

© 2013 The World Bank Group
January 2013
Printed in the United States
All rights reserved.

The World Bank Group

1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20433, USA
Tel: (202) 473 1000
Fax: (202) 477 6391
www.worldbank.org

World Bank Office Manila

25th Floor, One Global Place
5th Avenue, Bontacio Global City
Taguig City, Philippines
Tel: (632) 465 2500
Fax: (632) 465 2505
www.worldbank.org.ph

This note has been prepared by Julien Labonne. Thanks to Fermin Adriano, Mae Arevalo Radu Ban, Amanda Beatty, Sean Bradley, Cliff Burkley, Robert Chase, Patricia Fernandes, Alex Glova, Malu Padua, Anne Pizer, Matt Stephens, Lawrence Tang, Susan Wong, and Mark Woodward for comments on previous drafts.

This publication is available online at <http://www.worldbank.org/>.

The pictures on the cover page were taken from: http://kalahi.dswd.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_phocagallery.

This volume is a product of the staff and consultants of the Sustainable Development Department of the East Asia and Pacific Region of the World Bank / The World Bank. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Rights and Permissions

The material in this publication is copyrighted. Copying and/or transmitting portions or all of this work without permission may be a violation of applicable law. The World Bank encourages dissemination of its work and will normally grant permission to reproduce portions of the work promptly.

For permission to photocopy or reprint any part of this work, please send a request with complete information to the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, USA, telephone 978-750-8400, fax 978-750-4470, www.copyright.com.

All other queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to the Office of the Publisher, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax 202-522-2422; e-mail pubrights@worldbank.org.

Note: This report presents revised estimates of the KALAHY-CIDSS impacts on household welfare, access to services, social capital and local governance. Earlier estimates were reported in a report prepared by Asia Pacific Policy Center (2011) and summarized in World Bank (2011a). The original estimates of APCC were revised as an error was made in generating the results.



THE WORLD BANK

The KALAHI-CIDSS Impact Evaluation: A Revised Synthesis Report*

PHILIPPINES

January 2013

* This report was prepared by Julien Labonne. I am grateful to Fermin Adriano, Mae Arevalo, Radu Ban, Amanda Beatty, Sean Bradley, Cliff Burkley, Robert Chase, Patricia Fernandes, Alex Glova, Malu Padua, Anne Pizer, Simon Quinn, Matt Stephens, Lawrence Tang, Susan Wong, and Mark Woodward for comments on previous versions of this note.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
1. KALAH-CIDSS	9
2. Background on the Evaluation Strategy	12
2.1 Design	12
2.2 Testing the Parallel Trend Hypothesis.....	13
2.3 The Regressions.....	13
2.4 Implementation and Challenges	14
3. Results of KALAH-CIDSS in terms of Welfare	16
3.1 Who did the project reach?	16
3.2 Key welfare impacts	16
3.3 Access to basic services	18
4. The Results of KALAH-CIDSS in terms of Governance and Social Capital	19
5. Areas for Improvement	21
5.1 Implications for project expansion.....	21
5.2 Suggestions for additional analytical work.....	22
References.....	23
Annexes.....	63

List of Tables

Table 1. KALAH-CIDSS Impact Evaluation Report Card.....	7
Table 2. Distribution of subproject types (December, 2010)	10
Table 3: Impacts on log per capita expenditures	25
Table 4: Impacts on log per capita expenditures (poor households)	26
Table 5: Impacts on log per capita expenditures (non-poor households)	27
Table 6: Impacts on poverty levels	28
Table 7: Impacts on non-food share of total consumption	29
Table 8: Impacts on log per capita food expenditures.....	30
Table 9: Impacts on log per capita non-food expenditures	31
Table 10: Impacts on self-rated poverty levels.....	32
Table 11: Impacts on employment.....	33
Table 12: Impacts on male employment	34
Table 13: Impacts on female employment	35
Table 14: Impacts on house accessibility	36
Table 15: Impacts on number of trips to municipal center.....	37

Table 16: Impacts on log per capita transportation expenditures.....	38
Table 17: Impacts on access to level II and III water supply.....	39
Table 18: Impacts on access to safe water	40
Table 19: Impacts on access to water-sealed toilets	41
Table 20: Impacts on access to health services.....	42
Table 21: Impacts on access to health services (Male sample).....	43
Table 22: Impacts on access to health services (Female sample).....	44
Table 23: Impacts on school enrollment	45
Table 24: Impacts on school enrollment for boys	46
Table 25: Impacts on school enrollment for girls	47
Table 26: Impacts on attendance in village assemblies.....	48
Table 27: Impacts on willingness to contribute money to community projects.....	49
Table 28: Impacts on trust that others are willing to help if needed	50
Table 29: Impacts on willingness to contribute time to community projects.....	51
Table 30: Impacts on participation in bayanihan.....	52
Table 31: Impacts on group membership.....	53
Table 32: Impacts on trust of community members.....	54
Table 33: Impacts on need to be alert.....	55
Table 34: Impacts on trust of other with money	56
Table 35: Impacts on trust of local officials.....	57
Table 36: Impacts on trust of national officials.....	58
Table 37: Impacts on trust of strangers.....	59
Table 38: Impacts on perceptions of peace.....	60
Table 39: Impacts on knowledge of village budget	61
Table 40: Impacts on participation in planning of development activities.....	62
Table A-1: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline (Welfare indicators)	64
Table A-2: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline (Access indicators)	65
Table A-3: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline (Social capital and local governance indicators).....	66
Table A-4: Parallel Trend Hypothesis: Consumption	67
Table A-5: Parallel Trend Hypothesis: Asset	68
Table A-6: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Welfare indicators).....	69
Table A-7: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Access indicators).....	70
Table A-8: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Social capital and local governance indicators).....	71

