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7.	PROGRAMAS O AYUDAS RECIBIDAS POR EL HOGAR			
¿ Algún miembro de este hogar es o fue beneficiario en alguno de los siguientes programas: sociales en los últimos cinco años? (2010 a 2015)	701. Tipo de programa social 1. Nunca ↓ 2. Actualmente pregunte solo 702 3. En el pasado pregunte 703 y 704	702. Desde qué año es beneficiario	703. Desde qué año es beneficiario	704. Hasta qué año fue beneficiario
	a. Familias en Acción 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	b. Laboratorios de paz o programa de paz y desarrollo 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	c. Programas del ICBF (hogar comunitario, desayuno infantil, etc.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	d. Red Juntos (ahora unidos) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	e. Alianzas productivas 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	f. Pademer (ahora Oportunidades Rurales) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	g. Agro Ingreso Seguro (Ahora Desarrollo Rural con equidad) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	h. Fomipyme 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	i. Certificado de incentivo forestal CIF 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	j. CAPP (cooperación en agronegocios con Colombia) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	k. Vivienda de interés social 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
	l. Familias guardabosques 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	m. Colombia Forestal 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	n. RESA (Red de Seguridad Alimentaria) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
q. Programas de la tercera edad 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
s. Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	

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	t. Jóvenes en Acción 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	u. Programas productivos o de generación de ingreso 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	r. Otro, cual _____ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	¿Este hogar tiene negocio o unidad productiva?			Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 712
706	¿Desde 2013, este negocio o unidad productiva recibió: ayuda en especie o en dinero, cursos o capacitaciones, asistencia técnica o crédito, o participó en otro tipo de actividades realizadas por alguna organización estatal o privada? Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 711			
707		708	709	710
Qué Tipo de ayuda recibió?	Marque 1= Sí → 2= No ↓	¿Esta ayuda incluyó una parte práctica? 1= Sí 2= No	¿Qué intensidad tuvo esta ayuda en _____?	¿Cómo califica esta ayuda para el desarrollo de su negocio o unidad productiva? Buena = 1. Regular = 2, Mala = 3
a. Ayudas en especie: plántulas, Material vegetal, etc.	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cursos o capacitaciones	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Horas	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Asistencia técnica	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> visitas	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Crédito	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		monto: \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ayudas en dinero	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		monto: \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
711	Para el negocio o unidad productiva que realiza este hogar, se asocian con otras personas para			
	a. Comprar insumos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Procesar sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Vender sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Transportar sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Capacitarse conjuntamente			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Tener representación como grupo			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Presentar proyectos buscando financiación			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Solicitar crédito			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

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712	¿Conoce las obras o programas de <u>Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?</u>	1 Si __ 2. NO __ → 801 3. NS/NR __ → 801
713	¿Ha recibido alguna ayuda, apoyo o beneficio de las obras o programas de <u>Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?</u>	1 Si __ 2. NO __ → 715
713a	¿Alguien del hogar ha recibido alguna ayuda, apoyo o beneficio de las obras o programas de <u>Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?</u>	1 Si __ 2. NO __ → 715
714	¿Hace cuánto tiempo la recibió?	Meses __ _
714a	¿Por cuánto tiempo la recibió?	Meses __ _
715	(Solo para controles) ¿Conoce usted alguna persona que haya sido beneficiario de alguna obra o programa de Colombia Responde <u>de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?</u>	1 Si __ 2. NO __ 3 NA __

VERSIÓN A

8. CAPITAL SOCIAL - CONFIANZA						
8.	8. CAPITAL SOCIAL - CONFIANZA					
	¿Si yo le digo que <u>un vecino</u> se comprometió a ayudarle en una dificultad que usted tiene, ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?					
801	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
802	En esta comunidad, ¿existe la tradición de trabajar en grupos para realizar proyectos comunitarios?			SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/ NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	¿Qué tanto confía usted en las personas de la comunidad?					
803	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

9. CAPITAL SOCIAL - PARTICIPACIÓN EN ORGANIZACIONES

<p>901 ¿Pertenece o participa usted o alguien de su hogar en organizaciones o asociaciones como:</p>	<p>902 La mayoría de las veces, ¿en qué forma participan en este grupo usted o las personas de su hogar? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asiste y participa en la toma de decisiones 2. Asiste y solamente opina en las reuniones 3. Sólo asiste a las reuniones pero no participa 4. Nunca asiste a las reuniones 	
a. Reuniones comunitarias	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Junta de Acción Comunal u otro grupo comunitario	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Asociación de productores y/o comercializadores	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Veedurías ciudadanas	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Organizaciones de población desplazada, población retornada o población vulnerable	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Movimiento o partido político	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Grupo voluntario de trabajo con la comunidad o asociaciones de apoyo para población necesitada	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Asociación de padres de familia	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Grupo deportivo, cultural, o de conservación del medio ambiente	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Organizaciones de vigilancia o seguridad	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Escuela de Campo de Agricultores (ECAS)	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Sindicatos	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
m. Grupo de mujeres	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
n. Grupos juveniles	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
o. Juntas de programación de emisoras comunitarias	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
p. Otro, ¿Cuál? _____	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
👉 todos "no" pase a 905		
903	¿De los grupos en que ha participado usted o algún miembro del hogar cuál es el grupo o asociación que más le ha generado vínculos o amigos que le han ayudado o le podrían ayudar en el futuro en su negocio o con sus necesidades familiares? (R.U)	a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> g. <input type="checkbox"/> h. <input type="checkbox"/> i. <input type="checkbox"/> j. <input type="checkbox"/> k. <input type="checkbox"/> l. <input type="checkbox"/> m. <input type="checkbox"/> n. <input type="checkbox"/> o. <input type="checkbox"/> p. <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

904	En términos generales, pertenecer a _____ le ha servido a usted o a algún miembro del hogar para:	a. Para conocer otra personas	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Para divertirse y realizar actividades que le gustan	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Para mejorar en aspectos relacionados con su actividad productiva	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Para participar en la toma de decisiones de la comunidad	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Para que la comunidad se vea beneficiada	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Porque es importante en caso de emergencia hacia el futuro	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra razón. ¿Cuál? _____	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		1. Para nada	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
905	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con los procesos organizativos que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	a. La gente es muy desconfiada	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. A la gente no le interesa participar	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Cuando se organiza un grupo el trabajo en equipo es muy difícil	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. La gente no tienen la formación necesaria para los procesos organizativos	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Los trabajos organizativos no se proyectan hacia afuera para conseguir los apoyos necesarios	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Las autoridades no facilitan los procesos organizativos	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otros grupos políticos lo hacen difícil	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		1. No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.	10. PARTICIPACIÓN POLÍTICA						
1001	En una escala de 1 a 5, donde 1 es participación muy baja y 5 es participación muy alta, califique el grado de participación de los ciudadanos en las elecciones presidenciales de 2014 en su vereda o corregimiento	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
1002	¿Tiene su cédula inscrita para votar?	Si		1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		No		2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009			
		No tiene cédula		3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009			
		En trámite		4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009			
1006	¿Usted votó en las elecciones presidenciales en mayo de 2014?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1008 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 3 NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009					

VERSIÓN A

10.		10. PARTICIPACIÓN POLÍTICA	
1007	Si no voto, ¿por cuál de las siguientes razones no lo hizo?	a. No me interesa b. Tenía temor c. Es muy difícil d. No me gustaron los candidatos e. Otra	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } 1009
1008	Si votó, ¿por cuál de las siguientes razones lo hizo?	a. Es mi responsabilidad b. Me daban algo a cambio c. Me llamó la atención el candidato d. Mi voto cuenta e. Otra	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
1009	¿Usted conoce a alguien que haya recibido plata o regalos para votar?	Si 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>	
1010	¿Usted conoce a alguien que haya sido presionado o forzado a votar por alguien?	Si 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>	
1011	¿Está usted de acuerdo con que pueden ser líderes en esta comunidad...?	a. Una Mujer b. Un Excombatiente (Grupos Armados Ilegales) c. Un Joven	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

11		11. BUEN GOBIERNO																					
1101	En su opinión ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con las instituciones municipales que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Desconfianza hacia las entidades públicas</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. La administración municipal no prestan atención a las solicitudes de la comunidad</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. La administración no tiene la capacidad de resolver las solicitudes de la comunidad</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Deficientes servicios públicos domiciliarios</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Falta de carreteras</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Corrupción</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Falta de oferta institucional (Hospitales, colegios, juzgados, jardines, etc.)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. La administración municipal no informa lo que está haciendo</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Otro</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. No hay problemas graves</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a. Desconfianza hacia las entidades públicas	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. La administración municipal no prestan atención a las solicitudes de la comunidad	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. La administración no tiene la capacidad de resolver las solicitudes de la comunidad	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Deficientes servicios públicos domiciliarios	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Falta de carreteras	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Corrupción	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. Falta de oferta institucional (Hospitales, colegios, juzgados, jardines, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. La administración municipal no informa lo que está haciendo	<input type="checkbox"/>	i. Otro	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Desconfianza hacia las entidades públicas	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
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h. La administración municipal no informa lo que está haciendo	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
i. Otro	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
1. No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>																						

VERSIÓN A

1102 Califique la gestión de las siguientes instituciones como muy mala, mala, regular, buena y muy buena							1103. Qué tanto ha cambiado la gestión con respecto al 2013		
	Muy mala	Mala	Regular	Buena	Muy buena	NS/NR	Ha disminuido	Se mantiene Igual	Ha aumentado
a. La alcaldía	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. La gobernación	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. El gobierno Nacional	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1104a	¿El alcalde de su municipio es hombre o mujer? Mujer 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hombre 2. <input type="checkbox"/>								
1104	Si el alcalde de su municipio se comprometió a gestionar una obra de beneficio para todos ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?:								
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR			
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1105a	¿El presidente de la junta de acción comunal de su barrio/vereda es hombre o mujer? Mujer 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hombre 2. <input type="checkbox"/>								
1105	Si el presidente de la junta de acción comunal de su barrio/vereda se comprometió a gestionar una obra de beneficio para todos ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?								
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR			
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>			

VERSIÓN A

		Muy poca	Poca	Ni mucha ni poca	Mucha	Muchísima	NS/N
A continuación le voy a preguntar qué confianza le tiene a las siguientes instituciones del Estado:							
1106	a. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Gobernación del Departamento?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en el Gobierno Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las instituciones de justicia formal (Fiscalía, jueces, Procuraduría, inspecciones de policía, casas justicia)? Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las instituciones de justicia alternativa (Jueces de paz, conciliadores en equidad, centros de conciliación, amigos compondores, árbitros y mediadores)? Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en las instituciones y funcionarios del sector agropecuario? (Umata, secretarías de agricultura, comités de cafeteros, etc.) Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en las organizaciones sociales u ONG´s.?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en los centros de capacitación y formación? (SENA, universidades, CERES, etc.) Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en los funcionarios de la Defensoría del Pueblo?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	i. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en el Concejo Municipal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	j. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Policía Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	k. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en el Ejército Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	l. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Armada nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	m. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Personería Municipal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	n. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Alcaldía?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
o. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Junta de Acción Comunal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
p. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
q. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Unidad para la Consolidación Territorial?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
r. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Unidad de Restitución de Tierras e Incoder?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
s. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en Colombia responde?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
t. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las Comisarías de Familia?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1107	¿El alcalde de su municipio le informa con regularidad a la comunidad en qué y cómo se ha gastado los recursos del municipio?	Si <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		No <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		A veces <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>			

VERSIÓN A

		Nunca	Pocas veces	Algunas veces	Frecuentemente	Siempre		
1108	a. Con que frecuencia las autoridades municipales Invitan a la comunidad a expresar su opinión frente a temas de interés comunitario (Leer opciones)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b. Con que frecuencia las autoridades municipales tienen en cuenta, a la hora de tomar decisiones, las opiniones que expresa la ciudadanía (Leer opciones)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>		
1109	¿Cree usted que la presencia de grupos armados ilegales afecta el desempeño del gobierno municipal actualmente? (Leer opciones)	Si, positivamente 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1111 Si, negativamente 1a <input type="checkbox"/> → 1110 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1112 NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1112						
1110	¿En cuáles aspectos considera usted que la presencia de los Grupos Armados Ilegales afecta negativamente el desempeño del gobierno?	a. Amenazas a funcionarios del gobierno				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Amenazas a sus familiares				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Presión sobre contratos				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Sobornos				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Intervención en elecciones				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Orientación de la oferta de bienes y servicios a ciertas poblaciones específicas				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Accediendo a información pública				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro/Cuál _____				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1111	¿En cuáles aspectos considera usted que la presencia de los Grupos Armados Ilegales afecta positivamente el desempeño del gobierno?	a. Fiscalizando las actividades del municipio				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Logrando que atiendan a la población				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Evitando despilfarro de los recursos.				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Haciendo rendir cuentas públicas a la administración				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro/Cuál _____				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1112	Considera usted que el manejo de los asuntos públicos por parte de los funcionarios municipales es: (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Honesto		1 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		Poco honesto		2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		Nada honesto		3 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		NS/NR		4 <input type="checkbox"/>				
1113	En los últimos 12 meses, ¿su hogar ha tenido que pagar “dinero extra” a funcionarios del gobierno para obtener un servicio o resolver un problema?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR						

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VERSIÓN A

12.		12. SEGURIDAD	
1201	¿Cómo considera usted la situación de seguridad en la vereda o corregimiento donde vive?	Muy buena	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Buena	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ni buena, ni mala	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mala	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy mala	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
1202	Comparando con la seguridad que existía en esta zona en el 2013, usted diría que la seguridad en la vereda o corregimiento donde usted vive	Ha mejorado	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Se mantiene igual	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ha empeorado	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No sabe	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
1203	Si un pariente suyo se hubiera ido de esta vereda o corregimiento y quisiera regresar, ¿usted le recomendaría a ese pariente regresar a la vereda?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1204	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con la inseguridad que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	a. Homicidios	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Grupos Armados Ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Minas antipersonales	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Desplazamiento	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Secuestro	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Extorsiones	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Inseguridad ciudadana (robos, atracos, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Reclutamiento forzado.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Violencia Sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		1. No hay problemas graves de inseguridad	<input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

¿Existen los siguientes servicios en su vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado? (si marco algún SI en vereda o corregimiento califique el servicio, en caso contrario pase al siguiente)												
SERVICIO	Vereda o corregimiento		1206. Califique el servicio en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno						1207. Ha mejorado, no ha mejorado o ha empeorado con respecto a			
	SI →	NO ↓	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS ↓	Ha mejorado	No ha cambiado	Ha empeorado	
	1205	a. Los servicios de seguridad ciudadana de la Policía	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Los servicios de las Fuerzas Militares (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Servicios No Estatales (servicios de seguridad privada legales, guardia indígena)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1208	¿A través de que medio se comunicaría usted con la policía, en el caso de necesitar su apoyo? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta)		1. Vía celular <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Mandando la razón con un vecino o amigo <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Buscándolos en el puesto de policía <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Otro Cual _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 5. No sé cómo comunicarme <input type="checkbox"/>									
1209	¿Ha necesitado comunicarse con la policía durante el último año?		Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 1211									
1210	¿Qué pasó cuando los buscó? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta)		1. No se pudo comunicar <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Me comuniqué, pero no me atendieron la solicitud <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Me comuniqué, y atendieron mi solicitud pero se demoraron <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Me comuniqué y atendieron mi solicitud rápidamente <input type="checkbox"/>									
1211	Para Ud., quien cree que debe ser el principal responsable para la seguridad en su comunidad? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)		1. Cada cual individualmente <input type="checkbox"/> 2. La Junta de Acción Comunal <input type="checkbox"/> 3. La Policía <input type="checkbox"/> 4. El Ejército / Las Fuerzas Armadas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Un grupo armado ilegal <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Un grupo privado de seguridad <input type="checkbox"/>									
Pregunta ensayo	Ahora, hablemos de algunas cosas de la vida cotidiana. En la última semana, ¿cuántas de las siguientes 5 bebidas ha consumido? (Solo queremos saber cuántas, no me diga cuales)		Gaseosa Jugo Aguardiente Cerveza Leche						Cuantos _			

VERSIÓN A

1212A	<p>Contribuir a varias organizaciones hace parte de la vida cotidiana. En los últimos 6 meses, ¿a cuántos de los siguientes 5 grupos Ud. ha dado un aporte en dinero, en especie o con trabajo? (Solo queremos saber cuántas; no me diga cuáles.)</p> <p>(Entrevistador: entregue la tarjeta si la persona sabe leer)</p>	<p>A la iglesia católica A una iglesia cristiana A un vecino o familiar A un grupo armado al margen de la ley A la junta de acción comunal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cuantos __ </p>
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13.	13. ACTIVIDADES ILICITAS						
1301	¿Sabe usted si en su vereda o corregimiento hay actualmente cultivos ilícitos?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>					
1302	¿Sabe usted si en su vereda hay actualmente minería ilegal?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>					
1303A	<p>Las siguientes actividades hacen parte de la vida cotidiana. En los últimos 6 meses, cuántas de las 5 actividades ha realizado Ud. (Solo queremos saber cuántas; no me diga cuáles.)</p> <p>(Entrevistador: entregue la tarjeta si la persona sabe leer)</p>	<p>Vendió algún producto de su finca o negocio en la cabecera municipal Tuvo relación con el negocio de la ganadería Vendió algún producto de su finca o negocio a un intermediario Tuvo relación con el negocio de la coca, amapola, o marihuana Recibió un préstamo de un vecino o familiar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cuántas __ </p>					
<p>Está totalmente en desacuerdo, en desacuerdo, ni en acuerdo ni en desacuerdo, de acuerdo o totalmente de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones en relación con los cultivos ilícitos(coca, amapola, marihuana):</p>							
1304		totalmente en desacuerdo	En desacuerdo	ni en acuerdo ni en desacuerdo	De acuerdo	Totalmente de acuerdo	NS/NR
	a. La coca (amapola, marihuana) no debería ser cultivada porque es ilegal.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. La producción de coca (amapola, marihuana) afecta negativamente a las familias cultivadoras y a la comunidad.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Cultivar coca no es la única manera de garantizar la subsistencia de las familias que la cultivan	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Mi familia y amigos piensan que cultivar coca es malo.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

14. JUSTICIA												
1401	Cuando usted o alguien de su hogar tiene un problema grave de convivencia (como por ejemplo un problema de linderos) con un vecino o un miembro de la comunidad, generalmente ¿cómo lo resuelve? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta).		Habla con la otra persona y llegan a un acuerdo Va a las entidades de justicia del municipio Acude a otra persona de la comunidad Acude a la Policía/Fuerzas Militares Acude a los grupos armados ilegales Lo resuelve por su cuenta No lo resuelve Con la Junta de Acción Comunal Otra manera ¿Cuál?						1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1401a	¿Qué tanto cree usted que su problema de convivencia se resolverá de esa manera?		Mucho		1 <input type="checkbox"/>							
			Algo		2 <input type="checkbox"/>							
			Poco		3 <input type="checkbox"/>							
			Nada		4 <input type="checkbox"/>							
			NS/NR		5 <input type="checkbox"/>							
1402	¿Existen los siguientes servicios en su vereda o corregimiento? (si marco algún SI en vereda o corregimiento califique el servicio, en caso contrario pase al siguiente)											
		Vereda o corregimiento		1403. Califique el servicio en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno						1404. Ha mejorado, no ha cambiado, empeorado con respecto al 201		
		SI →	NO ↓	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS ↓	Ha mejorado	No ha cambiado	Ha empeorado
	a. Los servicios de justicia formal (Fiscalía, jueces, Procuraduría, inspecciones de policía, casas justicia)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Los servicios de justicia alternativa (Jueces de paz, conciliadores en equidad, centros de conciliación, amigos compondores, árbitros y mediadores)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Personería	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

14. JUSTICIA							
1405	Cree usted que la gente de su comunidad está dispuesta a denunciar frente a las autoridades locales alguna de las siguientes acciones: (LEER y esperar respuesta para cada ítem)	a. Robo de cosecha/ganado	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Presencia de personas sospechosas	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Amenazas contra ellas o sus familias	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Presencia de cultivos ilícitos	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. Sobornos	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Extorsión o vacunas	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		g. Secuestros	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1406	¿Cree usted que las autoridades siempre deben respetar las leyes para poder capturar a los delincuentes?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe/ No responde 3 <input type="checkbox"/>					
1407	<i>Con qué frecuencia usted:</i>						
		Nunca	Casi Nunca	A veces	Casi siempre	Siempre	NS/ NR
	a. Actúa conforme a la ley	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Considera que lo ordenado por la ley coincide con la forma como su comunidad actúa	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
1408	a. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando otros lo han hecho y les ha ido bien	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es muy provechoso económicamente	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es bastante seguro que uno no será castigado	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es la única manera de alcanzar sus objetivos	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley para defender propiedades o bienes	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es la única manera de ayudarle a la familia	SI	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NS/ NR	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

