

June, 2018

# IMPACT OF A MARKETING INTERVENTION TO EMPOWER WOMEN AND TO REDUCE RISK OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA: THE SEED STUDY SURVEY REPORT

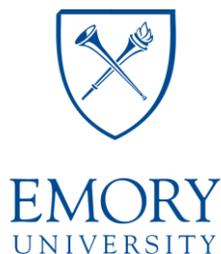
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SEED (Seguridad alimentaria, Empoderamiento Economico, y Derechos de genero) study is a joint effort of the UN World Food Programme Colombia (WFP), UN Women, National University of Colombia, Plan International, and Emory University. ‘Impact of a marketing intervention to empower women and to reduce risk of intimate partner violence in Colombia’ is the report for the SEED study.

This report was prepared at Emory University by members of the study team: Julia Chen, MPH, Jamiee Gomez, BA, Rose Grace Grose, PhD, Elizabeth Menstell, BA, Emily Myers, MPH, Luisa Ocampo, BA, Elizabeth Rhodes, SM, Luisa Sarmiento, and Camille Volper under the guidance of Co-Principal Investigator, Kathryn M. Yount, PhD. The authors thank Emory faculty and students, who supported this study, including: Dr. Amy Webb Girard, Britni Burkhardtsmeier, Stephanie Kot, and Erica Viars.

Special thanks to the Co-Principal Investigator, Deborah Hines, WFP Colombia Representative, for her leadership and commitment to ensuring research excellence and feasibility and relevance in the local context. We also are grateful for Patricia Alzate, and Damian Pachón for their dedication in organizing all field activities under the guidance of Deborah Hines.

The authors also thank WFP staff Patricia Nader Vega for coordinating study operations, providing input on data collection instruments, and supporting data management. Also, the authors thank WFP staff who supported the field work and data collection, including: Melissa David, Carmen Lucía del Castillo, Miltón Pantoja, Margalida Rueda, Eliana Perez, Camilo Vargas, Aifa López, Daniel Rojas Villafane, Joseph Martinez, and Isis Lopez.

We also acknowledge the important contribution of UN Women for their technical and financial support. UN Women Country Representative in Colombia, Belen Sanz Luque, and technical staff Alexis Boncenne, Paola Castilla, and Jimena Perez for their comments and contributions to the quantitative and qualitative data collection instruments and guidance on gender, and ethical considerations with respect to data collection on intimate partner violence.

The authors also thank Sara del Castillo, Elizabeth Valoyes Bejarano, Eucaris Olaya, and Angela Marcela Gordillo of the National University of Colombia for reviewing the baseline survey for cultural suitability, pilot testing and translating the baseline survey, training the baseline survey interviewers, and supporting a do-no-harm approach to research on IPV.

The authors also thank Plan International personnel who developed, coordinated, and delivered the gender-rights and nutrition training to members of participating farmer associations, including: Marcela Henao, Maribel Riaño, Viviana Luna, Hernando Arbelaez, the technical advisors who created, and wrote the guide, and those who participated in conducting the trainings: Martha Espinosa, Alvaro Ramos, Mirian Andrea Sotelo, Mayra Andrea Rincón, Gloria Ortiz, and Tarin Paola Rodriguez.

The authors also thank the survey team supervisors (Indhira Patricia Ramos Rojas, Erika Loaiza Colorado, Yeimmy Dayana Bonilla Gil, Amalfi Muñoz, and Jose David Ramos) and interviewers (Yenny Acosta Fajardo, Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Ramirez, Fernando Augusto Chaparro Rubiano, Yudi Rocio Cediell Calderon, Gloria Cristina Duran Huergo, Olga Liliana Romero Salinas, Lorena Andrea Mora Mora, Juan Carlos Acosta Fajardo, Yaneth Ramos Rojas, Leidy Paola Narváez Zamora, Jose Fabian Rojas Paniagua, Laura Dayanna Pérez Álvarez, Didier Alvarez Gualdon, Raul Andres Barreto Lopez, Carlos Fidel Hernandez Calderon, Julio Cesar Gallego, Maria Gladys Bonilla Nuñez, Angui Ladisender Aguirre Bonilla, and Lina Maria Guerrero Bonilla). The authors also extend thanks to Fernando Quiroga, who supervised data entry and processing. Finally, the authors would like to thank the data entry clerks, including: Diana Katherine Casanova Fernández, Claudia Gonzalez Gantivar, Angela Yineth González, Gina Paola Jimenez

Mahecha, Dione Faisare Herrera Muñoz, Angie Ximena Rodriguez Deaza, and Marlon Scot Rodriguez Deaza.

The authors would like to recognize the support provided by the WFP Regional Bureau from Miguel Barreto, WFP Regional Director and Ivan Touza, Regional Evaluation Officer.

Finally, we are especially grateful to the Colombian women and men who participated in this study, without which the research would not have been possible.

## DISCLAIMER

The following study, titled “Impact of a Marketing Intervention to Empower Women and to Reduce Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia: The Seed Study Survey Report”, was commissioned by WFP’s country office in Colombia to generate programme evidence. However, the study does not align with WFP’s definition of ‘evaluation’ for three main reasons: 1) the inclusion of WFP programme management in the study team does not align with WFP’s 2016 Evaluation Policy requirement for upholding independence; 2) the study does not frame its analyses around any evaluation criteria; and 3) the application of mixed methods does not uphold WFP’s definition for impact evaluation. The 2019 WFP Impact Evaluation Strategy requires impact evaluations to identify “outcomes of interest for a target population that can be attributed to a specific programme or a policy through a credible counterfactual”. The SEED Study does not attempt to identify whether the programme had any statistically significant impact on outcomes observed. This disclaimer is solely for the purposes of clarifying the nature of the SEED Study and does not diminish its value as an important source of descriptive evidence about WFP’s programme.

Recommended citation: Emory University and UN World Food Programme (WFP). Impact of a Marketing Intervention to Empower Women and to Reduce the Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia: The SEED Study Survey Report. Atlanta, GA, USA: Emory University and UN World Food Programme.

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# IMPACT OF A MARKETING INTERVENTION TO EMPOWER WOMEN AND TO REDUCE RISK OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA: THE SEED STUDY SURVEY REPORT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preventing *violence against women* (VAW) is intertwined with alleviating food insecurity and malnutrition. *Intimate partner violence* (IPV) is a common form of violence against women. IPV includes emotional, physical, or sexual harm or its threat by a marital, cohabiting, or dating partner. Empowering women economically is a promising approach to reduce VAW, including IPV. However, knowledge gaps persist about the impacts of women's economic empowerment programs on household food security and women's risk of IPV, especially in impoverished and conflict-affected settings, where the risk of backlash may be high.

### Objectives of the Project

To fill this gap, the World Food Programme, in partnership with Emory University, Plan International, the National University of Colombia, and UN Women undertook **SEED—estudio de la Seguridad alimentaria, Empoderamiento Económico, y Derechos de género (Study of Food Security, Economic Empowerment, and Gender Rights)**. The overarching objective of SEED was to evaluate the impacts of skills-based women's economic empowerment programming on household food security, women's economic empowerment, and women's risk of IPV. SEED was designed specifically to compare the impacts of two program designs: 1) *enhancing market access* through agricultural product purchases and training in marketing (PMT), and 2) *creating market access plus gender transformative training* on gender equity, rights, and nutrition (PMTGNT).

### Research Questions

WFP began looking at the issue of income increases and violence in the Colombia context to ensure that its interventions were aligned with humanitarian principles, including do no harm. Thus from a programmatic perspective the overarching question was:

1. Will increasing women smaller holder farmers' incomes create tensions within the family or within the community?

Additional research questions included:

2. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on household food security?
3. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on women's economic empowerment?
4. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on women's risk of IPV?

### Intervention Design

In designing the interventions, WFP and its partners adopted a holistic view of women's economic empowerment to encompass a *process of change, whereby women acquire the capabilities (resources and agency) to make meaningful—or strategic—economic choices in a context in which these capabilities were previously denied*. This view of women's economic empowerment was operationalized by providing both intervention groups (PMT and PMTGNT) the *market access* activities that were part of WFP's standard operations. These activities included 1) agricultural product purchases, 2) training in marketing, and 3) produce vouchers on a needs basis. In addition, the PMTGNT group received *gender-transformative trainings*. Specific activities included 1) training in economic empowerment and the prevention of gender-based violence and 2) gender-sensitive training in nutrition and food security.

### Impact Evaluation Design

To address the research questions, the study team designed SEED as a mixed-methods, pair-matched, cluster-randomized intervention trial. The trial was undertaken with 857 members of 61 smallholder farmer associations in five conflict-affected departments in Colombia.

The mixed-methods approach included a qualitative component and a quantitative component with eligible members of participating smallholder farmer associations. The **qualitative component** entailed 14 focus group discussions (FGDs) with women and 22 in-depth interviews (IDIs) with women at baseline and 75 IDIs with women and men at endline. These narratives provided an in-depth understanding of the effects of the interventions from the perspectives of beneficiaries. The **quantitative component** entailed a baseline survey and an endline survey of approximately 857 partnered women ages 18 to 60 years old who were members of participating farmer associations. This component allowed for a rigorous impact evaluation of the interventions' effects on food security, women's empowerment, and women's risk of IPV over a 12-month period.

### Findings

Baseline qualitative and quantitative results showed that women farmers were considerably disadvantaged. In in-depth interviews (IDIs), women expressed concern over not having enough food for their families. Women also described instances of emotional, physical, and economic violence. Their narratives suggested a positive relationship between household food insecurity and IPV. Consistently, in the baseline survey, more than two thirds of women rated their economic situation in the prior month as fair, poor, or very poor, and almost half reported living in moderately to severely food insecure homes. A majority of women earned money by themselves, participated in food- and cash-crop farming, and made decisions related to getting inputs for agricultural production in their associations; however, a notable minority of women reported exposure to economic coercion, and women's exposure to IPV by a current partner was common. One in three women had ever experienced any physical, sexual, or emotional IPV by a current partner, and 23.6% of women had ever experienced any such IPV in the prior year.

Endline results showed a decline in food insecurity in both intervention groups. IDIs with men and

women supported this finding, with both groups saying that their households had sufficient quantities of food. Aspects of women's economic empowerment appeared to have improved in both intervention groups. Improvements in women's relative economic contributions and economic independence may have been greater in the marketing only intervention, which involved more hours of marketing training than in the PMTGNT group. Notable changes were in women's attitudes about and experiences of IPV. There was evidence of declines in justifying IPV and disfavoring recourse after IPV in both intervention groups, no evidence of harm arising in the form of IPV in the market-access only group, and evidence of decline in the risk of IPV against women in the market-access plus gender-transformative training group.

### Conclusions

Together, the findings from SEED offer several important conclusions. First, the programmatic and scientific elements of SEED were feasible to implement on a large scale and were acceptable to participants. Specifically, the market-access and gender-rights training programs were implemented with fidelity and were well received by men and women. Also, the mixed-methods impact evaluation was implemented with rigor, high participation, and low attrition. To our knowledge, SEED is the first gender-transformative randomized intervention trial of this scale to be implemented in conflict-affected populations in Latin America.

Second, both interventions appear to have been effective in at least two of the three domains of interest to WFP. Specifically, WFP activities to enhance market access appear to have improved aspects of household food security as well as women's economic contributions and independence *without increasing women's risks of IPV*. And, the integration of gender-rights trainings into WFP's market-access activities appears to have had the added benefit of *reducing women's risk of experiencing IPV*.

These findings suggest that a multi-sectoral “empowerment plus” programme shows promise to become the new best practice for engaging smallholder farmers in Colombia to reduce household poverty and food insecurity while economically empowering women, improving attitudes about the treatment and rights of women, and reducing women’s risk of violence by their partners.

### Recommendations

The findings from SEED have important implications for policies and programs that WFP and similar organizations might consider:

1. **To ensure that trainings achieve the greatest impact** it is preferable that they are carried out over a time period that allows for confidence build and absorption of the material, this will empower women as agents of change and transformers in their communities, developing their capacity and abilities to improve their quality of life.
2. **Further to ensure that actions have positive results** it is important to involve a range of community members and leaders as well as women and men.
3. **Integrate gender-transformative activities into WFPs other sectoral programmes.** The findings from SEED demonstrate the feasibility and added benefits of integrating gender-transformative trainings into WFPs sectoral activities in poverty alleviation, food security, and nutrition. Gender programming has the capacity to shift norms and behaviors to protect women from violence while empowering them to provide for themselves and their families. Moreover, the benefits of training women and men in terms of program acceptability and sustainability should be underscored. Finally, the skills-based approach to empowering women economically is important, as it transfers human assets that women can carry with them and control, even in humanitarian conditions characterized by protracted periods of conflict.

4. **Scale up programs that integrate gender-transformative training.** WFP Colombia should consider implementing its market-access plus gender-rights trainings with all partner smallholder farmer associations in all departments where it has operations. Scaling-up in this way creates the potential to reduce on a broad scale women’s risks of IPV while continuing the important work of alleviating the intertwined challenges of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition.
5. **Adapt SEED programs to other settings.** WFP, as well as other humanitarian and development organizations, should consider adapting the programmes assessed in SEED to other conflict- and non-conflict affected settings in countries within and outside of Latin America.
6. **Integrate gender-transformative trainings into other economic empowerment programmes.** Organizations that support other marketing interventions, such as micro-finance, cash transfers, and voucher programs, should consider integrating gender-transformative trainings into their economic empowerment activities and to evaluate the impacts on household poverty, food security, women’s economic empowerment, and women’s risk of IPV.

The findings from SEED also have important implications for research that WFP and similar organizations might consider.

1. **Expand internal research infrastructure.** WFP should consider expanding its infrastructure to support rigorous impact evaluations of its activities. Specifically, WFP should consider developing an internal scientific review panel that reviews all study protocols for scientific rigor. WFP also should consider establishing and maintaining an internal, accredited IRB to review study protocols and to provide ethical oversight of impact evaluations that are designed as research studies with human subjects.
2. **Expand partnerships with external researchers.** WFP should consider expanding its

partnerships with universities and research institutes to strengthen the research capacity of WFP staff in country offices, as well as the independence and rigor of its impact evaluation work.

3. **Encourage multiple stakeholder engagement.** WFP should consider fostering a model of multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral partnership, as exemplified in SEED. Engaging multiple stakeholders, including governmental entities, other UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and universities presents challenges in terms of coordination and diverse stakeholder interests. However, active community engagement of relevant stakeholders builds mutual trust, program ownership, and learning, thereby enhancing the quality of the programmatic work and the usefulness of the science. Such engagement, when undertaken with consistency and care, also enhances the potential scale-up and sustainability of programs beyond the original implementing team.
4. **Adapt the impact evaluation design to other settings.** WFP, as well as other humanitarian and development organizations, should consider adapting this overall impact evaluation design to other conflict- and non-conflict affected settings in countries within and outside of Latin America.

In sum, SEED offers a rigorous and feasible model for evaluating the impact of empowerment-plus programs, even in conflict-affected settings. Routine implementation of this design will build the global evidence base needed to understand how integrating gender-transformative programs into humanitarian and sectoral development programming can benefit households while empowering women and protecting their rights to freedom from violence.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations (UN) defines violence against women (VAW) as “*any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life*” [1]. VAW is rooted in historically unequal power relations between women and men [2], and men’s continued use of VAW maintains women’s multifaceted subordination.

Preventing VAW is intertwined with alleviating food insecurity and malnutrition. Underpinning these goals is the need for *inclusive growth*, that is, equitable opportunities to participate in and to benefit from economic growth, with special attention to include historically under-represented groups in this process, such as women, the poor, and ethnic minorities. However, inequitable economic and political processes at the national and global levels may be important macro-level drivers of persistent food insecurity, malnutrition, and gender inequities like VAW, as well as the inter-relationships of these adverse conditions. For example, although women cultivate more than half of the world’s food [3], their low social status, limited claims to productive and other resources, and low agency in decision-making mean that women and girls are marginalized from global economic processes that govern food systems.

*Intimate partner violence* (IPV) is among the most common forms of VAW [2], and also is thought to be related to food insecurity and malnutrition [4, 5]. IPV encompasses emotional, physical, or sexual harm or its threat by a marital, cohabiting, or dating partner [6]. Globally, IPV affects an estimated one in three women in their lifetimes [7], and rates of IPV in the Andean Region of South America are among the highest in the world [7]. The potential adverse effects of IPV are extensive, including diminished physical and mental health for survivors [8], long-term adverse effects on health, nutritional status, and behavioral and emotional development of exposed children [8], and economic losses to communities, institutions, and societies [9, 10].

Empirically, IPV, food insecurity, and malnutrition may be linked through multiple pathways, strengthening the motivation to address these issues concurrently through multi-sectoral programs [4, 5, 11]. As a result, interest is growing to address IPV within existing humanitarian and poverty-alleviation programs. Yet, it is unclear how best to advance the goal of inclusive growth while alleviating food insecurity and malnutrition *and* reducing women’s risk of IPV.

**Empowering women economically represents a promising approach to advance this multifaceted agenda.** Currently, many poverty alleviation programs in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) now include a focus on gender and aim to empower women through economic means. Such means may include, for example, the enhancement of marketable skills, microfinance, or cash- or asset-transfers.

To advance this field, the World Food Programme and partners created the **SEED Study – estudio de la Seguridad alimentaria, Empoderamiento Economico, y Derechos de genero (Study of Food Security, Economic Empowerment, and Gender Rights)**. This intervention trial adopted a holistic view of women’s economic empowerment to encompass *a process of change, whereby women acquire the capabilities (resources and agency) to make meaningful—or strategic—economic choices in a context in which these capabilities were previously denied* [7, 8, 12, 13]. This process entails the provision of new economic resources (or pre-conditions for empowerment) that may enable the expansion of women’s *intrinsic agency* (power within), *instrumental agency* (power to), and *collective agency* (power with) [14, 15] to achieve self- or group-defined goals. Feminist scholar Martha Nussbaum, and others, argue that women’s human capabilities, or what women are capable of doing in the world, are foundational to their economic empowerment and that empowerment programs must treat women’s capabilities as ends in their own right [16].

The goal of women’s economic empowerment “plus” programs is to identify entry points through which enabling investments can be

transformative, while avoiding the risk of backlash and acknowledging that interventions should be tailored to specific contexts and groups of women.

The effect of women's economic empowerment "plus" programs on women's risk of IPV remains uncertain, however, as evidence from sociology, psychology, and economics is mixed. On the one hand, increasing women's incomes may reduce financial stress in the household and improve women's status, making them less vulnerable to violence by their intimate partners. Indeed, in Ecuador, a World Food Programme (WFP) study found that providing women with cash and in-kind transfers reduced the prevalence of IPV [5]. Additionally, a recent systematic review of studies from LMICs concluded that, in some contexts, women's economic empowerment may reduce women's risk of experiencing IPV [4]. On the other hand, economic empowerment may put a woman at risk of IPV if it leads to backlash or extortion of the woman's income by men [6, 7]. Furthermore, evidence on the relationship of women's economic empowerment and IPV is scarce in conflict and post-conflict settings, including Colombia.

This knowledge gap hinders our ability to identify, implement, and scale-up effective interventions that can have a dual impact and expand the benefits and efficiency of humanitarian and poverty-alleviation interventions. Thus, an urgent need exists for rigorous research to evaluate the impact of women's economic empowerment "plus" programmes on their risk of IPV to inform programmes and policy planning.

## 1.1 STUDY PURPOSE

**This study aimed to assess the impact of SEED.** SEED was a mixed-methods, pair-matched, cluster-randomized intervention trial with smallholder farmer associations in five departments in Colombia.

### 1.1.1 Evaluation Questions

SEED sought to evaluate the impacts of *creating market access* through agricultural product purchases and training in marketing (PMT), alone or with transformative training on gender equity, rights, and nutrition (PMTGNT), on household

food security, women's economic empowerment, and women's risk of IPV.

WFP began looking at the issue of income increases and violence in the Colombia context to ensure that its interventions were aligned with humanitarian principles, including do no harm. Thus, from a programmatic perspective the overarching question was:

1. Will increasing women smaller holder farmers' incomes create tensions within the family or within the community?

Additional research questions included:

2. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on household food security?
3. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on women's economic empowerment?
4. What is the magnitude of the effect of the PMT vs the PMTGNT on women's risk of IPV?

These research questions were chosen primarily to meet an identified need for WFP Colombia to understand the impact of its programmatic activities on household food security, women's economic empowerment, and women's risk of IPV, as well as to investigate whether enhanced training on gender equity, rights, and nutrition could result in even greater benefits for women in these same domains. In addition to being responsive to the informational needs of WFP Colombia, these research questions were evidence-based and were motivated by longstanding knowledge gaps in the scientific literature.

We expected that, compared to PMT alone, PMTGNT will lead to greater improvements in food security and women's empowerment and greater reductions in incident IPV against women. To our knowledge, this study was the first of its kind to examine the effect of women's economic empowerment "plus" on these outcomes in a conflict-affected population in Latin America. Findings offer insights about the capacity for multi-sectoral, empowerment-plus programs to empower women economically and to improve household food security and economic situations, while

changing gender norms and reducing women's risks of backlash in the form of IPV.

## 1.2 STUDY CONTEXT

This study was undertaken in five conflict-affected departments in Colombia where WFP was responding with humanitarian and development actions with affected communities. Colombia has experienced armed conflict since 1958 between the Government of Colombia, guerrilla groups and other existing armed actors, including the Revolutionary Armed forces of Colombia (Farc), National Liberation Army (ELN), United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, and criminal bands or gangs. At least 220,000 people died due to armed conflict between 1958 and 2012, and over 25,000 people disappeared [17]. According to the Unity for the Victims unit of the Government of Colombia 2018, nearly nine million have been registered as victims of the conflict [18].

Additionally, Colombia has one of the highest rates of internally displaced persons (IDPs) globally. According to official figures from the national victim's registry system, nearly 7.3 million people have been internally displaced as a result of the 50-year conflict [8]. The numbers of IDPs is likely to be higher, however, as thousands of individuals are believed to be missing from the victim's registry. Under-reporting of IDPs may occur when IDPs are temporarily not counted because delayed processing, they were rejected, or they did not declare their displacement situation because of concerns over security and protection.

In 2011, the national government of Colombia took a historic step toward redressing the human rights and humanitarian problems facing IDPs. However, an analysis and case study by the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster identified gaps in governmental assistance to IDPs. Moreover, victims' programs of the government do not cover individuals who are not officially registered as IDPs in the victim's registry.

Working in partnership with the government in Colombia, the UN WFP helps to fill gaps in assistance for IDPs and to create conditions that encourage the transition from relief and recovery

towards resilience. **WFPs Country Strategy, peacebuilding and development introduces new strategies to support conflict-affected populations, with a focus on livelihoods, income generating activities, nutrition, and gender.**

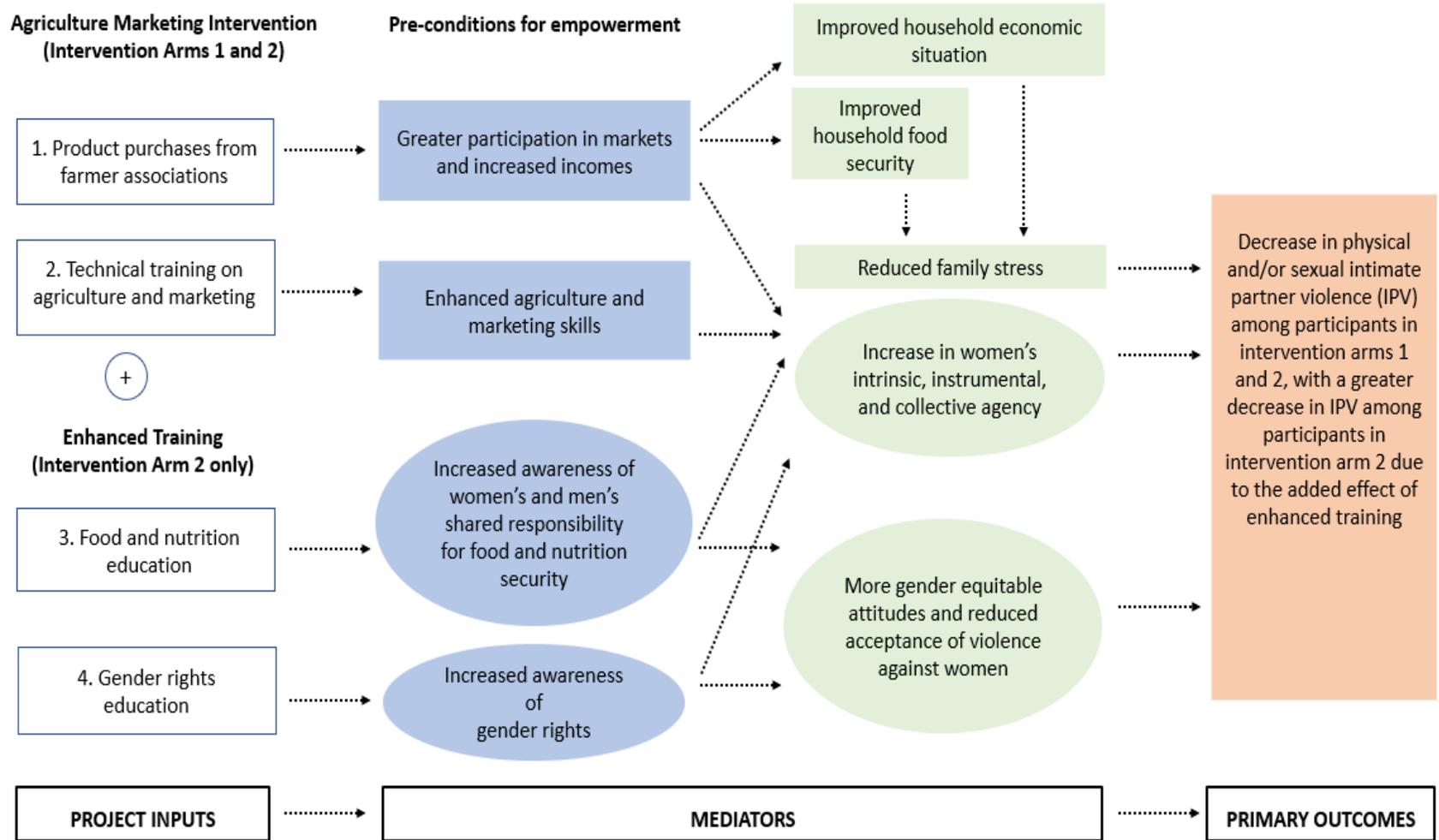
## 1.3 THEORY OF CHANGE

The SEED theory of change is presented in Figure 1. We theorized that *creating market access* (PTM) in Intervention Arms 1 and 2 would result in women's greater participation in markets, increased incomes, and improved agricultural and marketing skills, all important human and economic resources, or pre-conditions, for women's empowerment. We expected that increasing incomes among women would lead to improvements in the economic situations of their households and in household food security. These improvements, in turn, would reduce stress among women, their partners, and the family. Intrinsic, instrumental, and collective agency also may increase among women due to participation in markets, increased incomes, and enhanced skills in agriculture and marketing. Lower family stress and increased agency among women may reduce women's risk of exposure to IPV (Figure 1).

Additionally, we theorized that the supplemental *gender-transformative training* (TGN) in Intervention Arm 2 would heighten awareness of gender rights and increase women's and men's shared responsibility for household food and nutrition security, thereby enhancing the human resources, or pre-conditions, for women's empowerment. These changes were expected to result in greater multifaceted agency among women. Increased awareness also may result in more gender equitable attitudes and reduced acceptance of violence against women (an aspect of intrinsic agency), which subsequently may reduce the risks of women's exposure to IPV. Importantly, we expected that the enhanced training provided in Intervention Arm 2 may lead to an additional reduction in IPV risk among

women, above and beyond that resulting from the market-access only activities.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



## 2. MARKETING INTERVENTION TO ECONOMICALLY EMPOWER WOMEN

The SEED study sought to evaluate the impacts of WFP's activities for *enhancing market access*, alone or with *supplemental gender-transformative training*, with smallholder farmer associations and their members (Table 1). Smallholder farmer associations are formal or informal, community-based organizations of smallholder farmers, who join together to grow and sell crops and livestock. Some associations include women members only; whereas, others include women and men.

Table 1 summarizes the intervention components of SEED. All farmer associations in the intervention component of SEED participated in productive activities. In addition, half of the smallholder farmer associations in the intervention component received supplemental training. All women and men members of farmer associations were invited to participate in all components included in that arm of the intervention study.

Farmers associations were randomly selected to receive either the smallholder marketing intervention or the smallholder marketing intervention combined with training on IPV prevention, gender rights, women's economic empowerment, and food security and nutrition. Women who participated in each intervention group were those who met the eligibility criteria defined for the study. In addition, a comparison group of smallholder farmer associations was selected in a department where WFP did not have operations. The programming in the intervention arms was directed at all men and women who were members of that farmers association. All beneficiaries of WFP programming and enhanced programming, as well as non-beneficiaries in the comparison area, were participants of the SEED study.

### 2.1 MARKET-ACCESS ACTIVITIES

One objective of WFP is to improve market access for members of smallholder farmer associations, with the aims of building local capacity, improving the local economy, contributing to peace building and integrating women farmers into all stages of

the marketing process. To this end, WFP undertakes three main activities with smallholder farmer associations (Table 1).

#### 2.1.1 Agricultural Product Purchases

First, WFP makes monthly purchases of agricultural products (e.g., bananas, beans, meat, eggs) through their large procurement procedures to support their activities in emergency and early recovery for conflict-affected populations. These food purchases link smallholder farmers, who otherwise could not compete with larger traders, to the market. These purchases create stable opportunities for members of smallholder farmer associations, including women, to sell their products and to increase their incomes.

#### 2.1.2 Training in Marketing

Second, Plan International, with support from WFP and UN Women, developed training modules for marketing local food products. The training programme was designed to reveal inequities in access to, and control of, resources in the marketing process, while promoting market access for and the empowerment of women in the commercialization of agricultural food products. A total of 1,566 people were trained, or 87% of the study association members. The PMT group received 14 hours of training in agricultural product marketing issues. A total of 714 people, 475 women and 239 men, participated in this group.

The PMTGNT training had a duration of 40 hours, on issues of economic empowerment, prevention of gender based violence, healthy eating and food safety and nutrition, and food marketing processes. A total of 852 people participated, 573 women and 279 men.

#### 2.1.3 Produce Vouchers

Third, beneficiary households facing food insecurity can use vouchers to purchase produce from women smallholder farmer associations.

## 2.2 SUPPLEMENTAL ACTIVITIES

### 2.2.1 Training in Economic Empowerment of Women Producers and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence

Plan International, with support from WFP and UN Women, developed a gender-transformative training programme for farmer associations. The programme was designed to enable participants to consider more democratic, equitable, and inclusive gender relations, emphasizing the economic domains of life at home, in the farmer association, and in rural Colombia more generally. Topics ranged from women's rights and empowerment, to decision-making power and concepts about violence, to protection and support options. The training involved 24 contact hours, administered in four-hour modules over six consecutive weeks.

### 2.2.2 Gender-Sensitive Training in Nutrition and Food Security

WFP developed a food-security and nutrition-training programme for delivery to farmer associations and other WFP-supported programs. The programme aimed to share knowledge and to enable individuals, families, and communities to adopt healthy eating practices, with the participation of everyone. To achieve this aim, the programme emphasized practices for selecting and preparing healthy foods, identifying special dietary needs of children, women, and men, and understanding important determinants of malnutrition, such as un-sanitary water. The programme also incorporated gender-differentiated experiences, with the goal of improving gender equity in food security and nutrition. The educational models and trainings on gender, nutrition, and marketing were carried out by Plan International in coordination with WFP and UN Women. This aim required a tailored approach for each region, considering the ethnic composition of residents, the main crops produced, and existing dietary habits. Specific topics included adequate and nutritious food choices, nutrition and food security, and gender equity in food and nutrition security. The training involved eight contact hours, delivered in two-hour modules over four consecutive weeks (Table 1).

## 3. STUDY METHODS

### 3.1 STUDY SETTING

SEED was undertaken in rural areas in five departments of Colombia: Caquetá, Cauca, Meta, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca. (Figure 2).

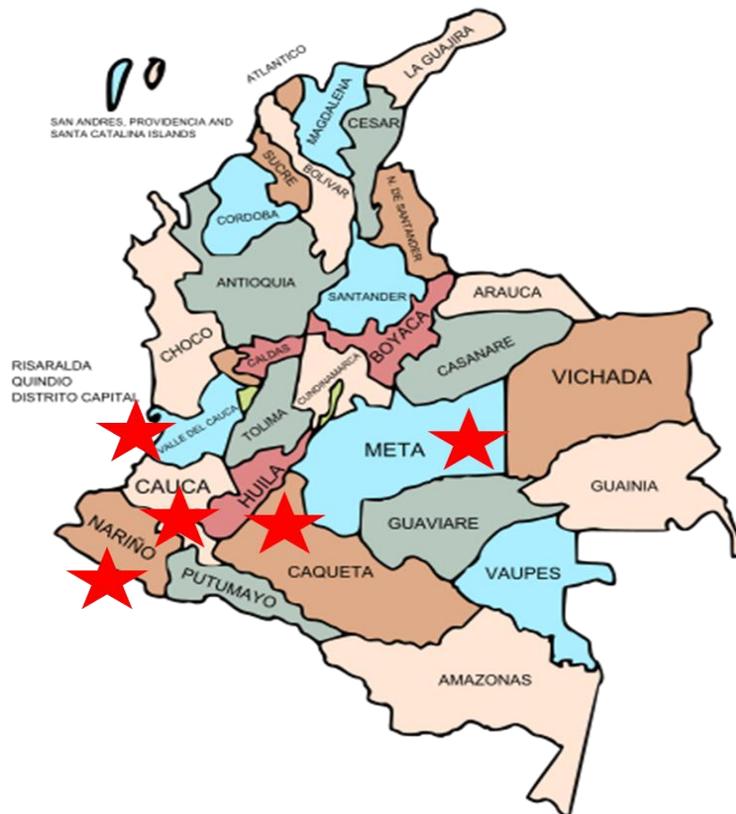


Figure 2: Map of Study Sites in SEED

Conflict-related violence has been high in all departments. Recent survey results show that the reported number of femicides ranged from seven victims in Caquetá to 152 in Valle de Cauca [12]. Household food insecurity also has been high across departments, ranging from 37.8% in Valle de Cauca to 67.7% in Nariño [19]. The main crops grown in these departments have been cassava and sugar cane, among others [14]. According to the Encuesta Nacional de la Situación Nutricional en Colombia, 57.7% of households in 2010 experienced food insecurity at a national level. In 2015, 54.2% of households experienced food insecurity,

suggesting a modest (3.5%) reduction in household food insecurity over time [20].

### 3.2 PLANNED STUDY SAMPLE

The planned study sample for SEED was smallholder farmer associations with at least 30 eligible women members per association. All members of selected associations located in the areas where WFP was operating were able to participate in the programming provided (Table 1). Women members were eligible to take part in the evaluation component of SEED if they were between the ages of 18 and 60 years and were married or living with a partner as if married and were active members of the association. In each association, all eligible women were enrolled in the study. An initial power analysis suggested that 30 associations per study arm and a total of 2,700 participants would be needed to achieve a power of .80 to detect a significant impact of the intervention on a woman's risk of IPV similar to the impact of empowerment-plus interventions that were published in the peer-reviewed literature [21].

### 3.3 IMPACT EVALUATION DESIGN

SEED used a mixed-methods approach to assess the impact of the intervention on women smallholder farmers and their households.

1. The **qualitative component** provided an in-depth understanding of women's participation in smallholder farmer's associations, experiences of food security and IPV, and empowerment, as well as the perceived effects of the interventions from the perspectives of women and men who were association members.
2. The **quantitative component** allowed for a rigorous impact evaluation of the interventions' effects on food security, empowerment, and IPV. The quantitative component consisted of a pair-matched, cluster-randomized controlled trial (C-RCT) with baseline and endline data collection in three study arms (Table 2):
  1. *Enhancing market access* via agricultural product purchases and marketing training (PMT)

2. *PMT plus transformative training on gender rights, gender-based violence prevention, and nutrition* (PMTGNT)

3. Comparison group

Two thirds of the associations (in arms 1 and 2) were matched on five association-level characteristics, including home department, municipality, types of crops/livestock produced, number of members, and proportion of members who were women (Table 2).

Table 1. Description of the Intervention Components by Study Arm

Arm	Intervention, Comparison Name	Total Hours of Training	Description of Intervention Components	Number of Associations Participating	Department(s) Represented
1	PMT	14	Product purchases 14 hours of marketing training	29	Caquetá, Cauca, Nariño, Valle del Cauca
2	PMTGNT	40	Product purchases 8 hours of marketing training 24 hours of gender training (gender equality and rights, economic empowerment, gender-based violence prevention) 8 hours of nutrition and food security training (with a focus on gender)	32	Caquetá, Cauca, Nariño, Valle del Cauca
3	Comparison group	0	No intervention	33	Meta

Table 2. Characteristics of Participating Farmer Associations at Recruitment

	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Meta <sup>1</sup>
<b>Study Arms</b>					
1 PMT (market access)	7	9	7	6	0
2 PMTGNT (gender rights)	8	10	8	6	0
3 Comparison group	0	0	0	0	33
<b>Municipalities</b>					
	Cartagena del Chaira, Doncello, Florencia, Montañita, San Vicente del Caguan	El Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto, Morales, Piendamó, Popayán, Santander de Quilichao, Sotara, Suarez, Toribio, Totoró	Cordoba, Ipiales, Samaniego	Palmira, Trujillo, Tulua	Granada, Mesetas, Puerto Lopez, San Juan de Arama, Villavicencio
<b>Total members</b>	10 to 218	10 to 72	12 to 82	7 to 88	3 to 215
<b>Gender composition</b>					
Women-only (95% or more)	4	6	1	2	6
Mixed-gender	11	13	14	10	27
<b>Ethnic minority composition</b>					
>5% Indigenous	1	11	13	1	7
>5% African decent	0	6	0	1	7
Unknown	4	1	0	1	6
<b>Main crops</b>					
Meat	3	7	1	1	2
Dairy	1	1	2	0	4
Vegetables	10	7 or 8 <sup>2</sup>	10	7	6
Fruits	1	3 or 4 <sup>2</sup>	2	4	13
Unknown	0	0	0	0	5

<sup>1</sup>Data on total members, gender, crops, ethnicity from 16 Meta associations verified after endline data collection.

<sup>2</sup>Two groups were combined after recruitment, unknown if combined main crop is fruits or vegetables.

Then, within matched pairs, associations were randomized to Arm 1 or Arm 2. Although randomizing matched triads of associations into all three study arms (two intervention arms, one control arm) would have been the strongest impact evaluation design, we chose for ethical reasons not to include one third of the associations (in Meta) in the randomization process. Instead, we included these associations as a comparison group. Associations often are located in close proximity to the same communities, and it would have been unacceptable for WFP to provide an intervention to some associations and not to others in the same locale. WFP also has established relationships with associations as part of the agency's broader work to promote food security and livelihoods. Maintaining these relationships requires WFP to provide equal support to associations in the same geographic areas.

This study design still allows for rigorous comparisons across arms. Comparison of the intervention arms (Arm 1 and Arm 2) with the comparison group (Arm 3) allows an assessment of the impact of participation in the PMT and PMTGNT interventions. Comparison of the marketing-only intervention (PMT, Arm 1) with the combined marketing and gender rights training intervention (PMTGNT, Arm 2) identifies the extent to which there were additional benefits attributable to providing training on gender rights, gender-based violence prevention, and nutrition, over and above product purchasing and marketing training.

Two notes with respect to interpreting results warrant mention. First, the baseline characteristics of farmer associations in the comparison group relative to the intervention groups may have differed. For this reason, the reader is advised to interpret with caution all unadjusted findings across the comparison and intervention groups. Second, the quantitative results presented throughout this report are unweighted estimates that do not take into account possible differences in baseline participation rates and endline attrition rates

across departments and study arms. For example, there was some evidence of attrition from the baseline survey ( $n = 1,531$ ) to the endline survey ( $n = 1,202$ ). After accounting for attrition and members newly identified at endline, 857 women were eligible and participated at baseline and endline.

## 4. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH COMPONENT

To complement the quantitative impact evaluation, we also carried out qualitative research. The goal of the qualitative research was to obtain in-depth, detailed information, from women's perspectives, about: 1) the acceptability of the intervention; 2) mediators of the intervention (including gender roles, women's incomes, household food security and diet); and 3) IPV, the primary study outcome. Given that male members of farmer associations also participated in the intervention, we sought to understand men's views at endline on the acceptability of the intervention and perceived changes in gender roles, income, household food insecurity and diet, and perpetration of IPV in the past year. Finally, qualitative research also allowed for the exploration of the context in which women lived and experienced the intervention. True to the nature of qualitative research, the data provided a rich and diverse variety of perspectives, which allowed for greater depth of understanding of the central themes across participants.

### 4.1 METHODS

The study team conducted the qualitative research in three of the five departments participating in SEED: Cauca, Caquetá, and Nariño. The study team chose these departments because they are racially and ethnically diverse, having resident sub-populations of indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and 'mestizo' (mixed) heritage, allowing for diversity in our sample. Also, at the time of data collection, there were no serious security concerns for travel to these departments. Participants in the qualitative research were a

subsample of those enrolled in the study's quantitative component. Qualitative data collection methods consisted of: 1) semi-structured in-depth interviews (IDIs) with women at baseline and endline; 2) focus group discussions (FGDs) with women at baseline; and 3) semi-structured IDIs with men at endline. Emory staff drafted all IDI and FGD guides in collaboration with WFP staff. The guides were developed in English and then translated into Spanish. Bilingual WFP staff (including native Spanish speakers and a gender specialist) reviewed the Spanish language guides to ensure the meanings of all questions were retained and questions were culturally suitable. Baseline FGD and IDI guides were pilot tested and refined prior to data collection. At endline, the IDI guides for women and men were adapted from the women's baseline IDI guide. Topics covered in the IDI and FGD guides are presented in Appendix A.

Baseline IDIs and FGDs were conducted by Spanish-speaking masters students from Emory University, and endline IDIs were conducted by local WFP staff. Emory study personnel facilitated debriefing discussions with interviewers during both data collection periods to discuss emerging themes to be explored in more depth in subsequent IDIs, an important aspect of the iterative process of qualitative research. The debriefing discussions also provided time for refresher training on best practices for conducting qualitative research, identification of field work challenges and solutions, and review of World Health Organization (WHO) ethical and safety guidelines for research on domestic violence [22].

In total, we conducted 22 IDIs and 14 FGDs with women at baseline. At endline, we conducted 39 IDIs with women and 36 IDIs with men. IDIs and FGDs were audio-recorded with the participants' permission. The production of verbatim Spanish transcripts using Express Scribe Transcription Software and translation into English is ongoing. Quality

checks were performed periodically throughout the transcription and translation process to ensure verbatim transcription and translation that effectively conveys the meaning expressed by the participant.

A data analysis team at Emory conducted a thematic analysis using a subsample of six IDIs and six FGDs at baseline as well as 12 IDIs (six men and six women) at endline so that the sample was diverse across department and genders. Members of the analysis team listened to the audio recordings, read the transcripts, wrote memos and notes on key issues, and coded the textual data using MAXQDA, a qualitative data management software. Key themes were identified, and quotes were selected to illustrate these themes.

#### 4.1.1 Ethical Considerations

The SEED study addressed various ethical considerations over the course of the study.

1. **Human subjects review and oversight.** The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Emory University to ensure ethical oversight of the Emory members of the Study team.
2. **Independent study review.** Two independent entities within Colombia, UN Women and the National University of Colombia, reviewed the study protocol, instruments, and consent forms to ensure that the evaluation would do not harm to participants.
3. **Choice of comparison group.** WFP chose not to include one third of the associations (in Meta) in the randomization process, but to include them as a comparison group. Associations often are located near the same communities, and it would have been unacceptable for WFP to provide programming to some associations but not others in the same locale. WFP also has established relationships with associations as part of its broader work to promote food security and livelihoods. Maintaining these relationships requires WFP to provide equal

support to associations in the same geographic areas.

4. **Informed consent.** The participation of all eligible women and men followed the principles of informed consent. These basic principles included, for example, voluntary participation, information about SEED procedures, maintenance of privacy and confidentiality of the data provided, and voluntary withdrawal. Each eligible participant gave verbal informed consent to participate in SEED before field staff started the interview.
5. **Safety of SEED participants.** Training and data collection on violence against women followed ethical and safety guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO) for conducting research on this topic [22]. For example, the team used an adapted WHO module for collecting data on violence against women, trained interviewers to be sensitive to the needs and experiences of respondents, changed the topic of the interview if it was interrupted to ensure privacy and confidentiality of the responses, and provided a referral list to all participants at the end of their interview.
6. **Safety of SEED staff.** To ensure the safety of SEED staff, Emory personnel who visited Colombia received security training and followed UN security protocols to obtain clearance for travel within Colombia. Staff traveled in teams to participating farmer associations, and data collection was undertaken only when

## 4.2 RESULTS

### 4.2.1 Perceptions about Conflict-Related Violence and the Peace Agreement

Exploring participants' perceptions about violence in the community, including violence due to the conflict, was valuable for understanding the broader context in which women and men live and in which IPV and food insecurity may be present. Also, it was useful to elicit their opinions of the recent peace agreement

between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, People's Army to understand their views about the future.

Overall, no common experience of conflict-related violence was apparent across participants, and opinions about the peace agreement varied. This variation appeared to be the result of differences in participants' location of residence.

On the one hand, some participants discussed how conflict directly affected them. They explained that before the peace agreement, an armed group could come to their community and start shooting at any time. Since the peace agreement, these participants perceived a decrease in conflict-related violence. Within the group of participants who were directly affected by the conflict, a subset expressed that, even after the peace agreement, the threat of conflict-related violence was an ongoing source of concern and fear.

On the other hand, other participants felt that they were not directly affected by conflict-related violence in their community. For example, one woman shared: *"They [the rebel group] have never reached my family or me, let's say harm"* (woman, IDI, endline). These participants acknowledged that their communities were less affected by the conflict than others. One man commented, *"[the conflict] has not affected us...we are not in Putumayo, over there it was different compared to here. Over here, it is more peaceful"* (man, IDI, endline). Among the participants who did not experience conflict related-violence, they felt that the peace agreement had not affected life in their communities. These findings may have been related to having selected safer communities for conducting the qualitative research.

When considering how the peace agreement would affect the country, many participants were unsure about what the outcomes of the agreement would be and if peace would, in fact,

come to fruition. Moreover, a few participants did not agree with the peace agreement, pointing out that there still were armed groups that were threatening local governments and families.

#### 4.2.2 Women's Motivations for Joining Farmer Associations

At baseline, FGD participants were asked what motivates women to join farmers associations, with probes including friends, business connections, growing crops, and financial help. The data revealed that women joined farmer associations for various reasons. One important reason that women emphasized was the benefits for their families and children. Many women believed that participating in farmer associations was improving their family's quality of life, enhancing their ability to finance their children's schooling, and setting a good example for their children. While they discussed perceived benefits for their families, they did not bring up improved food security as a motivator.

A few women focused on the opportunity for collective empowerment as a factor influencing their decision to become a member of a farmer association. One woman shared, "*individually we do not achieve anything... indigenous women... displaced women...vulnerable victims...so have an association to fight for ourselves*" (woman, FGD, baseline). Another woman echoed this comment, stating that, "*it's suffering the maltreatment...in many aspects, physically, sexual, and patriarchal...We have united, and working in a team we can fortify ourselves*" (woman, FGD, baseline). However, women from a farmer association comprised only of women members noted that men always were "ahead" of women, for example, more experienced and more powerful. This group of women felt that, despite having formed a women's farmer association, men in their community would continue to be "ahead" of them. Notably, women did not focus on benefits for themselves (such as reduced risk of gender violence) as a motivator for joining farmer associations. Rather, they focused on the benefits

for their families and children. One woman explained:

*it allows us to have a better future for our children...thanks to God, the project is going well, because now we can fortify ourselves in agriculture* (woman, FGD, baseline).

#### 4.2.3 Women's Leadership and Decision-Making within Farmer Associations

In FGDs with women at baseline, some women explained that associations also were formed to combat sexism in the community and to empower women to overcome that sexism. Other women, especially those in women-only farmer associations, named aspects of empowerment as the impetus for establishing farmer associations. These farmer associations created a setting in which women had the opportunity to make decisions and to serve in leadership positions. Some women viewed opportunities for participation in decision-making and leadership to be limited sometimes in their communities, underscoring the importance of farmer associations as an enabling precondition for women's empowerment. Speaking about women's community participation, one woman said, "*when one has to make important decisions, the woman many times does not enter in these...important decisions*" (woman, FGD, baseline). However, some women acknowledged that women's decision-making power was increasing. For example, one woman stated,

*if you want to study...men no longer put that down. More freedoms for women to make decisions and... they can freely express without a man saying 'No, you can't do that. No.' ... the men have already changed their thoughts* (woman, FGD, baseline).

Across FGDs, most women agreed that decision-making processes within associations involved all members, regardless of gender. One woman said, "*if someone does not agree, they speak, and we*

*have a dialogue, and we arrive at an agreement"* (woman, FGD, baseline). Another woman explained, *"everyone is free to talk. Everyone is heard. Men and women are heard"* (woman, FGD, baseline). Most women perceived that discussions about decisions among all members, including men and women, were a fundamental part of how farmer associations operated. Interestingly, women from women-only and mixed-gender farmer associations described similar experiences, and all felt engaged in decision-making processes.

Most women did not perceive gender discrimination to be an obstacle to women's leadership within farmer associations. Women from mixed-gender farmer associations reported that men and women held leadership positions. Women candidates for leadership positions were viewed as people who wanted to lead, not as women who wanted to lead.

Women in the FGDs perceived that, compared to men, women tended to be more able to devote time to leadership responsibilities. They said that, typically, men completed most of the daily farming tasks that involved manual labor. Women carried out farming and household responsibilities that were more flexible. Consequently, women were able to adapt their schedules, and to make time to serve as association leaders. Moreover, women asserted that men and women respected each other's ideas and ability to contribute to the community. Building on this theme, some women noted that knowledge, for example related to farming, and skills, for example related to literacy and communication, were valued more within associations than whether someone was a man or woman.

#### 4.2.4 Gender Roles within Households

With respect to gender relations in the household, the narratives paint a complex picture in which some women and men, but not others, shared with their partners economic decision-making and the responsibilities of providing

household income. For instance, at endline, some participants reported that both partners worked to contribute to household finances and to support their families, such as paying for food and household utilities. A couple of participants reported that they had joint control over household income. Also, a few women mentioned that they were knowledgeable about their partner's income; they understood how their partner's portion of income worked with theirs to provide for their families.

*So when he gets paid he goes this is what I got paid, you know how it should be used. He says I should be the one to decided how to use it, and that's how we are. We leave it in the same spot and I leave money in in there if I can spare it and I won't need it for me or the kids* (women, IDI, endline).

In contrast, other participants described men as having a greater role and responsibility than women to make economic decisions and to support the family financially. For example, at baseline, some women shared that, at times, their husbands made economic decisions by themselves. One woman said that her husband bought a motorcycle without consulting her, noting that he knew more about motorcycles than she did.

At endline, some men agreed that providing economically for the family was solely or mainly a man's responsibility. For example, one man shared that it was solely his responsibility to cover school-related costs for his children and the electricity bill:

*like school, we have to buy some notebooks and this is my responsibility as the father...always education or to pay the light bill, you think of things in your head that you have to do* (man, IDI, endline).

Similarly, another man believed that, while both parents should work, he should contribute more income than his wife to the household, since the male partner must take economic responsibility for the household.

Still, at endline, most women and men generally agreed that housework was a shared responsibility among family members. For example, one woman reported that, in her household, she cared for the animals, while her husband cleaned the house and washed clothes. One woman said that she felt grateful that her husband shared responsibilities because she saw other women in the community who appeared to have to do all the housework on their own. Furthermore, a few women mentioned that they taught their children that boys and girls could do the same household tasks. For example, one woman noted, *“I have a boy and I have a girl and...I have always told them, whether it is a man or a woman, they do the same activities...not that the woman only cooks...men can do it too.”* (woman, IDI, endline).

Importantly, some participants noted that while some housework tasks in principle were shared, women still completed most of the housework in practice. While men participated in doing household chores, working outside of the home sometimes limited the extent to which they shared responsibility for chores. One man explained, *“in my case [housework is] something we collaborate...not everything because then we have to leave for work, and time is not long enough. But, in some things we collaborate”* (man, IDI, endline). Additionally, a couple of participants indicated that specific tasks, such as preparing meals, were the responsibility of women. For example, one man commented that when his wife was not home cooking, there was a setback in the routine, *“if the woman is not there, who is going to make food...?”* (man, IDI, endline).

Overall, opinions differed about whether gender roles in the household had changed in the past year. Some women and a few men stated that

there had been changes. While it was not specifically asked if these changes were due to lessons learned in the WFP programme, a couple participants attributed those changes to the programme. However, most men thought that household responsibilities had not changed over the last year. They said that they and their partners were content with the roles they shared at home. One man simply said, *“that coexistence goes well”* (man, IDI, endline). They said their wives had not brought up a desire to change their roles with their husbands because they understood how difficult work in the field was. For example, one man commented, *“she already knows that the field is a little bit more difficult. She does not have to work this job to be fine, to increase income.”* (Male, endline).

Also, since participating in the WFP programme, a few women mentioned feeling comfortable to enter spaces outside of the home:

*It is no longer that the mother already goes to the meeting alone or that she is the one in the house and she is the only one who has to take care of her children. Well, that was more before, but now I already changed [I am] already getting into other things, into other spaces* (woman, IDI, endline).

Some women said that they felt a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction working and learning outside of the house, such as through participating in the farmer associations.

#### 4.2.5 Income: Sources, Satisfaction, and Perceived Changes in the Past Year

Data from the IDIs with women and men at endline showed that sources of income varied. Some participants' earned money only from working in farmer associations; whereas, others worked in the association and had an additional job for extra income, such as working in a hospital, raising crops in a home garden, or raising animals. Many participants' partners

worked and contributed money to the household, though the proportion of household income partners contributed varied from very little to a substantial amount. A couple of women shared that their partners and families were happy and grateful for the income they contributed. When asked if her family was satisfied with her income, one woman responded, *“Yes, at least my husband congratulates me”* (woman, IDI, endline). A common experience across most participants was that they had enough income to cover necessities and survive but were not completely satisfied with their incomes. They did not have enough money to buy everything they wanted or to save money. For example, one woman reported that she did not have enough money for items her family needed, such as clothes. However, one man reported that he had enough money and did not need additional income.

Some participants reported that their incomes had increased in the past year, while others reported that it had stayed the same. One woman who reported no change in income believed that the skills she had gained through the association would be helpful to her later, suggesting that the benefits of the training on income may accrue in the future. Several participants highlighted factors that affected their income that were beyond their control, such as frost or drought impacting crops, fluctuating prices of products, and death of trout that were intended for sale. Together, these narratives indicated that several factors affected participants’ incomes and the economic situation of their households.

#### 4.2.6 Household Food Insecurity, Drivers of Food Choice, and Diet

All women interviewed at baseline expressed worry about food insecurity, and among these women, most described experiencing food insecurity at the time of their interview. At baseline, all women reported that they had insufficient money to purchase the food they wanted, with some noting that money sometimes ran out at the end of the month. For several

women, they always had enough food to eat, but not always the foods they preferred, including nutritious foods. They shared that healthy foods, like fruits and vegetables, were expensive. As one woman commented, *“There isn’t enough money to buy what is enough...one buys what is necessary...we don’t have the money to buy fruit, to buy vegetables”* (woman, IDI, baseline).

Women had several strategies to cope with food insecurity. A key strategy was to seek assistance from family, friends, and neighbors. Another common strategy was consuming foods from their farms, including crops (for example, yucca, plantains, and tomatoes), eggs, and chicken. Purchasing items like grains in bulk, going into debt with stores, not purchasing certain foods (usually expensive foods like fruits and vegetables), and rationing food were additional strategies women used to cope with food insecurity.

Data from the endline IDIs with women and men revealed that most households had sufficient quantities of food. However, two women described aspects of food insecurity. One woman discussed that she had difficulty attaining food, and two women reported that they had an insufficient amount food. Both women attributed these challenges to not having enough money. Furthermore, the high cost of food often was identified as an important driver of food purchases. Nearly half of participants discussed not having enough money to buy the types of food they wanted, such as fish, vegetables, fruits, beans, and lentils. Still, many participants reported eating produce from their farms. Some participants also identified competing demands for how money was spent, noting that food was only one expense. One woman explained, *“lessening in terms of...what one eats in order to be able to buy other things for the kids because sometimes we look out more for them, almost not for ourselves, but for them for a future”* (woman, IDI, endline).

At endline, most participants, men and women, described having three meals a day, with several

pointing out that they did not ever skip meals. When asked what foods they ate most frequently, most participants listed rice and potatoes. Other foods eaten frequently were corn, beans and lentils, sugar cane water, and eggs. Foods eaten least often included canned foods, meats, fats, and vegetables. Some people reported eating fruits frequently, and others reported eating fruits infrequently. Also, a couple of participants reported not eating certain foods, such as red meat, chicken, and trout, because of a belief that they were unhealthy, and one participant reported not eating meat for cultural reasons. Finally, some participants described having family meals in the household, with all family members eating the same foods. Several participants noted that members of their family sometimes ate outside the home (for example, at school or work). Thus, some of the men and women participants perceive themselves as food secure, and others as food insecure.

At endline, about half of participants reported changes in their diets over the prior year; whereas, the other half said their diets had stayed the same. Among those who described shifts in their diet, reasons for the changes included nutrition training from WFP and increased income due to the ability to sell products at a higher price. For example, one woman shared that her family previously did not have enough money to buy vegetables, but now they were sometimes able to afford fruits and vegetables.

#### 4.2.7 Views and Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence

Data from the baseline IDIs with women revealed women's views and experiences of IPV. When asked how they felt when they saw a man perpetrating physical (e.g. hitting, kicking) and/or emotional violence (e.g. insults, humiliation) against a woman in the community, almost all women said that it made them extremely angry. They thought that no man should perpetrate violence against a woman, especially in public. One woman said, "*we [women] work a lot and we're the main laborer of the*

*house, and it's not right that they hit us"* (woman, IDI, baseline).

At baseline, women were asked what they would do if they witnessed or heard about IPV in the community. Collectively, their responses indicated that their reactions would depend on the scenario. For example, some women declared that they would intervene if a man was perpetrating emotional violence against a woman; however, few women said that they would intervene during a physical altercation between partners. One participant shared that she would call the police if she saw violence, but only if she felt she could remain anonymous since she feared repercussions from other community members. She commented, "*That's [intervening] seen as nosy. So, one stays quiet and doesn't say anything"* (woman, IDI, baseline, experienced IPV). A different participant echoed the idea of IPV as a private matter. According to this participant, she felt she should not interfere in others' personal affairs. Notably, her reaction also would differ depending on circumstance, as she noted that she would get involved in addressing the situation if a family member said that she was a target of violence.

At baseline, women also discussed a range of circumstances in which IPV occurred. One reason that several women discussed at baseline was men's beliefs and attitudes towards women, such as the belief that men were in charge and could treat women however they wanted. A couple of women pointed out that an environment in which violence was viewed as acceptable was a contributing factor to men's perpetration of violence. For example, one woman said that "*machista*" men typically "*think they are above us [women] and that they are worth more and so we are less. So, they can do whatever they want with us."* (woman, IDI, baseline). Also, half of women expressed victim-blaming attitudes. For example, in talking about a family member who had an abusive partner, one woman said,

*...but the solution is in her, she has to value herself like, I mean, value herself as a woman, value herself as a person, value her son because she has a child, that's not an example for her child and she is a hard-working person and she can live by herself, they don't need him [the partner] for that but no... she likes being here [in the relationship], now it's her problem. (woman, IDI, baseline).*

A different woman expressed similar victim-blaming attitudes, but at the same time acknowledged that there were barriers to leaving abusive relationships. She commented, "I don't understand how a woman...lets herself get hit" (woman, IDI, baseline), and noted that her mother taught her never to allow a man to hit her. But, she also pointed out that:

*many times...they [victims] stay there [in their relationship]...not because they like it but because they see the necessity to stay. There are women who don't have another option (woman, IDI, baseline).*

Among the women who reported experiencing IPV, most shared stories of physical and emotional violence. However, one woman reported that she experienced not only physical and emotional violence, but also economic violence (for example, her partner did not allow her to work or study, so she could not earn money). A different woman shared one situation in which a fight with her husband resulted in her hitting and insulting her husband, thus becoming the perpetrator of violence in their relationship. Overall, many women who had experienced IPV had since left their abusive partners and were with men who were not abusive at the time of the IDI.

Data from the endline IDIs with women brought to light their perceptions of how the frequency of IPV had changed over time. Some women

believed that there was less IPV now, compared to when their parents were young adults. One woman attributed this shift, in part, to farmer associations that empowered women. She stated, "I have my rights...the majority of women, have woken up a bit...before in the time of my parents, it was whatever he [male head of household] said. Not right now. Now we all share." (woman, IDI, endline). Further, one woman perceived there to be a change in violence in her household in the past year. Her husband used to beat her when he was drunk, but his perpetration of physical violence had decreased. Notably, she added that he continued to restrict her from going out with her friends and family. For other women, the question asked about changes in IPV over the past year was not relevant; they had experienced violence only in the time prior to the past year or had never experienced violence of any kind in their intimate relationships.

In endline IDIs with men, most declared that they did not perpetrate violence against their partner. A few men shared that they had perpetrated IPV in the past but had since stopped. For example, one man shared that he no longer perpetrated emotional violence against his partner if she did something to upset him. However, one man reported that he sometimes was emotionally violent when he got angry, acknowledging that such behavior is disrespectful. No men reported perpetrating sexual or physical violence against their partners in the prior year. Instead, some men gave examples of how they interacted with their partners and wives, which showed more equitable gender attitudes. These examples included not limiting their wives' social activities (such as going to visit family and friends), not being bothered when their wives talked to other men, and not being unfaithful.

Participants were not probed on and did not talk specifically about the influence of the gender-rights training on their experiences and perceptions of IPV.