List of Boxes and Figures

Box 1. Political Engagement: Virgie Niebres, Barangay Rawis, Pio Duran.....	20
Figure 1. Distribution of subproject types in sample municipalities	24
Figure A-1: Project Coverage	63

Executive Summary

The KALAHI-CIDSS program was set up in 2002 to alleviate rural poverty. The program, following a Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach, aims to achieve this by providing resources to poor rural municipalities to invest in public goods and by reviving local institutions to enhance peoples' participation in governance. KALAHI-CIDSS originally targeted the poorest 25 percent of municipalities in 42 of the poorest provinces. As of December 2010, the project had covered 4,583 barangays (communities) in 200 municipalities and supported 5,645 sub-projects, worth PHP 5.7 billion (about USD 140 million)¹ and benefiting about 1.26 million households.² Communities follow very detailed participatory processes to secure resources for planning and implementation of public investments.

A rigorous impact evaluation was designed in 2003 to evaluate general impacts on poverty reduction, social capital, empowerment, and governance. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected in 2003, 2006 and 2010 on a broad range of indicators from a sample of KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities and of comparable municipalities that did not receive project support. The report presents the main results from the final quantitative and qualitative impact evaluations as well as from other studies that were carried out throughout project implementation.

Available data indicate that participation rates in project activities were relatively high, suggesting that households and local elected officials in targeted municipalities see value in the KALAHI-CIDSS approach. About 80 percent of

households in treated municipalities indicated being aware of the project and three in every five of them expressed their satisfaction with the project. Local, elected officials also viewed the project in a positive light, with 75 percent of Local Government Units (LGUs) officials indicating being satisfied with the project. Respondents identify infrastructure improvement, better access to services and community empowerment as key project benefits. Feedback from barangays that were not prioritized by the Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum (MIBF), and therefore did not receive sub-project financing, was more negative.

The KALAHI-CIDSS was designed to minimize the risk of elite capture and it appears to have been successful in doing so. At the national level, the program directed resources to some of the poorest municipalities in the country, identified through a ranking process undertaken by Dr. Balisacan at the University of the Philippines School of Economics. At the local level, available evidence indicates that project processes were not subject to elite capture, at least in its most malign form. First, barangay captains do not appear to be a driving force behind proposals put forward in the MIBF. Their preferences and those of community members are equally represented in community proposals. Second, the impact evaluation reveals that, within municipalities, KALAHI-CIDSS targeted the poorest and best-organized villages, suggesting that better-off and connected individuals and villages did not receive a disproportionate share of project benefits.

The project had a positive impact on household consumption. Specifically, per capita consumption increased by about 12 percent as a result of the project, which is consistent with findings from the evaluation of the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), a similar CDD project

1 The exchange rate is USD 1 = PHP 40.6 on 01/26/2013.

2 A barangay is the lowest administrative unit in the Philippines; corresponding to a village.

in Indonesia. Those impacts are stronger for households that were classified as poor in 2003; which experienced a 19 percent increase in per capita consumption. The impacts on per capita consumption are associated with a 6 percentage-point decline in the probability that households are classified as poor. There is some evidence that individuals, especially women, are more likely to be employed as a result of the project which could explain how per capita consumption increased.

The project also had a positive impact on accessibility. Specifically, a 9 percentage-point increase in the proportion of households whose house is accessible year-long can be attributed to the project. This is associated with greater mobility. Households in treatment areas were going to the municipal center more regularly as a result of the project. However, no effects were detected on other measures of access to basic services, including access to improved water sources, sanitation and use of health facilities. In addition, the program led to a decline in school enrollment.

Results from the qualitative evaluation indicate that the project led to changes in how village assemblies (a feature of the lowest level of local government) are perceived. Prior to project implementation, they were, at best, considered avenues for reporting, while now they tend to be seen as mechanisms for participation, transparency and accountability. This change seems to be partly driven by a new breed of village leaders. Indeed, especially in villages that received financing for a sub-project, some of the village volunteers have been empowered. This new pool of leaders can effectively engage elected village officials. They are considered to be more service-oriented and committed than previous village leaders and, in some cases, they have been elected to village office. Ensuring the sustainability of those impacts once project implementation has ended appears more challenging, however.

The quantitative evaluation was able to detect positive impacts on the proportion of households willing to contribute money to projects

that benefit the community and on the proportion of respondents who thought that most people in the village are willing to help if need be. No impacts were detected on other measures of barangay governance and social capital, such as group membership or trust levels.

Finally, findings from the evaluation suggest areas for improvement. First, despite significant investment in water systems in treatment municipalities, no impacts on access to water systems were detected. Further qualitative field work suggests that it is due to the fact that some of the sub-projects were unable to reach all community members and some barangays did not manage to adequately maintain the investment. This, in turn, may be the result of project resources being allocated on a per barangay, rather than on a per capita, basis, which in some cases led to limited per capita allocations. The evaluation also showed that the key impact on increased consumption levels is stronger on poorer households, suggesting that it might make sense to vary municipal allocation by poverty levels (adjustments incorporated into the new national CDD program).

Second, there are challenges in sustaining empowerment and barangay-level governance impacts, and in affecting improvements in municipal-level governance. This could require greater LGU involvement and better integration of project processes with the local planning cycle, along the lines currently being followed by the Makamasang Tugong initiative. Further, findings from the qualitative study suggest that the project was relatively successful at empowering project volunteers but that the broader citizenry was not as positively affected.