15.		15. DD.HH.	
1501	¿A Ud. o algún miembro de su familia, en los últimos 12 meses, le han violado alguno de los derechos que se mencionan a continuación: Derecho a la vida, a la integridad personal, a la seguridad personal, a la libertad personal o a la libre circulación. (Ejemplos de violaciones a estos derechos: homicidios, masacres, amenazas, secuestros, desapariciones forzadas, desplazamiento forzado, confinamientos) (Entrevistador: si le han violado más de un derecho escoja el principal o más importante que considere el entrevistado)	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1502	¿Quién fue el responsable por esa violación? (R.U) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	1. Guerrilla	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Paramilitares	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Bacrim	<input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Fuerzas Militares	<input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Policía	<input type="checkbox"/>
		6. Entidades estatales encargadas de servicios (Instituciones de salud, ICBF, instituciones de justicia)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		7. No sabe quién fue	<input type="checkbox"/>
1503	¿Qué hizo en esta situación? (R.M) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	1. Nada	<input type="checkbox"/>
		a.. Denunciar ante la Justicia formal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b.. Poner una tutela	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Acudió a un CAI	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. tomó la justicia por su cuenta	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Acudió a un líder comunitario	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Acudió a una ONG	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Acudió a un personero municipal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Acudió al alcalde	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Acudió a alguna instancia del gobierno nacional	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otra/ Cuál	<input type="checkbox"/>
1504	¿Se considera usted víctima del conflicto armado?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601 NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1505	¿Ha recibido algún tipo de asistencia o reparación por el hecho o los hechos que lo hacen considerarse víctima?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1506	¿Qué tan satisfecho quedó con la asistencia o reparación recibida?	Mucho	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Algo	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Poco	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Nada	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

16.		16. LEGITIMIDAD, APOYO AL SISTEMA Y TOLERANCIA					
A continuación le vamos a leer una serie de afirmaciones. Díganos si cada una de ellas la aprueba firmemente, aprueba, ni aprueba ni desaprueba, desaprueba, o desaprueba firmemente:							
Tolerancia		Desaprueba firmemente	Desaprueba	Ni aprueba ni desaprueba	Aprueba	Aprueba firmemente	NS/NR
1601	a. Hay personas que hablan mal del gobierno de Colombia, no sólo del gobierno de turno, sino de la forma de gobierno. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con esta afirmación?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted el derecho a votar de esas personas?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan llevar a cabo manifestaciones pacíficas con el propósito de expresar sus puntos de vista?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Siempre pensando en los que hablan mal de la forma de gobierno (como gobiernan) de Colombia ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan postularse para cargos públicos ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas salgan en la televisión para dar un discurso ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Legitimidad, Apoyo al sistema		Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
1602	a. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que los tribunales de justicia del país garantizan un juicio justo?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted respeto por las instituciones políticas del país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Hasta qué punto cree que los derechos básicos del ciudadano están bien protegidos por el sistema político del país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. ¿Hasta qué punto se siente usted orgulloso de vivir bajo el sistema político de su país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Hasta qué punto piensa usted que debe apoyar el sistema político de su país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

17	17. EXPECTATIVAS A FUTURO			
	Ahora quisiera preguntarle sobre sus expectativas futuras para su hogar y para esta vereda o corregimiento: A continuación le voy a preguntar sobre cómo ve el futuro en varios aspectos, no quiero que me responda lo que usted quiere que pase sino lo que cree que va a pasar teniendo en cuenta como están ahora las cosas y como han evolucionado			
1701	¿De hoy a dos años tiene usted contemplado realizar inversiones que sean claves para la actividad productiva del negocio de su hogar?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (no tiene negocio o actividad productiva)		
1702	Cree usted que es posible que en los próximos años sus condiciones de vida	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
1703	Cree usted que los ingresos de su hogar provenientes de las actividades lícitas que va a desarrollar	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
1704	En los próximos dos años, usted espera que la situación económica de las personas de su vereda o corregimiento	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejore	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambie	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeore
1705	Como cree usted que cambien a futuro los siguientes aspectos:			
	a. Condiciones de su vivienda	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	b. Acceso a servicios de salud	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	c. Acceso a servicios de educación	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	d. Acceso a servicios públicos	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	e. Vías de comunicación con la cabecera municipal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	f. Relaciones con los vecinos	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
	g. Gestión del gobierno municipal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren
1706	¿Usted cree que va a permanecer en su lugar actual de residencia durante los próximos años?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
1707	¿Usted cree que las personas que se fueron de su vereda o corregimiento van a volver?	a. Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿Cuántos? La mayoría 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Unos pocos 2. <input type="checkbox"/> b. No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> c. No se han ido 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
1708	¿Cree usted que a futuro podría retornar la situación de violencia que existió hace algún tiempo en su vereda o en otras veredas del municipio?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
1709	¿Cómo ve usted la perspectiva de la alcaldía en el futuro? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Una alcaldía mas fortalecida a la actual		1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Una alcaldía igual a la actual		2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Una alcaldía menos fortalecida a la actual		3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1710	Comparado con hace dos años, cómo le está yendo a la Alcaldía? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Mejor 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Peor 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Igual 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		

VERSIÓN A

20		20. PAZ Y OPORTUNIDADES ECONÓMICAS							
2001	¿Sabe usted si el programa Colombia Responde ha actuado en su vereda o corregimiento?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 2002							
2001a	De las siguientes actividades, ¿cuáles de ellas ha implementado el Programa Colombia Responde en su vereda o corregimiento?	Mejoramiento y/o construcción de vías						1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de escuelas						2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de centros de salud						3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de salón comunal u otro espacio para reunión de la comunidad						4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de parques y espacios deportivos y culturales						5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Mejoramiento de servicios públicos (redes de electricidad, acueducto, alcantarillado y similares)						6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Otro, ¿cuál? _____						7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2002	¿Es o ha sido usted beneficiario del Programa Colombia responde con apoyos, asesorías o ayudas?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 2006							
2003	a. ¿Qué tipo de asistencia recibió? (LEER y esperar respuesta para cada ítem)	Marque		2003b. ¿Cómo calificaría esta ayuda?					
		SI →	NO ↓	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS ↓
	a. Apoyo a proyectos productivos (esto incluye fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de productores, comercialización y alianzas productivas)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Apoyo para el acceso a servicios financieros (crédito, bancarización, microfinanzas)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Programas de salud y bienestar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Construcción y mejoramiento de vivienda	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Apoyo a la primera infancia (menores de cinco años)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Formación artística y deportiva	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Fortalecimiento y empoderamiento de red de mujeres	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Formación educativa formal y no formal para jóvenes y adultos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	i. Apoyo y/o formación en procesos de formalización de tierra	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Capacitaciones o talleres en temas como participación política, liderazgo o legislación	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
k. Formación y apoyo a las Juntas de acción comunal	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
l. Otro, ¿cuál?									

VERSIÓN A

2004	Califique qué tanto se cumplieron las expectativas que tenía al vincularse a las actividades del Programa Colombia Responde, en una escala de 1 a 5, donde 1 es “no se cumplieron” y 5 es “se han cumplido totalmente”		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>												
2	<input type="checkbox"/>												
3	<input type="checkbox"/>												
4	<input type="checkbox"/>												
5	<input type="checkbox"/>												
2005	¿Le recomendaría a una familiar/amigo participar en este programa?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR											
2006	¿Ud. ha perdido algún miembro de su familia o pariente cercano a consecuencia del conflicto armado que sufre el país? O ¿tiene un familiar desaparecido por el conflicto? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2007 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2007	2006a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2006b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2007	¿Por razones del conflicto algún miembro de su familia tuvo que irse del país? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2008 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2008	2007a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2007b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2008	¿Y algún miembro de su familia tuvo que refugiarse o abandonar su lugar de vivienda por razones del conflicto que sufre el país? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2009 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2009	2008a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2008b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2009	¿Y algún miembro de su familia fue víctima de un secuestro? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2010 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2010	2009a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2009b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2010	¿Por razones del conflicto armado algún miembro de su familia fue despojado de su tierra? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2011 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2011	2010a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2010b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2011	¿Algún miembro de su hogar ha sido víctima de extorsión? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2012 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2012	2011a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2011b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										

VERSIÓN A

2012	En una escala de muy poco a muchísimo, ¿qué tanto apoya Ud. los diálogos de paz con las FARC en la Habana?	Muy poco	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Poco	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ni mucho ni poco	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mucho	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muchísimo	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		NS/NR	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
2013	Considera usted que las oportunidades económicas en su vereda son:	Muy malas	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		malas	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ni buenas, ni malas	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Buenas	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy buenas	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		NS/NR	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2013a Ahora dígame si considera que esa situación ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013?	Ha mejorado
Se mantiene igual	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ha empeorado	3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
No tenía en 2013	4 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Muchas gracias por su tiempo y su ayuda.

Lo invitamos a que nos dé algunos datos para poderlo contactar más adelante. Para el estudio sería muy importante poder contactarlo en dos años y hacerle nuevamente algunas preguntas. Recuerde que la información que nos dio es confidencial y tiene reserva estadística

18	18. DATOS DE IDENTIFICACIÓN PARA CONTACTAR AL HOGAR DENTRO DE DOS AÑOS	
1801	Nombres	
1802	Apellidos	
1802a	Cédula	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>
1803	Dirección	
1804	Vereda o barrio	
1805	Teléfono fijo	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>
1806	Teléfono celular	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

1807	Nombre y teléfono celular de algún familiar	_____
		_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
1808	Nombre y teléfono celular de algún amigo	_____
		_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
1809	Correo electrónico del hogar o unidad productiva	_____ No tiene 1 <input type="checkbox"/>

FIN DE LA ENCUESTA


21	21. PERCEPCIONES DEL ENCUESTADOR (NO LEA, diligencie al final de la encuesta)	
2101	En términos generales, ¿cuál fue la actitud del respondiente frente a la encuesta? (R.U)	Hostil 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Impaciente e inquieto(a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Colaborador(a) pero desinteresado(a) 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Amable e interesado(a) 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
2102	¿Qué tanto entendió el encuestado las preguntas? (R.U)	No las entendió 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No muy bien 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Más o menos 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bien 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy bien 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
2103	¿Usted cree que el entrevistado respondió las preguntas con sinceridad? (R.U)	Con ninguna sinceridad 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Pocas veces 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Algunas veces 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		La mayoría de las veces 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Sí, siempre 5 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN A

CONTROLES FINALES							
Fecha de la encuesta			Día /___/___/ Mes /___/___/ Año		Hora inicio /___/___/:___/___/ Fin /___/___/:		/___/___/
Encuestador			Cédula		Supervisor		Cédula
SUPERVISIÓN		HALLAZGO	RESPONSABLE	ACCIÓN	RESPONSABLE	APROB	RECHAZ
Monitorización (75%)	1					1	2
Re-contacto Presencial	2					1	2
Re-contacto Telefónico	3					1	2
Revisión en Campo	4					1	2
Revisión en Crítica	5					1	2
Notas							
HALLAZGO: 1 Inconsistencia- 2 Datos Ficticios- 3 Pregunta faltante ACCIÓN: 5 Anular- 6 Verificar- 7 Recuperar- 8 Devolver a Campo APROBADO/RECHAZADO						Verificad	Codificad
Verificación de Crítica	6	HALLAZGO	ACCIÓN				
HALLAZGO: 1 Omisión código - 2 Código errado - 3 Omisión de crítica				ACCIÓN: 1 Asignar código - 2 Corregir - 3 Revisión pases/Revisión campos - 7 Otro			

VERSIÓN A

Cabezote (registre de acuerdo al listado)

Evaluación Programa Colombia Responde	 Centro Nacional de Consultoría S.A. Calle 34 N° 5-27 Bogotá Teléfono: 339 4888	Panel
Centro de Costos: 7534-03	Fecha: 2015-07-13	Prueba Piloto: <input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Elaborado por: Centro Nacional de Consultoría	Revisado por: Cristina Querubín, Keri Culver y Laura Castro	Revisado en Campo por: Gladys Muñoz

PROGRAMA COLOMBIA RESPONDE - ENCUESTA SEGUNDA MEDICIÓN - EVALUACIÓN DE IMPACTO

- **Saludo al primer contacto.** Buenos días, tardes, mi nombre es (nombre y apellido), pertenezco al Centro Nacional de Consultoría, una empresa privada dedicada a la investigación de mercados, social y de opinión pública. Actualmente nos encontramos desarrollando un estudio sobre condiciones de vida y para hacerlo requerimos contactar al señor/señora _____.
- **Saludo a la persona seleccionada.** Buenos días, tardes, mi nombre es (nombre y apellido), y pertenezco al Centro Nacional de Consultoría, una empresa privada dedicada a la investigación de mercados y de opinión pública. Actualmente nos encontramos desarrollando un estudio sobre las condiciones de vida y su opinión nos será valiosa para los propósitos de la investigación. Su participación es voluntaria y los datos se utilizarán únicamente para fines estadísticos. El beneficio de su participación es hacer valer en el estudio la opinión de personas que piensan como usted. Le agradecería que me dedicara 60 minutos para responderme unas preguntas. ¿Puedo comenzar?
- Para cualquier inquietud puede comunicarse con el Centro Nacional de Consultoría en Bogotá, teléfono (1)3394888.

Iniciación Hora /__/_/ minutos /__/_/

VERSIÓN B

0. MÓDULO DE CONTROL DE LA ENCUESTA

000	Lugar de aplicación de la encuesta: 1. Hogar del entrevistado <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Otro lugar <input type="checkbox"/> →	000a. La encuesta se aplicó en un lugar diferente por: 1. Motivos de seguridad <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Otro motivo, ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/> _____		
001	Segmento de muestra (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra) 1. Participantes indirectos 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Control 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Participantes directos. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reemplazo 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	002. Región: (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra) Montes de María 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Central 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Norte 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sur 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Putumayo 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Catatumbo 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Cauca 7 <input type="checkbox"/>		002a Fecha de visita DIA __ __ MES __ __ AÑO __ __ __ __
003	a. Departamento: _____ __ __ b. Municipio: _____ __ __ __			
004	Ubicación: 1. Cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> → 2. Otro centro poblado <input type="checkbox"/> → 3. Rural disperso <input type="checkbox"/> →	005 Nombre barrio: _____ Nombre: _____ Nombre vereda: _____		
007	Entrevistador: _____	008	Supervisor: _____	
009	Prueba experimental: 1. Grupo A <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grupo B <input type="checkbox"/> (Entrevistador: registre de acuerdo al listado de muestra)			

ENTREVISTADOR: Lea el siguiente texto: *Esta encuesta es confidencial y la información en ella contenida no será divulgada de manera individual y solo será utilizada de forma agregada para análisis estadísticos*

VERSIÓN B

101	Nombre y apellidos del jefe del hogar :	_____																					
102	Nombre de quien responde la encuesta: (deber ser mayor de 18 años y que pertenezca al hogar).	_____																					
103	¿Son la misma persona el jefe del hogar y quien responde la encuesta?	<p>a. Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 103c NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b. Qué relación tiene con el jefe del hogar: (NO leer, espere respuesta)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Cónyuge</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Hijo(a)</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Padre/madre</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Otro parentesco</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ningún parentesco</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Cónyuge	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hijo(a)	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Padre/madre	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Otro parentesco	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ningún parentesco	5	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Cónyuge	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Hijo(a)	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Padre/madre	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Otro parentesco	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Ningún parentesco	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
103	¿Son la misma persona quien responde la encuesta y quien la respondió en 2012?	<p>c. Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 104 NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>d. Cuáles son las razones del replazo (NO leer, espere respuesta)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Rechazo</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ausencia por enfermedad</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ausencia por fallecimiento</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por oportunidades de trabajo</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por problemas de seguridad</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar</td><td>6</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Otro</td><td>7</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Rechazo	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ausencia por enfermedad	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ausencia por fallecimiento	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por oportunidades de trabajo	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por problemas de seguridad	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Otro	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rechazo	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
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Cambio de residencia por formación de otro hogar	6	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Otro	7	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
104	Sexo del encuestado	Hombre 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mujer 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																					
104a	¿Me podría decir si usted sabe leer?	Si sabe 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No responde 3 <input type="checkbox"/>																					
105	De acuerdo con su cultura, pueblo o rasgos físicos usted se considera: (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Blanco</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mestizo</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Indígena</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Negro/afrocolombiano/mulato</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Palenquero, raizal, gitano, rom</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ninguno</td><td>6</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No sabe</td><td>7</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Blanco	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mestizo	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indígena	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negro/afrocolombiano/mulato	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Palenquero, raizal, gitano, rom	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ninguno	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Ninguno	6	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
No sabe	7	<input type="checkbox"/>																					

VERSIÓN B

106	¿Hace cuánto tiempo vive en su vivienda actual? (Si es menos de 1 mes registre 1 y si son solo meses deje años en cero)	Ha vivido en su vivienda: 1. __ __ Años y __ __ Meses (Hasta 9 años y 11 meses) ↓ 2. Más de 10 años <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																			
107	¿Dónde vivía antes de venirse a vivir a este sitio?	a. Departamento: __ __ b. Municipio: __ __ __ c. 1. Zona rural <input type="checkbox"/> Vereda o corregimiento: _____ c. 2. Cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Barrio: _____																			
108	¿El municipio de nacimiento es diferente al actual?	Si 1 __ No 2 __ → 111a																			
109	¿Cuál es su lugar de nacimiento?	a. Departamento: __ __ b. Municipio: __ __ __																			
110	¿Cuál fue la razón principal para el cambio de residencia? (con respecto al último desplazamiento) (R.U) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia</td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Búsqueda de mejores condiciones sin que nadie los forzara</td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Razones familiares</td> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Víctima de amenazas directas</td> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Algún miembro del hogar fue asesinado, secuestrado o desaparecido</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aunque no fueron amenazados directamente sintieron miedo por lo que estaba ocurriendo</td> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catástrofes naturales</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formación de un nuevo hogar</td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Otra, ¿Cuál?</td> <td>9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a</td> </tr> </table>		Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Búsqueda de mejores condiciones sin que nadie los forzara	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Razones familiares	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Víctima de amenazas directas	4 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Algún miembro del hogar fue asesinado, secuestrado o desaparecido	5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Aunque no fueron amenazados directamente sintieron miedo por lo que estaba ocurriendo	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Catástrofes naturales	7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Formación de un nuevo hogar	8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a	Otra, ¿Cuál?	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a
Falta de trabajo o medios de subsistencia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																				
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Otra, ¿Cuál?	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 111a																				
111	¿Está usted en el registro único de Población Desplazada (RUPD)?	Si 1 __ No 2 __																			
111a	¿Está usted en el Registro Único de Víctimas?	Si 1 __ No 2 __ NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>																			

VERSIÓN B

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

DERECHOS DE PROPIEDAD

201	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene o tienen lotes o predios donde desarrolle o pueda desarrollar actividades productivas agropecuarias?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206																											
202	¿Qué forma de tenencia tiene ese lote(s) o predio(s) ? (Desagregue el área de esos lotes o predios según la forma de tenencia) (R.M) (Entrevistador: lea cada ítem y espere respuesta para cada uno, llenando inmediatamente el área y la unidad de medida)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Forma de tenencia:</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Área:</th> <th style="width: 55%;">Medida: 1. Hectárea, 2. M2 3. Fanegada, 4 otro</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Propia sin título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Propia con título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. En arriendo o subarriendo</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Aparcería</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. En usufructo</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. En sucesión con título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. En sucesión sin título</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Propiedad colectiva</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Forma de tenencia:	Área:	Medida: 1. Hectárea, 2. M2 3. Fanegada, 4 otro	a. Propia sin título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Propia con título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	c. En arriendo o subarriendo	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	d. Aparcería	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	e. En usufructo	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 206	f. En sucesión con título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	g. En sucesión sin título	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	h. Propiedad colectiva	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
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h. Propiedad colectiva	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>																											
203	¿Cómo adquirió el predio o lote? (Entrevistador: si tiene más de un predio o lote, referirse al más importante diferente de aquellos en arriendo(c), aparcería (d) o usufructo(e)) (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Compra-venta 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Herencia 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Posesión 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Titulación de baldíos 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Ocuparon un predio 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Ocuparon un baldío 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Programas especiales de adjudicación de tierras 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Restitución 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Programa de víctimas 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Programas de reforma agraria 																											
204	¿Este predio o lote, está en proceso de formalización? (obtención de escritura y/o registro de instrumentos públicos)	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 205 Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓																											
204a	¿Cuándo inició el proceso? Mes ____ Año ____ → 206																												

VERSIÓN B

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

205	¿Por qué principal razón no ha formalizado o registrado la propiedad? (NO leer, espere respuesta)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no lo considera necesario 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Por falta de información acerca de los trámites requeridos 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Por falta de recursos 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos notariales son altos 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no hay una notaría cerca 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de transporte a la notaría son altos 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de registro son altos 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los impuestos de registro son altos 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no hay una Oficina de Registro o Secretaría de Hacienda cerca 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque el proceso judicial para la sucesión es dispendioso 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque el impuesto por ganancia ocasional es alto 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Proceso de sucesión en curso 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque pertenece a un resguardo o predio de propiedad colectiva 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque los costos de transporte a la oficina de registro o secretaría de hacienda son altos. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Porque no tiene los años suficientes (años de posesión) para solicitar el título por prescripción 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Otra. Cuál: _____ 17. <input type="checkbox"/> Tiene título (opciones b y f de pregunta 202) 	
206	¿En los últimos 2 años usted o algún miembro del hogar ha pagado impuesto predial?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 208 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
207	Si tiene o tuviera título, ¿usted estaría o su hogar estaría dispuesto a pagar el impuesto predial?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 209	
208	¿Por qué razón paga o pagaría el impuesto predial? (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Es un deber del ciudadano 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Para que el gobierno tenga recursos para hacer obras públicas 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Si no pago, me van a quitar la propiedad 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Para formalizar mi predio 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Otro cuál? 	Para cualquier opción pase a 210
209	Por qué razón o razones no pagaría el impuesto predial? (leer respuestas) (R.M) (LEER respuestas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.. Nadie más lo hace b. Ya me cobran otros grupos c. El gobierno local es corrupto d. No confío en la gestión de recursos del gobierno local e. Los ricos deben encargarse de eso f. La tierra da muy poco para pagar impuestos g. Otro, ¿cuál? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
210	¿Usted o algún miembro de su hogar está en el proceso de	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 212	