#### 4.2.8 Relationship between Household Food Insecurity and Intimate Partner Violence

Because household food insecurity may contribute to tension in the household, and thereby, may increase the risk of IPV, the baseline qualitative research explored the relationship between household food insecurity and IPV from women’s perspectives. When asked what worried them, all women named food insecurity as a stressor. For example, a couple of women worried about the effect of food insecurity on their children. Notably, women listed an array of other stressors, such as losing land rights, lack of household financial resources, and poor access to healthcare. From women’s perspectives, their partners worried about a range of issues as well, with economic issues (for example, losing a job or not having enough money to support their family) being the most frequently discussed worry. Thus, the narratives from the IDIs with women showed that food insecurity and economic hardships were significant stressors in their lives. Also, some women named financial matters as a source of conflict between partners. However, when sharing their beliefs about why IPV occurs within relationships, women often focused on the attributes of men (for example, men’s belief that they were in charge and can treat women however they want) and socio-cultural influences (for example, environments in which violence was considered acceptable, ‘machista’ culture), rather than factors that caused tensions in the household.

Two women who reported exposure to IPV were experiencing severe forms of food insecurity during the time their partners were perpetrating violence against them. For example, one woman explained, “we were hungry...we’ve already had to withstand hunger,” and during this time she also experienced physical and emotional violence: “He would find anything to hit me. He would look for a way for us to fight...” (woman, IDI, baseline). However, these women did not explicitly discuss the link between food insecurity and IPV.

Importantly, many women viewed good communication between partners as important to resolve disagreements. Poor communication between partners was named as a potential contributor to incidents of IPV. Not all women had effective communication with their partners. For example, one woman commented that the problems she and her husband experienced in their relationship “are always around communication, with not saying things” (woman, IDI, baseline). Thus, while working to alleviate household poverty and food insecurity, working concurrently to improve communication among couples may help to buffer the influences of food insecurity and economic hardship on elevated stress and tensions in the household, and in turn, on the risk IPV.

#### 4.2.9 Acceptability and Perceived Impact of the Gender-Rights and Nutrition Training

Women and men listed aspects of the training that they liked, as well as suggestions for improvement (Table 3). Overall, a range of views were all mentioned with about equal frequency.

Table 3. Views of the Training

Perceived strengths of the training, by theme
<b>Women’s Rights</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learning about the rights of women (two men)</li><li>• Learning about respect and how to value women (three men)</li><li>• Learning to treat everyone equally, including herself (one woman)</li></ul>
<b>Food Security Knowledge</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increasing awareness of women’s and men’s shared role to ensure food security, and learning strategies to put this knowledge into practice (two men)</li><li>• Learning about a healthy diet (two men)</li></ul>
<b>Shared Experience</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shared experience with other women (one woman)</li></ul>
<b>Instructors</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engaging instructors (one woman)</li></ul>
<b>Suggestions for improvement, by theme</b>
<b>Nutrition Information</b>

### Perceived strengths of the training, by theme

- Incorporate more information on nutrition, such as how to prepare nutritious meals and cook together as a family (one man)

#### Family Relations

- Discuss “family harmony” more (one man)

#### Business

- Include additional lessons on working with clients (people who purchase agricultural products) and tourists (one man)
- Include more business lessons, such as accounting classes (one woman)

In addition, a few participants described the positive impact of the WFP intervention (product purchases and PMTGNT training), such as income generating opportunities and professional and personal development. For example, one woman commented, *“in those trainings and in what [WFP] have been able to help us with is for support in the family. Because it helps us generate employment for us within the family”* (woman, IDI, endline). One man shared that the biggest effect the PMTGNT training had on him was to *“be organized...and be more responsible”* (man, IDI, endline). A woman expressed that the training gave her *“the desire to better myself and my family”* (woman, IDI, endline). In addition, participation in the PMTGNT training reportedly led to changes in diet.

Overall, men and women felt fortunate to have received the WFP intervention. For example, one man said, *“This programme is not for all municipalities. This is all luck, luck to have it”* (man, IDI, endline). While participants were not asked about whether the intervention should be implemented elsewhere, one man spontaneously offered his opinion that the PMTGNT training should be replicated in other places, noting that he was not the only one who needs to learn the lessons taught in the training.

## 5. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH COMPONENT

### 5.1 QUANTITATIVE METHODOLOGY

For the quantitative analysis, we explored the distributions of all characteristics for the total sample of respondents, respondents by department, and respondents by intervention group, for baseline and endline. We also assessed the change in key outcomes related to food security, women’s economic empowerment, and attitudes and behaviors related to violence. The assessment of change from baseline to endline allowed us to compare differences in the extent of change for key outcomes across intervention groups.

### 5.2 BASELINE SURVEY DESIGN

The survey questionnaire for the impact evaluation was developed in English and translated into Spanish, pilot tested with women from the same departments, and revised. The questionnaire included eight modules that covered topics related to women’s agricultural activity, participation in their farmer associations, and experiences of violence, among others (Table 4).

Table 4. Baseline Survey Topics by Module and Appendix Location

Module	Topic	# of Items	Appendix B Table
1	Background information	36	1a-1c
2	Income and livelihoods	103	2a-2g
3	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale	18	3a
4	Participation in smallholder farmer’s associations	24	4a-4b
5	Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (a-WEAI)	141	5a-5d

Module	Topic	# of Items	Appendix B Table
6	Financial empowerment and coercion	10	6a-6b
7	Gender norms and attitudes	21	7a
8	Violence attitudes and experience	75	8a-8p

*Module 1* captured information on women’s demographic characteristics and background information on women’s families using 36 items (Appendix Tables B.1a-1c).

*Module 2* assessed women’s economic situation in the prior month, household debt, and household assistance received using 10 questions (Appendix Tables B.2a-2c). *Module 2* also asked 11 detailed questions about the top five crops (or products made from crops) and 11 questions about the top five livestock (or products made from livestock) that women produced (Appendix Tables B.2d-2g).

*Module 3* used the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to assess the occurrence and frequency in the last 30 days of: 1) anxiety and uncertainty about the household food supply; 2) insufficient quality of food; and 3) insufficient food intake and its physical consequences (Appendix Table B.3a). A calculated HFIAS Score<sup>9</sup> based on these 18 questions classified households as food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. This scale refers to a perception of the women interviewed about the food security of their home.

The HFIAS Indicator Guide defines the different levels of food security as “a food secure household does not experience the food insecurity and access conditions. A mildly food insecure household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. But it does not cut back on quantity nor

experience any of three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating). A moderately food insecure household sacrifices quality more frequently, by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on quantity by reducing the size of meals or number of meals, rarely or sometimes. But it does not experience any of the three most severe conditions. A severely food insecure household has graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last four weeks (30 days) is considered severely food insecure” (pp. 19–20) [9].

*Module 4* assessed women’s participation in farmer associations using 24 questions (Appendix Tables B.4a-4b). Women were asked about the duration of their membership in associations, decision-making dynamics inside the associations, and women’s level of involvement in these processes.

*Module 5* used the abbreviated 141-item Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (a-WEAI)<sup>10</sup> to assess: 1) women’s participation and decision-making in various economic activities (e.g., food and cash crop farming, wage and salary employment); 2) access to productive capital; 3) access to credit; and 4) membership in community groups (Appendix Tables B.5a-5d).

*Module 6* assessed financial empowerment using 10 questions (Appendix Tables B.6a-6b). Five of the questions asked about financial topics like earning money, partner’s contributions to household income, and ability to provide financially in emergencies. The other five questions assessed a partner’s use of financial coercion against the participant.

Module 7 used 21 statements to assess women’s agreement with patriarchal gender roles (Appendix Table B.7a).

Module 8 included 75 items assessing attitudes about violence (Tables 8a-8b), partner communication and controlling behaviors (Tables 8c-8d), exposure to IPV (Tables B.8e-8k), and exposure to violence committed by people other than a current partner (Tables B.8l-8p).

### 5.3 BASELINE INTERVIEWER TRAINING

At baseline, the survey coordinator and supervisors received one week of intensive training led by gender and nutrition experts from the National University of Colombia, who have extensive experience in women’s empowerment, violence against women, and food and agricultural research in Colombia. The training included technical aspects of data collection and data quality assurance. The training also covered ethical and safety issues in research on IPV to equip the field team to follow WHO guidelines for data collection on violence [22]. Upon completing the training, the survey coordinator and supervisors trained the interviewers to administer the questionnaire and to follow the WHO guidelines for research on violence against women.

### 5.4 BASELINE QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

Between April and June 2016, a local field team conducted the baseline survey. All interviews were conducted in private spaces at the farmer’s associations. In the event of an interruption, interviewers switched to ‘mock’ questions about contraception methods to maintain confidentiality and to ensure the safety of respondents. At the end of each interview, respondents were provided with a list of referrals for services for women’s health and IPV.

## 5.5 BASELINE SURVEY RESULTS

### 5.5.1 Response Rate

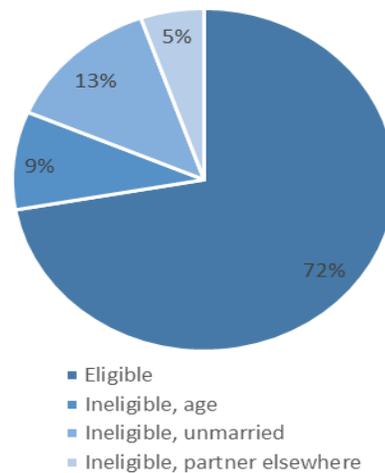
A total of 1,853 women members from 94 farmer’s associations were identified to participate in the survey.

After up to three attempts, 1,616 women were contacted (87.2% of those identified on the association enumeration lists). Of contacted women, 85 (5.3%) were not screened for eligibility because they: were found not to be association members ( $n = 49$ ), refused to take part ( $n = 35$ ), or were deceased ( $n = 1$ ).

Thus, 82.5% ( $n = 1,531$ ) of women on the association enumeration list took part in the eligibility screening for SEED (Figure 3). Of those screened, 26.4% ( $n = 426$ ) were found to be ineligible because they were younger than age 18, older than age 60, not married or partnered, or married with a partner living elsewhere (so not at risk of IPV). All eligible women took part in the survey. **Thus, 1105 women (100% of eligible members and 72.2% of screened members) took part in the baseline survey (Figure 3).**

Note that the response rate for an individual survey question may differ from the overall response rate. All response rates are overestimates because complete association

Figure 3: Eligibility of Women in the SEED Study



enumeration lists were not available from Valle del Cauca and Meta (their rates are based on completed screening questions).

In the sections that follow, a summary of results from the baseline survey is provided, followed by detailed results from baseline for each module.

### 5.5.2 Participants at Baseline

Table 5. Baseline Summary Results

- At baseline, on average, women were 41 years old, and had first started living with their partners in their early 20s (Appendix Table B.1a).
- More than two thirds (69.3%) of women rated their economic situation in the prior month as fair, poor, or very poor.
- Almost half (44.5%) of women reported living in moderately to severely food insecure homes.
- More than half (56.5%) of women reported that female members normally made decisions related to getting inputs for agricultural production in their associations (Appendix Table B.4b)
- A majority of women took part in food crop farming (64.6%) and cash crop farming (56.3%) in the prior year.
- Regarding financial empowerment, a majority of women (72.2%) earned money by themselves (Appendix Table B.6a).
- On average, women’s exposure to economic coercion in the prior year was low, with almost 15% of women reporting exposure to any of five types of economic coercion.
- Between 15.9% and 21.7% of women agreed with various beliefs that justified rape. Women’s beliefs on these matters varied considerably by department.
- Women’s experience of IPV by a current partner was common (Appendix Table B.8e). Overall, one in three women (30.7%) had ever experienced any physical, sexual, or

emotional IPV by a current partner, and 23.6% of women had ever experienced any such IPV in the prior year.

## 5.6 MODULE 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Module 1 included questions on participant characteristics, male partner characteristics, and household characteristics. Detailed results for Module 1 are provided in Appendix Tables B.1a-1c.

### 5.6.1 Participant Characteristics

On average, baseline participants were 41 years old (Appendix Table B.1a), and they first started living with their partners in their early 20s. Overall, 17.2% of participants identified as indigenous, and this percentage ranged from 0.3% in Caquetá to 78.9% in Nariño. In addition, 7.6% of participants identified as “black, mulato, or afro-descent,” and this percentage ranged from 0% in Caquetá, Nariño, and Meta to 39.6% in Cauca. Nearly all participants (93.9%) had completed at least primary schooling and had given birth (94.4%). Participants had an average of 3.2 children at baseline, with this number ranging from 0 to 13 across all departments).

On average, women had lived in their current municipality for 31.5 years. A minority (14.8%) had lived in their current municipality for 10 years or less, and this percentage ranged from 0.0% in Cauca and Nariño to 23.8% in Valle del Cauca. Of those who had lived in their current municipality for 10 years or less, 41.5% were displaced to their current municipality due to armed conflict, and this percentage ranged from 10.8% in Cauca to 54.3% and 57.1% in Caquetá and Nariño, respectively.

### 5.6.2 Male Partner Characteristics

Male partners were 45.7 years old, on average (Appendix Table B.1b). Partners were in their mid- to late- 20s, on average, when they first started living with participants. Overall, 16.3% of partners were indigenous, but this percentage

ranged widely across departments, from 0.3% in Caquetá to 77.0% in Nariño. Overall, 7.5% of partners were “black, mulato, or afro-descent,” and this percentage also ranged widely, from 0% in Nariño and Meta to 40.4% in Cauca. Most partners (88.7%) had a primary education or higher. Of those, 53.4% had a primary education, 35.0% had a secondary education, 3.6% had a technical degree, 0.6% had a technological degree, 3.9% had a university degree, and 0.3% had a graduate degree. Nearly all partners had worked in the past year (97.4%) or the past week (92.9%). Most partners (78.5%) had worked in agriculture, followed by unskilled manual labor (9.1%).

### 5.6.3 Household Characteristics

For a majority (50.9%) of women, a communal or public aqueduct was the primary source of household drinking water (Appendix Table B.1c). For slightly less than one third (28.5%) of women, the primary source of household drinking water was a river or creek. This percentage ranged from 4.1% in Nariño to 74.7% in Cauca. Propane (46.4%) and firewood (43.0%) were the most common sources of household fuel.

Overall, slightly less than one third (30.6%) of women had a bank account. This percentage ranged from 16.9% in Nariño to 42.7% in Meta. Women reported living in households owning an average of 4.3 large livestock, 14.6 species like chickens or rabbits, and 6.3 hectares of land, and the average amount of land owned by women’s households ranged from 0.8 hectares in Nariño to 12.2 hectares in Caquetá.

## 5.7 MODULE 2: INCOME & LIVELIHOODS

Module 2 on income and livelihoods included questions on women’s economic situation, household debt and assistance, as well as crops and livestock. Detailed results for Module 2 are provided in Appendix Tables B.2a-2e.

### 5.7.1 Women’s Economic Situation

**Many women (69.3%) rated their economic situation in the past month as fair (61.6%), poor**

**(6.4%), or very poor (1.3%) (Appendix Table B.2a).** This percentage ranged from 43.3% in Meta to 85.1% in Valle del Cauca. More than a third of women (36.8%) reported experienced anxiety about their economic situation in the past month “a lot of the time” (21.6%) “most of the time” (9.7%) or “all of the time” (5.5%). This percentage ranged from 26.1% in Meta to more than half (53.2%) in Valle del Cauca. In the prior month, 60.3% had argued with their partner about money at least once (25.0% had argued once, 25.3% argued two to three times, 4.9% argued four to five times and 5.0% argued more than five times). The percentage that had argued at least once ranged from 39.6% in Cauca to 74.7% in Caquetá.

### 5.7.2 Household Debt & Assistance

A majority of women (around 60%) reported that she or any member of her household had some debt, comprised of cash, goods, or both (Appendix Table B.2b). The lowest reported level of debt was 46.6% in Caquetá, and the highest reported level of debt was 75.6% in Nariño. Of the women who reported being in debt, almost one in five (18.3%) were not confident about their ability to repay their debt, and this percentage ranged from 1.1% in Nariño to 32.3% in Valle del Cauca. Few (8.9%) women reported living in households that received assistance from either the government or a non-governmental institution in the last month (Appendix Table B.2c). Nariño was the exception, with 25.2% receiving some type of assistance.

### 5.7.3 Crops & Livestock

In three out of five departments, women most often sold plantains (Appendix Table B.2d). In Cauca, women were most likely to sell coffee, and in Nariño, they were most likely to sell various types of peas and beans. Tubers and roots (e.g., cassava, potatoes) were the second most common crops in four of five departments. Fewer women in Meta than in the other departments reported selling crops through associations. Hens (*gallinas*), eggs, and milk were the most commonly sold animals/animal products across all departments (Appendix Table B.2e). In

Nariño, the most common livestock sold was guinea pigs, while in Cauca the second most common livestock was cows.

## 5.8 MODULE 3: FOOD INSECURITY

Module 3 on food insecurity included questions on food in the household. Detailed results for Module 3 are provided in Appendix Table B.3a.

Across all departments, only 42.1% of women reported living in “food secure” households, with 13.4% living in “mildly food insecure” households, thus all departments are facing some kind of food insecurity. The percentage of women living in “food secure” households varied markedly across departments, from 39.1% in Caqueta, 30.0% in Cauca, 13.4% in Nariño, 14.2% in Valle del Cauca, and 69.4% in Meta. Meta, the comparison group, also had a higher percentage of women living in food-secure households than the two intervention arms (Marketing = 27.9% and marketing and gender rights = 29.2% food secure). Notably, the higher food security found in Meta could be attributed to baseline variation in socio-economic conditions across departments. The department of Meta is the main producer of oil in the country, which generates a measure of per capita income greater than the rest of the departments included in this study [23]. Notably, **almost half (44.5%) of women reported living in moderately (26.9%) to severely (17.7%) food insecure homes.** Women reported living in “severely food insecure” households most often in Valle del Cauca (45.1%), followed by Cauca (28.2%).

## 5.9 MODULE 4: FARMER’S ASSOCIATIONS

Module 4 included questions about women’s specific activities and participation in smallholder farmer associations and the types of decisions they made regarding crops and animals. Detailed results for Module 4 are available in Appendix Tables B.4a-4b.

Across all departments, women had been members of their farmer’s associations for 3.5 years, on average (Appendix Tables B.4a). Most (74.6%) had not held a leadership position in the

farmer association. That said, more than half of the women reported that female members normally made decisions related to various agricultural and animal activities, such as income she earned from selling crops or crop products (59.4%) and types of animals to produce (58.4%) (Appendix Tables B.4b). Exceptionally, less than half (48.9%) of the women reported that female members normally made decisions related to selling animals through the farmer association. At least 72% of women asked about the extent of their decision-making felt that they could make decisions to a high extent (including those who made decisions by herself only) about various activities, such as *getting inputs for agricultural production* (72%) and *selling animals through their farmers’ association* (91.8%). Women in Nariño reported they could make decisions only to a small extent about the income they earned from crops (19.7%) and animals (10.4%). The total scores for all departments in relation to decisions only to a small extent about the income they earned were 5.5% for crops and 4.1% for animals.

## 5.10 MODULE 5: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Module 5 on women’s empowerment in agriculture included detailed questions on women’s production and income generation, access to capital, access to credit, and community group membership. Detailed results for Module 5 are available in Appendix Tables B.5a-5d.

### 5.10.1 Production & Income Generation

Overall, a majority of women took part in food crop farming (64.6%) and cash crop farming (56.3%) in the prior year (Appendix Tables B.5a). Food crops are consumed by farmers and their families; whereas, cash crops are produced to sell. These percentages, respectively, ranged from lows of 36.5% and 38.6% in Meta to highs of 85.3% in Cauca for food-crop farming and 87.0% in Nariño for cash-crop farming. Overall, less than one third (27.8%) of women took part

in livestock raising in the last year. This number ranged from 17.2% in Nariño to 32.6% in Meta.

For those who took part in these activities, it was most common for the participant and her spouse to make decisions together about food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, and major household expenditures. For those who took part in these activities, it was most common that the woman alone made decisions about non-farm economic activities, wage/salary employment, fishing, and minor household expenditures. Across all economic activities, most women who took decisions on an activity reported having “most” or “all” of the input into how income from the activity was spent.

### 5.10.2 Access to Capital

Overall, a majority of women at baseline (65.6%) reported living in households with agricultural land (Appendix Tables B.5b). The percentage of women living in such households ranged from 40.1% in Meta to 85.6% in Caquetá and 85.0% in Cauca. Only 16.9% of women reported living in households that had other land (not used for agricultural practices), ranging from 7.6% in Caquetá to 32.2% in Meta. In addition, 35.1% of women reported living in houses that owned a house or other structure, and this percentage ranged from about 16.0% in Caquetá and Valle del Cauca to 76.0% in Nariño. The other participants rented their houses. About half (51.3%) of women reported living in households that had access to a means of transportation. In general, women reported living in households that owned non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough) rather than mechanized equipment.

Furthermore, of the women who reported living in households that owned agricultural land, 19.7% owned it themselves. Of the women who lived in households that owned other land, 6.7% owned it themselves. Of those living in households that owned a house or other structure, 8.8% owned it themselves. Women who owned assets generally did so jointly with their partner. Some exceptions included non-

farm equipment (i.e., sewing machine), small animals like chickens, small consumer durables, and cell phones, which women own solely.

### 5.10.3 Access to Credit

A little more than half of women at baseline (55.5%) could access loans from formal lenders, and about one third (31.9%) could access loans from friends or relatives (Appendix Tables B.5c). Only 0.6% of women’s families could not access a loan or borrow from NGOs, informal lenders, group-based microfinance or lending, or informal credit/savings groups. Women usually made the decision to borrow together with their partner. Women in Meta were more likely to make decisions on their own to borrow from NGOs, group-based micro-finance or lending, and informal credit/savings groups.

### 5.10.4 Community Group Membership

Overall, most women (60.1%) were active members of at least one community group (Appendix Tables B.5d). Specifically, 41.6% of women were active members of agricultural, livestock, or fishery producer’s groups; however, this percentage ranged widely across departments, from 18.4% in Valle del Cauca to 87.6% in Nariño. Only 18.4% of women were members of religious groups. Access to all other types of community groups was limited in most departments.

## 5.11 MODULE 6: FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT & COERCION

Module 6 asked detailed questions on women’s financial empowerment and experiences of economic coercion. Detailed results from Module 6 are provided in Appendix Tables B.6a-6b.

### 5.11.1 Economic Empowerment

**With respect to women’s financial empowerment, almost three quarters of women (72.2%) earned money by themselves (Appendix Table B.6a).** However, 58.1% said they did not have a job in which they were earning money. Rather, 6.0% to 45.2% earned money doing seasonal work, with the highest

percentage of women doing seasonal work in Cauca and Nariño. Around 65 percent of women in the marketing arm reported having earned money by themselves, compared to 77.2% of women in the marketing and gender rights arm.

**Nearly all women (92.4%) reported that they alone decided how to spend their own money.**

Meta had the highest percentage of women who gave all of their own money to their husband or partner (3.6%). Women generally earned less than their partner, and this percentage ranged from 40.0% in Nariño to 74.3% in Caquetá.

**More than a quarter (27.6%) of women reported that they would not be able to house or feed their family for a month alone in case of emergency.** The percentage of women in this condition ranged from 14.8% in Meta to 42.3% in Valle del Cauca and 42.5% in Caquetá.

#### 5.11.2 Economic Coercion

With respect to economic coercion, women were asked at baseline about five types, including “refusing a job” or “giving up studying” because of their partner (Appendix Table B.6b). Overall, the prevalence of economic coercion in the past year was low. The economic coercion scale was a mean calculated as a continuous variable from 0 (yes) to 1 (no) using the five items, with higher average scores meaning more freedom from coercion. On average, women scored a 0.06 on the scale. That said, almost 15% of women had experienced at least one of the five forms of economic coercion in the prior year, and this percentage ranged from 3.4% in Caquetá to 28.5% in Nariño. Between 6.2% and 7.7% had refused a job or given up studying or attending meetings because their partner did not want them to do so (highest in Nariño and Valle del Cauca). Overall, 3% of women reported that their partner took their earnings or savings against their will, and this percentage was as high as 4.3% and 4.7% in Cauca and Meta, respectively. Almost one in ten women (8.1%) reported that their husband/partner refused to give them money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things. Valle del

Cauca (15.4%) and Nariño (21.1%) had the highest partner refusal rates. Just 3.7% had partners who threatened not to give them money if they did not obey; however, this percentage was as high as 8.1% in Nariño. Only 0.9% had experienced all five types of economic coercion.

#### 5.12 MODULE 7: GENDER ATTITUDES

In Module 7, we asked an extensive set of questions to understand women’s attitudes about gender. Detailed results for Module 7 are available in Appendix Table B.7a.

The gender attitudes scale was a mean calculated as a 21-item continuous scale from 1 (agree) to 3 (disagree), with higher average scores meaning more equitable attitudes. The average gender attitudes score was 2.4 out of 3.0, indicating disagreement with most patriarchal norms. Mean scores ranged from 2.0 in Nariño to 2.5 in Meta. A majority of women, overall (71.7%) and across all departments (53.0% in Meta to 89.6% in Valle del Cauca), agreed that family problems should be discussed only within the family. Thus, believing that family problems should not be discussed with people outside of the family. A similar majority (69.3%) agreed that it is worse for a woman than a man to leave her children (i.e. abandon them or given them away). For only three of 21 attitudinal items related to violence, however, women agreed with gender roles that were permissive of violence by male partners (Table B.7a). The level of agreement with these statements ranged from 3.3% (“*sometimes it is good that men hit or beat their partners*”) to 64.2% (“*when men are bad tempered it is best to not provoke them*”). That said, between 15.9% and 21.7% of women agreed with various beliefs that justified rape. Women’s beliefs on these matters varied considerably by department. For many attitudinal items, but not all, Meta (the comparison group) showed more progressive beliefs than the two intervention groups.

## 5.13 MODULE 8: VIOLENCE ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCE

The final module, Module 8, asked women about the justification of violence against wives and their personal experiences of violence. Detailed results are provided in Appendix Tables B.8a-8p.

### 5.13.1 Attitudes About Violence

A substantial minority (15.1%) of women agreed that a man was justified to hit or beat his wife in at least one of the 21 situations presented to women (Appendix Table B.8a). The frequency with which women justified IPV was uniformly low across most departments, with 2.4% to 21.2% of women everywhere except Nariño justifying IPV in any situation. More than half (52.0%) of women in Nariño justified IPV in some situation.

For specific situations, a large majority of women reported that a man was not justified to hit or beat his wife. Some of these situations included “*she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction,*” “*she disobeys him,*” and “*she refuse to have sexual relations with him.*” The percentage not justifying IPV across situations ranged from 88.4% (“*he finds out she was unfaithful*”) to 97.6% (“*she burns the food*”). A total of 15.1% of women noted that a man is justified in beating his wife in one or more situations. Only 0.7% of women thought a man was justified to beat his wife in all situations.

Two thirds (67.5%) of women thought a person who witnessed IPV should report it immediately to local authorities (Appendix Table B.8b). More than half (53.6%) thought it was shameful if it became widely known to the village that a woman was being beaten. Moreover, 34.4% thought it would only make things worse to seek help from the village head (from 25.2% in Meta to 62.0% in Nariño).

### 5.13.2 Communication and Partner Control

Over half of women reported communicating with their partners “often” about what happened during the day and about his and her

worries and feelings (Appendix Table B.8c). In general, partner communication was most frequent in Caquetá and least frequent in Nariño and Meta. Overall 20.4% of women reported quarreling with their partner four or more times in the prior year, and this percentage ranged from 12.3% in Caquetá to 29.3% in Valle del Cauca. The partner control scale mean was calculated as a continuous variable from the seven items, from 0 (no) to 1 (yes). No response and “Don’t Know” responses were coded as missing. The average partner control score was 0.1 out of 1.0, indicating low levels of partner control (Appendix Table B.8d). Across types of partner control, prevalence in the past year ranged from 4.8% (“*tried to restrict contact with your family of birth*”) to 14.6% (“*insisted on knowing where you are at all times*”). Women in Nariño experienced the highest levels of partner control.

### 5.13.3 Intimate Partner Violence by Current Partner

IPV perpetrated by the woman’s current partner was common at baseline (Appendix Table B.8e). Overall, one in three women (30.7%) had in their lifetime experienced any physical, sexual, or emotional IPV by a current partner. The lifetime prevalence of any IPV by a current partner ranged from 10.3% in Caquetá to as much as 57.9% in Nariño. For emotional IPV by a current partner, 27.0% had experienced any of the four types (insulted them, belittled or humiliated them, done things to scare or intimidate them on purpose, and threatened to hurt them or someone they know) in their lifetime (Appendix Table B.8g). Only 9.3% of women in Caquetá had experienced any emotional IPV by a current partner in their life, but 55.1% of women had in Nariño. For physical IPV by a current partner, 11.9% had experienced any of the six types (slapped or thrown something at them, pushed or shoved them, hit them, kicked, dragged or beaten them up, choked or burnt them, threatened or used a weapon against them) in their lifetime (Appendix Table B.8i). Again, only 2.1% in Caquetá had experienced any physical

IPV in their lifetime, while 33.3% had in Nariño. In addition, for sexual IPV, 8.7% had experienced any of the three types (physically forced sexual intercourse, they had sexual intercourse when they did not want to because they were afraid of what their partner might do, had partner hit them) in their lifetime (Appendix Table B.8k). Only 1% in Caquetá had experienced any sexual IPV in their lifetime, while 20.2% had in Nariño.

Moreover, almost one quarter (23.6%) of women had experienced any IPV by a current partner in the prior year, and prior-year prevalence ranged from 9.9% in Caquetá to as much as 38.3% in Nariño (Appendix Table B.8e). In the last year, large minorities of women had experienced at least one of four types of emotional IPV (18.4%, Appendix Table B.8f), at least one of six types of physical IPV (5.3% Appendix Table B.8h), and at least one of three types of sexual IPV (6.2%, Appendix Table B.8j) by a current partner.

#### 5.13.4 Violence by Others

Levels of violence perpetrated by others besides the woman's current partner also were high. Specifically, a majority of women reported experiencing physical violence (70.1%) or sexual violence (67.2%) by a *prior* partner (Appendix Table B.8l). In addition, a large minority of women had experienced physical violence (15%) and sexual violence (6.6%) by someone other than a current or prior partner (Appendix Table B.8m). Taken together, 19.2% of women had experienced any physical or sexual violence from someone other than a partner. This prevalence ranged from 6.8% in Caquetá to 48.8% in Nariño.

Exposure to child maltreatment also was common. More than one in ten women (11.6%) reported experiencing physical violence by someone other than a partner before age 18 (Appendix Table B.8n). The prevalence of experiencing physical maltreatment in childhood ranged from 3.2% in Caquetá to 41.0% in Nariño. Less than a quarter (23.5%) reported that their father had beaten their mother (Appendix Table B.8o). This prevalence ranged from 12.1%

in Caquetá to 40.2% in Nariño. Finally, ever exposure to violence in pregnancy was common, with an estimated 7.9% of women reporting such violence (Appendix Table B.8p).

### 5.14 ENDLINE SURVEY DESIGN

The endline questionnaire was revised using the baseline questionnaire to ensure a high level of comparability for most questions. The endline questionnaire was revised in English, and these revisions were translated into Spanish, pilot tested with women from the same departments, and revised. The endline questionnaire still included the same eight modules from baseline, that covered topics related to women's agricultural activity, participation in their farmer associations, and experiences of violence, among others (Table 5). In addition, the endline questionnaire included new questions on economic coercion, women's level of participation in the interventions, and knowledge gained about gender rights and nutrition information covered in Intervention Arm 2.

Table 6. Endline Survey Topics by Module and Appendix Location

Module	Topic	# of Items	Appendix C Table
1	Background information	37	1a-1c
2	Income and livelihoods	103	2a-2g
3	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale	23	3a-3b
4	Participation in smallholder farmer's associations	42	4a-4c
5	Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (a-WEAI)	141	5a-5d
6	Financial empowerment and coercion	21	6a-6b
7	Gender norms and attitudes	28	7a-7b
8	Violence attitudes and experience	75	8a-8p

*Module 1* at endline contained the same questions regarding demographics as baseline, with slight modifications in wording and reordering of certain questions. Also, a question was added in the endline questionnaire about residence location (Appendix Tables C.1a-1c).

*Module 2* at endline was the same as baseline, assessing women's economic situation (Appendix Tables C.2a-2c). *Module 2* also asked 11 detailed questions about the top five crops (or products made from crops) and 11 questions about the top five livestock (or products made from livestock) that women produced (Appendix Tables C.2d-2e).

*Module 3* at endline was the same as baseline, using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (Appendix Table C.3a). In addition, knowledge on nutrition was assessed at endline using five true/false statements (Appendix Table C.3b).

*Module 4* at endline was the same as baseline, assessing women's participation in farmer associations using 24 questions (Appendix Tables C.4a-4b). Nine questions were added at endline that assessed participation in the training that took place in the farmer associations (Appendix Table C.12c).

*Module 5* at endline was the same as baseline using the abbreviated 141 question Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (a-WEAI) (Appendix Tables C.5a-5d) [10]. The baseline time-use module, however, was difficult to administer and burdensome for respondents, so an abbreviated time-use module was administered at endline.

*Module 6* at endline was similar to baseline, which assessed financial empowerment using a total of 21 questions (Appendix Tables 6a-6b). Five of the questions asked about topics like earning money, partner's contributions to household income, and ability to provide financially in emergencies. Sixteen questions (adding 11 items since baseline) assessed a partner's use of economic coercion against the participant.

*Module 7* used the same 21 statements at baseline to assess women's agreement with patriarchal gender roles (Appendix Table C.7a). In addition, seven true/false statements were used to assess knowledge on gender and rights at endline (Appendix Table C.7b).

*Module 8* at endline was the same as baseline, which included 21 questions assessing attitudes about violence (Tables C.8a-8b), partner communication and controlling behaviors (Tables C.8c-8d), exposure to IPV (Tables C.8e-8k), and exposure to violence committed by people other than a current partner (Tables C.8l-8p).

## 5.14 INTERVIEWER TRAINING

The survey coordinator and supervisors received training led WFP, who have extensive experience in women's empowerment, violence against women, and food and agriculture research in Colombia. In contrast with baseline, at endline, the survey coordinator, supervisors and interviewers have all been trained, at the same time, during an intensive week. The training included technical aspects of data collection and data quality assurance. The training also covered ethical and safety issues in research on IPV to equip the field team to follow the WHO guidelines for data collection on violence [22]. After completing the training, the survey coordinator and supervisors trained the interviewers to administer the questionnaire and to follow the WHO guidelines.

## 5.15 ENDLINE QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

Between May and June 2017, a local field team conducted the endline survey.

All interviews were conducted in private spaces at the farmer's associations. In the event of an interruption, interviewers switched to 'mock' questions about contraception methods to maintain confidentiality and ensure the safety of respondents. At the end of each interview, respondents were provided with a list of referrals for services for women's health and IPV.

## 5.16 ENDLINE SURVEY RESULTS

### 5.16.1 Response Rate

At endline, there were 224 new additions to the recruitment list. Of the 2,077 women on the recruitment list, 1,221 women from 96 farmer associations were contacted at endline. Of the 856 women who could not be re-contacted, 424 were ineligible at baseline. Of contacted women, six were not screened for eligibility because they were found not to be association members, refused to participate, or were deceased.

Thus, 58.5% of women ( $n = 1,215$  of 2,077) on the endline recruitment list participated in the eligibility screening for the study. Of those who were screened for eligibility, 1.1% ( $n = 13$ ) were found to be ineligible because they were younger than age 18, older than age 60, not married or partnered, or married with a partner living elsewhere. Women who were eligible at baseline were automatically eligible for endline. All (100%) eligible women participated in the endline survey. Thus, 1,202 women (100% of eligible members and 98.4% of members contacted at endline) participated in the endline survey. A total of 857 women were eligible and participated at baseline and endline.

Note that the response rate for an individual survey question may differ from the overall response rate. All response rates are overestimates because complete recruitment lists were not available from Valle del Cauca and Meta (their rates are based on completed screening questions).

The following sections are reported results of endline survey data.

### 5.16.2 Participants at Endline

Table 7. Endline Summary Results

- On average, women at endline were 41.5 years old, and had first started living with their partners in their early 20s (Appendix Table C.1a).
- Slightly less than two thirds (62.6%) of women rated their economic situation in the past

month as fair, poor, or very poor (Appendix Table C.2a).

- 42.7% of women lived in moderately to severely food insecure homes (Appendix Table C.3a).
- On average, women scored 80% correct on nutrition-related knowledge questions at endline.
- At endline, 65% reported that female members normally made decisions related to getting inputs for agricultural production in their associations (Appendix Table C.4b).
- A majority (70.1%) of women discussed training session topics with people outside the association, with husbands/partners being the most common (89.7%).
- Women still took part in food crop farming (59.3%) and cash crop farming (59.0%) in the prior year (Appendix Table C.5a).
- On average, women spent about 3.0 hours in the past 24 hours cooking and 2.5 hours on unpaid domestic work.
- A majority of women (69.1%) still earned money by themselves (Appendix Table C.6a).
- A quarter (25.9%) had experienced at least one of 16 kinds of economic coercion in the last year.
- Women agreed with various beliefs that justified rape 11.0 to 17.9% of the time.
- Overall, women scored an average of 86% correct on new questions about gender and rights. The average score across intervention arms was the same (89% correct).
- Overall, 27.9% had ever experienced one or more acts of IPV of any kind in their lifetime (Appendix Table C.8e), and 21.5% of women had ever experienced any such IPV in the prior year.
- Prior year prevalence of IPV was generally stable for all types of IPV in the marketing access only group, and a 6.4% absolute decline in the prior year prevalence was observed in

the marketing access plus gender rights training group. This decline amounted to a 21.5% reduction in the prevalence of IPV.

## 5.17 MODULE 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Appendix Tables C.1a-1c provide detailed endline results for Module 1.

### 5.17.1 Participant Characteristics

Participants at endline were 41.5-years-old on average and first started living with their partners in their early 20s, on average (Appendix Table C.1a). Overall, 17.2% identified as indigenous, and this percentage ranged from 68.9% in Caquetá to 78.9% in Nariño. In addition, 10.8% identified as “black, mulato, or afro-descent,” and this percentage ranged from 0% in Nariño and Meta to 44.0% in Cauca. Nearly all (97.5%) had completed at least primary schooling and 97.4% had given birth. Women had an average of three children (ranging from 0-13). On average, women had lived in their current municipality for 30.1 years, with 19.0% who had lived in their current municipality for 10 years or less, and this percentage ranged from 0.0% in Nariño to 26.7% in Meta. Of those who had moved, 51.2% had done so due to family reasons, and this percentage ranged from 18.2% in Nariño to 54.8% in Meta.

### 5.17.2 Male Partner Characteristics

On average, male partners at endline were 45.9-years-old (Appendix Table C.1b). Partners first lived with the participant in their mid- to late-20s. Overall, 17.1% of partners were indigenous, and this percentage ranged from 2.3% in Meta to 67.6% in Nariño. In addition, 10.2% of partners were “black, mulato, or afro-descent,” and this percentage ranged from 0% in Nariño to 45.7% in Cauca. Most partners (93.3%) had a primary education or higher. Nearly all partners had worked in the past year (97.2%) or the past week (91.2%). Most partners (79.3%) worked in agriculture, followed by unskilled manual labor (8.8%).

### 5.17.3 Household Characteristics

For around half (49.5%) of women at endline, a communal or public aqueduct was the primary source of household drinking water (Appendix Table C.1c). For less than a third (28.6%) of women, the primary source of household drinking water was a river or creek. This percentage ranged from 4.7% in Nariño to 64.9% in Caquetá. Propane (47.8%) and firewood (45.8%) were the most common sources of household fuel.

Overall, slightly less than a third (32.6%) of women had a bank account, which was very similar to baseline. This percentage ranged from 13.2% in Cauca to 42.9% in Meta. Women reported living in households owning an average of 3.9 large livestock and 10.6 minor species like chickens or rabbits. Women also reported living in households owning an average of 6.6 hectares of land. On average, the amount of land owned by women’s households ranged from 1.0 hectare in Nariño to 16.7 in Caquetá.

## 5.18 MODULE 2: INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

Appendix Tables C.2a-2e provide detailed endline results for Module 2.

### 5.18.1 Economic Situation

**Many participants (62.6%) rated their economic situation in the past month as fair, poor, or very poor** (Appendix Table C.2a). A quarter (25%) experienced anxiety about their economic situation in the past month “a lot of the time,” “most of the time,” or “all of the time.” In the past month, half (49.2%) had argued with their partner about money at least once.

### 5.18.2 Household Debt & Assistance

Around half (55.8%) of participants had some debt (cash, goods, or both) (Appendix Table C.2b). Of those in debt, 15.7% were not confident about their ability to repay their debt, and this percentage ranged from 7.2% in Nariño to 35.0% in Valle del Cauca. Few (11.3%) women reported living in households that received assistance

from the government or a non-governmental institution in the last month, and this percentage ranged from 8.2% in Caquetá to 16.8% in Cauca (Appendix Table C.2c).

### 5.18.3 Crops & Livestock

Women most often sold coffee (Cauca and Valle del Cauca) and plantains (Caquetá and Meta) (Appendix Table C.2d). In Nariño, they were most likely to sell various types of peas and beans, which was similar to baseline. Tubers and roots (e.g., cassava, potatoes) were the second most frequent crop in three out of five departments. Coffee, tubers/roots, plantains, peas and beans, and berries were the top five crops for both study arms. Hens (*gallinas*), chickens (*pollo*), eggs, and milk were the most frequently sold animals/animal products across all departments (Appendix Table C.2e). However, in Nariño, the #1 livestock sold was guinea pigs.

## 5.19 MODULE 3: FOOD INSECURITY

Appendix Table C.3a-3b provide detailed endline results for Module 3.

### 5.19.1 Household Food Insecurity

To calculate household food insecurity, the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) was utilized. **Less than half (42.7%) lived in moderately to severely food insecure homes** (Appendix Table C.3a). Across five departments, just 42.1% of women reported living in households categorized as “food secure,” with 15.1% living in “mildly insecure” homes. “Severely insecure” food households were most prevalent in Cauca with 31.8% and Nariño and Valle del Cauca both with 24.8%. The percentage of “food secure” homes varied across department, with 15.9% secure in Nariño and Valle del Cauca at the low end and 75.7% secure in Meta at the high end. Meta (the comparison group) had a higher percentage of secure households at endline than the two intervention arms, which was similar to baseline. Notably, the higher food security found in Meta could be attributed to baseline variation in socio-economic conditions across departments. The department of Meta is

the main producer of oil in the country, which generates a measure of per capita income greater than the rest of the departments included in this study [23].

More than a quarter (26.6%) of women or a household member had to eat a smaller meal because there was not enough food in the past month. There was 15.8% of participants who felt that there was a time where there was no food of any kind because of lack of resources in the past month.

### 5.19.2 Nutrition Knowledge

The nutrition knowledge scale was a continuous measure, ranging from 0 to 5. The scale was computed as the sum of five items, each scored 0, if the response was incorrect or don’t know, or 1, if the response was correct. Higher scores on the scale mean more knowledge about nutrition.

On average, women scored 80% correct on the five nutrition knowledge statements, and this percentage ranged from 73% in Meta to 85% in Nariño (Appendix Table C.3b). Almost three-quarters (72.3%) scored correctly on at least four statements. Only 63.8% of women believed that the statement “Bad hygiene conditions and food preparation do not affect health or the absorption of nutrients of the organism” was false. Most (96.4%) women knew that “One should consume whole fruits and vegetables every day for good digestion and to prevent illnesses.”

## 5.20 MODULE 4: FARMER’S ASSOCIATIONS

Appendix Tables C.4a-4d provide detailed endline results for Module 4. Additionally, tables comparing endline to baseline can be found in Appendix D.2.

### 5.20.1 Participation and Decision-Making

Women had been members of their farmer’s associations for 3.8 years on average across all departments (Appendix Table C.4a). More than three-quarters (78.7%) had not held a leadership position in the farmer’s association. Sixty-five percent reported that female members normally

made decisions related to getting inputs for agricultural production in their associations (Appendix Table C.4b).

Moreover, 69.5% reported that female members made decisions related to getting inputs for animal production in their associations. Decisions about taking crops (67.0%) or animals (69.4%) to market was made by only female members more than half of the time in endline. At least 70% of women reported that they could make agricultural decisions to a high extent regarding crops and animals.

### 5.20.2 Cooperation

At least 93% of women agreed with seven of the nine statements regarding cooperation in farmer's associations (Appendix Table C.4c). 63.8% agreed that men interrupt women more often than they interrupt men. Most (80.6%) agreed that men defend women against violence or harassment by other men.

### 5.20.3 Training Program

Less than a quarter (18.3%) of women did not know if a training programme took place in their farmer's associations (Appendix Table C.4d). In addition, 36.4% were absent for any training, and this percentage ranged from 16.7% in Caquetá to 53.3 in Valle del Cauca. The top reason for missing a training was that a woman had to work (44.3%). Nearly all (99%) women indicated that the trainings were "good" or "very good." Most (70.1%) of women discussed topics they learned about in the training session with people outside the association, with husbands/partners being the top (89.7%). The average number of individuals with whom she discussed training topics with was 3.8. Most women (74.2%) indicated that people reacted positively when women discussed topics they learned about in the training sessions.

## 5.21 MODULE 5: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Appendix Tables C.5a-5d provide detailed endline results for Module 5.

### 5.21.1 Production & Income Generation

At endline, 59.3% of women took part in food crop farming in the last year (Appendix Table C.5a). This number ranged from 34.4% in Caquetá and Cauca to 77.7% in Nariño. Similarly, 59.0% took part in cash crop farming in the last year. This number ranged from 32.8% in Caquetá to 80.2% in Cauca. Only a quarter (26.3%) took part in livestock raising in the last year. This number ranged from 10.3% in Cauca to 32.9% in Meta. Less than a quarter (23.8%) took part in non-farm economic activities in the last year. This number ranged from 4.3% in Caquetá to 46.3% in Meta. Moreover, 33.2% took part in wage and salary employment in the past year. However, only 3.2% took part in fishing or fishpond culture in the past year. For those who took part in all economic activities, most made decisions by themselves. Across all economic activities, the majority reported having "most" or "all" of the input into how income from the activity was spent, which was similar to baseline.

### 5.21.2 Access to Capital

Many women (76.4%) of households had agricultural land, and this percentage ranged from 56.1% in Valle del Cauca to 86.2% Caquetá (Appendix Table C.5b). Only 38.8% of households had a house or other structure, and this percentage ranged from 15.9% in Caquetá and 4.8% Nariño to 51.3% in Meta. Less than half (41.2%) of households had access to a means of transportation. Households generally owned non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough) rather than mechanized equipment (35.0% vs 7.4%). In addition, 39.8% of households owned chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons. Only a quarter owned large livestock (28.5%) and few owned small livestock (10.8%). Of those with agricultural land, only 22.2% owned it themselves, of those with other land, only 3.4% owned it themselves. Of those with a house or other structure, 10.4% owned it themselves. Women who owned assets generally did so jointly with their partner. Some exceptions included non-farm equipment (i.e., sewing machine), small animals like chickens, eggs and

seeds, small consumer durables, and cell phones, which women own solely.

### 5.21.3 Access to Credit

More than half (57.9%) of the participants could access loans from formal lenders, and 30.2% could access loans from friends/relatives (Appendix Table C.5c), which was similar to baseline. Only 1.7% of women's families could not access loan or borrow from NGOs, informal lenders, group-based microfinance or lending, or informal credit/savings groups. Generally, respondents usually made the decision to borrow by themselves except in the case of informal credit/savings groups in which they made the decision to borrow together with their partner.

### 5.21.4 Community Group Membership

Almost all (94.9%) were active members of at least one community group (Appendix Table C.5d). Most (90.5%) were active members of agricultural, livestock, or fishery producer's groups, and this percentage ranged from 41.0% in Nariño to 100% in Caquetá. This was a major increase from baseline. Around three-quarters (71.4%) were active members of trade and business associations. Less than half (43.3%) were members of religious groups. Similar to baseline, access to all other types of community groups was limited in most departments.

### 5.21.5 Time Use

Most women (93.7%) spent time cooking or preparing to cook (Appendix Table C.5e). In addition, a majority (84.7%) spent time doing unpaid domestic work. On average, women spent about 3.0 hours in the past 24 hours on cooking and 2.5 hours on unpaid domestic work.

## 5.22 MODULE 6: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT & COERCION

See Appendix Tables C.6a-6b for Module 6 endline results.

### 5.22.1 Economic Empowerment

**Regarding financial empowerment, 69.1% of**

**women at endline earned money by themselves (Appendix Table C.6a).** However, 67.9% said they did not have a job in which they earned money. In addition, 41.7% of women earned money through selling or trading things. This prevalence ranged from 17.4% in Cauca to 66.9% in Nariño. Moreover, **between 1.3% and 38.0%** of women across departments earned money doing seasonal work, with the highest prevalence of seasonal work in Cauca. A slightly higher percentage of women in the marketing and gender rights arm (67.4%) reported having earned money by themselves compared to women in the marketing arm (61.8%). **Most (88.8%) women reported that they alone decided how to spend their own money.** However, women in Valle de Cauca (17.4%) and Meta (16.4%) had the highest prevalences of giving part of their money to their husband/partner. Caquetá had the highest percentage of women who gave all money to their husband/partner (1.5%). Women generally earned less than their partner, with between 47.5% in Meta and 60.0% in Caquetá reportedly earning less. **A quarter (26.3%) of women reported they would not be able to house and feed their family for a month alone in case of emergency.** This prevalence ranged from 7.1% in Meta to 43.9% in Nariño.

### 5.22.2 Economic Coercion

One quarter (25.9%) had experienced at least 1 of 16 kinds of economic coercion in the last year; however, this percentage ranged markedly from 5.6% in Caquetá to 61.5% in Nariño (Appendix Table C.6b). Only 0.4% had experienced all 16 types of economic coercion in the last year. Between 0.7% and 7.1% across departments had their husband/partner threaten to bother them at work or called/visited at work when it was not allowed in the last year. Only 3.8% of women had their husband/partner gamble or share money without their consent in the last year, with a range of 1.0% in Caquetá to 6.5% in Valle del Cauca. On average, 7.5% had their husband/partner refuse to give them money for household expenses in the last year, and this percentage ranged from 1.3% in Caquetá to 18.2%

in Nariño. Important to note was that 9.0% in the marketing and gender rights arm had their husband/partner spend the money they needed for rent and other bills, compared to 6.8% in the marketing arm. Four percent had their husband/partner take their earnings or savings against their will, and this prevalence ranged from 1.3% in Caquetá to 6.3% in Meta. Moreover, 5.7% of participants had their husband/partner hide money from them, and this prevalence ranged from 1.6% in Caquetá to 10.5% in Valle del Cauca. Most (97.0%) reported that their partner did not have them ask family or friends for money and not pay them back, but 13.3% of women did have their partner ask them to ask for money. Around five percent of women had partners who told them that women should not work outside the home.

Overall, economic coercion was low, as the average score on the economic coercion scale was a 0.05, and this prevalence ranged from 0.01 in Caquetá to 0.13 in Nariño. For more information on how the economic coercion scale was calculated, please refer to the baseline section on page 27. During endline, there were 16 statements that assessed financial coercion, compared to only five during baseline. 7.5% had their partner make important financial decisions without talking to them about it first. The highest percentages were in Nariño (14.7%) and Valle del Cauca (13.5%). Only 3.7% had a partner refuse a job so that she had to support her family alone. The highest percentage was 8.5% in Nariño. 2.3% to 18.9% had refused a job or gave up studying or attending meetings, because their partner did not want them to do so (highest in Nariño). In addition, 5.1% had given up/refused paid work because their partner did not want them to work. The highest was in Nariño (14.7%). 97.9% did not have their partner threaten to hurt them or their children or to leave if she worked. 1.3% to 22.4% had partners who demanded to know how money was spent, with the highest in Nariño. Almost all (97.0%) did not have a partner who threatened to not give her money for household expenses if she did not obey an order. Finally, 1.0% to 30.1% had a partner who went drinking

with her or shared money without her consent, with the highest in Nariño.

## 5.23 MODULE 7: GENDER ATTITUDES

Appendix Table C.7a-7b provide detailed endline results for Module 7.

### 5.23.1 Gender Attitudes

**The average gender norms and attitudes score was 2.5 out of 3.0, indicating disagreement with most patriarchal norms (Appendix Table C.7a).** For more information on how the gender attitudes scale was computed, please refer to the baseline section of this report (page 27). Mean scores ranged from 2.2 in Nariño and Valle del Cauca to 2.6 in Caquetá and Meta. More than half (59.4%) agreed that family problems should only be discussed within the family. Agreement ranged from 37.9% in Meta to 90.3% in Valle del Cauca.

Most (64.6%) agreed that it is worse for a woman than a man to leave her children. Generally, women disagreed with gender roles permitting violence by partners. Agreement with statements ranged from 3.3% (“sometimes it is good that men hit or beat their partners”) to 64.2% (“When men are bad tempered it is best to not provoke them”). Women agreed with various beliefs that justified rape 11.0-17.9% of the time, on average. Beliefs varied considerably by department. On almost all attitudes about gender (except two), Meta (the comparison group) showed more progressive beliefs than the two intervention groups.

### 5.23.2 Knowledge on Gender and Rights

Women’s knowledge on gender and rights were computed as the sum of seven item, each scored 0 if the response was incorrect or did not know, or 1 if the response was correct. Thus, higher scores indicated more knowledge on gender and rights. Overall, women scored an average of 86% on the gender and rights portion. This percentage was uniformly high across departments (from 80% in Cauca to 94% in Valle del Cauca,

Appendix Table C.7b). Both intervention arms scored an average of 89%. Less than three quarters (70.4%) of women knew that the behaviors and roles of women change over time.

## 5.24 MODULE 8: VIOLENCE ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCE

Appendix Tables C.8a-8p provide detailed endline results for Module 8.

### 5.24.1 Attitudes about Violence

Most women at endline did not justify violence in most situations (Appendix Table C.8a). Just 7.7% of women agreed a man is justified to hit or beat his wife in one (or more) situations (from 0.0% in Caquetá to 31.1 in Nariño). Most disagreed that a man is justified to hit or beat his wife in various situations, and this percentage ranged from 93.3% (“he finds out she has been unfaithful”) to 9% (“she refuses to have sexual relations with him”). Only 0.3% of women thought a man was justified to beat his wife in all situations. The Violence Justification Scale was calculated as the sum of 10 items, each scored from 1 (yes/agree), 2 (indifferent) to 3 (no/disagree). The average score for women was a 2.95 out of 3, indicating less agreement with patriarchal norms and more progressive views.

Nearly all (99.1%) disagreed that a woman should endure beating by her partner, and this percentage ranged from 98.0 in Nariño to 100.0% in Caquetá. Many (63.4%) thought a person who witnesses IPV should report it immediately to local authorities (Appendix Table C.8b). In addition, 40.0% thought it was shameful if it became widely known to the village that a woman was being beaten, with the highest in Nariño (68.9%) and Valle del Cauca (67.7%). Almost a quarter (22.0%) thought it would only make things worse to seek help from the village head (from 16.7% in Caquetá to 36.5% in Nariño). The Violence Attitudes Scale mean was 2.5 out of 3, indicating less agreement and more progressive views again.

### 5.24.2 Communication and Partner Control

Over half reported communicating with their partners “often” about what happened during the day and his and her worries and feelings (Appendix Table C.8c), similar to baseline. Partner communication was generally most frequent in Caquetá and Valle de Cauca and least frequent in Nariño and Cauca.

Overall 15.4% reported quarreling with their partner four or more times in the last year, and this percentage ranged from 5.2% in Meta to 29.5% in Cauca.

The average partner control score was 0.1 out of 1.0, indicating low levels of partner control (Appendix Table C.8d), which was similar to baseline. For more information on how the partner control scale was calculated, please refer to the baseline section of the results (page 28). Partner control ranged from 4.5% (“tried to restrict contact with your family of birth”) to 16.0% (“insisted on knowing where you are at all times”), which was similar to baseline. Women in Nariño experienced the highest levels of partner control, which was similar to baseline.

## 5.25 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT PARTNER

Overall, 27.9% had ever experienced one (or more) acts of IPV of any kind in their lifetime (from 5.4% in Caquetá to 64.5% in Nariño) (Appendix Table C.8e). Slightly more than a quarter (26.9%) of women ever experienced any form of emotional IPV (Appendix Table C.8g). Only 5.2% in Caquetá had experienced any type of emotional IPV in their lives, but 62.1% had in Nariño. For physical IPV, 9.7% had experienced at least one type in their lifetime (out of six) (Appendix Table C.8i). Only 2.0% in Caquetá had experienced any physical IPV in their lifetime, while 33.8% had in Nariño. For sexual IPV, 6.9% had experienced any type (out of three) in their lifetime (Appendix Table C.8k). Only 1.7% in Caquetá had experienced any type of sexual IPV in their lifetime, while 20.7% had in Nariño.

Overall, 21.5% had experienced one (or more) acts of IPV of any kind in the last year (from 5.3% in Caquetá to 47.5% in Nariño) (Appendix Table C.8e). In the last year, 19.9% had experienced at least one type of emotional IPV (out of four) (Appendix Table C.8f). In the last year, 5.4% had experienced at least one type of physical IPV (out of six) (Appendix Table C.8h). Moreover, 5.1% had experienced at least one type of sexual IPV in the past year (out of three) (Appendix Table C.8j).

### 5.25.1 Violence by Others

Between 65.3% and 68.0% reported experiencing physical violence and sexual violence from a previous partner at least 12 months ago (Appendix Table C.8l). In addition, 16.4% of women had ever experienced physical violence by someone other than an intimate partner, and 4.7% had ever experienced sexual violence from someone other than a partner (Appendix Table C.8m). Taken together, less than one fifth (18.7%) of women had ever experienced any physical or sexual violence from someone other than a current or previous partner. This prevalence ranged from 4.6% in Caquetá to 32.9% in Valle del Cauca.

A large minority of women (12.9%) reported ever experiencing physical violence by someone other than a current or former partner before age 18 (Appendix Table C.8n). This prevalence ranged from 3.0% in Caquetá to 26.2% in Nariño. Overall, few women (3.8%) reported ever experiencing sexual violence before age 18; however, this prevalence was as high as 16.3% in Valle del Cauca. Almost a third of participants (31.8%) reported that their father had beaten their mother (Appendix Table C.8o). This prevalence ranged from 21.1% in Caquetá to 47.3% in Nariño. Overall, 6.3% of women reported ever experiencing violence during pregnancy (Appendix Table C.8p). This prevalence ranged from 3.5% in Meta to 13.5% in Nariño.

## 5.26 BASELINE VERSUS ENDLINE SURVEY RESULTS

Appendix Table D.1. shows percentage changes in average scale scores from baseline to endline in primary outcomes for the two intervention groups (PMT and PMTGNT). A percentage change captures the extent to which a variable gains or loses intensity, magnitude, extent, or value. By comparing the percentage change in scale scores from baseline to endline in the PMT group versus the PMTGNT group, we can quantify how much the changes differ. This comparison of changes does not control for potential differences across study arms post-randomization.

### 5.26.1 Change in Household Food Insecurity

The average scores on most items measuring food insecurity declined from baseline to endline in both intervention groups, indicating a general trend of decline in the average food insecurity in both groups. For food insecurity items “ate limited variety of foods” and “ate unwanted foods,” the decline appeared to be somewhat greater in the PMT than PMTGNT intervention group. For food insecurity items “unable to eat preferred food,” “ate fewer meals per day,” and household moderately/severely food insecure” the decline appeared to be somewhat greater in the PMTGNT than PMT intervention group.

### 5.26.2 Change in Financial Empowerment

The average scores on three of the five items measuring financial empowerment varied differentially from baseline to endline for the PMTGNT and PMT intervention groups. For the item “the money I bring into the family is more than my partner,” both intervention groups increased in their average item scores.

### 5.26.3 Change in Justifying IPV, Disfavoring Recourse

All items measuring IPV justification and disfavoring recourse declined from baseline to endline in the PMTGNT intervention group, and an overall decline in the ratings of these attitudes was apparent in both groups. For items

“disfavored any recourse after IPV” and “it is shameful for a woman who is beaten by her husband if this becomes widely known in the village,” the percentage change in decline appeared to be greater in the PMT than PMTGNT intervention group. For all other items, including “a woman who is beaten by her husband should seek help from the police only if she is injured by the beating,” the percentage change in decline appeared to be greater in the PMTGNT than the PMT intervention group.

#### 5.26.4 Change in Exposure to IPV

All average scores on items measuring prevalence in 12-month exposure to IPV decreased from baseline to endline in the PMTGNT intervention group, and increased for the PMT intervention group, indicating a decline in experiences of IPV in the PMTGNT group and an increase in experiences of IPV in the PMT group. The percent change from baseline to endline in the PMTGNT for the following average scores of indicators include: 21% reduction in any experiences of IPV, 15% reduction in any experiences of physical IPV, 17% reduction in any experiences of emotional IPV, and 29% reduction of any experiences of sexual IPV in the past year. The PMT group (standard WFP operations) appeared to have an increase in average prevalence of IPV.

In general, there is quantitative evidence that food insecurity declined slightly more (4.3% vs 0.1%) in the PMTGNT versus PMT group. However, there is evidence of consistently larger declines in prior-year IPV, overall and by type, in the PMTGNT than in the PMT only group. Specifically, prior-year rates of IPV appeared to have remained stable (e.g., sexual IPV) or to have increased slightly (psychological IPV) at endline in the PMT group; whereas, rates of prior-year IPV overall and by type were consistently lower at endline in the PMTGNT group. If these differences in differences across intervention groups are statistically significant, then the addition of a gender-rights training programme into standard WFP activities appears to have resulted in similar changes in food insecurity,

violence justification, other violence attitudes, and partner control and greater declines in IPV overall and by type.