Third, while a large proportion of barangays in targeted municipalities receive at least one sub-project during the 3 cycles, some do not. Project volunteers who engaged in the relatively time-consuming KALAHÍ-CIDSS processes and did not manage to get a project for their barangay, might be reluctant to engage in similar processes in the future.

Table 1. KALAHI-CIDSS Impact Evaluation Report Card

Key Indicators	Sign	Size*	Comments/Explanation
Household Welfare			
Per capita consumption (log)—overall	Positive	Medium	
Per capita consumption (log)—poor households	Positive	Medium	
Per capita consumption (log)—non-poor households	None		
Poverty levels	Negative	Small	Poverty levels are lower as a result of the project
Non-food share to total consumption	Positive	Small	
Labor force participation	Positive	Small	Stronger for women
Access to Services			
Year-long road access	Positive	Medium	Stronger in prioritized barangays
Visits to health stations	None		
Access to water	None		Issues with subproject maintenance
School enrollment	Negative	Small	Low level of investments in sample barangays
Social Capital and Local Governance			
Contribution to community projects	Positive	Medium	
Others are willing to help	Positive	Small	
* Size refers to the difference in the changes between baseline and endline in the treatment and control groups, taking into account the baseline value of the relevant indicator.			

1. KALAHI-CIDSS

This report reviews available evidence on the KALAHI-CIDSS program with the aim of identifying both its strengths and weaknesses. It will serve as an input into the planned revisions to project operating procedures and for the on-going scaling up of the program. The report starts by indicating the programs main achievements in terms of outputs. It then briefly presents the systems put in place to measure project impacts and to learn from the various studies that were implemented during the course of the program. The report presents the main results from the final quantitative and qualitative impact evaluations with a special focus on the project impacts on poverty, access to basic services, local governance and social capital. The last section of this report indicates areas for potential improvement.

At the turn of the new millennium, poverty in the Philippines, on the increase due to the aftermath of the 1997 Asian Crisis, was mostly a rural phenomenon. In 2000, about 44 percent of the rural population was poor and about three-fourth of the poor lived in rural areas (World Bank 2002). The passage of the 1991 Local Government Code (RA 7160) provided opportunities for local poverty reduction efforts but implementation fell short of original expectations. While significant responsibilities were devolved to Local Government Units (LGUs), transfers were not deemed sufficient to pay for these services. Further, poor rural communities often lacked opportunities to effectively engage in local development processes.

The KALAHI-CIDSS program sought to respond to some of these short-comings. Set up in 2002, the program aimed at alleviating rural poverty by providing resources to poor rural municipalities for public goods investment and reviving

local institutions mandated by the 1991 Local Government Code. Specifically, the project had the objectives of strengthening local communities' participation in barangay governance, and developing their capacity to design, implement and manage development activities that reduce poverty (World Bank 2002).

The government of the Philippines committed USD 82 million to the project, which was complemented by a USD 100 million loan from the World Bank. Given the project emphasis on alleviating rural poverty, it targeted the poorest 25 percent of municipalities in each of the poorest 42 provinces.³ At first, the project was implemented in 184 municipalities and then expanded to an additional 16 municipalities in 2010. The project is currently being expanded through a USD 120 million grant from the Millennium Challenge Corporation and a USD 59 million loan from the World Bank. Selection of municipalities for project expansion took place in the first half of 2011.

As of December 2010, the project had supported 5,645 subprojects, worth PHP 5.7 billion (about USD 140 million) and benefiting about 1.26 million households. The five most common subproject types were roads, water systems, school buildings, health stations and pre/post agricultural production facilities. The distribution of subprojects financed under the program is shown in Table 2.

3 Concerns about the capacity of regional DSWD offices to cover a large number of municipalities prevented the program from targeting the poorest municipalities regardless of their province of origin. In addition, a decision was made not to implement the project in ARMM. A similar project, the ARMM Social Fund, was implemented instead.

Table 2. Distribution of subproject types (December, 2010)

	% of Subprojects	% of HH Beneficiaries	% Total Cost
Basic social services (e.g., health, education, water)	50.1	49.1	44.5
Basic access infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges)	27.5	26.1	36.5
Community production, economic support, and common service facilities	11.4	12.7	8.9
Environmental protection and conservation	10.2	11.7	9.6
Other	0.8	0.5	0.5

Source: KALAHI-CIDSS National Project Management Office. Data on beneficiaries are taken from subproject proposals and correspond to the number of households in each barangay that are expected to benefit directly from the sub-project.

KALAHI-CIDSS applied a detailed participatory process to the identification, prioritization, implementation and evaluation of community-level subproject investments. The process follows what is known as the community empowerment activity cycle (CEAC), which consists of five main stages:⁴

1. *Social Preparation Stage*—during which communities participate in a series of activities to identify and prioritize their problems and needs.
2. *Subproject Identification Stage*—during which community members are technically trained to design and package subproject proposals that hope to address their needs.
3. *Subproject Preparation, Selection, and Approval stage*—during which community representatives through the Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum select which proposals will be funded by KALAHI-CIDSS using a set

of criteria they themselves developed.

4. *Subproject Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation (M&E), and Operations and Maintenance stage* for approved subproject proposals.
5. *Transition stage* to enter into the second implementation of the CEAC after subprojects are completed.