VERSIÓN B

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

	restitución de tierras?													
211	¿Qué área está reclamando?													
														_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ Hectáreas
212. En la actualidad, la vivienda donde usted habita tiene acceso a los siguientes servicios públicos, privados o comunales:				213. Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique el servicio de _____ como muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno					214. Ahora díganos si considera que este servicio ha empeorado, se mantiene igual o ha mejorado con relación al 2013 (NA = no tenía en 2013)					
	¿Tiene acceso a...?	No ↓	Si →	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR	Ha empeorado	Se mantiene igual	Ha mejorado	NA	NS/NR
	a. Energía eléctrica	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Gas por tubería	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Gas de pipeta (propano)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Acueducto	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Alcantarillado	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Recolección de basuras	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Teléfono fijo	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Teléfono celular	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
215	¿Cuál es el material predominante de los pisos de esta vivienda? (Entrevistador: Si está dentro de la casa responda sin preguntar, de lo contrario pregunte leyendo respuestas)					Baldosas, vinilo, tableta, ladrillo o alfombra					1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Madera burda, tabla o tablón					2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Cemento o gravilla					3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Tierra o arena					4 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Otro					5 <input type="checkbox"/>			
216	¿Cuál es el material predominante de las paredes exteriores de esta vivienda? Entrevistador: Si puede responda sin preguntar, de lo contrario pregunte leyendo respuestas)					Bloque, ladrillo, piedra, prefabricado, madera pulida					1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Tapia pisada o adobe					2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Bahareque					3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Madera burda					4 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Guadua, caña, esterilla, otro vegetales					5 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Zinc, tela, cartón, lata, desechos o plástico					6 <input type="checkbox"/>			
						Sin paredes					7 <input type="checkbox"/>			

VERSIÓN B

2. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA DONDE HABITA EL ENCUESTADO

217	¿De cuántos cuartos o piezas, incluyendo sala-comedor, dispone este hogar? (excluya cocinas, baños, garajes y cuartos destinados a negocios)	_ _																					
218	¿Qué energía o combustible utilizan principalmente para cocinar? (R.U.)(LEER respuestas)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Electricidad</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Gas con conexión por tubería a red domiciliaria</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Gas en cilindro o pipeta (gas propano)</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Kerosene, petróleo, gasolina, alcohol</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Leña o carbón de leña</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Carbón mineral</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Material de desecho</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Electricidad	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gas con conexión por tubería a red domiciliaria	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gas en cilindro o pipeta (gas propano)	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kerosene, petróleo, gasolina, alcohol	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leña o carbón de leña	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carbón mineral	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Material de desecho	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
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219	¿De dónde viene o donde toman principalmente el agua para preparar los alimentos? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Río, quebrada, manantial, nacimiento, agua embotellada</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>De pozo, lluvia, aljibe</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>De pila pública, carrotanque, aguatero</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Río, quebrada, manantial, nacimiento, agua embotellada	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	De pozo, lluvia, aljibe	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	De pila pública, carrotanque, aguatero	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
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Acueducto por tubería, otra fuente por tubería	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
220	¿Con qué tipo de servicio sanitario cuenta el hogar? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Inodoro sin conexión, letrina</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Bajamar</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Letrina con salida a un afluente (río)</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No tiene servicio sanitario</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Inodoro conectado a alcantarillado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inodoro sin conexión, letrina	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bajamar	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Letrina con salida a un afluente (río)	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	No tiene servicio sanitario	6	<input type="checkbox"/>			
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221	¿Cómo eliminan principalmente la basura en este hogar? (R.U.) LEER respuestas)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>La tiran a un patio</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>La queman o entierran</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>La tiran al río</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Recolección pública</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	La tiran a un patio	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	La queman o entierran	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	La tiran al río	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recolección pública	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
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La tiran al río	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Recolección pública	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																					

VERSIÓN B

3.CONECTIVIDAD		
301	El acceso a su vivienda se hace generalmente por: (Tener como referencia los últimos 5 kilómetros) (R.U) LEER respuestas)	Carretera pavimentada 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Carretera destapada 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Camino o trocha 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Río 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mar 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Otro, ¿Cuál? 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
302	¿Cuál medio de transporte utilizan principalmente usted o los miembros del hogar para ir a la cabecera municipal? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Carro / Jeep 1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bicicleta 2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bus o Buseta 3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Camión 4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Moto 5. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Lancha/Canoa/Chalupa 6. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Caballo/Mula/Burro 7. <input type="checkbox"/>
		A pie 8. <input type="checkbox"/> → 304
		Vivo en la cabecera 9. <input type="checkbox"/> → 305
303	¿Es un medio propio o tiene que pagar?	Medio propio 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Tiene que pagar 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
304	¿Cuánto tiempo le toma ir desde su vivienda hasta la cabecera municipal más próxima (a la que va con más frecuencia) por el medio de transporte que generalmente usa y dependiendo el estado del clima? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	a. VERANO Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vivo en la cabecera 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. INVIERNO: Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vivo en la cabecera 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
305	¿En donde vive, tiene la posibilidad de acceder a las noticias a través de?: (LEER y esperar respuesta por cada ítem)	a. Periódicos Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Radio Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Televisión Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Amigos o comunidad Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Internet Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro, ¿Cuál? Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN B

4. SERVICIOS SOCIALES							
401	¿A este hogar le han realizado la encuesta Sisbén?	SISBEN ANTIGUO 1. <input type="checkbox"/>			SISBEN NUEVO 2. <input type="checkbox"/>		
		1. SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿En qué nivel de Sisbén quedó? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 402			1. SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿En qué puntaje de Sisbén quedó? _ _ , _ _ NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 402		
402	¿Actualmente cuántas personas hacen parte de este hogar? (Incluye el encuestado)	_ _					
403	¿Cuántas de estas personas tienen documento de identificación: cedula, tarjeta de identidad, o registro civil?	_ _					
404	¿Cuántas personas del hogar son menores de 5 años?	_ _ Si 0 → 408					
405	¿Cuántos de estos niños tiene acceso a un servicio de cuidado como guardería u hogar comunitario?	_ _ Si 0 → 408					
406	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio de cuidado, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno.	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
407	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual, o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
408	¿Cuántas personas del hogar tienen entre 5 y 11 años?	_ _ Si 0 → 413					
409	¿Cuántas personas entre 5 y 11 años del hogar están asistiendo a un establecimiento escolar?	_ _ Si 0 → 413					
410	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio prestado por el establecimiento escolar como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno.	Muy malo	malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
411	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN B

4. SERVICIOS SOCIALES								
412	¿Cuánto tiempo les toma a las personas de 5 a 11 años, ir desde su vivienda hasta el centro educativo donde está estudiando? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	Se demora 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						
413	¿Cuántas personas del hogar tienen entre 12 y 18 años?	__ __ Si 0 → 418						
414	¿Cuántas personas del hogar de 12 a 18 años están asistiendo a un establecimiento escolar?	__ __ Si 0 → 418						
415	Ahora le vamos a pedir que califique este servicio prestado por el establecimiento escolar, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno y muy bueno	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS/NR	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
416	Ahora díganos si considera que éste servicio ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene Igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
417	¿Cuánto tiempo les toma a las personas de 12 a 18 años ir desde su vivienda hasta el centro educativo donde está estudiando?(Si son sólo minutos deje horas en cero)	Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						
418	Ahora califique el servicio de salud que usted tiene, como: muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	No tiene	NS/NR
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> → 420	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 420
419	Cree usted que este servicio: ha empeorado, se mantiene igual o ha mejorado con relación a 2013	Ha empeorado		Se mantiene Igual		Ha mejorado	No tenia en 2013	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
420	¿En caso de emergencia o problema grave de salud, cuánto tiempo le toma ir desde su vivienda hasta la institución de salud donde lo atenderían? (Si son sólo minutos deje horas en blanco)	Se demora: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> __ __ horas y __ __ minutos No sabe 2 <input type="checkbox"/>						

VERSIÓN B

5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR											
501. Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. [][]											
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por ____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTAD OR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)		¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿____ hizo aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
						a. Principal	b. Secundaria				
1		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
3		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN B

5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR											
501. Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. [][]											
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por ____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTAD OR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)		¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿____ hizo aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
						a. Principal	b. Secundaria				
5		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
6		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
7		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
8		[][]	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VERSIÓN B

5. COMPOSICIÓN DEL HOGAR												
501. Cuantas personas de 10 años o más hay en su hogar. _ _ _												
502	503	504	504a	505	506	507		508	509	510	511	
No. de orden	Nombre	Edad en años cumplidos	Sexo 1=Hombre 2=mujer	¿Actualmente cuál es el nivel educativo más alto alcanzado por____? 1=Ninguno 2=Primaria 3=Secundaria 4=Técnica o tecnológica 5=Universitaria (LEER respuestas)	Actualmente cuántos años ha aprobado en este nivel? ENTREVISTAD OR (A): (Si es menos de 1 año registre 0)	¿Cuál fue la actividad principal y secundaria en los últimos tres meses de ____? 1. Trabajar 2. Buscar trabajo 3. Estudiar 4. Oficios del hogar 5. Otras actividades (LEER respuestas)	a. Principal	b. Secundaria	¿Recibió algún ingreso en dinero en los últimos tres meses calendario? 1=Si 2= No. Pase a otra persona	El ingreso que recibió, esta persona en los últimos tres meses fue por: a. Trabajo por fuera del hogar b. Del negocio o proyecto productivo del hogar c. Ayudas en dinero recibidas de algún familiar o institución d. Otros (LEER respuestas)	¿_____ hizo aportes de seguridad social como salud o pensión? 1=Si 2= No (responda si contesto en 509 las opciones a o b o d)	_____ cuando trabajo por fuera del hogar tenía algún contrato de trabajo firmado. 1=Si 2= No 3= N. A. (Opción Diferente a a en 509 marque 3)
9		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
10		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
11		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
12		_ _	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 507 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ b <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ c <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ pase a otra persona si responde c d <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	

VERSIÓN B

6		6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO																
601	¿Cómo calificaría la situación económica actual del lugar donde usted reside? (corregimiento, vereda o cabecera municipal) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Muy buena</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Buena</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Regular</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mala</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Muy mala</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Muy buena	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buena	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mala	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muy mala	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Muy buena	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Buena	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Regular	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Mala	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Muy mala	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																
602	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con las condiciones de vida que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>a. Están pasando hambre</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1 No hay problemas graves</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	a. Están pasando hambre	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>		
a. Están pasando hambre	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
b. Las condiciones en que se vive son de extrema Pobreza	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
c. Desempleo o falta de oportunidades de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
d. Las actividades productivas que desarrollan dejan muy poca plata	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
e. Una de las pocas opciones productivas atractivas son las actividades ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
f. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
1 No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
603	En la semana pasada, ¿Usted se preocupó alguna vez de que en su hogar se acabaran los alimentos debido a falta de dinero?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
604	En la semana pasada, ¿Alguna vez en su hogar se quedaron sin alimentos por falta de dinero?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
605	En promedio, ¿cuánto gasta en total su hogar en un mes? (Lea: incluya gastos en alimentación, servicios, vestuario, educación, transporte, etc.)	\$ _____																
606	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene cuenta de ahorro? (Lea: incluya las cuentas de ahorro de Familias en Acción y otros programas)	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
606a	¿El hogar tiene ahorros?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
606b	Comparando con el 2013, usted diría que el nivel o la capacidad de ahorro de su familia	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Ha mejorado</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Se mantiene igual</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ha empeorado</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>No sabe</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Ha mejorado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Se mantiene igual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ha empeorado	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe	4	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ha mejorado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Se mantiene igual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Ha empeorado	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																
No sabe	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																
607	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar tiene cuenta corriente?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																

VERSIÓN B

6	6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO	
608	¿Usted o algún miembro del hogar ha realizado pagos de los servicios públicos en bancos o en corresponsales no bancarios?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
609	¿Ha solicitado un crédito en un banco u otra entidad financiera, cooperativa u ONG microfinanciera alguna vez?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 611
610	¿Tienen actualmente usted o algún miembro del hogar un crédito vigente en un banco, cooperativa u ONG?	SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
611	¿El hogar tiene deudas? (Lea: incluya el crédito si lo tiene)	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Cuánto deben? \$ _____
612	En general, dónde venden con más frecuencia sus productos los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado (NO leer, espere respuesta)	1. En la finca <input type="checkbox"/> 2. En el centro poblado más cercano <input type="checkbox"/> 3. En la cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> 4. En la vereda o veredas vecinas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fuera del municipio. <input type="checkbox"/>
613	Los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado venden sus productos agropecuarios principalmente a : (LEER respuestas)	1. A mayoristas o intermediarios <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A Cooperativas o gremios <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Al público en las ferias <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Al público en la plaza de mercado <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Al público en general <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Otro. Cuál: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
614	En general donde hacen sus compras con más frecuencia los habitantes de esta vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado (NO leer, espere respuesta)	1. Vendedores ambulantes que llegan a la vereda <input type="checkbox"/> 2. En el centro poblado más cercano <input type="checkbox"/> 3. En la cabecera municipal <input type="checkbox"/> 4. En la vereda o veredas vecinas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fuera del municipio <input type="checkbox"/>

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6		6. DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO						
615	¿Cuáles de los siguientes problemas enfrenta la comunidad para la producción y comercialización de los productos agropecuarios? (LEER y esperar respuesta por cada ítem)	a. Costos de los insumos muy altos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		b. Abuso de los intermediarios	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		c. Precios de los productos muy bajos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		d. Costos de transporte muy altos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		e. Mala calidad de los suelos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		f. Falta de agua	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		g. Interferencia de los grupos armados	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		h. La prohibición de la coca	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		i. No hay acceso a crédito	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		j. Otro, ¿cuál?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
Califique los siguientes servicios en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno: (Marque por cada opción y si no hay servicio, rellene la opción No hay)								
616			Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	No hay servicio
	a.	La red de vías que conecta el lugar donde usted vive (vereda, corregimiento, etc.) con el resto del municipio	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	La red de vías que conecta a su municipio con los municipios vecinos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Las instalaciones deportivas y de recreación del lugar donde vive (Coliseo, parques, canchas, polideportivos, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>

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7.	PROGRAMAS O AYUDAS RECIBIDAS POR EL HOGAR			
¿ Algún miembro de este hogar es o fue beneficiario en alguno de los siguientes programas sociales en los últimos cinco años? (2010 a 2015)	701. Tipo de programa social 1. Nunca ↓ 2. Actualmente pregunte solo 702 3. En el pasado pregunte 703 y 704	702. Desde qué año es beneficiario	703. Desde qué año es beneficiario	704. Hasta qué año fue beneficiario
	a. Familias en Acción 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	b. Laboratorios de paz o programa de paz y desarrollo 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	c. Programas del ICBF (hogar comunitario, desayuno infantil, etc.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	d. Red Juntos (ahora unidos) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	e. Alianzas productivas 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	f. Pademer (ahora Oportunidades Rurales) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	g. Agro Ingreso Seguro (Ahora Desarrollo Rural con equidad) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	h. Fomipyme 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	i. Certificado de incentivo forestal CIF 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	j. CAPP (cooperación en agronegocios con Colombia) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	k. Vivienda de interés social 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
	l. Familias guardabosques 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	m. Colombia Forestal 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	n. RESA (Red de Seguridad Alimentaria) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
q. Programas de la tercera edad 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
s. Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	

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	t. Jóvenes en Acción 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	u. Programas productivos o de generación de ingreso 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	r. Otro, cual _____ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	¿Este hogar tiene negocio o unidad productiva?			Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →712
706	¿Desde 2013, este negocio o unidad productiva recibió: ayuda en especie o en dinero, cursos o capacitaciones, asistencia técnica o crédito, o participó en otro tipo de actividades realizadas por alguna organización estatal o privada? Sí 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →711			
707		708	709	710
Qué Tipo de ayuda recibió?	Marque 1= Sí → 2= No ↓	¿Esta ayuda incluyó una parte práctica? 1= Sí 2= No	¿Qué intensidad tuvo esta ayuda en _____?	¿Cómo califica esta ayuda para el desarrollo de su negocio o unidad productiva? Buena = 1. Regular = 2, Mala = 3
a. Ayudas en especie: plántulas, Material vegetal, etc.	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cursos o capacitaciones	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Horas	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Asistencia técnica	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> visitas	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Crédito	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		monto: \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ayudas en dinero	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		monto: \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
711	Para el negocio o unidad productiva que realiza este hogar, se asocian con otras personas para			
	a. Comprar insumos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Procesar sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Vender sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Transportar sus productos			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Capacitarse conjuntamente			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Tener representación como grupo			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Presentar proyectos buscando financiación			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Solicitar crédito			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

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712	¿Conoce las obras o programas de Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?	1Si __ 2.NO __ →801 3.NS/NR __ →801
713	¿Ha recibido alguna ayuda, apoyo o beneficio de las obras o programas de Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?	1Si __ 2.NO __ →715
713a	¿Alguien del hogar ha recibido alguna ayuda, apoyo o beneficio de las obras o programas de Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?	1Si __ 2.NO __ →715
714	¿Hace cuánto tiempo la recibió?	Meses __ _
714a	¿Por cuánto tiempo la recibió?	Meses __ _
715	(Solo para controles) ¿Conoce usted alguna persona que haya sido beneficiario de alguna obra o programa de Colombia Responde de la Política Nacional de Consolidación y Reconstrucción Territorial?	1Si __ 2.NO __ 3 NA __

8. CAPITAL SOCIAL - CONFIANZA						
801	¿Si yo le digo que <u>un vecino</u> se comprometió a ayudarle en una dificultad que usted tiene, ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?					
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
802	En esta comunidad, ¿existe la tradición de trabajar en grupos para realizar proyectos comunitarios?			SI 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/ NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
803	¿Qué tanto confía usted en las personas de la comunidad?					
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>

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9. CAPITAL SOCIAL - PARTICIPACIÓN EN ORGANIZACIONES

<p>901 ¿Pertenece o participa usted o alguien de su hogar en organizaciones o asociaciones como:</p>	<p>902 La mayoría de las veces, ¿en qué forma participan en este grupo usted o las personas de su hogar? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asiste y participa en la toma de decisiones 2. Asiste y solamente opina en las reuniones 3. Sólo asiste a las reuniones pero no participa 4. Nunca asiste a las reuniones 	
a. Reuniones comunitarias	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Junta de Acción Comunal u otro grupo comunitario	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Asociación de productores y/o comercializadores	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Veedurías ciudadanas	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Organizaciones de población desplazada, población retornada o población vulnerable	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Movimiento o partido político	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Grupo voluntario de trabajo con la comunidad o asociaciones de apoyo para población necesitada	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Asociación de padres de familia	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Grupo deportivo, cultural, o de conservación del medio ambiente	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Organizaciones de vigilancia o seguridad	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Escuela de Campo de Agricultores (ECAS)	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Sindicatos	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
m. Grupo de mujeres	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
n. Grupos juveniles	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
o. Juntas de programación de emisoras comunitarias	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
p. Otro, ¿Cuál? _____	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
todos "no" pase a 905		
903	¿De los grupos en que ha participado usted o algún miembro del hogar cuál es el grupo o asociación que más le ha generado vínculos o amigos que le han ayudado o le podrían ayudar en el futuro en su negocio o con sus necesidades familiares? (R.U)	a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> g. <input type="checkbox"/> h. <input type="checkbox"/> i. <input type="checkbox"/> j. <input type="checkbox"/> k. <input type="checkbox"/> l. <input type="checkbox"/> m. <input type="checkbox"/> n. <input type="checkbox"/> o. <input type="checkbox"/> p. <input type="checkbox"/>

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904	En términos generales, pertenecer a _____ le ha servido a usted o a algún miembro del hogar para:	a. Para conocer otra personas	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Para divertirse y realizar actividades que le gustan	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Para mejorar en aspectos relacionados con su actividad productiva	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Para participar en la toma de decisiones de la comunidad	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Para que la comunidad se vea beneficiada	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Porque es importante en caso de emergencia hacia el futuro	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra razón. ¿Cuál? _____	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		1. Para nada	Si <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
905	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con los procesos organizativos que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	a. La gente es muy desconfiada	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. A la gente no le interesa participar	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Cuando se organiza un grupo el trabajo en equipo es muy difícil	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. La gente no tienen la formación necesaria para los procesos organizativos	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Los trabajos organizativos no se proyectan hacia afuera para conseguir los apoyos necesarios	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Las autoridades no facilitan los procesos organizativos	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otros grupos políticos lo hacen difícil	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		1. No hay problemas graves	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.		10. PARTICIPACIÓN POLÍTICA					
1001	En una escala de 1 a 5, donde 1 es participación muy baja y 5 es participación muy alta, califique el grado de participación de los ciudadanos en las elecciones presidenciales de 2014 en su vereda o corregimiento	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	No sabe 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
1002	¿Tiene su cédula inscrita para votar?	Si				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No				2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009	
		No tiene cédula				3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009	
		En trámite				4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009	
1006	¿Usted votó en las elecciones presidenciales en mayo de 2014?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1008 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 3 NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1009					