Figure 4: Change in Household Food Insecurity by Intervention Group

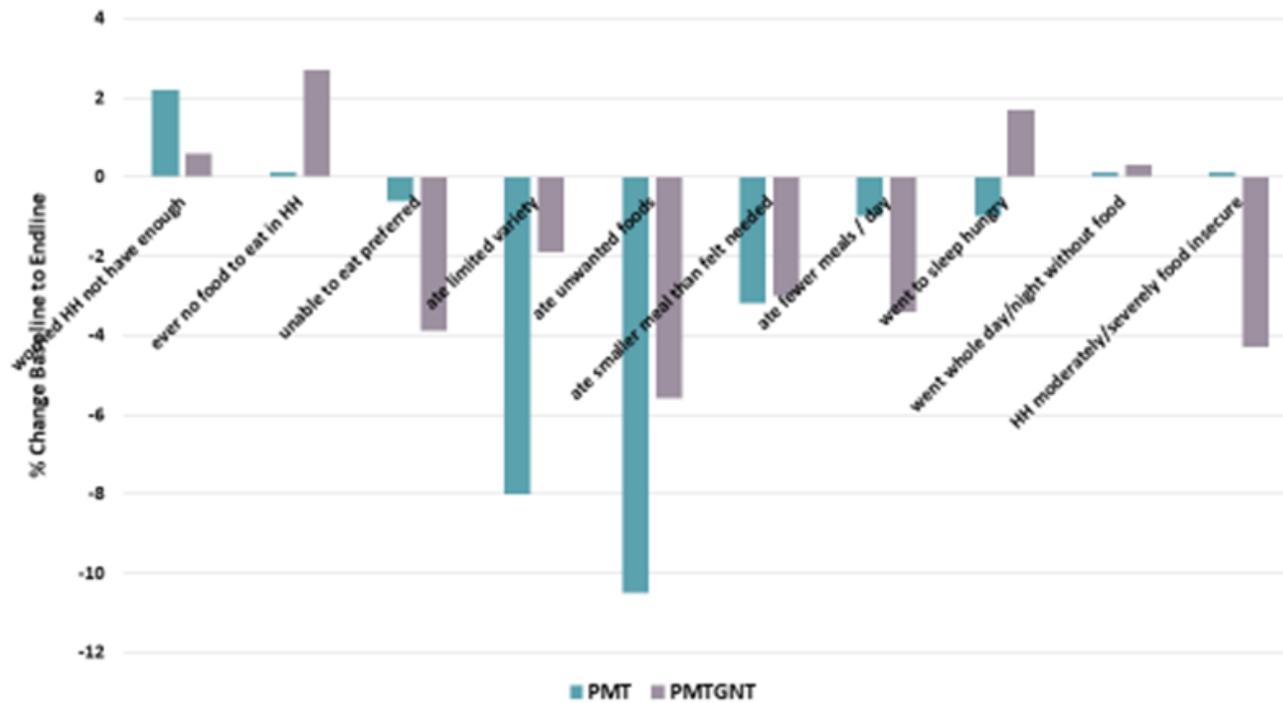


Figure 5: Change in Financial Empowerment and Coercion by Intervention Group

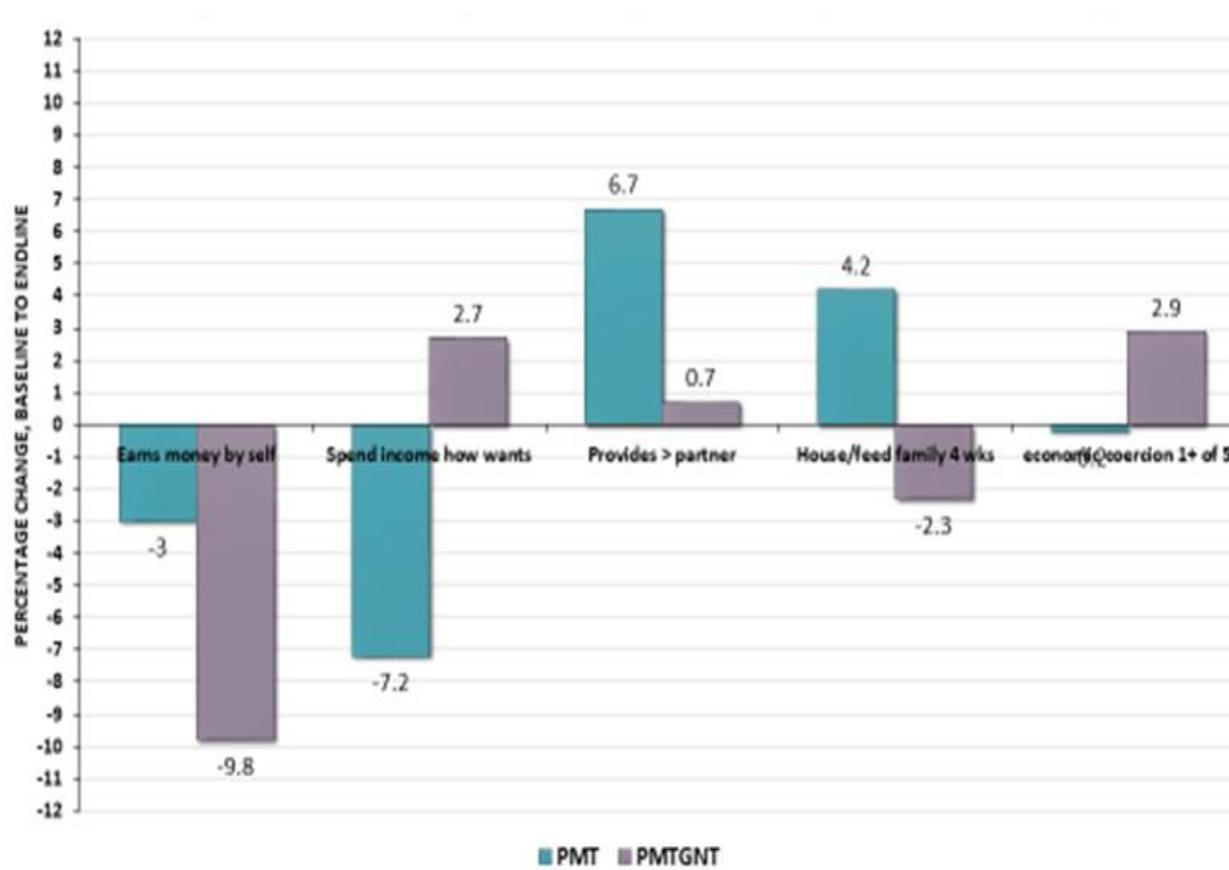


Figure 6: Change in Justifying IPV and Disfavoring Recourse by Intervention Group

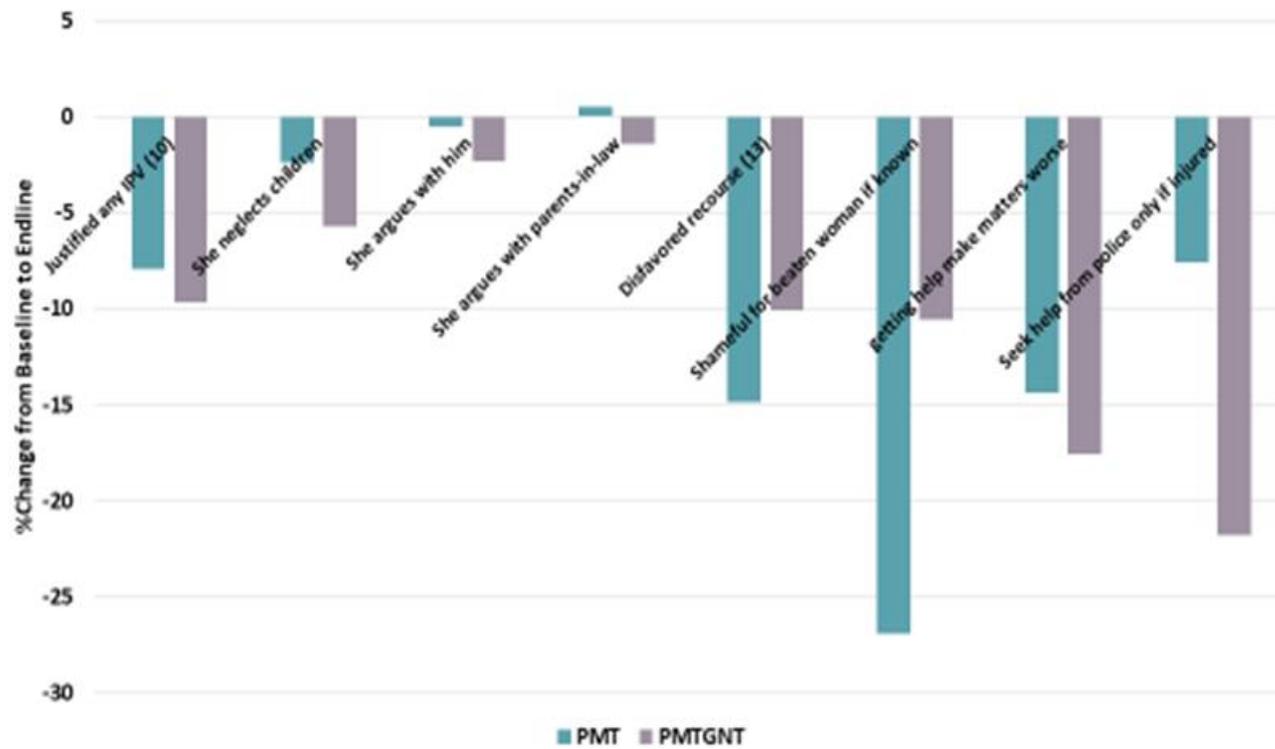
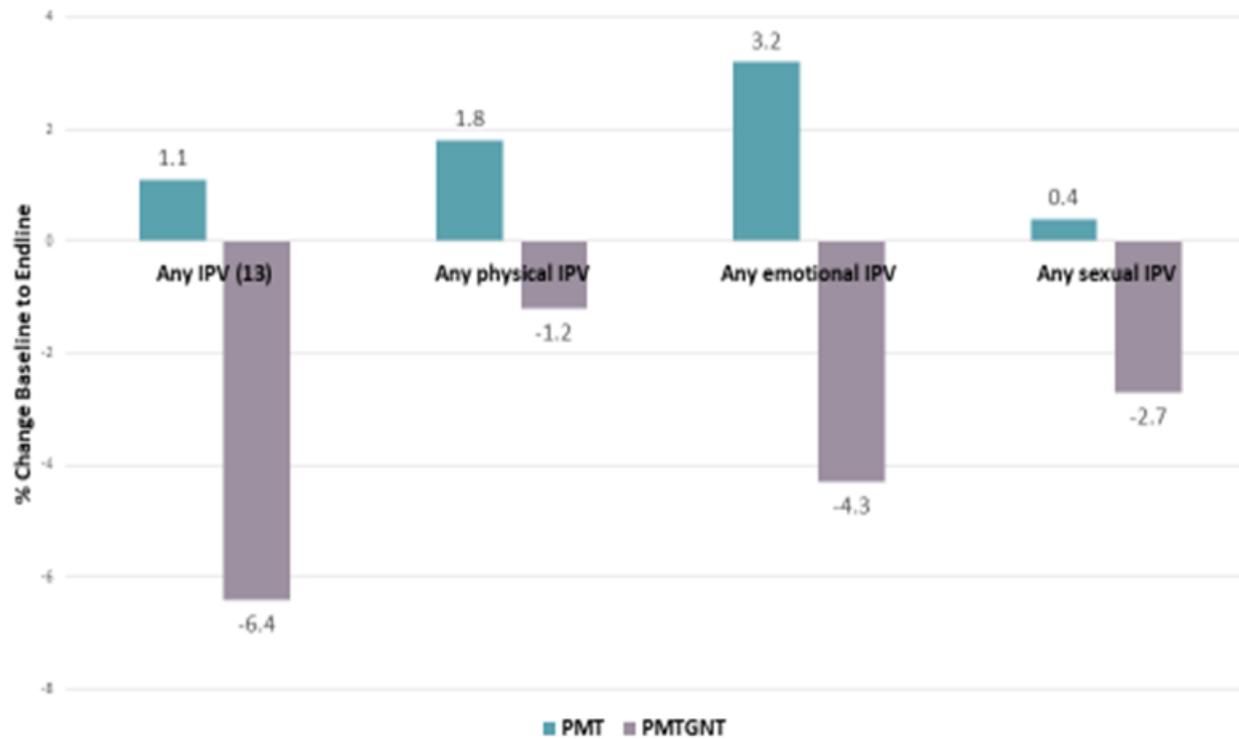


Figure 7: Change in 12-month Prevalence of Exposure to IPV by Intervention Group



## 6. DISCUSSION

In this ambitious project, WFP Colombia has aimed to identify the programme model that leads to the greatest benefit for women and other vulnerable and marginalized groups in a conflict-affected setting. In partnership with WFP Colombia, UN Women, the National University of Colombia, and Plan International, Emory University evaluated the multifaceted impacts of an *access to markets* strategy involving agricultural product purchases and marketing training, alone or with supplemental training on gender equity, gender-based violence, and gender-sensitive nutrition education. We expected that the combined programme would—above and beyond the effects of an access-to-markets strategy alone—would result in: 1) higher incomes among women and thereby improved household food and nutritional security, 2) greater empowerment of women, including more equitable attitudes about gender, less justifying of IPV and disfavoring of recourse after IPV, and 3) improved gender dynamics in marriage, especially through reduced risk of IPV against women.

### 6.1 FINDINGS

Qualitative findings from IDIs and FGDs give context to the lives and opinions of program participants. First, women noted that they joined farmers associations for two main reasons, to financially benefit their families and children (such as funding their children’s education) and to work together to financially empower their community. When discussing women’s roles in farmers associations, women said that they tended to have more time than men to devote to leadership responsibilities. They went on to note that men had less flexible work responsibilities that involved manual labor. Meanwhile, women carried out household chores that naturally had a more flexible schedule. This finding is in contrast to literature on the care economy, which includes caring for the present and future labor force by providing food, clothing, and shelter [24]. Women historically have had a heavy workload in the home that has not been recognized or valued. The findings on women’s time should be interpreted in

this broader context and a willingness of women to work hard and with flexibility to ensure the futures of their children

Several quantitative findings from this report are salient and supported by qualitative results. First, the conditions of women at baseline revealed substantial disadvantage. For example, more than two thirds of women rated their economic situation in the prior month as fair, poor, or very poor, and almost half reported living in moderately to severely food insecure homes. Women who participated in IDIs at baseline expressed concern over not having enough food to feed their families. Second, a majority of women earned money by themselves and participated in food- and cash-crop farming. A majority also normally made decisions related to getting inputs for agricultural production in their associations, and a small but notable minority of women reported exposure to economic coercion. A small but notable percentage of women agreed with various beliefs that justified rape, but women’s beliefs on these matters varied considerably by department (This finding is similar to women’s reports from other settings and reflects the influence of men’s patriarchal power and control on women’s awareness of their own rights to freedom from violence). Finally, women’s experience of IPV by a current partner was common, with one in three women having ever experienced any physical, sexual, or emotional IPV by a current partner, and 23.6% of women having ever experienced any such IPV in the prior year. Qualitative findings allowed women to describe instances of emotional, physical, and in some cases economic violence. These findings also suggested that a positive relationship exists between household food security and IPV. Two of the women at baseline noted that they had experienced more instances of IPV when experiencing more severe forms of household food insecurity. Consistent with our theory of change, household food insecurity can create more stress in the home which in turn puts the women at risk for experiencing IPV.

Key changes in women’s lives also were notable in both intervention groups. First, there was some

evidence in both groups of improvements in household food security. One nuance to this finding was that the relative improvements across intervention groups differed for specific aspects of household food security, with improvements in the variety and wantedness of foods eaten being greater in the PMT group and improvements in preferred foods and meals per day being greater in the PMTGNT group. Endline IDIs with men and women corroborated the general finding of improved household food security, with interviewees from both intervention groups saying that their households now had sufficient *quantities* of food.

Second, different aspects of women's economic empowerment appeared to have improved in both intervention groups (Appendices). That said, women's relative economic contributions and economic independence may have improved more in the marketing only intervention without changes in women's risk of economic coercion. This outcome may be explained by the slightly more intensive marketing training that women received in the PMT than in the PMTGNT group (Table 1).

Among the most notable changes presented in this report were those related to women's attitudes about violence against women. Namely, there was consistent evidence in both intervention groups of declines in justifying IPV and in disfavoring recourse after IPV. The declines in both groups appeared to be greater for disfavoring recourse than for justifying IPV; however, the baseline prevalence of disfavoring recourse was higher than that of justifying IPV, suggesting more potential for improvement over the study period. Overall, these attitudinal changes are important because they signal increases in women's intrinsic agency, or critical consciousness about their rights to bodily integrity and freedom from violence.

Finally, and perhaps most notable, were results related to women's experiences of IPV. This study showed no evidence of an increase in women's risks of IPV as a result of the WFP marketing intervention alone. This finding suggests, critically, that the programmatic activities of WFP to

enhance market access can be implemented without doing harm to women in the form of raising their risks of experiencing IPV. Moreover, this study showed evidence of substantial declines in the prior-year prevalence of IPV in the market-access plus gender-rights training intervention group. In IDIs at endline, women and men noted that instances of experiencing and perpetrating IPV over the past year had decreased. Men described how they now interacted with their partners in more equitable ways, for example by not limiting their partners' social activities, not being bothered when their wives talked to other men, and not being unfaithful.

## 6.2 CONCLUSIONS

Together, the findings from SEED offer several important conclusions. First, the programmatic and scientific elements of SEED were feasible to implement on a large scale and were acceptable to participants. Specifically, the market-access and gender-rights training programs were implemented with fidelity and were well received by men and women. Also, the mixed-methods impact evaluation was implemented with rigor, high participation, and low attrition. To our knowledge, SEED is the first gender-transformative randomized intervention trial of this scale to be implemented in conflict-affected populations in Latin America.

Second, both interventions appear to have been effective in at least two of the three domains of interest to WFP. Specifically, WFP activities to enhance market access appear to have improved aspects of household food security as well as women's economic contributions and independence *without increasing women's risks of IPV*. And, the integration of gender-rights trainings into WFP's market-access activities appears to have had the added benefit of *reducing women's risk of experiencing IPV*.

These findings suggest that a multi-sectoral "empowerment plus" programme shows promise to become the new best practice for engaging smallholder farmers in Colombia to reduce household poverty and food insecurity while

economically empowering women, improving attitudes about the treatment and rights of women, and reducing women's risk of violence by their partners.

### 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings from SEED have important implications for policies and programs that WFP and similar organizations might consider:

1. **To ensure that trainings achieve the greatest impact** it is preferable that they are carried out over a time period that allows for confidence build and absorption of the material, this will empower women as agents of change and transformers in their communities, developing their capacity and abilities to improve their quality of life.
2. **Further to ensure that actions have positive results** it is important to involve a range of community members and leaders as well as women and men.
3. **Integrate gender-transformative activities into WFPs other sectoral programmes.** The findings from SEED demonstrate the feasibility and added benefits of integrating gender-transformative trainings into WFPs sectoral activities in poverty alleviation, food security, and nutrition. Gender programming has the capacity to shift norms and behaviors to protect women from violence while empowering them to provide for themselves and their families. Moreover, the benefits of training women and men in terms of program acceptability and sustainability should be underscored. Finally, the skills-based approach to empowering women economically is important, as it transfers human assets that women can carry with them and control, even in humanitarian conditions characterized by protracted periods of conflict.
4. **Scale up programs that integrate gender-transformative training.** WFP Colombia should consider implementing its market-access plus gender-rights trainings with all partner smallholder farmer associations in all departments where it has operations. Scaling-

up in this way creates the potential to reduce on a broad scale women's risks of IPV while continuing the important work of alleviating the intertwined challenges of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

5. **Adapt SEED programs to other settings.** WFP, as well as other humanitarian and development organizations, should consider adapting the programmes assessed in SEED to other conflict- and non-conflict affected settings in countries within and outside of Latin America.
6. **Integrate gender-transformative trainings into other economic empowerment programmes.** Organizations that support other marketing interventions, such as micro-finance, cash transfers, and voucher programs, should consider integrating gender-transformative trainings into their economic empowerment activities and to evaluate the impacts on household poverty, food security, women's economic empowerment, and women's risk of IPV.

The findings from SEED also have important implications for research that WFP and similar organizations might consider.

1. **Expand internal research infrastructure.** WFP should consider expanding its infrastructure to support rigorous impact evaluations of its activities. Specifically, WFP should consider developing an internal scientific review panel that reviews all study protocols for scientific rigor. WFP also should consider establishing and maintaining an internal, accredited IRB to review study protocols and to provide ethical oversight of impact evaluations that are designed as research studies with human subjects.
2. **Expand partnerships with external researchers.** WFP should consider expanding its partnerships with universities and research institutes to strengthen the research capacity of WFP staff in country offices, as well as the independence and rigor of its impact evaluation work.

3. **Encourage multiple stakeholder engagement.**

WFP should consider fostering a model of multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral partnership, as exemplified in SEED. Engaging multiple stakeholders, including governmental entities, other UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and universities presents challenges in terms of coordination and diverse stakeholder interests. However, active community engagement of relevant stakeholders builds mutual trust, program ownership, and learning, thereby enhancing the quality of the programmatic work and the usefulness of the science. Such engagement, when undertaken with consistency and care, also enhances the potential scale-up and sustainability of programs beyond the original implementing team.

4. **Adapt the impact evaluation design to other settings.** WFP, as well as other humanitarian and development organizations, should consider adapting this overall impact evaluation design to other conflict- and non-conflict affected settings in countries within and outside of Latin America.

In sum, SEED offers a rigorous and feasible model for evaluating the impact of empowerment-plus programs, even in conflict-affected settings. Routine implementation of this design will build the global evidence base needed to understand how integrating gender-transformative programs into humanitarian and sectoral development programming can benefit households while empowering women and protecting their rights to freedom from violence.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BL: baseline survey

EL: endline survey

FGD: focus group discussion

IDI: in-depth interview

IPV: intimate partner violence

IRB: Institutional Review Board

LMICs: Low- and middle-income countries

NGO: non-governmental organization

PMT: Agricultural product purchases and marketing training

PMTGNT: Agricultural product purchases and marketing training plus training in gender rights in nutrition

SEED: El estudio de Seguridad alimentaria, Empoderamiento Economico, y Derechos de genero (in English: The Study of Food Security, Economic Empowerment, and Gender Rights)

UN: United Nations

WFP: The World Food Programme

UN Women: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WHO: The World Health Organization

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## APPENDIX A. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Table A.1. Qualitative Data Collection Methods for the SEED Study: Participants, Eligibility, Data Collection Method, Administration Schedule, Sample Size, and Evaluation Objectives.

Participant Gender	Other Eligibility Criteria	Administration Schedule	Data Collection Method	Planned sample size	Final Sample Size	Departments (final sample size)	Evaluation Objectives
Women	(1) member of a farmer association participating in study, (2) aged 18 to 60 years at baseline, and (3) married or living with a partner as if married at baseline	BL	IDIs	28	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cauca (n=11)</li> <li>• Caquetá (n=11)</li> </ul>	<p>To understand women's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decision-making and control over income in the household</li> <li>• experiences of household food insecurity and IPV, and their views of the relationship between household food insecurity and exposure to IPV</li> </ul>
Women	Same as above	BL	FGD	14	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cauca (n=7)</li> <li>• Caquetá (n=7)</li> </ul>	To understand gender roles within farmer associations, including the role of women in decision-making and leadership
Women	Same as above	EL	IDIs	35-40	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cauca (n=21)</li> <li>• Nariño (n=18)</li> </ul>	<p>To understand women's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• views on changes in income, household food security and diet, and gender roles in the household over the past year</li> <li>• experiences of IPV in the past year</li> <li>• views and experiences of conflict-related violence</li> <li>• views of the training and suggestions for improvement</li> </ul>
Men	(1) member of a farmer association participating in Intervention Arm 1 or Arm 2, (2) aged 18 to 60 at the time of interview, and (3) currently married or living with a partner as if married at the time of interview	EL	IDIs	35-40	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cauca (n=19)</li> <li>• Nariño (n=16)</li> </ul>	<p>To explore men's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• views on changes in income, household food security and diet, and gender roles in the household over the past year</li> <li>• experiences of perpetration of IPV in the past year</li> <li>• views and experiences of conflict-related violence</li> <li>• views of the training and suggestions for improvements</li> </ul>

Note. BL refers to baseline (pre-intervention), EL refers to endline (post-intervention), IDI refers to semi-structured in-depth interview, and FGD refers to focus group discussion.

Table A.2. Topics Covered in the Qualitative Data Collection, by Method and Sample

Topic	Example questions	Baseline		Endline	
		IDIs with Women	FGDs with Women	IDIs with Women	IDIs with Men
Gender roles within farmer associations (decision making; leadership)	How do women participate in the farmer’s association? (probe – leadership) How are decisions made at the farmer’s association?		X		
Gender roles in the household (decision-making; control over income; changes in the past year (endline only))	Over the past year, how have your roles changed, if at all? (Probe: What were the reasons for these changes?)	X		X	X
Income (source of income; changes over the past year (endline only))	What are all the ways you earn income? Over the past year, how has your household’s total income changed, if at all? (Probe: has it increased, decreased, or stayed the same?)	X		X	X
Household food insecurity and diet (effect of household food insecurity on family’s diet; changes over the past year (endline only))	How would you describe the amount of food your family eats? Probe: Is the amount of food more than enough, enough, or not enough? How have the diet and food eaten by your family changed in the past year, if at all?	X		X	X
Relationship with partner and intimate partner violence (effect of stress on partner relationship; for women, exposure to violence; for men, perpetration of violence)	Does stress in your family lead to tensions in your family? In the las year, has your partner ignored or treated you indifferently? If yes: Tell me about a time when this happened. How did you feel at the time?	X		X	X
Conflict-related violence	How safe or unsafe do you consider your family to be from all types of violence?			X	X
Training component of interventions (likes/dislikes; suggestions for improvements)	What did you like most about the talks? What would you change about the talks? What other suggestions about the programme would you like to share with me?			X	X

## APPENDIX B. BASELINE SURVEY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Table B.1a Participant Characteristics

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Age in years		18-60	41.0	20-60	41.4	18-60	40.0	22-60	42.4	18-60	42.3	18-60	40.2	18-60	40.8	18-60	42.0
Age of Cohabitation in years		10-54	21.9	12-49	22.2	13-44	21.2	13-48	23.0	12-51	23.5	10-54	21.0	12-49	21.7	12-51	23.0
Total Births		0-13	3.2	0-13	3.5	0-10	3.1	1-9	3.0	0-10	3.1	0-10	3.1	0-10	3.2	0-13	3.2
Total Household Members		1-24	4.6	2-10	4.5	2-10	4.5	2-12	4.8	2-12	5.1	1-24	4.5	2-12	4.8	2-12	4.5
Years Lived in Current Municipality		0-60	31.5	1-60	32.1	2-60	35.3	5-59	36.7	1-59	24.9	0-59	29.7	1-60	32.7	1-60	32.2
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Ethnicity	Indigenous	190	17.2	1	0.3	74	39.6	97	78.9	5	4.0	13	3.5	67	17.7	110	31.4
	Black, mulato, afro-descent	84	7.6	0	0.0	74	39.6	0	0.0	10	7.9	0	0.0	30	7.9	54	15.4
	Raizal	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.3	2	0.5	0	0.0
	Palenquero de san basilio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Rom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	White/Mestizo	785	71.2	283	96.6	38	20.3	23	18.7	108	85.7	333	89.0	272	71.8	180	51.4
	Not stated	41	3.7	9	3.1	0	0.0	3	2.4	2	1.6	27	7.2	8	2.1	6	1.7
	Total	1103		293		187		123		126		374		379		350	
Attended School	No	57	5.2	12	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	6.3	37	9.9	13	3.4	7	2.0
	Yes	1046	94.8	280	95.9	188	100.0	123	100.0	118	93.7	337	90.1	366	96.6	343	98.0
	Total	1103		292		188		123		126		374		379		350	

**Table 1a. Participant Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Highest School Level	None	57	5.2	12	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	6.3	37	9.9	13	3.4	7	2.0
	Preschool	10	0.9	2	0.7	5	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	5	1.3	2	0.6
	Primary	543	49.2	156	53.4	87	46.3	75	61.0	62	49.2	163	43.6	212	55.9	168	48.0
	Secondary	387	35.1	103	35.3	79	42.0	36	29.3	42	33.3	127	34.0	131	34.6	129	36.9
	Technical	61	5.5	10	3.4	12	6.4	5	4.1	8	6.3	26	7.0	9	2.4	26	7.4
	Technological	14	1.3	1	0.3	1	0.5	3	2.4	1	0.8	8	2.1	3	0.8	3	0.9
	University	25	2.3	6	2.1	3	1.6	4	3.3	5	4.0	7	1.9	6	1.6	12	3.4
	Graduate	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Don't know	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Not stated	3	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1103</b>		<b>292</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>374</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>350</b>	
Primary education or higher	No, less than primary	67	6.1	14	4.8	5	2.7	0	0.0	8	6.3	40	10.8	18	4.7	9	2.6
	Yes, primary or higher	1031	93.9	277	95.2	182	97.3	123	100.0	118	93.7	331	89.2	361	95.3	339	97.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1098</b>		<b>291</b>		<b>187</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>371</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>348</b>	
Currently married or living with a man	Currently married	372	33.7	97	33.1	62	33.0	67	54.5	53	42.1	93	24.8	157	41.4	122	34.8
	Living with a man	733	66.3	196	66.9	126	67.0	56	45.5	73	57.9	282	75.2	222	58.6	229	65.2
	Not in a union	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1105</b>		<b>293</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>375</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>351</b>	
Has Given Birth	No	61	5.5	10	3.4	7	3.7	0	0.0	3	2.4	41	10.9	10	2.6	10	2.8
	Yes	1043	94.4	283	96.6	181	96.3	123	100.0	123	97.6	333	88.8	369	97.4	341	97.2
	Not stated	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Total	1105	293	188	123	126	375	379	351
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**Table 1a. Participant Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Years Lived in Current Municipality	1 year or less	11	1.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	4	1.1	5	1.3	2	0.6
	2 to 10 years	149	13.8	43	14.7	14	7.7	8	6.5	30	23.8	54	15.1	44	11.8	51	14.7
	11 to 29 years	290	26.9	70	24.0	43	23.8	24	19.5	40	31.7	113	31.7	91	24.3	86	24.7
	30 to 49 years	472	43.7	142	48.6	89	49.2	63	51.2	35	27.8	143	40.1	177	47.3	152	43.7
	50+ years	157	14.6	35	12.0	35	19.3	28	22.8	16	12.7	43	12.0	57	15.2	57	16.4
	Total	1079		292		181		123		126		357		374		348	
Location of previous home	Municipal capital	139	35.6	36	38.3	8	21.6	2	7.1	29	36.3	64	42.4	38	33.6	37	29.4
	Town center	48	12.3	7	7.4	3	8.1	4	14.3	16	20.0	18	11.9	11	9.7	19	15.1
	Rural area	180	46.2	45	47.9	23	62.2	21	75.0	35	43.8	56	37.1	59	52.2	65	51.6
	Not stated	23	5.9	6	6.4	3	8.1	1	3.6	0	0.0	13	8.6	5	4.4	5	4.0
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Displaced by Armed Conflict	No	228	58.5	43	45.7	33	89.2	12	42.9	50	62.5	90	59.6	70	61.9	68	54.0
	Yes	162	41.5	51	54.3	4	10.8	16	57.1	30	37.5	61	40.4	43	38.1	58	46.0
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Difficulty finding work or lack of livelihood	No	302	77.4	86	91.5	34	91.9	21	75.0	48	60.0	113	74.8	85	75.2	104	82.5
	Yes	88	22.6	8	8.5	3	8.1	7	25.0	32	40.0	38	25.2	28	24.8	22	17.5
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Risk of, or consequence of, a natural disaster	No	383	98.2	93	98.9	37	100.0	27	96.4	77	96.3	149	98.7	111	98.2	123	97.6
	Yes	7	1.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	3	3.8	2	1.3	2	1.8	3	2.4
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	

**Table 1a. Participant Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Risk to life, freedom, or physical integrity due to violence	No	365	93.6	82	87.2	37	100.0	27	96.4	68	85.0	151	100.0	101	89.4	113	89.7
	Yes	25	6.4	12	12.8	0	0.0	1	3.6	12	15.0	0	0.0	12	10.6	13	10.3
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Education	No	375	96.2	91	96.8	36	97.3	28	100.0	76	95.0	144	95.4	109	96.5	122	96.8
	Yes	15	3.8	3	3.2	1	2.7	0	0.0	4	5.0	7	4.6	4	3.5	4	3.2
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Health	No	382	97.9	93	98.9	37	100.0	27	96.4	76	95.0	149	98.7	111	98.2	122	96.8
	Yes	8	2.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	4	5.0	2	1.3	2	1.8	4	3.2
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Family reasons	No	292	74.9	67	71.3	18	48.6	23	82.1	61	76.3	123	81.5	80	70.8	89	70.6
	Yes	98	25.1	27	28.7	19	51.4	5	17.9	19	23.8	28	18.5	33	29.2	37	29.4
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Other reasons (e.g., found work, bought a business)	No	378	96.9	91	96.8	31	83.8	28	100.0	77	96.3	151	100.0	109	96.5	118	93.7
	Yes	12	3.1	3	3.2	6	16.2	0	0.0	3	3.8	0	0.0	4	3.5	8	6.3
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	
Reason for move not stated	Not stated	372	95.4	94	100.0	34	91.9	27	96.4	80	100.0	137	90.7	110	97.3	125	99.2
	No reason given	18	4.6	0	0.0	3	8.1	1	3.6	0	0.0	14	9.3	3	2.7	1	0.8
	Total	390		94		37		28		80		151		113		126	

Table B.1b Partner Characteristics

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Partner's age		18-87	45.7	21-76	46.5	18-87	42.8	27-75	45.9	22-82	47.5	18-81	45.7	21-80	45.7	18-87	45.5
Partner's age of first cohabitation		13-66	26.7	15-60	27.6	16-66	25.4	16-50	26.8	13-60	28.8	14-53	25.8	15-66	27.2	13-63	27.2
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Partner's ethnicity	Indigenous	180	16.3	1	0.3	69	36.7	94	77.0	5	4.0	11	2.9	64	16.9	105	30.0
	Black, mulato, afro-descent	83	7.5	1	0.3	76	40.4	0	0.0	6	4.8	0	0.0	29	7.7	54	15.4
	Raizal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Palenquero de san basilio	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Rom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	White/Mestizo	794	72.0	279	95.2	38	20.2	26	21.3	115	91.3	336	89.8	275	72.6	183	52.3
	Not stated	45	4.1	11	3.8	5	2.7	2	1.6	0	0.0	27	7.2	10	2.6	8	2.3
	Total	1103		293		188		122		126		374		379		350	
Partner attended school	No	106	9.6	23	7.8	3	1.6	3	2.4	15	11.9	62	16.5	31	8.2	13	3.7
	Yes	982	88.9	270	92.2	184	97.9	118	95.9	110	87.3	300	80.0	345	91.0	337	96.0
	Not stated	17	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	1.6	1	0.8	13	3.5	3	0.8	1	0.3
	Total	1105		293		188		123		126		375		379		351	
Partner's highest school level	None	7	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	5	1.7	1	0.3	1	0.3
	Preschool	8	0.8	2	0.7	3	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.7	3	0.9	3	0.9
	Primary	567	57.7	183	67.8	91	49.5	80	67.8	57	51.8	156	52.0	231	67.0	180	53.4
	Secondary	315	32.1	63	23.3	72	39.1	32	27.1	44	40.0	104	34.7	93	27.0	118	35.0
	Technical	41	4.2	6	2.2	6	3.3	5	4.2	4	3.6	20	6.7	9	2.6	12	3.6
	Technological	7	0.7	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.3	1	0.3	2	0.6
	University	21	2.1	9	3.3	2	1.1	0	0.0	4	3.6	6	2.0	2	0.6	13	3.9
	Graduate	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3

	Don't know	13	1.3	5	1.9	6	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	5	1.4	6	1.8
	Not stated	2	0.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Total	982		270		184		118		110		300		345		337	
Partner had primary education or higher	No, less than primary	121	11.3	26	9.1	6	3.3	4	3.3	16	12.8	69	19.2	35	9.4	17	5.0
	Yes, primary or higher	952	88.7	261	90.9	175	96.7	117	96.7	109	87.2	290	80.8	336	90.6	326	95.0
	Total	1073		287		181		121		125		359		371		343	
Partner worked in the last year	No	28	2.6	10	3.4	3	1.6	2	1.6	6	4.8	7	1.9	11	2.9	10	2.9
	Yes	1065	97.4	280	96.6	184	98.4	120	98.4	118	95.2	363	98.1	363	97.1	339	97.1
	Don't know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1093		290		187		122		124		370		374		349	
Partner worked in the last week	No	75	6.9	11	3.8	20	10.9	10	8.2	17	13.6	17	4.6	27	7.2	31	8.9
	Yes	1013	92.9	279	96.2	163	88.6	112	91.8	108	86.4	351	95.1	345	92.5	317	91.1
	Don't know	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1090		290		184		122		125		369		373		348	
Partner's main occupation	No work last year	28	2.6	10	3.4	3	1.6	2	1.6	6	4.8	7	1.9	11	2.9	10	2.9
	Agriculture/Livestock	857	78.5	240	82.5	144	77.8	101	82.8	99	79.8	273	73.8	325	86.7	259	74.6
	Unskilled manual labor	99	9.1	9	3.1	16	8.6	13	10.7	7	5.6	54	14.6	9	2.4	36	10.4
	Sales and services	33	3.0	9	3.1	5	2.7	3	2.5	4	3.2	12	3.2	13	3.5	8	2.3
	Office work	8	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.6
	Professional, technical, managerial	32	2.9	12	4.1	9	4.9	1	0.8	3	2.4	7	1.9	6	1.6	19	5.5
	Other (e.g., guard, pastor, photographer)	22	2.0	10	3.4	6	3.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	0	0.0	11	2.9	11	3.2
	Not stated	13	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	11	3.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
	Total	1092		291		185		122		124		370		375		347	

Table B.1c Indicators of Household Wealth

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Household drinking water source	Public aqueduct	212	19.2	54	18.4	26	13.8	37	30.1	7	5.6	88	23.5	34	9.0	90	25.6
	Communal aqueduct	350	31.7	7	2.4	127	67.6	72	58.5	78	61.9	66	17.6	148	39.1	136	38.7
	Public pipe	6	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Well with pump	172	15.6	8	2.7	1	0.5	3	2.4	1	0.8	159	42.5	1	0.3	12	3.4
	Well without pump	42	3.8	3	1.0	4	2.1	4	3.3	0	0.0	31	8.3	3	0.8	8	2.3
	River or creek	315	28.5	219	74.7	27	14.4	5	4.1	40	31.7	24	6.4	189	49.9	102	29.1
	Tank truck	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Water carrier	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Bottled water	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Rain water	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Other	4	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	1	0.3
	Not stated	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1104</b>		<b>293</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>374</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>351</b>	
Household toilet facility	Toilet connected to sewage	228	20.7	38	13.0	12	6.4	29	23.8	40	31.7	109	29.1	50	13.2	69	19.7
	Toilet connected to septic tank	685	62.0	228	77.8	135	71.8	56	45.9	58	46.0	208	55.5	267	70.6	210	59.8
	Unconnected Toilet	80	7.2	10	3.4	8	4.3	4	3.3	25	19.8	33	8.8	27	7.1	20	5.7
	Latrine	60	5.4	1	0.3	14	7.4	31	25.4	3	2.4	11	2.9	14	3.7	35	10.0
	Low-flow toilet	3	0.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
	No toilet	47	4.3	14	4.8	19	10.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	12	3.2	19	5.0	16	4.6
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not stated	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1104</b>		<b>293</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>122</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>375</b>		<b>378</b>		<b>351</b>

Table 1c. Indicators of Household Wealth (continued)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Household cooking fuel	Natural gas, public network	80	7.2	3	1.0	2	1.1	4	3.3	14	11.1	57	15.2	14	3.7	9	2.6
	Propane gas	512	46.4	110	37.5	96	51.3	32	26.0	54	42.9	220	58.7	118	31.2	174	49.6
	Kerosene, petrol, or diesel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Gasoline or alcohol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Electric energy	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.9
	Firewood	475	43.0	180	61.4	80	42.8	65	52.8	56	44.4	94	25.1	231	61.1	150	42.7
	Carbon mineral	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Burning rubbish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Biogas	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
	Do not cook in the home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other (e.g., multiple sources)	28	2.5	0	0.0	5	2.7	22	17.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	12	3.2	15	4.3
Not stated	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1104</b>		<b>293</b>		<b>187</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>375</b>		<b>378</b>		<b>351</b>		
Household floor material	Earth or sand	280	25.3	86	29.4	60	31.9	52	42.3	17	13.5	65	17.3	121	31.9	94	26.8
	Wood planks	82	7.4	28	9.6	7	3.7	5	4.1	29	23.0	13	3.5	47	12.4	22	6.3
	Parquet or polished wood	5	0.5	2	0.7	1	0.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.6
	Marble	4	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Vinyl or asphalt strips	177	16.0	8	2.7	16	8.5	8	6.5	15	11.9	130	34.7	13	3.4	34	9.7
	Cement	537	48.6	166	56.7	100	53.2	50	40.7	63	50.0	158	42.1	189	49.9	190	54.1
	Carpet	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other (e.g., multiple materials)	10	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.1	6	4.9	2	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.1	6	1.7
	Not stated	8	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.8	3	0.8	2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1105</b>		<b>293</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>375</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>351</b>		
Respondent has a bank account	No	756	69.4	207	71.4	143	76.5	98	83.1	96	77.4	212	57.3	285	76.2	259	75.1
	Yes	333	30.6	83	28.6	44	23.5	20	16.9	28	22.6	158	42.7	89	23.8	86	24.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1089</b>		<b>290</b>		<b>187</b>		<b>118</b>		<b>124</b>		<b>370</b>		<b>374</b>		<b>345</b>	

Partner has a bank account	No	820	75.7	215	74.1	149	80.5	110	94.0	101	81.5	245	66.8	307	83.0	268	77.5
	Yes	263	24.3	75	25.9	36	19.5	7	6.0	23	18.5	122	33.2	63	17.0	78	22.5
	Total	1083		290		185		117		124		367		370		346	
Other HH member has a bank account	No	946	88.0	263	92.9	159	85.0	114	97.4	110	88.7	300	82.4	343	93.2	303	88.3
	Yes	129	12.0	20	7.1	28	15.0	3	2.6	14	11.3	64	17.6	25	6.8	40	11.7
	Total	1075		283		187		117		124		364		368		343	
Any HH member has a bank account	No	639	58.6	162	55.9	133	70.7	91	77.1	81	65.3	172	46.5	252	67.4	215	62.1
	Yes	451	41.4	128	44.1	55	29.3	27	22.9	43	34.7	198	53.5	122	32.6	131	37.9
	Total	1090		290		188		118		124		370		374		346	

**Table 1c. Indicators of Household Wealth (continued)**

	Department										Study Arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of large livestock household owns	0-80	4.3	0-80	6.2	0-20	1.0	0-7	0.4	0-23	1.6	0-80	6.9	0-80	3.9	0-40	2.3
Number of small livestock household owns	0-40	0.6	0-40	0.5	0-12	0.3	0-20	0.6	0-30	1.4	0-10	0.4	0-40	0.7	0-30	0.6
Number of other species (e.g., chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc.) household owns	0-95	14.6	0-95	19.5	0-95	8.4	0-95	20.1	0-95	13.0	0-95	12.2	0-95	14.7	0-95	16.6
Number of fish ponds household owns	0-95	0.3	0-15	0.3	0-35	0.2	0-95	0.8	0-70	0.6	0-0	0.0	0-70	0.3	0-95	0.6
Number of other livestock and animals household owns	0-6	0.0	0-6	0.0	0-2	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-2	0.0	0-2	0.0	0-6	0.0
Household Land Ownership (hectares)	0-95	6.3	0-95	12.2	0-22	1.8	0-11.5	0.8	0-23	2.3	0-95	7.6	0-95	6.8	0-79	4.1

Table B.2a Economic Situation in the Past Month

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the past month. . .																	
Rating of the economic situation of the household	Very good	29	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	27	7.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
	Good	310	28.2	62	21.2	28	14.9	15	12.2	21	16.7	184	49.5	55	14.6	71	20.2
	Fair	678	61.6	219	75.0	145	77.1	85.0	69.1	76	60.3	153	41.1	285	75.4	240	68.4
	Poor	70	6.4	10	3.4	13	6.9	20	16.3	20	15.9	7	1.9	29	7.7	34	9.7
	Very poor	14	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.6	8	6.3	1.0	0.3	8	2.1	5	1.4
Total		1101		292		188		123		126		372		378		351	
Frequency of anxiety about household economic situation	Not at all	191	17.4	51	17.5	31	16.6	9	7.3	11	8.7	89	24.2	44	11.7	58	16.6
	Some of the time	501	45.8	134	46.0	82	43.9	54	43.9	48	38.1	183	49.7	163	43.2	155	44.3
	A lot of the time	237	21.6	87	29.9	39	20.9	26.0	21.1	20	15.9	65	17.7	93	24.7	79	22.6
	Most of the time	106	9.7	16	5.5	14	7.5	26	21.1	26	20.6	24	6.5	44	11.7	38	10.9
	All of the time	60	5.5	3.0	1.0	21	11.2	8.0	6.5	21	16.7	7	1.9	33	8.8	20	5.7
Total		1095		291		187		123		126		368		377		350	
Frequency of arguments about money with partner	Never	434	39.7	74	25.3	113	60.4	72	58.5	67	53.6	108	29.5	153	40.7	173	49.3
	Once	273	25.0	76	26.0	39	20.9	16	13.0	15	12.0	127	34.7	80	21.3	66	18.8
	2-3 times	277	25.3	112	38.4	19	10.2	29.0	23.6	21	16.8	96	26.2	110	29.3	71	20.2
	4-5 times	54	4.9	11	3.8	7	3.7	4	3.3	8	6.4	24	6.6	16	4.3	14	4.0
	More than 5 times	55	5.0	19	6.5	9	4.8	2.0	1.6	14	11.2	11	3.0	17	4.5	27	7.7
Total		1093		292		187		123		125		366		376		351	

Table B.2b Household Debt

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Do you or any member of your household owe any cash or goods?	No	434	39.3	156	53.2	73	38.8	30	24.4	32	25.4	143	38.1	178	47.0	113	32.2
	Yes, cash	606	54.8	131	44.7	112	59.6	92	74.8	83	65.9	188	50.1	188	49.6	230	65.5
	Yes, goods	19	1.7	3	1.0	0	0.0	1.0	0.8	2	1.6	13	3.5	4	1.1	2	0.6
	Yes, both	36	3.3	2	0.7	2	1.1	0	0.0	8	6.3	24	6.4	7	1.8	5	1.4
	Not stated	10	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1	0.8	7.0	1.9	2	0.5	1	0.3
	Total	1105		293		188		123		126		375		379		351	
Any household debt	No	434	39.6	156	53.4	73	39.0	30	24.4	32	25.6	143	38.9	178	47.2	113	32.3
	Yes, cash, goods, or both	661	60.4	136	46.6	114	61.0	93	75.6	93	74.4	225	61.1	199	52.8	237	67.7
	Total	1095		292		187		123.0		125		368		377		350	
Confidence about ability to repay debt	No, I do not feel confident	121	18.3	36	26.5	20	17.5	1	1.1	30	32.3	34	15.1	48	24.1	39	16.5
	Yes, I feel confident	504	76.2	94.0	69.1	89	78.1	92.0	98.9	51	54.8	178	79.1	137	68.8	189	79.7
	Don't know	25	3.8	2	1.5	2	1.8	0	0.0	12	12.9	9	4.0	10	5.0	6	2.5
	Not stated	11	1.7	4	2.9	3	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.8	4	2.0	3	1.3
	Total	661		136		114		93		93		225		199		237	

Table B.2c Household Assistance Received

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Any type of assistance received from the government or a non-governmental institution in the last month	No	1007	91.1	269	91.8	168	89.4	92	74.8	110	87.3	368	98.1	338	89.2	301	85.8
	Yes, received some kind of assistance in last month	98	8.9	24	8.2	20	10.6	31	25.2	16	12.7	7	1.9	41	10.8	50	14.2
	Total	1105		293		188		123.0		126		375		379		351	
Household recieved free food in last month	No	952	86.8	291	99.3	159	87.4	110	90.2	119	94.4	273	73.0	365	96.8	314	90.8
	Yes	24	2.2	1	0.3	8	4.4	9.0	7.4	6	4.8	0	0.0	9	2.4	15	4.3
	Don't know	30	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	28	7.5	1	0.3	1	0.3
	Not stated	91	8.3	1	0.3	14	7.7	3.0	2.5	0	0.0	73	19.5	2	0.5	16	4.6
	Total	1097		293		182		122		126		374		377		346	
Household recieved food via food-for-work programme in last month	No	966	87.8	289	98.6	166	89.7	117.0	95.9	123	97.6	271	72.5	369	97.6	326	93.7
	Yes	10	0.9	2	0.7	2	1.1	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	0.5	5	1.3	3	0.9
	Don't know	31	2.8	0	0.0	2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1	0.8	28	7.5	1	0.3	2	0.6
	Not stated	93	8.5	2	0.7	15	8.1	3	2.5	0	0.0	73	19.5	3	0.8	17	4.9
	Total	1100		293		185		122.0		126		374		378		348	
Household recieved other assistance in last month	No	895	82.1	270	92.2	153	84.1	97	79.5	114	90.5	261	71.1	342	91.0	292	84.1
	Yes	74	6.8	21	7.2	13	7.1	23.0	18.9	11	8.7	6	1.6	30	8.0	38	11.0
	Don't know	32	2.9	1	0.3	1	0.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	28	7.6	2	0.5	2	0.6
	Not stated	89	8.2	1	0.3	15	8.2	1.0	0.8	0	0.0	72	19.6	2	0.5	15	4.3
	Total	1090		293		182		122		126		367		376		347	

Table 2c. Household Assistance Received (continued)

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Total value of all assistance household received in last month	15000-3000000	178839	15000-230000	100708	20000-1500000	243933	37000-380000	142140	40000-3000000	321563	50000-190000	138286	15000-3000000	181795	30000-1500000	182489
Value of free food household received in last month	30000-600000	123708	38000-38000	38000	30000-600000	167625	50000-200000	135000	30000-130000	62500	0-0		30000-180000	74778	30000-600000	153067
Value of food-for-work household received in last month	7000-225000	60500	15000-39000	27000	0-0		7000-20000	13500	78000-225000	151500	50000-50000	50000	7000-225000	81250	20000-39000	29500
Value of other assistance received in last month	20000-3000000	191179	50000-230000	110714	20000-1500000	289750	30000-380000	137373	100000-3000000	406091	140000-150000	144667	20000-3000000	211079	48000-1500000	183000

Table B.2d Indicators of Household Wealth

Department					Study arms				
Total	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Plantains 29.4	Plantains 58.0	Coffee 44.1	Peas & Beans 34.0	Plantains 31.0	Plantains 22.9	Plantains 40.1	Plantains 24.8		
Tubers/Roots* 23.4	Tubers/Roots* 42.3	Tubers/Roots* 22.3	Tubers/Roots* 29.3	Coffee 29.4	Tubers/Roots* 10.9	Tubers/Roots* 35.6	Tubers/Roots* 23.6		
Coffee 12.1	Sugar Cane 10.6	Plantains 16.0	Leafy Greens/Herbs 22.8	Small Plantain/Common Banana 20.6	Pineapples 8.3	Coffee 21.4	Coffee 14.2		
Peas & Beans 8.0	Leafy Greens/Herbs 6.8	Grains** 9.6	Berries 20.3	Peas & Beans 15.9	Passionfruit 5.3	Peas & Beans 10.0	Peas & Beans 13.4		
Leafy Greens/Herbs 6.5	Cacao/Chocolate 6.5	Peas & Beans 9.0	Grains** 14.6	Other veg.**** 13.5	Other Fruit*** 4.8	Onions 8.4	Leafy Greens/Herbs 12.3		

\* including Yucca, Potatoes

\*\* including Corn, Quinoa, Rice

\*\*\* including Guava, Peaches, Mango, Figs, Dragonfruit, Persimmons, Grapes

\*\*\*\* including Carrot, Avocado, Broccoli, Cucumber, Peppers, Cauliflower

Table B.2e Indicators of Household Wealth

Department					Study arms		
Total	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hens	Eggs	Hens	Guinea pigs	Eggs	Milk	Eggs	Hens
23.0	45.7	37.8	34.1	29.4	19.7	29.6	27.1
Eggs	Milk	Cows	Hens	Hens	Hens	Hens	Eggs
19.8	36.2	17.0	27.6	23.0	15.2	26.9	23.1
Milk	Hens	Chickens	Chickens	Pigs	Cows	Milk	Milk
19.3	21.5	10.1	8.1	22.2	9.1	23.7	14.0
Chickens	Chickens	Milk	Eggs	Chickens	Eggs	Chickens	Chickens
9.4	10.9	9.6	6.5	20.6	6.9	4	4
Cows	Fish	Pigs	Fish	Cows	Chickens	Cows	Guinea pigs
9.0	7.8	8.0	5.7	19.8	4.5	8	10.0

Note: Hens (Gallinas) and Chickens (Pollo) are two different types of animals

Table B.2f Indicators of Household Wealth

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of crops sold through the association	0-5	1.4	0-5	1.7	0-5	1.7	0-5	1.7	0-5	2.3	0-4	0.8	0-5	1.8	0-5	1.7
Average % designated for self-consumption across 5 crops	0-100	34.2	0-100	61.3	0-100	25.4	0-100	24.1	0-100	34.1	0-100	10.1	0-100	47.5	0-100	33.5
Average % designated for sale across 5 crops	0-100	66.3	0-100	38.7	0-100	74.9	0-100	76.6	0-100	65.9	0-100	91.3	0-100	52.6	0-100	66.9
Value of other assistance received in last month	0.5-3.75	1.2	1-3	1.7	1-1.33	1.0	1-2	1.1	1-2	1.1	0.5-3.75	1.3	1-3	1.3	1-3	1.2

Table B.2g Animals Sold Through Associations in the Last 12 Months

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of animals sold through the association	0-5	1.0	0-5	1.3	0-5	1.0	0-5	1.0	0-5	1.4	0-4	0.6	0-5	1.3	0-5	1.1
Average % designated for self-consumption across 5 animals	0-100	33.6	0-100	27.4	0-100	60.1	0-100	49.5	0-100	42.8	0-100	11.8	0-100	40.4	0-100	39.9
Average % designated for sale across 5 animals	0-100	66.5	0-100	72.6	0-100	40.0	0-100	50.6	0-100	57.2	0-100	88.1	0-100	59.7	0-100	60.4
Average number of purchasers, across 5 animals	0.5-2	1.1	1-2	1.2	0.5-1	0.9	1-2	1.2	1-2	1.2	1-2	1.0	0.5-2	1.2	1-2	1.2

Table B.3a Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Household Food Insecurity Access Scale		0-27	4.36	0-27	5.11	0-24	4.71	0-21	5.98	0-23	8.48	0-24	1.70	0-23	5.95	0-27	5.48
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence	Food secure	431	42.1	113	39.1	51	30.0	15	13.4	16	14.2	236	69.4	97	27.9	98	29.2
	Mildly food insecure	137	13.4	42	14.5	21	12.4	16	14.3	10	8.8	48	14.1	53	15.2	36	10.7
	Moderately food insecure	275	26.9	94	32.5	50	29.4	57	50.9	36	31.9	38	11.2	120	34.5	117	34.8
	Severely food insecure	181	17.7	40	13.8	48	28.2	24	21.4	51	45.1	18	5.3	78	22.4	85	25.3
	Total	1024		289		170		112		113		340		348		336	
Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	No	478	43.5	120	41.0	66	35.1	22	17.9	32	26.0	238	64.0	125	33.2	115	32.8
	Yes	621	56.5	173	59.0	122	64.9	101	82.1	91	74.0	134	36.0	251	66.8	236	67.2
	Total	1099		293		188		123		123		372		376		351	
Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	No	585	53.3	133	45.4	100	53.5	29	23.8	34	27.6	289	77.7	147	39.3	149	42.5
	Yes	512	46.7	160	54.6	87	46.5	93	76.2	89	72.4	83	22.3	227	60.7	202	57.5
	Total	1097		293		187		122		123		372		374		351	
Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	No	605	55.1	139	47.4	89	47.3	31	25.4	34	27.6	312	83.9	134	35.7	159	45.3
	Yes	493	44.9	154	52.6	99	52.7	91	74.6	89	72.4	60	16.1	241	64.3	192	54.7
	Total	1098		293		188		122		123		372		375		351	
Did you or any household member have to eat some foods	No	672	61.6	149	51.0	121	65.1	49	41.5	42	34.1	311	83.6	175	47.0	186	53.6
	Yes	419	38.4	143	49.0	65	34.9	69	58.5	81	65.9	61	16.4	197	53.0	161	46.4

that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?