The program has a number of noteworthy design features that are consistent with Community Driven Development programs worldwide. First, once a barangay has been prioritized for subproject investment, a community bank account is opened and funds from the project flow directly from the Philippine Government’s implementing agency (the Department of Social Welfare and Development; DSWD) accounts into the community account. Second, community volunteers are fully responsible for procurement of subproject inputs and reporting to community at large and municipal authorities on the usage of funds. Third, municipal mayors role in approving subprojects is limited by their non-voting status in the Municipal Inter-Baran-

4 http://kalahi.dswd.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&Itemid=3 visited on 12/16/2010.

gay Forum. Fourth, communities are required to provide local counterpart contributions either in cash or in-kind that are pooled from various sources (province, municipality, barangay and community), and which develops community capacity for resource leveraging/mobilization.

In reviewing the impact of the KALAH-CIDSS in participating municipalities, it is important to consider a few key aspects of the program. First, participating municipalities receive an annual grant equivalent to PHP 300,000 (about USD 7,400) for each barangay; the total municipal grant is then allocated competitively between barangays in the municipality. This corresponds to about 19 percent of Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), i.e. regular fiscal transfers from the central government, in KALAH-CIDSS municipalities and to an average annual per capita allocation of approximately PHP 300 (about USD 7.40). Given the small size of the per capita allocation, expectations of the likely poverty reduction impact of the program should be similarly modest.

Second, given the competitive nature of the prioritization process to allocate funding to villages within municipalities, one is unable to know ex-ante which villages will receive a subproject and which villages will not. As a result, among the treatment municipalities surveyed, the sample covers both villages that were prioritized and villages that did not receive any subproject financing (but which did receive so-

cial preparation and project identification and design training).

Third, common to all CDD operations, the KALAH-CIDSS finances a number of different subprojects, which are likely to affect different dimensions of household welfare. Indeed, one would not expect similar impacts for a farm-to-market road and for a school building. As a result, project impacts are diluted over a broad range of outcome indicators and one should expect relatively smaller impacts on a number of indicators. Due to sample size restrictions, no attempts were made to assess impacts by types of subprojects.

Fourth, to better understand the impacts of KALAH-CIDSS, ideally these results should be compared to those of similar efforts to support basic community infrastructure and services in the Philippines. Unfortunately, a limited number of such programs in the Philippines have been subjected to this kind of robust analysis. As a result, it is difficult to judge whether the KALAH-CIDSS is a cost-effective way of achieving the observed impacts. However, the large-scale impact evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), also implemented by the DSWD, will generate useful comparative information.

2. Background on the Evaluation Strategy⁵

2.1 Design

As part of the project's overall M&E efforts, a rigorous impact evaluation was designed in 2003 to evaluate project impacts on poverty reduction, social capital, empowerment, and governance and, to examine processes by which poverty has been reduced and communities empowered. The evaluation followed best practices in that it collected quantitative and qualitative data before, during and after project implementation in a sample of KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities that received support (treatment municipalities) and of comparable municipalities that did not receive support (control municipalities). Data were collected on a broad range of indicators: service delivery (access to health, education), poverty (employment, per capita consumption, self-rated poverty) and empowerment/governance (group membership, participation in barangay assemblies, collective action). The quantitative sample includes 2,400 households in 135 barangays in 16 municipalities in 4 provinces. The qualitative assessment, using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and direct observations, took place in a subset of 20 barangays in 4 municipalities in 2 provinces.

The control group was selected through cluster analysis and, as discussed in more detail below, provides a credible estimate of what would have happened in the treatment municipalities in the absence of the project.⁶ The team used cluster

analysis to select two pairs of comparison and treatment municipalities in each of four provinces. The pairs with the best match were selected. Chase and Holmemo (2006) report results indicating that, unsurprisingly, given the strict poverty targeting procedures used by the project, control municipalities are slightly richer than the treatment municipalities but appear similar along other dimensions. We provide further baseline descriptive statistics on the main household-level outcomes of interest and test for differences between the treatment and control at baseline. Results, available in Tables A-1-A-3, are similar to the ones obtained by Chase and Holmemo (2006). As discussed below, the analysis will be carried out using either municipal or household fixed-effects which will be picking up any pre-existing differences between the treatment and control municipalities. More importantly, we also provide evidence that the two sets of municipalities were on similar paths before project implementation (Section 2.2).

The evaluation was designed to capture medium-term impacts. Therefore, while baseline data collection took place in 2003, endline data were not collected until early 2010. More than a year went by between the end of project activities in the sample municipalities and endline data collection. As such, the design was able to pick up lasting impacts that materialize more slowly.⁷

Chase and Holmemo (2006).

⁷ A large number of evaluations are designed to capture impacts within a relatively short time-frame (e.g., one or two years). As King and Behrman (2009) and Woolcock (2009) judiciously pointed out, this can lead to unreliable results if either project impacts take time to materialize, with short-term evaluations underestimating project impacts, or if they fade away quickly, with short-term evalu-

⁵ This sections builds on Chase and Holmemo (2005) and Labonne and Chase (2011).

⁶ Cluster analysis is a statistical method that allows researchers to pair together similar municipalities along a set of chosen indicators. More details can be found in

2.2 Testing the Parallel Trend Hypothesis

The key identifying assumption in the impact evaluation is that, without the program, the two groups of municipalities would have evolved similarly. While it is impossible to test this hypothesis directly, it is possible to test if prior to the project the two groups evolved similarly, the so-called *parallel trend hypothesis* (Bertrand, Duflo and Mullainathan 2004). Rejection of the parallel trend hypothesis would cast doubts on the validity of our estimation strategy.