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10.		10. PARTICIPACIÓN POLÍTICA	
1007	Si no voto, ¿por cuál de las siguientes razones no lo hizo?	a. No me interesa b. Tenía temor c. Es muy difícil d. No me gustaron los candidatos e. Otra	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> } 1009
1008	Si votó, ¿por cuál de las siguientes razones lo hizo?	a. Es mi responsabilidad b. Me daban algo a cambio c. Me llamó la atención el candidato d. Mi voto cuenta e. Otra	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
1009	¿Usted conoce a alguien que haya recibido plata o regalos para votar?	Si 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>	
1010	¿Usted conoce a alguien que haya sido presionado o forzado a votar por alguien?	Si 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>	
1011	¿Está usted de acuerdo con que pueden ser líderes en esta comunidad...?	a. Una Mujer b. Un Excombatiente (Grupos Armados Ilegales) c. Un Joven	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>

11		11. BUEN GOBIERNO	
1101	En su opinión ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con las instituciones municipales que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	a. Desconfianza hacia las entidades públicas <input type="checkbox"/> b. La administración municipal no prestan atención a las solicitudes de la comunidad <input type="checkbox"/> c. La administración no tiene la capacidad de resolver las solicitudes de la comunidad <input type="checkbox"/> d. Deficientes servicios públicos domiciliarios <input type="checkbox"/> e. Falta de carreteras <input type="checkbox"/> f. Corrupción <input type="checkbox"/> g. Falta de oferta institucional (Hospitales, colegios, juzgados, jardines, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> h. La administración municipal no informa lo que está haciendo <input type="checkbox"/> i. Otro <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No hay problemas graves <input type="checkbox"/>	

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		1102 Califíque la gestión de las siguientes instituciones como muy mala, mala, regular, buena y muy buena				1103. Qué tanto ha cambiado la gestión con respecto al 2013				
		Muy mala	Mala	Regular	Buena	Muy buena	NS/NR	Ha disminuido	Se mantiene igual	Ha aumentado
a. La alcaldía		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. La gobernación		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. El gobierno Nacional		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
1104a	¿El alcalde de su municipio es hombre o mujer? Mujer 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hombre 2. <input type="checkbox"/>									
1104	Si el alcalde de su municipio se comprometió a gestionar una obra de beneficio para todos ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?:									
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho			Muchísimo	NS/NR		
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>			5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
1105a	¿El presidente de la junta de acción comunal de su barrio/vereda es hombre o mujer? Mujer 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hombre 2. <input type="checkbox"/>									
1105	Si el presidente de la junta de acción comunal de su barrio/vereda se comprometió a gestionar una obra de beneficio para todos ¿qué tanto confía en que lo haga?:									
	Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho			Muchísimo	NS/NR		
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>			5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		

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		Muy poca	Poca	Ni mucha ni poca	Mucha	Muchísima	NS/NR
A continuación le voy a preguntar qué confianza le tiene a las siguientes instituciones del Estado:							
1106	a. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Gobernación del Departamento?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en el Gobierno Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las instituciones de justicia formal (Fiscalía, jueces, Procuraduría, inspecciones de policía, casas justicia)? Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las instituciones de justicia alternativa (Jueces de paz, conciliadores en equidad, centros de conciliación, amigos compondores, árbitros y mediadores)? Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en las instituciones y funcionarios del sector agropecuario? (Umata, secretarías de agricultura, comités de cafeteros, etc.) Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en las organizaciones sociales u ONG´s.?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en los centros de capacitación y formación? (SENA, universidades, CERES, etc.) Leer ejemplos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en los funcionarios de la Defensoría del Pueblo?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	i. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en el Concejo Municipal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	j. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Policía Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	k. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en el Ejército Nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	l. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Armada nacional?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	m. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Personería Municipal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	n. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Alcaldía?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
o. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Junta de Acción Comunal?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
p. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene en la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
q. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Unidad para la Consolidación Territorial?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
r. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en la Unidad de Restitución de Tierras e Incoder?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
s. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en Colombia responde?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
t. ¿Qué tanta confianza tiene usted en las Comisarías de Familia?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1107	¿El alcalde de su municipio le informa con regularidad a la comunidad en qué y cómo se ha gastado los recursos del municipio?	Si	1 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>				
		A veces	3 <input type="checkbox"/>				

VERSIÓN B

1108	a. Con que frecuencia las autoridades municipales Invitan a la comunidad a expresar su opinión frente a temas de interés comunitario (Leer opciones)	Nunca 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pocas veces 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Algunas veces 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Frecuentemente 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Siempre 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Con que frecuencia las autoridades municipales tienen en cuenta, a la hora de tomar decisiones, las opiniones que expresa la ciudadanía (Leer opciones)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
1109	¿Cree usted que la presencia de grupos armados ilegales afecta el desempeño del gobierno municipal actualmente? (Leer opciones)	Si, positivamente 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1111 Si, negativamente 1a <input type="checkbox"/> → 1110 No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1112 NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1112				
1110	¿En cuáles aspectos considera usted que la presencia de los Grupos Armados Ilegales afecta negativamente el desempeño del gobierno?	a. Amenazas a funcionarios del gobierno	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			P a s e a 1 1 1 2
		b. Amenazas a sus familiares	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		c. Presión sobre contratos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		d. Sobornos	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		e. Intervención en elecciones	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		f. Orientación de la oferta de bienes y servicios a ciertas poblaciones específicas	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		g. Accediendo a información pública	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		h. Otro/Cuál _____	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1111	¿En cuáles aspectos considera usted que la presencia de los Grupos Armados Ilegales afecta positivamente el desempeño del gobierno?	Fiscalizando las actividades del municipio	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Logrando que atiendan a la población	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Evitando despilfarro de los recursos.	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Haciendo rendir cuentas públicas a la administración	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Otro/Cuál _____	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1112	Considera usted que el manejo de los asuntos públicos por parte de los funcionarios municipales es: (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Honesto	1 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Poco honesto	2 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Nada honesto	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		NS/NR	4 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1113	En los últimos 12 meses, ¿su hogar ha tenido que pagar "dinero extra" a funcionarios del gobierno para obtener un servicio o resolver un problema?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR				

VERSIÓN B

12.		12. SEGURIDAD	
1201	¿Cómo considera usted la situación de seguridad en la vereda o corregimiento donde vive?	Muy buena	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Buena	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ni buena, ni mala	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Mala	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy mala	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
1202	Comparando con la seguridad que existía en esta zona en el 2013, usted diría que la seguridad en la vereda o corregimiento donde usted vive	Ha mejorado	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Se mantiene igual	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ha empeorado	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No sabe	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
1203	Si un pariente suyo se hubiera ido de esta vereda o corregimiento y quisiera regresar, ¿usted le recomendaría a ese pariente regresar a la vereda?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1204	En su opinión, ¿De los siguientes problemas seleccione el o los problemas más graves asociados con la inseguridad que están enfrentando en su vereda/corregimiento? (Registre máximo 3 problemas) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	a. Homicidios	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Grupos Armados Ilegales	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Minas antipersonales	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Desplazamiento	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Secuestro	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Extorsiones	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Inseguridad ciudadana (robos, atracos, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Reclutamiento forzado.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Violencia Sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro. ¿Cuál? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. No hay problemas graves de inseguridad	<input type="checkbox"/>		

VERSIÓN B

¿Existen los siguientes servicios en su vereda, corregimiento o centro poblado? (si marco algún SI en vereda o corregimiento califique el servicio, en caso contrario pase al siguiente)													
1205	SERVICIO	Vereda o corregimiento		1206. Califique el servicio en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno						1207. Ha mejorado, no ha cambiado o ha empeorado con respecto al 2013			
		SI →	NO ↓	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS ↓	Ha mejorado	No ha cambiado	Ha empeorado	No tenía 2013
		a. Los servicios de seguridad ciudadana de la Policía	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Los servicios de las Fuerzas Militares (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Servicios No Estatales (servicios de seguridad privada legales, guardia indígena)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1208	¿A través de que medio se comunicaría usted con la policía, en el caso de necesitar su apoyo? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta)			1. Vía celular <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Mandando la razón con un vecino o amigo <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Buscándolos en el puesto de policía <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Otro Cual _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 5. No sé cómo comunicarme <input type="checkbox"/>									
1209	¿Ha necesitado comunicarse con la policía durante el último año?			Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1211									
1210	¿Qué pasó cuando los buscó? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta)			1. No se pudo comunicar <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Me comuniqué, pero no me atendieron la solicitud <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Me comuniqué, y atendieron mi solicitud pero se demoraron <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Me comuniqué y atendieron mi solicitud rápidamente <input type="checkbox"/>									
1211	Para Ud., quien cree que debe ser el principal responsable para la seguridad en su comunidad? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)			1. Cada cual individualmente <input type="checkbox"/> 2. La Junta de Acción Comunal <input type="checkbox"/> 3. La Policía <input type="checkbox"/> 4. El Ejército / Las Fuerzas Armadas <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Un grupo armado ilegal <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Un grupo privado de seguridad <input type="checkbox"/>									
Pregunta ensayo	Ahora, hablemos de algunas cosas de la vida cotidiana. En la última semana, ¿cuántas de las siguientes 5 bebidas ha consumido? (Solo queremos saber cuántas, no me diga cuales)			Gaseosa Jugo Aguardiente Cerveza Leche Cuantos <input type="text"/>									

VERSIÓN B

1212B	<p>Contribuir a varias organizaciones hace parte de la vida cotidiana. En los últimos 6 meses, ¿a cuántos de los siguientes 4 grupos Ud. ha dado un aporte en dinero, en especie o con trabajo? (Solo queremos saber cuántas; no me diga cuáles.)</p> <p>(Entrevistador: entregue la tarjeta si la persona sabe leer)</p>	<p>A la iglesia católica A una iglesia cristiana A un vecino o familiar A la junta de acción comunal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cuantos __ </p>
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13.	13. ACTIVIDADES ILICITAS							
1301	¿Sabe usted si en su vereda o corregimiento hay actualmente cultivos ilícitos?				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1302	¿Sabe usted si en su vereda hay actualmente minería ilegal?				Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1303 B	<p>Las siguientes actividades hacen parte de la vida cotidiana. En los últimos 6 meses, cuántas de las 4 actividades ha realizado Ud. (Solo queremos saber cuántas; no me diga cuáles.)</p> <p>(Entrevistador: entregue la tarjeta si la persona sabe leer)</p>				<p>Vendió algún producto de su finca o negocio en la cabecera municipal Tuvo relación con el negocio de la ganadería Vendió algún producto de su finca o negocio a un intermediario Recibió un préstamo de un vecino o familiar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cuántas __ </p>			
<p>Está totalmente en desacuerdo, en desacuerdo, ni en acuerdo ni en desacuerdo, de acuerdo o totalmente de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones en relación con los cultivos ilícitos(coca, amapola, marihuana):</p>								
1304		totalmente en desacuerdo	En desacuerdo	ni en acuerdo ni en desacuerdo	De acuerdo	Totalmente de acuerdo	NS/NR	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
14.		14. JUSTICIA						

VERSIÓN B

1401	<p>Cuando usted o alguien de su hogar tiene un problema grave de convivencia (como por ejemplo un problema de linderos) con un vecino o un miembro de la comunidad, generalmente ¿cómo lo resuelve? (R.U) (NO leer, espere respuesta).</p>	<p>Habla con la otra persona y llegan a un acuerdo Va a las entidades de justicia del municipio Acude a otra persona de la comunidad Acude a la Policía/Fuerzas Militares Acude a los grupos armados ilegales Lo resuelve por su cuenta No lo resuelve Con la Junta de Acción Comunal Otra manera ¿Cuál?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>															
1401 a	<p>¿Qué tanto cree usted que su problema de convivencia se resolverá de esa manera?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Mucho</td><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Algo</td><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Poco</td><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Nada</td><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>NS/NR</td><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	Mucho	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Algo	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poco	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nada	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	NS/NR	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mucho	1	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Algo	2	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Poco	3	<input type="checkbox"/>																
Nada	4	<input type="checkbox"/>																
NS/NR	5	<input type="checkbox"/>																
1402	<p>¿Existen los siguientes servicios en su vereda o corregimiento? (si marco algún SI en vereda o corregimiento califique el servicio, en caso contrario pase al siguiente)</p>																	
		<p>Vereda o corregimiento</p> <p>SI → NO ↓</p>	<p>1403. Califique el servicio en muy malo, malo, ni bueno ni malo, bueno o muy bueno</p> <p>Muy malo Malo Ni bueno, ni malo Bueno Muy bueno NS ↓</p>				<p>1404. Ha mejorado, no ha cambiado o ha empeorado con respecto al 2013</p> <p>Ha mejorado No ha cambiado Ha empeorado No tenía 2013</p>											
<p>a. Los servicios de justicia formal (Fiscalía, jueces, Procuraduría, inspecciones de policía, casas justicia)</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>							
<p>b. Los servicios de justicia alternativa (Jueces de paz, conciliadores en equidad, centros de conciliación, amigos compondores, árbitros y mediadores)</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>							
<p>c. Personería</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>							

VERSIÓN B

1405	Cree usted que la gente de su comunidad está dispuesta a denunciar frente a las autoridades locales alguna de las siguientes acciones: (LEER y esperar respuesta para cada ítem)	a. Robo de cosecha/ganado		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		b. Presencia de personas sospechosas		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		c. Amenazas contra ellas o sus familias		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		d. Presencia de cultivos ilícitos		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		e. Sobornos		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		f. Extorsión o vacunas		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		g. Secuestros		Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		1406	¿Cree usted que las autoridades siempre deben respetar las leyes para poder capturar a los delincuentes?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe/ No responde 3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
1407	<i>Con qué frecuencia usted:</i>						
		Nunca	Casi Nunca	A veces	Casi siempre	Siempre	NS/ NR
	a. Actúa conforme a la ley	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Considera que lo ordenado por la ley coincide con la forma como su comunidad actúa	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1408		SI	NO	NS/ NR			
	a. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando otros lo han hecho y les ha ido bien	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	b. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es muy provechoso económicamente	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	c. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es bastante seguro que uno no será castigado	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	d. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es la única manera de alcanzar sus objetivos	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
	e. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley para defender propiedades o bienes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>			
f. Cree usted que se justifica desobedecer la ley cuando es la única manera de ayudarle a la familia	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>				

VERSIÓN B

15.		15. DD.HH.	
1501	¿A Ud. o algún miembro de su familia, en los últimos 12 meses, le han violado alguno de los derechos que se mencionan a continuación: Derecho a la vida, a la integridad personal, a la seguridad personal, a la libertad personal o a la libre circulación. (Ejemplos de violaciones a estos derechos: homicidios, masacres, amenazas, secuestros, desapariciones forzadas, desplazamiento forzado, confinamientos) (Entrevistador: si le han violado más de un derecho escoja el principal o más importante que considere el entrevistado)	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1502	¿Quién fue el responsable por esa violación? (R.U) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	1. Guerrilla	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Paramilitares	<input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Bacrim	<input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Fuerzas Militares	<input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Policía	<input type="checkbox"/>
		6. Entidades estatales encargadas de servicios (Instituciones de salud, ICBF, instituciones de justicia)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		7. No sabe quién fue	<input type="checkbox"/>
1503	¿Qué hizo en esta situación? (R.M) (LEER respuestas sin interrupción y luego espere respuesta)	1. Nada	<input type="checkbox"/>
		a.. Denunciar ante la Justicia formal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b.. Poner una tutela	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Acudió a un CAI	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. tomó la justicia por su cuenta	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Acudió a un líder comunitario	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Acudió a una ONG	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Acudió a un personero municipal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Acudió al alcalde	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Acudió a alguna instancia del gobierno nacional	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otra/ Cuál	<input type="checkbox"/>
1504	¿Se considera usted víctima del conflicto armado?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601 NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1505	¿Ha recibido algún tipo de asistencia o reparación por el hecho o los hechos que lo hacen considerarse víctima?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1601	
1506	¿Qué tan satisfecho quedó con la asistencia o reparación recibida?	Mucho	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Algo	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Poco	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Nada	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

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16.		16. LEGITIMIDAD, APOYO AL SISTEMA Y TOLERANCIA					
A continuación le vamos a leer una serie de afirmaciones. Díganos si cada una de ellas la aprueba firmemente, aprueba, ni aprueba ni desaprueba, desaprueba, o desaprueba firmemente:							
Tolerancia		Desaprueba firmemente	Desaprueba	Ni aprueba ni desaprueba	Aprueba	Aprueba firmemente	NS/NR
1601	a. Hay personas que hablan mal del gobierno de Colombia, no sólo del gobierno de turno, sino de la forma de gobierno. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con esta afirmación?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted el derecho a votar de esas personas?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan llevar a cabo manifestaciones pacíficas con el propósito de expresar sus puntos de vista?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Siempre pensando en los que hablan mal de la forma de gobierno (como gobiernan) de Colombia ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan postularse para cargos públicos ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas salgan en la televisión para dar un discurso ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Legitimidad, Apoyo al sistema		Muy poco	Poco	Ni mucho ni poco	Mucho	Muchísimo	NS/NR
1602	a. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que los tribunales de justicia del país garantizan un juicio justo?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted respeto por las instituciones políticas del país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. ¿Hasta qué punto cree que los derechos básicos del ciudadano están bien protegidos por el sistema político del país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. ¿Hasta qué punto se siente usted orgulloso de vivir bajo el sistema político de su país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. ¿Hasta qué punto piensa usted que debe apoyar el sistema político de su país?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>

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17	17. EXPECTATIVAS A FUTURO		
	Ahora quisiera preguntarle sobre sus expectativas futuras para su hogar y para esta vereda o corregimiento: A continuación le voy a preguntar sobre cómo ve el futuro en varios aspectos, no quiero que me responda lo que usted quiere que pase sino lo que cree que va a pasar teniendo en cuenta como están ahora las cosas y como han evolucionado		
1701	¿De hoy a dos años tiene usted contemplado realizar inversiones que sean claves para la actividad productiva del negocio de su hogar?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (no tiene negocio o actividad productiva)	
1702	Cree usted que es posible que en los próximos años sus condiciones de vida	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
1703	Cree usted que los ingresos de su hogar provenientes de las actividades lícitas que va a desarrollar	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
1704	En los próximos dos años, usted espera que la situación económica de las personas de su vereda o corregimiento	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejore 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambie 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeore	
1705	Como cree usted que cambien a futuro los siguientes aspectos:		
	a. Condiciones de su vivienda	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	b. Acceso a servicios de salud	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	c. Acceso a servicios de educación	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	d. Acceso a servicios públicos	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	e. Vías de comunicación con la cabecera municipal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	f. Relaciones con los vecinos	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
	g. Gestión del gobierno municipal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mejoren 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No cambien 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Empeoren	
1706	¿Usted cree que va a permanecer en su lugar actual de residencia durante los próximos años?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1707	¿Usted cree que las personas que se fueron de su vereda o corregimiento van a volver?	a. Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → ¿Cuántos? La mayoría 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Unos pocos 2. <input type="checkbox"/> b. No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> c. No se han ido 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1708	¿Cree usted que a futuro podría retornar la situación de violencia que existió hace algún tiempo en su vereda o en otras veredas del municipio?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1709	¿Cómo ve usted la perspectiva de la alcaldía en el futuro? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Una alcaldía mas fortalecida a la actual 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Una alcaldía igual a la actual 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Una alcaldía menos fortalecida a la actual 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1710	Comparado con hace dos años, cómo le está yendo a la Alcaldía? (R.U) (LEER respuestas)	Mejor 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Peor 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Igual 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	

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20		20. PAZ Y OPORTUNIDADES ECONÓMICAS								
2001	¿Sabe usted si el programa Colombia Responde ha actuado en su vereda o corregimiento?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 2002								
2001a	De las siguientes actividades, ¿cuáles de ellas ha implementado el Programa Colombia Responde en su vereda o corregimiento?	Mejoramiento y/o construcción de vías		1 <input type="checkbox"/>		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de escuelas		2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Mejoramiento y/o construcción de centros de salud		3 <input type="checkbox"/>		Mejoramiento y/o construcción de salón comunal u otro espacio para reunión de la comunidad		4 <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mejoramiento y/o construcción de parques y espacios deportivos y culturales		5 <input type="checkbox"/>		Mejoramiento de servicios públicos (redes de electricidad, acueducto, alcantarillado y similares)		6 <input type="checkbox"/>				
Otro, ¿cuál? _____		7 <input type="checkbox"/>								
2002		¿Es o ha sido usted beneficiario del Programa Colombia responde con apoyos, asesorías o ayudas?	Si 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 2006							
2003		a. ¿Qué tipo de asistencia recibió? (LEER y esperar respuesta para cada ítem)	Marque		2003b. ¿Cómo calificaría esta ayuda?					
			SI →	NO ↓	Muy malo	Malo	Ni bueno, ni malo	Bueno	Muy bueno	NS ↓
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	a. Apoyo a proyectos productivos (esto incluye fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de productores, comercialización y alianzas productivas)		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Apoyo para el acceso a servicios financieros (crédito, bancarización, microfinanzas)		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Programas de salud y bienestar		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Construcción y mejoramiento de vivienda		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Apoyo a la primera infancia (menores de cinco años)		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Formación artística y deportiva		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Fortalecimiento y empoderamiento de red de mujeres		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Formación educativa formal y no formal para jóvenes y adultos		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Apoyo y/o formación en procesos de formalización de tierra	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>		
j. Capacitaciones o talleres en temas como participación política, liderazgo o legislación	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>		
k. Formación y apoyo a las Juntas de acción comunal	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>		
l. Otro, ¿cuál?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>		

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2004	Califique qué tanto se cumplieron las expectativas que tenía al vincularse a las actividades del Programa Colombia Responde, en una escala de 1 a 5, donde 1 es “no se cumplieron” y 5 es “se han cumplido totalmente”		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>												
2	<input type="checkbox"/>												
3	<input type="checkbox"/>												
4	<input type="checkbox"/>												
5	<input type="checkbox"/>												
2005	¿Le recomendaría a una familiar/amigo participar en este programa?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR											
2006	¿Ud. ha perdido algún miembro de su familia o pariente cercano a consecuencia del conflicto armado que sufre el país? O ¿tiene un familiar desaparecido por el conflicto? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2007 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2007	2006a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2006b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2007	¿Por razones del conflicto algún miembro de su familia tuvo que irse del país? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2008 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2008	2007a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2007b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2008	¿Y algún miembro de su familia tuvo que refugiarse o abandonar su lugar de vivienda por razones del conflicto que sufre el país? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2009 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2009	2008a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2008b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2009	¿Y algún miembro de su familia fue víctima de un secuestro? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2010 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2010	2009a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2009b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2010	¿Por razones del conflicto armado algún miembro de su familia fue despojado de su tierra? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2011 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2011	2010a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2010b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										
2011	¿Algún miembro de su hogar ha sido víctima de extorsión? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No ↓ 2012 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR ↓ 2012	2011a ¿Esto sucedió en los últimos 12 meses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR	2011b ¿El familiar víctima de este hecho era uno de sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos o su cónyuge (pareja)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR										

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2012	En una escala de muy poco a muchísimo, ¿qué tanto apoya Ud. los diálogos de paz con las FARC en la Habana?	Muy poco	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Poco	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Ni mucho ni poco	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Mucho	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Muchísimo	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
		NS/NR	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
2013	Considera usted que las oportunidades económicas en su vereda son:	Muy malas	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		malas	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
2013a	Ahora dígame si considera que esa situación ha mejorado, se mantiene igual o ha empeorado con relación al 2013?	Ni buenas, ni malas	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Buenas	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy buenas	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
		NS/NR	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Ha mejorado	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Se mantiene igual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Ha empeorado	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No tenía en 2013	4	<input type="checkbox"/>

Muchas gracias por su tiempo y su ayuda.