Total	1091	292	186	118	123	372	372	347
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**Table 3a. Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	No	766	70.3	195	66.6	108	59.0	80	67.2	58	47.5	325	87.1	227	61.5	214	61.5
	Yes	324	29.7	98	33.4	75	41.0	39	32.8	64	52.5	48	12.9	142	38.5	134	38.5
	Total	1090		293		183		119		122		373		369		348	
Did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	No	992	90.8	270	92.2	166	90.2	104	86.7	99	80.5	353	94.6	334	89.5	305	87.9
	Yes	101	9.2	23	7.8	18	9.8	16	13.3	24	19.5	20	5.4	39	10.5	42	12.1
	Total	1093		293		184		120		123		373		373		347	
Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	No	930	85.0	259	88.4	138	73.8	103	85.1	78	63.4	352	95.1	293	78.3	285	81.4
	Yes	164	15.0	34	11.6	49	26.2	18	14.9	45	36.6	18	4.9	81	21.7	65	18.6
	Total	1094		293		187		121		123		370		374		350	
Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	No	1030	94.2	285	97.3	169	91.4	114	94.2	105	85.4	357	96.2	347	92.8	326	93.7
	Yes	63	5.8	8	2.7	16	8.6	7	5.8	18	14.6	14	3.8	27	7.2	22	6.3
	Total	1093		293		185		121		123		371		374		348	
Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	No	1062	97.1	288	98.6	177	94.7	117	96.7	118	97.5	362	97.1	365	97.9	335	96.3
	Yes	32	2.9	4	1.4	10	5.3	4	3.3	3	2.5	11	2.9	8	2.1	13	3.7
	Total	1094		292		187		121		121		373		373		348	

**Table 3a. Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days (continued)**

	Department												Study arms				
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	
Days in the last month. .																	
Worried would not have enough food	1-30	4.27	1-30	5.20	1-30	4.15	1-30	4.64	2-30	7.19	1-30	2.45	1-30	5.22	1-30	5.10	
Not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources	1-30	3.60	1-30	4.09	1-30	2.38	1-30	3.38	1-30	11.10	1-30	1.43	1-30	5.41	1-30	3.92	
Ate limited variety of food due to lack of resources	1-30	3.64	1-30	3.40	1-30	4.56	1-30	3.61	2-30	9.74	1-30	1.4	1-30	5.22	1-30	4.30	
Ate unwanted food due to lack of resources to obtain other types of food	1-30	2.70	1-30	3.14	1-30	2.53	1-20	2.52	2-30	7.19	1-30	1.06	1-30	4.22	1-30	2.79	
Ate a smaller meal than you felt you needed	1-30	2.46	1-30	2.31	1-30	3.33	1-30	2.16	2-30	6.44	1-30	0.97	1-30	3.48	1-30	2.96	
Ate fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food	1-30	0.68	1-30	0.68	1-30	0.45	1-15	0.66	1-30	2.43	1-30	0.22	1-30	0.98	1-30	0.84	
No food to eat of any kind	1-30	0.85	1-30	0.64	1-30	1.47	1-8	0.48	1-30	2.75	1-30	0.22	1-30	1.31	1-30	1.04	
Went to sleep at night	1-30	0.24	1-30	0.18	1-30	0.35	1-30	0.33	1-10	0.52	1-30	0.12	1-10	0.21	1-30	0.41	
Went a whole day and night without eating anything	1-30	0.12	1-20	0.09	1-30	0.30	1-2	0.05	1-1	0.01	1-30	0.1	1-11	0.06	1-30	0.20	

Table B.4a Participation in Farmer Associations

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Years of registered membership in farmer's association		0-30	3.5	0-11	2.6	0-30	3.8	0-16	5.7	0-16	3.6	0-25	3.3	0-30	2.7	0-18	4.7
Times in last year exchanged money or goods		0-50	1.0	0-50	0.3	0-40	2.3	0-5	0.2	0-20	1.2	0-48	1.9	0-30	0.5	0-50	1.0
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Held a leadership position	No	824	74.6	237	80.9	127	67.9	83	67.5	90	71.4	287	76.5	296	78.3	241	68.7
	Yes, elected	180	16.3	43	14.7	46	24.6	38	30.9	27	21.4	26	6.9	65	17.2	89	25.4
	Yes, appointed	41	3.7	6	2.0	5	2.7	1	0.8	4	3.2	25	6.7	4	1.1	12	3.4
	Not stated	59	5.3	7	2.4	9	4.8	1	0.8	5	4.0	37	9.9	13	3.4	9	2.6
	Total	1104		293		187		123		126		375		378		351	

Table B.4b Decision-Making in Farmer Associations

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Satisfaction with role in decision making process	Satisfied	794	72.1	152	51.9	140	74.5	95	77.9	89	71.2	318	85.0	250	66.1	226	64.6
	Unsatisfied	63	5.7	4	1.4	19	10.1	19	15.6	7	5.6	14	3.7	12	3.2	37	10.6
	Does not make decisions	212	19.2	128	43.7	24	12.8	8	6.6	24	19.2	28	7.5	103	27.2	81	23.1
	Not stated	33	3.0	9	3.1	5	2.7	0	0.0	5	4.0	14	3.7	13	3.4	6	1.7
	Total	1102		293		188		122		125		374		378		350	
When decisions are made in this farmers' association about [ACTIVITY] who normally makes the decision?																	
Getting inputs for agricultural production	Female members only	430	56.5	167	67.6	66	45.8	28	31.1	18	21.2	151	77.4	141	47.8	138	50.9
	Male and female members	131	17.2	64	25.9	4	2.8	40	44.4	19	22.4	4	2.1	73	24.7	54	19.9
	Male members only	55	7.2	9	3.6	13	9.0	11	12.2	12	14.1	10	5.1	19	6.4	26	9.6
	Does not apply	145	19.1	7	2.8	61	42.4	11	12.2	36	42.4	30	15.4	62	21.0	53	19.6
	Total	761		247		144		90		85		195		295		271	
Getting inputs for animal production	Female members only	399	58.0	161	66.3	43	38.4	35	57.4	10	11.4	150	81.5	108	40.3	141	59.7
	Male and female members	86	12.5	69	28.4	6	5.4	5	8.2	6	6.8	0	0.0	62	23.1	24	10.2
	Male members only	15	2.2	4	1.6	4	3.6	4	6.6	2	2.3	1	0.5	7	2.6	7	3.0
	Does not apply	188	27.3	9	3.7	59	52.7	17	27.9	70	79.5	33	17.9	91	34.0	64	27.1
	Total	688		243		112		61		88		184		268		236	

**Table 4b. Decision-Making in Farmer Associations (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Types of crops to grow	Female members only	420	55.3	168	68.0	66	45.5	26	28.9	18	21.2	142	74.0	140	47.3	138	50.9
	Male and female members	141	18.6	63	25.5	5	3.4	42	46.7	23	27.1	8	4.2	77	26.0	56	20.7
	Male members only	54	7.1	10	4.0	12	8.3	12	13.3	10	11.8	10	5.2	19	6.4	25	9.2
	Does not apply	144	19.0	6	2.4	62	42.8	10	11.1	34	40.0	32	16.7	60	20.3	52	19.2
	Total	759		247		145		90		85		192		296		271	
Types of animals to produce	Female members only	399	58.4	163	67.4	41	37.3	34	55.7	12	13.6	149	81.9	108	40.8	142	60.2
	Male and female members	84	12.3	69	28.5	6	5.5	5	8.2	4	4.5	0	0.0	62	23.4	22	9.3
	Male members only	13	1.9	3	1.2	4	3.6	5	8.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	6	2.3	7	3.0
	Does not apply	187	27.4	7	2.9	59	53.6	17	27.9	71	80.7	33	18.1	89	33.6	65	27.5
	Total	683		242		110		61		88		182		265		236	
Whether or not to take crops to market	Female members only	424	56.0	161	65.7	66	45.5	30	33.3	22	25.9	145	75.5	139	47.3	140	51.7
	Male and female members	115	15.2	47	19.2	5	3.4	39	43.3	19	22.4	5	2.6	59	20.1	51	18.8
	Male members only	44	5.8	6	2.4	12	8.3	10	11.1	9	10.6	7	3.6	15	5.1	22	8.1
	Does not apply	174	23.0	31	12.7	62	42.8	11	12.2	35	41.2	35	18.2	81	27.6	58	21.4
	Total	757		245		145		90		85		192		294		271	
Whether or not to take animals to market	Female members only	386	56.4	159	66.0	41	36.9	29	47.5	11	12.6	146	79.3	104	39.2	136	57.9
	Male and female members	82	12.0	65	27.0	6	5.4	5	8.2	6	6.9	0	0.0	59	22.3	23	9.8
	Male members only	12	1.8	2	0.8	4	3.6	5	8.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	2.3	5	2.1
	Does not apply	204	29.8	15	6.2	60	54.1	22	36.1	70	80.5	37	20.1	96	36.2	71	30.2

	Total	684		241		111		61		87		184		265		235	
Selling crops through this farmers' association	Female members only	418	55.6	142	58.7	66	45.5	39	43.8	29	34.1	142	74.3	134	46.0	142	52.6
	Male and female members	78	10.4	29	12.0	5	3.4	29	32.6	11	12.9	4	2.1	36	12.4	38	14.1
	Male members only	43	5.7	6	2.5	11	7.6	10	11.2	10	11.8	6	3.1	12	4.1	25	9.3
	Does not apply	213	28.3	65	26.9	63	43.4	11	12.4	35	41.2	39	20.4	109	37.5	65	24.1
	Total	752		242		145		89		85		191		291		270	
Selling animals through this farmers' association	Female members only	330	48.9	118	50.9	40	36.4	31	50.8	10	11.4	131	71.2	82	31.9	117	50.0
	Male and female members	41	6.1	29	12.5	4	3.6	2	3.3	6	6.8	0	0.0	20	7.8	21	9.0
	Male members only	13	1.9	2	0.9	5	4.5	5	8.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	6	2.3	7	3.0
	Does not apply	291	43.1	83	35.8	61	55.5	23	37.7	71	80.7	53	28.8	149	58.0	89	38.0
	Total	675		232		110		61		88		184		257		234	
The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	Female members only	441	59.4	159	65.7	61	43.3	58	64.4	35	41.2	128	69.2	152	52.1	161	60.5
	Male and female members	76	10.2	43	17.8	5	3.5	12	13.3	11	12.9	5	2.7	41	14.0	30	11.3
	Male members only	34	4.6	6	2.5	9	6.4	6	6.7	5	5.9	8	4.3	14	4.8	12	4.5
	Does not apply	192	25.8	34	14.0	66	46.8	14	15.6	34	40.0	44	23.8	85	29.1	63	23.7
	Total	743		242		141		90		85		185		292		266	
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	Female members only	388	56.9	160	66.4	41	38.0	40	65.6	14	15.9	133	72.3	115	43.7	140	59.6
	Male and female members	74	10.9	62	25.7	5	4.6	2	3.3	5	5.7	0	0.0	52	19.8	22	9.4
	Male members only	13	1.9	4	1.7	4	3.7	5	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.0	5	2.1
	Does not apply	207	30.4	15	6.2	58	53.7	14	23.0	69	78.4	51	27.7	88	33.5	68	28.9
	Total	682		241		108		61		88		184		263		235	
<b>To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions regarding [ACTIVITY] if you want(ed) to?</b>																	
		<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>														
Getting inputs for agricultural production	I cannot make decisions	9	1.5	0	0.0	2	2.4	4	5.1	2	4.1	1	0.6	6	2.6	2	0.9
	A small extent	65	10.7	8	3.4	8	9.6	36	46.2	10	20.4	3	1.8	22	9.6	40	18.4

	A medium extent	96	15.8	39	16.6	9	10.8	27	34.6	15	30.6	6	3.7	49	21.5	41	18.9
	A high extent	438	72.0	188	80.0	64	77.1	11	14.1	22	44.9	153	93.9	151	66.2	134	61.8
	Total	608		235		83		78		49		163		228		217	
Getting inputs for animal production	I cannot make decisions	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
	A small extent	17	3.4	5	2.2	4	7.4	5	11.4	2	11.1	1	0.7	8	4.6	8	4.6
	A medium extent	51	10.2	28	12.1	7	13.0	8	18.2	5	27.8	3	2.0	31	17.7	17	9.8
	A high extent	429	86.0	199	85.8	41	75.9	31	70.5	11	61.1	147	97.4	135	77.1	147	85.0
	Total	499		232		54		44		18		151		175		173	
Types of crops to grow	I cannot make decisions	6	1.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	3	3.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	6	2.6	0	0.0
	A small extent	65	10.7	9	3.8	7	8.4	35	44.9	9	17.6	5	3.1	20	8.7	40	18.4
	A medium extent	95	15.7	35	14.8	11	13.3	26	33.3	17	33.3	6	3.8	53	22.9	36	16.6
	A high extent	441	72.7	192	81.4	63	75.9	14	17.9	24	47.1	148	93.1	152	65.8	141	65.0
	Total	607		236		83		78		51		159		231		217	
Types of animals to produce	I cannot make decisions	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
	A small extent	18	3.4	6	2.6	4	6.9	6	13.6	1	5.9	1	0.6	9	5.1	8	4.6
	A medium extent	48	9.1	27	11.6	5	8.6	8	18.2	4	23.5	4	2.2	30	16.9	14	8.1
	A high extent	461	87.1	199	85.8	47	81.0	30	68.2	12	70.6	173	97.2	138	77.5	150	86.7
	Total	529		232		58		44		17		178		178		173	
Whether or not to take crops to market	I cannot make decisions	6	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	3	3.8	2	4.0	0	0.0	4	1.9	2	0.9
	A small extent	58	10.1	4	1.9	6	7.2	37	47.4	7	14.0	4	2.6	17	8.1	37	17.5
	A medium extent	77	13.4	21	10.0	12	14.5	23	29.5	15	30.0	6	3.9	35	16.7	36	17.1
	A high extent	435	75.5	185	88.1	64	77.1	15	19.2	26	52.0	145	93.5	154	73.3	136	64.5
	Total	576		210		83		78		50		155		210		211	
Whether or not to take animals to market	I cannot make decisions	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
	A small extent	20	3.9	10	4.5	2	3.5	6	15.4	1	5.9	1	0.6	12	7.1	7	4.2
	A medium extent	42	8.2	20	8.9	10	17.5	4	10.3	5	29.4	3	1.7	26	15.3	13	7.8
	A high extent	446	87.5	194	86.6	43	75.4	29	74.4	11	64.7	169	97.7	131	77.1	146	87.4

	Total	510	224	57	39	17	173	170	167								
Selling crops through this farmers' association	I cannot make decisions	7	1.3	0	0.0	2	2.4	3	3.9	2	4.0	0	0.0	5	2.8	2	1.0
	A small extent	52	9.8	2	1.2	8	9.8	33	42.9	3	6.0	6	4.0	14	7.9	32	15.8
	A medium extent	57	10.7	10	5.8	12	14.6	14	18.2	16	32.0	5	3.3	23	12.9	29	14.3
	A high extent	415	78.2	160	93.0	60	73.2	27	35.1	29	58.0	139	92.7	136	76.4	140	69.0
	Total	531		172		82		77		50		150		178		203	
Selling animals through this farmers' association	I cannot make decisions	4	1.0	0	0.0	3	5.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	2	1.3
	A small extent	9	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	5	12.8	2	11.8	1	0.6	1	0.9	7	4.7
	A medium extent	21	5.1	1	0.7	9	16.1	4	10.3	5	29.4	2	1.3	7	6.4	12	8.1
	A high extent	380	91.8	145	99.3	43	76.8	29	74.4	10	58.8	153	98.1	99	90.8	128	85.9
	Total	414		146		56		39		17		156		109		149	
The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	I cannot make decisions	7	1.3	0	0.0	4	5.3	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	2.0	2	1.0
	A small extent	30	5.5	4	2.0	5	6.6	15	19.7	3	5.9	3	2.1	13	6.4	14	6.9
	A medium extent	50	9.1	23	11.3	7	9.2	5	6.6	10	19.6	5	3.6	23	11.3	22	10.8
	A high extent	460	84.1	177	86.8	60	78.9	54	71.1	38	74.5	131	93.6	163	80.3	166	81.4
	Total	547		204		76		76		51		140		203		204	
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	I cannot make decisions	5	1.0	1	0.4	4	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	2	1.2
	A small extent	21	4.1	12	5.4	3	5.3	5	10.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	14	8.0	6	3.5
	A medium extent	32	6.3	16	7.2	9	15.8	1	2.1	3	15.8	3	1.9	15	8.5	14	8.2
	A high extent	450	88.6	194	87.0	41	71.9	42	87.5	16	84.2	157	97.5	144	81.8	149	87.1
	Total	508		223		57		48		19		161		176		171	

Table B.5a Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Food Crop Farming</b>																	
Did you take part in food crop farming in the past 12 months?	No	381	35.4	61	20.9	27	14.7	21	17.1	49	38.9	223	63.5	87	23.1	71	20.3
	Yes	695	64.6	231	79.1	157	85.3	102	82.9	77	61.1	128	36.5	289	76.9	278	79.7
	Total	1076		292		184		123		126		351		376		349	
When decisions are made about food crop farming, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	250	36.3	101	43.9	35	22.4	29	28.4	24	31.2	61	49.6	106	36.8	83	30.0
	Spouse only	101	14.7	48	20.9	21	13.5	15	14.7	6	7.8	11	8.9	21	7.3	69	24.9
	Other household member only	6	0.9	1	0.4	4	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	4	1.4	2	0.7
	Other non-household member only	2	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.4
	Both self and spouse	297	43.2	78	33.9	75	48.1	52	51.0	42	54.5	50	40.7	143	49.7	104	37.5
	Self and someone else	7	1.0	1	0.4	1	0.6	3	2.9	2	2.6	0	0.0	4	1.4	3	1.1
	Spouse and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	5	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	2.9	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.8
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	20	2.9	0	0.0	19	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	3.1	10	3.6
Total	688		230		156		102		77		123		288		277		
How much input did you have in making decisions about food crop farming?	None	7	1.1	2	0.9	3	2.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	2.3
	Some	102	15.5	17	7.5	37	27.4	31	30.7	13	17.1	4	3.4	37	13.3	61	23.3
	Most	270	41.0	106	46.5	50	37.0	36	35.6	36	47.4	42	35.6	122	43.9	106	40.5
	All	279	42.4	103	45.2	45	33.3	33	32.7	27	35.5	71	60.2	119	42.8	89	34.0
	Total	658		228		135		101		76		118		278		262	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own	Not at all	5	0.8	2	0.9	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.9	1	0.4	3	1.1
	Small extent	57	8.7	9	3.9	19	14.1	25	24.8	3	3.9	1	0.9	20	7.2	36	13.7

decisions about food crop farming if you want(ed) to?	Medium extent	183	28.0	74	32.5	21	15.6	32	31.7	24	31.2	32	28.6	80	28.8	71	27.0
	High extent	408	62.5	143	62.7	94	69.6	44	43.6	49	63.6	78	69.6	177	63.7	153	58.2
	Total	653		228		135		101		77		112		278		263	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from food crop farming?	None	11	1.7	3	1.4	3	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.7	3	2.6	2	0.7	6	2.4
	Some	130	20.5	32	14.8	38	29.7	33	32.7	12	16.0	15	13.2	51	18.9	64	25.6
	Most	337	53.2	157	72.7	58	45.3	34	33.7	39	52.0	49	43.0	165	61.1	123	49.2
	All	156	24.6	24	11.1	29	22.7	34	33.7	22	29.3	47	41.2	52	19.3	57	22.8
	Total	634		216		128		101		75		114		270		250	
<b>Cash Crop Farming</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Did you take part in cash crop farming in the past 12 months?	No	467	43.7	135	46.6	54	29.3	16	13.0	49	39.2	213	61.4	148	39.6	106	30.5
	Yes	602	56.3	155	53.4	130	70.7	107	87.0	76	60.8	134	38.6	226	60.4	242	69.5
	Total	1069		290		184		123		125		347		374		348	
When decisions are made about cash crop farming, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	174	29.5	67	45.0	24	18.6	12	11.2	20	26.3	51	39.8	65	29.4	58	24.2
	Spouse only	98	16.6	36	24.2	25	19.4	17	15.9	8	10.5	12	9.4	24	10.9	62	25.8
	Other household member only	6	1.0	1	0.7	2	1.6	1	0.9	2	2.6	0	0.0	4	1.8	2	0.8
	Other non-household member only	2	0.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
	Both self and spouse	280	47.5	44	29.5	58	45.0	72	67.3	44	57.9	62	48.4	117	52.9	101	42.1
	Self and someone else	4	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.9	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	1.3
	Spouse and someone else	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
	Self, spouse, and someone else	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	1	1.3	1	0.8	1	0.5	2	0.8
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	20	3.4	0	0.0	19	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	4.1	10	4.2
Total	589		149		129		107		76		128		221		240		
How much input did you have in making decisions about cash crop farming?	None	5	0.9	2	1.4	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	3	1.4	1	0.4
	Some	113	20.1	12	8.1	27	25.0	49	46.2	17	22.4	8	6.5	37	17.5	68	30.0
	Most	234	41.7	66	44.6	50	46.3	41	38.7	36	47.4	41	33.3	99	46.9	94	41.4
	All	209	37.3	68	45.9	29	26.9	16	15.1	23	30.3	73	59.3	72	34.1	64	28.2
	Total	561		148		108		106		76		123		211		227	
	Not at all	5	0.9	1	0.7	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.9	2	1.0	2	0.9

To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about cash crop farming if you want(ed) to?	Small extent	72	13.2	8	5.4	17	16.5	38	36.5	5	6.6	4	3.4	27	13.0	41	18.5
	Medium extent	169	31.0	54	36.7	14	13.6	40	38.5	29	38.2	32	27.6	69	33.2	68	30.6
	High extent	300	54.9	84	57.1	70	68.0	26	25.0	41	53.9	79	68.1	110	52.9	111	50.0
	Total	546		147		103		104		76		116		208		222	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from cash crop farming?	None	6	1.1	1	0.7	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	2.7	1	0.8	3	1.5	2	0.9
	Some	147	26.8	26	18.4	35	33.0	50	47.2	18	24.0	18	15.0	52	25.2	77	34.7
	Most	290	52.9	100	70.9	55	51.9	38	35.8	33	44.0	64	53.3	121	58.7	105	47.3
	All	105	19.2	14	9.9	14	13.2	18	17.0	22	29.3	37	30.8	30	14.6	38	17.1
	Total	548		141		106		106		75		120		206		222	
<b>Livestock Raising</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Did you take part in livestock raising in the past 12 months?	No	762	72.2	192	67.8	135	74.6	101	82.8	102	81.6	232	67.4	259	70.2	271	79.2
	Yes	293	27.8	91	32.2	46	25.4	21	17.2	23	18.4	112	32.6	110	29.8	71	20.8
	Total	1055		283		181		122		125		344		369		342	
When decisions are made about livestock raising, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	84	31.0	29	33.3	10	23.3	9	47.4	5	22.7	31	31.0	38	36.9	15	22.1
	Spouse only	63	23.2	29	33.3	10	23.3	1	5.3	3	13.6	20	20.0	18	17.5	25	36.8
	Other household member only	3	1.1	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0
	Other non-household member only	1	0.4	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
	Both self and spouse	106	39.1	27	31.0	14	32.6	8	42.1	12	54.5	45	45.0	39	37.9	22	32.4
	Self and someone else	1	0.4	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
	Spouse and someone else	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	2	0.7	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	10	3.7	0	0.0	7	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	3	2.9	4	5.9
Total	271		87		43		19		22		100		103		68		
How much input did you have in making decisions about livestock raising?	None	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
	Some	54	21.3	13	15.3	10	27.8	7	36.8	3	14.3	21	22.6	13	13.4	20	31.3
	Most	91	35.8	43	50.6	12	33.3	3	15.8	11	52.4	22	23.7	44	45.4	25	39.1
	All	107	42.1	29	34.1	13	36.1	9	47.4	6	28.6	50	53.8	40	41.2	17	26.6

	Total	254	85	36	19	21	93	97	64								
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about livestock raising if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	3	1.2	1	1.2	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	3.1
	Small extent	32	12.9	4	4.8	8	22.2	6	31.6	2	9.5	12	13.5	7	7.3	13	20.3
	Medium extent	76	30.5	38	45.2	9	25.0	3	15.8	9	42.9	17	19.1	37	38.5	22	34.4
	High extent	138	55.4	41	48.8	18	50.0	10	52.6	9	42.9	60	67.4	51	53.1	27	42.2
	Total	249		84		36		19		21		89		96		64	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from livestock raising?	None	5	1.9	1	1.2	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	4.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	3	4.8
	Some	65	25.3	13	15.1	15	42.9	6	31.6	3	13.0	28	29.8	17	17.0	20	31.7
	Most	146	56.8	68	79.1	14	40.0	6	31.6	15	65.2	43	45.7	68	68.0	35	55.6
	All	41	16.0	4	4.7	5	14.3	7	36.8	4	17.4	21	22.3	15	15.0	5	7.9
	Total	257		86		35		19		23		94		100		63	
<b>Non-farm Economic Activities</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Did you take part in non-farm economic activities in the past 12 months?	No	836	78.4	223	77.7	162	88.5	87	70.7	91	72.2	273	78.4	312	84.1	251	72.1
	Yes	231	21.6	64	22.3	21	11.5	36	29.3	35	27.8	75	21.6	59	15.9	97	27.9
	Total	1067		287		183		123		126		348		371		348	
When decisions are made about non-farm economic activities, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	121	54.0	35	55.6	10	52.6	12	33.3	26	74.3	38	53.5	34	59.6	49	51.0
	Spouse only	30	13.4	13	20.6	3	15.8	5	13.9	0	0.0	9	12.7	6	10.5	15	15.6
	Other household member only	5	2.2	3	4.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	4	4.2
	Other non-household member only	1	0.4	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
	Both self and spouse	58	25.9	11	17.5	4	21.1	17	47.2	7	20.0	19	26.8	13	22.8	26	27.1
	Self and someone else	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.0
	Spouse and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	3.5	0	0.0
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	5	2.2	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.6	1	1.8	0	0.0
Total	224		63		19		36		35		71		57		96		
How much input did you have in making decisions	None	1	0.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
	Some	25	11.5	7	11.1	2	11.1	9	25.0	1	2.9	6	9.1	3	5.4	16	16.7
	Most	56	25.7	19	30.2	6	33.3	14	38.9	5	14.3	12	18.2	15	26.8	29	30.2

about non-farm economic activities?	All	136	62.4	36	57.1	10	55.6	13	36.1	29	82.9	48	72.7	38	67.9	50	52.1
	Total	218		63		18		36		35		66		56		96	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about non-farm economic activities if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	1	0.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
	Small extent	14	6.7	2	3.2	3	16.7	6	17.1	0	0.0	3	5.2	2	3.6	9	9.6
	Medium extent	42	20.2	22	35.5	1	5.6	9	25.7	3	8.6	7	12.1	13	23.2	22	23.4
	High extent	151	72.6	37	59.7	14	77.8	20	57.1	32	91.4	48	82.8	41	73.2	62	66.0
	Total	208		62		18		35		35		58		56		94	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from non-farm economic activities?	None	5	2.4	4	7.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.7
	Some	38	18.5	15	26.3	4	23.5	8	24.2	1	3.1	10	15.2	5	9.8	23	26.1
	Most	73	35.6	27	47.4	8	47.1	11	33.3	10	31.3	17	25.8	24	47.1	32	36.4
	All	89	43.4	11	19.3	4	23.5	14	42.4	21	65.6	39	59.1	22	43.1	28	31.8
	Total	205		57		17		33		32		66		51		88	
<b>Wage and Salary Employment</b>		<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>														
Did you take part in wage and salary employment in the past 12 months?	No	821	76.9	259	89.9	125	68.7	66	54.1	99	78.6	272	77.9	305	82.2	244	70.3
	Yes	246	23.1	29	10.1	57	31.3	56	45.9	27	21.4	77	22.1	66	17.8	103	29.7
	Total	1067		288		182		122		126		349		371		347	
When decisions are made about wage and salary employment, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	116	49.4	15	53.6	34	63.0	22	40.7	20	74.1	25	34.7	40	65.6	51	50.0
	Spouse only	42	17.9	8	28.6	17	31.5	7	13.0	1	3.7	9	12.5	7	11.5	26	25.5
	Other household member only	1	0.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
	Other non-household member only	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Both self and spouse	70	29.8	4	14.3	3	5.6	24	44.4	6	22.2	33	45.8	14	23.0	23	22.5
	Self and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Spouse and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	235		28		54		54		27		72		61		102		
	None	3	1.3	2	7.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	2.0

How much input did you have in making decisions about wage and salary employment?	Some	38	16.7	4	14.3	15	27.8	11	20.8	2	7.7	6	9.1	7	11.7	25	24.8
	Most	39	17.2	6	21.4	2	3.7	17	32.1	1	3.8	13	19.7	9	15.0	17	16.8
	All	147	64.8	16	57.1	36	66.7	25	47.2	23	88.5	47	71.2	43	71.7	57	56.4
	Total	227		28		54		53		26		66		60		101	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about wage and salary employment if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	2	0.9	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.0
	Small extent	22	9.8	1	3.6	13	24.1	7	13.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	20	19.6
	Medium extent	49	21.9	7	25.0	5	9.3	23	42.6	3	11.1	11	18.0	15	24.6	23	22.5
	High extent	151	67.4	18	64.3	36	66.7	24	44.4	24	88.9	49	80.3	44	72.1	58	56.9
	Total	224		28		54		54		27		61		61		102	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from wage and salary employment?	None	2	0.9	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.0
	Some	42	18.8	6	24.0	18	36.0	7	13.0	2	7.4	9	13.2	5	8.6	28	28.6
	Most	89	39.7	14	56.0	9	18.0	26	48.1	12	44.4	28	41.2	30	51.7	31	31.6
	All	91	40.6	4	16.0	23	46.0	20	37.0	13	48.1	31	45.6	22	37.9	38	38.8
	Total	224		25		50		54		27		68		58		98	
<b>Fishing or Fishpond Culture</b>		<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>														
Did you take part in fishing or fishpond culture in the past 12 months?	No	991	94.7	263	91.3	175	96.2	114	95.0	120	95.2	319	96.4	356	96.0	316	91.6
	Yes	56	5.3	25	8.7	7	3.8	6	5.0	6	4.8	12	3.6	15	4.0	29	8.4
	Total	1047		288		182		120		126		331		371		345	
When decisions are made about fishing or fishpond culture, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	22	46.8	10	41.7	2	50.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	44.0
	Spouse only	10	21.3	7	29.2	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	9.1	4	36.4	5	20.0
	Other household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Both self and spouse	12	25.5	6	25.0	1	25.0	1	50.0	2	33.3	2	18.2	2	18.2	8	32.0
	Self and someone else	1	2.1	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0
	Spouse and someone else	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not applicable	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	

	Total	47	24	4	2	6	11	11	25								
How much input did you have in making decisions about fishing or fishpond culture?	None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Some	13	28.9	6	25.0	2	50.0	1	50.0	3	50.0	1	11.1	1	9.1	11	44.0
	Most	10	22.2	8	33.3	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	6	54.5	3	12.0
	All	22	48.9	10	41.7	2	50.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	7	77.8	4	36.4	11	44.0
	Total	45		24		4		2		6		9		11		25	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about fishing or fishpond culture if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Small extent	2	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3
	Medium extent	8	18.6	5	20.8	1	33.3	1	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	4	36.4	4	16.7
	High extent	33	76.7	19	79.2	2	66.7	0	0.0	4	66.7	8	100.0	7	63.6	18	75.0
	Total	43		24		3		2		6		8		11		24	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from fishing or fishpond culture?	None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Some	17	40.5	9	37.5	2	66.7	2	100.0	1	16.7	3	42.9	1	9.1	13	54.2
	Most	20	47.6	15	62.5	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	33.3	2	28.6	10	90.9	8	33.3
	All	5	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	3	12.5
	Total	42		24		3		2		6		7		11		24	
<b>Major Household Expenditures</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you take part in major household expenditures in the past 12 months?	No	598	56.9	110	37.7	149	81.9	21	17.1	58	46.0	260	79.3	190	50.7	148	42.5
	Yes	453	43.1	182	62.3	33	18.1	102	82.9	68	54.0	68	20.7	185	49.3	200	57.5
	Total	1051		292		182		123		126		328		375		348	
When decisions are made about major household expenditures, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	87	20.0	24	13.7	5	17.2	7	6.9	6	9.0	45	71.4	14	7.9	28	14.4
	Spouse only	73	16.8	53	30.3	8	27.6	7	6.9	2	3.0	3	4.8	21	11.8	49	25.3
	Other household member only	3	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5
	Other non-household member only	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Both self and spouse	255	58.6	95	54.3	15	51.7	81	80.2	51	76.1	13	20.6	133	74.7	109	56.2
	Self and someone else	3	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	0	0.0
	Spouse and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and someone else	11	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	7	10.4	1	1.6	7	3.9	3	1.5

	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Total	435		175		29		101		67		63		178		194	
How much input did you have in making decisions about major household expenditures?	None	3	0.7	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.1
	Some	93	22.0	42	24.7	4	15.4	26	26.0	20	29.9	1	1.7	31	17.8	61	32.3
	Most	225	53.3	100	58.8	17	65.4	57	57.0	41	61.2	10	16.9	123	70.7	92	48.7
	All	101	23.9	26	15.3	5	19.2	16	16.0	6	9.0	48	81.4	19	10.9	34	18.0
	Total	422		170		26		100		67		59		174		189	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about major household expenditures if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	3	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	0.5
	Small extent	53	12.7	19	11.2	5	19.2	22	22.2	7	10.4	0	0.0	26	15.2	27	14.2
	Medium extent	175	41.9	82	48.5	3	11.5	42	42.4	43	64.2	5	8.8	98	57.3	72	37.9
	High extent	187	44.7	67	39.6	18	69.2	34	34.3	16	23.9	52	91.2	45	26.3	90	47.4
	Total	418		169		26		99		67		57		171		190	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from major household expenditures?	None	2	0.5	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
	Some	114	27.2	48	27.7	6	23.1	31	31.0	17	25.4	12	22.6	33	18.9	69	36.1
	Most	251	59.9	117	67.6	17	65.4	48	48.0	44	65.7	25	47.2	125	71.4	101	52.9
	All	52	12.4	6	3.5	3	11.5	21	21.0	6	9.0	16	30.2	17	9.7	19	9.9
	Total	419		173		26		100		67		53		175		191	
<b>Minor Household Expenditure</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Did you take part in minor household expenditures in the past 12 months?	No	284	27.0	37	12.8	28	15.2	8	6.5	14	11.1	197	60.1	40	10.6	47	13.5
	Yes	767	73.0	253	87.2	156	84.8	115	93.5	112	88.9	131	39.9	336	89.4	300	86.5
	Total	1051		290		184		123		126		328		376		347	
When decisions are made about minor household expenditures, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	357	48.0	97	39.8	62	41.3	84	74.3	38	33.9	76	60.8	132	40.5	149	50.9
	Spouse only	78	10.5	51	20.9	15	10.0	2	1.8	4	3.6	6	4.8	30	9.2	42	14.3
	Other household member only	6	0.8	0	0.0	4	2.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.3	4	1.4
	Other non-household member only	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Both self and spouse	276	37.1	95	38.9	53	35.3	24	21.2	65	58.0	39	31.2	152	46.6	85	29.0
	Self and someone else	5	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.8	2	1.8	0	0.0	4	1.2	1	0.3
	Spouse and someone else	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Self, spouse, and someone else	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.0
	Other household and non-household members	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	17	2.3	0	0.0	15	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	6	1.8	9	3.1
	Total	744		244		150		113		112		125		326		293	
How much input did you have in making decisions about minor household expenditures?	None	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Some	98	13.7	45	18.7	21	16.2	9	8.0	17	15.2	6	5.0	41	13.0	51	18.1
	Most	223	31.2	99	41.1	39	30.0	16	14.2	52	46.4	17	14.3	134	42.5	72	25.6
	All	393	55.0	97	40.2	70	53.8	88	77.9	42	37.5	96	80.7	139	44.1	158	56.2
	Total	715		241		130		113		112		119		315		281	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about minor household expenditures if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
	Small extent	48	6.7	22	9.2	12	9.2	7	6.3	5	4.5	2	1.7	27	8.5	19	6.8
	Medium extent	168	23.5	82	34.2	18	13.7	12	10.7	44	39.3	12	10.0	102	32.3	54	19.4
	High extent	497	69.5	136	56.7	100	76.3	93	83.0	63	56.3	105	87.5	187	59.2	205	73.5
	Total	715		240		131		112		112		120		316		279	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from minor household expenditures?	None	5	0.7	1	0.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	0	0.0	2	0.8
	Some	130	18.7	56	23.3	28	21.9	13	12.5	15	13.9	18	15.7	51	16.1	61	23.2
	Most	361	51.9	170	70.8	52	40.6	25	24.0	65	60.2	49	42.6	202	63.7	110	41.8
	All	199	28.6	13	5.4	47	36.7	66	63.5	28	25.9	45	39.1	64	20.2	90	34.2
	Total	695		240		128		104		108		115		317		263	

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Decision-making input sum score	2.0-32.0	10.8	2.0-28.0	11.3	2.0-28.0	9.6	3.0-27.0	13.8	2.0-24.0	10.6	2.0-32.0	9.7	2.0-28.0	10.8	2.0-28.0	11.5

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Decision-making input sum score	1.0-28.0	8.8	2.0-16.0	6.0	2.0-16.0	7.3	1.0-28.0	7.5	1.0-20.0	6.8	2.0-28.0	13.3	2.0-16.0	6.6	1.0-28.0	6.9

Table B.5b Access to Productive Capital

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Does anyone in your household currently have any . . . ?																	
Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	No	372	34.4	42	14.4	28	15.0	36	29.8	52	41.6	214	59.9	73	19.5	85	24.4
	Yes	709	65.6	249	85.6	159	85.0	85	70.2	73	58.4	143	40.1	302	80.5	264	75.6
	Total	1081		291		187		121		125		357		375		349	
Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plots, residential or commercial land)	No	897	83.1	267	92.4	167	90.8	105	87.5	114	90.5	244	67.8	340	89.9	313	91.8
	Yes	182	16.9	22	7.6	17	9.2	15	12.5	12	9.5	116	32.2	38	10.1	28	8.2
	Total	1079		289		184		120		126		360		378		341	
House or other structures	No	698	64.9	244	84.1	69	37.5	29	24.0	104	83.9	252	70.6	265	70.9	181	52.5
	Yes	378	35.1	46	15.9	115	62.5	92	76.0	20	16.1	105	29.4	109	29.1	164	47.5
	Total	1076		290		184		121		124		357		374		345	
Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	No	526	48.7	178	61.4	96	52.2	85	70.8	57	45.2	110	30.6	222	58.7	194	56.7
	Yes	554	51.3	112	38.6	88	47.8	35	29.2	69	54.8	250	69.4	156	41.3	148	43.3
	Total	1080		290		184		120		126		360		378		342	
Mechanized farm equipment (tractor-plough, power tiller, treadle pump)	No	984	91.7	273	94.5	154	83.7	122	100.0	110	89.4	325	91.5	351	94.1	308	89.3
	Yes	89	8.3	16	5.5	30	16.3	0	0.0	13	10.6	30	8.5	22	5.9	37	10.7
	Total	1073		289		184		122		123		355		373		345	
Non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough)	No	693	64.3	166	57.4	62	33.0	105	86.1	55	44.4	305	85.9	210	55.9	178	51.3
	Yes	385	35.7	123	42.6	126	67.0	17	13.9	69	55.6	50	14.1	166	44.1	169	48.7
	Total	1078		289		188		122		124		355		376		347	
Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	No	988	92.5	270	93.8	175	96.7	119	97.5	102	82.3	322	91.2	353	95.1	313	91.0
	Yes	80	7.5	18	6.3	6	3.3	3	2.5	22	17.7	31	8.8	18	4.9	31	9.0
	Total	1068		288		181		122		124		353		371		344	
Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	No	728	67.3	165	56.9	139	74.3	103	83.7	88	70.4	233	65.3	240	63.8	255	73.1
	Yes	354	32.7	125	43.1	48	25.7	20	16.3	37	29.6	124	34.7	136	36.2	94	26.9

	Total	1082		290		187		123		125		357		376		349	
Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	No	910	85.0	257	89.5	163	88.1	109	89.3	89	71.8	292	83.0	322	86.1	296	86.0
	Yes	160	15.0	30	10.5	22	11.9	13	10.7	35	28.2	60	17.0	52	13.9	48	14.0
	Total	1070		287		185		122		124		352		374		344	
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons	No	421	39.1	79	27.3	81	44.0	25	20.3	53	42.4	183	51.3	128	34.0	110	31.9
	Yes	657	60.9	210	72.7	103	56.0	98	79.7	72	57.6	174	48.7	248	66.0	235	68.1
	Total	1078		289		184		123		125		357		376		345	
Fish pond or fishing equipment	No	1009	93.8	260	90.3	178	95.2	119	97.5	118	95.2	334	94.1	359	96.0	316	91.1
	Yes	67	6.2	28	9.7	9	4.8	3	2.5	6	4.8	21	5.9	15	4.0	31	8.9
	Total	1076		288		187		122		124		355		374		347	
Eggs, seeds, etc.	No	645	59.9	112	38.9	137	73.3	100	82.0	71	57.7	225	63.0	221	58.8	199	57.8
	Yes	432	40.1	176	61.1	50	26.7	22	18.0	52	42.3	132	37.0	155	41.2	145	42.2
	Total	1077		288		187		122		123		357		376		344	
Processed foods (sale of arepas, cheese, etc.)	No	952	88.2	264	91.3	168	89.8	118	96.7	105	84.7	297	83.2	348	92.6	307	88.7
	Yes	127	11.8	25	8.7	19	10.2	4	3.3	19	15.3	60	16.8	28	7.4	39	11.3
	Total	1079		289		187		122		124		357		376		346	
Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	No	318	29.3	56	19.2	40	21.4	11	8.9	39	31.0	172	48.2	85	22.4	61	17.5
	Yes	766	70.7	235	80.8	147	78.6	112	91.1	87	69.0	185	51.8	294	77.6	287	82.5
	Total	1084		291		187		123		126		357		379		348	
Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	No	117	10.8	16	5.5	13	6.9	0	0.0	4	3.2	84	23.3	19	5.0	14	4.0
	Yes	970	89.2	275	94.5	175	93.1	121	100.0	122	96.8	277	76.7	360	95.0	333	96.0
	Total	1087		291		188		121		126		361		379		347	
Cell phone, computer, tablet	No	226	20.8	31	10.7	45	23.9	19	15.8	34	27.2	97	26.9	71	18.8	58	16.8
	Yes	859	79.2	260	89.3	143	76.1	101	84.2	91	72.8	264	73.1	307	81.2	288	83.2
	Total	1085		291		188		120		125		361		378		346	
Do you own any of the . . . ?																	
Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	Yes, solely	211	19.7	72	25.3	41	22.0	48	39.7	10	8.0	40	11.4	89	24.0	82	23.7
	Yes, jointly	401	37.5	158	55.4	82	44.1	32	26.4	36	28.8	93	26.4	167	45.0	141	40.8

	No	457	42.8	55	19.3	63	33.9	41	33.9	79	63.2	219	62.2	115	31.0	123	35.5
	Total	1069		285		186		121		125		352		371		346	
Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plots, residential or commercial land)	Yes, solely	71	6.7	1	0.3	3	1.7	9	7.6	0	0.0	58	16.5	10	2.7	3	0.9
	Yes, jointly	85	8.0	15	5.2	7	3.9	5	4.2	9	7.1	49	13.9	17	4.6	19	5.6
	No	906	85.3	270	94.4	169	94.4	105	88.2	117	92.9	245	69.6	344	92.7	317	93.5
	Total	1062		286		179		119		126		352		371		339	
Do you own any of the . . . ?		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
House or other structures	Yes, solely	94	8.8	10	3.4	26	14.1	34	29.1	6	4.8	18	5.1	34	9.2	42	12.2
	Yes, jointly	248	23.2	35	12.1	68	37.0	50	42.7	11	8.9	84	23.7	56	15.1	108	31.3
	No	727	68.0	245	84.5	90	48.9	33	28.2	107	86.3	252	71.2	280	75.7	195	56.5
	Total	1069		290		184		117		124		354		370		345	
Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	Yes, solely	176	16.7	24	8.5	16	8.9	15	12.5	15	11.9	106	30.5	34	9.2	36	10.7
	Yes, jointly	281	26.6	63	22.3	38	21.1	13	10.8	39	31.0	128	36.9	73	19.7	80	23.7
	No	598	56.7	195	69.1	126	70.0	92	76.7	72	57.1	113	32.6	263	71.1	222	65.7
	Total	1055		282		180		120		126		347		370		338	
Mechanized farm equipment (tractor-plough, power tiller, treadle pump)	Yes, solely	19	1.8	6	2.1	5	2.8	0	0.0	2	1.6	6	1.7	3	0.8	10	2.9
	Yes, jointly	48	4.5	10	3.5	16	8.8	0	0.0	6	4.9	16	4.6	13	3.5	19	5.6
	No	995	93.7	273	94.5	160	88.4	122	100.0	115	93.5	325	93.7	357	95.7	313	91.5
	Total	1062		289		181		122		123		347		373		342	
Non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough)	Yes, solely	97	9.1	23	8.0	49	26.3	2	1.6	12	9.8	11	3.1	40	10.7	46	13.4
	Yes, jointly	217	20.3	64	22.3	57	30.6	14	11.5	47	38.5	35	10.0	85	22.8	97	28.2
	No	754	70.6	200	69.7	80	43.0	106	86.9	63	51.6	305	86.9	248	66.5	201	58.4
	Total	1068		287		186		122		122		351		373		344	

Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	Yes, solely	34	3.2	5	1.8	0	0.0	3	2.5	16	13.1	10	2.9	8	2.2	16	4.7
	Yes, jointly	31	2.9	10	3.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.6	17	4.9	5	1.4	9	2.6
	No	991	93.8	270	94.7	175	98.9	119	97.5	104	85.2	323	92.3	353	96.4	315	92.6
	Total	1056		285		177		122		122		350		366		340	
Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	Yes, solely	100	9.4	38	13.2	11	5.9	14	11.4	11	8.8	26	7.5	46	12.3	28	8.0
	Yes, jointly	211	19.7	72	25.0	28	15.0	6	4.9	19	15.2	86	24.9	71	19.0	54	15.5
	No	758	70.9	178	61.8	148	79.1	103	83.7	95	76.0	234	67.6	257	68.7	267	76.5
	Total	1069		288		187		123		125		346		374		349	
Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	Yes, solely	63	5.9	10	3.5	9	4.9	11	9.1	12	9.7	21	6.0	19	5.1	23	6.7
	Yes, jointly	87	8.2	18	6.3	11	6.0	1	0.8	20	16.1	37	10.6	30	8.0	20	5.8
	No	916	85.9	259	90.2	164	89.1	109	90.1	92	74.2	292	83.4	324	86.9	300	87.5
	Total	1066		287		184		121		124		350		373		343	
Do you own any of the . . . ?		<i>n</i>	%														
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons	Yes, solely	453	42.5	125	43.9	60	33.0	91	75.8	43	34.4	134	37.9	161	43.4	158	46.3
	Yes, jointly	183	17.2	80	28.1	37	20.3	4	3.3	25	20.0	37	10.5	77	20.8	69	20.2
	No	430	40.3	80	28.1	85	46.7	25	20.8	57	45.6	183	51.7	133	35.8	114	33.4
	Total	1066		285		182		120		125		354		371		341	
Fish pond or fishing equipment	Yes, solely	16	1.5	5	1.7	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	2.4	7	2.0	4	1.1	5	1.4
	Yes, jointly	43	4.0	23	8.0	4	2.2	2	1.6	2	1.6	12	3.4	9	2.4	22	6.4
	No	1013	94.5	260	90.3	180	97.3	120	98.4	119	96.0	334	94.6	360	96.5	319	92.2
	Total	1072		288		185		122		124		353		373		346	
Eggs, seeds, etc.	Yes, solely	283	26.4	92	32.3	27	14.4	20	16.4	34	27.6	110	31.2	91	24.3	82	23.9

	Yes, jointly	136	12.7	79	27.7	21	11.2	2	1.6	16	13.0	18	5.1	59	15.8	59	17.2
	No	651	60.8	114	40.0	139	74.3	100	82.0	73	59.3	225	63.7	224	59.9	202	58.9
	Total	1070		285		187		122		123		353		374		343	
Processed foods (sale of arepas, cheese, etc.)	Yes, solely	78	7.3	11	3.9	8	4.4	4	3.3	11	8.9	44	12.4	15	4.0	19	5.6
	Yes, jointly	37	3.5	10	3.5	7	3.8	0	0.0	7	5.6	13	3.7	8	2.2	16	4.7
	No	953	89.2	264	92.6	168	91.8	118	96.7	106	85.5	297	83.9	349	93.8	307	89.8
	Total	1068		285		183		122		124		354		372		342	
Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	Yes, solely	253	23.6	71	24.7	44	24.0	28	23.1	32	25.4	78	22.0	107	28.7	68	19.7
	Yes, jointly	485	45.2	160	55.6	87	47.5	81	66.9	54	42.9	103	29.1	172	46.1	210	60.9
	No	334	31.2	57	19.8	52	28.4	12	9.9	40	31.7	173	48.9	94	25.2	67	19.4
	Total	1072		288		183		121		126		354		373		345	
Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	Yes, solely	505	47.7	101	35.1	109	59.9	55	46.2	70	56.9	170	49.0	181	49.2	154	44.8
	Yes, jointly	433	40.9	170	59.0	59	32.4	64	53.8	48	39.0	92	26.5	166	45.1	175	50.9
	No	121	11.4	17	5.9	14	7.7	0	0.0	5	4.1	85	24.5	21	5.7	15	4.4
	Total	1059		288		182		119		123		347		368		344	
Cell phones	Yes, solely	577	54.4	153	53.7	111	60.7	95	79.8	57	46.3	161	45.9	201	54.3	215	63.2
	Yes, jointly	248	23.4	99	34.7	22	12.0	5	4.2	30	24.4	92	26.2	92	24.9	64	18.8
	No	236	22.2	33	11.6	50	27.3	19	16.0	36	29.3	98	27.9	77	20.8	61	17.9
	Total	1061		285		183		119		123		351		370		340	

Table B.5c Access to Credit

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%								
Household access to any source of credit in the last year	No access to credit	4	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	1	0.4	0	0.0
	Accessed 1+ forms of credit	705	99.4	187	99.5	121	100.0	105	100.0	91	100.0	201	98.5	227	99.6	277	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>		<b>188</b>		<b>121</b>		<b>105</b>		<b>91</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>228</b>		<b>277</b>	
<b>Non-governmental Organization</b>		<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>%</b>								
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from a non-governmental organization if you wanted to?	Yes	187	17.4	52	17.9	20	11.1	10	8.2	31	24.6	74	20.8	56	14.9	57	16.6
	Maybe	15	1.4	9	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	1	0.3	10	2.7	4	1.2
	No	873	81.2	230	79.0	160	88.9	112	91.8	90	71.4	281	78.9	309	82.4	283	82.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1075</b>		<b>291</b>		<b>180</b>		<b>122</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>356</b>		<b>375</b>		<b>344</b>	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from a non-governmental organization in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	95	51.1	11	18.3	10	58.8	10	100.0	11	32.4	53	81.5	16	25.0	26	45.6
	Yes, in-kind	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	4	2.2	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	3.1	2	3.1	0	0.0
	No	76	40.9	45	75.0	6	35.3	0	0.0	21	61.8	4	6.2	42	65.6	30	52.6
	Don't know	7	3.8	4	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	3.1	4	6.3	1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>65</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>57</b>		
Who made the decision to borrow from a non-governmental organization most of the time?	Self only	39	39.8	3	27.3	4	40.0	1	10.0	4	33.3	27	49.1	4	22.2	8	32.0
	Spouse only	16	16.3	3	27.3	4	40.0	2	20.0	3	25.0	4	7.3	4	22.2	8	32.0
	Other hh or non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	42	42.9	5	45.5	2	20.0	6	60.0	5	41.7	24	43.6	10	55.6	8	32.0
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Self, spouse, and another person	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0
	Total	98		11		10		10		12		55		18		25	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from a non-governmental organization most of the time?	Self only	35	36.5	3	27.3	5	45.5	1	10.0	2	16.7	24	46.2	3	16.7	8	30.8
	Spouse only	14	14.6	3	27.3	4	36.4	2	20.0	4	33.3	1	1.9	6	33.3	7	26.9
	Other hh or non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	44	45.8	5	45.5	2	18.2	6	60.0	4	33.3	27	51.9	9	50.0	8	30.8
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	3	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	11.5
	Total	96		11		11		10		12		52		18		26	
<b>Formal Lender</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from a formal lender if you wanted to?	Yes	601	55.5	204	70.1	114	61.6	91	74.0	74	58.7	118	33.1	234	62.2	249	71.3
	Maybe	25	2.3	18	6.2	1	0.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	5	1.4	18	4.8	2	0.6
	No	456	42.1	69	23.7	70	37.8	31	25.2	52	41.3	234	65.5	124	33.0	98	28.1
	Total	1082		291		185		123		126		357		376		349	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from a formal lender in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	499	81.9	166	75.8	77	70.0	89	97.8	64	86.5	103	89.6	173	70.6	223	89.6
	Yes, in-kind	19	3.1	4	1.8	7	6.4	2	2.2	1	1.4	5	4.3	11	4.5	3	1.2
	Yes, cash and in-kind	6	1.0	1	0.5	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	3	1.2	0	0.0
	No	80	13.1	45	20.5	24	21.8	0	0.0	8	10.8	3	2.6	55	22.4	22	8.8
	Don't know	5	0.8	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.9	3	1.2	1	0.4
Total	609		219		110		91		74		115		245		249		
Who made the decision to borrow from a formal lender most of the time?	Self only	119	23.7	23	13.6	25	34.7	10	11.0	18	28.1	43	40.2	29	16.2	47	21.7
	Spouse only	140	27.8	81	47.9	19	26.4	8	8.8	17	26.6	15	14.0	62	34.6	63	29.0
	Other hh or non-hh member only	7	1.4	1	0.6	2	2.8	2	2.2	1	1.6	1	0.9	3	1.7	3	1.4
	Self and Spouse	228	45.3	64	37.9	26	36.1	63	69.2	27	42.2	48	44.9	82	45.8	98	45.2
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9

	Self, spouse, and another person	7	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.7	4	1.8
	Total	503		169		72		91		64		107		179		217	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from a formal lender most of the time?	Self only	115	23.1	23	13.8	18	25.4	18	20.2	15	23.4	41	38.7	24	13.6	50	23.3
	Spouse only	135	27.2	77	46.1	21	29.6	13	14.6	11	17.2	13	12.3	63	35.8	59	27.4
	Other hh or non-hh member only	6	1.2	1	0.6	2	2.8	2	2.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	3	1.7	2	0.9
	Self and Spouse	231	46.5	64	38.3	29	40.8	52	58.4	35	54.7	51	48.1	81	46.0	99	46.0
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	4	0.8	2	1.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.9
	Self, spouse, and another person	6	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.4	2	2.2	3	4.7	0	0.0	3	1.7	3	1.4
	Total	497		167		71		89		64		106		176		215	
<b>Informal Lender</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from an informal lender if you wanted to?	Yes	120	11.1	6	2.1	5	2.8	19	15.4	7	5.6	83	23.3	13	3.5	24	6.9
	Maybe	23	2.1	7	2.4	4	2.2	2	1.6	2	1.6	8	2.2	10	2.7	5	1.4
	No	934	86.7	278	95.5	172	95.0	102	82.9	117	92.9	265	74.4	351	93.9	318	91.6
	Total	1077		291		181		123		126		356		374		347	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from an informal lender in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	98	80.3	3	33.3	2	50.0	19	90.5	4	44.4	70	88.6	10	62.5	18	66.7
	Yes, in-kind	7	5.7	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	11.1	4	5.1	0	0.0	3	11.1
	Yes, cash and in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	14	11.5	5	55.6	2	50.0	1	4.8	3	33.3	3	3.8	6	37.5	5	18.5
	Don't know	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	2	2.5	0	0.0	1	3.7
Total	122		9		4		21		9		79		16		27		
Who made the decision to borrow from an informal lender most of the time?	Self only	25	25.0	1	33.3	1	50.0	2	10.0	2	40.0	19	27.1	2	20.0	4	20.0
	Spouse only	23	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	18	25.7	2	20.0	3	15.0
	Other hh or non-hh member only	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	48	48.0	2	66.7	1	50.0	12	60.0	3	60.0	30	42.9	6	60.0	12	60.0
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0

	Self, spouse, and another person	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	100		3		2		20		5		70		10		20	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from an informal lender most of the time?	Self only	23	23.5	0	0.0	1	50.0	3	15.8	1	20.0	18	26.1	2	20.0	3	15.8
	Spouse only	21	21.4	1	33.3	0	0.0	4	21.1	0	0.0	16	23.2	2	20.0	3	15.8
	Other hh or non-hh member only	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	51	52.0	2	66.7	1	50.0	11	57.9	4	80.0	33	47.8	6	60.0	12	63.2
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3
	Self, spouse, and another person	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	98		3		2		19		5		69		10		19	
<b>Friends or Relatives</b>		<i>n</i>	%														
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from friends or relatives if you wanted to?	Yes	344	31.9	74	25.4	66	35.9	51	41.5	34	27.0	119	33.6	120	32.0	105	30.1
	Maybe	40	3.7	12	4.1	3	1.6	7	5.7	4	3.2	14	4.0	12	3.2	14	4.0
	No	694	64.4	205	70.4	115	62.5	65	52.8	88	69.8	221	62.4	243	64.8	230	65.9
	Total	1078		291		184		123		126		354		375		349	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from friends or relatives in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	240	67.6	26	32.1	30	46.2	51	94.4	27	73.0	106	89.8	61	48.4	73	65.8
	Yes, in-kind	6	1.7	2	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.4	1	0.8	1	0.9
	Yes, cash and in-kind	5	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	3	2.7
	No	101	28.5	52	64.2	33	50.8	1	1.9	10	27.0	5	4.2	64	50.8	32	28.8
	Don't know	3	0.8	1	1.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.8
Total	355		81		65		54		37		118		126		111		
Who made the decision to borrow from friends or relatives most of the time?	Self only	61	25.4	4	14.3	12	44.4	14	26.4	3	11.1	28	26.7	10	16.7	23	30.7
	Spouse only	65	27.1	12	42.9	7	25.9	6	11.3	7	25.9	33	31.4	12	20.0	20	26.7
	Other hh or non-hh member only	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	1.9	1	1.7	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	109	45.4	12	42.9	8	29.6	32	60.4	16	59.3	41	39.0	37	61.7	31	41.3
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Self, spouse, and another person	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
	Total	240		28		27		53		27		105		60		75	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from friends or relatives most of the time?	Self only	62	25.8	5	17.9	12	42.9	17	32.1	4	14.8	24	23.1	12	19.7	26	34.7
	Spouse only	63	26.3	11	39.3	5	17.9	9	17.0	5	18.5	33	31.7	13	21.3	17	22.7
	Other hh or non-hh member only	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	109	45.4	10	35.7	11	39.3	27	50.9	17	63.0	44	42.3	34	55.7	31	41.3
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	2	0.8	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
	Total	240		28		28		53		27		104		61		75	
<b>Group Based Micro-Finance or Lending</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from group based micro-finance or lending if you wanted to?	Yes	82	7.7	4	1.4	4	2.2	23	18.7	11	8.7	40	11.4	9	2.4	33	9.5
	Maybe	17	1.6	9	3.1	1	0.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	5	1.4	8	2.1	4	1.2
	No	972	90.8	278	95.5	176	97.2	99	80.5	114	90.5	305	87.1	357	95.5	310	89.3
	Total	1071		291		181		123		126		350		374		347	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from group based micro-finance or lending in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	56	69.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	95.7	8	66.7	26	74.3	5	38.5	25	75.8
	Yes, in-kind	3	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	2	5.7	0	0.0	1	3.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	3	3.7	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	6.1
	No	18	22.2	7	87.5	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	5	14.3	8	61.5	5	15.2
	Don't know	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81		8		3		23		12		35		13		33		
Who made the decision to borrow from group based micro-finance or lending most of the time?	Self only	21	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	21.7	3	37.5	13	46.4	1	20.0	7	25.9
	Spouse only	9	15.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	12.5	4	14.3	2	40.0	3	11.1
	Other hh or non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	30	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	65.2	4	50.0	11	39.3	2	40.0	17	63.0

	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	60		1		0		23		8		28		5		27	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from group based micro-finance or lending most of the time?	Self only	21	35.6	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	26.1	3	37.5	11	40.7	1	20.0	9	33.3
	Spouse only	7	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	4	14.8	2	40.0	1	3.7
	Other hh or non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	31	52.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	60.9	5	62.5	12	44.4	2	40.0	17	63.0
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	59		1		0		23		8		27		5		27	
<b>Informal Credit/Savings Groups</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from informal credit/savings groups if you wanted to?	Yes	80	7.5	5	1.7	15	8.3	3	2.5	8	6.3	49	14.0	15	4.0	16	4.6
	Maybe	20	1.9	6	2.1	2	1.1	2	1.6	1	0.8	9	2.6	5	1.3	6	1.7
	No	968	90.6	280	96.2	163	90.6	117	95.9	117	92.9	291	83.4	352	94.6	325	93.7
	Total	1068		291		180		122		126		349		372		347	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from informal credit/savings groups in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	60	74.1	1	16.7	8	53.3	4	100.0	7	77.8	40	85.1	9	52.9	11	64.7
	Yes, in-kind	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	18	22.2	5	83.3	6	40.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	5	10.6	7	41.2	6	35.3
	Don't know	2	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81		6		15		4		9		47		17		17		
Who made the decision to borrow from informal credit/savings groups most of the time?	Self only	24	40.0	1	100.0	5	55.6	0	0.0	4	57.1	14	35.9	8	80.0	2	18.2
	Spouse only	14	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	13	33.3	0	0.0	1	9.1
	Other hh or non-hh member only	2	3.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	10.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	20	33.3	0	0.0	3	33.3	4	100.0	2	28.6	11	28.2	1	10.0	8	72.7

	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	60		1		9		4		7		39		10		11	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from informal credit/savings groups most of the time?	Self only	22	38.6	1	100.0	5	55.6	0	0.0	5	71.4	11	30.6	8	80.0	3	27.3
	Spouse only	11	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other hh or non-hh member only	2	3.5	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	10.0	0	0.0
	Self and Spouse	22	38.6	0	0.0	3	33.3	4	100.0	2	28.6	13	36.1	1	10.0	8	72.7
	Self and other hh or non-hh member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Self, spouse, and another person	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	57		1		9		4		7		36		10		11	

Table B.5d Community Group Membership

	Department											Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Is there a [GROUP] in your community?																	
Agricultural/livestock/fisheries producer's group	No	478	43.4	117	40.1	92	48.9	4	3.3	68	54.4	197	52.8	129	34.1	152	43.4
	Yes	517	47.0	163	55.8	78	41.5	118	95.9	45	36.0	113	30.3	225	59.5	179	51.1
	Don't know	106	9.6	12	4.1	18	9.6	1	0.8	12	9.6	63	16.9	24	6.3	19	5.4
	Total	1101		292		188		123		125		373		378		350	
Water users' group	No	773	70.3	266	91.1	92	49.2	104	85.2	51	40.8	260	69.7	251	66.6	262	75.1
	Yes	192	17.5	3	1.0	77	41.2	8	6.6	70	56.0	34	9.1	95	25.2	63	18.1
	Don't know	134	12.2	23	7.9	18	9.6	10	8.2	4	3.2	79	21.2	31	8.2	24	6.9
	Total	1099		292		187		122		125		373		377		349	
Forest users' group	No	871	79.5	255	87.6	138	73.4	109	89.3	87	70.7	282	75.8	303	80.4	286	82.4
	Yes	84	7.7	10	3.4	32	17.0	5	4.1	22	17.9	15	4.0	35	9.3	34	9.8
	Don't know	141	12.9	26	8.9	18	9.6	8	6.6	14	11.4	75	20.2	39	10.3	27	7.8
	Total	1096		291		188		122		123		372		377		347	
Credit or microfinance group	No	898	81.8	264	90.4	154	82.4	97	79.5	95	76.6	288	77.2	322	85.2	288	83.0
	Yes	58	5.3	5	1.7	10	5.3	14	11.5	22	17.7	7	1.9	19	5.0	32	9.2
	Don't know	142	12.9	23	7.9	23	12.3	11	9.0	7	5.6	78	20.9	37	9.8	27	7.8
	Total	1098		292		187		122		124		373		378		347	
Mutual help or insurance group	No	935	85.2	269	92.1	169	90.4	105	86.1	113	91.1	279	74.8	338	89.4	318	91.6
	Yes	31	2.8	2	0.7	3	1.6	3	2.5	10	8.1	13	3.5	11	2.9	7	2.0
	Don't know	132	12.0	21	7.2	15	8.0	14	11.5	1	0.8	81	21.7	29	7.7	22	6.3

	Total	1098		292		187		122		124		373		378		347	
Trade and business association	No	783	71.4	227	77.5	115	62.5	96	78.7	101	81.5	244	65.4	283	75.3	256	73.8
	Yes	174	15.9	46	15.7	46	25.0	5	4.1	20	16.1	57	15.3	55	14.6	62	17.9
	Don't know	139	12.7	20	6.8	23	12.5	21	17.2	3	2.4	72	19.3	38	10.1	29	8.4
	Total	1096		293		184		122		124		373		376		347	
Civic or charitable group	No	860	78.4	260	88.7	151	81.2	82	67.2	98	79.7	269	72.1	315	83.8	276	79.3
	Yes	86	7.8	9	3.1	24	12.9	3	2.5	23	18.7	27	7.2	23	6.1	36	10.3
	Don't know	151	13.8	24	8.2	11	5.9	37	30.3	2	1.6	77	20.6	38	10.1	36	10.3
	Total	1097		293		186		122		123		373		376		348	
Is there a [GROUP] in your community?		<i>n</i>	%														
Religious group	No	674	61.3	240	81.9	88	46.8	33	27.0	63	50.8	250	67.0	223	59.0	201	57.6
	Yes	331	30.1	35	11.9	92	48.9	87	71.3	59	47.6	58	15.5	139	36.8	134	38.4
	Don't know	95	8.6	18	6.1	8	4.3	2	1.6	2	1.6	65	17.4	16	4.2	14	4.0
	Total	1100		293		188		122		124		373		378		349	
Another group (not listed above)	No	800	76.3	254	86.7	135	74.6	57	51.4	86	85.1	268	73.8	274	78.5	258	76.6
	Yes	32	3.1	0	0.0	5	2.8	7	6.3	9	8.9	11	3.0	7	2.0	14	4.2
	Don't know	217	20.7	39	13.3	41	22.7	47	42.3	6	5.9	84	23.1	68	19.5	65	19.3
	Total	1049		293		181		111		101		363		349		337	
Number of Groups in the Community (Mean)			1.42		0.95		1.95		2.03		2.24		0.99		1.63		1.61
Participant has been an active member of a [GROUP]		<i>n</i>	%														
Agricultural/livestock/fisheries producer's group	No	627	58.4	130	46.1	118	66.3	15	12.4	102	81.6	262	71.4	175	47.8	190	55.9
	Yes	446	41.6	152	53.9	60	33.7	106	87.6	23	18.4	105	28.6	191	52.2	150	44.1
	Total	1073		282		178		121		125		367		366		340	
Water users' group	No	975	90.2	290	99.7	121	69.1	118	96.7	99	80.5	347	93.8	322	87.3	306	89.5
	Yes	106	9.8	1	0.3	54	30.9	4	3.3	24	19.5	23	6.2	47	12.7	36	10.5

	Total	1081		291		175		122		123		370		369		342		
Forest users' group	No	1040	95.5	286	98.6	159	86.4	119	97.5	116	94.3	360	97.3	358	95.7	322	93.3	
	Yes	49	4.5	4	1.4	25	13.6	3	2.5	7	5.7	10	2.7	16	4.3	23	6.7	
	Total	1089		290		184		122		123		370		374		345		
Credit or microfinance group	No	1049	96.2	287	98.6	178	97.3	109	90.1	108	87.1	367	98.7	363	97.1	319	92.5	
	Yes	42	3.8	4	1.4	5	2.7	12	9.9	16	12.9	5	1.3	11	2.9	26	7.5	
	Total	1091		291		183		121		124		372		374		345		
Mutual help or insurance group	No	1076	98.5	290	99.3	184	98.9	119	97.5	118	95.9	365	98.9	370	98.4	341	98.3	
	Yes	16	1.5	2	0.7	2	1.1	3	2.5	5	4.1	4	1.1	6	1.6	6	1.7	
	Total	1092		292		186		122		123		369		376		347		
Trade and business association	No	933	87.9	247	90.8	139	79.4	117	96.7	109	88.6	321	86.5	326	89.3	286	87.7	
	Yes	129	12.1	25	9.2	36	20.6	4	3.3	14	11.4	50	13.5	39	10.7	40	12.3	
	Total	1062		272		175		121		123		371		365		326		
Participant has been an active member of a [GROUP]			<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%												
Civic or charitable group	No	1037	95.6	287	98.6	169	93.4	120	98.4	111	91.0	350	94.9	363	97.1	324	94.7	
	Yes	48	4.4	4	1.4	12	6.6	2	1.6	11	9.0	19	5.1	11	2.9	18	5.3	
	Total	1085		291		181		122		122		369		374		342		
Religious group	No	870	81.6	276	95.2	112	64.4	58	50.4	83	70.3	341	92.4	276	75.6	253	76.2	
	Yes	196	18.4	14	4.8	62	35.6	57	49.6	35	29.7	28	7.6	89	24.4	79	23.8	
	Total	1066		290		174		115		118		369		365		332		
Another group (not listed above)	No	1025	98.0	293	100.0	178	98.3	105	93.8	96	96.0	353	98.1	344	98.6	328	97.3	
	Yes	21	2.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	7	6.3	4	4.0	7	1.9	5	1.4	9	2.7	
	Total	1046		293		181		112		100		360		349		337		
Any Group Member	No	371	39.9	83	32.4	40	29.6	8	7.8	32	35.6	208	60.1	78	25.7	85	30.5	
	Yes	558	60.1	173	67.6	95	70.4	94	92.2	58	64.4	138	39.9	226	74.3	194	69.5	
	Total	929		256		135		102		90		346		304		279		
Active Group Member (Mean)			0.96		0.70		1.38		1.61		1.11		0.67		1.10		1.10	