For this purpose, we use data from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). The FIES is a large-scale nationally representative survey carried out every three years by the National Statistics Office (NSO). We have access to the 2000 and 2003 data. Out of the 16 municipalities included in the KALAH-CIDSS impact evaluation sample, 13 were included in the 2000 and in the 2003 FIES. This leaves a repeated cross-section of households in 13 of our sample municipalities. We run the following placebo test:

$$Y_{ijt} = \alpha T_{ijt} + \beta X_{ijt} + \gamma t + u_{ij} + v_{ijt} \quad (1)$$

where, Y_{ijt} is the parameter of interest for household i in municipality j at time t , T_{ijt} is a dummy equal to one in 2003 for our sample treatment municipalities and zero otherwise, Y_{ijt} is a set of household characteristics.

For each outcome indicator, we run four different regressions (with and without municipal dummies; with and without household controls). Results are available in Table A-4 and A-5. We are unable to reject the parallel trend hypothesis. For none of the 24 regressions are the estimated coefficients on the placebo treatment dummy statistically different from zero at the usual levels of confidence. This gives credence to the view that the two groups would have evolved

ations overestimating project impacts.

similarly in the absence of the project and that the observed differences can be attributed to the project. Combined with previous tests comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline, this suggests that there is a need to control for either municipal or household fixed-effects. They will pick up any differences between treatment and control municipalities at baseline.

2.3 The Regressions

Taking advantage of the panel structure of the data, we estimate a series of regressions of the form:

$$Y_{ijt} = \alpha KC_{jt} + \beta X_{ijt} + \gamma t + u_{ij} + v_{ijt} \quad (2)$$

Where Y_{ijt} is the outcome of interest for household i in municipality j at time t , KC_{jt} is a dummy equal to one if the KALAH-CIDSS program was implemented in municipality j at time t , u_{ij} captures household fixed-effects and v_{ijt} is the idiosyncratic error term. For each outcome of interest, we start with a simple OLS regression (Column 1 of each table), we then include municipal fixed effects (Column 2) and household fixed effects (Column 3 of each table). We then add controls for overall time trends (Column 4 of each table), basic household controls (Column 5 of each table) and regional time trends (Column 6 of each table).⁸

For each outcome of interest, we report results on various samples and with different estimators. Specifically, we estimate equation (2) on both the balanced sample (Panels A and B of each table) and on the full sample (Panels C and D of each table). In each case, we report results both with (Panels B and D) and without survey weights (Panels A and C). Given that the pro-

⁸ In the household-level regression, the set of household controls includes the number of female in the household, the number of household members age 0-5, age 6-14, age 15-24, age 25-34, age 35-59 and age 60+. In the individuals-level regression, the set of controls includes a full set of age dummies and a gender dummy.

gram was implemented at the municipal-level, standard errors are clustered at that level. For

completeness, we also provide standard errors clustered at the village-level.⁹

In each table, the preferred specification is the one with the most controls, clustering of standard errors at the municipal-level, on the full sample with survey weights. That is, the preferred estimates of project impacts are the ones presented in Column 6 of Panel D in each of the regression tables.

2.4 Implementation and Challenges

The impact evaluation, carried out in three phases between 2003 and 2011¹⁰, faced challenges in implementation. Implementation was not without challenges, however. First, due to budgetary and logistical constraints, data were only collected in 16 municipalities for the quantitative surveys and in 4 municipalities for the qualitative survey. As a result, one could question whether results from the evaluation are externally valid, that is, whether results from the evaluation would carry over in other project areas. While it is not possible to adequately answer this question, available data indicate

that treatment municipalities in our sample were similar to other KALAHÍ-CIDSS municipalities prior to project implementation.¹¹

Second, to reap the benefits from having a household panel dataset, efforts were devoted to keeping attrition to a minimum. Nonetheless, the sample size was reduced from 2,400 households during the baseline survey to a little less than 1,900 households during the endline survey, mostly due to migration and deaths. Levels of attrition are similar in the treatment and control group (21 percent vs. 22 percent). In addition, we test whether the determinants of attrition are similar in the treatment and control groups. Specifically, for each household-level outcome of interest, we run a probit regression of a dummy indicating whether the household drops out of the sample between 2003 and 2010 on the interaction of the outcome of interest with the treatment dummy, its interaction with the control dummy, the treatment dummy and a full set of province dummies. The interaction terms are reported in Columns 1 and 2 of Tables A-6 -A-8. Results from a chi-square test of equality of the coefficients are available in Column 3. Results suggest that such attrition is unlikely to significantly bias the results as the determinants of attrition do not appear to differ between the control and treatment groups.

Third, one of the original control municipality in the Province of Albay (Malinao) ended up being included in the PODER project, a KALAHÍ-CIDSS-type program supported by the Spanish aid agency. As a result, baseline data had to be collected in a replacement control municipality (Oas).

In the impact evaluation sample, about two-

9 There is an additional challenge associated with the limited number of municipalities. Indeed, with less than 40 clusters, standard methods to account for clustering will provide downward biased standard errors, and as a result will tend to over-reject the null hypothesis of no effect. While some bootstrap methods have been developed, an alternative is to use a t-distribution with $G - c$ degree of freedoms; with $G = \#$ of clusters (16) and $c = \#$ of variables that are fixed within clusters (1: the constant). The relevant critical values for a t-distribution with 14 degrees of freedom are 1.75 (10 percent), 2.13 (5 percent) and 2.95 (1 percent). The main results, discussed below, are robust to using those critical values to determine significance.