Lo invitamos a que nos dé algunos datos para poderlo contactar más adelante. Para el estudio sería muy importante poder contactarlo en dos años y hacerle nuevamente algunas preguntas. Recuerde que la información que nos dio es confidencial y tiene reserva estadística

18	18. DATOS DE IDENTIFICACIÓN PARA CONTACTAR AL HOGAR DENTRO DE DOS AÑOS	
1801	Nombres	
1802	Apellidos	
1802a	Cédula	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>
1803	Dirección	
1804	Vereda o barrio	
1805	Teléfono fijo	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>
1806	Teléfono celular	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ No tiene <input type="checkbox"/>

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1807	Teléfono celular y nombre de algún familiar	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _____
1808	Teléfono celular y nombre de algún amigo	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _____
1809	Correo electrónico del hogar o unidad productiva	_____ No tiene 1 <input type="checkbox"/>

FIN DE LA ENCUESTA

21	21. PERCEPCIONES DEL ENCUESTADOR (NO LEA, diligencie al final de la encuesta)	
2101	En términos generales, ¿cuál fue la actitud del respondiente frente a la encuesta? (R.U)	Hostil 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Impaciente e inquieto(a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Colaborador(a) pero desinteresado(a) 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Amable e interesado(a) 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
2102	¿Qué tanto entendió el encuestado las preguntas? (R.U)	No las entendió 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No muy bien 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Más o menos 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bien 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Muy bien 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
2103	¿Usted cree que el entrevistado respondió las preguntas con sinceridad? (R.U)	Con ninguna sinceridad 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Pocas veces 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Algunas veces 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		La mayoría de las veces 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Sí, siempre 5 <input type="checkbox"/>

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CONTROLES FINALES									
Fecha de la encuesta		Día /___/___/ Mes /___/___/ Año			Hora inicio /___/___/: /___/___/		Fin /___/___/: /___/___/		
Encuestador				Cédula		Supervisor		Cédula	
SUPERVISIÓN		HALLAZGO	RESPONSABLE	ACCIÓN	RESPONSABLE	APROB	RECHAZ		
Monitorización (75%)	1					1	2		
Re-contacto Presencial	2					1	2		
Re-contacto Telefónico	3					1	2		
Revisión en Campo	4					1	2		
Revisión en Crítica	5					1	2		
Notas									
HALLAZGO: 1 Inconsistencia- 2 Datos Ficticios- 3 Pregunta faltante Devolver a Campo APROBADO/RECHAZADO						Verificad		Codificad	
Verificación de Crítica	6	HALLAZGO			ACCIÓN				
HALLAZGO: 1 Omisión código - 2 Código errado - 3 Omisión de crítica					ACCIÓN: 1 Asignar código - 2 Corregir - 3 Revisión pases/Revisión campos - 7 Otro				

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ANNEX 10: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Disclosure of Real or Potential Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluations

Instructions:

Evaluations of USAID projects will be undertaken so that they are not subject to the perception or reality of biased measurement or reporting due to conflict of interest.¹ For external evaluations, all evaluation team members will provide a signed statement attesting to a lack of conflict of interest or describing an existing conflict of interest relative to the project being evaluated.²

Evaluators of USAID projects have a responsibility to maintain independence so that opinions, conclusions, judgments, and recommendations will be impartial and will be viewed as impartial by third parties. Evaluators and evaluation team members are to disclose all relevant facts regarding real or potential conflicts of interest that could lead reasonable third parties with knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances to conclude that the evaluator or evaluation team member is not able to maintain independence and, thus, is not capable of exercising objective and impartial judgment on all issues associated with conducting and reporting the work. Operating Unit leadership, in close consultation with the Contracting Officer, will determine whether the real or potential conflict of interest is one that should disqualify an individual from the evaluation team or require recusal by that individual from evaluating certain aspects of the project(s).

In addition, if evaluation team members gain access to proprietary information of other companies in the process of conducting the evaluation, then they must agree with the other companies to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.³

Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:

1. Immediate family or close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.
2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant/material though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation.
3. Current or previous direct or significant/material though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project.
4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.
5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.
6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.

¹ USAID Evaluation Policy (p. 8); USAID Contract Information Bulletin 99-17; and Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Part 9.5, Organizational Conflicts of Interest, and Subpart 3.10, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct.

² USAID Evaluation Policy (p. 11)

³ FAR 9.505-4(b)

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Andrés Bateman
Title	Qualitative research lead
Organization	USAID-MSI-EVAL
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	514-A-10-00002 Montes de Maria 514-C-12-00001 CELI Norte/Sur 514-C-11-00002 CELI Central
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	


I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	Andrés Bateman
Date	Junio 6, 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Nicolás Cárdenas Nossa
Title	Historiador
Organization	Eval
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID 514-C-1100002; AID 514-A-10-00002; AID 514-C-120001
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

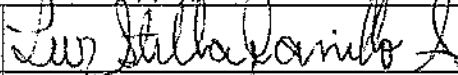
I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	16/05/2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Lucy Stella Carrillo Giluy
Title	Social development specialist
Organization	EVAL - Evaluation & Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID-514-C-13-0003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID-514-C-110002; AID-514-A-10-0002 AID-514-C-120001
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	Agosto 10 de 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Carlos Alberto Castañeda
Title	MR Quantitative analyst
Organization	USAID-MSI EVAL
Evaluation Position?	Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	514-A-10-00002 Montes de Maria 514-C-12-00001 CELI Norte/Sur 514-C-11-00002 CELI Central } 514-C-1300003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	Carlos Castañeda
Date	06-10-2015

ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	CARLOS ANDRES CASTRO G.
Title	Field researcher
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative. AID-514-C-1100002 (Central) Tetra Tech ARD; AID 514-A-10-00002 (Montes de Marfa) Global Communities; and AID 514-C-12-0001 (Norte-Sur) Chemonics
<p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. <p>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</p>	
<p>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	C. A. Castro G.
Date	24/02/16

ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Laura Castro Bernal
Title	Field researcher
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative. AID-514-C-1100002 (Central) Tetra Tech ARD; AID 514-A-10-00002 (Montes de María) Global Communities; and AID 514-C-12-0001 (Norte-Sur) Chemonics
Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 	
Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.	
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:	


I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	Laura Castro Bernal
Date	25/02/2016.

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Pablo Enrique Gutierrez
Title	Field Researcher
Organization	EVAl - Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID 514-C-11-00002; AID 514-A-10-00002; AID 514-C-12-0001
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

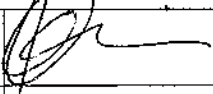
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Signature	
Date	10/16/2015

ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Keri Culver
Title	Evaluation Manager
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID-514-C-1200001; AID-514-C-1100002; AID-514-A-10-00002
<p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. <p>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</p>	
<p>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> 	

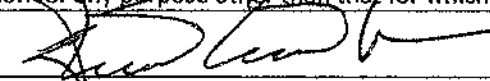
I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	14 Mayo 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Jairo Nunez
Title	Evaluation Director
Organization	EVA - Evaluation for Analysis & Learning
Evaluation Position?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID 514-C-13 00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID-514-C-1100002; AID-514-A-10-00002; AID-514-C-120001
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

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Signature	
Date	August 10 / 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Julieth Andrea Parra +
Title	Quantitative researcher
Organization	CNC-EVAL
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID-02514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihood Initiative AID 514-C-12-0001; AID-514-C-11-0002 AID 514-C-10-0002
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	


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Signature	Julieth Andrea Parra
Date	10/Agosto/2015

ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	DANIEL MAURICIO RICO JALYNIA	
Title	Field researcher	
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning	
Evaluation Position	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member	
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003	
USAID Project(s) Evaluated	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative, AID-514-C-1100002 (Central) Tetra Tech ARD; AID 514-A-10-00002 (Montes de María) Global Communities; and AID 514-C-12-0001 (Norte-Sur) Chemonics	
<p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. <p>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</p>		
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p>During 2006 to 2009 I was a member of the Ministry of Defense that worked on the design and implementation of the consolidation program in LA MACARENA</p>		

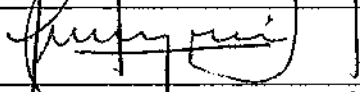
I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	Feb. 26 / 2016

ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Harry Samra
Title	Field researcher
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative. AID-514-C-1100002 (Central) Tetra Tech ARD; AID 514-A-10-00002 (Montes de María) Global Communities; and AID 514-C-12-0001 (Norte-Sur) Chemonics
<p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. <p>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</p>	
<p>I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	Feb 24 / 2016

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	OLGA PATRICIA TÉLLEZ BECERRA
Title	SOCIÓLOGA
Organization	Centro Nacional de Consultoría for USAID EVAL Program operated by MSI
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> am Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> am member
Evaluation Award Number(contract or other instrument)	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated(Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	CSDI/Consolidation & Enhanced Liveliness Initiative. AID-514-C-11-00002 ; AID 514-A-10-00002 ; AID-514-C-12-0000
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

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Signature	Olga Patricia Téllez B.
Date	MAYO 14 DE 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Juan Vargas
Title	Impact Evaluation Expert
Organization	EVAL
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	N/A
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Estudios de Caso de Bajo Cauca y Sur del Tolima (EVAL), Impact Evaluation of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Populations Program (EVAL)
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Y Consolidation & Enhanced Livelihoods</p>

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	June 10, 2015

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest for USAID Evaluation Team Members

Name	Daniel Wiesner
Title	MSI Evaluation Specialist
Organization	USAID-MSI - EVAL
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	514-A-10-00002 Montes de Maria 514-C-12-00001 CELI Norte/Sur 514-C-11-00002 CELI Central AID-514-C-1300003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated, the government office(s) involved, or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 	

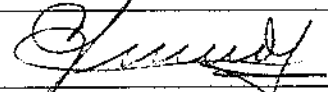
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Signature	DANIEL WIESNER M.
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ANNEX VI: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Name	Juan Gonzalo Espinoza Jimeno
Title	Field researcher
Organization	EVAL – Evaluation and Analysis for Learning
Evaluation Position	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number	AID-514-C-13-00003
USAID Project(s) Evaluated	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative. AID-514-C-1100002 (Central) Tetra Tech ARD; AID 514-A-10-00002 (Montes de Maria) Global Communities; and AID 514-C-12-0001 (Norte-Sur) Chemonics
Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to: 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.	
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: 	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	Feb 25 12, 2016

ANNEX II: ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

This annex includes tables not included in the main body of the report, to keep the length of that report within guidelines. The numbering here is sequenced with that of the report text so that the reader can access the tables that pertain to chapters of interest.

Figure 2.1a Age of head of household, averages by subsample

	CELI	Control 1	PNCRT	Control 2
Average age of household head	49.8	51.5	49.0	49.9

Figure 2.2a Self-identified ethnicity, averages by subsample

	CELI	Control 1	PNCRT	Control 2	Averages
White	14%	19%	29%	25%	20%
Mestizo	42%	37%	33%	50%	43%
Indigenous	9%	11%	13%	19%	12%
Negro, Afro-Colombian or mulatto	29%	30%	19%	3%	25%
Palenquero, Raizal, Gitano, or Rrom	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 2.3a Poverty proxies, averages by subsample

	CELI	Control 1	PNCRT	Control 2	Averages
Insufficient floors	47%	27%	12%	34%	37%
Insufficient walls	5%	4%	3%	1%	4%
Insufficient sanitation	93%	91%	75%	96%	95%
Insufficient water service	73%	59%	69%	69%	72%
Overcrowding	10%	11%	4%	7%	10%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

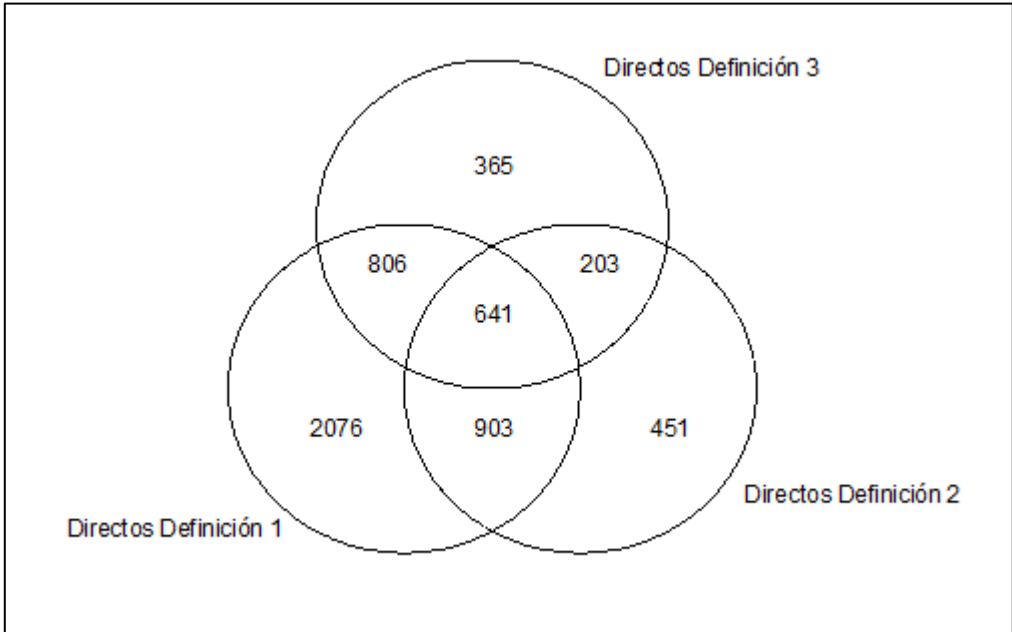
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Because of problems with the baseline classification of direct beneficiaries, the eventual implementation with different beneficiaries, and the inability of some respondents to recall their participation as part of CELI or Colombia Responde, the evaluation team has taken three different definitions of direct beneficiaries for this section. (Please see Annex 3 for more details.) Each definition individually is partially correct; together, this assembled sample allows us to use a strict and robust definition for impacts among those who participated directly. When there is a preponderance of evidence and particularly strong findings among these three groups, we include those impacts in the report. The remainder of economic development questions data for these three groups is included here.

Definition 1	The selection of direct beneficiaries at baseline.
Definition 2	Midline respondents who said they took part in Colombia Responde activities.

Definition 3	Definition 1 crossed with the CELIs' own lists of beneficiaries.
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This diagram shows how the three definitions overlap, with the numbers of individuals in each definition and space of overlap:



Together, there are 5,445 unique individuals from among the different definitions, and it is to this group that we refer when we are discussing impact on that group.

Figure 3.1a Impacts on economic and food security – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directos + Indirectos	Def1	Def2	Def3
Their family is hungry	-0.0259	-0.0160	-0.0494	-0.00550
They live in extreme poverty conditions	-0.0313	-0.0223	-0.0772	-0.0408
The lack of jobs or opportunities	-0.0297	0.00285	0.00553	-0.0122
One of the few attractive options are illicit crops	0.00612	0.0429	0.0523	0.0492
Worried in the last week they would run out of food	0.0156	-0.00773	0.000636	0.0100
In the last week they ran out of food, for lack of money	-0.00845	0.0274	0.0157	0.0135
Average expenditure of the household	21,991	12,033	40,060	85,374

Figure 3.1b Impacts on how they buy and sell products – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Sell at the farm more frequently	0.0284	0.0653*	0.0419	0.0490
Sell at the nearest population center more frequently	0.00112	-0.0193	-0.0262	-0.0192
Sell at the municipal capital more frequently	-0.0396	-0.0294	-0.0206	-0.0420
Sell at the nearest vereda(s) more frequently	-0.00253	-0.0286	-0.0174	-0.00468
Sell outside the municipio more frequently	0.0126	0.0120	0.0223	0.0170
Sell to aggregators or intermediaries more frequently	0.0864**	0.0733	0.0973**	0.0817*
Sell to cooperatives or gremios more frequently	-0.0284	-0.0297	-0.0141	-0.00929

Sell to the public at fairs more frequently	-0.00811*	-0.00362	-0.00409	-0.00656
Sell to the public in the market more frequently	-0.0232	-0.0522	-0.0770**	-0.0573*
Sell to the public in general more frequently	-0.0320	0.00176	-0.00858	-0.0133
Sell to ambulatory buyers in the vereda more frequently	0.00339	0.00491*	0.00363	-0.00107
Buy in the nearest population center more frequently	0.0289	-0.000904	-0.0171	0.000571
Buy in the municipal capital more frequently	-0.0566**	-0.0229	-0.0147	-0.0290
Buy in the nearby vereda(s) more frequently	0.00591	0.00491	0.0132	0.0105
Buy outside the municipio more frequently	0.0184	0.0140	0.0149	0.0190

Figure 3.1c Impacts on perceptions of problems in trade – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
High costs of inputs	-0.0104	-0.0157	0.00122	-0.00325
Abuse by intermediaries	-0.0764*	-0.0358	-0.0475	-0.0702
Low prices for my products	-0.0623***	-0.0607**	-0.0550	-0.0601*
High cost of transport	-0.0503	-0.0129	-0.00810	-0.0113
Bad soil quality	-0.00648	0.00706	0.00480	0.0269
Lack of water	-0.0210	-0.105	-0.0407	-0.0757
Interference from armed groups	0.0323	0.0475	0.0522	0.0463
Prohibition of coca	0.0159	0.0192	0.0239	0.00870
Lack of available credit	-0.0356	-0.0541	-0.0272	-0.0328

Figure 3.1d Impacts on roads and local facilities – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Rates the road network in the municipio as good or very good	-0.0406*	-0.0440	-0.0425	-0.0586*
Rates the road network between municipios as good or very good	-0.0795*	-0.0657	-0.0547	-0.0689
Rates as good or very good the sports and recreational facilities where you live	-0.0525*	-0.0462	-0.0219	-0.0387

Figure 3.1e Impacts on support to productive projects – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Have a business or a productive unit	0,0363	0.0130	0.0658	0.0252
Received help for their business or productive unit in the form of money or in-kind aid, courses or trainings, technical assistance, credit, or other	0,00375	-0.103	0.0924*	-0.0300
The help received was in-kind: plántulas, vegetal material	0,0243	0.0610	0.0974	0.0836
This help included a practical element	-0,029	-0.0101	-0.0241	0.00961
The help they received was courses or trainings	-0.0970**	-0.0859*	-0.107**	-0.0578
This help included a practical element	-0,015	0.0239	0.0296	0.0131
The help they received was technical assistance	-0,0385	-0.0769	-0.0398	-0.0900
This help included a practical element	-0.0498*	-0.0645	-0.0576*	-0.0353
Average of visits received	2594	4,067	5,289	8,448
The help they received was credit	0.0769*	0.0960**	0.119***	0.121***
Average amount of that credit	0.195 M	0.213 M	1.403 M	-2.186 M
The help they received was in cash	-0.286***	-0.349***	-0.329***	-0.338***
Average amount of the cash assistance	-1542000	-604,952	-511,603	-695,337