Table B.6a Financial Empowerment

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Do you earn money by yourself?	No	305	27.8	107	36.8	36	19.1	34	28.6	34	27.2	94	25.1	131	35.2	80	22.8
	Yes	792	72.2	184	63.2	152	80.9	85	71.4	91	72.8	280	74.9	241	64.8	271	77.2
	Total	1097		291		188		119		125		374		372		351	
Do you have a job in which you earn money?	No	410	58.1	140	77.3	54	40.9	41	56.2	72	72.0	103	46.8	183	74.4	124	51.7
	Yes	296	41.9	41	22.7	78	59.1	32	43.8	28	28.0	117	53.2	63	25.6	116	48.3
	Total	706		181		132		73		100		220		246		240	
Do you sell things or trade to earn money?	No	394	51.1	115	44.2	75	75.0	46	71.9	59	53.2	99	41.9	184	62.0	111	46.6
	Yes	377	48.9	145	55.8	25	25.0	18	28.1	52	46.8	137	58.1	113	38.0	127	53.4
	Total	771		260		100		64		111		236		297		238	
Do you do seasonal work to earn money?	No	434	72.0	157	94.0	69	54.8	46	55.4	61	64.9	101	75.9	183	71.5	150	70.1
	Yes	169	28.0	10	6.0	57	45.2	37	44.6	33	35.1	32	24.1	73	28.5	64	29.9
	Total	603		167		126		83		94		133		256		214	
Do you do any other activity for which you earn money?	No	463	97.9	155	100.0	79	96.3	41	97.6	83	95.4	105	98.1	202	99.5	156	95.7
	Yes	10	2.1	0	0.0	3	3.7	1	2.4	4	4.6	2	1.9	1	0.5	7	4.3
	Total	473		155		82		42		87		107		203		163	
Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give part or all of the money to your (husband/partner)?	Self/own choice	727	92.4	173	95.1	145	96.0	78	91.8	84	92.3	247	88.8	236	97.9	244	91.0
	Give part to husband/partner	40	5.1	6	3.3	3	2.0	7	8.2	6	6.6	18	6.5	3	1.2	19	7.1
	Give all to husband/partner	16	2.0	3	1.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.1	10	3.6	1	0.4	5	1.9
	No response	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Don't know	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
	Total	787		182		151		85		91		278		241		268	

		<i>n</i>	%														
Would you say that the money you bring into the family is more than what your (husband/partner) contributes, about the same as he contributes, or less than what he contributes?	More than husband/partner	91	11.6	12	6.6	27	17.8	21	24.7	15	16.5	16	5.8	27	11.2	48	17.8
	About the same	203	25.8	33	18.0	45	29.6	30	35.3	25	27.5	70	25.4	67	27.8	66	24.4
	Less than husband/partner	478	60.7	136	74.3	78	51.3	34	40.0	51	56.0	179	64.9	146	60.6	153	56.7
	No response	10	1.3	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.9	0	0.0	2	0.7
	Don't know	5	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	0.4	1	0.4
	Total	787		183		152		85		91		276		241		270	
In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks?	No	297	27.6	124	42.6	30	16.2	38	32.2	52	42.3	53	14.8	143	38.8	101	29.0
	Yes	723	67.3	160	55.0	147	79.5	78	66.1	66	53.7	272	76.0	216	58.5	235	67.5
	Don't know	55	5.1	7	2.4	8	4.3	2	1.7	5	4.1	33	9.2	10	2.7	12	3.4
	Total	1075		291		185		118		123		358		369		348	

Table B.6b Financial Coercion in the Last Year

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the past 12 months. . .																	
Have you given up/refused studying, attending trainings, or attending meetings because your (husband/partner) did not want you to study?	No	1008	92.3	288	98.6	169	90.9	108	87.8	114	91.9	329	89.6	357	94.9	322	92.3
	Yes	84	7.7	4	1.4	17	9.1	15	12.2	10	8.1	38	10.4	19	5.1	27	7.7
	Total	1092		292		186		123		124		367		376		349	
Have you given up/refused a job for money because your (husband/partner) did not want you to work?	No	1024	93.8	289	99.0	177	94.7	109	88.6	108	87.1	341	93.2	356	94.7	327	93.4
	Yes	68	6.2	3	1.0	10	5.3	14	11.4	16	12.9	25	6.8	20	5.3	23	6.6
	Total	1092		292		187		123		124		366		376		350	
Has your (husband/partner) taken your earnings or savings from you against your will?	No	1049	97.0	291	99.7	178	95.7	117	97.5	120	97.6	343	95.3	369	98.1	337	97.7
	Yes	32	3.0	1	0.3	8	4.3	3	2.5	3	2.4	17	4.7	7	1.9	8	2.3
	Total	1081		292		186		120		123		360		376		345	
Has your (husband/partner) refused to give you money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?	No	1003	91.9	288	98.6	171	91.4	97	78.9	104	84.6	343	93.7	340	90.4	320	91.7
	Yes	88	8.1	4	1.4	16	8.6	26	21.1	19	15.4	23	6.3	36	9.6	29	8.3
	Total	1091		292		187		123		123		366		376		349	
Has your (husband/partner) threatened to not give you money for household expenses, if you did not obey an order?	No	1042	96.3	288	98.6	178	97.8	113	91.9	118	95.2	345	95.6	362	97.3	335	96.0
	Yes	40	3.7	4	1.4	4	2.2	10	8.1	6	4.8	16	4.4	10	2.7	14	4.0
	Total	1082		292		182		123		124		361		372		349	
Any coercion experienced	No	922	85.3	282	96.6	148	81.8	88	71.5	93	75.6	311	85.9	315	84.7	296	85.3
	Yes	159	14.7	10	3.4	33	18.2	35	28.5	30	24.4	51	14.1	57	15.3	51	14.7
	Total	1081		292		181		123		123		362		372		347	
All types of coercion experienced	No	1083	99.1	291	99.7	187	100.0	123	100.0	124	100.0	358	97.5	375	99.7	350	100.0

	Yes	10	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1093		292		187		123		124		367		376		350	
Financial Coercion Scale (Mean)			0.06		0.01		0.06		0.11		0.09		0.07		0.05		0.06

Table B.7a Agreement with Gender Norms

Table B.8a Justification for Violence Against One’s Spouse

In your opinion, is a man justified to hit or beat his wife/partner in the following situations?		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction?	Yes/Agree	47	4.3	1	0.3	12	6.5	19	15.4	2	1.6	13	3.5	14	3.7	20	5.7
	Indifferent	10	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	2.4	2	1.6	4	1.1	4	1.1	2	0.6
	No/Disagree	1039	94.8	292	99.7	173	93.0	101	82.1	119	96.7	354	95.4	359	95.2	326	93.7
	Total	1096		293		186		123		123		371		377		348	
She disobeys him?	Yes/Agree	43	3.9	1	0.3	8	4.3	20	16.3	3	2.4	11	3.0	15	4.0	17	4.8
	Indifferent	6	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	3	0.8	2	0.5	1	0.3
	No/Disagree	1052	95.5	291	99.3	180	95.7	103	83.7	120	96.0	358	96.2	361	95.5	333	94.9
	Total	1101		293		188		123		125		372		378		351	
She refuses to have sexual relations with him?	Yes/Agree	33	3.0	1	0.3	3	1.6	15	12.2	4	3.2	10	2.7	10	2.6	13	3.7
	Indifferent	11	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	4	3.3	3	2.4	3	0.8	4	1.1	4	1.1
	No/Disagree	1057	96.0	292	99.7	184	97.9	104	84.6	118	94.4	359	96.5	364	96.3	334	95.2
	Total	1101		293		188		123		125		372		378		351	
She asks him whether he has other girlfriends?	Yes/Agree	34	3.1	0	0.0	5	2.7	13	10.6	4	3.2	12	3.2	10	2.6	12	3.4
	Indifferent	17	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.6	6	4.9	3	2.4	5	1.3	6	1.6	6	1.7
	No/Disagree	1050	95.4	293	100.0	180	95.7	104	84.6	118	94.4	355	95.4	362	95.8	333	94.9
	Total	1101		293		188		123		125		372		378		351	
He finds out she has been unfaithful?	Yes/Agree	106	9.6	6	2.0	22	11.7	48	39.0	13	10.4	17	4.6	36	9.5	53	15.1
	Indifferent	21	1.9	1	0.3	5	2.7	3	2.4	6	4.8	6	1.6	4	1.1	11	3.1
	No/Disagree	972	88.4	286	97.6	161	85.6	72	58.5	106	84.8	347	93.8	338	89.4	287	81.8
	Total	1099		293		188		123		125		370		378		351	
She goes out without telling him?	Yes/Agree	57	5.2	1	0.3	7	3.7	28	22.8	5	4.0	16	4.3	18	4.8	23	6.6
	Indifferent	14	1.3	0	0.0	3	1.6	3	2.4	2	1.6	6	1.6	4	1.1	4	1.1
	No/Disagree	1027	93.5	292	99.7	178	94.7	92	74.8	118	94.4	347	94.0	356	94.2	324	92.3
	Total	1098		293		188		123		125		369		378		351	
In your opinion, is a man justified to hit or beat his wife/partner in the following situations?		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%

She burns the food?	Yes/Agree	19	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	8	6.5	1	0.8	9	2.4	4	1.1	6	1.7
	Indifferent	7	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	4	1.1	2	0.5	1	0.3
	No/Disagree	1075	97.6	293	100.0	186	98.9	114	92.7	123	98.4	359	96.5	372	98.4	344	98.0
	Total	1101		293		188		123		125		372		378		351	
She neglects the children?	Yes/Agree	80	7.3	1	0.3	19	10.2	37	30.1	3	2.4	20	5.4	23	6.1	37	10.5
	Indifferent	15	1.4	1	0.3	1	0.5	3	2.4	3	2.4	7	1.9	3	0.8	5	1.4
	No/Disagree	1004	91.4	291	99.3	167	89.3	83	67.5	119	95.2	344	92.7	351	93.1	309	88.0
	Total	1099		293		187		123		125		371		377		351	
She rudely argues with him?	Yes/Agree	55	5.0	2	0.7	10	5.3	21	17.2	8	6.5	14	3.8	16	4.2	25	7.2
	Indifferent	26	2.4	0	0.0	2	1.1	7	5.7	7	5.6	10	2.7	5	1.3	11	3.2
	No/Disagree	1016	92.6	291	99.3	175	93.6	94	77.0	109	87.9	347	93.5	356	94.4	313	89.7
	Total	1097		293		187		122		124		371		377		349	
She argues with her parents-in-law?	Yes/Agree	25	2.3	2	0.7	4	2.2	8	6.5	1	0.8	10	2.7	3	0.8	12	3.4
	Indifferent	20	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	7	5.7	5	4.0	7	1.9	4	1.1	9	2.6
	No/Disagree	1050	95.9	291	99.3	180	97.3	108	87.8	119	95.2	352	95.4	368	98.1	330	94.0
	Total	1095		293		185		123		125		369		375		351	
One or more situations	Never justified	925	84.9	286	97.6	145	78.8	59	48.0	104	83.9	331	90.7	319	84.8	275	79.0
	Yes	164	15.1	7	2.4	39	21.2	64	52.0	20	16.1	34	9.3	57	15.2	73	21.0
	Total	1089		293		184		123		124		365		376		348	
All situations	Never/Less than all	1093	99.3	293	100.0	188	100.0	119	96.7	125	100.0	368	98.9	377	99.7	348	99.1
	Yes	8	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	3	0.9
	Total	1101		293		188		123		125		372		378		351	
Violence is Justified Scale (Mean)			2.9		3.0		2.9		2.6		2.9		2.9		2.9		2.9

Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Men are the head of the household.	Agree	392	35.6	102	34.8	79	42.0	71	57.7	54	43.2	86	23.1	180	47.6	126	35.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	19	1.7	0	0.0	4	2.1	3	2.4	5	4.0	7	1.9	4	1.1	8	2.3
	Disagree	691	62.7	191	65.2	105	55.9	49	39.8	66	52.8	280	75.1	194	51.3	217	61.8
	Total	1102		293		188		123		125		373		378		351	
Families that rely on men have fewer problems.	Agree	233	21.2	46	15.7	38	20.3	57	47.5	26	20.8	66	17.7	84	22.2	83	23.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	54	4.9	12	4.1	19	10.2	6	5.0	7	5.6	10	2.7	23	6.1	21	6.1
	Disagree	810	73.8	235	80.2	130	69.5	57	47.5	92	73.6	296	79.6	271	71.7	243	70.0
	Total	1097		293		187		120		125		372		378		347	
In household decisions, the man has the last word.	Agree	194	17.7	43	14.7	40	21.4	46	38.0	16	12.8	49	13.1	77	20.4	68	19.5
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	17	1.5	3	1.0	4	2.1	3	2.5	0	0.0	7	1.9	4	1.1	6	1.7
	Disagree	888	80.8	247	84.3	143	76.5	72	59.5	109	87.2	317	85.0	296	78.5	275	78.8
	Total	1099		293		187		121		125		373		377		349	
When women say 'no,' they want to say 'yes.'	Agree	199	18.2	18	6.1	26	13.9	35	29.7	33	26.6	87	23.3	55	14.7	57	16.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	100	9.1	18	6.1	27	14.4	26	22.0	9	7.3	20	5.4	35	9.4	45	12.9
	Disagree	796	72.7	257	87.7	134	71.7	57	48.3	82	66.1	266	71.3	284	75.9	246	70.7
	Total	1095		293		187		118		124		373		374		348	
When women work they are taking employment	Agree	161	14.6	31	10.6	23	12.3	42	34.4	20	16.0	45	12.1	62	16.4	54	15.5
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	34	3.1	2	0.7	6	3.2	7	5.7	8	6.4	11	3.0	10	2.6	13	3.7
	Disagree	904	82.3	260	88.7	158	84.5	73	59.8	97	77.6	316	84.9	306	81.0	282	80.8

opportunities from men.	Total	1099	293	187	122	125	372	378	349								
Family problems should only be discussed with members of the family.	Agree	786	71.7	231	78.8	148	80.0	98	81.0	112	89.6	197	53.0	318	84.6	271	77.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	10	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8	3	2.4	5	1.3	2	0.5	3	0.9
	Disagree	300	27.4	62	21.2	36	19.5	22	18.2	10	8.0	170	45.7	56	14.9	74	21.3
	Total	1096		293		185		121		125		372		376		348	

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
A man is less of a man if he earns less income than his partner.	Agree	91	8.3	18	6.1	15	8.0	19	15.6	2	1.6	37	9.9	32	8.5	22	6.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	18	1.6	2	0.7	4	2.1	2	1.6	1	0.8	9	2.4	6	1.6	3	0.9
	Disagree	991	90.1	273	93.2	168	89.8	101	82.8	122	97.6	327	87.7	340	89.9	324	92.8
	Total	1100		293		187		122		125		373		378		349	
If men are not taken care of at home they can look outside the home.	Agree	424	38.6	115	39.4	66	35.1	57	46.3	73	58.4	113	30.5	170	45.1	141	40.2
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	39	3.5	4	1.4	9	4.8	6	4.9	8	6.4	12	3.2	12	3.2	15	4.3
	Disagree	636	57.9	173	59.2	113	60.1	60	48.8	44	35.2	246	66.3	195	51.7	195	55.6
	Total	1099		292		188		123		125		371		377		351	
If women are not taken care of at home they can look outside the home.	Agree	289	26.3	79	27.1	44	23.4	33	26.8	46	36.8	87	23.5	112	29.7	90	25.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	38	3.5	2	0.7	8	4.3	5	4.1	8	6.4	15	4.1	12	3.2	11	3.1
	Disagree	771	70.2	211	72.3	136	72.3	85	69.1	71	56.8	268	72.4	253	67.1	250	71.2
	Total	1098		292		188		123		125		370		377		351	

It's worse for a woman to leave her children than a man.	Agree	761	69.3	239	81.6	137	72.9	108	89.3	106	84.8	171	46.1	288	76.4	302	86.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	19	1.7	1	0.3	3	1.6	1	0.8	3	2.4	11	3.0	4	1.1	4	1.1
	Disagree	318	29.0	53	18.1	48	25.5	12	9.9	16	12.8	189	50.9	85	22.5	44	12.6
	Total	1098		293		188		121		125		371		377		350	
Men who are violent with women are like that because they have to make women respect them and show who is in charge of the household.	Agree	142	13.0	7	2.4	24	12.8	45	37.2	21	16.9	45	12.1	57	15.2	40	11.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	31	2.8	5	1.7	5	2.7	3	2.5	2	1.6	16	4.3	7	1.9	8	2.3
	Disagree	923	84.2	281	95.9	158	84.5	73	60.3	101	81.5	310	83.6	311	82.9	302	86.3
	Total	1096		293		187		121		124		371		375		350	

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
The most important role of women is to care for their households and cook for their families.	Agree	372	33.8	83	28.4	66	35.1	84	68.3	56	44.8	83	22.4	152	40.3	137	39.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	12	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.7	2	0.5	0	0.0
	Disagree	715	65.1	209	71.6	120	63.8	39	31.7	69	55.2	278	74.9	223	59.2	214	61.0
	Total	1099		292		188		123		125		371		377		351	
When men are bad tempered it is best to not provoke them.	Agree	705	64.2	215	73.6	150	79.8	99	80.5	99	79.8	142	38.3	286	75.9	277	79.1
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	27	2.5	1	0.3	4	2.1	3	2.4	3	2.4	16	4.3	3	0.8	8	2.3
	Disagree	366	33.3	76	26.0	34	18.1	21	17.1	22	17.7	213	57.4	88	23.3	65	18.6
	Total	1098		292		188		123		124		371		377		350	
	Agree	298	27.1	76	25.9	52	27.7	71	57.7	44	35.2	55	14.9	131	34.7	112	31.9

Changing diapers, bathing children, and feeding children is a mother's responsibility.	Neither Agree nor Disagree	17	1.5	1	0.3	4	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.8	11	3.0	1	0.3	5	1.4
	Disagree	783	71.3	216	73.7	132	70.2	52	42.3	80	64.0	303	82.1	246	65.1	234	66.7
	Total	1098		293		188		123		125		369		378		351	
Sometimes it is good that men hit or beat their partners.	Agree	36	3.3	2	0.7	3	1.6	15	12.3	1	0.8	15	4.0	11	2.9	10	2.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	23	2.1	2	0.7	3	1.6	2	1.6	0	0.0	16	4.3	2	0.5	5	1.4
	Disagree	1040	94.6	289	98.6	181	96.8	105	86.1	124	99.2	341	91.7	364	96.6	335	95.7
Total	1099		293		187		122		125		372		377		350		
Women that are involved with violent men should not complain when men hit them.	Agree	140	12.8	11	3.8	14	7.5	47	38.5	22	17.6	46	12.4	42	11.1	52	14.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	26	2.4	2	0.7	3	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	17	4.6	3	0.8	6	1.7
	Disagree	932	84.9	280	95.6	170	90.9	73	59.8	101	80.8	308	83.0	332	88.1	292	83.4
Total	1098		293		187		122		125		371		377		350		
A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees with him.	Agree	235	21.4	40	13.7	53	28.2	52	42.3	31	25.0	59	15.9	86	22.8	90	25.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	27	2.5	0	0.0	6	3.2	0	0.0	8	6.5	13	3.5	7	1.9	7	2.0
	Disagree	836	76.1	253	86.3	129	68.6	71	57.7	85	68.5	298	80.5	284	75.3	254	72.4
Total	1098		293		188		123		124		370		377		351		

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Women who continue going out with their partners after being	Agree	313	28.7	85	29.1	37	19.8	34	28.3	62	50.0	95	25.7	118	31.6	100	28.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	58	5.3	2	0.7	2	1.1	14	11.7	16	12.9	24	6.5	16	4.3	18	5.1

beaten is because they like their partners.	Disagree	721	66.0	205	70.2	148	79.1	72	60.0	46	37.1	250	67.8	239	64.1	232	66.3
	Total	1092		292		187		120		124		369		373		350	
Women who dress provocatively expect to be raped.	Agree	238	21.7	46	15.7	57	30.8	46	37.4	46	36.8	43	11.6	93	24.7	102	29.2
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	45	4.1	4	1.4	4	2.2	1	0.8	7	5.6	29	7.8	4	1.1	12	3.4
	Disagree	814	74.2	243	82.9	124	67.0	76	61.8	72	57.6	299	80.6	280	74.3	235	67.3
	Total	1097		293		185		123		125		371		377		349	
If a woman does not resist, she really cannot say that she was raped.	Agree	226	20.6	31	10.6	46	24.7	35	28.7	55	44.4	59	15.9	82	21.9	85	24.2
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	74	6.8	8	2.7	12	6.5	10	8.2	12	9.7	32	8.6	16	4.3	26	7.4
	Disagree	795	72.6	254	86.7	128	68.8	77	63.1	57	46.0	279	75.4	276	73.8	240	68.4
	Total	1095		293		186		122		124		370		374		351	
In the case of a rape, it is necessary to know if the woman was promiscuous and if she had a bad reputation.	Agree	173	15.9	22	7.5	32	17.4	50	41.0	31	24.8	38	10.4	64	17.1	71	20.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	72	6.6	6	2.0	15	8.2	15	12.3	5	4.0	31	8.4	12	3.2	29	8.3
	Disagree	846	77.5	265	90.4	137	74.5	57	46.7	89	71.2	298	81.2	298	79.7	250	71.4
	Total	1091		293		184		122		125		367		374		350	
Gender Norms and Attitudes Scale (Mean)			2.37		2.44		2.33		2.02		2.21		2.50		2.31		2.30

Table B.8b Attitudes about Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

I am going to read some statements about expectations and relationships between women and men. Could you please tell me if you agree, disagree, or are indifferent?		Study Arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
A woman should endure beating by her husband/partner.	Agree	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.6
	Indifferent	6	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	4	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.6
	Disagree	1086	98.8	293	100.0	188	100.0	119	96.7	123	99.2	363	97.8	376	99.7	347	98.9

	Total	1099		293		188		123		124		371		377		351	
Woman who endures beating by her husband, even when the beating causes bleeding, is a brave woman.	Agree	70	6.4	4	1.4	10	5.3	22	17.9	4	3.2	30	8.1	18	4.8	22	6.3
	Indifferent	13	1.2	1	0.3	1	0.5	1	0.8	5	4.0	5	1.4	4	1.1	4	1.1
	Disagree	1015	92.4	288	98.3	176	94.1	100	81.3	116	92.8	335	90.5	355	94.2	325	92.6
	Total	1098		293		187		123		125		370		377		351	
It is normal for a woman who is beaten by her husband to confide in her relatives or close friends.	Agree	370	33.9	92	31.4	53	28.3	69	57.0	58	46.8	98	26.6	148	39.6	124	35.3
	Indifferent	35	3.2	7	2.4	10	5.3	2	1.7	5	4.0	11	3.0	11	2.9	13	3.7
	Disagree	688	62.9	194	66.2	124	66.3	50	41.3	61	49.2	259	70.4	215	57.5	214	61.0
	Total	1093		293		187		121		124		368		374		351	
It is shameful for a woman who is beaten by her husband if this becomes widely known in the village.	Agree	587	53.6	190	64.8	95	50.8	85	69.1	88	71.0	129	35.0	259	68.9	199	56.7
	Indifferent	22	2.0	2	0.7	3	1.6	4	3.3	4	3.2	9	2.4	6	1.6	7	2.0
	Disagree	487	44.4	101	34.5	89	47.6	34	27.6	32	25.8	231	62.6	111	29.5	145	41.3
	Total	1096		293		187		123		124		369		376		351	
When a woman is beaten by her husband, seeking help from the village head will only make her situation worse.	Agree	377	34.4	94	32.2	66	35.3	77	62.6	46	37.1	94	25.4	136	36.2	147	42.0
	Indifferent	38	3.5	7	2.4	6	3.2	3	2.4	9	7.3	13	3.5	14	3.7	11	3.1
	Disagree	681	62.1	191	65.4	115	61.5	43	35.0	69	55.6	263	71.1	226	60.1	192	54.9
	Total	1096		292		187		123		124		370		376		350	
A woman who is beaten by her husband should seek help from the police only if she is injured by the beating.	Agree	327	29.9	52	17.9	68	36.4	79	64.2	40	32.0	88	23.9	97	25.9	142	40.5
	Indifferent	24	2.2	3	1.0	2	1.1	2	1.6	2	1.6	15	4.1	4	1.1	5	1.4
	Disagree	743	67.9	236	81.1	117	62.6	42	34.1	83	66.4	265	72.0	274	73.1	204	58.1
	Total	1094		291		187		123		125		368		375		351	

**Table 8b. Attitudes about Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (continued)**

I am going to read some statements about expectations and relationships between women and men. Could you please tell me if you agree, disagree, or are indifferent?	Study Arms								
	Total	Department					Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights
		Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca				

		<i>n</i>	%														
If you see or hear a man beating his wife, it is best to mind your own business.	Agree	326	29.8	72	24.7	59	31.7	65	52.8	37	29.6	93	25.2	112	29.9	121	34.5
	Indifferent	49	4.5	3	1.0	14	7.5	2	1.6	7	5.6	23	6.2	9	2.4	17	4.8
	Disagree	720	65.8	217	74.3	113	60.8	56	45.5	81	64.8	253	68.6	254	67.7	213	60.7
	Total	1095		292		186		123		125		369		375		351	
A woman who keeps silent to protect her family's reputation when a husband beats her should be admired.	Agree	140	12.8	16	5.5	18	9.6	37	30.1	10	8.0	59	15.9	36	9.5	45	12.8
	Indifferent	19	1.7	3	1.0	3	1.6	2	1.6	3	2.4	8	2.2	6	1.6	5	1.4
	Disagree	939	85.5	274	93.5	166	88.8	84	68.3	112	89.6	303	81.9	335	88.9	301	85.8
	Total	1098		293		187		123		125		370		377		351	
A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife and does nothing is a bad person.	Agree	372	34.1	105	36.0	83	44.6	62	50.8	65	52.8	57	15.4	155	41.4	160	45.8
	Indifferent	72	6.6	3	1.0	23	12.4	6	4.9	15	12.2	25	6.8	26	7.0	21	6.0
	Disagree	648	59.3	184	63.0	80	43.0	54	44.3	43	35.0	287	77.8	193	51.6	168	48.1
	Total	1092		292		186		122		123		369		374		349	
A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife should report the beating to the local authority immediately.	Agree	738	67.5	219	75.0	150	80.6	102	83.6	117	94.4	150	40.5	308	82.1	280	80.2
	Indifferent	28	2.6	4	1.4	3	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	17	4.6	5	1.3	6	1.7
	Disagree	328	30.0	69	23.6	33	17.7	18	14.8	5	4.0	203	54.9	62	16.5	63	18.1
	Total	1094		292		186		122		124		370		375		349	
A woman who is beaten by her husband should report the beating to the village head only if she is ready for a divorce.	Agree	244	22.3	34	11.6	47	25.1	60	49.2	35	28.0	68	18.4	70	18.6	106	30.2
	Indifferent	40	3.6	4	1.4	7	3.7	8	6.6	3	2.4	18	4.9	10	2.7	12	3.4
	Disagree	812	74.1	255	87.0	133	71.1	54	44.3	87	69.6	283	76.7	296	78.7	233	66.4
	Total	1096		293		187		122		125		369		376		351	
It is shameful for a woman, who is beaten by her husband if she divorces.	Agree	95	8.7	8	2.7	24	12.8	31	25.2	6	4.8	26	7.0	31	8.2	38	10.8
	Indifferent	27	2.5	0	0.0	4	2.1	4	3.3	4	3.2	15	4.1	6	1.6	6	1.7
	Disagree	975	88.9	285	97.3	159	85.0	88	71.5	115	92.0	328	88.9	340	90.2	307	87.5
	Total	1097		293		187		123		125		369		377		351	
The divorced daughter makes her parents feel ashamed if she goes back to live with her parents after divorce.	Agree	103	9.4	15	5.1	12	6.4	42	34.4	7	5.6	27	7.4	32	8.5	44	12.5
	Indifferent	36	3.3	1	0.3	3	1.6	8	6.6	8	6.4	16	4.4	9	2.4	11	3.1
	Disagree	953	87.3	276	94.5	172	92.0	72	59.0	110	88.0	323	88.3	334	89.1	296	84.3
	Total	1092		292		187		122		125		366		375		351	

Violence Attitudes Scale (Mean)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
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Table B.8c Partner Communication

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
In general, how often do you and your current husband/partner discuss the following topics together: never or rarely, sometimes, or often?	Never/rarely	97	8.8	7	2.4	13	6.9	17	13.8	6	4.8	54	14.5	18	4.8	25	7.1
	Sometimes	346	31.5	45	15.4	76	40.4	52	42.3	24	19.4	149	40.1	93	24.6	104	29.7
	Often	648	58.9	241	82.3	98	52.1	54	43.9	94	75.8	161	43.3	266	70.4	221	63.1
	Don't know	9	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.2	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1100		293		188		123		124		372		378		350	
Things that have happened to you during the day?	Never/rarely	94	8.6	7	2.4	11	5.9	16	13.0	10	8.1	50	13.4	19	5.0	25	7.2
	Sometimes	321	29.2	32	10.9	64	34.2	51	41.5	24	19.4	150	40.3	77	20.4	94	26.9
	Often	676	61.5	254	86.7	112	59.9	56	45.5	90	72.6	164	44.1	282	74.6	230	65.9
	Don't know	8	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1099		293		187		123		124		372		378		349	
Your worries or feelings?	Never/rarely	116	10.6	12	4.1	22	11.7	18	14.6	15	12.1	49	13.2	27	7.1	40	11.4
	Sometimes	369	33.6	85	29.0	61	32.4	57	46.3	25	20.2	141	38.1	111	29.4	117	33.4
	Often	604	55.0	196	66.9	105	55.9	48	39.0	84	67.7	171	46.2	240	63.5	193	55.1
	Don't know	9	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1098		293		188		123		124		370		378		350	
His worries or feelings?	Never/rarely	117	10.7	14	4.8	20	10.8	20	16.5	12	9.7	51	13.8	25	6.6	41	11.8
	Sometimes	363	33.2	87	29.7	59	31.7	52	43.0	23	18.5	142	38.5	114	30.3	107	30.7
	Often	602	55.1	192	65.5	106	57.0	49	40.5	88	71.0	167	45.3	237	63.0	198	56.9
	Don't know	11	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	2.4	0	0.0	2	0.6
	Total	1093		293		186		121		124		369		376		348	
In your relationship with your current husband/partner, how often have you quarreled in the last 12 months?	Never	177	19.5	30	14.2	34	22.1	28	23.1	19	15.4	66	21.9	44	13.9	67	22.9
	Once	190	20.9	57	27.0	30	19.5	21	17.4	21	17.1	61	20.3	83	26.2	46	15.8
	2-3 times	347	38.1	96	45.5	56	36.4	36	29.8	46	37.4	113	37.5	130	41.0	104	35.6
	4+ times	186	20.4	26	12.3	34	22.1	35	28.9	36	29.3	55	18.3	59	18.6	72	24.7
	Don't know/ No response	10	1.1	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	6	2.0	1	0.3	3	1.0
	Total	910		211		154		121		123		301		317		292	

Table B.8d Partner's Controlling Behaviors

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the last 12 months . . .																	
Has your current husband/partner tried to keep you from seeing your friends?	No	985	89.5	285	97.3	169	89.9	108	87.8	110	88.7	313	84.1	349	92.3	323	92.3
	Yes	108	9.8	8	2.7	19	10.1	15	12.2	12	9.7	54	14.5	28	7.4	26	7.4
	Don't know/ No response	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	1.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
	Total	1100		293		188		123		124		372		378		350	
Has your current husband/partner tried to restrict contact with your family of birth?	No	1042	94.7	290	99.0	180	95.7	115	93.5	111	89.5	346	93.0	363	96.0	333	95.1
	Yes	53	4.8	3	1.0	8	4.3	8	6.5	13	10.5	21	5.6	15	4.0	17	4.9
	Don't know/ No response	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1100		293		188		123		124		372		378		350	
Has your current husband/partner insisted on knowing where you are at all times?	No	931	84.7	271	92.5	156	83.4	98	79.7	101	81.5	305	82.0	332	88.1	294	84.0
	Yes	161	14.6	22	7.5	31	16.6	24	19.5	23	18.5	61	16.4	44	11.7	56	16.0
	Don't know/ No response	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	1.6	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1099		293		187		123		124		372		377		350	
Has your current husband/partner ignored you and treats you indifferently?	No	938	85.4	274	93.5	163	87.2	94	76.4	101	81.5	306	82.5	336	88.9	296	84.8
	Yes	154	14.0	19	6.5	24	12.8	29	23.6	23	18.5	59	15.9	42	11.1	53	15.2
	Don't know/ No response	6	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1098		293		187		123		124		371		378		349	
Has your current husband/partner gotten angry if you spoke with another man?	No	957	87.3	287	98.0	153	81.4	99	81.1	99	79.8	319	86.4	334	88.6	304	86.9
	Yes	131	12.0	6	2.0	33	17.6	23	18.9	24	19.4	45	12.2	41	10.9	45	12.9
	Don't know/ No response	8	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.8	5	1.4	2	0.5	1	0.3
	Total	1096		293		188		122		124		369		377		350	

Was your current husband/partner often suspicious that you were unfaithful?	No	987	89.9	288	98.6	161	85.6	101	82.1	108	87.1	329	88.7	349	92.6	309	88.3
	Yes	104	9.5	4	1.4	24	12.8	22	17.9	16	12.9	38	10.2	27	7.2	39	11.1
	Don't know/ No response	7	0.6	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.6
	Total	1098		292		188		123		124		371		377		350	
Has your current husband/partner expected you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	No	1017	93.8	289	99.0	172	94.0	109	90.1	111	89.5	336	92.3	353	94.9	328	94.3
	Yes	60	5.5	3	1.0	10	5.5	12	9.9	11	8.9	24	6.6	17	4.6	19	5.5
	Don't know/ No response	7	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.6	4	1.1	2	0.5	1	0.3
	Total	1084		292		183		121		124		364		372		348	
Partner Control Scale (Mean)			0.1		0.0		0.1		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1

Table B.8e Overall Exposure to IPV

		Department										Study Arms							
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights			
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
ANY act of violence by current husband/partner in the past 12 months	No IPV experienced	782	76.4	263	90.1	107	64.8	74	61.7	86	69.9	252	78.0	292	80.9	238	70.2		
	Yes	241	23.6	29	9.9	58	35.2	46	38.3	37	30.1	71	22.0	69	19.1	101	29.8		
	Total	1023		292		165		120		123		323		361		339			
ANY act of violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	No IPV experienced	647	69.3	253	89.7	80	52.3	48	42.1	78	63.9	188	71.8	246	71.5	213	65.1		
	Yes	286	30.7	29	10.3	73	47.7	66	57.9	44	36.1	74	28.2	98	28.5	114	34.9		
	Total	933		282		153		114		122		262		344		327			

Table B.8f Incidence of Emotional IPV in the Last 12 Months

		Department										Study Arms						
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
In the last 12 months, has your current husband/partner. . .	Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	No	879	82.5	269	92.1	138	75.0	92	74.8	98	79.0	282	82.5	325	86.7	272	78.2
		Yes	186	17.5	23	7.9	46	25.0	31	25.2	26	21.0	60	17.5	50	13.3	76	21.8
		Total	1065		292		184		123		124		342		375		348	
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	No	956	90.8	286	97.6	164	87.7	102	83.6	104	83.9	300	91.7	343	91.2	313	89.4	
	Yes	97	9.2	7	2.4	23	12.3	20	16.4	20	16.1	27	8.3	33	8.8	37	10.6	
	Total	1053		293		187		122		124		327		376		350		
Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose?	No	942	89.9	284	96.9	158	86.3	94	77.0	105	85.4	301	92.0	336	90.1	305	87.6	
	Yes	106	10.1	9	3.1	25	13.7	28	23.0	18	14.6	26	8.0	37	9.9	43	12.4	
	Total	1048		293		183		122		123		327		373		348		
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	No	1001	96.2	291	99.3	172	95.0	117	95.9	117	94.4	304	94.7	361	96.8	336	96.8	
	Yes	40	3.8	2	0.7	9	5.0	5	4.1	7	5.6	17	5.3	12	3.2	11	3.2	
	Total	1041		293		181		122		124		321		373		347		
Any emotional IPV in the last 12 months	No	839	79.7	266	91.1	127	71.3	81	67.5	91	73.4	274	80.8	308	83.7	257	74.3	
	Yes	214	20.3	26	8.9	51	28.7	39	32.5	33	26.6	65	19.2	60	16.3	89	25.7	
	Total	1053		292		178		120		124		339		368		346		
Total acts of emotional violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	839	81.6	266	91.1	127	73.4	81	67.5	91	74.0	274	85.6	308	84.6	257	74.7	
	1	84	8.2	16	5.5	21	12.1	14	11.7	11	8.9	22	6.9	19	5.2	43	12.5	
	2	41	4.0	7	2.4	10	5.8	8	6.7	9	7.3	7	2.2	14	3.8	20	5.8	
	3	33	3.2	1	0.3	8	4.6	14	11.7	8	6.5	2	0.6	15	4.1	16	4.7	
	4	31	3.0	2	0.7	7	4.0	3	2.5	4	3.3	15	4.7	8	2.2	8	2.3	
	Total	1028		292		173		120		123		320		364		344		

Table B.8g Incidence of Emotional IPV Ever Experienced

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your current husband/partner. . .																	
Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	No	753	76.1	268	91.8	115	65.7	61	50.8	93	75.6	216	77.4	288	78.5	249	72.6
	Yes	236	23.9	24	8.2	60	34.3	59	49.2	30	24.4	63	22.6	79	21.5	94	27.4
	Total	989		292		175		120		123		279		367		343	
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	No	827	86.5	285	97.3	140	83.3	78	66.1	100	81.3	224	88.2	313	86.2	290	85.5
	Yes	129	13.5	8	2.7	28	16.7	40	33.9	23	18.7	30	11.8	50	13.8	49	14.5
	Total	956		293		168		118		123		254		363		339	
Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose?	No	818	85.6	282	96.6	140	81.9	70	58.8	99	81.8	227	89.7	311	84.7	280	83.3
	Yes	138	14.4	10	3.4	31	18.1	49	41.2	22	18.2	26	10.3	56	15.3	56	16.7
	Total	956		292		171		119		121		253		367		336	
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	No	886	94.5	288	99.0	153	93.9	104	88.9	115	93.5	226	92.6	344	95.0	316	95.2
	Yes	52	5.5	3	1.0	10	6.1	13	11.1	8	6.5	18	7.4	18	5.0	16	4.8
	Total	938		291		163		117		123		244		362		332	
Any emotional IPV ever	No	712	73.0	264	90.7	101	60.5	53	44.9	84	68.9	210	75.5	272	75.3	230	68.2
	Yes	264	27.0	27	9.3	66	39.5	65	55.1	38	31.1	68	24.5	89	24.7	107	31.8
	Total	976		291		167		118		122		278		361		337	
Total acts of emotional violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	712	77.2	264	91.0	101	65.6	53	46.1	84	69.4	210	86.8	272	77.5	230	69.9
	1	75	8.1	16	5.5	24	15.6	14	12.2	14	11.6	7	2.9	25	7.1	43	13.1
	2	47	5.1	6	2.1	12	7.8	13	11.3	8	6.6	8	3.3	18	5.1	21	6.4
	3	46	5.0	1	0.3	9	5.8	25	21.7	9	7.4	2	0.8	22	6.3	22	6.7
	4	42	4.6	3	1.0	8	5.2	10	8.7	6	5.0	15	6.2	14	4.0	13	4.0
	Total	922		290		154		115		121		242		351		329	

Table B.8h Incidence of Physical IPV in the Last 12 Months

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the last 12 months, has your current husband/partner. . .																	
Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	No	1001	96.6	291	99.3	173	96.1	114	92.7	119	97.5	304	95.6	364	97.8	333	96.2
	Yes	35	3.4	2	0.7	7	3.9	9	7.3	3	2.5	14	4.4	8	2.2	13	3.8
	Total	1036		293		180		123		122		318		372		346	
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	No	998	95.5	288	98.3	171	94.0	114	92.7	120	96.8	305	94.4	365	97.3	328	94.5
	Yes	47	4.5	5	1.7	11	6.0	9	7.3	4	3.2	18	5.6	10	2.7	19	5.5
	Total	1045		293		182		123		124		323		375		347	
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	1009	96.8	292	99.7	176	96.7	116	95.1	122	98.4	303	94.4	373	99.7	333	96.0
	Yes	33	3.2	1	0.3	6	3.3	6	4.9	2	1.6	18	5.6	1	0.3	14	4.0
	Total	1042		293		182		122		124		321		374		347	
Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	No	1017	97.8	293	100.0	175	97.2	120	97.6	123	99.2	306	95.6	373	99.5	338	98.0
	Yes	23	2.2	0	0.0	5	2.8	3	2.4	1	0.8	14	4.4	2	0.5	7	2.0
	Total	1040		293		180		123		124		320		375		345	
Choked or burnt you on purpose?	No	1031	98.8	293	100.0	182	98.4	123	100.0	124	100.0	309	96.9	377	100.0	345	99.1
	Yes	13	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	3.1	0	0.0	3	0.9
	Total	1044		293		185		123		124		319		377		348	
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	No	1031	98.6	293	100.0	184	99.5	123	100.0	122	98.4	309	96.3	374	99.5	348	99.7
	Yes	15	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.6	12	3.7	2	0.5	1	0.3
	Total	1046		293		185		123		124		321		376		349	
Any physical IPV in the last 12 months	No	960	93.8	288	98.3	156	91.2	107	87.0	117	95.1	292	93.0	354	96.2	314	91.8
	Yes	64	6.3	5	1.7	15	8.8	16	13.0	6	4.9	22	7.0	14	3.8	28	8.2
	Total	1024		293		171		123		123		314		368		342	
Total acts of physical violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	960	94.7	288	98.3	156	91.8	107	87.7	117	95.9	292	95.1	354	96.7	314	92.1
	1	19	1.9	2	0.7	7	4.1	7	5.7	1	0.8	2	0.7	5	1.4	12	3.5
	2	12	1.2	3	1.0	2	1.2	5	4.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	5	1.4	7	2.1
	3	9	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.2	3	2.5	2	1.6	2	0.7	2	0.5	5	1.5
	4	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3
	5	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6

	6	9	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	1014	293	170	122	122	307	366	341									

Table B.8i Incidence of Physical IPV Ever Experienced

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Has your current husband/partner. . .																	
Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	No	872	92.3	288	99.0	153	92.2	89	72.4	113	93.4	229	93.9	331	91.9	312	91.5
	Yes	73	7.7	3	1.0	13	7.8	34	27.6	8	6.6	15	6.1	29	8.1	29	8.5
	Total	945		291		166		123		121		244		360		341	
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	No	869	90.9	285	97.9	150	89.3	89	72.4	113	91.9	232	92.4	330	90.7	307	90.0
	Yes	87	9.1	6	2.1	18	10.7	34	27.6	10	8.1	19	7.6	34	9.3	34	10.0
	Total	956		291		168		123		123		251		364		341	
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	884	92.8	289	99.3	151	89.9	101	82.1	113	92.6	230	92.4	338	93.1	316	92.7
	Yes	69	7.2	2	0.7	17	10.1	22	17.9	9	7.4	19	7.6	25	6.9	25	7.3
	Total	953		291		168		123		122		249		363		341	
Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	No	898	94.7	291	99.7	156	94.0	105	85.4	116	95.1	230	93.9	344	94.5	324	95.6
	Yes	50	5.3	1	0.3	10	6.0	18	14.6	6	4.9	15	6.1	20	5.5	15	4.4
	Total	948		292		166		123		122		245		364		339	
Choked or burnt you on purpose?	No	937	98.1	292	100.0	167	97.7	120	97.6	123	100.0	235	95.5	367	99.7	335	98.2
	Yes	18	1.9	0	0.0	4	2.3	3	2.4	0	0.0	11	4.5	1	0.3	6	1.8
	Total	955		292		171		123		123		246		368		341	
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	No	922	97.0	291	100.0	164	97.0	118	95.9	116	94.3	233	95.1	353	97.0	336	98.2
	Yes	29	3.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	5	4.1	7	5.7	12	4.9	11	3.0	6	1.8
	Total	951		291		169		123		123		245		364		342	
Any physical IPV ever	No	814	88.1	282	97.9	128	82.6	82	66.7	107	89.2	215	90.3	309	88.5	290	86.1
	Yes	110	11.9	6	2.1	27	17.4	41	33.3	13	10.8	23	9.7	40	11.5	47	13.9
	Total	924		288		155		123		120		238		349		337	
Total acts of physical violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	814	89.4	282	97.9	128	85.3	82	66.7	107	89.9	215	93.1	309	88.8	290	87.3
	1	22	2.4	2	0.7	8	5.3	8	6.5	1	0.8	3	1.3	7	2.0	12	3.6
	2	22	2.4	3	1.0	5	3.3	11	8.9	3	2.5	0	0.0	8	2.3	14	4.2
	3	15	1.6	0	0.0	3	2.0	8	6.5	2	1.7	2	0.9	5	1.4	8	2.4
	4	20	2.2	1	0.3	4	2.7	9	7.3	4	3.4	2	0.9	15	4.3	3	0.9
	5	7	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	3.3	2	1.7	0	0.0	3	0.9	4	1.2

	6	11	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	9	3.9	1	0.3	1	0.3
Total	911	288		150	123	119	231	348	332								

Table B.8j Incidence of Sexual IPV in the Last 12 Months

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the last 12 months. . .																	
Did your current husband/partner physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	No	1009	96.6	292	99.7	176	95.7	117	95.1	116	93.5	308	96.3	366	97.6	335	96.0
	Yes	35	3.4	1	0.3	8	4.3	6	4.9	8	6.5	12	3.8	9	2.4	14	4.0
	Total	1044		293		184		123		124		320		375		349	
Did you have sexual intercourse when you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner might do?	No	988	94.7	290	99.0	171	92.9	109	88.6	111	90.2	307	95.9	357	95.5	324	92.8
	Yes	55	5.3	3	1.0	13	7.1	14	11.4	12	9.8	13	4.1	17	4.5	25	7.2
	Total	1043		293		184		123		123		320		374		349	
Did your current husband/partner force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	No	1018	97.5	293	100.0	179	97.8	119	96.7	120	96.8	307	95.6	369	98.4	342	98.3
	Yes	26	2.5	0	0.0	4	2.2	4	3.3	4	3.2	14	4.4	6	1.6	6	1.7
	Total	1044		293		183		123		124		321		375		348	
Any sexual IPV in the last 12 months	No	971	93.5	290	99.0	161	89.0	108	87.8	109	88.6	303	95.3	352	94.6	316	90.8
	Yes	67	6.5	3	1.0	20	11.0	15	12.2	14	11.4	15	4.7	20	5.4	32	9.2
	Total	1038		293		181		123		123		318		372		348	
Total acts of sexual violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	971	93.8	290	99.0	161	89.9	108	87.8	109	88.6	303	95.6	352	94.6	316	91.3
	1	35	3.4	2	0.7	15	8.4	9	7.3	7	5.7	2	0.6	12	3.2	21	6.1
	2	11	1.1	1	0.3	2	1.1	3	2.4	4	3.3	1	0.3	4	1.1	6	1.7
	3	18	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	2.4	3	2.4	11	3.5	4	1.1	3	0.9
	Total	1035		293		179		123		123		317		372		346	

Table B.8k Incidence of Sexual IPV Ever Experienced

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your current husband/partner physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	No	903	95.0	291	99.7	158	92.9	106	89.1	113	91.9	235	95.1	348	95.6	320	94.1
	Yes	48	5.0	1	0.3	12	7.1	13	10.9	10	8.1	12	4.9	16	4.4	20	5.9
	Total	951		292		170		119		123		247		364		340	
Have you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner might do?	No	886	93.0	289	99.0	158	92.4	98	81.0	107	87.7	234	94.7	339	93.1	313	91.5
	Yes	67	7.0	3	1.0	13	7.6	23	19.0	15	12.3	13	5.3	25	6.9	29	8.5
	Total	953		292		171		121		122		247		364		342	
Has your current husband/partner hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	918	96.7	290	100.0	165	97.6	112	94.1	117	95.1	234	94.4	353	97.2	331	97.9
	Yes	31	3.3	0	0.0	4	2.4	7	5.9	6	4.9	14	5.6	10	2.8	7	2.1
	Total	949		290		169		119		123		248		363		338	
Any sexual IPV ever	No	863	91.3	287	99.0	147	87.5	95	79.8	103	84.4	231	93.9	329	91.4	303	89.4
	Yes	82	8.7	3	1.0	21	12.5	24	20.2	19	15.6	15	6.1	31	8.6	36	10.6
	Total	945		290		168		119		122		246		360		339	
Total acts of sexual violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	863	92.0	287	99.0	147	90.2	95	80.5	103	84.4	231	94.3	329	91.6	303	90.7
	1	37	3.9	2	0.7	12	7.4	10	8.5	11	9.0	2	0.8	17	4.7	18	5.4
	2	16	1.7	1	0.3	3	1.8	7	5.9	4	3.3	1	0.4	6	1.7	9	2.7
	3	22	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	6	5.1	4	3.3	11	4.5	7	1.9	4	1.2
	Total	938		290		163		118		122		245		359		334	

Table B.8I Violence Inflicted by a Previous Partner

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did any previous husband or partner ever . . .																	
Hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	No	662	84.0	115	79.3	117	88.0	119	97.5	27	49.1	284	85.3	199	87.7	179	78.5
	Yes	126	16.0	30	20.7	16	12.0	3	2.5	28	50.9	49	14.7	28	12.3	49	21.5
	Total	788		145		133		122		55		333		227		228	
How long ago did this happen?	0-11 months ago	6	4.7	0	0.0	3	17.6	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	4.1	1	3.4	3	6.1
	12+ months ago	89	70.1	21	70.0	11	64.7	2	66.7	22	78.6	33	67.3	22	75.9	34	69.4
	Don't remember	28	22.0	9	30.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	6	21.4	12	24.5	5	17.2	11	22.4
	No response	4	3.1	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1	1	3.4	1	2.0
	Total	127		30		17		3		28		49		29		49	
Physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	No	718	92.8	129	91.5	124	93.2	119	97.5	41	75.9	305	94.1	206	93.6	207	90.0
	Yes	56	7.2	12	8.5	9	6.8	3	2.5	13	24.1	19	5.9	14	6.4	23	10.0
	Total	774		141		133		122		54		324		220		230	
How long ago did this happen?	0-11 months ago	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7
	12+ months ago	39	67.2	6	50.0	6	60.0	2	66.7	11	84.6	14	70.0	13	86.7	12	52.2
	Don't remember	10	17.2	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	3	15.0	1	6.7	6	26.1
	No response	7	12.1	0	0.0	2	20.0	1	33.3	1	7.7	3	15.0	1	6.7	3	13.0
	Total	58		12		10		3		13		20		15		23	
Any violence by previous partner	No	659	83.2	115	79.3	116	86.6	118	95.9	25	45.5	285	85.1	195	85.9	179	77.8
	Yes	133	16.8	30	20.7	18	13.4	5	4.1	30	54.5	50	14.9	32	14.1	51	22.2
	Total	792		145		134		123		55		335		227		230	

Table B.8m Violence by Someone Other than Current/Previous Spouse

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than a husband or partner hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	No	879	84.8	268	95.0	152	87.4	65	53.3	85	70.8	309	91.4	307	84.6	263	78.5
	Yes	157	15.2	14	5.0	22	12.6	57	46.7	35	29.2	29	8.6	56	15.4	72	21.5
	Total	1036		282		174		122		120		338		363		335	
Who was the main person who hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	Parent	85	54.1	7	50.0	14	63.6	38	66.7	12	34.3	14	48.3	26	46.4	45	62.5
	Other relative or in-law	33	21.0	4	28.6	5	22.7	6	10.5	12	34.3	6	20.7	15	26.8	12	16.7
	Own friend/acquaintance	12	7.6	0	0.0	3	13.6	2	3.5	4	11.4	3	10.3	4	7.1	5	6.9
	Family friend	2	1.3	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	1	1.8	0	0.0
	Teacher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Employer/someone at work	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	1.4
	Police/soldier	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	2.9	1	3.4	1	1.8	1	1.4
	Priest/religious leader	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Stranger	4	2.5	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.6	0	0.0	2	3.6	2	2.8
	Other	11	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	15.8	1	2.9	1	3.4	4	7.1	6	8.3
No response	5	3.2	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7	2	6.9	3	5.4	0	0.0	
Total	157		14		22		57		35		29		56		72		
How old were you the very first time you were hurt physically by someone other than a husband or partner? (Mean)			11.9		15.1		9.4		9.6		13.0		16.1		12.2		10.239
At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has	No	972	93.4	278	97.5	159	90.3	114	95.8	96	80.7	325	95.0	333	91.7	314	93.5

anyone other than a husband or partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	Yes	69	6.6	7	2.5	17	9.7	5	4.2	23	19.3	17	5.0	30	8.3	22	6.5
	Total	1041		285		176		119		119		342		363		336	
Who was the main person who forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	Parent	8	11.6	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	20.0	1	4.3	5	29.4	1	3.3	2	9.1
	Other relative or in-law	22	31.9	1	14.3	5	29.4	1	20.0	12	52.2	3	17.6	14	46.7	5	22.7
	Own friend/acquaintance	9	13.0	1	14.3	5	29.4	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	4	18.2
	Family friend	8	11.6	2	28.6	2	11.8	1	20.0	1	4.3	2	11.8	1	3.3	5	22.7
	Teacher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Employer/someone at work	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
	Police/soldier	4	5.8	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	9.1
	Priest/religious leader	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Stranger	13	18.8	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	40.0	4	17.4	4	23.5	7	23.3	2	9.1
	Other	3	4.3	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	4.5
	No response	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69		7		17		5		23		17		30		22		
How old were you the very first time you were forced in this way by someone other than a husband or partner? (Mean)			13.1		17.0		12.7		11.4		10.7		17.3		10.3		14.6

**Table 8m. Violence by Someone Other than Current/Previous Spouse (continued)**

		Department										Intervention Group				Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing			
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
In the last 12 months, has anyone other than your	No	1047	97.7	291	99.7	180	98.9	119	98.3	118	97.5	339	95.2	368	99.2	340	98.6
	Yes	25	2.3	1	0.3	2	1.1	2	1.7	3	2.5	17	4.8	3	0.8	5	1.4

current husband/partner physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	Total	1072	292	182	121	121	356	371	345								
Any physical or sexual violence ever experienced from someone other than a husband/partner	No	885	80.8	273	93.2	150	80.6	63	51.2	77	62.1	322	87.3	302	79.9	261	75.0
	Yes	210	19.2	20	6.8	36	19.4	60	48.8	47	37.9	47	12.7	76	20.1	87	25.0
	Total	1095		293		186		123		124		369		378		348	

Table B.8n Child Abuse

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Someone other than a husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or did anything else to hurt her physically before age 18	No	899	88.4	271	96.8	152	87.9	69	59.0	90	78.3	317	95.5	314	88.5	268	81.2
	Yes	118	11.6	9	3.2	21	12.1	48	41.0	25	21.7	15	4.5	41	11.5	62	18.8
	Total	1017		280		173		117		115		332		355		330	
Someone other than a husband/partner forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts before age 18	No	981	95.1	279	98.2	160	92.0	115	96.6	98	82.4	329	97.9	334	92.5	318	94.9
	Yes	51	4.9	5	1.8	14	8.0	4	3.4	21	17.6	7	2.1	27	7.5	17	5.1
	Total	1032		284		174		119		119		336		361		335	

Table B.8o Witnessing Violence During Childhood

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	No/Don't know	824	76.5	255	87.9	117	64.6	73	59.8	80	65.0	299	82.8	276	74.2	249	72.4
	Yes	253	23.5	35	12.1	64	35.4	49	40.2	43	35.0	62	17.2	96	25.8	95	27.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1077</b>		<b>290</b>		<b>181</b>		<b>122</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>361</b>		<b>372</b>		<b>344</b>	
As far as you know, how often did your father beat your mother: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	Not at all	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0
	Only sometimes	153	60.5	27	77.1	41	64.1	28	57.1	19	44.2	38	61.3	57	59.4	58	61.1
	Often	94	37.2	8	22.9	22	34.4	20	40.8	23	53.5	21	33.9	37	38.5	36	37.9
	No response	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	1	1.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>62</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>95</b>	

Table B.8p Violence During Pregnancy

		Department										Intervention Group							
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights			
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	No	939	92.1	268	95.7	160	93.0	105	85.4	109	89.3	297	92.2	347	94.0	295	89.9		
	Yes	80	7.9	12	4.3	12	7.0	18	14.6	13	10.7	25	7.8	22	6.0	33	10.1		
	Total	1019		280		172		123		122		322		369		328			

## APPENDIX C. ENDLINE SURVEY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Table C.1a Participant Characteristics (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Age in years		18-61	41.5	21-61	41.5	18-61	40.1	20-61	43.0	21-61	42.8	18-60	40.7	18-61	41.5	20-61	42.1
Age of Cohabitation in years		12-55	22.9	13-48	22.4	13-42	21.4	14-55	23.1	13-52	24.8	12-55	23.3	13-49	22.0	13-55	23.3
Total Births		0-13	3.0	0-13	3.6	0-9	3.1	1-10	3.0	0-10	3.0	0-12	2.5	0-13	3.3	0-13	3.2
Total Household Members		2-14	4.5	2-14	4.4	2-14	4.6	2-11	4.8	2-11	4.5	2-14	4.2	2-14	4.6	2-14	4.5
Years Lived in Current Municipality		0-61	30.1	0-61	28.7	3-61	36.6	5-61	37.7	1-60	23.9	1-60	26.1	0-61	32.0	1-61	31.4
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Ethnicity	Indigenous	207	17.2	5	1.6	85	35.0	102	68.9	8	5.2	7	2.0	93	23.3	107	23.7
	Black, mulato, afro-descent	130	10.8	2	0.7	107	44.0	0	0.0	21	13.5	0	0.0	37	9.3	93	20.6
	Raizal	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Palenquero de san basilio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Rom	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	White/Mestizo	854	71.0	298	97.7	50	20.6	46	31.1	125	80.6	335	95.4	269	67.3	250	55.4
	Not stated	6	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	4	1.1	1	0.3	1	0.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Attended School	No	28	2.3	2	0.7	2	0.8	1	0.7	2	1.3	21	6.0	4	1.0	3	0.7
	Yes	1174	97.7	303	99.3	241	99.2	147	99.3	153	98.7	330	94.0	396	99.0	448	99.3
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Highest School Level	Preschool	30	2.5	3	1.0	2	0.8	1	0.7	3	1.9	21	6.0	4	1.0	5	1.1
	Primary	563	46.8	155	50.8	108	44.4	97	65.5	89	57.4	114	32.5	225	56.3	224	49.7
	Secondary	483	40.2	129	42.3	114	46.9	42	28.4	51	32.9	147	41.9	151	37.8	185	41.0
	Technical	78	6.5	11	3.6	11	4.5	2	1.4	6	3.9	48	13.7	11	2.8	19	4.2
	Technological	24	2.0	3	1.0	2	0.8	6	4.1	3	1.9	10	2.8	5	1.3	9	2.0
	University	21	1.7	4	1.3	5	2.1	0	0.0	3	1.9	9	2.6	4	1.0	8	1.8

Graduate	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2
Don't know	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1202</b>		<b>305</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>351</b>		<b>400</b>		<b>451</b>	

**Table 1a. Participant Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Primary education or higher	No, less than primary	30	2.5	3	1.0	2	0.8	1	0.7	3	1.9	21	6.0	4	1.0	5	1.1
	Yes, primary or higher	1171	97.5	302	99.0	241	99.2	147	99.3	152	98.1	329	94.0	396	99.0	446	98.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1201</b>		<b>305</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>350</b>		<b>400</b>		<b>451</b>	
Currently married or living with a man	Currently married	375	31.2	98	32.1	84	34.6	78	52.7	59	38.1	56	16.0	165	41.3	154	34.1
	Living with a man	808	67.2	202	66.2	156	64.2	62	41.9	93	60.0	295	84.0	227	56.8	286	63.4
	Not in a union	19	1.6	5	1.6	3	1.2	8	5.4	3	1.9	0	0.0	8	2.0	11	2.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1202</b>		<b>305</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>351</b>		<b>400</b>		<b>451</b>	
Has Given Birth	No	31	2.6	5	1.6	4	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.3	20	5.7	5	1.3	6	1.3
	Yes	1171	97.4	300	98.4	239	98.4	148	100.0	153	98.7	331	94.3	395	98.8	445	98.7
	Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1202</b>		<b>305</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>351</b>		<b>400</b>		<b>451</b>	
Years Lived in Current Municipality	1 year or less	9	0.8	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	0.9	4	1.0	2	0.4
	2 to 10 years	218	18.3	64	21.1	12	4.9	9	6.1	41	26.5	92	26.7	54	13.5	72	16.0
	11 to 29 years	339	28.4	85	28.0	60	24.7	31	20.9	59	38.1	104	30.2	109	27.3	126	28.0
	30 to 49 years	440	36.9	114	37.5	122	50.2	69	46.6	32	20.6	103	29.9	167	41.8	170	37.8
	50+ years	188	15.7	38	12.5	49	20.2	39	26.4	20	12.9	42	12.2	66	16.5	80	17.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1194</b>		<b>304</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>344</b>		<b>400</b>		<b>450</b>	
Location of previous home	Municipal capital	209	43.2	35	27.1	13	30.2	5	15.2	45	42.5	111	64.2	45	33.3	53	30.1
	Town center	54	11.2	8	6.2	6	14.0	1	3.0	12	11.3	27	15.6	15	11.1	12	6.8
	Rural area	220	45.5	86	66.7	23	53.5	27	81.8	49	46.2	35	20.2	74	54.8	111	63.1