10 The actual timing of data collection was as follows: Quantitative baseline in Sept/Oct 2003; Qualitative baseline in April/June 2005; Quantitative midterm: Oct/Nov 2006; Qualitative and quantitative endlines: Feb/March 2010.

11 For example, the small area estimates released by National Statistical Coordination Board indicate that in 2000 poverty incidence was 64.8 percent in the 8 treatment municipalities in the sample and 62.8 percent in the other KALAHÍ-CIDSS municipalities, a difference that is not different from zero at usual levels of statistical significance.

thirds of treatment barangays were prioritized for subproject investment at least once. Put differently, about a third of the sample barangays in treatment municipalities did not receive a single subproject throughout the three subproject cycles thereby reducing likely measurable impacts in these areas.

The actual distribution of subprojects in the sample barangays is shown in Figure 1. The relative importance, and level of investment by subproject type, should be borne in mind when interpreting results. Specifically, in our sample, project impacts should only be expected on outcomes that can be affected by subprojects that were chosen by the community. The impacts might differ in areas where communities selected a different mix of subprojects.

Available data indicate that participation rates in project activities are relatively high, suggesting that households in targeted municipalities see value in the KALAHY-CIDSS approach. About 80 percent of households in treated municipalities indicated being aware of the project and

three in every five of them expressed their satisfaction in the project. Participation rates were around 65 percent in the preparatory and planning phases and 31 percent in the sub-project implementation phase. Of particular interest, women are more likely to participate in proposal selection and preparation. Conversely, men are more likely to participate in subproject implementation. This might reflect traditional gender roles in those communities. Interestingly, women volunteers belong to the same socio-economic status as most of the constituents but are more available for and interested in barangay projects. This is consistent with the view that project processes are not dominated by local elites.

Local elected officials also view the project in a positive light. About 75 percent of barangay and municipal officials indicated being satisfied with the project. When asked about the benefits of the KALAHY-CIDSS, the most common responses are infrastructure improvement and better access to services; community empowerment also figures among the top responses. Not surprisingly, feedback from barangays not prioritized to receive subproject financing was less positive.

3. Results of KALAHY-CIDSS in terms of Welfare

3.1 Who did the project reach?

This section of the report reviews the program targeting procedures both at the provincial, municipal and barangay level. A map of project areas for the period 2002-2009 is shown in Annex 1.

As previously noted, the project targeted the poorest 25 percent of municipalities in 42 of the poorest provinces identified through a customized index developed in collaboration with Dr. Balisacan at the University of the Philippines, School of Economics. The rankings used for targeting municipalities proved to be consistent with official rankings released by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) in 2005 (World Bank n.d.)

While the program was successful in directing resources to the poorest municipalities, the possibility of elite capture -i.e., better-off and connected individuals dominating project processes and receiving a disproportionate share of project benefits (Mansuri and Rao 2004) remained a concern. To avoid this risk, KALAHY-CIDSS was specifically designed to help ensure that poor households and communities within eligible municipalities could benefit from the project. For example, the specific poverty concerns of the program were emphasized in the social preparation and subproject design phases of the project, and in the meetings in which communities developed criteria to rank project proposals. Facilitators were also instructed to encourage participation of marginalized households.

Available evidence indicates that KALAHY-CIDSS subprojects were not subject to elite capture, at least in its most malign form (Labonne and Chase 2009). Barangay captains (elected

village officials) did not appear to be an overwhelming force behind proposals put forward to the MIBF (subproject prioritizing committee), as their preferences and those of community members were equally represented in community proposals. Not surprisingly, however, individuals who were already active in community affairs prior to the project are more likely to have their preferences represented in the submitted community proposal. Moreover, and consistent with the challenges of engaging marginalized groups, the survey found that women and individuals who had not attended school were less likely to have their preferences represented in the subproject proposal. However, this result was obtained after only one subproject cycle and DSWD revised its operating procedures shortly afterwards to promote greater inclusiveness. There is no evidence available on the effects of those revisions, however.

The impact evaluation also reveals that KALAHY-CIDSS was successful in targeting the poorest, best-organized villages. Surprisingly, however, more unequal villages were more likely to have their proposals funded. This appears to be due to the fact that the barangay captain was more likely to take control of a disorganized community preference, and to influence inter-village competition at the MIBF. This is akin to benevolent forms of elite capture as the community, as well as the barangay captain, benefits from receiving a subproject, which might not otherwise happen.

3.2 Key welfare impacts

This section of the report reviews program impacts on per capita consumption. Results are shown in Tables 3-13. As indicated above, the preferred estimates of project impacts are the

ones presented in Column 6 of Panel D in each of the regression tables.

Per capita consumption increased by about 12 percent as a result of the project (Table 3). This is strikingly similar to findings from an impact evaluation of a similar CDD project in Indonesia. Voss (2008) found that the project led to an 11 percent increase in per capita consumption. Once we distinguish between households that were classified as poor in 2003 and those that were not, an interesting pattern emerges.¹² There is evidence that the project led to a 19 percent increase of per capita consumption for poor households (Table 4) but that it had no impact on non-poor households (Table 5). This further reduces concerns over elite capture of project benefits. Indeed, if project benefits had been captured by local elites, one should expect to observe larger impacts on non-poor households than on poor households.

The impacts on per capita consumption are associated with a 6 percentage-point decline in the probability that the household is poor (Table 6). Again, this is of a similar order of magnitude found on the KDP in Indonesia (Voss 2008).