Associate with others to buy inputs	0,024	0.0240	0.0632**	0.0322
Associate with others to process their products	0.0419**	0.0388	0.0853**	0.0679**
Associate with others to sell their products	0.0557**	0.0504	0.116***	0.0872**
Associate with others to transport their products	0.0722***	0.0638*	0.0994**	0.0805**
Associate with others to train together	0.0412*	0.0341	0.127***	0.0402
Associate with others to have group representation	0,00652	-0.00645	0.0720*	-0.00909
Associate with others to present projects to be financed	0,0227	0.0323	0.0822**	0.0324
Associate with others to solicit credit	0,00473	0.00601	0.0514*	0.0259

Figure 3.1f Impacts on questions on land – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Have a parcel on which to develop agricultural activities	0	0.0428	0.0702*	0.0586*
Have land without title	0	-0.0317	-0.000331	-0.0549
Average hectares of land without title	-4.771	-20.94	-15.30	-15.31
They have land with title	0	-0.00148	0.00369	0.0214
Average hectares of land with title	-350.4	-603.3	-638.0	-639.1
They have land in renting or subletting	0	-0.0149	-0.0318*	-0.00789
Average hectares in renting or subletting	8.953	9.954	0.143	8.472
They have land in aparcería	0.0159	0.0332**	0.0549***	0.0529***
Average hectares in aparcería	1.028	-1.060	-0.378	-1.212
They have land in usufruct	0.0156	0.0521	0.0286	0.0469
Average hectares in usufruct	319.8	765.3	-12.39	-8.913
They have land in usufruct with title	-0.00325	-0.00552	-0.00172	-0.000283
Average hectares in usufruct with title	7.799**	6.670	17.48**	13.71*
They have land in usufruct without title	0.0286***	0.0295***	0.0322**	0.0216*
Average hectares in usufruct without title	4.901*	1.540	2.888	3.345
They have land as collective property	0.00754	0.000687	0.0235	0.00615
Average hectares as collective property	4.803	-21.13	-17.25	-22.55
Acquired their parcel by purchase	-0.00279	0.00597	0.0142	0.00308
Acquired their parcel by inheriting	-0.00266	-0.00577	-0.0244	-0.00741
Acquired their parcel by taking possession	0.00593	0.00330	0.00107	-0.00286
Acquired their parcel by titling of baldíos	-0.00488	0.00184	0.00038	0.00167
Acquired their parcel by occupying a predio	0.00678	0.00510	0.0123	0.0147
Acquired their parcel by occupying a baldío	-0.00308	-0.00465	0.00239	-0.00536
Acquired their parcel by special programs for adjudicating lands	-0.0124	-0.0252*	-0.0104	-0.0217
Acquired their parcel through restitution	0.00127	0.00317*	-0.00259	0.00397*
Currently in process of land restitution	0.00682	0.00789	0.0205**	0.0110
Acquired their parcel through a victims' program	0.00210	0.00120	-0.00221	-0.000419
Acquired their parcel through agrarian reform	0.00973*	0.0151*	0.00926	0.0143
Haven't formalized because don't think it necessary	-0.0173	-0.0322	-0.0367	-0.0315
Haven't formalized for lack of necessary information	-0.0169	-0.0171	-0.0269	-0.0342
Haven't formalized for lack of resources or costs	0.0416*	0.0697**	0.0701**	0.0688**
Haven't formalized for lack of a notary or other office	0.00845	0.0135	0.0178	0.0116
Haven't formalized because in a succession process	0.0215**	0.0315**	0.0220*	0.00510
Haven't formalized because land belongs to a community	-0.0264	-0.0495	-0.0281	-0.0542
Haven't formalized for other reason	0.0249	0.0311	0.0313	0.0320

Figure 3.1g Impacts on questions on property taxes – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Have paid predial tax in the last two years	-0.0480***	-0.0350**	-0.0491**	-0.0402*
Willing to pay predial tax	-0.00748	-0.00809	0.00659	0.00356
Would pay predial tax because it's a citizen's duty	-0.0133	-0.00109	-0.0301	-0.0107
Would pay so the govt would have funds for public works	0.0109	0.0103	0.0169	0.0105
Would pay so property wouldn't get taken away from them	0.0112	0.0226	0.0550**	0.0256
Would pay to formalize one's predio	-0.00466	-0.0187	-0.0306	-0.0149
Wouldn't pay because no one else does	-0.138*	-0.181	-0.238	-0.186
Wouldn't pay because already charged by other groups	-0.0223	-0.0302*	-0.0244**	-0.0300**
Wouldn't pay because the local govt is corrupt	0.00379	-0.0126	-0.0195	-0.0178
Wouldn't pay because don't trust local govt's use of funds	-0.00675	-0.0107	0.00169	-0.0254
Wouldn't pay because the rich should pay for it	-0.0117	0.00633	0.0353	-0.0152
Wouldn't pay because the land isn't productive enough	-0.0540	0.0509	0.0620	0.0770

Figure 3.1h Impacts on connectivity – by definition of direct beneficiary

	Directs + Indirects	Def1	Def2	Def3
Accesses home by a paved road	0.00711	-0.0241	-0.0138	-0.0142
Accesses home by unpaved road	-0.0103	-0.0180	-0.0667	-0.0405
Accesses home by a trail	0.0182	0.0460	0.0867	0.0568
Accesses home by river or waterway	-0.0141*	0.000339	-0.000498	0.00251
Mostly travels by car or jeep	-0.000943	-0.0107	-0.0315	-0.00161
This is their own car or jeep	-0.00589	-0.0128	-0.00177	-0.00923
Mostly travels by bicycle	-0.00275	0.00401	0.00343	-0.00234
This is their own bicycle	-0.0295	-0.0184	-0.0834	-0.171
Mostly travels by bus or minibus	0.0434*	0.0312	0.0295	0.0261
This is their own bus or minibus	0.000443	0.000220	0.0161***	0.00710
Mostly travels by truck	-0.00182	-0.00232	-0.000700	-0.00377
This is their own truck	0.0694	0.0919	0.459*	-0.00962
Mostly travels by motorcycle	0.0170	0.0449	0.0528	0.0460
This is their own motorcycle	0.0263	0.0150	0.0269	0.0234
Mostly travels by boat, canoe or dinghy	-0.00828	0.00357	-0.00363	0.00240
This is their own boat, canoe or dinghy	0.0538	-0.0249	-0.0275	-0.00634
Mostly travels by horse, donkey or mule	-0.0151*	-0.00304	-0.00472	-0.0122
This is their own horse, donkey or mule	0.0285	0.0993	0.0710	0.0630
Mostly walk	-0.0103	0.0140	0.0128	0.0105
Average minutes 5-11 y-o takes to get to school	-0.513	-1.091	0.399	-0.259
Average minutes 12-18 y-o takes to get to school	2.318*	5.137**	3.925*	6.198**
Average minutes from home to health post	-4.367*	-2.003	-6.318	-3.937

Figure 3.1h Impacts on media access – by definition of direct beneficiary

Can access the news through newspapers	0.00926	-0.00420	-0.000835	-0.0164
Can access the news through the radio	0.0131	0.0162	0.00430	-0.00712
Can access the news through television	0.0179	-0.00131	0.00670	0.0117
Can access the news through friends or the community	0.130**	0.127	0.143*	0.112

Can access the news on the Internet	0.0186**	0.00385	0.0254**	0.00273
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Impacts on the economic situation and food security										
The economic situation where I live is good or very good	0,325	0,355	0,152	0,125	0.0456	0,369	0,285	0,149	0,165	0.0131
Serious problems: The family is hungry	0,074	0,091	0,275	0,301	-0.0536	0,182	0,150	0,306	0,365	-0.0259
Serious problems: The conditions of life are extreme poverty	0,242	0,304	0,806	0,772	0.0722	0,384	0,380	0,773	0,837	-0.0313
Serious problems: Unemployment or the lack of opportunities	0,934	0,844	0,687	0,689	-0.0245	0,899	0,888	0,654	0,709	-0.0297
Serious problems: Productive activities that we do provide very little money	0,854	0,843	0,070	0,050	-0.0192	0,814	0,739	0,058	0,045	-0.0393*
Serious problems: One of the few attractive options is illegal activities	0,127	0,049	0,008	0,009	-0.0609	0,061	0,061	0,010	0,025	0.00612
Worry that the food will run out due to the lack of money, in the last week	0,797	0,722	0,788	0,668	0.0365	0,805	0,782	0,774	0,761	0.0156
In the last week the family went without food for lack of money	0,288	0,259	0,351	0,345	-0.0520	0,429	0,241	0,485	0,421	-0.00845
Average monthly household expenditure	369.949	368.691	448.217	401.005	34,626	393.936	373.310	504.106	546.203	21,991
Impacts on financial services, credit and saving										
Has a savings account	0,525	0,489	0,389	0,422	-0.0536	0,459	0,485	0,375	0,367	-0.00742
Has a checking account	0,024	0,022	0,069	0,049	0.0344*	0,022	0,023	0,056	0,038	0.0227***
Has made payments for public services in a bank or non-bank entity	0,348	0,330	0,479	0,423	0.0541	0,223	0,359	0,335	0,439	0.0106
Has solicited a loan in a bank, financial entity, cooperative or NGO	0,385	0,425	0,412	0,433	0.0264	0,344	0,396	0,358	0,388	0.00802
Have an active loan in a bank, cooperative or NGO	0,674	0,691	0,748	0,796	-0.0129	0,626	0,590	0,717	0,721	-0.0300
Has debt	0,598	0,635	0,516	0,532	0.0307	0,651	0,661	0,536	0,484	0.0342
Average value of the HH debt	17407582,568	18674747,572	7811137,918	10102973,934	-7.672e+06	11.575.971	23.627.447	5.933.517	7.773.266	-1.974e+06
Impacts on where respondent buys and sells										
Sell at the farm more frequently	0,014	0,049	0,010	0,027	0.0127	0,086	0,104	0,041	0,038	0.0284
Sell at the nearest population center more frequently	0,062	0,088	0,194	0,112	0.0504	0,113	0,049	0,134	0,073	0.00112

Sell at the municipal capital more frequently	0,621	0,601	0,628	0,700	-0.0693	0,562	0,746	0,592	0,758	-0.0396
Sell at the nearest vereda(s) more frequently	0,045	0,071	0,066	0,055	0.0220	0,159	0,058	0,179	0,090	-0.00253
Sell outside the municipio more frequently	0,258	0,190	0,100	0,107	-0.0158	0,080	0,043	0,054	0,041	0.0126
Sell to aggregators or intermediaries more frequently	0,454	0,569	0,253	0,280	0.0856	0,648	0,651	0,460	0,295	0.0864**
Sell to cooperatives or gremios more frequently	0,091	0,063	0,043	0,099	-0.0490**	0,094	0,073	0,099	0,067	-0.0284
Sell to the public at fairs more frequently	0,003	0,001	0,011	0,035	-0.0155	0,004	0,003	0,015	0,019	-0.00811*
Sell to the public in the market more frequently	0,276	0,199	0,453	0,305	0.0754	0,077	0,151	0,144	0,354	-0.0232
Sell to the public in general more frequently	0,171	0,142	0,234	0,274	-0.114**	0,154	0,113	0,274	0,256	-0.0320
Sell to ambulatory buyers in the vereda more frequently	0,002	0,002	0,013	0,008	0.00428	0,005	0,003	0,019	0,015	0.00339
Buy in the nearest population center more frequently	0,092	0,106	0,243	0,121	0.109**	0,129	0,112	0,155	0,087	0.0289
Buy in the municipal capital more frequently	0,669	0,677	0,614	0,732	-0.106**	0,687	0,763	0,637	0,787	-0.0566**
Buy in the nearby vereda(s) more frequently	0,093	0,047	0,064	0,050	-0.0173	0,121	0,076	0,153	0,083	0.00591
Buy outside the municipio more frequently	0,144	0,167	0,066	0,090	0.0101	0,058	0,046	0,036	0,028	0.0184
Impacts on serious problems for production and marketing:										
High costs of inputs	0,791	0,768	0,851	0,773	-0.00506	0,751	0,675	0,720	0,736	-0.0104
Abuse by intermediaries	0,564	0,492	0,510	0,575	-0.149	0,605	0,503	0,488	0,507	-0.0764*
Low prices for my products	0,930	0,888	0,740	0,807	-0.0939*	0,879	0,895	0,696	0,707	-0.0623***
High cost of transport	0,636	0,529	0,561	0,542	-0.123	0,698	0,585	0,575	0,519	-0.0503
Bad soil quality	0,461	0,296	0,499	0,297	0.0169	0,322	0,300	0,233	0,334	-0.00648
Lack of water	0,294	0,331	0,406	0,287	0.0996*	0,371	0,316	0,444	0,610	-0.0210
Interference from armed groups	0,115	0,050	0,132	0,043	0.0391	0,153	0,073	0,105	0,059	0.0323
Prohibition of coca	0,122	0,054	0,105	0,020	0.0263	0,119	0,081	0,040	0,020	0.0159
Lack of available credit	0,347	0,263	0,171	0,075	-0.00249	0,387	0,317	0,117	0,122	-0.0356
Impacts on roads and facilities										
Rates the road network in the municipio as good or very good	0,170	0,155	0,226	0,251	-0.0304	0,147	0,217	0,183	0,302	-0.0406*

Rates the road network between municipios as good or very good	0,297	0,259	0,343	0,415	-0.0917	0,299	0,453	0,290	0,431	-0.0795*
Rates as good or very good the sports and recreational facilities where you live	0,186	0,219	0,251	0,364	-0.0748	0,200	0,235	0,225	0,269	-0.0525*

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Impacts on household enrollment in government programs										
Familias en Accion	0,528	0,530	0,622	0,533	0.0530*	0,502	0,475	0,594	0,538	0.0403**
Average number of years	7,324	6,738	5,672	5,850	-4,701	7,318	7,027	5,871	5,648	-12.47**
Laboratorios de Paz	0,004	0,007	0,008	0,009	0.00425	0,015	0,015	0,011	0,008	0.00683
Programas del ICBF	0,350	0,362	0,188	0,104	0.0570	0,359	0,308	0,174	0,162	0.0179
Average number of years	3,784	4,143	2,178	2,615	0.0553	4,269	5,219	2,963	3,123	0,141
Red Juntos (ahora Unidos)	0,208	0,210	0,222	0,119	0.0703	0,200	0,181	0,173	0,146	0.0225
Average number of years	5,256	4,975	4,063	4,444	-0.791*	4,960	5,301	4,737	4,067	-38,75
Alianzas Productivas	0,018	0,011	0,029	0,010	0.0118	0,044	0,009	0,056	0,009	0.00645
Oportunidades rurales	0,001	0,000	0,005	0,002	-0.00175	0,001	0,001	0,003	0,001	0.00177
Agro Ingreso Seguro (Desarrollo rural con equidad)	0,011	0,008	0,002	0,002	-0.0198	0,004	0,006	0,002	0,001	-0.00580
Fomipyme	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0.000414	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	-0.000705*
Certificado de incentivo forestal	0,000	0,001	0,003	0,002	0.00246	0,002	0,001	0,004	0,001	0.000537
Vivienda de interés social	0,026	0,052	0,025	0,025	0.0142	0,029	0,036	0,033	0,028	0.0128
Familias guardabosques	0,121	0,049	0,108	0,039	-0.00993	0,081	0,026	0,077	0,033	-0.00884
Average number of years	2,013	1,825	1,882	2,176	-0,246	2,588	2,885	1,877	1,461	0,257
Colombia Forestal	0,003	0,000	0,002	0,001	-0.000322	0,001	0,000	0,003	0,002	0.00151
RESA	0,077	0,091	0,026	0,019	0.00531	0,087	0,113	0,048	0,022	-0.00648
Average number of years	0,650	0,859	0,616	1,792	-0,704	0,696	0,400	1,294	1,232	-0,112
Programas de la tercera edad	0,127	0,114	0,224	0,210	0.00292	0,098	0,088	0,184	0,216	-0.0224
Average number of years	6,674	5,748	3,487	2,987	-38,05	5,459	5,820	2,829	2,838	-23,04
Impacts on participation in agricultural programs										
Have a business or productive unit	0,647	0,797	0,407	0,452	0,101	0,717	0,743	0,428	0,301	0,0363

Received help for their business or productive unit in the form of money or in-kind aid, courses or trainings, technical assistance, credit, or other	0,321	0,351	0,332	0,183	0.108**	0,337	0,364	0,330	0,230	0,00375
The help received was in-kind: plántulas, vegetal material	0,571	0,600	0,451	0,548	0,0464	0,702	0,654	0,583	0,441	0,0243
This help included a practical element	0,710	0,649	0,858	0,753	0,0213	0,781	0,676	0,845	0,830	-0,029
The help they received was courses or trainings	0,653	0,582	0,538	0,609	-0.162**	0,664	0,442	0,744	0,663	-0.0970**
This help included a practical element	0,806	0,754	0,802	0,827	-0,0792	0,881	0,836	0,907	0,828	-0,015
The help they received was technical assistance	0,537	0,453	0,455	0,337	0,0947	0,546	0,301	0,532	0,480	-0,0385
This help included a practical element	0,876	0,876	0,813	0,763	-0,0106	0,921	0,877	0,900	0,885	-0.0498*
Average of visits received	7,783	6,285	141,285	42,631	18,99	7,637	5,558	695,711	45,148	2.594
The help they received was credit	0,400	0,327	0,255	0,220	-0,0622	0,225	0,341	0,179	0,215	0.0769*
Average amount of that credit	11645121,262	7148182,936	11433816,397	10153794,008	1,81E+06	9.690.334	7.687.968	8.731.021	5.778.689	195.100
The help they received was in cash	0,172	0,148	0,094	0,174	-0.138**	0,299	0,087	0,207	0,268	-0.286***
Average amount of the cash assistance	2222011,813	1833312,618	2975568,256	5873786,839	-3,92E+06	1.728.596	1.584.461	2.380.186	2.459.786	-1,54E+06

Impact on reasons why households associate

To buy inputs	0,058	0,066	0,110	0,076	0,0234	0,070	0,061	0,151	0,143	0,024
To process their products	0,066	0,047	0,111	0,069	0,0198	0,048	0,056	0,171	0,111	0.0419**
To sell their products	0,069	0,077	0,153	0,102	0.0456*	0,089	0,095	0,233	0,209	0.0557**
To transport their products	0,076	0,104	0,200	0,117	0.123***	0,104	0,098	0,220	0,195	0.0722***
To train together	0,094	0,073	0,203	0,118	0,0242	0,115	0,083	0,246	0,147	0.0412*
To have group representation	0,104	0,078	0,214	0,104	-0,0129	0,127	0,060	0,223	0,122	0,00652
To present projects to be financed	0,068	0,048	0,165	0,112	0,00184	0,096	0,035	0,203	0,105	0,0227
To solicit credit	0,044	0,029	0,072	0,081	-0,0232	0,060	0,019	0,165	0,121	0,00473

CONNECTIVITY AND MEDIA ACCESS	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Roads and transportation										
Accesses home by a paved road	0,307	0,143	0,274	0,125	-0.00875	0,155	0,317	0,139	0,243	0.00711
Accesses home by unpaved road	0,568	0,582	0,523	0,548	-0.000116	0,563	0,517	0,435	0,477	-0.0103
Accesses home by a trail	0,073	0,259	0,161	0,323	0.0378	0,204	0,162	0,357	0,270	0.0182

Accesses home by river or waterway	0,051	0,013	0,042	0,004	-0.0309	0,075	0,003	0,066	0,003	-0.0141*
Mostly travels by car or jeep	0,352	0,401	0,328	0,322	0.0548	0,318	0,564	0,228	0,522	-0.000943
This is their own car or jeep	0,045	0,043	0,013	0,042	-0.0175	0,039	0,027	0,039	0,038	-0.00589
Mostly travels by bicycle	0,013	0,015	0,010	0,019	-0.0168	0,006	0,012	0,004	0,012	-0.00275
This is their own bicycle	0,985	0,973	0,864	0,988	-0.0848	0,963	0,774	0,966	0,891	-0.0295
Mostly travels by bus or minibus	0,197	0,223	0,173	0,168	0.0582	0,097	0,185	0,083	0,149	0.0434*
This is their own bus or minibus	0,003	0,017	0,018	0,010	0.00651	0,020	0,009	0,000	0,005	0.000443
Mostly travels by truck	0,001	0,006	0,002	0,007	-0.00182	0,003	0,003	0,007	0,005	-0.00182
This is their own truck	0,310	0,042	0,105	0,063	-0.355	0,009	0,000	0,030	0,013	0.0694
Mostly travels by motorcycle	0,260	0,184	0,358	0,300	0.0210	0,401	0,122	0,520	0,205	0.0170
This is their own motorcycle	0,595	0,598	0,553	0,552	0.0372	0,285	0,596	0,298	0,506	0.0263
Mostly travels by boat, canoe or dinghy	0,053	0,021	0,048	0,011	-0.0254	0,081	0,004	0,073	0,003	-0.00828
This is their own boat, canoe or dinghy	0,294	0,160	0,296	0,135	0.203	0,070	0,255	0,063	0,318	0.0538
Mostly travels by horse, donkey or mule	0,029	0,043	0,021	0,058	-0.0244	0,048	0,034	0,045	0,035	-0.0151*
This is their own horse, donkey or mule	0,964	0,861	0,875	0,848	-0.0662	0,869	0,902	0,815	0,832	0.0285
Mostly walk	0,096	0,107	0,047	0,112	-0.0700*	0,031	0,076	0,025	0,060	-0.0103
Impacts on media access										
Can access the news through newspapers	0,035	0,034	0,115	0,056	0.0248*	0,073	0,087	0,109	0,208	0.00926
Can access the news through the radio	0,730	0,810	0,807	0,799	0.0640*	0,640	0,647	0,647	0,724	0.0131
Can access the news through television	0,649	0,589	0,741	0,715	0.0331	0,713	0,727	0,777	0,786	0.0179
Can access the news through friends or the community	0,343	0,346	0,689	0,545	0.159	0,386	0,371	0,650	0,593	0.130**
Can access the news on the Internet	0,036	0,026	0,072	0,028	0.0288	0,022	0,031	0,055	0,038	0.0186**

LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Have a parcel on which to develop agricultural activities	0,742	0,890	0,566	0,707	0	0,778	0,795	0,552	0,499	0
Have land without title	0,370	0,425	0,386	0,374	0	0,443	0,336	0,404	0,324	0
Average hectares of land without title	3,120	15,604	23,599	9,817	14.22	5,720	6,675	18,121	24,491	-4.771
They have land with title	0,420	0,353	0,466	0,518	0	0,241	0,351	0,419	0,568	0
Average hectares of land with title	7,602	8,503	23,998	16,967	1.473	4,918	7,587	21,930	376,657	-350.4
They have land in renting or subletting	0,027	0,055	0,039	0,033	0	0,138	0,062	0,080	0,029	0
Average hectares in renting or subletting	0,072	4,134	7,062	6,598	2.350	1,191	1,050	5,278	4,712	8.953
They have land in aparcería	0,065	0,024	0,032	0,017	-0.0476	0,021	0,022	0,046	0,024	0.0159

Average hectares in aparcería	0,319	0,262	6,958	3,833	2.370	0,186	0,164	7,687	20,829	1.028
They have land in usufruct	0,113	0,110	0,026	0,022	0.00622	0,194	0,190	0,063	0,043	0.0156
Average hectares in usufruct	1,369	1,150	11,035	8,972	-0.127	4,150	4,365	189,623	15,301	319.8
They have land in usufruct with title	0,017	0,016	0,031	0,028	0.00377	0,010	0,014	0,032	0,030	-0.00325
Average hectares in usufruct with title	0,055	0,233	11,803	8,186	3.122	0,109	0,066	18,097	14,787	7.799**
They have land in usufruct without title	0,038	0,076	0,042	0,027	0.0415**	0,035	0,050	0,038	0,038	0.0286***
Average hectares in usufruct without title	0,239	1,887	8,415	4,988	4.699	0,252	0,603	13,727	7,619	4.901*
They have land as collective property	0,030	0,028	0,026	0,034	-0.0217	0,023	0,048	0,090	0,059	0.00754
Average hectares as collective property	0,205	1,007	118,427	18,243	174.4	0,686	0,163	14,856	32,050	4.803
Acquired their parcel by purchase	0,638	0,573	0,606	0,612	-0.00907	0,534	0,514	0,516	0,504	-0.00279
Acquired their parcel by inheriting	0,309	0,300	0,328	0,282	0.000898	0,329	0,347	0,335	0,383	-0.00266
Acquired their parcel by taking possession	0,015	0,022	0,020	0,009	0.0145	0,032	0,025	0,033	0,026	0.00593
Acquired their parcel by titling of baldíos	0,008	0,003	0,013	0,018	-0.0134*	0,008	0,006	0,005	0,001	-0.00488
Acquired their parcel by occupying a predio	0,004	0,011	0,010	0,008	0.00230	0,006	0,006	0,021	0,007	0.00678
Acquired their parcel by occupying a baldío	0,010	0,005	0,003	0,005	-0.00479	0,009	0,009	0,008	0,007	-0.00308
Acquired their parcel by special programs for adjudicating lands	0,012	0,048	0,013	0,051	-0.00234	0,072	0,066	0,059	0,057	-0.0124
Acquired their parcel through restitution	0,000	0,006	0,000	0,005	-4.45e-05	0,001	0,000	0,003	0,001	0.00127
Currently in process of land restitution	0,010	0,014	0,036	0,043	-0.00320	0,014	0,007	0,052	0,047	0.00682
Acquired their parcel through a victims' program	0,000	0,018	0,002	0,008	0.00599	0,000	0,000	0,004	0,011	0.00210
Acquired their parcel through agrarian reform	0,003	0,013	0,005	0,002	0.00594	0,009	0,026	0,014	0,003	0.00973*
Haven't formalized because don't think it necessary	0,065	0,061	0,065	0,065	-0.0284	0,131	0,129	0,123	0,093	-0.0173
Haven't formalized for lack of necessary information	0,068	0,077	0,055	0,066	-0.00954	0,114	0,040	0,081	0,047	-0.0169
Haven't formalized for lack of resources or costs	0,202	0,217	0,225	0,163	0.0297	0,258	0,263	0,213	0,173	0.0416*
Haven't formalized for lack of a notary or other office	0,000	0,004	0,007	0,012	-0.00302	0,005	0,003	0,028	0,011	0.00845
Haven't formalized because in a succession process	0,008	0,010	0,035	0,027	0.0165	0,019	0,016	0,047	0,031	0.0215**
Haven't formalized because land belongs to a community	0,061	0,045	0,062	0,045	-0.0183	0,021	0,026	0,020	0,013	-0.0264
Impacts on property tax payment and willingness to pay										
Have paid predial tax in the last two years	0,350	0,373	0,416	0,466	-0.00545	0,199	0,306	0,213	0,352	-0.0480***
Willing to pay predial tax	0,901	0,867	0,911	0,876	0.00354	0,904	0,874	0,896	0,882	-0.00748
Would pay predial tax because it's a citizen's duty	0,583	0,622	0,524	0,694	-0.0922**	0,526	0,545	0,655	0,592	-0.0133
Would pay so the govt would have funds for public works	0,046	0,058	0,076	0,062	0.0391***	0,090	0,101	0,086	0,089	0.0109
Would pay so property wouldn't get taken away from them	0,169	0,100	0,166	0,090	-0.000594	0,132	0,158	0,121	0,117	0.0112
Would pay to formalize one's predio	0,187	0,202	0,231	0,149	0.0439**	0,232	0,183	0,133	0,196	-0.00466
Wouldn't pay because no one else does	0,070	0,045	0,137	0,193	-0.138**	0,230	0,255	0,330	0,209	-0.138*
Wouldn't pay because already charged by other groups	0,006	0,003	0,012	0,017	-0.00856	0,004	0,001	0,006	0,077	-0.0223

Wouldn't pay because the local govt is corrupt	0,000	0,003	0,049	0,037	0.0312	0,041	0,022	0,057	0,073	0.00379
Wouldn't pay because don't trust local govt's use of funds	0,004	0,012	0,114	0,035	0.0196	0,010	0,062	0,049	0,062	-0.00675
Wouldn't pay because the rich should pay for it	0,026	0,010	0,037	0,044	-0.0192	0,016	0,040	0,023	0,024	-0.0117
Wouldn't pay because the land isn't productive enough	0,482	0,227	0,510	0,480	0.0472	0,346	0,247	0,366	0,410	-0.0540

SOCIAL CAPITAL INDEX	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Social capital index	22,620	22,803	21,769	22,325	-1.161	22,805	20,281	23,631	20,310	-0.243
Trust sub-index	16,591	16,762	14,793	15,916	-1.004	16,876	15,334	16,251	15,259	-0.987**
Participation sub-index	6,028	6,041	6,976	6,409	-0.158	5,929	4,947	7,380	5,050	0.744**

TRUST IN COMMUNITIES	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
High level of trust that a neighbor who promises to help them would do so	0,219	0,263	0,163	0,206	-0.0158	0,328	0,286	0,251	0,217	-0.0289
The tradition of working collectively on community projects exists here	0,606	0,517	0,544	0,548	-0.0928*	0,519	0,449	0,569	0,459	-0.0362
High level of trust in members of the community	0,250	0,292	0,182	0,258	-0.0503	0,346	0,295	0,276	0,236	-0.0261

TRUST IN GOVERNMENT	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Trust a lot or very much in government bodies										
The departmental government	0,137	0,194	0,097	0,159	-0.0393	0,194	0,165	0,153	0,148	-0.0200
The national government	0,228	0,341	0,176	0,179	0.0122	0,342	0,311	0,238	0,235	-0.00845
The formal justice institutions	0,124	0,181	0,102	0,127	0.00212	0,234	0,208	0,187	0,156	0.00383
Alternative justice institutions	0,172	0,218	0,080	0,113	-0.0134	0,264	0,222	0,164	0,145	-0.0261
Institutions and functions of the agricultural sector	0,211	0,264	0,137	0,173	-0.000408	0,239	0,255	0,208	0,213	-0.00726

Social organizations and NGOs	0,183	0,193	0,104	0,147	-0.0529	0,263	0,210	0,213	0,173	-0.0320*
Training centers	0,550	0,553	0,487	0,483	-0.0105	0,572	0,579	0,543	0,527	0.00156
The Defensoría del Pueblo	0,224	0,291	0,165	0,208	0.000302	0,309	0,301	0,270	0,231	0.00228
The municipal council	0,160	0,187	0,112	0,165	-0.00807	0,171	0,178	0,155	0,132	-0.00588
The National Police	0,164	0,254	0,149	0,249	-0.0374	0,261	0,302	0,275	0,275	-0.0164
The National Army	0,281	0,393	0,237	0,344	-0.0276	0,427	0,428	0,385	0,367	-0.0234
The National Navy	0,256	0,337	0,172	0,205	-0.0173	0,372	0,370	0,319	0,222	0.0237
The municipal Personería	0,214	0,327	0,137	0,190	0.0616	0,281	0,280	0,216	0,173	0.0506**
The mayor's office	0,268	0,287	0,107	0,258	-0.0835	0,234	0,217	0,142	0,144	-0.0271
The JAC	0,552	0,500	0,401	0,480	-0.0787	0,484	0,518	0,374	0,327	-0.00309

PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾

Impacts on belonging to or participating in various organization types

Community meetings	0,195	0,270	0,494	0,503	-0.00350	0,242	0,206	0,516	0,404	0.0683**
JAC or other community group	0,876	0,875	0,644	0,756	-0.0585	0,738	0,721	0,569	0,480	-0.0111
Associations of producers or traders	0,114	0,126	0,061	0,052	-0.00895	0,172	0,085	0,122	0,044	-0.0678***
Veedurías	0,007	0,005	0,020	0,010	0.00427	0,015	0,013	0,022	0,016	0.0104***
Organizations of displaced, returned or vulnerable people	0,061	0,034	0,089	0,058	0.00428	0,071	0,042	0,120	0,107	0.00924
Movement or political party	0,010	0,016	0,058	0,065	-0.0114	0,019	0,012	0,090	0,072	0.0146
Voluntary group	0,101	0,067	0,188	0,068	0.0458*	0,092	0,053	0,182	0,078	0.0640***
Parents association	0,184	0,176	0,176	0,165	-0.0280	0,191	0,138	0,211	0,105	0.0318
Sport, culture or environmental group	0,063	0,052	0,102	0,046	0.0294*	0,074	0,067	0,090	0,046	0.0287***
Security or neighborhood watch	0,001	0,004	0,014	0,009	0.00484	0,003	0,002	0,008	0,005	0.00515***
Field school for farmers	0,053	0,004	0,023	0,013	-0.0857	0,021	0,008	0,035	0,012	-0.0101
Syndicates	0,004	0,002	0,005	0,004	-0.000360	0,003	0,002	0,003	0,002	0.00194
Women's group	0,069	0,078	0,053	0,024	0.0367***	0,056	0,064	0,060	0,047	0.0194*
Youth group	0,009	0,006	0,012	0,005	0.00417	0,014	0,012	0,023	0,006	0.00731**
Programming groups for local radio	0,001	0,003	0,004	0,003	6.07e-05	0,003	0,001	0,007	0,002	0.00314

Impacts on attending and participating in decision-making in various groups

Community meetings	0,208	0,199	0,410	0,460	0.0122	0,215	0,200	0,345	0,362	-0.00455
JAC or other community group	0,272	0,310	0,420	0,482	-0.0422	0,264	0,295	0,405	0,417	0.0153
Associations of producers or traders	0,300	0,281	0,494	0,453	-0.0529	0,295	0,252	0,485	0,506	-0.0114
Veedurías	0,581	0,479	0,611	0,519	-0.0589	0,427	0,385	0,544	0,634	-0.0874

	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Average rating for participation in the last presidential elections (out of 5)	4,124	3,991	3,813	3,752	-0.0555	4,005	4,111	3,794	3,728	0.00821
Have their cédula registered for voting	0,888	0,873	0,953	0,932	-0.00184	0,904	0,910	0,966	0,954	0.00407
Voted in the May, 2010 presidential elections	0,831	0,775	0,917	0,897	-0.0282	0,813	0,853	0,904	0,912	-0.00507
Didn't vote because not interested	0,109	0,154	0,284	0,222	0.0973*	0,139	0,188	0,185	0,262	0.0372
Didn't vote because was afraid	0,038	0,085	0,068	0,088	0.0108	0,053	0,061	0,079	0,056	0.0240
Didn't vote because it was difficult to do so	0,159	0,162	0,146	0,201	-0.0814	0,153	0,179	0,201	0,188	0.000809
Didn't vote because didn't like any candidates	0,094	0,079	0,218	0,175	-0.0200	0,097	0,134	0,245	0,233	0.00472
Voted because it is their responsibility	0,905	0,920	0,955	0,973	-0.00988	0,925	0,861	0,961	0,965	-0.0194
Voted in exchange for something	0,033	0,025	0,032	0,043	-0.0246	0,057	0,034	0,067	0,059	-0.00782
Voted because they liked a candidate	0,744	0,788	0,845	0,862	0.0410	0,823	0,846	0,858	0,871	-0.00744
Voted because they think their vote counts	0,863	0,878	0,961	0,950	0.0247	0,877	0,871	0,953	0,965	-0.00424
Know someone or have received money or gifts to vote	0,100	0,114	0,082	0,066	0.0239	0,209	0,166	0,160	0,101	0.0296***
Know someone who has been pressured or forced to vote	0,026	0,030	0,025	0,024	-0.00122	0,039	0,037	0,026	0,029	0.00259
Think a woman could be a community leader	0,965	0,962	0,973	0,973	-0.00451	0,952	0,950	0,960	0,972	-0.00680
Think an excombatant could be a community leader	0,152	0,162	0,143	0,158	0.00847	0,147	0,151	0,148	0,118	0.00983
Think a young person could be a community leader	0,869	0,883	0,869	0,861	0.0239	0,860	0,900	0,832	0,862	-0.00347

ACCOUNTABILITY INDEX	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Accountability index	25.773	30.520	23.109	31.727	-3.451	23.746	26.587	19.631	23.663	-3.175

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
The mayor's office informs the community regularly about how resources have been utilized	0,126	0,120	0,068	0,123	-0.0555	0,076	0,098	0,068	0,083	-0.0189
Municipal authorities frequently or always invite the community to express their opinions on issues of community interest	0,059	0,071	0,045	0,066	-0.000176	0,041	0,047	0,017	0,032	-0.00898
Municipal authorities frequently or always take citizens' opinions into account when making decisions	0,034	0,051	0,029	0,049	-0.00111	0,044	0,036	0,014	0,024	-0.0148*
Functionaries' management of public affairs is honest	0,192	0,275	0,132	0,203	0.0207	0,189	0,206	0,125	0,131	-0.0146
Have paid extra money to government functionaries to get a service or resolve a problem	0,011	0,025	0,039	0,017	0.0234**	0,024	0,024	0,030	0,025	0.0108**

The mayor is a woman	0,041	0,291	0,046	0,260	0.0308	0,012	0,002	0,028	0,015	0.00994
THE JAC president is a woman	0,342	0,257	0,197	0,240	-0.0116	0,131	0,255	0,168	0,320	0.000131
Trust a lot or very much in the mayor's commitment to manage a public work	0,235	0,263	0,105	0,230	-0.0453	0,213	0,210	0,116	0,116	-0.0326*
Trust a lot or very much in the JAC president's commitment to manage a public work	0,527	0,512	0,402	0,460	-0.0312	0,507	0,535	0,392	0,351	0.00429
The management of the departmental government is good or very good	0,289	0,304	0,092	0,180	-0.00452	0,270	0,224	0,107	0,125	-0.0124
The management of the national government is good or very good	0,273	0,309	0,229	0,357	-0.128**	0,299	0,298	0,280	0,269	-0.0431
The management of the mayor's office has improved compared to two years ago	0,228	0,171	0,121	0,125	-0.0659*	0,240	0,215	0,115	0,122	-0.0275
The management of the departmental government has improved compared to two years ago	0,416	0,505	0,374	0,391	-0.0183	0,498	0,456	0,405	0,409	-0.0324
The management of the national government has improved compared to two years ago	0,322	0,241	0,165	0,140	-0.0603	0,330	0,240	0,166	0,166	-0.0556**

Impacts on the most serious problems of municipal management

Mistrust of the public entities	0,211	0,180	0,247	0,174	-0.0346	0,184	0,214	0,251	0,261	0.0111
The municipal administration doesn't pay attention to community needs	0,414	0,445	0,529	0,419	0.0684	0,458	0,458	0,486	0,528	0.0131
The administration is not capable of resolving community requests	0,226	0,260	0,236	0,286	-0.0464	0,189	0,241	0,222	0,224	0.00775
The deficiency of public services to the home	0,567	0,422	0,244	0,271	-0.122	0,539	0,414	0,267	0,296	-0.108***
The lack of roads	0,433	0,501	0,423	0,400	0.0643	0,532	0,428	0,500	0,381	0.0179
Corruption	0,261	0,182	0,207	0,158	-0.0357	0,265	0,178	0,211	0,231	-0.0112
The lack of institutional services: hospitals, schools, courts, day care	0,466	0,383	0,347	0,374	-0.0703	0,412	0,403	0,363	0,373	-0.0208
The municipal administration doesn't inform people what it's doing	0,127	0,117	0,136	0,090	0.0584*	0,140	0,136	0,116	0,125	0.0197
There are no serious problems with the local institutions	0,026	0,051	0,059	0,134	-0.0271	0,028	0,032	0,048	0,077	-0.0185

Impacts on perceptions of armed groups' influence on local government

IAG presence negatively affects the performance of local government	0,484	0,353	0,257	0,372	-0.244**	0,378	0,295	0,301	0,325	-0.121***
Because of threats to functionaries	0,907	0,877	0,891	0,921	-0.0332	0,890	0,936	0,898	0,924	0.00399
Because of threats to families	0,780	0,741	0,728	0,842	-0.194*	0,753	0,791	0,777	0,846	-0.0904**
Because of pressure on contracts	0,697	0,736	0,706	0,814	-0.0952	0,749	0,758	0,790	0,835	-0.0551
Because of bribes	0,709	0,673	0,729	0,838	-0.129	0,706	0,764	0,795	0,841	-0.0614*
Because of intervening in elections	0,694	0,633	0,715	0,800	-0.0920	0,689	0,705	0,775	0,844	-0.0744*
Because services and godos only go to a few	0,581	0,567	0,659	0,749	-0.0956	0,614	0,620	0,711	0,800	-0.0735*
Because of the access to public information	0,549	0,552	0,693	0,737	-0.0779	0,612	0,595	0,744	0,803	-0.0899**
IAG presence positively affects the performance of local government	0,031	0,050	0,184	0,131	0.0648**	0,064	0,014	0,184	0,155	0.0488**
Because they track local government spending	0,875	0,906	0,805	0,918	-0.177	0,775	0,972	0,880	0,876	-0.0154

Because they make the local government attend to citizens	0,724	0,833	0,679	0,713	-0.209	0,728	0,861	0,782	0,786	-0.0225
Because they avoid fraud of resources	0,843	0,920	0,783	0,681	-0.135	0,676	0,955	0,747	0,788	0.0273
Because they make the administration accountable	0,525	0,801	0,672	0,588	-0.0296	0,697	0,910	0,726	0,751	0.0801
IAG presence does not affect the performance of local government	0,230	0,384	0,158	0,230	0.0816	0,324	0,372	0,165	0,188	0.0385

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY INDEX	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Government capacity index	39,656	38,978	37,185	34,970	0.515	40,658	39,484	36,174	36,127	0.231
Access to services	9,499	8,893	8,039	6,880	0.405	9,622	9,785	7,663	7,700	-0.124
Rating of service quality	10,095	9,437	9,409	8,338	0.161	10,472	10,613	8,725	9,104	-0.361
Quality in the formulation and implementation of public policies	13,898	14,469	13,525	13,817	1.172	14,468	13,645	13,606	13,194	-0.443
Municipal functionaries' honesty in the management of public affairs	6,163	6,179	6,212	5,935	0.0863	6,095	5,442	6,180	6,129	-0.187