Not stated	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Total	484		129		43		33		106		173		135		176	

**Table 1a. Participant Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Displaced by Armed Conflict	No	249	54.0	67	51.9	34	81.0	12	36.4	62	58.5	74	49.0	85	63.4	90	51.1
	Yes	212	46.0	62	48.1	8	19.0	21	63.6	44	41.5	77	51.0	49	36.6	86	48.9
	Total	461		129		42		33		106		151		134		176	
Difficulty finding work or lack of livelihood	No	318	70.0	106	82.8	40	95.2	25	75.8	65	61.3	82	56.6	93	69.4	143	81.7
	Yes	136	30.0	22	17.2	2	4.8	8	24.2	41	38.7	63	43.4	41	30.6	32	18.3
	Total	454		128		42		33		106		145		134		175	
Risk of, or consequence of, a natural disaster	No	437	98.4	127	100.0	42	100.0	32	97.0	101	96.2	135	98.5	128	97.0	174	99.4
	Yes	7	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	4	3.8	2	1.5	4	3.0	1	0.6
	Total	444		127		42		33		105		137		132		175	
Risk to life, freedom, or physical integrity due to violence	No	349	77.7	122	96.1	42	100.0	25	75.8	70	66.0	90	63.8	111	83.5	148	84.6
	Yes	100	22.3	5	3.9	0	0.0	8	24.2	36	34.0	51	36.2	22	16.5	27	15.4
	Total	449		127		42		33		106		141		133		175	
Education	No	419	94.2	126	99.2	40	95.2	29	87.9	91	85.8	133	97.1	121	91.0	165	94.3
	Yes	26	5.8	1	0.8	2	4.8	4	12.1	15	14.2	4	2.9	12	9.0	10	5.7
	Total	445		127		42		33		106		137		133		175	
Health	No	430	96.4	127	99.2	42	100.0	29	87.9	99	93.4	133	97.1	130	97.0	167	95.4
	Yes	16	3.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	12.1	7	6.6	4	2.9	4	3.0	8	4.6
	Total	446		128		42		33		106		137		134		175	
Family reasons	No	227	48.8	69	54.3	8	19.0	27	81.8	52	49.1	71	45.2	61	45.9	95	54.3
	Yes	238	51.2	58	45.7	34	81.0	6	18.2	54	50.9	86	54.8	72	54.1	80	45.7
	Total	465		127		42		33		106		157		133		175	
No	443	100.0	126	100.0	42	100.0	32	100.0	106	###	137	100.0	133	100.0	173	100.0	

Other reasons	Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	443		126		42		32		106		137		133		173	
Reason for move not stated	Not stated	440	99.3	125	99.2	42	100.0	32	100.0	106	###	135	98.5	133	100.0	172	99.4
	No reason given	3	0.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.6
	Total	443		126		42		32		106		137		133		173	

Table C.1b Partner Characteristics (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Partner's age		17-82	45.9	22-82	46.4	17-77	44.2	21-70	46.4	23-80	47.9	19-80	45.4	22-82	46.2	17-75	46.0
Partner's age of first cohabitation		10-71	27.4	14-61	27.5	10-53	24.9	16-61	26.5	15-71	29.9	10-53	28.4	10-71	26.7	16-68	27.3
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Partner's ethnicity	Indigenous	205	17.1	7	2.3	79	32.5	100	67.6	10	6.5	9	2.6	87	21.8	109	24.2
	Black, mulato, afro-descent	123	10.2	1	0.3	111	45.7	0	0.0	9	5.8	2	0.6	35	8.8	86	19.1
	Raizal	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Palenquero de san basilio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Rom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	White/Mestizo	853	71.0	292	95.7	52	21.4	47	31.8	131	84.5	331	94.3	271	67.8	251	55.7
	Not stated	18	1.5	5	1.6	1	0.4	1	0.7	4	2.6	7	2.0	6	1.5	5	1.1
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Partner attended school	No	79	6.6	14	4.6	6	2.5	3	2.0	13	8.4	43	12.3	18	4.5	18	4.0
	Yes	1121	93.3	291	95.4	237	97.5	144	97.3	142	91.6	307	87.5	382	95.5	432	95.8
	Not stated	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Partner's highest school level	Preschool	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
	Primary	707	63.1	179	61.5	132	55.7	108	75.0	98	69.0	190	61.9	258	67.5	259	60.0
	Secondary	358	31.9	91	31.3	93	39.2	34	23.6	39	27.5	101	32.9	111	29.1	146	33.8
	Technical	15	1.3	3	1.0	4	1.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	5	1.6	2	0.5	8	1.9
	Technological	5	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.3	1	0.2
	University	19	1.7	11	3.8	3	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.4	3	1.0	3	0.8	13	3.0
	Graduate	2	0.2	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2
	Don't know	13	1.2	4	1.4	3	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	1.6	5	1.3	3	0.7
Not stated	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	

	Total	1121		291		237		144		142		307		382		432	
Partner had primary education or higher	No, less than primary	80	6.7	15	5.0	6	2.5	3	2.1	13	8.4	43	12.5	18	4.6	19	4.3
	Yes, primary or higher	1106	93.3	286	95.0	233	97.5	143	97.9	142	91.6	302	87.5	376	95.4	428	95.7
	Total	1186		301		239		146		155		345		394		447	

**Table 1b. Partner Characteristics (continued)**

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Partner worked in the last year	No	26	2.2	3	1.0	6	2.5	6	4.1	5	3.2	6	1.7	8	2.0	12	2.7
	Yes	1165	97.2	300	98.7	234	96.3	137	93.2	150	96.8	344	98.3	387	97.0	434	96.4
	Don't know	8	0.7	1	0.3	3	1.2	4	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.0	4	0.9
	Total	1199		304		243		147		155		350		399		450	
Partner worked in the last week	No	96	8.0	12	3.9	23	9.5	26	17.7	25	16.2	10	2.9	39	9.8	47	10.5
	Yes	1091	91.2	290	95.4	216	89.6	116	78.9	129	83.8	340	97.1	354	89.2	397	88.4
	Don't know	9	0.8	2	0.7	2	0.8	5	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.0	5	1.1
	Total	1196		304		241		147		154		350		397		449	
Partner's main occupation	No work last year	26	2.2	3	1.0	6	2.5	6	4.2	5	3.2	6	1.7	8	2.0	12	2.7
	Agriculture/Livestock	944	79.3	251	82.8	185	77.1	102	71.3	127	81.9	279	79.7	339	85.8	326	73.1
	Unskilled manual labor	105	8.8	9	3.0	28	11.7	31	21.7	15	9.7	22	6.3	17	4.3	66	14.8
	Sales and services	69	5.8	19	6.3	11	4.6	4	2.8	6	3.9	29	8.3	21	5.3	19	4.3
	Office work	13	1.1	2	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	9	2.6	2	0.5	2	0.4
	Professional, technical, managerial	27	2.3	16	5.3	7	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	0.9	5	1.3	19	4.3
	Other (e.g., pastor)	3	0.3	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.2
	Not stated	4	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.2
Total	1191		303		240		143		155		350		395		446		

Table C.1c Indicators of Household Wealth

	Department										Study Arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of large livestock household owns	0-95	3.9	0-95	8.0	0-10	0.6	0-4	0.2	0-10	0.4	0-67	5.8	0-95	4.4	0-70	2.0
Number of small livestock household owns	0-30	0.6	0-28	0.6	0-10	0.1	0-10	0.4	0-30	0.6	0-25	0.9	0-28	0.5	0-30	0.4
Number of minor species (e.g., chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc.) household owns	0-95	10.6	0-95	15.1	0-95	9.3	0-95	15.2	0-95	8.7	0-95	6.4	0-95	11.5	0-95	13.1
Number of fish ponds household owns	0-95	0.7	0-95	1.2	0-2	0.0	0-95	2.0	0-95	1.2	0-0	0.0	0-95	1.2	0-95	0.8
Number of other livestock and animals household owns	0-1	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-1	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-1	0.0
Household Land Ownership (hectares)	0-95	6.6	0-95	16.7	0-20	1.5	0-95	1.0	0-16	1.5	0-95	6.8	0-95	8.8	0-95	4.5

Table C.2a Economic Situation in the Past Month (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the past month. . .																	
Rating of the economic situation of the household	Very good	25	2.1	4	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	19	5.4	3	0.8	3	0.7
	Good	424	35.3	103	33.8	45	18.5	22	14.9	35	22.6	219	62.4	79	19.8	126	27.9
	Fair	685	57.0	187	61.3	177	72.8	108.0	73.0	103	66.5	110	31.3	285	71.3	290	64.3
	Poor	62	5.2	11	3.6	20	8.2	14	9.5	14	9.0	3	0.9	30	7.5	29	6.4
	Very poor	6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	4.0	2.7	1	0.6	0.0	0.0	3	0.8	3	0.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Frequency of anxiety about household economic situation	Not at all	323	26.9	86	28.2	44	18.1	11	7.4	16	10.3	166	47.3	68	17.0	89	19.7
	Some of the time	579	48.2	161	52.8	117	48.1	69	46.6	69	44.5	163	46.4	210	52.5	206	45.7
	A lot of the time	167	13.9	47	15.4	36	14.8	28.0	18.9	37	23.9	19	5.4	63	15.8	85	18.8
	Most of the time	94	7.8	11	3.6	29	11.9	29	19.6	22	14.2	3	0.9	46	11.5	45	10.0
	All of the time	39	3.2	0.0	0.0	17	7.0	11.0	7.4	11	7.1	0	0.0	13	3.3	26	5.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Frequency of arguments about money with partner	Never	609	50.8	179	58.7	124	51.2	58	39.5	106	68.4	142	40.6	223	55.8	244	54.3
	Once	270	22.5	58	19.0	54	22.3	43	29.3	17	11.0	98	28.0	85	21.3	87	19.4
	2-3 times	234	19.5	61	20.0	40	16.5	25.0	17.0	18	11.6	90	25.7	71	17.8	73	16.3
	4-5 times	43	3.6	4	1.3	10	4.1	8	5.4	5	3.2	16	4.6	9	2.3	18	4.0
	More than 5 times	43	3.6	3	1.0	14	5.8	13.0	8.8	9	5.8	4	1.1	12	3.0	27	6.0
	Total	1199		305		242		147		155		350		400		449	

Table C.2b Household Debt (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Do you or any member of your household owe any cash or goods?	No	528	43.9	173	56.7	80	32.9	35	23.6	53	34.2	187	53.3	170	42.5	171	37.9
	Yes, cash	650	54.1	129	42.3	159	65.4	112	75.7	101	65.2	149	42.5	226	56.5	275	61.0
	Yes, goods	10	0.8	2	0.7	3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1	0.6	4	1.1	3	0.8	3	0.7
	Yes, both	7	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
	Not stated	7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	6.0	1.7	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Any household debt	No	528	44.2	173	56.9	80	32.9	35	23.6	53	34.2	187	54.2	170	42.6	171	37.9
	Yes, cash, goods, or both	667	55.8	131	43.1	163	67.1	113	76.4	102	65.8	158	45.8	229	57.4	280	62.1
	Total	1195		304		243		148.0		155		345		399		451	
Confidence about ability to repay debt	No, I do not feel confident	101	15.7	13	10.1	22	14.6	8	7.2	35	35.0	23	15.0	39	17.3	39	14.7
	Yes, I feel confident	540	83.9	116.0	89.9	127	84.1	102.0	91.9	65	65.0	130	85.0	185	82.2	225	84.6
	Don't know	3	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
	Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	644		129		151		111		100		153		225		266	

Table C.2c Household Assistance Received (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Any type of assistance received from the government or a non-governmental institution in the last month	No	1066	88.7	280	91.8	219	90.1	127	85.8	129	83.2	311	88.6	353	88.3	402	89.1
	Yes, received some kind of assistance in last month	136	11.3	25	8.2	24	9.9	21	14.2	26	16.8	40	11.4	47	11.8	49	10.9
	Total	1202		305		243		148.0		155		351		400		451	
Household received free food in last month	No	1176	97.8	301	98.7	238	97.9	139	93.9	151	97.4	347	98.9	393	98.3	436	96.7
	Yes	10	0.8	1	0.3	5	2.1	0.0	0.0	3	1.9	1	0.3	3	0.8	6	1.3
	Don't know	13	1.1	2	0.7	0	0.0	8	5.4	1	0.6	2	0.6	4	1.0	7	1.6
	Not stated	3	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Household received food via food-for-work programme in last month	No	1182	98.3	302	99.0	242	99.6	136.0	91.9	154	99.4	348	99.1	394	98.5	440	97.6
	Yes	4	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.4
	Don't know	13	1.1	2	0.7	0	0.0	8.0	5.4	1	0.6	2	0.6	4	1.0	7	1.6
	Not stated	3	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148.0		155		351		400		451	
Household received other assistance in last month	No	1061	88.3	277	90.8	224	92.2	121	81.8	130	83.9	309	88.0	351	87.8	401	88.9
	Yes	125	10.4	24	7.9	19	7.8	18.0	12.2	24	15.5	40	11.4	44	11.0	41	9.1
	Don't know	13	1.1	3	1.0	0	0.0	8	5.4	1	0.6	1	0.3	5	1.3	7	1.6
	Not stated	3	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	

**Table 2c. Household Assistance Received (continued)**

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Total value of all assistance household received in last month	24000-5000000	222568	24000-400000	116520	32000-1200000	178575	26000-240000	88881	30000-2300000	225154	30000-5000000	383750	26000-2300000	159379	24000-1200000	151602
Value of free food household received in last month	40000-300000	153280	60000-60000	60000	40000-300000	130560	0-0		70000-300000	173333	300000-300000	300000	62800-300000	170933	40000-300000	120000
Value of food-for-work household received in last month	35000-200000	89250	0-0		75000-75000	75000	35000-200000	94000	0-0		0-0		47000-75000	61000	35000-200000	117500
Value of other assistance received in last month	24000-5000000	227036	24000-400000	118875	32000-1200000	187263	26000-240000	88028	30000-2000000	222250	300000-5000000	376250	26000-2000000	155818	24000-1200000	157890

Table C.2d Principal Crops Sold Through Associations in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

Department						Study arms			
Total	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plantains 16.6	Plantains 20.3	Coffee 43.2	Peas & Beans 35.8	Coffee 30.3	Plantains 21.9	Coffee 20.8	Coffee 17.3		
Coffee 13.6	Tubers/Roots* 11.5	Tubers/Roots* 15.6	Tubers/Roots* 30.4	Plantains 21.3	Passionfruit 10.5	Tubers/Roots* 15.0	Plantains 16.2		
Tubers/Roots* 12.7	Sugar Cane 4.6	Plantains 11.1	Berries 15.5	Small Plantain/Common Banana 12.9	Oranges 7.4	Plantains 12.3	Tubers/Roots* 15.3		
Peas & Beans 6.7	Small Plantain/Common Banana 4.6	Sugar Cane 9.9	Grains** 10.1	Peas & Beans 9.0	Tubers/Roots* 6.8	Peas & Beans 6.8	Peas & Beans 12.0		
Berries 4.2	Leafy Greens/Herbs 3.3	Berries 8.2	Onions 9.5	Tubers/Roots* 7.1	Other Vegetables*** 4.8	Berries 5.5	Berries 6.4		

\* including Yucca, Potatoes

\*\* including Corn, Quinoa, Rice

\*\*\* including Carrot, Avocado, Broccoli, Cucumber, Peppers, Cauliflower

Table C.2e Principal Animals Sold Through Associations in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

Department											Study arms	
Total	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights					
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%					
Milk	Milk	Chickens	Guinea Pigs	Hens	Milk	Milk	Chickens					
22.1	40.3	23.9	33.8	17.4	30.5	23.0	15.5					
Chickens	Eggs	Hens	Hens	Eggs	Hens	Chickens	Milk					
10.2	13.1	8.6	16.9	15.5	3.7	5.5	14.9					
Hens	Chickens	Milk	Pigs	Chickens	Eggs	Eggs	Hens					
9.2	9.5	4.9	5.13	5.13	2.8	8.10	4.12					
Eggs	Hens	Cows	Milk	Pigs	Cows	Hens	Guinea Pigs					
7.7	8.2	2.9	1.10	0.11	1.4	5.10	8.9					
Pigs	Fish	Eggs	Eggs and Chickens	Milk	Chickens	Pigs	Eggs					
4.8	6.6	2.5	8.1	5.8	0.9	7.3	8.6					

Note: Hens (Gallinas) and Chickens (Pollo) are two different types of animals

Table C.2f Crops Sold Through Associations in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of crops sold through the association	0-5	0.9	0-5	0.6	0-5	1.3	0-4	1.2	0-5	1.2	0-4	0.7	0-5	0.9	0-5	1.1
Average % designated for self-consumption across 5 crops	0-100	12.0	0-100	21.4	0-60	6.0	0-100	16.2	0-100	15.4	0-50	9.4	0-100	13.0	0-100	13.2
Average % designated for sale across 5 crops	0-100	88.0	0-100	78.6	40-100	94.0	0-100	83.8	0-100	84.6	50-100	90.6	0-100	87.0	0-100	86.8
Value of other assistance received in last month	1-3	1.3	1-1.7	1.0	1-3	1.6	1-3	1.3	1-3	1.5	2-1.1	1.1	1-3	1.6	1-3	1.2

Table C.2g Animals Sold Through Associations in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Number of animals sold through the association	0-4	0.7	0-4	0.9	0-3	0.5	0-4	1.0	0-4	0.8	0-2	0.4	0-4	0.8	0-4	0.8
Average % designated for self-consumption across 5 animals	0-100	19.3	0-100	9.5	0-100	8.2	0-100	36.9	0-100	50.1	0-100	13.4	0-100	19.0	0-100	22.7
Average % designated for sale across 5 animals	0-100	80.6	0-100	90.3	0-100	91.8	0-100	63.1	0-100	49.9	0-100	86.6	0-100	80.8	0-100	77.3
Average number of purchasers, across 5 animals	0.5-3	1.1	0.5-1	1.0	1-2	1.1	1-3	1.7	1-2	1.2	0.5-1	1.0	1-3	1.3	0.5-3	1.2

Table C.3a Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Household Food Insecurity Access Scale		0-26	4.20	0-19	4.72	0-26	4.32	0-21	7.53	0-26	6.75	0-18	1.12	0-24	5.50	0-26	5.43
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence	Secure	495	42.1	104	34.3	82	34.3	23	15.9	33	15.9	253	75.7	104	26.5	138	30.8
	Mild	178	15.1	55	18.2	36	15.1	13	9.0	21	9.0	53	15.9	65	16.5	60	13.4
	Moderate	289	24.6	95	31.4	45	18.8	73	50.3	55	50.3	21	6.3	129	32.8	139	31.0
	Severe	213	18.1	49	16.2	76	31.8	36	24.8	45	24.8	7	2.1	95	24.2	111	24.8
	Total	1175		303		239		145		154		334		393		448	
Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	No	515	42.8	110	36.1	89	36.6	26	17.6	44	28.4	246	70.1	124	31.0	145	32.2
	Yes	687	57.2	195	63.9	154	63.4	122	82.4	111	71.6	105	29.9	276	69.0	306	67.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	No	651	54.3	138	45.4	134	55.4	40	27.0	56	36.1	283	80.6	159	39.9	209	46.3
	Yes	549	45.8	166	54.6	108	44.6	108	73.0	99	63.9	68	19.4	239	60.1	242	53.7
	Total	1200		304		242		148		155		351		398		451	
Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	No	676	56.2	156	51.1	120	49.4	41	27.7	71	45.8	288	82.1	175	43.8	213	47.2
	Yes	526	43.8	149	48.9	123	50.6	107	72.3	84	54.2	63	17.9	225	56.3	238	52.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	No	821	68.3	176	57.7	192	79.0	46	31.1	83	53.5	324	92.3	230	57.5	267	59.2
	Yes	381	31.7	129	42.3	51	21.0	102	68.9	72	46.5	27	7.7	170	42.5	184	40.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	

**Table 3a. Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	No	882	73.4	224	73.4	165	67.9	68	45.9	93	60.0	332	94.6	259	64.8	291	64.5
	Yes	320	26.6	81	26.6	78	32.1	80	54.1	62	40.0	19	5.4	141	35.3	160	35.5
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	No	1114	92.8	288	94.4	219	90.1	134	90.5	132	85.7	341	97.4	362	90.5	411	91.3
	Yes	86	7.2	17	5.6	24	9.9	14	9.5	22	14.3	9	2.6	38	9.5	39	8.7
	Total	1200		305		243		148		154		350		400		450	
Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	No	1012	84.2	258	84.6	168	69.1	125	84.5	117	75.5	344	98.0	313	78.3	355	78.7
	Yes	190	15.8	47	15.4	75	30.9	23	15.5	38	24.5	7	2.0	87	21.8	96	21.3
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	No	1139	94.8	298	97.7	215	88.5	139	93.9	138	89.0	349	99.4	375	93.8	415	92.0
	Yes	63	5.2	7	2.3	28	11.5	9	6.1	17	11.0	2	0.6	25	6.3	36	8.0
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	No	1169	97.4	301	99.3	227	93.4	145	98.0	149	96.1	347	98.9	389	97.7	433	96.0
	Yes	31	2.6	2	0.7	16	6.6	3	2.0	6	3.9	4	1.1	9	2.3	18	4.0
	Total	1200		303		243		148		155		351		398		451	

**Table 3a. Household Food and Nutrition Security in the Last 30 Days (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%

Days in the last month . .	Range	M														
Worried would not have enough food	0-30	3.53	0-30	3.88	0-30	3.13	0-30	7.18	0-30	5.14	0-30	1.21	0-30	4.20	0-30	4.71
Not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources	0-30	2.95	0-30	3.25	0-30	1.89	0-30	5.77	0-30	6.89	0-15	0.51	0-30	4.00	0-30	3.94
Ate limited variety of food due to lack of resources	0-30	2.79	0-30	2.74	0-30	2.29	0-30	5.19	0-30	6.61	0-30	0.46	0-30	3.98	0-30	3.53
Ate unwanted food due to lack of resources to obtain other types of food	0-30	1.93	0-20	1.99	0-30	0.93	0-30	5.29	0-30	3.94	0-30	0.27	0-30	2.57	0-30	2.66
Ate a smaller meal than you felt you needed	0-30	1.59	0-20	1.28	0-30	1.30	0-30	3.84	0-30	3.58	0-30	0.23	0-30	2.19	0-30	2.11
Ate fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food	0-30	0.40	0-30	0.34	0-15	0.35	0-30	0.77	0-20	0.86	0-30	0.12	0-30	0.50	0-30	0.52
No food to eat of any kind	0-30	0.85	0-8	0.63	0-30	1.19	0-30	1.21	0-30	2.21	0-7	0.05	0-30	1.12	0-30	1.22
Went to sleep at night	0-30	0.21	0-15	0.10	0-30	0.34	0-30	0.42	0-20	0.46	0-1	0.00	0-20	0.20	0-30	0.37
Went a whole day and night without eating anything	0-8	0.04	0-3	0.01	0-8	0.14	0-5	0.04	0-3	0.04	0-1	0.00	0-8	0.04	0-5	0.07

Table C.3b Knowledge about Nutrition (Endline)\*

I am going to read you some statements about food and nutrition. If you think the statement is true, answer true. If you think that it is false, answer false...		Department										Study arms						
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
A diet is healthier and more nutritious when it includes foods from all groups and all colors of each food. (True)	Incorrect /Don't Know	167	13.9	41	13.5	57	23.5	15	10.2	39	25.2	15	4.3	74	18.5	78	17.3	
	Correct	1032	86.1	263	86.5	186	76.5	132	89.8	116	74.8	335	95.7	325	81.5	372	82.7	
	Total	1199		304		243		147		155		350		399		450		
Foods like rice, potatoes, cassava, plantains, and corn contain carbohydrates that give the body energy to do daily activities. (True)	Incorrect /Don't Know	166	13.8	60	19.7	45	18.5	9	6.1	36	23.2	16	4.6	92	23.1	58	12.9	
	Correct	1033	86.2	244	80.3	198	81.5	138	93.9	119	76.8	334	95.4	307	76.9	392	87.1	
	Total	1199		304		243		147		155		350		399		450		
Bad hygiene conditions and food preparation do not affect health or the absorption of nutrients of the organism. (False)	Incorrect /Don't Know	434	36.2	55	18.1	75	30.9	16	10.9	13	8.4	275	78.6	75	18.8	84	18.7	
	Correct	765	63.8	249	81.9	168	69.1	131	89.1	142	91.6	75	21.4	324	81.2	366	81.3	
	Total	1199		304		243		147		155		350		399		450		
One should consume whole fruits and vegetables every day for good digestion and to prevent illnesses. (True)	Incorrect /Don't Know	43	3.6	5	1.6	12	4.9	2	1.4	2	1.3	22	6.3	15	3.8	6	1.3	
	Correct	1156	96.4	299	98.4	231	95.1	145	98.6	153	98.7	328	93.7	384	96.2	444	98.7	
	Total	1199		304		243		147		155		350		399		450		
Women should be the last to eat. They must do it after the other members of the family have eaten. (False)	Incorrect /Don't Know	420	35.0	77	25.3	67	27.6	69	46.9	64	41.3	143	40.7	140	35.1	137	30.4	
	Correct	780	65.0	227	74.7	176	72.4	78	53.1	91	58.7	208	59.3	259	64.9	313	69.6	
	Total	1200		304		243		147		155		351		399		450		
		0	2	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0

	1	12	1.0	3	1.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.3	3	0.8	1	0.2
	2	34	2.8	5	1.6	9	3.7	2	1.4	9	5.8	9	2.6	13	3.3	12	2.7
Nutrition and Food Security Knowledge Scale (Sum of Correct Answers)	3	284	23.7	35	11.5	67	27.6	18	12.2	29	18.7	135	38.5	87	21.8	62	13.8
	4	506	42.2	136	44.7	91	37.4	69	46.9	69	44.5	141	40.2	166	41.6	199	44.2
	5	362	30.2	124	40.8	75	30.9	58	39.5	48	31.0	57	16.2	129	32.3	176	39.1
	Total	1200		304		243		147		155		351		399		450	
Nutrition and Food Security Knowledge Scale (Mean)			0.80		0.84		0.79		0.85		0.80		0.73		0.80		0.84

\*New endline questions added

Table C.4a Participation in Farmer Associations

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
Years of registered membership in farmer's association		0-30	3.8	0-10	3.6	0-30	4.3	0-17	5.7	0-17	3.7	0-10	3.0	0-30	3.6	0-18	4.6
Times in last year exchanged money or goods		0-48	0.4	0-12	0.2	0-20	0.8	0-48	0.8	0-15	0.4	0-6	0.1	0-12	0.4	0-48	0.6
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Held a leadership position	No	946	78.7	244	80.0	166	68.3	98	66.2	120	77.4	318	90.6	304	76.0	324	71.8
	Yes, elected	210	17.5	50	16.4	72	29.6	42	28.4	23	14.8	23	6.6	76	19.0	111	24.6
	Yes, appointed	32	2.7	5	1.6	5	2.1	4	2.7	12	7.7	6	1.7	14	3.5	12	2.7
	Not stated	14	1.2	6	2.0	0	0.0	4	2.7	0	0.0	4	1.1	6	1.5	4	0.9
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	

Table C.4b Decision-Making in Farmer Associations

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Satisfaction with role in decision making process	Satisfied	921	76.6	181	59.3	182	74.9	119	80.4	131	84.5	308	87.7	287	71.8	326	72.3
	Unsatisfied	80	6.7	9	3.0	31	12.8	18	12.2	15	9.7	7	2.0	33	8.3	40	8.9
	Does not make decisions	192	16.0	110	36.1	30	12.3	11	7.4	9	5.8	32	9.1	77	19.3	83	18.4
	Not stated	9	0.7	5	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	3	0.8	2	0.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
When decisions are made in this farmers' association about [ACTIVITY] who normally makes the decision?																	
Getting inputs for agricultural production	Female members only	458	65.0	102	93.6	119	59.2	36	35.3	26	31.0	175	83.7	126	61.5	157	61.5
	Male and female members	126	17.9	2	1.8	74	36.8	19	18.6	7	8.3	24	11.5	36	17.6	66	17.6
	Male members only	34	4.8	1	0.9	5	2.5	17	16.7	3	3.6	8	3.8	8	3.9	18	3.9
	Does not apply	87	12.3	4	3.7	3	1.5	30	29.4	48	57.1	2	1.0	35	17.1	50	17.1
	Total	705		109		201		102		84		209		205		291	
Getting inputs for animal production	Female members only	420	69.5	185	89.8	87	83.7	17	18.9	22	29.7	109	83.8	165	74.0	146	74.0
	Male and female members	47	7.8	4	1.9	15	14.4	10	11.1	1	1.4	17	13.1	11	4.9	19	4.9
	Male members only	13	2.2	9	4.4	1	1.0	1	1.1	1	1.4	1	0.8	3	1.3	9	1.3
	Does not apply	124	20.5	8	3.9	1	1.0	62	68.9	50	67.6	3	2.3	44	19.7	77	19.7
	Total	604		206		104		90		74		130		223		251	

Table 4b. Decision-Making in Farmer Associations (continued)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	

		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Types of crops to grow	Female members only	458	65.0	103	94.5	120	59.7	36	35.3	26	31.0	173	82.8	127	62.0	158	54.3
	Male and female members	140	19.9	2	1.8	76	37.8	31	30.4	6	7.1	25	12.0	42	20.5	73	25.1
	Male members only	22	3.1	1	0.9	2	1.0	6	5.9	4	4.8	9	4.3	1	0.5	12	4.1
	Does not apply	85	12.1	3	2.8	3	1.5	29	28.4	48	57.1	2	1.0	35	17.1	48	16.5
	Total	705		109		201		102		84		209		205		291	
Types of animals to produce	Female members only	419	69.4	186	89.9	86	82.7	16	17.8	21	28.8	110	84.6	165	74.0	144	57.4
	Male and female members	49	8.1	3	1.4	16	15.4	11	12.2	2	2.7	17	13.1	11	4.9	21	8.4
	Male members only	12	2.0	9	4.3	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.8	2	0.9	9	3.6
	Does not apply	124	20.5	9	4.3	1	1.0	63	70.0	49	67.1	2	1.5	45	20.2	77	30.7
	Total	604		207		104		90		73		130		223		251	
Whether or not to take crops to market	Female members only	472	67.0	103	94.5	119	59.2	39	38.2	27	32.5	184	88.0	128	62.7	160	55.0
	Male and female members	125	17.8	2	1.8	75	37.3	29	28.4	5	6.0	14	6.7	40	19.6	71	24.4
	Male members only	21	3.0	1	0.9	3	1.5	4	3.9	4	4.8	9	4.3	2	1.0	10	3.4
	Does not apply	86	12.2	3	2.8	4	2.0	30	29.4	47	56.6	2	1.0	34	16.7	50	17.2
	Total	704		109		201		102		83		209		204		291	
Whether or not to take animals to market	Female members only	419	69.4	185	89.4	87	83.7	15	16.7	22	30.1	110	84.6	162	72.6	147	58.6
	Male and female members	45	7.5	4	1.9	15	14.4	12	13.3	1	1.4	13	10.0	12	5.4	20	8.0
	Male members only	10	1.7	7	3.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.8	2	0.9	7	2.8
	Does not apply	130	21.5	11	5.3	1	1.0	63	70.0	49	67.1	6	4.6	47	21.1	77	30.7
	Total	604		207		104		90		73		130		223		251	
	Female members only	231	33.1	25	23.1	28	14.1	37	36.3	9	11.0	132	63.8	39	19.3	60	20.8

Selling crops through this farmers' association	Male and female members	61	8.8	0	0.0	8	4.0	31	30.4	12	14.6	10	4.8	13	6.4	38	13.2
	Male members only	20	2.9	1	0.9	3	1.5	4	3.9	5	6.1	7	3.4	1	0.5	12	4.2
	Does not apply	385	55.2	82	75.9	159	80.3	30	29.4	56	68.3	58	28.0	149	73.8	178	61.8
	Total	697		108		198		102		82		207		202		288	
Selling animals through this farmers' association	Female members only	201	33.6	22	10.6	63	61.2	16	18.0	6	8.6	94	72.9	55	24.8	52	21.0
	Male and female members	32	5.3	3	1.4	3	2.9	10	11.2	4	5.7	12	9.3	7	3.2	13	5.2
	Male members only	9	1.5	7	3.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	8	3.2
	Does not apply	357	59.6	176	84.6	36	35.0	63	70.8	59	84.3	23	17.8	159	71.6	175	70.6
	Total	599		208		103		89		70		129		222		248	

**Table 4b. Decision-Making in Farmer Associations (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	Female members only	433	61.7	98	90.7	124	61.7	44	43.6	31	36.9	136	65.4	136	66.3	161	55.7
	Male and female members	102	14.5	2	1.9	62	30.8	22	21.8	7	8.3	9	4.3	32	15.6	61	21.1
	Male members only	18	2.6	1	0.9	3	1.5	4	4.0	3	3.6	7	3.4	1	0.5	10	3.5
	Does not apply	149	21.2	7	6.5	12	6.0	31	30.7	43	51.2	56	26.9	36	17.6	57	19.7
	Total	702		108		201		101		84		208		205		289	
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	Female members only	423	70.4	182	88.3	92	88.5	20	22.5	27	36.5	102	79.7	175	78.5	146	58.4
	Male and female members	35	5.8	5	2.4	9	8.7	7	7.9	2	2.7	12	9.4	8	3.6	15	6.0
	Male members only	8	1.3	6	2.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	7	2.8
	Does not apply	135	22.5	13	6.3	2	1.9	62	69.7	44	59.5	14	10.9	39	17.5	82	32.8
	Total	601		206		104		89		74		128		223		250	

**To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions regarding [ACTIVITY] if you want(ed) to?**

		<i>n</i>	%														
Getting inputs for agricultural production	I cannot make decisions	12	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	12.7	2	5.7	1	0.5	1	0.6	10	4.3
	A small extent	35	5.8	5	4.8	15	7.9	14	19.7	1	2.9	0	0.0	17	10.2	18	7.7
	A medium extent	100	16.5	4	3.8	41	21.6	18	25.4	4	11.4	33	16.0	22	13.2	45	19.3
	A high extent	459	75.7	95	91.3	134	70.5	30	42.3	28	80.0	172	83.5	127	76.0	160	68.7
	Total	606		104		190		71		35		206		167		233	
Getting inputs for animal production	I cannot make decisions	8	1.7	5	2.5	2	2.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	7	4.1
	A small extent	20	4.2	4	2.0	14	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	4	2.3	14	8.1
	A medium extent	67	14.1	5	2.5	24	23.8	15	55.6	0	0.0	23	18.3	16	9.0	28	16.3
	A high extent	380	80.0	184	92.9	61	60.4	12	44.4	22	95.7	101	80.2	156	88.1	123	71.5
	Total	475		198		101		27		23		126		177		172	
Types of crops to grow	I cannot make decisions	6	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.6	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.6
	A small extent	33	5.4	6	5.7	15	7.9	11	15.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	12	7.2	20	8.5
	A medium extent	110	18.1	3	2.9	43	22.6	27	37.5	6	17.1	31	15.0	31	18.6	48	20.4
	A high extent	459	75.5	96	91.4	132	69.5	30	41.7	27	77.1	174	84.5	124	74.3	161	68.5
	Total	608		105		190		72		35		206		167		235	
Types of animals to produce	I cannot make decisions	9	1.9	6	3.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	8	4.6
	A small extent	16	3.3	3	1.5	12	11.7	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	13	7.5
	A medium extent	60	12.6	4	2.0	24	23.3	15	57.7	0	0.0	17	13.3	18	10.2	25	14.5
	A high extent	393	82.2	185	93.4	65	63.1	10	38.5	22	95.7	111	86.7	155	87.6	127	73.4
	Total	478		198		103		26		23		128		177		173	

**Table 4b. Decision-Making in Farmer Associations (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
Whether or not to take crops to market	I cannot make decisions	6	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.6	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.6
	A small extent	33	5.4	6	5.7	15	7.9	11	15.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	13	7.8	19	8.1
	A medium extent	95	15.6	3	2.9	43	22.8	24	33.3	6	17.1	19	9.2	28	16.8	48	20.5
	A high extent	474	78.0	96	91.4	131	69.3	33	45.8	27	77.1	187	90.3	126	75.4	161	68.8
	Total	608		105		189		72		35		207		167		234	
Whether or not to take animals to market	I cannot make decisions	10	2.1	5	2.6	4	3.9	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	2	1.1	8	4.6
	A small extent	14	3.0	3	1.5	10	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.1	11	6.3
	A medium extent	56	11.9	4	2.0	27	26.5	17	65.4	0	0.0	8	6.5	20	11.5	28	16.1
	A high extent	392	83.1	184	93.9	61	59.8	9	34.6	23	95.8	115	92.7	150	86.2	127	73.0
	Total	472		196		102		26		24		124		174		174	
Selling crops through this farmers' association	I cannot make decisions	7	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.0
	A small extent	19	6.3	4	16.0	3	8.8	10	14.1	2	9.5	0	0.0	5	9.8	14	14.0
	A medium extent	61	20.3	2	8.0	6	17.6	27	38.0	8	38.1	18	12.1	14	27.5	29	29.0
	A high extent	213	71.0	19	76.0	25	73.5	29	40.8	9	42.9	131	87.9	32	62.7	50	50.0
	Total	300		25		34		71		21		149		51		100	
Selling animals through this farmers' association	I cannot make decisions	11	4.6	6	18.8	4	6.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	3.3	9	12.7
	A small extent	10	4.2	1	3.1	8	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	3.3	7	9.9
	A medium extent	42	17.6	3	9.4	21	31.3	13	52.0	1	12.5	4	3.8	15	24.6	23	32.4
	A high extent	175	73.5	22	68.8	34	50.7	12	48.0	6	75.0	101	95.3	42	68.9	32	45.1
	Total	238		32		67		25		8		106		61		71	

The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	I cannot make decisions	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	2	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3
	A small extent	29	5.3	6	6.0	9	4.9	12	17.4	2	5.0	0	0.0	11	6.6	18	7.9
	A medium extent	78	14.3	2	2.0	38	20.5	18	26.1	6	15.0	14	9.2	21	12.6	43	18.9
	A high extent	436	79.9	92	92.0	138	74.6	38	55.1	30	75.0	138	90.8	135	80.8	163	71.8
	Total	546		100		185		69		40		152		167		227	
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	I cannot make decisions	14	3.0	5	2.6	8	7.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	2.2	10	5.9
	A small extent	15	3.2	2	1.0	13	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	12	7.1
	A medium extent	39	8.3	4	2.1	19	18.3	11	42.3	1	3.3	4	3.5	11	6.0	24	14.2
	A high extent	400	85.5	182	94.3	64	61.5	15	57.7	28	93.3	111	96.5	166	90.2	123	72.8
	Total	468		193		104		26		30		115		184		169	

Table C.4c Cooperation in Farmer's Association (Endline)

Now I would like to ask you more about your farmer's association and how people work together. Please tell me whether you agree, disagree, or are indifferent to each of these statements...	Department											Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Women feel that their voices are heard when they share their opinions	Disagree	46	3.8	7	2.3	18	7.4	9	6.2	4	2.6	8	2.3	16	4.0	22	4.9
	Indifferent	19	1.6	10	3.3	4	1.7	4	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	8	2.0	10	2.2
	Agree	1132	94.6	288	94.4	220	90.9	133	91.1	151	97.4	340	97.4	374	94.0	418	92.9
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		398		450	
Women are able to express their own needs and desires	Disagree	40	3.3	7	2.3	14	5.8	9	6.2	5	3.2	5	1.4	14	3.5	21	4.7
	Indifferent	16	1.3	8	2.6	4	1.7	2	1.4	1	0.6	1	0.3	6	1.5	9	2.0
	Agree	1141	95.3	290	95.1	224	92.6	135	92.5	149	96.1	343	98.3	378	95.0	420	93.3
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		398		450	
Women are able to make decisions about marketing their crops and other products	Disagree	50	4.2	8	2.6	21	8.7	12	8.2	6	3.9	3	0.9	19	4.8	28	6.2
	Indifferent	25	2.1	8	2.6	5	2.1	5	3.4	6	3.9	1	0.3	9	2.3	15	3.3
	Agree	1121	93.7	288	94.7	216	89.3	129	88.4	143	92.3	345	98.9	369	92.9	407	90.4
	Total	1196		304		242		146		155		349		397		450	
Women are able to speak up if they feel uncomfortable or unsafe	Disagree	48	4.0	9	3.0	13	5.4	15	10.3	7	4.5	4	1.1	15	3.8	29	6.4
	Indifferent	24	2.0	8	2.6	5	2.1	6	4.1	3	1.9	2	0.6	11	2.8	11	2.4
	Agree	1125	94.0	288	94.4	224	92.6	125	85.6	145	93.5	343	98.3	372	93.5	410	91.1
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		398		450	
	Disagree	353	34.0	38	16.8	55	30.9	59	40.7	35	23.6	166	48.7	82	25.9	105	27.6

Men interrupt women more often than they interrupt men	Indifferent	23	2.2	5	2.2	5	2.8	6	4.1	5	3.4	2	0.6	9	2.8	12	3.1
	Agree	662	63.8	183	81.0	118	66.3	80	55.2	108	73.0	173	50.7	225	71.2	264	69.3
	Total	1038		226		178		145		148		341		316		381	
Men defend women against violence or harassment by other men	Disagree	106	10.2	23	10.2	25	14.0	28	19.4	12	8.1	18	5.3	31	9.8	57	15.0
	Indifferent	95	9.2	15	6.6	8	4.5	34	23.6	24	16.2	14	4.1	29	9.2	52	13.7
	Agree	834	80.6	188	83.2	145	81.5	82	56.9	112	75.7	307	90.6	256	81.0	271	71.3
	Total	1035		226		178		144		148		339		316		380	
Men are comfortable having leaders that are women	Disagree	41	4.0	5	2.2	14	7.9	8	5.5	8	5.4	6	1.8	15	4.7	20	5.2
	Indifferent	32	3.1	10	4.4	6	3.4	8	5.5	4	2.7	4	1.2	9	2.8	19	5.0
	Agree	964	93.0	210	93.3	158	88.8	130	89.0	136	91.9	330	97.1	292	92.4	342	89.8
	Total	1037		225		178		146		148		340		316		381	
Men make sure that important discussions include women	Disagree	39	3.8	5	2.2	17	9.6	7	4.8	4	2.7	6	1.8	15	4.7	18	4.7
	Indifferent	26	2.5	9	4.0	5	2.8	5	3.4	2	1.4	5	1.5	10	3.2	11	2.9
	Agree	973	93.7	212	93.8	156	87.6	134	91.8	142	95.9	329	96.8	292	92.1	352	92.4
	Total	1038		226		178		146		148		340		317		381	
Men value women's expertise and knowledge	Disagree	38	3.7	5	2.2	15	8.4	8	5.5	5	3.4	5	1.5	17	5.4	16	4.2
	Indifferent	30	2.9	8	3.5	5	2.8	7	4.8	6	4.1	4	1.2	9	2.8	17	4.5
	Agree	970	93.4	213	94.2	158	88.8	131	89.7	137	92.6	331	97.4	291	91.8	348	91.3
	Total	1038		226		178		146		148		340		317		381	

Table C.4d Training Programme in Farmer's Association (Endline)\*

I am now going to ask some questions about a training that your farmer's association may have participated in...		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did your farmer's association participate in a training put on by PLAN international and the World Food Programme Colombia?	Yes	551	46.0	133	43.8	209	86.0	100	68.0	109	70.8	0	0.0	251	63.2	300	66.5
	No	428	35.7	43	14.1	16	6.6	20	13.6	14	9.1	335	95.4	51	12.8	42	9.3
	Don't know	220	18.3	128	42.1	18	7.4	27	18.4	31	20.1	16	4.6	95	23.9	109	24.2
	Total	1199		304		243		147		154		351		397		451	
How many training sessions were held with your farmers association?	1-2 times	161	29.2	66	49.6	46	22.0	26	26.0	23	21.1	0	0.0	99	39.4	62	20.7
	3-4 times	149	27.0	26	19.5	60	28.7	35	35.0	28	25.7	0	0.0	90	35.9	59	19.7
	5-6 times	74	13.4	9	6.8	33	15.8	10	10.0	22	20.2	0	0.0	24	9.6	50	16.7
	7-8 times	49	8.9	6	4.5	27	12.9	3	3.0	13	11.9	0	0.0	7	2.8	42	14.0
	9-10 times	23	4.2	2	1.5	13	6.2	2	2.0	6	5.5	0	0.0	4	1.6	19	6.3
	>10 times	25	4.5	4	3.0	9	4.3	9	9.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	23	7.7
	Don't know	70	12.7	20	15.0	21	10.0	15	15.0	14	12.8	0	0.0	25	10.0	45	15.0
	Total	551		133		209		100		109		0		251		300	
Of the training days, how many times did you participate?	Never	24	4.3	5	3.7	6	2.9	1	1.0	12	11.0	0	0.0	10	3.9	14	4.7
	1-2 times	216	39.0	70	51.9	77	36.7	38	38.0	31	28.4	0	0.0	128	50.4	88	29.3
	3-4 times	150	27.1	25	18.5	53	25.2	41	41.0	31	28.4	0	0.0	78	30.7	72	24.0
	5-6 times	59	10.6	10	7.4	26	12.4	4	4.0	19	17.4	0	0.0	15	5.9	44	14.7
	7-8 times	40	7.2	7	5.2	24	11.4	2	2.0	7	6.4	0	0.0	3	1.2	37	12.3

	9-10 times	20	3.6	4	3.0	8	3.8	5	5.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	18	6.0
	>10 times	10	1.8	2	1.5	6	2.9	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	3.0
	Don't know	35	6.3	12	8.9	10	4.8	7	7.0	6	5.5	0	0.0	17	6.7	18	6.0
	Total	554		135		210		100		109		0		254		300	
Were you absent for any training?	No	348	63.6	110	83.3	127	61.1	61	61.0	50	46.7	0	0.0	171	68.4	177	59.6
	Yes	199	36.4	22	16.7	81	38.9	39	39.0	57	53.3	0	0.0	79	31.6	120	40.4
	Total	547		132		208		100		107		0		250		297	

\*New endline questions added

**Table 4d. Training Programme in Farmer's Association (continued)**

What were reasons that you missed some days?		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
You were sick	No	141	72.3	14	63.6	53	65.4	27	79.4	47	81.0	0	0.0	52	67.5	89	75.4
	Yes	54	27.7	8	36.4	28	34.6	7	20.6	11	19.0	0	0.0	25	32.5	29	24.6
	Total	195		22		81		34		58		0		77		118	
Had to take care of someone in your family	No	162	83.5	16	72.7	73	90.1	29	82.9	44	78.6	0	0.0	63	81.8	99	84.6
	Yes	32	16.5	6	27.3	8	9.9	6	17.1	12	21.4	0	0.0	14	18.2	18	15.4
	Total	194		22		81		35		56		0		77		117	
Had transportation problems	No	157	80.5	15	68.2	73	90.1	33	97.1	36	62.1	0	0.0	60	77.9	97	82.2
	Yes	38	19.5	7	31.8	8	9.9	1	2.9	22	37.9	0	0.0	17	22.1	21	17.8
	Total	195		22		81		34		58		0		77		118	
Was not interested in the topics being covered	No	192	98.5	22	100.0	81	100.0	31	91.2	58	100.0	0	0.0	77	100.0	115	97.5
	Yes	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5
	Total	195		22		81		34		58		0		77		118	
Had to work	No	108	55.7	16	72.7	41	50.6	18	52.9	33	57.9	0	0.0	39	51.3	69	58.5
	Yes	86	44.3	6	27.3	40	49.4	16	47.1	24	42.1	0	0.0	37	48.7	49	41.5

	Total	194		22		81		34		57		0		76		118	
Your husband/partner did not let you attend	No	195	100.0	22	100.0	81	100.0	34	100.0	58	100.0	0	0.0	77	100.0	118	100.0
	Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	195		22		81		34		58		0		77		118	
Other reasons (change of time, did not know about it, new member)	No	168	85.3	22	100.0	71	87.7	28	77.8	47	81.0	0	0.0	66	83.5	102	86.4
	Yes	29	14.7	0	0.0	10	12.3	8	22.2	11	19.0	0	0.0	13	16.5	16	13.6
	Total	197		22		81		36		58		0		79		118	

**Table 4d. Training Programme in Farmer's Association (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
How did the trainings in your farmers association seem?	Very good	241	47.0	42	33.9	92	45.8	54	56.3	53	57.6	0	0.0	95	40.6	146	52.3
	Good	267	52.0	81	65.3	108	53.7	40	41.7	38	41.3	0	0.0	137	58.5	130	46.6
	Fair	5	1.0	1	0.8	1	0.5	2	2.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.9	3	1.1
	Bad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Very bad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	513		124		201		96		92		0		234		279	
Did you discuss the topics you learned about in the training session with people outside the association?	No	163	29.9	55	42.3	27	13.0	48	48.5	33	30.3	0	0.0	78	31.3	85	28.6
	Yes	383	70.1	75	57.7	181	87.0	51	51.5	76	69.7	0	0.0	171	68.7	212	71.4
	Total	546		130		208		99		109		0		249		297	
	No	39	10.3	10	13.5	21	11.7	6	12.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	12	7.1	27	12.9

Your husband/partner	Yes	341	89.7	64	86.5	159	88.3	44	88.0	74	97.4	0	0.0	158	92.9	183	87.1
	Total	380		74		180		50		76		0		170		210	
Your daughter	No	185	48.8	46	62.2	101	56.1	12	23.5	26	35.1	0	0.0	82	49.1	103	48.6
	Yes	194	51.2	28	37.8	79	43.9	39	76.5	48	64.9	0	0.0	85	50.9	109	51.4
	Total	379		74		180		51		74		0		167		212	
Your son	No	210	55.4	46	62.2	109	60.6	14	27.5	41	55.4	0	0.0	95	56.5	115	54.5
	Yes	169	44.6	28	37.8	71	39.4	37	72.5	33	44.6	0	0.0	73	43.5	96	45.5
	Total	379		74		180		51		74		0		168		211	
Your mother or father	No	287	75.9	59	79.7	139	76.8	37	74.0	52	71.2	0	0.0	132	78.6	155	73.8
	Yes	91	24.1	15	20.3	42	23.2	13	26.0	21	28.8	0	0.0	36	21.4	55	26.2
	Total	378		74		181		50		73		0		168		210	
Other family members	No	228	60.5	50	67.6	110	61.1	24	49.0	44	59.5	0	0.0	107	64.1	121	57.6
	Yes	149	39.5	24	32.4	70	38.9	25	51.0	30	40.5	0	0.0	60	35.9	89	42.4
	Total	377		74		180		49		74		0		167		210	
Female friends	No	204	53.8	34	45.3	124	68.9	15	30.0	31	41.9	0	0.0	90	53.6	114	54.0
	Yes	175	46.2	41	54.7	56	31.1	35	70.0	43	58.1	0	0.0	78	46.4	97	46.0
	Total	379		75		180		50		74		0		168		211	
Association members	No	186	49.1	35	47.3	102	56.7	19	38.0	30	40.0	0	0.0	74	44.0	112	53.1
	Yes	193	50.9	39	52.7	78	43.3	31	62.0	45	60.0	0	0.0	94	56.0	99	46.9
	Total	379		74		180		50		75		0		168		211	
Neighbors	No	237	62.4	40	53.3	135	75.0	31	62.0	31	41.3	0	0.0	101	59.8	136	64.5
	Yes	143	37.6	35	46.7	45	25.0	19	38.0	44	58.7	0	0.0	68	40.2	75	35.5
	Total	380		75		180		50		75		0		169		211	
Someone else	No	352	97.5	74	100.0	174	96.7	32	97.0	72	97.3	0	0.0	163	98.2	189	96.9
	Yes	9	2.5	0	0.0	6	3.3	1	3.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	3	1.8	6	3.1
	Total	361		74		180		33		74		0		166		195	
When you discussed the topics you	Negatively	3	0.8	1	1.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4
	Somewhat negatively	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.3	0	0.0	4	2.4	0	0.0

learned about in the training sessions, how did people generally react?	Neutral	18	4.7	5	6.8	5	2.8	1	2.0	7	9.2	0	0.0	9	5.3	9	4.3
	Somewhat positively	73	19.2	15	20.5	43	23.8	1	2.0	14	18.4	0	0.0	43	25.3	30	14.3
	Positively	282	74.2	52	71.2	132	72.9	48	96.0	50	65.8	0	0.0	114	67.1	168	80.0
	Total	380		73		181		50		76		0		170		210	

	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M								
Number of individuals with whom she discussed training topics	1-9	3.8	1-8	3.7	1-9	3.3	1-8	4.8	1-8	4.5	0-0		1-9	3.8	1-9	3.8

Table C.5a Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Food Crop Farming</b>																	
Did you take part in food crop farming in the past 12 months?	No	487	40.7	200	65.6	72	65.6	33	22.3	65	41.9	117	33.7	194	48.5	176	39.0
	Yes	711	59.3	105	34.4	171	34.4	115	77.7	90	58.1	230	66.3	206	51.5	275	61.0
	Total	1198		305		243		148		155		347		400		451	
When decisions are made about food crop farming, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	220	90.2	27	100.0	47	100.0	24	82.8	20	66.7	102	96.2	51	87.9	67	83.8
	Spouse only	18	7.4	0	0.0	3	0.0	4	13.8	8	26.7	3	2.8	5	8.6	10	12.5
	Other household member only	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	0.9	2	3.4	2	2.5
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
	Total	244		27		52		29		30		106		58		80	
How much input did you have in making decisions about food crop farming?	None	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	2	6.9	0	0.0	1	1.8	2	2.5
	Some	11	4.6	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	10.7	3	10.3	2	1.9	4	7.1	5	6.3
	Most	7	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.8	2	1.9	0	0.0	5	6.3
	All	220	91.3	27	100.0	47	100.0	24	85.7	20	69.0	102	96.2	51	91.1	67	84.8
	Total	241		27		51		28		29		106		56		79	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about food crop farming if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	2.5
	Small extent	10	4.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	14.3	3	10.0	1	0.9	5	8.6	4	5.1
	Medium extent	10	4.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	3	2.8	1	1.7	6	7.6
	High extent	220	90.5	27	100.0	47	100.0	24	85.7	20	66.7	102	96.2	51	87.9	67	84.8
	Total	243		27		52		28		30		106		58		79	

How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from food crop farming?	None	6	0.9	2	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	3	3.4	0	0.0	2	1.0	4	1.5
	Some	153	22.0	14	13.7	55	13.7	54	48.2	20	22.5	10	4.4	59	29.5	84	31.3
	Most	382	54.9	75	73.5	69	73.5	37	33.0	45	50.6	156	68.4	94	47.0	132	49.3
	All	155	22.3	11	10.8	40	10.8	21	18.8	21	23.6	62	27.2	45	22.5	48	17.9
	Total	696		102		165		112		89		228		200		268	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Cash Crop Farming</b>																	
Did you take part in cash crop farming in the past 12 months?	No	491	41.0	205	67.2	48	19.8	48	32.7	58	37.4	132	38.0	188	47.1	171	37.9
	Yes	706	59.0	100	32.8	195	80.2	99	67.3	97	62.6	215	62.0	211	52.9	280	62.1
	Total	1197		305		243		147		155		347		399		451	
When decisions are made about cash crop farming, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	201	82.7	23	100.0	37	88.1	18	60.0	15	44.1	108	94.7	31	67.4	62	74.7
	Spouse only	37	15.2	0	0.0	4	9.5	11	36.7	16	47.1	6	5.3	13	28.3	18	21.7
	Other household member only	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	1	2.2	2	2.4
	Other non-household member only	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0
	Not applicable	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
	Total	243		23		42		30		34		114		46		83	
How much input did you have in making decisions about cash crop farming?	None	9	3.7	0	0.0	2	4.8	1	3.4	6	18.2	0	0.0	2	4.4	7	8.5
	Some	21	8.7	0	0.0	3	7.1	10	34.5	4	12.1	4	3.5	10	22.2	7	8.5
	Most	9	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	21.2	2	1.8	1	2.2	6	7.3
	All	202	83.8	23	100.0	37	88.1	18	62.1	16	48.5	108	94.7	32	71.1	62	75.6
	Total	241		23		42		29		33		114		45		82	

To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about cash crop farming if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	9	3.7	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	7	20.6	0	0.0	2	4.3	7	8.5
	Small extent	17	7.0	0	0.0	2	4.8	9	31.0	4	11.8	2	1.8	8	17.4	7	8.5
	Medium extent	14	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	8	23.5	4	3.5	4	8.7	6	7.3
	High extent	202	83.5	23	100.0	38	90.5	18	62.1	15	44.1	108	94.7	32	69.6	62	75.6
	Total	242		23		42		29		34		114		46		82	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from cash crop farming?	None	10	1.5	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	9.4	0	0.0	2	1.0	8	2.9
	Some	158	22.9	14	14.4	57	30.0	55	57.3	23	24.0	9	4.3	67	32.4	82	30.1
	Most	396	57.5	74	76.3	104	54.7	28	29.2	43	44.8	147	70.0	108	52.2	141	51.8
	All	125	18.1	8	8.2	29	15.3	13	13.5	21	21.9	54	25.7	30	14.5	41	15.1
	Total	689		97		190		96		96		210		207		272	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Livestock Raising</b>	Did you take part in livestock raising in the past 12 months?																
	No	884	73.7	173	56.7	217	89.7	128	87.1	131	84.5	235	67.1	290	72.7	359	79.8
	Yes	315	26.3	132	43.3	25	10.3	19	12.9	24	15.5	115	32.9	109	27.3	91	20.2
	Total	1199		305		242		147		155		350		399		450	
When decisions are made about livestock raising, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	78	83.9	15	71.4	13	100.0	6	85.7	8	72.7	36	87.8	19	82.6	23	79.3
	Spouse only	14	15.1	5	23.8	0	0.0	1	14.3	3	27.3	5	12.2	4	17.4	5	17.2
	Other household member only	1	1.1	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Total	93		21		13		7		11		41		23		29	
How much input did you have in making decisions about livestock raising?	None	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9
	Some	9	9.7	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.2	3	13.0	1	3.4
	Most	4	4.3	2	9.5	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	4.3	3	10.3
	All	78	83.9	15	71.4	13	100.0	6	85.7	8	72.7	36	87.8	19	82.6	23	79.3
	Total	93		21		13		7		11		41		23		29	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about livestock raising if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9
	Small extent	10	10.8	5	23.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	4	9.8	4	17.4	2	6.9
	Medium extent	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	3.4
	High extent	79	84.9	16	76.2	13	100.0	6	85.7	8	72.7	36	87.8	19	82.6	24	82.8
	Total	93		21		13		7		11		41		23		29	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from livestock raising?	None	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
	Some	49	16.0	28	21.5	5	20.8	7	38.9	2	9.5	7	6.1	24	22.4	18	20.9
	Most	220	71.7	93	71.5	15	62.5	7	38.9	9	42.9	96	84.2	68	63.6	56	65.1
	All	37	12.1	9	6.9	4	16.7	4	22.2	9	42.9	11	9.6	15	14.0	11	12.8
	Total	307		130		24		18		21		114		107		86	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
<b>Non-farm Economic Activities</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you take part in non-farm economic activities in the past 12 months?	No	912	76.2	292	95.7	225	93.0	109	74.1	99	63.9	187	53.7	346	86.7	379	84.2
	Yes	285	23.8	13	4.3	17	7.0	38	25.9	56	36.1	161	46.3	53	13.3	71	15.8
	Total	1197		305		242		147		155		348		399		450	
When decisions are made about	Self only	179	96.2	4	100.0	5	100.0	23	95.8	36	90.0	111	98.2	25	89.3	43	95.6
	Spouse only	6	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	3	7.5	2	1.8	3	10.7	1	2.2

non-farm economic activities, who normally makes the decision?	Other household member only	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	186		4		5		24		40		113		28		45	
How much input did you have in making decisions about non-farm economic activities?	None	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
	Some	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	2.5	2	1.8	1	3.6	1	2.2
	Most	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0
	All	179	96.2	4	100.0	5	100.0	23	95.8	36	90.0	111	98.2	25	89.3	43	95.6
	Total	186		4		5		24		40		113		28		45	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about non-farm economic activities if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
	Small extent	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Medium extent	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	3	7.5	0	0.0	3	10.7	1	2.2
	High extent	179	96.2	4	100.0	5	100.0	23	95.8	36	90.0	111	98.2	25	89.3	43	95.6
	Total	186		4		5		24		40		113		28		45	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from non-farm economic activities?	None	3	1.1	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	2.0	2	3.1
	Some	26	9.6	2	15.4	4	23.5	5	16.7	2	3.7	13	8.3	5	10.0	8	12.5
	Most	149	55.2	8	61.5	11	64.7	11	36.7	17	31.5	102	65.4	24	48.0	23	35.9
	All	92	34.1	2	15.4	2	11.8	13	43.3	34	63.0	41	26.3	20	40.0	31	48.4
	Total	270		13		17		30		54		156		50		64	

Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Wage and Salary Employment</b>																	
Did you take part in wage and salary employment in the past 12 months?	No	800	66.8	277	90.8	177	73.1	128	87.1	71	45.8	147	42.2	309	77.4	344	76.4
	Yes	397	33.2	28	9.2	65	26.9	19	12.9	84	54.2	201	57.8	90	22.6	106	23.6
	Total	1197		305		242		147		155		348		399		450	
When decisions are made about wage and salary employment, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	224	90.7	13	100.0	52	100.0	12	####	22	51.2	125	98.4	32	78.0	67	84.8
	Spouse only	22	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	46.5	2	1.6	8	19.5	12	15.2
	Other household member only	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	247		13		52		12		43		127		41		79	
How much input did you have in making decisions about wage and salary employment?	None	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.9	0	0.0	1	2.5	4	5.1
	Some	11	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	21.4	2	1.6	5	12.5	4	5.1
	Most	6	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.3	0	0.0	2	5.0	4	5.1
	All	224	91.1	13	100.0	52	100.0	12	####	22	52.4	125	98.4	32	80.0	67	84.8
	Total	246		13		52		12		42		127		40		79	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about	Not at all	7	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	16.3	0	0.0	3	7.3	4	5.1
	Small extent	7	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.6	2	1.6	3	7.3	2	2.5
	Medium extent	9	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	20.9	0	0.0	3	7.3	6	7.6

wage and salary employment if you want(ed) to?	High extent	224	90.7	13	100.0	52	100.0	12	###	22	51.2	125	98.4	32	78.0	67	84.8
	Total	247		13		52		12		43		127		41		79	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from wage and salary employment?	None	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.1	0	0.0	1	1.3	3	3.1
	Some	42	11.3	0	0.0	4	7.3	5	26.3	21	26.9	12	6.2	19	23.8	11	11.3
	Most	181	48.8	16	64.0	11	20.0	3	15.8	29	37.2	122	62.9	37	46.3	22	22.7
	All	144	38.8	9	36.0	40	72.7	11	57.9	24	30.8	60	30.9	23	28.8	61	62.9
	Total	371		25		55		19		78		194		80		97	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
<b>Fishing or Fishpond Culture</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you take part in fishing or fishpond culture in the past 12 months?	No	1159	96.8	286	93.8	232	95.9	142	96.6	152	98.1	347	99.7	388	97.2	424	94.2
	Yes	38	3.2	19	6.2	10	4.1	5	3.4	3	1.9	1	0.3	11	2.8	26	5.8
	Total	1197		305		242		147		155		348		399		450	
When decisions are made about fishing or fishpond culture, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	5	50.0	1	100.0	1	20.0	1	###	1	50.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	1	20.0
	Spouse only	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	20.0
	Other household member only	3	30.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	10		1		5		1		2		1		4		5	
How much input did you have in	None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Some	3	30.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	40.0

making decisions about fishing or fishpond culture?	Most	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
	All	6	60.0	1	100.0	2	40.0	1	###	1	50.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	2	40.0
	Total	10		1		5		1		2		1		4		5	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about fishing or fishpond culture if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Small extent	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	20.0
	Medium extent	2	20.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
	High extent	6	60.0	1	100.0	2	40.0	1	###	1	50.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	2	40.0
	Total	10		1		5		1		2		1		4		5	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from fishing or fishpond culture?	None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Some	8	22.2	2	10.5	2	25.0	3	60.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	27.3	5	20.8
	Most	25	69.4	16	84.2	6	75.0	2	40.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	6	54.5	19	79.2
	All	3	8.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	100.0	2	18.2	0	0.0
	Total	36		19		8		5		3		1		11		24	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
Major Household Expenditures		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did you take part in major household expenditures in the past 12 months?	No	749	62.6	202	66.2	180	74.4	101	69.2	120	77.4	146	41.8	293	73.4	310	69.0
	Yes	448	37.4	103	33.8	62	25.6	45	30.8	35	22.6	203	58.2	106	26.6	139	31.0
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		399		449	
When decisions are made about	Self only	147	91.3	14	82.4	4	57.1	10	83.3	5	55.6	114	98.3	8	57.1	25	80.6
	Spouse only	13	8.1	3	17.6	2	28.6	2	16.7	4	44.4	2	1.7	5	35.7	6	19.4

major household expenditures, who normally makes the decision?	Other household member only	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0
	Other non-household member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	161		17		7		12		9		116		14		31	
How much input did you have in making decisions about major household expenditures?	None	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
	Some	9	5.6	3	17.6	2	28.6	2	16.7	2	22.2	0	0.0	5	35.7	4	12.9
	Most	4	2.5	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	2	1.7	1	7.1	1	3.2
	All	147	91.3	14	82.4	4	57.1	10	83.3	5	55.6	114	98.3	8	57.1	25	80.6
	Total	161		17		7		12		9		116		14		31	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about major household expenditures if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
	Small extent	6	3.7	1	5.9	1	14.3	2	16.7	1	11.1	1	0.9	1	7.1	4	12.9
	Medium extent	5	3.1	2	11.8	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	0.9	3	21.4	1	3.2
	High extent	149	92.5	14	82.4	5	71.4	10	83.3	6	66.7	114	98.3	10	71.4	25	80.6
	Total	161		17		7		12		9		116		14		31	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from major household expenditures?	None	2	0.5	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.7
	Some	104	23.5	36	35.3	28	45.9	23	51.1	5	14.3	12	6.0	40	38.1	52	37.7
	Most	262	59.1	54	52.9	27	44.3	16	35.6	20	57.1	145	72.5	53	50.5	64	46.4
	All	75	16.9	11	10.8	6	9.8	6	13.3	9	25.7	43	21.5	11	10.5	21	15.2
	Total	443		102		61		45		35		200		105		138	

**Table 5a. Role in Household Decision-Making around Production and Income Generation (continued)**

	Department							Study arms		
	Total	Caquetá	Cauca	Nariño	Valle del Cauca	Comparison Group / Meta	Marketing	Marketing & Gender Rights		

<b>Minor Household Expenditure</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%								
Did you take part in minor household expenditures in the past 12 months?	No	167	13.9	35	11.5	44	18.1	10	6.8	0	0.0	78	22.3	47	11.8	42	9.3
	Yes	1033	86.1	270	88.5	199	81.9	138	93.2	155	100.0	271	77.7	353	88.3	409	90.7
	Total	1200		305		243		148		155		349		400		451	
When decisions are made about minor household expenditures, who normally makes the decision?	Self only	496	92.9	147	96.7	72	96.0	53	88.3	62	79.5	162	95.9	142	89.9	192	92.8
	Spouse only	36	6.7	5	3.3	3	4.0	7	11.7	14	17.9	7	4.1	14	8.9	15	7.2
	Other household member only	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
	Other non-household member only	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	534		152		75		60		78		169		158		207	
How much input did you have in making decisions about minor household expenditures?	None	5	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	3	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.4
	Some	22	4.2	2	1.3	3	4.0	3	5.2	9	11.8	5	3.0	10	6.5	7	3.4
	Most	5	0.9	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.6	1	0.6	3	1.9	1	0.5
	All	496	93.9	147	97.4	72	96.0	53	91.4	62	81.6	162	96.4	142	91.6	192	93.7
	Total	528		151		75		58		76		168		155		205	
To what extent do you feel you can make your own decisions about minor household expenditures if you want(ed) to?	Not at all	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	3	1.5
	Small extent	18	3.4	0	0.0	2	2.7	3	5.2	9	11.8	4	2.4	9	5.8	5	2.4
	Medium extent	7	1.3	2	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.7	2	2.6	1	0.6	3	1.9	3	1.5
	High extent	499	94.5	149	98.7	72	96.0	54	93.1	62	81.6	162	96.4	143	92.3	194	94.6
	Total	528		151		75		58		76		168		155		205	
How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from	None	8	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.7	3	1.2	2	0.6	3	0.8
	Some	195	19.6	56	20.9	47	24.1	45	35.2	24	16.3	23	8.9	88	25.7	84	21.3
	Most	493	49.4	131	48.9	92	47.2	49	38.3	58	39.5	163	62.9	155	45.2	175	44.3
	All	301	30.2	80	29.9	56	28.7	34	26.6	61	41.5	70	27.0	98	28.6	133	33.7

minor household expenditures?	Total	997	268	195	128	147	259	343	395
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Table C.5b Access to Productive Capital (Endline)

	Department											Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Does anyone in your household currently have any . . . ?																	
Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	No	283	23.6	42	13.8	47	19.4	58	39.5	68	43.9	68	19.4	102	25.6	113	25.1
	Yes	917	76.4	263	86.2	195	80.6	89	60.5	87	56.1	283	80.6	297	74.4	337	74.9
	Total	1200		305		242		147		155		351		399		450	
Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plots, residential or commercial land)	No	1102	92.4	297	97.4	235	97.5	140	95.9	145	94.2	285	82.1	389	97.5	428	95.7
	Yes	91	7.6	8	2.6	6	2.5	6	4.1	9	5.8	62	17.9	10	2.5	19	4.3
	Total	1193		305		241		146		154		347		399		447	
House or other structures	No	733	61.2	225	73.8	120	49.6	139	95.2	79	51.0	170	48.7	293	73.4	270	60.1
	Yes	464	38.8	80	26.2	122	50.4	7	4.8	76	49.0	179	51.3	106	26.6	179	39.9
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		399		449	
Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	No	705	58.8	222	72.8	170	70.2	139	95.2	68	43.9	106	30.3	289	72.4	310	69.0
	Yes	493	41.2	83	27.2	72	29.8	7	4.8	87	56.1	244	69.7	110	27.6	139	31.0
	Total	1198		305		242		146		155		350		399		449	
Mechanized farm equipment (tractor-plough, power tiller, treadle pump)	No	1102	92.6	293	96.1	193	79.8	144	99.3	145	94.2	327	95.1	364	91.2	411	91.9
	Yes	88	7.4	12	3.9	49	20.2	1	0.7	9	5.8	17	4.9	35	8.8	36	8.1
	Total	1190		305		242		145		154		344		399		447	
Non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough)	No	775	65.0	237	77.7	74	30.7	120	82.2	90	58.1	254	73.6	260	65.2	261	58.3
	Yes	417	35.0	68	22.3	167	69.3	26	17.8	65	41.9	91	26.4	139	34.8	187	41.7
	Total	1192		305		241		146		155		345		399		448	
Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	No	1105	92.9	300	98.4	232	95.9	140	95.9	133	87.5	300	87.2	379	95.2	426	95.3
	Yes	84	7.1	5	1.6	10	4.1	6	4.1	19	12.5	44	12.8	19	4.8	21	4.7
	Total	1189		305		242		146		152		344		398		447	
Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	No	856	71.5	162	53.1	210	86.8	126	85.7	138	89.0	220	63.2	285	71.4	351	78.0

	Yes	341	28.5	143	46.9	32	13.2	21	14.3	17	11.0	128	36.8	114	28.6	99	22.0
	Total	1197		305		242		147		155		348		399		450	
Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	No	1062	89.2	273	89.8	228	94.2	124	84.4	139	89.7	298	86.9	359	90.2	405	90.0
	Yes	129	10.8	31	10.2	14	5.8	23	15.6	16	10.3	45	13.1	39	9.8	45	10.0
	Total	1191		304		242		147		155		343		398		450	
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons	No	718	60.2	169	55.4	130	53.7	68	46.3	91	58.7	260	75.6	232	58.1	226	50.2
	Yes	475	39.8	136	44.6	112	46.3	79	53.7	64	41.3	84	24.4	167	41.9	224	49.8
	Total	1193		305		242		147		155		344		399		450	

**Table 5b. Access to Productive Capital (continued)**

Does anyone in your household currently have any . . . ?		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Fish pond or fishing equipment	No	1141	96.1	279	91.5	234	96.7	140	95.9	149	97.4	339	99.4	387	97.0	415	92.8
	Yes	46	3.9	26	8.5	8	3.3	6	4.1	4	2.6	2	0.6	12	3.0	32	7.2
	Total	1187		305		242		146		153		341		399		447	
Eggs, seeds, etc.	No	937	78.7	215	70.5	200	82.6	130	89.0	119	77.3	273	79.4	314	78.7	350	78.1
	Yes	254	21.3	90	29.5	42	17.4	16	11.0	35	22.7	71	20.6	85	21.3	98	21.9
	Total	1191		305		242		146		154		344		399		448	
Processed foods (sale of arepas, cheese, etc.)	No	1069	89.8	285	93.4	234	96.7	144	98.6	142	92.8	264	76.5	376	94.2	429	96.0
	Yes	122	10.2	20	6.6	8	3.3	2	1.4	11	7.2	81	23.5	23	5.8	18	4.0
	Total	1191		305		242		146		153		345		399		447	
Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	No	444	37.0	121	39.7	96	39.5	123	83.7	17	11.0	87	24.9	189	47.3	168	37.3
	Yes	756	63.0	184	60.3	147	60.5	24	16.3	138	89.0	263	75.1	211	52.8	282	62.7
	Total	1200		305		243		147		155		350		400		450	
Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	No	314	26.2	89	29.2	31	12.8	114	77.6	4	2.6	76	21.7	106	26.5	132	29.4
	Yes	885	73.8	216	70.8	211	87.2	33	22.4	151	97.4	274	78.3	294	73.5	317	70.6

	Total	1199		305		242		147		155		350		400		449	
Cell phone, computer, tablet	No	360	30.1	82	26.9	70	28.9	119	81.0	13	8.4	76	21.8	129	32.3	155	34.5
	Yes	838	69.9	223	73.1	172	71.1	28	19.0	142	91.6	273	78.2	271	67.8	294	65.5
	Total	1198		305		242		147		155		349		400		449	
Do you own any of the ...?																	
Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	Yes, solely	266	22.2	85	27.9	60	24.8	14	9.5	15	9.7	92	26.2	80	20.1	94	20.9
	Yes, jointly	586	48.8	166	54.4	130	53.7	68	46.3	38	24.5	184	52.4	194	48.6	208	46.2
	No	348	29.0	54	17.7	52	21.5	65	44.2	102	65.8	75	21.4	125	31.3	148	32.9
	Total	1200		305		242		147		155		351		399		450	
Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plots, residential or commercial land)	Yes, solely	41	3.4	4	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.6	34	9.8	1	0.3	6	1.3
	Yes, jointly	48	4.0	4	1.3	6	2.5	4	2.7	6	3.9	28	8.1	7	1.8	13	2.9
	No	1104	92.5	297	97.4	235	97.5	140	95.9	147	95.5	285	82.1	391	98.0	428	95.7
	Total	1193		305		241		146		154		347		399		447	

**Table 5b. Access to Productive Capital (continued)**

		Department												Study arms			
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Do you own any of the ...?																	
House or other structures	Yes, solely	125	10.4	21	6.9	31	12.8	3	2.1	22	14.2	48	13.8	29	7.3	48	10.7

	Yes, jointly	297	24.8	56	18.4	85	35.1	3	2.1	31	20.0	122	35.0	71	17.8	104	23.2
	No	775	64.7	228	74.8	126	52.1	140	95.9	102	65.8	179	51.3	299	74.9	297	66.1
	Total	1197		305		242		146		155		349		399		449	
Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	Yes, solely	209	17.5	42	13.8	14	5.8	1	0.7	14	9.0	138	39.4	24	6.0	47	10.5
	Yes, jointly	242	20.2	39	12.8	52	21.5	6	4.1	40	25.8	105	30.0	66	16.5	71	15.8
	No	746	62.3	223	73.4	176	72.7	139	95.2	101	65.2	107	30.6	309	77.4	330	73.7
	Total	1197		304		242		146		155		350		399		448	
Mechanized farm equipment (tractor-plough, power tiller, treadle pump)	Yes, solely	27	2.3	4	1.3	16	6.6	1	0.7	1	0.6	5	1.5	14	3.5	8	1.8
	Yes, jointly	53	4.5	8	2.6	28	11.6	0	0.0	5	3.2	12	3.5	19	4.8	22	4.9
	No	1110	93.3	293	96.1	198	81.8	144	99.3	148	96.1	327	95.1	366	91.7	417	93.3
	Total	1190		305		242		145		154		344		399		447	
Non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough)	Yes, solely	108	9.1	13	4.3	63	26.1	2	1.4	10	6.5	20	5.8	48	12.0	40	8.9
	Yes, jointly	256	21.5	43	14.1	89	36.9	21	14.4	33	21.3	70	20.3	71	17.8	115	25.7
	No	828	69.5	249	81.6	89	36.9	123	84.2	112	72.3	255	73.9	280	70.2	293	65.4
	Total	1192		305		241		146		155		345		399		448	
Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	Yes, solely	64	5.4	3	1.0	3	1.2	5	3.4	15	9.9	38	11.0	11	2.8	15	3.4
	Yes, jointly	18	1.5	2	0.7	6	2.5	1	0.7	3	2.0	6	1.7	7	1.8	5	1.1
	No	1107	93.1	300	98.4	233	96.3	140	95.9	134	88.2	300	87.2	380	95.5	427	95.5
	Total	1189		305		242		146		152		344		398		447	
Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	Yes, solely	93	7.8	50	16.4	6	2.5	12	8.2	3	1.9	22	6.3	31	7.8	40	8.9

	Yes, jointly	238	19.9	87	28.5	26	10.7	9	6.1	10	6.5	106	30.5	79	19.8	53	11.8
	No	866	72.3	168	55.1	210	86.8	126	85.7	142	91.6	220	63.2	289	72.4	357	79.3
	Total	1197		305		242		147		155		348		399		450	
Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	Yes, solely	52	4.4	8	2.6	4	1.7	16	10.9	7	4.5	17	5.0	16	4.0	19	4.2
	Yes, jointly	74	6.2	22	7.2	10	4.1	7	4.8	7	4.5	28	8.2	22	5.5	24	5.3
	No	1065	89.4	274	90.1	228	94.2	124	84.4	141	91.0	298	86.9	360	90.5	407	90.4
	Total	1191		304		242		147		155		343		398		450	

**Table 5b. Access to Productive Capital (continued)**

		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Do you own any of the . . . ?																	
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons	Yes, solely	275	23.1	76	24.9	55	22.7	48	32.7	40	25.8	56	16.3	95	23.8	124	27.6
	Yes, jointly	190	15.9	57	18.7	54	22.3	29	19.7	22	14.2	28	8.1	68	17.0	94	20.9
	No	728	61.0	172	56.4	133	55.0	70	47.6	93	60.0	260	75.6	236	59.1	232	51.6
	Total	1193		305		242		147		155		344		399		450	
Fish pond or fishing equipment	Yes, solely	11	0.9	7	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	0.6	2	0.5	7	1.6
	Yes, jointly	33	2.8	19	6.2	7	2.9	6	4.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	9	2.3	24	5.4

	No	1143	96.3	279	91.5	235	97.1	140	95.9	150	98.0	339	99.4	388	97.2	416	93.1
	Total	1187		305		242		146		153		341		399		447	
Eggs, seeds, etc.	Yes, solely	166	13.9	53	17.4	35	14.5	12	8.2	22	14.3	44	12.8	61	15.3	61	13.6
	Yes, jointly	85	7.1	36	11.8	7	2.9	3	2.1	12	7.8	27	7.8	23	5.8	35	7.8
	No	940	78.9	216	70.8	200	82.6	131	89.7	120	77.9	273	79.4	315	78.9	352	78.6
	Total	1191		305		242		146		154		344		399		448	
Processed foods (sale of arepas, cheese, etc.)	Yes, solely	55	4.6	3	1.0	4	1.7	1	0.7	8	5.2	39	11.3	9	2.3	7	1.6
	Yes, jointly	66	5.5	17	5.6	4	1.7	1	0.7	2	1.3	42	12.2	13	3.3	11	2.5
	No	1070	89.8	285	93.4	234	96.7	144	98.6	143	93.5	264	76.5	377	94.5	429	96.0
	Total	1191		305		242		146		153		345		399		447	
Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	Yes, solely	336	28.0	99	32.5	61	25.1	2	1.4	40	26.0	134	38.3	80	20.1	122	27.1
	Yes, jointly	410	34.2	83	27.2	86	35.4	21	14.3	91	59.1	129	36.9	126	31.6	155	34.4
	No	453	37.8	123	40.3	96	39.5	124	84.4	23	14.9	87	24.9	193	48.4	173	38.4
	Total	1199		305		243		147		154		350		399		450	
Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	Yes, solely	470	39.2	126	41.3	113	46.7	7	4.8	70	45.2	154	44.0	136	34.0	180	40.1
	Yes, jointly	413	34.4	89	29.2	98	40.5	26	17.7	80	51.6	120	34.3	156	39.0	137	30.5
	No	316	26.4	90	29.5	31	12.8	114	77.6	5	3.2	76	21.7	108	27.0	132	29.4
	Total	1199		305		242		147		155		350		400		449	
Cell phone, computer, tablet	Yes, solely	631	52.7	168	55.1	140	57.9	25	17.0	110	71.0	188	53.9	210	52.5	233	51.9
	Yes, jointly	201	16.8	54	17.7	30	12.4	3	2.0	29	18.7	85	24.4	58	14.5	58	12.9

No	366	30.6	83	27.2	72	29.8	119	81.0	16	10.3	76	21.8	132	33.0	158	35.2
Total	1198		305		242		147		155		349		400		449	

Table C.5c Access to Credit (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Household access to any source of credit in the last year	No access to credit	13	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	10	9.4	2	0.9	7	3.0	4	1.3
	Accessed 1+ forms of credit	744	98.3	140	100.0	177	99.4	118	100.0	96	90.6	213	99.1	226	97.0	305	98.7
	Total	757		140		178		118		106		215		233		309	
<b>Non-governmental Organization</b>		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from a non-governmental organization if you wanted to?	Yes	205	17.1	15	4.9	7	2.9	48	32.7	58	37.4	77	21.9	58	14.6	70	15.6
	Maybe	60	5.0	9	3.0	1	0.4	3	2.0	10	6.5	37	10.5	13	3.3	10	2.2
	No	934	77.9	280	92.1	234	96.7	96	65.3	87	56.1	237	67.5	327	82.2	370	82.2
	Total	1199		304		242		147		155		351		398		450	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from a non-governmental organization in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	133	50.2	7	29.2	6	75.0	10	19.6	6	8.8	104	91.2	18	25.4	11	13.8
	Yes, in-kind	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
	No	130	49.1	17	70.8	2	25.0	41	80.4	61	89.7	9	7.9	52	73.2	69	86.3
	Don't know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	265		24		8		51		68		114		71		80	
	Self only	30	76.9	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	24	72.7	4	100.0	2	100.0

Who made the decision to borrow from a non-governmental organization most of the time?	Spouse only	7	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	21.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other hh member only	2	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	39		1		1		1		3		33		4		2	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from a non-governmental organization most of the time?	Self only	26	72.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	23	69.7	1	100.0	2	100.0
	Spouse only	8	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	24.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other hh member only	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	36		0		0		1		2		33		1		2		

**Table 5c. Access to Credit (continued)**

Formal Lender		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Yes		695	57.9	145	47.7	169	69.5	106	71.6	115	74.2	160	45.6	227	56.9	308	68.3

Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from a formal lender if you wanted to?	Maybe	49	4.1	4	1.3	5	2.1	0	0.0	4	2.6	36	10.3	8	2.0	5	1.1
	No	457	38.1	155	51.0	69	28.4	42	28.4	36	23.2	155	44.2	164	41.1	138	30.6
	Total	1201		304		243		148		155		351		399		451	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from a formal lender in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	560	75.3	111	74.5	140	80.5	81	76.4	69	58.0	159	81.1	170	72.3	231	73.8
	Yes, in-kind	9	1.2	5	3.4	2	1.1	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.0	2	0.6
	Yes, cash and in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	174	23.4	33	22.1	31	17.8	23	21.7	50	42.0	37	18.9	58	24.7	79	25.2
	Don't know	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Total	744		149		174		106		119		196		235		313	
Who made the decision to borrow from a formal lender most of the time?	Self only	125	22.0	21	18.1	38	26.8	16	19.8	16	23.2	34	21.4	37	21.1	54	23.2
	Spouse only	63	11.1	19	16.4	17	12.0	5	6.2	13	18.8	9	5.7	22	12.6	32	13.7
	Other hh member only	6	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	4.9	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.1	3	1.3
	Other non-hh member only	373	65.8	76	65.5	86	60.6	56	69.1	40	58.0	115	72.3	114	65.1	144	61.8
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	567		116		142		81		69		159		175		233	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from a formal lender most of the time?	Self only	124	66.3	19	52.8	35	74.5	20	69.0	16	51.6	34	77.3	36	61.0	54	64.3
	Spouse only	53	28.3	17	47.2	11	23.4	4	13.8	12	38.7	9	20.5	20	33.9	24	28.6
	Other hh member only	10	5.3	0	0.0	1	2.1	5	17.2	3	9.7	1	2.3	3	5.1	6	7.1
	Other non-hh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

member only																		
Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	187		36		47		29		31		44		59		84			

**Table 5c. Access to Credit (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Informal Lender</b>																	
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from an informal lender if you wanted to?	Yes	194	16.2	10	3.3	34	14.0	10	6.8	61	39.4	79	22.6	52	13.1	63	14.1
	Maybe	46	3.8	1	0.3	17	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	8.0	3	0.8	15	3.3
	No	956	79.9	291	96.4	191	78.9	137	93.2	94	60.6	243	69.4	343	86.2	370	82.6
	Total	1196		302		242		147		155		350		398		448	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from an informal lender in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	112	46.7	10	90.9	5	9.8	7	70.0	13	21.3	77	72.0	17	30.9	18	23.1
	Yes, in-kind	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	124	51.7	1	9.1	44	86.3	3	30.0	48	78.7	28	26.2	37	67.3	59	75.6
	Don't know	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
	Total	240		11		51		10		61		107		55		78	
Who made the decision to borrow from an informal lender most of the time?	Self only	15	60.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	2	50.0	4	66.7	6	66.7	3	42.9	6	66.7
	Spouse only	10	40.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	2	50.0	2	33.3	3	33.3	4	57.1	3	33.3
	Other hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	25		3		3		4		6		9		7		9	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from an informal lender most of the time?	Self only	16	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7	1	50.0	5	71.4	6	66.7	4	57.1	6	75.0
	Spouse only	7	29.2	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	28.6	3	33.3	2	28.6	2	25.0
	Other hh member only	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	24		3		3		2		7		9		7		8	

**Table 5c. Access to Credit (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Friends or Relatives</b>	Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from friends or relatives if you wanted to?																
	Yes	362	30.2	33	10.9	62	25.5	61	41.2	88	56.8	118	33.6	105	26.3	139	31.0
	Maybe	67	5.6	5	1.7	23	9.5	2	1.4	1	0.6	36	10.3	8	2.0	23	5.1
	No	770	64.2	264	87.4	158	65.0	85	57.4	66	42.6	197	56.1	286	71.7	287	63.9
	Total	1199		302		243		148		155		351		399		449	
	Yes, cash	205	47.8	18	47.4	28	32.9	44	69.8	24	27.0	91	59.1	44	38.9	70	43.2

Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from friends or relatives in the past 12 months?	Yes, in-kind	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	17	4.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	9.7	1	0.9	1	0.6
	No	203	47.3	20	52.6	55	64.7	19	30.2	65	73.0	44	28.6	68	60.2	91	56.2
	Don't know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	429		38		85		63		89		154		113		162	
Who made the decision to borrow from friends or relatives most of the time?	Self only	63	70.0	4	80.0	13	68.4	13	68.4	7	50.0	26	78.8	15	71.4	22	61.1
	Spouse only	26	28.9	1	20.0	6	31.6	5	26.3	7	50.0	7	21.2	6	28.6	13	36.1
	Other hh member only	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	90		5		19		19		14		33		21		36	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from friends or relatives most of the time?	Self only	59	76.6	4	80.0	10	76.9	15	83.3	7	53.8	23	82.1	13	72.2	23	74.2
	Spouse only	17	22.1	1	20.0	3	23.1	2	11.1	6	46.2	5	17.9	5	27.8	7	22.6
	Other hh member only	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	77		5		13		18		13		28		18		31	

**Table 5c. Access to Credit (continued)**

	Department											Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
<b>Group Based Micro-Finance or Lending</b>																	
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from group based micro-finance or lending if you wanted to?	Yes	106	8.8	3	1.0	6	2.5	21	14.2	38	24.5	38	10.8	28	7.0	40	8.9
	Maybe	31	2.6	6	2.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	6.6	4	1.0	4	0.9
	No	1061	88.6	293	97.0	234	96.7	127	85.8	117	75.5	290	82.6	367	92.0	404	90.2
	Total	1198		302		242		148		155		351		399		448	
Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from group based micro-finance or lending in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	78	56.9	2	22.2	4	50.0	16	76.2	6	15.8	50	82.0	9	28.1	19	43.2
	Yes, in-kind	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3
	Yes, cash and in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	58	42.3	7	77.8	4	50.0	4	19.0	32	84.2	11	18.0	23	71.9	24	54.5
	Don't know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	137		9		8		21		38		61		32		44	
Who made the decision to borrow from group based micro-finance or lending most of the time?	Self only	9	75.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	3	100.0	2	50.0	2	100.0	5	83.3
	Spouse only	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
	Other hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	12		0		1		4		3		4		2		6	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from group based micro-finance or lending most of the time?	Self only	10	76.9	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	80.0	3	100.0	2	50.0	3	100.0	5	83.3
	Spouse only	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
	Other hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	13		0		1		5		3		4		3		6	

**Table 5c. Access to Credit (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>Informal Credit/Savings Groups</b>																	
Could you or anyone in your household take a loan or borrow cash/in-kind from informal credit/savings groups if you wanted to?	Yes	100	8.3	1	0.3	4	1.6	2	1.4	50	32.3	43	12.3	34	8.5	23	5.1
	Maybe	38	3.2	5	1.7	9	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	6.8	4	1.0	10	2.2
	No	1061	88.5	296	98.0	230	94.7	146	98.6	105	67.7	284	80.9	361	90.5	416	92.7
	Total	1199		302		243		148		155		351		399		449	

Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from informal credit/ savings groups in the past 12 months?	Yes, cash	72	52.2	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	50.0	15	30.0	55	82.1	11	28.9	6	18.2
	Yes, in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yes, cash and in-kind	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No	65	47.1	6	100.0	12	92.3	1	50.0	34	68.0	12	17.9	26	68.4	27	81.8
	Don't know	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
	Total	138		6		13		2		50		67		38		33	
Who made the decision to borrow from informal credit/ savings groups most of the time?	Self only	7	46.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	4	66.7	1	16.7	2	66.7
	Spouse only	8	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	2	33.3	5	83.3	1	33.3
	Other hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	15		0		1		0		8		6		6		3	
Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/item borrowed from informal credit/ savings groups most of the time?	Self only	7	46.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	4	66.7	1	16.7	2	66.7
	Spouse only	8	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	2	33.3	5	83.3	1	33.3
	Other hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other non-hh member only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not applicable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	15		0		1		0		8		6		6		3	

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Total	15	0	1	0	8	6	6	3
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Table C.5d Community Group Membership (Endline)

	Department											Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Is there a [GROUP] in your community?																	
Agricultural/livestock/fisheries producer's group	No	149	12.4	1	0.3	43	17.7	46	31.1	41	26.5	18	5.1	56	14.0	75	16.6
	Yes	1018	84.7	301	98.7	197	81.1	82	55.4	113	72.9	325	92.6	336	84.0	357	79.2
	Don't know	35	2.9	3	1.0	3	1.2	20	13.5	1	0.6	8	2.3	8	2.0	19	4.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Water users' group	No	767	64.0	275	91.1	152	62.6	83	56.1	65	41.9	192	54.7	283	70.9	292	65.0
	Yes	243	20.3	4	1.3	80	32.9	37	25.0	90	58.1	32	9.1	101	25.3	110	24.5
	Don't know	189	15.8	23	7.6	11	4.5	28	18.9	0	0.0	127	36.2	15	3.8	47	10.5
	Total	1199		302		243		148		155		351		399		449	
Forest users' group	No	884	73.7	277	91.7	211	86.8	84	56.8	109	70.3	203	57.8	333	83.5	348	77.5
	Yes	86	7.2	2	0.7	10	4.1	26	17.6	35	22.6	13	3.7	36	9.0	37	8.2
	Don't know	229	19.1	23	7.6	22	9.1	38	25.7	11	7.1	135	38.5	30	7.5	64	14.3
	Total	1199		302		243		148		155		351		399		449	
Credit or microfinance group	No	857	71.5	276	91.4	187	77.0	81	54.7	121	78.1	192	54.7	341	85.5	324	72.2
	Yes	111	9.3	2	0.7	15	6.2	36	24.3	32	20.6	26	7.4	32	8.0	53	11.8
	Don't know	231	19.3	24	7.9	41	16.9	31	20.9	2	1.3	133	37.9	26	6.5	72	16.0
	Total	1199		302		243		148		155		351		399		449	
Mutual help or insurance group	No	946	79.0	280	92.7	235	96.7	117	79.1	126	81.3	188	53.7	365	91.5	393	87.5
	Yes	83	6.9	0	0.0	6	2.5	11	7.4	23	14.8	43	12.3	18	4.5	22	4.9
	Don't know	169	14.1	22	7.3	2	0.8	20	13.5	6	3.9	119	34.0	16	4.0	34	7.6

	Total	1198		302		243		148		155		350		399		449	
Trade and business association	No	717	59.8	278	92.1	131	53.9	59	39.9	112	72.3	137	39.1	290	72.7	290	64.6
	Yes	310	25.9	3	1.0	83	34.2	77	52.0	38	24.5	109	31.1	88	22.1	113	25.2
	Don't know	171	14.3	21	7.0	29	11.9	12	8.1	5	3.2	104	29.7	21	5.3	46	10.2
	Total	1198		302		243		148		155		350		399		449	
Civic or charitable group	No	780	65.1	277	91.7	217	89.3	84	56.8	56	36.1	146	41.7	302	75.7	332	73.9
	Yes	240	20.0	3	1.0	22	9.1	41	27.7	98	63.2	76	21.7	83	20.8	81	18.0
	Don't know	178	14.9	22	7.3	4	1.6	23	15.5	1	0.6	128	36.6	14	3.5	36	8.0
	Total	1198		302		243		148		155		350		399		449	

**Table 5d. Community Group Membership (continued)**

		Department												Study arms			
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Is there a [GROUP] in your community?																	
Religious group	No	562	47.0	248	82.1	115	47.3	31	20.9	46	29.7	122	35.0	219	54.9	221	49.2
	Yes	542	45.3	37	12.3	126	51.9	107	72.3	109	70.3	163	46.7	170	42.6	209	46.5
	Don't know	93	7.8	17	5.6	2	0.8	10	6.8	0	0.0	64	18.3	10	2.5	19	4.2
	Total	1197		302		243		148		155		349		399		449	
Another group (not listed above)	No	943	79.4	281	93.0	210	86.4	116	82.9	141	91.6	195	56.0	363	92.4	385	86.3
	Yes	10	0.8	1	0.3	2	0.8	0	0.0	5	3.2	2	0.6	3	0.8	5	1.1
	Don't know	234	19.7	20	6.6	31	12.8	24	17.1	8	5.2	151	43.4	27	6.9	56	12.6
	Total	1187		302		243		140		154		348		393		446	
Number of Groups in the Community (Mean)		2.24		1.17		2.24		2.84		3.62		2.33		2.19		2.22	
Participant has been an active member of a [GROUP]		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%

Agricultural/livestock/fisheries producer's group	No	96	9.5	0	0.0	4	2.0	46	59.0	41	36.6	5	1.5	41	12.2	50	14.2
	Yes	917	90.5	301	100.0	193	98.0	32	41.0	71	63.4	320	98.5	294	87.8	303	85.8
	Total	1013		301		197		78		112		325		335		353	
Water users' group	No	175	72.6	2	50.0	60	75.0	29	78.4	77	86.5	7	22.6	80	80.0	88	80.0
	Yes	66	27.4	2	50.0	20	25.0	8	21.6	12	13.5	24	77.4	20	20.0	22	20.0
	Total	241		4		80		37		89		31		100		110	
Forest users' group	No	59	68.6	1	50.0	5	50.0	22	84.6	27	77.1	4	30.8	27	75.0	28	75.7
	Yes	27	31.4	1	50.0	5	50.0	4	15.4	8	22.9	9	69.2	9	25.0	9	24.3
	Total	86		2		10		26		35		13		36		37	
Credit or microfinance group	No	90	81.1	0	0.0	12	80.0	34	94.4	21	65.6	23	88.5	25	78.1	42	79.2
	Yes	21	18.9	2	100.0	3	20.0	2	5.6	11	34.4	3	11.5	7	21.9	11	20.8
	Total	111		2		15		36		32		26		32		53	
Mutual help or insurance group	No	44	55.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	100.0	13	56.5	20	48.8	9	50.0	15	71.4
	Yes	36	45.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	10	43.5	21	51.2	9	50.0	6	28.6
	Total	80		0		5		11		23		41		18		21	
Trade and business association	No	88	28.6	0	0.0	2	2.4	5	6.5	32	84.2	49	45.8	24	27.3	15	13.3
	Yes	220	71.4	3	100.0	81	97.6	72	93.5	6	15.8	58	54.2	64	72.7	98	86.7
	Total	308		3		83		77		38		107		88		113	

**Table 5d. Community Group Membership (continued)**

Participant has been an active member of a [GROUP]		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Civic or charitable group	No	139	58.2	1	33.3	10	47.6	31	75.6	68	69.4	29	38.2	59	72.0	51	63.0
	Yes	100	41.8	2	66.7	11	52.4	10	24.4	30	30.6	47	61.8	23	28.0	30	37.0
	Total	239		3		21		41		98		76		82		81	
Religious group	No	301	56.7	5	13.5	51	41.5	50	46.7	72	67.9	123	77.8	68	40.7	110	53.4

	Yes	230	43.3	32	86.5	72	58.5	57	53.3	34	32.1	35	22.2	99	59.3	96	46.6
	Total	531		37		123		107		106		158		167		206	
Another group (not listed above)	No	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	33.3
	Yes	4	57.1	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	66.7
	Total	7		0		2		0		3		2		2		3	
Any Group Member	No	61	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	11.5	41	26.5	3	0.9	26	6.5	32	7.1
	Yes	1141	94.9	305	100.0	243	100.0	131	88.5	114	73.5	348	99.1	374	93.5	419	92.9
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Active Group Member (Mean)			1.38		1.14		1.62		1.26		1.23		1.53		1.33		1.30

Table C.5e Time Use (Endline)

Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours...		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Spent time sleeping or resting	No	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yes	1219	100.0	306	100.0	248	100.0	152	100.0	160	100.0	353	100.0	404	100.0	462	100.0
	Total	1219		306		248		152		160		353		404		462	
Spent time going to school and/or doing homework	No	1127	92.5	269	87.9	232	93.5	146	96.1	150	94.3	330	93.5	375	93.1	422	91.3
	Yes	91	7.5	37	12.1	16	6.5	6	3.9	9	5.7	23	6.5	28	6.9	40	8.7
	Total	1218		306		248		152		159		353		403		462	
Spent time on employment or paid work	No	1008	82.8	287	93.8	214	86.3	113	74.3	131	82.4	263	74.5	352	87.3	393	85.1
	Yes	210	17.2	19	6.2	34	13.7	39	25.7	28	17.6	90	25.5	51	12.7	69	14.9
	Total	1218		306		248		152		159		353		403		462	
Spent time on your own business work	No	1070	88.0	273	89.5	236	95.5	131	86.2	148	93.1	282	79.9	364	90.5	424	92.0
	Yes	146	12.0	32	10.5	11	4.5	21	13.8	11	6.9	71	20.1	38	9.5	37	8.0
	Total	1216		305		247		152		159		353		402		461	
Spent time farming, fishing on or livestock for own consumption	No	729	60.0	172	56.8	132	53.2	87	57.2	118	73.8	220	62.3	223	55.5	286	62.0
	Yes	487	40.0	131	43.2	116	46.8	65	42.8	42	26.3	133	37.7	179	44.5	175	38.0
	Total	1216		303		248		152		160		353		402		461	
Spent time farming, fishing on or livestock for selling	No	772	63.5	202	66.4	157	63.3	108	71.1	113	71.1	192	54.4	270	67.0	310	67.4
	Yes	444	36.5	102	33.6	91	36.7	44	28.9	46	28.9	161	45.6	133	33.0	150	32.6
	Total	1216		304		248		152		159		353		403		460	
Spent time doing weaving/sewing/textile care for your own consumption or for selling	No	1055	86.6	257	84.3	234	94.4	129	84.9	140	87.5	295	83.6	359	89.1	401	86.8
	Yes	163	13.4	48	15.7	14	5.6	23	15.1	20	12.5	58	16.4	44	10.9	61	13.2
	Total	1218		305		248		152		160		353		403		462	

**Table 5e. Time Use (continued)**

Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours...		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Spent time cooking or preparing to cook	No	77	6.3	13	4.2	21	8.5	10	6.6	6	3.8	27	7.6	23	5.7	27	5.8
	Yes	1142	93.7	293	95.8	227	91.5	142	93.4	154	96.3	326	92.4	381	94.3	435	94.2
	Total	1219		306		248		152		160		353		404		462	
Spent time doing unpaid domestic work	No	186	15.3	24	7.8	42	16.9	20	13.2	15	9.4	85	24.1	59	14.6	42	9.1
	Yes	1032	84.7	282	92.2	206	83.1	132	86.8	144	90.6	268	75.9	345	85.4	419	90.9
	Total	1218		306		248		152		159		353		404		461	
Spent time doing unpaid work caring for children, adults, or the elderly in the home	No	880	72.2	181	59.2	168	67.7	121	79.6	97	61.0	313	88.7	273	67.6	294	63.8
	Yes	338	27.8	125	40.8	80	32.3	31	20.4	62	39.0	40	11.3	131	32.4	167	36.2
	Total	1218		306		248		152		159		353		404		461	
Spent time doing unpaid work caring for children, adults, or the elderly outside of the home	No	1183	97.3	298	97.7	231	93.1	147	96.7	156	98.1	351	99.7	394	97.5	438	95.2
	Yes	33	2.7	7	2.3	17	6.9	5	3.3	3	1.9	1	0.3	10	2.5	22	4.8
	Total	1216		305		248		152		159		352		404		460	
Spent time shopping or getting services for you	No	1068	87.9	277	90.8	237	95.6	141	92.8	145	91.8	268	76.1	383	94.8	417	90.8
	Yes	147	12.1	28	9.2	11	4.4	11	7.2	13	8.2	84	23.9	21	5.2	42	9.2
	Total	1215		305		248		152		158		352		404		459	
Spent time shopping or getting services for your family	No	1088	89.5	296	97.0	231	93.1	135	88.8	138	87.3	288	81.8	386	95.5	414	90.2
	Yes	127	10.5	9	3.0	17	6.9	17	11.2	20	12.7	64	18.2	18	4.5	45	9.8
	Total	1215		305		248		152		158		352		404		459	
Spent time traveling and commuting	No	821	67.5	232	76.1	191	77.0	89	58.6	88	55.7	221	62.6	299	74.2	301	65.4
	Yes	395	32.5	73	23.9	57	23.0	63	41.4	70	44.3	132	37.4	104	25.8	159	34.6
	Total	1216		305		248		152		158		353		403		460	

**Table 5e. Time Use (continued)**

Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours...		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Spent time exercising	No	1139	93.8	288	94.7	243	98.0	140	92.1	149	94.9	319	90.4	379	94.5	441	95.9
	Yes	75	6.2	16	5.3	5	2.0	12	7.9	8	5.1	34	9.6	22	5.5	19	4.1
	Total	1214		304		248		152		157		353		401		460	
Spent time in social activities and hobbies	No	421	34.6	126	41.3	78	31.5	67	44.1	69	43.1	81	23.0	151	37.5	189	40.9
	Yes	796	65.4	179	58.7	170	68.5	85	55.9	91	56.9	271	77.0	252	62.5	273	59.1
	Total	1217		305		248		152		160		352		403		462	
Spent time on religious activities, such as attending services or praying	No	863	70.9	232	75.8	195	78.6	128	84.8	100	62.5	208	58.9	280	69.3	375	81.3
	Yes	355	29.1	74	24.2	53	21.4	23	15.2	60	37.5	145	41.1	124	30.7	86	18.7
	Total	1218		306		248		151		160		353		404		461	
Spent time watching TV, listening to the radio, or reading	No	320	26.3	115	37.6	62	25.0	30	19.7	52	32.7	61	17.3	154	38.1	105	22.8
	Yes	898	73.7	191	62.4	186	75.0	122	80.3	107	67.3	292	82.7	250	61.9	356	77.2
	Total	1218		306		248		152		159		353		404		461	
Spent time eating and drinking	No	328	26.9	163	53.3	6	2.4	32	21.1	1	0.6	126	35.7	118	29.2	84	18.2
	Yes	891	73.1	143	46.7	242	97.6	120	78.9	159	99.4	227	64.3	286	70.8	378	81.8
	Total	1219		306		248		152		160		353		404		462	
Spent time on personal care	No	24	2.0	14	4.6	3	1.2	3	2.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	9	2.2	11	2.4
	Yes	1195	98.0	292	95.4	245	98.8	149	98.0	160	100.0	349	98.9	395	97.8	451	97.6
	Total	1219		306		248		152		160		353		404		462	

**Table 5e. Time Use (continued)**

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
How much total time did you spend during the past 24 hours?																
Hours spent sleeping or resting	1.0-15.0	8.1	5.0-12.0	8.5	1.0-10.5	7.7	4.0-15.0	8.3	4.0-11.5	7.9	2.0-12.0	7.9	1.0-15.0	8.2	4.0-13.0	8.1
Hours spent going to school and/or doing homework	0.5-9.0	2.3	0.5-8.0	2.1	0.5-8.0	2.8	1.5-5.5	3.3	0.50-9.0	2.8	0.5-4.0	1.7	0.5-8.0	2.1	0.5-9.0	2.7
Hours spent on employment or paid work	0.0-12.0	5.9	1.0-9.0	5.7	1.0-10.0	6.5	0.0-11.0	6.3	2.0-12.0	6.6	1.0-9.5	5.3	0.5-12.0	6.0	0.0-11.0	6.6
Hours spent doing your own business work	0.5-17.0	3.4	1.0-8.0	3.2	0.5-17.0	6.0	1.0-8.0	3.1	2.0-10.0	5.5	1.0-6.0	2.7	1.0-17.0	4.1	0.5-10.0	3.8
Hours spent farming/livestock/fishing for your own consumption	0.0-9.0	2.8	0.5-8.0	2.5	1.0-9.0	3.9	0.5-9.0	3.0	0.5-5.0	2.0	0.0-6.0	2.2	0.5-9.0	3.0	0.5-9.0	2.9
Hours spent farming/livestock raising/fishing for selling	0.33-11.0	3.2	0.33-7.0	2.3	1.0-8.0	4.1	0.5-11.0	4.2	1.0-10.0	3.1	0.50-7.25	3.1	1.0-10.0	3.2	0.33-11.0	3.4
Hours spent doing weaving/sewing/textile care for your own consumption or for selling	0.33-8.0	2.0	1.0-6.0	2.4	0.5-8.0	2.3	0.5-5.0	1.9	0.33-4.0	2.0	0.5-4.0	1.6	0.33-6.0	2.5	0.5-8.0	2.0

**Table 5e. Time Use (continued)**

	Department										Study arms					
	Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M	Range	M
How much total time did you spend during the past 24 hours?																

	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>														
Hours spent cooking or preparing to cook	0.5-10.0	3.0	0.5-7.0	3.8	0.5-8.0	2.6	1.0-10.0	3.5	0.5-6.0	3.2	0.5-5.0	2.3	0.5-8.0	3.4	0.5-10.0	3.2
Hours spent doing unpaid domestic work	0.5-9.0	2.5	0.5-8.0	2.8	0.5-6.0	2.5	0.5-9.0	2.5	0.5-8.0	2.9	0.5-6.0	2.1	0.5-8.0	2.8	0.5-9.0	2.6
Hours spent doing unpaid work caring for children, adults, or the elderly in the home	0.5-17.5	2.9	0.5-6.0	2.2	0.5-17.5	3.0	1.0-12.0	5.4	1.0-8.0	2.9	1.0-6.0	3.0	1.0-17.5	2.8	0.5-12.0	2.9
Hours spent doing unpaid work caring for children, adults, or the elderly outside of the home	1.0-13.0	2.7	1.0-4.0	2.1	1.0-13.0	2.7	1.0-8.0	3.4	1.0-3.0	2.2	4.0-4.0	4.0	1.0-4.0	2.4	1.0-13.0	2.8
Hours spent shopping or getting services for you	0.5-7.0	1.6	0.5-4.0	1.6	1.0-6.0	2.9	0.5-4.0	1.5	0.5-7.0	2.2	0.5-3.0	1.3	1.0-7.0	2.2	0.5-6.0	1.8
Hours spent shopping or getting services for your family	0.25-8.0	1.6	1.0-2.0	1.1	0.5-8.0	2.6	0.33-7.0	1.5	0.25-4.5	1.9	0.5-3.0	1.3	0.25-4.0	1.8	0.25-8.0	1.9
Hours spent traveling and commuting	0.17-6.0	1.5	0.5-6.0	1.8	0.5-4.0	1.4	0.25-3.5	1.1	0.17-5.0	1.5	0.5-4.0	1.6	0.17-6.0	1.6	0.25-4.0	1.3

**Table 5e. Time Use (continued)**

	<b>Study arms</b>															
	<b>Department</b>											<b>Marketing &amp; Gender Rights</b>				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Caquetá</b>		<b>Cauca</b>		<b>Nariño</b>		<b>Valle del Cauca</b>		<b>Comparison Group / Meta</b>		<b>Marketing</b>		<b>Marketing &amp; Gender Rights</b>		
	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>M</i>
How much total time did you spend during the past 24 hours?																
Hours spent exercising	0.25-4.0	1.3	0.5-4.0	1.6	0.5-4.0	1.4	0.25-2.0	1.0	0.5-2.0	0.9	0.25-4.0	1.4	0.5-4.0	1.5	0.25-4.0	1.0
Hours spent on social activities and hobbies	0.0-7.0	1.8	1.0-5.0	1.6	0.5-6.0	1.9	0.0-7.0	1.7	0.17-6.0	1.6	0.25-6.0	1.9	0.0-6.0	1.7	0.2-7.0	1.7
Hours spent on religious activities, such as attending services or praying	0.17-4.0	1.2	0.25-3.0	1.2	0.25-4.0	1.7	0.5-2.0	1.0	0.25-3.5	1.0	0.17-3.0	1.0	0.25-4.0	1.3	0.25-4.0	1.2

Hours spent watching TV, listening to the radio, or reading	0.25-9.02	1.8	0.5-9.02	1.7	0.33-6.0	1.8	0.5-8.0	1.6	0.25-7.0	2.0	0.5-6.0	1.8	0.33-7.0	1.8	0.25-9.02	1.8
Hours spent eating and drinking	0.25-5.0	1.5	0.5-4.0	1.6	0.5-4.0	1.4	0.5-3.0	1.1	0.25-3.0	1.1	0.25-5.0	1.9	0.5-4.0	1.3	0.25-3.0	1.3
Hours spent on personal care	0.0-6.0	1.2	0.42-5.0	1.5	0.0-6.0	0.9	0.0-2.0	0.9	0.25-3.0	0.9	0.0-3.0	1.5	0.0-4.0	1.2	0.25-6.0	1.1

Table C.6a Financial Empowerment (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Do you earn money of your own accord?	No	371	30.9	175	57.4	50	20.6	29	19.6	46	29.7	71	20.2	153	38.3	147	32.6
	Yes	831	69.1	130	42.6	193	79.4	119	80.4	109	70.3	280	79.8	247	61.8	304	67.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Do you have a job in which you earn money?	No	795	67.9	266	87.5	163	67.4	63	42.6	132	85.2	171	53.3	315	79.1	309	68.5
	Yes	375	32.1	38	12.5	79	32.6	85	57.4	23	14.8	150	46.7	83	20.9	142	31.5
	Total	1170		304		242		148		155		321		398		451	
Do you sell things or trade to earn money?	No	666	58.3	207	68.1	200	82.6	49	33.1	83	53.5	127	43.2	260	65.3	279	61.9
	Yes	477	41.7	97	31.9	42	17.4	99	66.9	72	46.5	167	56.8	138	34.7	172	38.1
	Total	1143		304		242		148		155		294		398		451	
Do you do seasonal work to earn money?	No	879	78.5	300	98.7	150	62.0	101	68.2	111	71.6	217	80.1	323	81.2	339	75.2
	Yes	241	21.5	4	1.3	92	38.0	47	31.8	44	28.4	54	19.9	75	18.8	112	24.8
	Total	1120		304		242		148		155		271		398		451	
Do you do any other activity for which you earn money?	No	1106	99.2	304	100.0	240	99.2	143	96.6	153	98.7	266	100.0	395	99.2	445	98.7
	Yes	9	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	5	3.4	2	1.3	0	0.0	3	0.8	6	1.3
	Total	1115		304		242		148		155		266		398		451	
Self/own choice		738	88.8	120	92.3	187	96.9	113	95.0	89	81.7	229	81.8	224	90.7	285	93.8

Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give part or all of the money to your (husband/partner)?	Give part to husband/partner	84	10.1	8	6.2	5	2.6	6	5.0	19	17.4	46	16.4	20	8.1	18	5.9
	Give all to husband/partner	6	0.7	2	1.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	0.7	3	1.2	1	0.3
	No response	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Don't know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	831		130		193		119		109		280		247		304	

**Table 6a. Financial Empowerment (continued)**

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Would you say that the money you bring into the family is more than what your (husband/partner) contributes, about the same as he contributes, or less than what he contributes?	More than husband/partner	103	12.4	12	9.2	33	17.1	19	16.0	31	28.4	8	2.9	38	15.4	57	18.8
	About the same	276	33.2	37	28.5	47	24.4	38	31.9	19	17.4	135	48.2	68	27.5	73	24.0
	Less than husband/partner	436	52.5	78	60.0	113	58.5	57	47.9	55	50.5	133	47.5	133	53.8	170	55.9
	No response	11	1.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	3.4	2	1.8	4	1.4	4	1.6	3	1.0
	Don't know	5	0.6	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.8	0	0.0	4	1.6	1	0.3
Total	831		130		193		119		109		280		247		304		
In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks?	No	312	26.3	126	41.4	36	15.0	65	43.9	61	39.6	24	7.1	141	35.7	147	32.6
	Yes	831	70.1	170	55.9	197	82.1	83	56.1	92	59.7	289	85.0	248	62.8	294	65.2
	Don't know	43	3.6	8	2.6	7	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.6	27	7.9	6	1.5	10	2.2
	Total	1186		304		240		148		154		340		395		451	

Table C.6b Financial Coercion in the Last Year (Endline)\*

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the past 12 months. . .																	
Has your (husband/partner) threatened to bother you at work, or called or visited you at the training site or at work when it was not allowed?*	No	1145	95.9	303	99.3	230	95.4	134	93.7	153	98.7	325	92.9	386	97.0	434	97.3
	Yes	49	4.1	2	0.7	11	4.6	9	6.3	2	1.3	25	7.1	12	3.0	12	2.7
	Total	1194		305		241		143		155		350		398		446	
Has your (husband/partner) gambled with your money or your shared money without your consent?*	No	1148	96.2	301	99.0	235	97.1	139	97.2	145	93.5	328	94.0	384	96.5	436	97.8
	Yes	45	3.8	3	1.0	7	2.9	4	2.8	10	6.5	21	6.0	14	3.5	10	2.2
	Total	1193		304		242		143		155		349		398		446	
Has your (husband/partner) refused to give you money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?	No	1105	92.5	301	98.7	224	92.6	117	81.8	137	89.0	326	93.1	365	91.5	414	93.0
	Yes	89	7.5	4	1.3	18	7.4	26	18.2	17	11.0	24	6.9	34	8.5	31	7.0
	Total	1194		305		242		143		154		350		399		445	
Has your (husband/partner) spent the money you needed for rent or other bills?*	No	1085	90.9	301	98.7	221	91.7	112	78.3	143	92.3	308	88.3	372	93.2	405	91.0
	Yes	108	9.1	4	1.3	20	8.3	31	21.7	12	7.7	41	11.7	27	6.8	40	9.0
	Total	1193		305		241		143		155		349		399		445	
Has your (husband/partner) taken your earnings or savings from you against your will?	No	1145	95.9	301	98.7	232	96.3	136	95.1	148	95.5	328	93.7	384	96.5	433	97.1
	Yes	49	4.1	4	1.3	9	3.7	7	4.9	7	4.5	22	6.3	14	3.5	13	2.9
	Total	1194		305		241		143		155		350		398		446	

\*Added endline questions

**Table 6b. Financial Coercion in the Last Year (continued)**

In the past 12 months. . .		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your (husband/partner) hidden money so that you could not find it?*	No	1118	94.3	300	98.4	220	92.8	131	92.3	136	89.5	331	94.6	371	93.9	416	94.3
	Yes	68	5.7	5	1.6	17	7.2	11	7.7	16	10.5	19	5.4	24	6.1	25	5.7
	Total	1186		305		237		142		152		350		395		441	
Did your (husband/partner) have you ask your family or friends for money but not let you pay them back?*	No	1158	97.0	304	99.7	235	97.5	124	86.7	152	98.1	343	98.0	387	97.2	428	96.0
	Yes	36	3.0	1	0.3	6	2.5	19	13.3	3	1.9	7	2.0	11	2.8	18	4.0
	Total	1194		305		241		143		155		350		398		446	
Has your (husband/partner) told you that women shouldn't work outside the home, or that women who work outside the home are bad mothers?*	No	1138	95.2	300	98.4	232	95.9	129	90.2	142	91.6	335	95.7	375	94.0	428	96.0
	Yes	57	4.8	5	1.6	10	4.1	14	9.8	13	8.4	15	4.3	24	6.0	18	4.0
	Total	1195		305		242		143		155		350		399		446	
Has your (husband/partner) made important financial decisions without talking with you about it first?*	No	1104	92.5	300	98.4	222	91.7	122	85.3	134	86.5	326	93.7	366	91.7	412	92.4
	Yes	89	7.5	5	1.6	20	8.3	21	14.7	21	13.5	22	6.3	33	8.3	34	7.6
	Total	1193		305		242		143		155		348		399		446	
Has your (husband/partner) refused to get a job so you had to support your family alone?*	No	1147	96.3	302	99.0	228	95.4	130	91.5	147	94.8	340	97.1	380	95.7	427	96.2
	Yes	44	3.7	3	1.0	11	4.6	12	8.5	8	5.2	10	2.9	17	4.3	17	3.8
	Total	1191		305		239		142		155		350		397		444	

\*Added endline questions

**Table 6b. Financial Coercion in the Last Year (continued)**

In the past 12 months. . .		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%

		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Have you given up/refused studying, attending trainings, or attending meetings because your (husband/partner) did not want you to study?	No	1125	94.5	297	97.7	230	95.8	116	81.1	143	92.3	339	97.1	373	93.7	413	93.0
	Yes	66	5.5	7	2.3	10	4.2	27	18.9	12	7.7	10	2.9	25	6.3	31	7.0
	Total	1191		304		240		143		155		349		398		444	
Have you given up/refused paid work because your (husband/partner) did not want you to work?*	No	1133	94.9	299	98.4	231	95.5	122	85.3	146	94.2	335	95.7	376	94.5	422	94.6
	Yes	61	5.1	5	1.6	11	4.5	21	14.7	9	5.8	15	4.3	22	5.5	24	5.4
	Total	1194		304		242		143		155		350		398		446	
Has your (husband/partner) threatened to hurt you or your children or threaten to leave you if you worked?*	No	1168	97.9	302	99.0	236	97.9	137	95.8	151	97.4	342	98.0	390	97.7	436	98.0
	Yes	25	2.1	3	1.0	5	2.1	6	4.2	4	2.6	7	2.0	9	2.3	9	2.0
	Total	1193		305		241		143		155		349		399		445	
Has your (husband/partner) demanded to know how money was spent?*	No	1085	90.9	301	98.7	232	95.9	111	77.6	143	92.3	298	85.4	374	93.7	413	92.6
	Yes	109	9.1	4	1.3	10	4.1	32	22.4	12	7.7	51	14.6	25	6.3	33	7.4
	Total	1194		305		242		143		155		349		399		446	
Has your (husband/partner) threatened to not give you money for household expenses, if you did not obey an order?	No	1153	97.0	302	99.0	229	96.2	131	91.6	150	96.8	341	98.0	383	96.5	429	96.6
	Yes	36	3.0	3	1.0	9	3.8	12	8.4	5	3.2	7	2.0	14	3.5	15	3.4
	Total	1189		305		238		143		155		348		397		444	
Has your (husband/partner) gone drinking with your money or your shared money without your consent?*	No	1096	91.9	302	99.0	236	97.9	100	69.9	141	91.0	317	90.8	365	91.7	414	92.8
	Yes	97	8.1	3	1.0	5	2.1	43	30.1	14	9.0	32	9.2	33	8.3	32	7.2
	Total	1193		305		241		143		155		349		398		446	
Any coercion experienced	No	880	74.1	287	94.4	178	74.8	55	38.5	108	70.1	252	72.4	298	75.1	330	74.7
	Yes	307	25.9	17	5.6	60	25.2	88	61.5	46	29.9	96	27.6	99	24.9	112	25.3
	Total	1187		304		238		143		154		348		397		442	
All coercion experienced	No	1190	99.6	305	100.0	241	99.6	143	100.0	155	100.0	346	98.9	398	99.7	446	100.0
	Yes	5	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	0	0.0
	Total	1195		305		242		143		155		350		399		446	
Financial Coercion Scale (Mean)		0.05		0.01		0.05		0.13		0.07		0.06		0.05		0.05	

\*Added endline questions

\*\*Revised endline question

Table C.7a Agreement with Gender Norms (Endline)

		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?	Agree	479	39.9	94	30.8	130	53.5	73	49.3	71	45.8	111	31.6	183	45.8	185	41.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	30	2.5	7	2.3	8	3.3	1	0.7	5	3.2	9	2.6	5	1.3	16	3.5
	Disagree	693	57.7	204	66.9	105	43.2	74	50.0	79	51.0	231	65.8	212	53.0	250	55.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Families that rely on men have fewer problems.	Agree	256	21.3	44	14.4	79	32.5	36	24.3	45	29.0	52	14.8	93	23.3	111	24.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	36	3.0	8	2.6	12	4.9	7	4.7	6	3.9	3	0.9	16	4.0	17	3.8
	Disagree	910	75.7	253	83.0	152	62.6	105	70.9	104	67.1	296	84.3	291	72.8	323	71.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
In household decisions, the man has the last word.	Agree	197	16.4	31	10.2	73	30.0	27	18.2	23	14.8	43	12.3	77	19.3	77	17.1
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	19	1.6	3	1.0	5	2.1	3	2.0	3	1.9	5	1.4	7	1.8	7	1.6
	Disagree	986	82.0	271	88.9	165	67.9	118	79.7	129	83.2	303	86.3	316	79.0	367	81.4
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
When women say 'no,' they want to say 'yes.'	Agree	223	18.6	32	10.5	29	11.9	44	29.7	40	25.8	78	22.2	75	18.8	70	15.5
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	94	7.8	10	3.3	19	7.8	21	14.2	11	7.1	33	9.4	28	7.0	33	7.3
	Disagree	885	73.6	263	86.2	195	80.2	83	56.1	104	67.1	240	68.4	297	74.3	348	77.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
When women work they are taking employment	Agree	102	8.5	12	3.9	19	7.8	30	20.3	29	18.7	12	3.4	43	10.8	47	10.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	8	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.6	1	0.7	1	0.6	2	0.6	4	1.0	2	0.4

opportunities from men.	Disagree	1092	90.8	293	96.1	220	90.5	117	79.1	125	80.6	337	96.0	353	88.3	402	89.1
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Family problems should only be discussed with members of the family.	Agree	713	59.4	154	50.5	177	72.8	109	74.1	140	90.3	133	37.9	288	72.2	292	64.7
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	16	1.3	4	1.3	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	8	2.3	5	1.3	3	0.7
	Disagree	472	39.3	147	48.2	63	25.9	38	25.9	14	9.0	210	59.8	106	26.6	156	34.6
	Total	1201		305		243		147		155		351		399		451	