Findings from the qualitative evaluation highlight how the program could have generated such impacts. In San Ramon, Libon (Albay), community members indicated that, among the development projects in their barangay, the KALAHYON-CIDSS-funded road-improvement project created the most impact as more transport and utility vehicles are now plying to and from the area. This increased traffic is creating business opportunities in the community, and has also made transportation available at much lower cost than before.

Similarly, the barangay of Remedios, Esperanza (Agusan del Sur) built a rice and corn mill, with

the Remedios Farmers Cooperative. According to community members, the project has cut corn and rice production costs by 30 percent by bringing the mill (and the grain to be milled) closer to the people. Previously, there were few milling facilities on the western part of the Agusan river and transport costs to the producers were therefore much higher. The community also noted that because the mills' services are better, other barangays - i.e., Bakingking, New Gingoog, Tagabase, and Hawilian - are now using it.

The project also led to a 5 percentage-point increase in the non-food share of consumption, which some researchers have argued is a better measure of household welfare.¹³ (Table 7).

On the other hand, the self-perception of poverty (i.e., the share of households rating themselves as poor) does not seem to be affected by the project (Table 10). A potential explanation for this finding is that the increases in per capita consumption are not large enough for households to switch from feeling poor to feeling non-poor. Alternatively, self-reported poverty measures might not be very good measures of household welfare.

One possible source for the increase in per capita consumption is that individuals in treatment areas are more likely to be employed as a result of the project. Indeed, there is some evidence that a 4 percentage-point increase in the likelihood of employment can be attributed to the project (Table 11). The effect mainly comes from the female sample, who experience an 8 percentage-point increase in their likelihood of employment (Table 13). It is important to note that these improvements in employment more likely reflect greater economic activity generated by the project rather than direct, project related employment opportunities as the survey was conducted at least one year after subproject related employment ended.

12 In the Philippines, households are classified as poor if their per capita income falls below a certain threshold. As a second-best strategy, since no data on income were collected in the survey, households were classified as poor in 2003 if their baseline per capita consumption was lower than their regional poverty line.

13 Measures of per capita consumption do not account for (i) potential economies of scale within the household and (ii) relative needs of children and adults.

3.3 Access to basic services

This section of the report reviews program impacts on access to basic services. Results are shown in Tables 14-25.

Consistent with the large number of roads that were financed by the project in sample areas, the project had a positive impact on accessibility. Specifically, the project resulted in a 9 percentage-point increase in the proportion of households whose house is accessible year-round (Table 14). This increase translates into greater mobility, with households making more trips to the municipal centers and with higher expenditures on transportation (Tables 15-16). While roads financed under the project are most likely driving this impact, no attempts were made to

test that hypothesis directly due to small sample sizes.

The quantitative evaluation did not identify impacts on other measures of access to basic services, such as access to improved water sources (Tables 17-18), sanitation (Table 19) and use of health services when sick (Tables 20-22).

Surprisingly, individuals in project areas are less likely to be enrolled in school as a result of the project, with the effect concentrated on the male sample (Tables 23-25). This could be due to improved employment opportunities in KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities that increased the opportunity cost of going to school. However, it is important to note that a small number of prioritized barangays in our sample decided to invest in school buildings (cf. Figure 1).

4. The Results of KALAHY-CIDSS in terms of Governance and Social Capital

This section of the report reviews program impacts on village governance and social capital. Results are shown in Tables 26-40.

While the quantitative evaluation was only able to detect marginally significant effects on household's participation in barangay assemblies (Table 26), the qualitative evaluation detected changes in how assemblies are perceived. Prior to project implementation, they were, at best, considered avenues for reporting. Now they tend to be seen as mechanisms for participation, transparency and accountability, as reflected in the following quotes from the qualitative evaluation:

“More often, barangay assemblies (...) are reduced to occasions for reporting accomplishments and expenditures, and for presentation of plans, programs, and projects, that are in most cases already approved by the barangay council.” (focus group discussion (FGD) participant in Balangibang, Polangui, a control municipality)

“Barangay Assemblies are good and effective venues for the people to be heard.” (FGD participant in Bacolod, Libon, a KALAHY-CIDSS treatment municipality)

This change seems to be partly driven by a new breed of barangay leaders. Indeed, especially in barangays that received subproject financing, some of the community volunteers appear

to have been empowered (See box 1). This new group of leaders can effectively engage elected barangay officials. They are considered to be more service-oriented and committed than previous barangay leaders and, in some cases, they have been elected to barangay office. Interestingly, most of those volunteers are women. However, as discussed in more detail below, these empowerment benefits have yet to reach the broader community outside of the project volunteers.

Interestingly, according to the qualitative evaluation, there is also a shift in how community members perceive their barangay captains. Traditionally, leaders are rated highly if they are available, understanding and able, within limits, to bring resources to the community. Households in treatment barangays in Agusan del Sur now also care about whether leaders are consultative, transparent and able to plan for the future.

Apart from the effects on participation in barangay assemblies discussed above, the quantitative impact evaluation did not detect significant impacts on measures of local governance and social capital. There are two exceptions, however. First, more households indicate being willing to contribute money to projects that will benefit the community as a result of the project (Table 27). Second, the project led to an increase in the proportion of households indicating that others community members are willing to help if needed (Table 28).

Box 1. Political Engagement: Virgie Niebres, Barangay Rawis, Pio Duran

Virgie Niebres is a 36-year-old resident of Rawis. She began studying nursing at Bicol University, but due to poverty was forced to stop schooling after only her first semester. Her husband is 37 and an elementary graduate. Together they have five children. Before the KALAHÍ-CIDSS project, their only source of income was from harvesting copra.