SOCIAL SERVICES	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Have taken the SISBEN survey	0,938	0,854	0,871	0,812	-0.0165	0,931	0,882	0,920	0,885	0,005
Average number of persons in the home	4,039	4,251	4,023	4,006	0.239*	4,477	4,166	4,358	4,227	0,067
Have ID card in the home	0,971	0,986	0,996	0,996	0.00533	0,980	0,979	0,995	0,994	0,001
Minors under 5 years old	0,360	0,469	0,350	0,396	0.0349	0,503	0,458	0,462	0,446	0,014
Of those, those with child care	0,150	0,130	0,271	0,291	-0.0572	0,258	0,280	0,337	0,395	-0,016
Rate the child care good or very good	0,811	0,754	0,862	0,719	-0.0373	0,710	0,652	0,793	0,784	-0,036
Think the child care improved in the last two years	0,291	0,227	0,478	0,321	-0.0445	0,372	0,222	0,438	0,326	0,001
Minors from 5-11 years old who attend school	0,960	0,925	0,968	0,942	-0.0240	0,947	0,946	0,965	0,958	0,009
Rate the primary school good or very good	0,572	0,574	0,639	0,653	-0.0397	0,584	0,610	0,615	0,712	-0.0656**
Think primary school improved in the last two years	0,236	0,250	0,383	0,275	0.0822*	0,384	0,260	0,342	0,295	-0,007
Average minutes for child to get to school	17,218	26,000	15,570	24,240	1.058	16,811	14,612	16,777	17,950	-0,513
Persons between 12-18 years old who attend a school	0,762	0,690	0,802	0,780	-0.0396	0,739	0,763	0,787	0,797	0,006
Rate the school good or very good	0,601	0,570	0,639	0,618	-0.0474	0,624	0,679	0,646	0,735	-0.0440**
Think the school improved in the last two years	0,224	0,255	0,332	0,264	0.0812*	0,406	0,278	0,340	0,315	-0,004
Average minutes for person to get to school	25,759	40,786	22,800	36,314	0.550	24,989	26,944	25,114	28,097	2.318*

Rate health service as good or very good	0,300	0,373	0,323	0,377	-0.0141	0,344	0,409	0,380	0,458	-0,008
Think health care has improved in the last two years	0,117	0,140	0,147	0,118	0.0280	0,190	0,145	0,156	0,161	0,008
Average minutes to get to the nearest health post	46,448	69,520	42,629	67,199	-2.606	63,075	58,442	54,683	53,015	-4.367*

PUBLIC SERVICES/UTILITIES	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Access to electricity	0,772	0,746	0,807	0,863	0	0,796	0,844	0,827	0,881	0
Access to piped-in gas	0,087	0,022	0,150	0,050	0.0174	0,017	0,013	0,025	0,170	-0.0115
Access to gas in cans	0,525	0,355	0,524	0,378	0.0179	0,405	0,490	0,432	0,420	0.0112
Access to running water	0,351	0,416	0,346	0,377	0	0,311	0,564	0,304	0,491	0
Access to sewer system	0,225	0,031	0,263	0,074	0	0,073	0,070	0,077	0,104	0
Access to trash collection	0,281	0,116	0,325	0,164	0	0,120	0,176	0,128	0,241	0
Access to cellular phone service	0,918	0,904	0,924	0,899	0.0164	0,908	0,909	0,920	0,914	-0.00362
Service good or very good: electricity	0,467	0,517	0,399	0,595	-0.101*	0,408	0,418	0,343	0,417	-0.0512**
Service good or very good: piped-in gas	0,461	0,729	0,740	0,925	0.0928	0,846	1,000	0,887	0,950	0.153
Service good or very good: gas in cans	0,483	0,535	0,573	0,636	-0.0156	0,552	0,642	0,580	0,665	-0.0236
Service good or very good: running water	0,403	0,454	0,472	0,547	0.0259	0,388	0,362	0,482	0,445	0.0353
Service good or very good: sewer system	0,461	0,518	0,477	0,686	-0.0522	0,420	0,522	0,515	0,607	-0.0538
Service good or very good: trash collection	0,512	0,751	0,594	0,789	0.0503	0,549	0,394	0,507	0,555	-0.0452
Service good or very good: cellular phone service	0,441	0,448	0,429	0,448	-0.0667	0,469	0,534	0,455	0,485	0.00769
Service improved last two years: electricity	0,221	0,151	0,245	0,212	-0.0259	0,267	0,238	0,238	0,173	0.00610
Service improved last two years: piped-in gas	0,088	0,156	0,218	0,067	0.177**	0,141	0,344	0,386	0,509	-0.0232
Service improved last two years: gas in cans	0,081	0,097	0,222	0,168	-0.0155	0,138	0,081	0,199	0,133	-0.0254
Service improved last two years: running water	0,167	0,114	0,232	0,207	-0.00590	0,185	0,138	0,256	0,135	0.0239
Service improved last two years: sewer system	0,131	0,073	0,150	0,188	-0.0983***	0,134	0,115	0,179	0,126	-0.0356
Service improved last two years: trash collection	0,144	0,178	0,184	0,271	-0.122	0,177	0,140	0,229	0,234	-0.0984*
Service improved last two years: cellular phone service	0,117	0,128	0,175	0,136	-0.00191	0,267	0,167	0,262	0,183	0.00793

HUMAN RIGHTS	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
One of the HH's right has been violated	0,066	0,067	0,076	0,058	0.00191	0,060	0,059	0,068	0,061	0.00573
The guerrilla were responsible	0,197	0,208	0,227	0,251	-0.0624	0,168	0,187	0,270	0,288	-0.0181

The paramilitaries were responsible	0,076	0,064	0,163	0,088	0.0396	0,158	0,167	0,112	0,125	0.0596
The BACRIM were responsible	0,006	0,043	0,021	0,042	0.0227	0,136	0,034	0,088	0,040	-0.00288
The military were responsible	0,036	0,029	0,017	0,117	-0.0734*	0,052	0,028	0,048	0,017	-0.0251
The police were responsible	0,052	0,035	0,032	0,013	0.0569*	0,082	0,034	0,079	0,090	0.0224
State entities were responsible	0,206	0,318	0,085	0,125	0.00349	0,050	0,043	0,049	0,123	-0.0163
They don't know who was responsible	0,425	0,304	0,455	0,363	0.0130	0,355	0,508	0,354	0,318	-0.0196
Did nothing in response to the rights violation	0,546	0,522	0,438	0,348	0.0507	0,464	0,636	0,588	0,514	0.0892
Went to the formal justice system	0,399	0,696	0,339	0,398	0.168	0,646	0,737	0,235	0,287	-0.0246
Made a claim (tutela)	0,073	0,148	0,021	0,034	0.0724	0,006	0,025	0,027	0,025	0.0402
Went to a police station	0,010	0,000	0,004	0,000	-0.0281	0,001	0,024	0,008	0,020	0.0154
Took justice into their own hands	0,000	0,000	0,019	0,004	0.0149	0,001	0,002	0,004	0,018	0.000400
Went to a community leader	0,166	0,100	0,023	0,036	0.00765	0,067	0,035	0,019	0,025	0.0225
Went to an NGO	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	0,003	0,012	0,041	0,001	0.0109
Went to the municipal personería	0,222	0,209	0,093	0,069	0.0256	0,094	0,079	0,037	0,036	-0.0122
Went to a national government body	0,089	0,154	0,012	0,026	-0.00980	0,051	0,055	0,023	0,028	0.0180

SECURITY	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Security in the vereda or corregimiento is good or very good	0,466	0,609	0,435	0,529	-0.0108	0,485	0,598	0,428	0,490	-0.00750
Security in the vereda or corregimiento has improved in the last two years	0,234	0,276	0,297	0,281	0.0353	0,414	0,238	0,356	0,292	-0.0248
Would recommend that a family member return to the vereda	0,853	0,904	0,825	0,819	0.0443	0,808	0,871	0,799	0,827	0.0272
Impacts on most serious security problems in their areas										
Homicide	0,299	0,088	0,069	0,042	-0.0934***	0,193	0,122	0,078	0,073	-0.00476
Armed illegal groups	0,412	0,200	0,161	0,092	0.0127	0,455	0,293	0,204	0,084	0.00858
Anti-personnel mines	0,223	0,133	0,092	0,024	-0.0226	0,069	0,053	0,041	0,021	0.000670
Displacement	0,129	0,093	0,102	0,038	0.0261	0,163	0,106	0,100	0,073	0.0374**
Kidnapping or forced disappearance	0,037	0,016	0,016	0,014	-0.00860	0,039	0,029	0,012	0,017	-0.00931
Extortion	0,054	0,101	0,056	0,031	0.0538*	0,094	0,077	0,055	0,026	0.0136
Delinquency – robbery, mugging, etc.	0,601	0,666	0,320	0,273	-0.0400	0,416	0,622	0,210	0,244	0.120**
Forced recruitment	0,010	0,016	0,004	0,005	0.0114**	0,008	0,007	0,013	0,006	0.00120
Sexual violence	0,024	0,024	0,038	0,026	0.00614	0,020	0,017	0,013	0,015	-0.00701
There are no serious security problems here	0,504	0,622	0,505	0,639		0,584	0,654	0,567	0,652	
There are police services here	0,496	0,537	0,275	0,136	0.172	0,652	0,658	0,261	0,251	0.0354
Police are good or very good	0,254	0,345	0,327	0,433	-0.0139	0,325	0,392	0,449	0,424	0.0324

Police services have improved in the last two years	0,147	0,153	0,209	0,188	-0.0149	0,251	0,198	0,295	0,265	0.0531**
There are military forces here	0,772	0,811	0,401	0,248	0.175	0,870	0,833	0,367	0,292	0.0632
The military forces here are good or very good	0,436	0,522	0,523	0,595	0.000154	0,524	0,553	0,565	0,545	0.00347
The military forces have improved in the last two years	0,213	0,265	0,312	0,346	0.0385	0,318	0,223	0,387	0,224	0.0606**
There are non-state security services here (legal private security services, Indigenous guard)	0,104	0,127	0,078	0,100	-0.0364	0,124	0,079	0,040	0,030	-0.0489
Non-state security services are good or very good	0,532	0,636	0,587	0,638	-0.0422	0,638	0,542	0,467	0,473	-0.0425
Non-state security services have improved in the last two years	0,237	0,105	0,303	0,286	-0.0975	0,225	0,185	0,381	0,316	-0.0331
Needed to speak with the police in the last year	0,055	0,042	0,060	0,057	-0.000437	0,045	0,055	0,051	0,074	-0.000892
When they sought police they couldn't reach them	0,020	0,050	0,042	0,088	-0.00888	0,051	0,063	0,118	0,066	0.0391
When they sought police, the police did nothing in response	0,323	0,516	0,343	0,319	0.116	0,245	0,259	0,179	0,196	0.0177
When police attended to their complaint, there were delays	0,356	0,181	0,352	0,338	-0.0775	0,253	0,383	0,333	0,326	0.00360
When the police attended to their complaint, it was a speedy resolution	0,301	0,253	0,263	0,254	-0.0294	0,451	0,295	0,370	0,412	-0.0604

Impacts on who respondents feel should be responsible for community security

The individual	0,244	0,207	0,274	0,415	-0.130**	0,165	0,198	0,181	0,257	-0.0739***
The JAC	0,272	0,235	0,309	0,254	0.0272	0,245	0,186	0,262	0,168	0.0237
The police	0,140	0,131	0,250	0,117	0.0504	0,215	0,248	0,294	0,355	0.00458
The army/armed forces	0,318	0,376	0,152	0,184	0.0528	0,358	0,355	0,247	0,206	0.0422*
An armed illegal group	0,001	0,001	0,000	0,002	-0.000757	0,002	0,001	0,002	0,001	0.00124
A private security group	0,012	0,009	0,016	0,028	-0.0143	0,008	0,012	0,014	0,013	-0.000267
The Indigenous guard	0,012	0,041	0,000	0,000	0.0147	0,007	0,000	0,000	0,000	0.00234

ILLCIT ACTIVITIES	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
In the vereda there are currently illicit crops	0,225	0,075	0,254	0,065	0.0580***	0,080	0,123	0,107	0,101	0.0640***
In the vereda there is currently illegal mining	0,028	0,055	0,064	0,029	0.0630***	0,088	0,069	0,057	0,049	0.0445***

Impacts on agreement with these statements on illicit activities

Coca, poppy, marijuana should not be cultivated because they are illegal	0,896	0,917	0,760	0,684	0.0557	0,921	0,915	0,769	0,761	0.00318
Growing coca, poppy, marijuana negatively affects growers' families and the community	0,902	0,932	0,774	0,721	0.0593	0,936	0,921	0,790	0,776	0.00299
Growing coca is not the only way for families to guarantee their subsistence	0,894	0,942	0,751	0,737	0.0382	0,944	0,947	0,764	0,753	0.00858
My family and friends think that growing coca, poppy, marijuana is bad.	0,861	0,902	0,773	0,754	0.0557*	0,928	0,920	0,795	0,813	0.00212

JUSTICE	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
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	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Impacts on what respondents do when they have a serious conflict or dispute with a neighbor										
Speak to the other person and come to agreement	0,681	0,659	0,720	0,774	-0.0255	0,673	0,729	0,738	0,776	-0.0268
Go to the formal justice institutions of the municipio	0,070	0,070	0,059	0,043	0.0193	0,047	0,084	0,030	0,075	0.0111
Go to another person in the community	0,008	0,023	0,017	0,014	0.0206**	0,023	0,023	0,020	0,020	0.00804**
Go to the police or military	0,028	0,016	0,028	0,015	0.00568	0,035	0,026	0,028	0,027	-0.00620
Go to the armed illegal groups	0,002	0,002	0,000	0,000	-0.00121	0,003	0,004	0,002	0,000	0.000553
Resolve it by themselves	0,007	0,004	0,007	0,005	-0.00537	0,010	0,003	0,016	0,015	-0.00102
Not resolve it	0,005	0,008	0,013	0,014	-0.00395	0,011	0,009	0,010	0,008	-0.000570
Go to the JAC	0,178	0,173	0,146	0,118	-0.0165	0,186	0,097	0,148	0,065	0.00902
Impacts on perceptions of the presence of justice services										
There are justice services here	0,743	0,711	0,170	0,038	0.0428	0,701	0,826	0,088	0,082	0.0478
Justice services are good or very good here	0,361	0,383	0,353	0,526	-0.0758	0,403	0,406	0,484	0,372	0.0525
Justice services have improved in the last two years	0,142	0,139	0,206	0,213	0.0400	0,210	0,149	0,274	0,205	0.0505
There are alternative justice services here	0,607	0,532	0,095	0,041	-0.00932	0,613	0,552	0,110	0,052	-0.0359
Alternative justice services are good or very good here	0,446	0,529	0,517	0,640	0.0926	0,553	0,513	0,569	0,617	0.0180
Alternative justice services have improved in the last two years	0,169	0,140	0,229	0,232	-0.0137	0,209	0,165	0,240	0,223	-0.0278
There is a Personería here	0,704	0,712	0,080	0,049	-0.00997	0,665	0,795	0,067	0,037	0.0530
The Personería is good or very good here	0,382	0,518	0,389	0,534	0.0227	0,450	0,456	0,516	0,412	0.122**
The Personería has improved in the last two years	0,131	0,196	0,182	0,282	0.00563	0,225	0,172	0,287	0,125	0.0764*
Impacts on willingness to denounce various crimes										
Theft of crops or livestock	0,800	0,811	0,851	0,839	0.00255	0,771	0,834	0,749	0,831	-0.0217
The presence of suspicious persons	0,655	0,715	0,714	0,773	-0.0303	0,615	0,732	0,648	0,763	-0.0256
Threats	0,654	0,702	0,727	0,780	-0.0243	0,631	0,717	0,667	0,756	-0.0310
The presence of illicit crops	0,517	0,654	0,560	0,705	-0.0330	0,595	0,598	0,608	0,691	-0.0630**
Bribes	0,647	0,685	0,695	0,746	-0.0404	0,614	0,671	0,644	0,739	-0.0492
Extortion or "vacunas"	0,628	0,665	0,682	0,742	-0.0477	0,591	0,664	0,629	0,735	-0.0513
Kidnapping	0,725	0,737	0,748	0,756	-0.00289	0,688	0,724	0,665	0,736	-0.0400
Impacts on the culture of legality										
Act always or almost always in accordance with the law	0,929	0,923	0,610	0,743	-0.117	0,904	0,944	0,698	0,705	-0.0517
What is ordered by law is always or almost always how our community acts	0,734	0,758	0,487	0,701	-0.167**	0,730	0,757	0,581	0,576	-0.0958***
Disobeying the law is justifiable when others have done it	0,022	0,026	0,079	0,080	-0.00928	0,028	0,017	0,075	0,058	0.00356
Disobeying the law is justifiable when it is very advantageous	0,037	0,038	0,076	0,084	-0.0154	0,032	0,028	0,073	0,057	0.0108
Disobeying the law is justifiable when it is very safe	0,039	0,034	0,096	0,086	-0.000725	0,035	0,029	0,087	0,056	0.0122

Disobeying the law is justifiable when it is the only way to reach one's goals	0,052	0,050	0,113	0,092	0.00699	0,051	0,052	0,105	0,075	0.0247*
Disobeying the law is justifiable to defend property	0,173	0,187	0,219	0,208	-0.00901	0,176	0,164	0,208	0,235	0.00454
Disobeying the law is justifiable when it's the only way to help the family	0,253	0,231	0,264	0,219	0.00316	0,219	0,186	0,239	0,269	0.0151

LEGITIMACY	PNCRT				Impacts	CELI				Impacts
	Baseline		Midline		PNCRT Vs. Control	Baseline		Midline		CELI Vs. Control
	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾	T	C	T	C	Dif-Dif ⁽¹⁾
Impacts on approval or strong approval of democratic processes										
That there are people who speak badly of the Government of Colombia	0,161	0,177	0,319	0,226	0.0956*	0,170	0,206	0,294	0,244	0.0330
That these people be allowed to vote	0,341	0,339	0,318	0,262	0.00722	0,287	0,339	0,282	0,259	0.0253
That these people can carry out peaceful protests	0,391	0,352	0,347	0,288	-0.00624	0,341	0,400	0,296	0,277	0.0286
That these people can run for public office	0,223	0,194	0,218	0,184	-0.0279	0,188	0,236	0,163	0,166	-0.0127
That these people go on televisión to give a speech	0,242	0,230	0,233	0,194	-0.0228	0,229	0,276	0,196	0,176	0.00665
Believe a lot or very much that the country's courts guarantee a fair trial	0,063	0,099	0,086	0,097	0.0136	0,132	0,105	0,119	0,079	-0.00489
Have a lot or very much respect for Colombia's political institutions	0,551	0,600	0,330	0,315	0.0480	0,597	0,589	0,405	0,319	0.0273
Believe a lot or very much that citizens' basic rights are protected	0,129	0,181	0,121	0,150	0.00175	0,243	0,187	0,202	0,116	-0.00835
Feel very proud to live under the country's political system	0,415	0,452	0,230	0,244	0.0300	0,507	0,448	0,338	0,230	0.00209
Feel one should support a lot or very much the country's political system	0,475	0,558	0,296	0,280	0.0826	0,564	0,540	0,370	0,311	0.0256

NEW QUESTIONS: No time series or regression data

PEACE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	PNCRT		CELI	
	T	C	T	C
Colombia Responde has worked in our vereda	0,160	0,036	0,411	0,044
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of roads	0,181	0,486	0,329	0,375
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of schools	0,212	0,378	0,379	0,434
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of health centers	0,088	0,080	0,130	0,078
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of common rooms or community meeting spaces	0,227	0,116	0,149	0,078
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of sports and cultural spaces and/or parks	0,3054	0,0938	0,2692	0,0916
Colombia Responde supported improvement or construction of public services	0,1208	0,2283	0,1060	0,1921
Have benefitted from Colombia Responde with support, advice, or help	0,0414	0,0090	0,1691	0,0085
Average score for Colombia Responde in having met their expectations (1 is "didn't meet them" y 5 "met them completely")	3,8431	3,3274	3,6762	2,4869

Would recommend that a friend or family member participate in a Colombia Responde program	0,9711	0,9276	0,9574	0,8098
Support the peace dialogues in Havana a lot or very much	0,3934	0,3357	0,3457	0,3631
Think the economic opportunities in the vereda are good or very good	0,1280	0,1543	0,1429	0,1126
Think the economic opportunities in the vereda have improved compared to 2013	0,1297	0,0830	0,1583	0,2091

HUMAN RIGHTS – NEW QUESTIONS	PNCRT		CELI	
	T	C	T	C
Victims of armed conflict	0,855	0,736	0,856	0,764
Received some type of support or reparation for their victim condition	0,274	0,281	0,260	0,270
Somewhat or very satisfied with the support or reparation received	0,299	0,479	0,562	0,523

LAPOP EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE QUESTIONS	PNCRT		CELI	
	T	C	T	C
Have lost a close family member due to the armed conflict, or a family member is disappeared due to the conflict	0,369	0,374	0,325	0,301
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,076	0,098	0,074	0,053
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,575	0,578	0,641	0,774
A family member had to leave the country because of the armed conflict	0,095	0,092	0,069	0,025
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,221	0,157	0,089	0,145
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,596	0,615	0,400	0,717
A family member had to seek refuge and/or abandon their home because of the armed conflict	0,312	0,403	0,322	0,274
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,109	0,075	0,086	0,079
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,775	0,780	0,795	0,889
A member of the family was kidnapped	0,068	0,040	0,085	0,052
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,035	0,043	0,047	0,023
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,650	0,691	0,615	0,868
A member of the family lost their land	0,149	0,171	0,140	0,118
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,050	0,103	0,114	0,093
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,764	0,790	0,828	0,902
A member of the family has been a victim of extortion	0,068	0,067	0,075	0,061
This occurred in the last twelve months	0,322	0,275	0,316	0,342
The victim was respondent's parent, sibling, child or spouse	0,778	0,815	0,880	0,888