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
A man is less of a man if he earns less income than his partner.	Agree	24	2.0	2	0.7	6	2.5	4	2.7	3	1.9	9	2.6	6	1.5	9	2.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	7	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	1.4	1	0.6	3	0.9	2	0.5	2	0.4
	Disagree	1171	97.4	303	99.3	236	97.1	142	95.9	151	97.4	339	96.6	392	98.0	440	97.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
If men are not taken care of at home they can look outside the home.	Agree	328	27.3	67	22.0	62	25.5	57	38.8	70	45.5	72	20.5	126	31.6	130	28.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	28	2.3	3	1.0	8	3.3	4	2.7	9	5.8	4	1.1	15	3.8	9	2.0
	Disagree	844	70.3	235	77.0	173	71.2	86	58.5	75	48.7	275	78.3	258	64.7	311	69.1
	Total	1200		305		243		147		154		351		399		450	
If women are not taken care of at home they can look outside the home.	Agree	220	18.3	48	15.7	36	14.9	36	24.5	47	30.3	53	15.1	81	20.4	86	19.1
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	27	2.3	4	1.3	5	2.1	4	2.7	11	7.1	3	0.9	14	3.5	10	2.2
	Disagree	953	79.4	253	83.0	201	83.1	107	72.8	97	62.6	295	84.0	303	76.1	355	78.7
	Total	1200		305		242		147		155		351		398		451	

It's worse for a woman to leave her children than a man.	Agree	776	64.6	200	65.6	165	68.2	108	73.0	130	83.9	173	49.3	284	71.0	319	70.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	18	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.3	14	4.0	4	1.0	0	0.0
	Disagree	407	33.9	105	34.4	75	31.0	40	27.0	23	14.8	164	46.7	112	28.0	131	29.1
	Total	1201		305		242		148		155		351		400		450	
Men who are violent with women are like that because they have to make women respect them and show who is in charge of the household.	Agree	110	9.2	12	3.9	25	10.3	35	23.6	21	13.5	17	4.8	40	10.0	53	11.8
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	14	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	5	3.4	3	1.9	5	1.4	4	1.0	5	1.1
	Disagree	1078	89.7	293	96.1	217	89.3	108	73.0	131	84.5	329	93.7	356	89.0	393	87.1
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
The most important role of women is to care for their households and cook for their families.	Agree	410	34.1	58	19.0	101	41.7	98	66.2	73	47.1	80	22.8	162	40.5	168	37.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	6	0.5	2	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	2	0.5	1	0.2
	Disagree	785	65.4	245	80.3	140	57.9	50	33.8	82	52.9	268	76.4	236	59.0	281	62.4
	Total	1201		305		242		148		155		351		400		450	
When men are bad tempered it is best to not provoke them.	Agree	748	62.2	168	55.1	174	71.6	110	74.3	129	83.2	167	47.6	279	69.8	302	67.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	47	3.9	1	0.3	15	6.2	0	0.0	4	2.6	27	7.7	6	1.5	14	3.1
	Disagree	407	33.9	136	44.6	54	22.2	38	25.7	22	14.2	157	44.7	115	28.8	135	29.9
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
	Agree	306	25.5	35	11.5	66	27.2	66	44.6	62	40.0	77	21.9	110	27.5	119	26.4

Changing diapers, bathing children, and feeding children is a mother's responsibility.	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Disagree	892	74.2	270	88.5	177	72.8	82	55.4	93	60.0	270	76.9	290	72.5	332	73.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Sometimes it is good that men hit or beat their partners.	Agree	10	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.4	2	1.3	5	1.4	3	0.8	2	0.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.2
	Disagree	1188	98.8	304	99.7	242	99.6	146	98.6	153	98.7	343	97.7	397	99.3	448	99.3
Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
Women that are involved with violent men should not complain when men hit them.	Agree	110	9.2	22	7.2	26	10.7	28	18.9	21	13.5	13	3.7	46	11.5	51	11.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	24	2.0	1	0.3	3	1.2	1	0.7	5	3.2	14	4.0	6	1.5	4	0.9
	Disagree	1068	88.9	282	92.5	214	88.1	119	80.4	129	83.2	324	92.3	348	87.0	396	87.8
Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees with him.	Agree	181	15.1	33	10.8	49	20.2	43	29.1	42	27.1	14	4.0	83	20.8	84	18.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	26	2.2	2	0.7	7	2.9	3	2.0	11	7.1	3	0.9	12	3.0	11	2.4
	Disagree	995	82.8	270	88.5	187	77.0	102	68.9	102	65.8	334	95.2	305	76.3	356	78.9
Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		

**Table 7a. Agreement with Gender Norms (continued)**

I am going to read you statements about expectations about men and women. Could you tell me whether you agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree?		Study arms															
		Department										Marketing & Gender Rights					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Women who continue going out with their partners after being	Agree	215	17.9	43	14.1	31	12.8	47	31.8	72	46.5	22	6.3	109	27.3	84	18.7
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	65	5.4	4	1.3	14	5.8	7	4.7	9	5.8	31	8.8	12	3.0	22	4.9

beaten is because they like their partners.	Disagree	921	76.7	258	84.6	197	81.4	94	63.5	74	47.7	298	84.9	279	69.8	344	76.4
	Total	1201		305		242		148		155		351		400		450	
Women who dress provocatively expect to be raped.	Agree	187	15.6	17	5.6	40	16.5	58	39.5	50	32.3	22	6.3	71	17.8	94	20.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	38	3.2	3	1.0	3	1.2	1	0.7	1	0.6	30	8.5	5	1.3	3	0.7
	Disagree	975	81.3	284	93.4	200	82.3	88	59.9	104	67.1	299	85.2	323	81.0	353	78.4
	Total	1200		304		243		147		155		351		399		450	
If a woman does not resist, she really cannot say that she was raped.	Agree	160	13.3	11	3.6	35	14.4	41	27.7	60	38.7	13	3.7	76	19.0	71	15.8
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	79	6.6	7	2.3	15	6.2	12	8.1	7	4.5	38	10.8	18	4.5	23	5.1
	Disagree	962	80.1	286	94.1	193	79.4	95	64.2	88	56.8	300	85.5	306	76.5	356	79.1
	Total	1201		304		243		148		155		351		400		450	
In the case of a rape, it is necessary to know if the woman was promiscuous and if she had a bad reputation.	Agree	132	11.0	10	3.3	30	12.3	47	31.8	34	21.9	11	3.1	55	13.8	66	14.7
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	72	6.0	4	1.3	6	2.5	9	6.1	10	6.5	43	12.3	13	3.3	16	3.6
	Disagree	997	83.0	290	95.4	207	85.2	92	62.2	111	71.6	297	84.6	332	83.0	368	81.8
	Total	1201		304		243		148		155		351		400		450	
Gender Norms and Attitudes Scale (Mean)			2.45		2.58		2.38		2.22		2.22		2.58		2.38		2.41

Table C.7b Knowledge on Gender and Rights (Endline)\*

I am going to read you some statements about the rights and roles of women and men in society. If you think the statement is true, answer true. If you think that it is incorrect, answer false...		Department										Study arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Men and women have equal rights under the law in Colombia. (True)	Incorrect/Don't Know	81	6.7	13	4.3	29	11.9	8	5.4	12	7.7	19	5.4	24	6.0	38	8.4
	Correct	1121	93.3	292	95.7	214	88.1	140	94.6	143	92.3	332	94.6	376	94.0	413	91.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Women do NOT have the right to decide what to do with their money. (False)	Incorrect/Don't Know	241	20.1	18	5.9	57	23.5	20	13.5	2	1.3	144	41.1	52	13.0	45	10.0
	Correct	960	79.9	287	94.1	186	76.5	128	86.5	153	98.7	206	58.9	348	87.0	406	90.0
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
There are laws in Colombia that prohibit violence against women. (True)	Incorrect/Don't Know	81	6.7	10	3.3	20	8.2	23	15.5	8	5.2	20	5.7	25	6.3	36	8.0
	Correct	1121	93.3	295	96.7	223	91.8	125	84.5	147	94.8	331	94.3	375	93.8	415	92.0
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Women have the right to inherit under the same conditions as their brothers or male children. (True)	Incorrect/Don't Know	70	5.8	17	5.6	18	7.4	6	4.1	7	4.5	22	6.3	24	6.0	24	5.3
	Correct	1132	94.2	288	94.4	225	92.6	142	95.9	148	95.5	329	93.7	376	94.0	427	94.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Women do NOT have the right to own household objects, such as a television, refrigerator, or bed. (False)	Incorrect/Don't Know	260	21.7	18	5.9	63	25.9	18	12.2	5	3.2	156	44.7	52	13.0	52	11.5
	Correct	940	78.3	287	94.1	180	74.1	130	87.8	150	96.8	193	55.3	348	87.0	399	88.5
	Total	1200		305		243		148		155		349		400		451	
	Incorrect/Don't Know	356	29.6	75	24.6	136	56.0	37	25.0	30	19.4	78	22.2	126	31.5	152	33.7

The behaviors and roles of women change over time. (True)	Correct	846	70.4	230	75.4	107	44.0	111	75.0	125	80.6	273	77.8	274	68.5	299	66.3
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Women have the same right as men to participate in and benefit from marketing processes. (True)	Incorrect/Don't Know	54	4.5	7	2.3	14	5.8	4	2.7	1	0.6	28	8.0	10	2.5	16	3.5
	Correct	1148	95.5	298	97.7	229	94.2	144	97.3	154	99.4	323	92.0	390	97.5	435	96.5
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Gender Norms and Attitudes Knowledge Scale (Sum of Correct Answers)	0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2	20	1.7	4	1.3	5	2.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	10	2.9	5	1.3	5	1.1
	3	14	1.2	1	0.3	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.0	4	1.0	3	0.7
	4	89	7.4	6	2.0	27	11.1	8	5.4	3	1.9	45	12.9	21	5.3	23	5.1
	5	193	16.1	21	6.9	60	24.7	16	10.8	7	4.5	89	25.5	50	12.5	54	12.0
	6	319	26.6	74	24.3	87	35.8	55	37.2	42	27.1	61	17.5	109	27.3	149	33.0
	7	563	46.9	199	65.2	58	23.9	68	45.9	103	66.5	135	38.7	211	52.8	217	48.1
	Total	1200		305		243		148		155		349		400		451	
Gender Norms and Attitudes Knowledge Scale (Mean)		0.86		0.93		0.80		0.89		0.94		0.81		0.89		0.89	

\*Newly added endline questions

Table C.8a Justification for Violence Against One’s Spouse (Endline)

In your opinion, is a man justified to hit or beat his wife/partner in the following situations?		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction?	Yes/Agree	22	1.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	13	8.8	4	2.6	3	0.9	3	0.8	16	3.5
	Indifferent	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
	No/Disagree	1177	97.9	305	100.0	241	99.2	134	90.5	151	97.4	346	98.6	397	99.3	434	96.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She disobeys him?	Yes/Agree	14	1.2	0	0.0	4	1.6	4	2.7	4	2.6	2	0.6	4	1.0	8	1.8
	Indifferent	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No/Disagree	1186	98.7	305	100.0	239	98.4	144	97.3	151	97.4	347	98.9	396	99.0	443	98.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She refuses to have sexual relations with him?	Yes/Agree	11	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	2.0	3	1.9	3	0.9	2	0.5	6	1.3
	Indifferent	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No/Disagree	1189	98.9	305	100.0	241	99.2	145	98.0	152	98.1	346	98.6	398	99.5	445	98.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She asks him whether he has other girlfriends?	Yes/Agree	12	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	5	3.4	3	1.9	2	0.6	4	1.0	6	1.3
	Indifferent	4	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.4
	No/Disagree	1186	98.7	304	99.7	240	98.8	143	96.6	152	98.1	347	98.9	396	99.0	443	98.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
He finds out she has been unfaithful?	Yes/Agree	63	5.2	0	0.0	15	6.2	30	20.4	7	4.5	11	3.1	16	4.0	36	8.0
	Indifferent	18	1.5	0	0.0	4	1.6	8	5.4	4	2.6	2	0.6	8	2.0	8	1.8
	No/Disagree	1120	93.3	305	100.0	224	92.2	109	74.1	144	92.9	338	96.3	376	94.0	406	90.2
	Total	1201		305		243		147		155		351		400		450	
She goes out without telling him?	Yes/Agree	20	1.7	0	0.0	2	0.8	14	9.5	2	1.3	2	0.6	4	1.0	14	3.1
	Indifferent	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
	No/Disagree	1179	98.1	305	100.0	241	99.2	134	90.5	152	98.1	347	98.9	396	99.0	436	96.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
In your opinion, is a man justified to hit or beat his wife/partner in the following situations?		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%

She burns the food?	Yes/Agree	11	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.8	4	2.7	2	1.3	3	0.9	3	0.8	5	1.1
	Indifferent	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2
	No/Disagree	1188	98.8	305	100.0	241	99.2	144	97.3	152	98.1	346	98.6	397	99.3	445	98.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She neglects the children?	Yes/Agree	48	4.0	0	0.0	8	3.3	23	15.5	6	3.9	11	3.1	15	3.8	22	4.9
	Indifferent	5	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.2
	No/Disagree	1149	95.6	305	100.0	234	96.3	124	83.8	149	96.1	337	96.0	384	96.0	428	94.9
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She rudely argues with him?	Yes/Agree	46	3.8	0	0.0	9	3.7	19	12.8	9	5.8	9	2.6	15	3.8	22	4.9
	Indifferent	10	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	2.0	3	1.9	2	0.6	3	0.8	5	1.1
	No/Disagree	1146	95.3	305	100.0	232	95.5	126	85.1	143	92.3	340	96.9	382	95.5	424	94.0
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
She argues with her parents-in-law?	Yes/Agree	22	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	8	5.4	5	3.2	8	2.3	5	1.3	9	2.0
	Indifferent	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.6	3	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.4
	No/Disagree	1175	97.8	305	100.0	242	99.6	139	93.9	149	96.1	340	96.9	395	98.8	440	97.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
One or more situations	Never justified	1109	92.3	305	100.0	224	92.2	102	68.9	140	90.3	338	96.3	371	92.8	400	88.7
	Yes	93	7.7	0	0.0	19	7.8	46	31.1	15	9.7	13	3.7	29	7.3	51	11.3
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
All situations	Never/Less than all	1198	99.7	305	100.0	242	99.6	148	100.0	153	98.7	350	99.7	398	99.5	450	99.8
	Yes	4	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.2
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Violence is Justified Scale (Mean)			3.0		3.0		3.0		2.8		2.9		3.0		3.0		2.9

Table C.8b Attitudes about Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
I am going to read some statements about expectations and relationships between women and men. Could you please tell me if you agree, disagree, or are indifferent?																	
A woman should endure beating by her husband/partner.	Agree	7	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.7	1	0.6	3	0.9	2	0.5	2	0.4
	Indifferent	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.4
	Disagree	1191	99.1	305	100.0	241	99.2	145	98.0	153	98.7	347	98.9	397	99.3	447	99.1
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Woman who endures beating by her husband, even when the beating causes bleeding, is a brave woman.	Agree	52	4.3	9	3.0	6	2.5	20	13.5	10	6.5	7	2.0	20	5.0	25	5.5
	Indifferent	9	0.7	2	0.7	2	0.8	1	0.7	1	0.6	3	0.9	4	1.0	2	0.4
	Disagree	1141	94.9	294	96.4	235	96.7	127	85.8	144	92.9	341	97.2	376	94.0	424	94.0
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
It is normal for a woman who is beaten by her husband to confide in her relatives or close friends.	Agree	324	27.0	76	24.9	60	24.7	57	38.5	68	43.9	63	17.9	127	31.8	134	29.7
	Indifferent	58	4.8	1	0.3	27	11.1	8	5.4	10	6.5	12	3.4	12	3.0	34	7.5
	Disagree	820	68.2	228	74.8	156	64.2	83	56.1	77	49.7	276	78.6	261	65.3	283	62.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
It is shameful for a woman who is beaten by her husband if this becomes widely known in the village.	Agree	481	40.0	84	27.5	85	35.0	102	68.9	105	67.7	105	29.9	168	42.0	208	46.1
	Indifferent	14	1.2	0	0.0	6	2.5	1	0.7	2	1.3	5	1.4	3	0.8	6	1.3
	Disagree	707	58.8	221	72.5	152	62.6	45	30.4	48	31.0	241	68.7	229	57.3	237	52.5
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
When a woman is beaten by her husband, seeking help from the village head will only make her situation worse.	Agree	264	22.0	51	16.7	46	18.9	54	36.5	46	29.7	67	19.1	87	21.8	110	24.4
	Indifferent	18	1.5	2	0.7	3	1.2	2	1.4	7	4.5	4	1.1	9	2.3	5	1.1
	Disagree	920	76.5	252	82.6	194	79.8	92	62.2	102	65.8	280	79.8	304	76.0	336	74.5
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
	Agree	179	14.9	20	6.6	30	12.3	68	46.3	39	25.2	22	6.3	73	18.3	84	18.7

A woman who is beaten by her husband should seek help from the police only if she is injured by the beating.	Indifferent	6	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.7	
	Disagree	1016	84.6	285	93.4	213	87.7	76	51.7	116	74.8	326	92.9	327	81.8	363	80.7	
	Total	1201		305		243		147		155		351		400		450		
I am going to read some statements about expectations and relationships between women and men. Could you please tell me if you agree, disagree, or are indifferent?																		
		<i>n</i>	%															
If you see or hear a man beating his wife, it is best to mind your own business.	Agree	258	21.5	58	19.0	55	22.6	58	39.2	40	25.8	47	13.4	107	26.8	104	23.1	
	Indifferent	54	4.5	6	2.0	4	1.6	4	2.7	14	9.0	26	7.4	11	2.8	17	3.8	
	Disagree	890	74.0	241	79.0	184	75.7	86	58.1	101	65.2	278	79.2	282	70.5	330	73.2	
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
A woman who keeps silent to protect her family's reputation when a husband beats her should be admired.	Agree	89	7.4	16	5.2	14	5.8	27	18.2	10	6.5	22	6.3	35	8.8	32	7.1	
	Indifferent	11	0.9	2	0.7	2	0.8	1	0.7	5	3.2	1	0.3	7	1.8	3	0.7	
	Disagree	1102	91.7	287	94.1	227	93.4	120	81.1	140	90.3	328	93.4	358	89.5	416	92.2	
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife and does nothing is a bad person.	Agree	413	34.4	77	25.2	77	31.7	95	64.2	81	52.3	83	23.6	169	42.3	161	35.7	
	Indifferent	52	4.3	5	1.6	7	2.9	5	3.4	12	7.7	23	6.6	13	3.3	16	3.5	
	Disagree	737	61.3	223	73.1	159	65.4	48	32.4	62	40.0	245	69.8	218	54.5	274	60.8	
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife should report the beating to the local authority immediately.	Agree	762	63.4	188	61.6	157	64.6	130	87.8	139	89.7	148	42.2	285	71.3	329	72.9	
	Indifferent	19	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	4	2.7	2	1.3	12	3.4	1	0.3	6	1.3	
	Disagree	421	35.0	117	38.4	85	35.0	14	9.5	14	9.0	191	54.4	114	28.5	116	25.7	
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
A woman who is beaten by her husband should report the beating to the village head only if she is ready for a divorce.	Agree	193	16.1	25	8.2	38	15.6	72	48.6	32	20.6	26	7.4	69	17.3	98	21.7	
	Indifferent	18	1.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	5	3.4	1	0.6	11	3.1	2	0.5	5	1.1	
	Disagree	991	82.4	279	91.5	205	84.4	71	48.0	122	78.7	314	89.5	329	82.3	348	77.2	
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451		
It is shameful for a woman, who is beaten	Agree	75	6.2	4	1.3	18	7.4	36	24.3	6	3.9	11	3.1	28	7.0	36	8.0	
	Indifferent	16	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	1.4	1	0.6	11	3.1	3	0.8	2	0.4	
	Disagree	1111	92.4	301	98.7	223	91.8	110	74.3	148	95.5	329	93.7	369	92.3	413	91.6	

by her husband if she divorces.	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
The divorced daughter makes her parents feel ashamed if she goes back to live with her parents after divorce.	Agree	83	6.9	4	1.3	8	3.3	39	26.4	19	12.3	13	3.7	30	7.5	40	8.9
	Indifferent	14	1.2	2	0.7	4	1.6	1	0.7	2	1.3	5	1.4	4	1.0	5	1.1
	Disagree	1104	91.9	299	98.0	231	95.1	108	73.0	134	86.5	332	94.9	366	91.5	406	90.0
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
Violence Attitudes Scale (Mean)			2.5		2.6		2.5		2.2		2.4		2.6		2.5		2.5

Table C.8c Partner Communication (Endline)

In general, how often do you and your current husband/partner discuss the following topics together: never or rarely, sometimes, or often?		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Things that have happened to him during the day?	Never/rarely	68	5.7	9	3.0	27	11.1	11	7.4	12	7.7	9	2.6	25	6.3	34	7.5
	Sometimes	433	36.0	53	17.4	114	46.9	56	37.8	29	18.7	181	51.6	129	32.3	123	27.3
	Often	687	57.2	242	79.3	98	40.3	75	50.7	112	72.3	160	45.6	239	59.8	288	63.9
	Don't know	14	1.2	1	0.3	4	1.6	6	4.1	2	1.3	1	0.3	7	1.8	6	1.3
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Things that have happened to you during the day?	Never/rarely	79	6.6	10	3.3	31	12.8	13	8.8	16	10.3	9	2.6	25	6.3	45	10.0
	Sometimes	432	36.0	56	18.4	108	44.4	58	39.2	27	17.4	183	52.3	129	32.3	120	26.6
	Often	676	56.3	238	78.0	100	41.2	71	48.0	110	71.0	157	44.9	240	60.0	279	61.9
	Don't know	14	1.2	1	0.3	4	1.6	6	4.1	2	1.3	1	0.3	6	1.5	7	1.6
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
Your worries or feelings?	Never/rarely	103	8.6	9	3.0	28	11.5	25	16.9	22	14.2	19	5.4	32	8.0	52	11.5
	Sometimes	432	36.0	52	17.0	110	45.3	50	33.8	36	23.2	184	52.6	129	32.3	119	26.4
	Often	651	54.2	243	79.7	100	41.2	67	45.3	95	61.3	146	41.7	231	57.8	274	60.8
	Don't know	15	1.2	1	0.3	5	2.1	6	4.1	2	1.3	1	0.3	8	2.0	6	1.3
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
His worries or feelings?	Never/rarely	109	9.1	9	3.0	33	13.6	20	13.5	29	18.7	18	5.1	37	9.3	54	12.0
	Sometimes	444	37.0	55	18.0	113	46.5	58	39.2	30	19.4	188	53.7	127	31.8	129	28.6
	Often	630	52.5	240	78.7	91	37.4	63	42.6	93	60.0	143	40.9	227	56.8	260	57.6
	Don't know	18	1.5	1	0.3	6	2.5	7	4.7	3	1.9	1	0.3	9	2.3	8	1.8
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
In your relationship with your current husband/partner, how often have you quarreled in the last 12 months?	Never	281	23.8	91	30.5	50	20.7	18	12.2	35	23.0	87	25.4	74	18.9	120	26.8
	Once	288	24.4	98	32.9	42	17.4	31	20.9	28	18.4	89	25.9	99	25.3	100	22.4
	2-3 times	407	34.4	85	28.5	73	30.3	58	39.2	53	34.9	138	40.2	136	34.7	133	29.8
	4+ times	182	15.4	21	7.0	71	29.5	36	24.3	36	23.7	18	5.2	78	19.9	86	19.2
	Don't know/ No response	24	2.0	3	1.0	5	2.1	5	3.4	0	0.0	11	3.2	5	1.3	8	1.8
	Total	1182		298		241		148		152		343		392		447	

Table C.8d Partner's Controlling Behaviors (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
In the last 12 months . . .																	
Has your current husband/partner tried to keep you from seeing your friends?	No	1087	90.4	298	97.7	218	89.7	120	81.1	137	88.4	314	89.5	371	92.8	402	89.1
	Yes	103	8.6	7	2.3	22	9.1	22	14.9	16	10.3	36	10.3	25	6.3	42	9.3
	Don't know/ No response	12	1.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	6	4.1	2	1.3	1	0.3	4	1.0	7	1.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Has your current husband/partner tried to restrict contact with your family of birth?	No	1135	94.4	302	99.0	227	93.4	128	86.5	145	93.5	333	94.9	379	94.8	423	93.8
	Yes	54	4.5	3	1.0	12	4.9	14	9.5	8	5.2	17	4.8	17	4.3	20	4.4
	Don't know/ No response	13	1.1	0	0.0	4	1.6	6	4.1	2	1.3	1	0.3	4	1.0	8	1.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Has your current husband/partner insisted on knowing where you are at all times?	No	997	82.9	296	97.0	202	83.1	89	60.1	127	81.9	283	80.6	346	86.5	368	81.6
	Yes	192	16.0	9	3.0	39	16.0	52	35.1	26	16.8	66	18.8	51	12.8	75	16.6
	Don't know/ No response	13	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.8	7	4.7	2	1.3	2	0.6	3	0.8	8	1.8
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Has your current husband/partner ignored you and treats you indifferently?	No	1035	86.1	297	97.4	203	83.5	105	70.9	130	83.9	300	85.5	351	87.8	384	85.1
	Yes	147	12.2	8	2.6	31	12.8	37	25.0	23	14.8	48	13.7	44	11.0	55	12.2
	Don't know/ No response	20	1.7	0	0.0	9	3.7	6	4.1	2	1.3	3	0.9	5	1.3	12	2.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Has your current husband/partner gotten angry if you spoke with another man?	No	1050	87.4	299	98.0	197	81.1	101	68.2	129	83.2	324	92.3	347	86.8	379	84.0
	Yes	136	11.3	6	2.0	40	16.5	41	27.7	23	14.8	26	7.4	50	12.5	60	13.3
	Don't know/ No response	16	1.3	0	0.0	6	2.5	6	4.1	3	1.9	1	0.3	3	0.8	12	2.7
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	

Was your current husband/partner often suspicious that you were unfaithful?	No	1103	91.8	303	99.3	206	84.8	122	82.4	138	89.0	334	95.4	369	92.3	400	88.7
	Yes	79	6.6	2	0.7	29	11.9	20	13.5	14	9.0	14	4.0	25	6.3	40	8.9
	Don't know/ No response	19	1.6	0	0.0	8	3.3	6	4.1	3	1.9	2	0.6	6	1.5	11	2.4
	Total	1201		305		243		148		155		350		400		451	
Has your current husband/partner expected you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	No	1115	92.8	296	97.0	228	93.8	111	75.0	144	92.9	336	95.7	364	91.0	415	92.0
	Yes	75	6.2	9	3.0	13	5.3	31	20.9	9	5.8	13	3.7	33	8.3	29	6.4
	Don't know/ No response	12	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	6	4.1	2	1.3	2	0.6	3	0.8	7	1.6
	Total	1202		305		243		148		155		351		400		451	
Partner Control Scale (Mean)			0.1		0.0		0.1		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1

Table C.8e Overall Exposure to IPV (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms							
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights			
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
ANY act of violence by current husband/partner in the past 12 months	No IPV experienced	929	78.5	287	94.7	176	74.9	74	52.5	114	74.0	278	79.4	313	79.8	338	76.6		
	Yes	254	21.5	16	5.3	59	25.1	67	47.5	40	26.0	72	20.6	79	20.2	103	23.4		
	Total	1183		303		235		141		154		350		392		441			
ANY act of violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	No IPV experienced	841	72.1	283	94.6	144	62.6	49	35.5	98	64.9	267	76.7	279	73.2	295	67.5		
	Yes	325	27.9	16	5.4	86	37.4	89	64.5	53	35.1	81	23.3	102	26.8	142	32.5		
	Total	1166		299		230		138		151		348		381		437			

Table C.8f Incidence of Emotional IPV in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms						
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights		
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
In the last 12 months, has your current husband/partner. . .	Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	No	995	83.5	290	95.1	191	79.6	100	70.9	122	79.2	292	83.2	338	85.1	365	82.4
	Yes	196	16.5	15	4.9	49	20.4	41	29.1	32	20.8	59	16.8	59	14.9	78	17.6	
	Total	1191		305		240		141		154		351		397		443		
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	No	1079	90.5	297	97.4	219	90.9	107	75.9	134	87.0	322	91.7	362	91.2	395	89.0	
	Yes	113	9.5	8	2.6	22	9.1	34	24.1	20	13.0	29	8.3	35	8.8	49	11.0	
	Total	1192		305		241		141		154		351		397		444		
Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose?	No	1087	91.2	296	97.0	216	89.6	112	79.4	132	85.7	331	94.3	358	90.2	398	89.6	
	Yes	105	8.8	9	3.0	25	10.4	29	20.6	22	14.3	20	5.7	39	9.8	46	10.4	
	Total	1192		305		241		141		154		351		397		444		
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	No	1144	96.4	302	99.0	228	96.2	127	90.1	147	95.5	340	97.1	381	96.5	423	95.7	
	Yes	43	3.6	3	1.0	9	3.8	14	9.9	7	4.5	10	2.9	14	3.5	19	4.3	
	Total	1187		305		237		141		154		350		395		442		
Any emotional IPV in the last 12 months	No	952	80.1	289	94.8	181	76.1	81	57.4	115	74.7	286	81.5	318	80.5	348	78.6	
	Yes	237	19.9	16	5.2	57	23.9	60	42.6	39	25.3	65	18.5	77	19.5	95	21.4	
	Total	1189		305		238		141		154		351		395		443		
Total acts of emotional violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	952	80.3	289	94.8	181	76.7	81	57.4	115	74.7	286	81.7	318	80.5	348	78.9	
	1	119	10.0	5	1.6	30	12.7	32	22.7	18	11.7	34	9.7	42	10.6	43	9.8	
	2	42	3.5	5	1.6	9	3.8	7	5.0	6	3.9	15	4.3	11	2.8	16	3.6	
	3	43	3.6	4	1.3	11	4.7	12	8.5	9	5.8	7	2.0	13	3.3	23	5.2	
	4	30	2.5	2	0.7	5	2.1	9	6.4	6	3.9	8	2.3	11	2.8	11	2.5	
	Total	1186		305		236		141		154		350		395		441		

Table C.8g Incidence of Emotional IPV Ever Experienced (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your current husband/partner. . .																	
Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	No	905	76.4	290	95.1	158	66.9	70	50.0	110	72.4	277	78.9	309	79.0	319	72.2
	Yes	279	23.6	15	4.9	78	33.1	70	50.0	42	27.6	74	21.1	82	21.0	123	27.8
	Total	1184		305		236		140		152		351		391		442	
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	No	1018	86.1	297	97.4	198	83.2	87	62.1	121	80.7	315	90.3	339	86.9	364	82.2
	Yes	164	13.9	8	2.6	40	16.8	53	37.9	29	19.3	34	9.7	51	13.1	79	17.8
	Total	1182		305		238		140		150		349		390		443	
Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose?	No	1036	87.6	296	97.0	201	84.5	92	65.7	123	81.5	324	92.8	337	86.2	375	84.7
	Yes	147	12.4	9	3.0	37	15.5	48	34.3	28	18.5	25	7.2	54	13.8	68	15.3
	Total	1183		305		238		140		151		349		391		443	
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	No	1117	94.6	302	99.0	223	93.7	118	84.3	140	94.0	334	95.7	369	94.4	414	93.9
	Yes	64	5.4	3	1.0	15	6.3	22	15.7	9	6.0	15	4.3	22	5.6	27	6.1
	Total	1181		305		238		140		149		349		391		441	
Any emotional IPV ever	No	863	73.1	289	94.8	148	63.5	53	37.9	101	66.9	272	77.5	288	74.2	303	68.7
	Yes	317	26.9	16	5.2	85	36.5	87	62.1	50	33.1	79	22.5	100	25.8	138	31.3
	Total	1180		305		233		140		151		351		388		441	
Total acts of emotional violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	863	73.6	289	94.8	148	64.1	53	37.9	101	68.2	272	77.9	288	74.8	303	69.0
	1	131	11.2	5	1.6	40	17.3	36	25.7	18	12.2	32	9.2	46	11.9	53	12.1
	2	74	6.3	5	1.6	16	6.9	13	9.3	11	7.4	29	8.3	15	3.9	30	6.8
	3	59	5.0	4	1.3	15	6.5	21	15.0	11	7.4	8	2.3	19	4.9	32	7.3
	4	46	3.9	2	0.7	12	5.2	17	12.1	7	4.7	8	2.3	17	4.4	21	4.8
	Total	1173		305		231		140		148		349		385		439	

Table C.8h Incidence of Physical IPV in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

In the last 12 months, has your current husband/partner. . .		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	No	1161	97.6	303	99.7	231	96.7	132	93.0	151	98.1	344	98.0	387	98.0	430	96.8
	Yes	29	2.4	1	0.3	8	3.3	10	7.0	3	1.9	7	2.0	8	2.0	14	3.2
	Total	1190		304		239		142		154		351		395		444	
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	No	1147	96.3	300	98.4	229	95.4	129	90.8	145	94.2	344	98.3	379	95.5	424	95.5
	Yes	44	3.7	5	1.6	11	4.6	13	9.2	9	5.8	6	1.7	18	4.5	20	4.5
	Total	1191		305		240		142		154		350		397		444	
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	1167	97.9	304	100.0	233	96.7	135	95.1	150	97.4	345	98.3	390	98.2	432	97.3
	Yes	25	2.1	0	0.0	8	3.3	7	4.9	4	2.6	6	1.7	7	1.8	12	2.7
	Total	1192		304		241		142		154		351		397		444	
Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	No	1174	98.4	305	100.0	236	97.9	137	96.5	150	97.4	346	98.6	391	98.5	437	98.2
	Yes	19	1.6	0	0.0	5	2.1	5	3.5	4	2.6	5	1.4	6	1.5	8	1.8
	Total	1193		305		241		142		154		351		397		445	
Choked or burnt you on purpose?	No	1183	99.2	305	100.0	240	99.6	141	99.3	153	99.4	344	98.3	396	99.7	443	99.6
	Yes	9	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.7	1	0.6	6	1.7	1	0.3	2	0.4
	Total	1192		305		241		142		154		350		397		445	
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	No	1180	99.0	304	99.7	238	99.2	140	98.6	152	98.7	346	98.6	394	99.2	440	99.1
	Yes	12	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.8	2	1.4	2	1.3	5	1.4	3	0.8	4	0.9
	Total	1192		305		240		142		154		351		397		444	
Any physical IPV in the last 12 months	No	1123	94.6	298	98.0	221	92.9	122	85.9	144	93.5	338	96.8	373	94.4	412	93.0
	Yes	64	5.4	6	2.0	17	7.1	20	14.1	10	6.5	11	3.2	22	5.6	31	7.0
	Total	1187		304		238		142		154		349		395		443	
Total acts of physical violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	1123	94.7	298	98.0	221	93.2	122	85.9	144	93.5	338	96.8	373	94.4	412	93.2
	1	33	2.8	5	1.6	9	3.8	11	7.7	4	2.6	4	1.1	13	3.3	16	3.6
	2	11	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.4	4	2.8	3	1.9	2	0.6	3	0.8	6	1.4
	3	5	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.7
	4	8	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.7	2	1.4	2	1.3	0	0.0	4	1.0	4	0.9
	5	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2
	6	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	1186		304		237		142		154		349		395		442	

Table C.8i Incidence of Physical IPV Ever Experienced (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your current husband/partner...																	
Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	No	1112	94.4	302	99.7	220	93.2	110	77.5	141	94.6	339	97.4	366	94.1	407	92.3
	Yes	66	5.6	1	0.3	16	6.8	32	22.5	8	5.4	9	2.6	23	5.9	34	7.7
	Total	1178		303		236		142		149		348		389		441	
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	No	1096	92.6	300	98.4	216	90.8	103	72.5	135	90.0	342	98.0	355	90.6	399	90.1
	Yes	88	7.4	5	1.6	22	9.2	39	27.5	15	10.0	7	2.0	37	9.4	44	9.9
	Total	1184		305		238		142		150		349		392		443	
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	1129	95.4	303	100.0	228	95.0	115	81.0	142	95.3	341	97.7	372	95.1	416	93.9
	Yes	54	4.6	0	0.0	12	5.0	27	19.0	7	4.7	8	2.3	19	4.9	27	6.1
	Total	1183		303		240		142		149		349		391		443	
Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	No	1147	97.0	303	100.0	234	97.1	122	86.5	144	96.6	344	98.6	378	96.4	425	96.2
	Yes	36	3.0	0	0.0	7	2.9	19	13.5	5	3.4	5	1.4	14	3.6	17	3.8
	Total	1183		303		241		141		149		349		392		442	
Choked or burnt you on purpose?	No	1169	98.7	305	100.0	240	99.6	137	97.2	145	97.3	342	98.3	387	98.5	440	99.3
	Yes	15	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	4	2.8	4	2.7	6	1.7	6	1.5	3	0.7
	Total	1184		305		241		141		149		348		393		443	
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	No	1159	98.0	304	99.7	235	98.3	132	93.6	145	97.3	343	98.3	385	98.0	431	97.7
	Yes	24	2.0	1	0.3	4	1.7	9	6.4	4	2.7	6	1.7	8	2.0	10	2.3
	Total	1183		305		239		141		149		349		393		441	
Any physical IPV ever	No	1063	90.3	294	98.0	209	88.2	94	66.2	133	88.7	333	95.7	345	88.9	385	87.3
	Yes	114	9.7	6	2.0	28	11.8	48	33.8	17	11.3	15	4.3	43	11.1	56	12.7
	Total	1177		300		237		142		150		348		388		441	
Total acts of physical violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	1063	90.9	294	98.0	209	89.7	94	66.7	133	89.3	333	96.0	345	89.4	385	88.1
	1	41	3.5	5	1.7	11	4.7	13	9.2	6	4.0	6	1.7	16	4.1	19	4.3
	2	19	1.6	1	0.3	4	1.7	9	6.4	3	2.0	2	0.6	6	1.6	11	2.5
	3	19	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.7	11	7.8	2	1.3	2	0.6	6	1.6	11	2.5
	4	14	1.2	0	0.0	4	1.7	8	5.7	2	1.3	0	0.0	7	1.8	7	1.6
	5	8	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	5	3.5	2	1.3	0	0.0	5	1.3	3	0.7
	6	6	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	4	1.2	1	0.3	1	0.2

	Total	1170	300	233	141	149	347	386	437
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Table C.8j Incidence of Sexual IPV in the Last 12 Months (Endline)

In the last 12 months. . .		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Did your current husband/partner physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	No	1150	96.5	300	98.4	228	94.6	131	92.3	147	95.5	344	98.3	381	96.0	425	95.5
	Yes	42	3.5	5	1.6	13	5.4	11	7.7	7	4.5	6	1.7	16	4.0	20	4.5
	Total	1192		305		241		142		154		350		397		445	
Did you have sexual intercourse when you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner might do?	No	1136	95.5	299	98.4	222	92.5	125	88.0	147	95.5	343	98.0	375	94.7	418	94.1
	Yes	54	4.5	5	1.6	18	7.5	17	12.0	7	4.5	7	2.0	21	5.3	26	5.9
	Total	1190		304		240		142		154		350		396		444	
Did your current husband/partner force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	No	1178	98.7	302	99.0	239	99.2	138	97.2	153	99.4	346	98.6	391	98.5	441	99.1
	Yes	15	1.3	3	1.0	2	0.8	4	2.8	1	0.6	5	1.4	6	1.5	4	0.9
	Total	1193		305		241		142		154		351		397		445	
Any sexual IPV in the last 12 months	No	1128	94.9	299	98.4	221	92.1	123	86.6	145	94.2	340	97.4	373	94.2	415	93.5
	Yes	61	5.1	5	1.6	19	7.9	19	13.4	9	5.8	9	2.6	23	5.8	29	6.5
	Total	1189		304		240		142		154		349		396		444	
Total acts of sexual violence by current husband/partner in the last 12 months	0	1128	94.9	299	98.4	221	92.1	123	86.6	145	94.2	340	97.4	373	94.2	415	93.5
	1	23	1.9	0	0.0	7	2.9	10	7.0	3	1.9	3	0.9	8	2.0	12	2.7
	2	26	2.2	2	0.7	10	4.2	5	3.5	6	3.9	3	0.9	10	2.5	13	2.9
	3	12	1.0	3	1.0	2	0.8	4	2.8	0	0.0	3	0.9	5	1.3	4	0.9
	Total	1189		304		240		142		154		349		396		444	

Table C.8k Incidence of Sexual IPV Ever Experienced (Endline)

		Department										Study Arms					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has your current husband/partner physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	No	1121	94.8	300	98.4	223	92.9	121	86.4	138	92.0	339	97.4	371	94.2	411	93.2
	Yes	62	5.2	5	1.6	17	7.1	19	13.6	12	8.0	9	2.6	23	5.8	30	6.8
	Total	1183		305		240		140		150		348		394		441	
Have you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner might do?	No	1110	94.2	299	98.4	219	92.0	114	81.4	139	93.3	339	97.7	367	93.6	404	92.0
	Yes	68	5.8	5	1.6	19	8.0	26	18.6	10	6.7	8	2.3	25	6.4	35	8.0
	Total	1178		304		238		140		149		347		392		439	
Has your current husband/partner hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	No	1159	98.1	301	99.0	238	99.2	131	93.6	145	98.0	344	98.6	383	97.7	432	98.2
	Yes	22	1.9	3	1.0	2	0.8	9	6.4	3	2.0	5	1.4	9	2.3	8	1.8
	Total	1181		304		240		140		148		349		392		440	
Any sexual IPV ever	No	1095	93.1	298	98.3	216	90.8	111	79.3	134	89.9	336	97.1	361	92.1	398	90.9
	Yes	81	6.9	5	1.7	22	9.2	29	20.7	15	10.1	10	2.9	31	7.9	40	9.1
	Total	1176		303		238		140		149		346		392		438	
Total acts of sexual violence by current husband/partner EVER experienced	0	1095	93.3	298	98.3	216	91.1	111	79.3	134	90.5	336	97.1	361	92.3	398	91.1
	1	27	2.3	0	0.0	8	3.4	12	8.6	5	3.4	2	0.6	11	2.8	14	3.2
	2	34	2.9	2	0.7	11	4.6	9	6.4	8	5.4	4	1.2	12	3.1	18	4.1
	3	18	1.5	3	1.0	2	0.8	8	5.7	1	0.7	4	1.2	7	1.8	7	1.6
	Total	1174		303		237		140		148		346		391		437	

Table C.8I Violence Inflicted by a Previous Partner (Endline)

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Did any previous husband or partner ever . . .																	
Hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	No	536	78.8	67	67.7	118	84.9	57	90.5	41	58.6	253	81.9	138	81.2	145	72.1
	Yes	144	21.2	32	32.3	21	15.1	6	9.5	29	41.4	56	18.1	32	18.8	56	27.9
	Total	680		99		139		63		70		309		170		201	
How long ago did this happen?	0-11 months ago	7	4.9	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	5	8.9	1	3.1	1	1.8
	12+ months ago	94	65.3	14	43.8	18	85.7	5	83.3	27	93.1	30	53.6	24	75.0	40	71.4
	Don't remember	41	28.5	16	50.0	3	14.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	21	37.5	6	18.8	14	25.0
	No response	2	1.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	1.8
	Total	144		32		21		6		29		56		32		56	
Physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	No	606	92.4	82	90.1	124	92.5	55	98.2	52	75.4	293	95.8	144	90.0	169	88.9
	Yes	50	7.6	9	9.9	10	7.5	1	1.8	17	24.6	13	4.2	16	10.0	21	11.1
	Total	656		91		134		56		69		306		160		190	
How long ago did this happen?	0-11 months ago	4	8.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	15.4	1	6.3	1	4.8
	12+ months ago	34	68.0	4	44.4	8	80.0	1	###	16	94.1	5	38.5	12	75.0	17	81.0
	Don't remember	12	24.0	4	44.4	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	46.2	3	18.8	3	14.3
	No response	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	50		9		10		1		17		13		16		21	
Any violence by previous partner	No	532	78.2	67	67.7	117	84.2	57	90.5	38	54.3	253	81.9	136	80.0	143	71.1
	Yes	148	21.8	32	32.3	22	15.8	6	9.5	32	45.7	56	18.1	34	20.0	58	28.9
	Total	680		99		139		63		70		309		170		201	

Table C.8m Violence by Someone Other than Current/Previous Spouse (Endline)

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than a husband or partner hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	No	989	83.6	290	96.0	198	84.3	98	68.5	118	76.6	285	81.7	334	85.0	370	83.9
	Yes	194	16.4	12	4.0	37	15.7	45	31.5	36	23.4	64	18.3	59	15.0	71	16.1
	Total	1183		302		235		143		154		349		393		441	
Who was the main person who hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	Parent	140	72.2	6	50.0	22	59.5	35	77.8	20	55.6	57	89.1	39	66.1	44	62.0
	Other relative or in-law	30	15.5	4	33.3	7	18.9	5	11.1	10	27.8	4	6.3	10	16.9	16	22.5
	Own friend/acquaintance	7	3.6	1	8.3	2	5.4	1	2.2	2	5.6	1	1.6	4	6.8	2	2.8
	Family friend	6	3.1	0	0.0	4	10.8	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	5	7.0
	Teacher	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Employer/someone at work	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0
	Police/soldier	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.4
	Priest/religious leader	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0
	Stranger	6	3.1	1	8.3	0	0.0	2	4.4	3	8.3	0	0.0	3	5.1	3	4.2
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No response	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	194		12		37		45		36		64		59		71		
How old were you the very first time you were hurt physically by someone other than a husband or partner? (Mean)			11.1		14.8		11.3		11.8		10.8		9.1		11.1		12.2
At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than a	No	1120	95.3	299	99.0	229	95.8	130	95.6	125	81.7	337	97.7	370	93.9	413	94.7
	Yes	55	4.7	3	1.0	10	4.2	6	4.4	28	18.3	8	2.3	24	6.1	23	5.3

husband or partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	Total	1175	302	239	136	153	345	394	436								
Who was the main person who forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	Parent	8	14.5	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	16.7	4	14.3	2	25.0	2	8.3	4	17.4
	Other relative or in-law	14	25.5	1	33.3	1	10.0	2	33.3	7	25.0	3	37.5	7	29.2	4	17.4
	Own friend/acquaintance	11	20.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	16.7	9	32.1	0	0.0	4	16.7	7	30.4
	Family friend	6	10.9	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	2	25.0	3	12.5	1	4.3
	Teacher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Employer/someone at work	2	3.6	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	4.3
	Police/soldier	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
	Priest/religious leader	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Stranger	13	23.6	2	66.7	3	30.0	2	33.3	5	17.9	1	12.5	7	29.2	5	21.7
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No response	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	55	3	10	6	28	8	24	23								
How old were you the very first time you were forced in this way by someone other than a husband or partner? (Mean)			12.6	15.3	11.5	13.7	11.7	14.9	12.3	12.0							
In the last 12 months, has anyone other than your current husband/partner physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	No	1189	99.4	303	###	238	97.9	148	###	155	###	345	99.4	396	99.5	448	99.3
	Yes	7	0.6	0	0.0	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.5	3	0.7
	Total	1196	303	243	148	155	347	398	451								
Any physical or sexual violence ever experienced from someone other than a husband/partner	No	977	81.3	291	95.4	196	80.7	101	68.2	104	67.1	285	81.2	329	82.3	363	80.5
	Yes	225	18.7	14	4.6	47	19.3	47	31.8	51	32.9	66	18.8	71	17.8	88	19.5
	Total	1202	305	243	148	155	351	400	451								

Table C. 8n. Child Abuse

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Someone other than a husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or did anything else to hurt her physically before age 18	No	1004	87.1	293	97.0	200	85.8	104	73.8	120	78.9	287	88.3	338	86.4	379	86.7
	Yes	149	12.9	9	3.0	33	14.2	37	26.2	32	21.1	38	11.7	53	13.6	58	13.3
	Total	1153		302		233		141		152		325		391		437	
Someone other than a husband/partner forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts before age 18	No	1128	96.2	301	99.7	229	96.6	132	97.1	128	83.7	338	98.0	374	95.4	416	95.4
	Yes	45	3.8	1	0.3	8	3.4	4	2.9	25	16.3	7	2.0	18	4.6	20	4.6
	Total	1173		302		237		136		153		345		392		436	

Table C.8n Child Abuse

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Someone other than a husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or did anything else to hurt her physically before age 18	No	1004	87.1	293	97.0	200	85.8	104	73.8	120	78.9	287	88.3	338	86.4	379	86.7
	Yes	149	12.9	9	3.0	33	14.2	37	26.2	32	21.1	38	11.7	53	13.6	58	13.3
	Total	1153		302		233		141		152		325		391		437	
Someone other than a husband/partner forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts before age 18	No	1128	96.2	301	99.7	229	96.6	132	97.1	128	83.7	338	98.0	374	95.4	416	95.4
	Yes	45	3.8	1	0.3	8	3.4	4	2.9	25	16.3	7	2.0	18	4.6	20	4.6
	Total	1173		302		237		136		153		345		392		436	

Table C.8o Witnessing Violence During Childhood (Endline)

		Department										Intervention Group							
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights			
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	No/Don't know	818	68.2	240	78.9	150	61.7	78	52.7	105	67.7	245	70.2	266	66.7	307	68.1		
	Yes	381	31.8	64	21.1	93	38.3	70	47.3	50	32.3	104	29.8	133	33.3	144	31.9		
	Total	1199		304		243		148		155		349		399		451			
As far as you know, how often did your father beat your mother: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	Not at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Only sometimes	211	55.4	38	59.4	46	49.5	32	45.7	26	52.0	69	66.3	74	55.6	68	47.2		
	Often	170	44.6	26	40.6	47	50.5	38	54.3	24	48.0	35	33.7	59	44.4	76	52.8		
	No response	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Total	381		64		93		70		50		104		133		144			

Table C.8p Violence During Pregnancy (Endline)

		Department										Intervention Group					
		Total		Caquetá		Cauca		Nariño		Valle del Cauca		Comparison Group / Meta		Marketing		Marketing & Gender Rights	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	No	1111	93.7	287	94.7	227	94.2	128	86.5	141	91.6	328	96.5	371	93.5	412	91.8
	Yes	75	6.3	16	5.3	14	5.8	20	13.5	13	8.4	12	3.5	26	6.5	37	8.2
	Total	1186		303		241		148		154		340		397		449	

## APPENDIX D. COMPARISON OF BASELINE AND ENDLINE SURVEY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Table D.1. Module 3 Food Insecurity Difference-in-Difference

	Baseline		Endline		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
<b>Household Food Insecurity Access Scale</b>	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	-0.4	0.0	0.4
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Household Moderately/Severely Food Insecure</b>	56.9	60.1	57.0	55.8	0.1	-4.3	-4.4
	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y
Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	66.8	67.2	69.0	67.8	2.2	0.6	-1.6
Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	60.7	57.5	60.1	53.7	-0.6	-3.9	-3.2
Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	64.3	54.7	56.3	52.8	-8.0	-1.9	6.1
Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	53.0	46.4	42.5	40.8	-10.5	-5.6	4.9
Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	38.5	38.5	35.3	35.5	-3.2	-3.0	0.2
Did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	10.5	12.1	9.5	8.7	-1.0	-3.4	-2.5

Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	21.7	18.6	21.8	21.3	0.1	2.7	2.6
Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	7.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	-1.0	1.7	2.6
Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	2.1	3.7	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.1

Note: Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.2. Module 4a Farmers Associations Difference-in-Difference

	BL Study arms		EL Study arms		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
Duration of membership, years	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.6	0.9	-0.1	-1.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Did <b>not</b> hold a leadership position	78.3	68.7	76.0	71.8	-2.3	3.2	5.5
Satisfied with role in decision making process	66.1	64.6	71.8	72.3	5.6	7.7	2.1
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female members only make following decisions:							
Getting inputs for agricultural production	47.8	50.9	61.5	61.5	13.7	10.5	-3.1
Getting inputs for animal production	40.3	59.7	74.0	74.0	33.7	14.2	-19.4
Types of crops to grow	47.3	50.9	62.0	54.3	14.7	3.4	-11.3
Types of animals to produce	40.8	60.2	74.0	57.4	33.2	-2.8	-36.0
Whether or not to take crops to market	47.3	51.7	62.7	55.0	15.5	3.3	-12.1
Whether or not to take animals to market	39.2	57.9	72.6	58.6	33.4	0.7	-32.7
Selling crops through this farmers' association	46.0	52.6	19.3	20.8	-26.7	-31.8	-5.0
Selling animals through this farmers' association	31.9	50.0	24.8	21.0	-7.1	-29.0	-21.9
The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	52.1	60.5	66.3	55.7	14.3	-4.8	-19.1
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	43.7	59.6	78.5	58.4	34.7	-1.2	-35.9
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
High extent of making decisions regarding activities:							
Getting inputs for agricultural production	66.2	61.8	76.0	68.7	9.8	6.9	-2.9
Getting inputs for animal production	77.1	85.0	88.1	71.5	11.0	-13.5	-24.5
Types of crops to grow	65.8	65.0	74.3	68.5	8.5	3.5	-4.9

Types of animals to produce	77.5	86.7	87.6	73.4	10.0	-13.3	-23.3
Whether or not to take crops to market	73.3	64.5	75.4	68.8	2.1	4.3	2.2
Whether or not to take animals to market	77.1	87.4	86.2	73.0	9.1	-14.4	-23.6
Selling crops through this farmers' association	76.4	69.0	62.7	50.0	-13.7	-19.0	-5.3
Selling animals through this farmers' association	90.8	85.9	68.9	45.1	-22.0	-40.8	-18.9
The income you earn from selling crops or products made from crops	80.3	81.4	80.8	71.8	0.5	-9.6	-10.1
The income you earn from selling animals or products made from animals	81.8	87.1	90.2	72.8	8.4	-14.4	-22.8

Note: Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.3. Module 5a Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Difference-in-Difference

	BL Study arms		EL Study arms		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff- in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
Activities decision-making input	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
Sum score (8-32)	10.8	11.5	6.6	6.9	-4.2	-4.6	-0.4
	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y
Taking part in activity (past 12 mo)							
Food crop farming	76.9	79.7	51.5	61.0	-25.4	-18.7	6.7
Cash crop farming	60.4	69.5	52.9	62.1	-7.5	-7.5	0.1
Livestock raising	29.8	20.8	27.3	20.2	-2.5	-0.5	2.0
Non-farm economic activities	15.9	27.9	13.3	15.8	-2.6	-12.1	-9.5
Wage and salary employment	17.8	29.7	22.6	23.6	4.8	-6.1	-10.9
Fishing or fishpond culture	4.0	8.4	2.8	5.8	-1.3	-2.6	-1.3
Major household expenditures	49.3	57.5	26.6	31.0	-22.8	-26.5	-3.7
Minor household expenditures	89.4	86.5	88.3	90.7	-1.1	4.2	5.3

Note: Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.4. Module 5b Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Difference-in-Difference

	BL Study arms		EL Study arms		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y
Agricultural asset ownership							
Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	69.0	64.5	68.7	67.1	-0.3	2.7	3.0
Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plot residential or commercial land)	7.3	6.5	2.0	4.3	-5.3	-2.2	3.0
House or other structures	24.3	12.2	25.1	33.9	0.8	21.7	20.9
Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	28.9	10.7	22.6	26.3	-6.4	15.7	22.1
Mechanized farm equipment (tractor-plough, power tiller treadle pump)	4.3	2.9	8.3	6.7	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Non-mechanized farm equipment (hand tools, animal-drawn plough)	33.5	13.4	29.8	34.6	-3.7	21.2	24.9
Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.9	-0.2	-1.1
Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	31.3	8.0	27.6	20.7	-3.7	12.7	16.4
Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	13.1	6.7	9.5	9.6	-3.6	2.9	6.4
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons	64.2	46.3	40.9	48.4	-23.3	2.1	25.5
Fish pond or fishing equipment	3.5	1.4	2.8	6.9	-0.7	5.5	6.3
Eggs, seeds, etc.	40.1	23.9	21.1	21.4	-19.0	-2.5	16.6
Processed foods (sale of arepas, cheese, etc.)	6.2	5.6	5.5	4.0	-0.7	-1.6	-0.9
Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	74.8	19.7	51.6	61.6	-23.2	41.9	65.0
Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	94.3	44.8	73.0	70.6	-21.3	25.8	47.1
Cell phones	79.2	63.2	67.0	64.8	-12.2	1.6	13.8

Note: % Yes includes solely and jointly. Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.5. Module 6a Financial Empowerment & Coercion Difference-in-Difference

	BL Study arms		EL Study arms		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	% Y
	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y
Do you earn money by yourself?	64.8	77.2	61.8	67.4	-3.0	-9.8	-6.8
Do you have a job in which you earn money?	25.6	48.3	20.9	31.5	-4.8	-16.8	-12.1
Do you sell things or trade to earn money?	38.0	53.4	34.7	38.1	-3.4	-15.2	-11.9
Do you do seasonal work to earn money?	28.5	29.9	18.8	24.8	-9.7	-5.1	4.6
Do you do any other activity for which you earn money?	0.5	4.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	-3.0	-3.2
Able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself	97.9	91.0	90.7	93.8	-7.2	2.7	9.9
The money you bring into the family is less than what he contributes	60.6	56.7	53.8	55.9	-6.7	-0.7	6.0
In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks?	58.5	67.5	62.8	65.2	4.2	-2.3	-6.6

Note: Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.6. Module 6b Financial Empowerment & Coercion Difference-in-Difference

	BL Study arms		EL Study arms		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y	% Y
Have you given up/refused studying, attending trainings, or attending meetings because your (husband/partner) did not want you to study?	5.1	7.7	6.3	7.0	1.2	-0.8	-2.0
Have you given up/refused a job for money (paid work in EL) because your (husband/partner) did not want you to work?	5.3	6.6	5.5	5.4	0.2	-1.2	-1.4
Has your (husband/partner) taken your earnings or savings from you against your will?	1.9	2.3	3.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	-1.1
Has your (husband/partner) refused to give you money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?	9.6	8.3	8.5	7.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.3
Has your (husband/partner) threatened to not give you money for household expenses, if you did not obey an order?	2.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	0.8	-0.6	-1.5
Any coercion experienced (5 statements)	15.3	14.7	15.1	17.6	-0.2	2.9	3.2

Note: Only depicted for the five items that appeared in both baseline and endline. Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.

Table D.7. Module 8 Violence Attitudes & Experience Difference-in-Difference

	Baseline		Endline		Diff (EL-BL)		Diff-in-Diff
	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	PMT	PMTGNT	
	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y
<b>Justified any IPV</b>	15.2	21.0	7.3	11.3	-7.9	-9.7	-1.8
She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction?	3.7	5.7	0.8	3.5	-3.0	-2.2	0.8
She disobeys him?	4.0	4.8	1.0	1.8	-3.0	-3.1	-0.1
She refuses to have sexual relations with him?	2.6	3.7	0.5	1.3	-2.1	-2.4	-0.2
She asks him whether he has other girlfriends?	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.3	-1.6	-2.1	-0.4
He finds out she has been unfaithful?	9.5	15.1	4.0	8.0	-5.5	-7.1	-1.6
She goes out without telling him?	4.8	6.6	1.0	3.1	-3.8	-3.4	0.3
She burns the food?	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
She neglects the children?	6.1	10.5	3.8	4.9	-2.4	-5.7	-3.3
She rudely argues with him?	4.2	7.2	3.8	4.9	-0.5	-2.3	-1.8
She argues with her parents-in-law?	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	0.5	-1.4	-1.9
	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y
<b>Disfavoured any recourse after IPV</b>	98.4	92.6	83.5	82.5	-14.9	-10.1	4.8
A woman should endure beating by her husband/partner.	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Woman who endures beating by her husband, even when the beating causes bleeding, is a brave woman.	4.8	6.3	5.0	5.5	0.2	-0.7	-1.0
It is normal for a woman who is beaten by her husband to confide in her relatives or close friends.	39.6	35.3	31.8	29.7	-7.8	-5.6	2.2
It is shameful for a woman who is beaten by her husband if this becomes widely known in the village.	68.9	56.7	42.0	46.1	-26.9	-10.6	16.3
When a woman is beaten by her husband, seeking help from the village head will only make her situation worse.	36.2	42.0	21.8	24.4	-14.4	-17.6	-3.2
A woman who is beaten by her husband should seek help from the police only if she is injured by the beating.	25.9	40.5	18.3	18.7	-7.6	-21.8	-14.2
If you see or hear a man beating his wife, it is best to mind your own business.	29.9	34.5	26.8	23.1	-3.1	-11.4	-8.3
A woman who keeps silent to protect her family's reputation when a husband beats her should be admired.	9.5	12.8	8.8	7.1	-0.8	-5.7	-4.9

A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife and does nothing is a bad person.	41.4	45.8	42.3	35.7	0.8	-10.1	-11.0
A person who sees or hears a man beating his wife should report the beating to the local authority immediately.	82.1	80.2	71.3	72.9	-10.9	-7.3	3.6
A woman who is beaten by her husband should report the beating to the village head only if she is ready for a divorce.	18.6	30.2	17.3	21.7	-1.4	-8.5	-7.1
It is shameful for a woman, who is beaten by her husband if she divorces.	8.2	10.8	7.0	8.0	-1.2	-2.8	-1.6
The divorced daughter makes her parents feel ashamed if she goes back to live with her parents after divorce.	8.5	12.5	7.5	8.9	-1.0	-3.7	-2.6
	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y	%Y
<b>Partner Control</b>							
<b>Yes to any controlling situation in past 12 months</b>	24.7	31.9	24.8	25.7	0.0	-6.2	-6.2
Has your current husband/partner tried to keep you from seeing your friends?	7.4	7.4	6.3	9.3	-1.2	1.9	3.0
Has your current husband/partner tried to restrict contact with your family of birth?	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.7
Has your current husband/partner insisted on knowing where you are at all times?	11.7	16.0	12.8	16.6	1.1	0.6	-0.4
Has your current husband/partner ignored you and treats you indifferently?	11.1	15.2	11.0	12.2	-0.1	-3.0	-2.9
Has your current husband/partner gotten angry if you spoke with another man?	10.9	12.9	12.5	13.3	1.6	0.4	-1.2
Was your current husband/partner often suspicious that you were unfaithful?	7.2	11.1	6.3	8.9	-0.9	-2.3	-1.4
Has your current husband/partner expected you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	4.6	5.5	8.3	6.4	3.7	1.0	-2.7
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>IPV Prevalence</b>							
Any IPV in past year	19.1	29.8	20.2	23.4	1.1	-6.4	-7.5
Any physical IPV in past year	3.8	8.2	5.6	7.0	1.8	-1.2	-3.0
Any emotional IPV in past year	16.3	25.7	19.5	21.4	3.2	-4.3	-7.5
Any sexual IPV in past year	5.4	9.2	5.8	6.5	0.4	-2.7	-3.1

Note: Estimates are unadjusted for any baseline differences in PMT and PMTGNT.