The KALAHÍ-CIDSS road project in Rawis has created the opportunity for Virgie to improve and diversify her family's livelihoods options. With a more efficient way to transport copra to market, they were also able to purchase a motorcycle operated by her husband for "habal-habal" (motorcycle rental).

Virgie also has benefited directly by working closely with KALAHÍ-CIDSS as project preparation team chairman and as a bookkeeper. She was then elected as the chair of the Barangay Subproject Management Committee (BSPMC). During project preparation, Virgie learned how to develop project proposals, and assisted with mapping impoverished regions. Her experience as a BSPMC chair also taught her various aspects of project implementation. She was able to overcome her shyness and enhance her public relations skills because she had to convince people in the barangay to attend barangay assemblies. She also gained the confidence to talk in front of a large crowd. Because of KALAHÍ, she learned to participate in barangay affairs. Being a volunteer also allowed her to attend numerous training events and seminars. She has traveled not only within the municipality, but even in other provinces. These experiences resulted in a new career for her as center chief of Simbag sa Pag-asenso, a Catholic social action lending microfinance program.

As center chief, Virgie handles 52 members from four barangays. She is also the Secretary of the Barangay Power Association, a local electrification association in charge of the maintenance of the barangay's electrification. The association's activities include the collection of payments from each household. She also became the manager of the distribution of fertilizers and seedlings provided by the Department of Agriculture in the municipality. She also takes part in the decision making in the barangay.

Source: World Bank (2011b).

5. Areas for Improvement

This section of the report seeks both to highlight implications from the evaluation for project expansion and to identify areas where additional analytical work could prove fruitful.

5.1 Implications for project expansion

Results from the qualitative evaluation indicate that the project did not have any measurable impact on governance at the municipal-level. There are two possible explanations for this. First, very little direct capacity building was initially targeted at municipalities, therefore great changes in behavior should not have been expected. Second, the relatively small and short-term nature of the project funding (as compared to other available forms of support) may be insufficient to influence great change in the dynamic between municipalities and barangays. In relation, KALAHI-CIDSS has been experimenting with the so-called Makamasang Tugong initiative that shifts responsibility for management of the program to the municipal LGUs. While it is too early to know whether this has made a difference, the project team might want to review the conditions of this initiative to ensure that they promote the needed transparency and participation in LGU activities.

Findings from the qualitative study suggest that the project was relatively successful at empowering project volunteers but that the broader barangay citizenry was not as positively affected. While this might reflect lack of interest by some of the community members, and the unwillingness to challenge local leaders that are seen as bridges to resources, this could also indicate that further efforts from the facilitators are necessary throughout social preparation.

While the competitive allocation of resources through the MIBF is a key feature of the project, some of its downsides need to be acknowledged. In practice a large proportion of barangays in targeted municipalities receive at least one sub-project during the 3 funding cycles, but some do not. Project volunteers who engaged in the relatively time-consuming KALAHI-CIDSS processes but did not manage to get a project for their barangays might be reluctant to engage in similar processes in the future. There is a need to better manage expectations. Further, the project could systematically consider offering support to non-prioritized communities in seeking funding for their KALAHI-CIDSS proposals through other sources.

Findings from two recent studies suggest that the program might have led to a temporary increase in conflict levels, especially in areas where the New Peoples Army (NPA) is present (Arcand, Bah and Labonne 2010; Crost and Johnston 2010). The first study uses newspaper reports of conflict incidence between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and either the NPA or the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and finds that the project led to a decline in MILF-related events, but to an increase in NPA-related events. The second study uses AFP data and finds that the program led to an increase in both MILF and NPA-related events. Both studies rely on nationwide conflict data and estimate project impacts using difference-in-differences and regression discontinuity techniques. The differences between the two sets of results could come from the variation in data sources but also from the different definitions used to classify conflict events. Indeed, the first study looks at events with a 50km radius of eligible municipalities while the second study is only concerned with events in KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities.

While more research is necessary to understand which project component is driving this shift in conflict occurrence, available results call for a more cautious approach in conflict-affected areas. Nonetheless, it is important to keep in mind that there are no similar analyses available for other government programs in the Philippines and, as such, it is impossible to compare the KALAHI-CIDDS approach with other development interventions in the Philippines along those dimensions.

5.2 Suggestions for additional analytical work

Findings from the evaluation are consistent with the view that subprojects are what drive the project impacts on poverty reduction. Long-term impacts will require sustained efforts and both social and physical investments. Moreover, the greatest impacts are found where poverty among households and communities is the highest. As a result, to increase the poverty reduction impacts of the project, the project team should explore ways to (i) support local communities access to alternative additional sources of funding and, (ii) differentiate barangay grants by poverty levels. An option would be to vary municipal grants with municipal poverty levels. Alternatively, in richer municipalities, communities should be required to provide larger Local Counterpart Contribution (LCC). This is especially important as the project expands in relatively richer areas. Such options could be carefully piloted and evaluated in a subset of municipalities.

Second, results from the evaluation also suggest that maintenance arrangements for water projects might not be adequate. The project team should carry out a thorough maintenance review of various project types. The study should also propose ways to improve maintenance arrangements in the future.

Third the project team should compile and facilitate access to data on the efficiency and effectiveness of different types of sectoral investments. Further, while there is evidence that KALAHI-CIDSS sub-projects are less expensive than comparable sectoral investment (Araral and Holmemo, 2007), computations should be updated and compiled in a user-friendly format. This could serve as the basis for a long-term engagement with sectoral colleagues.

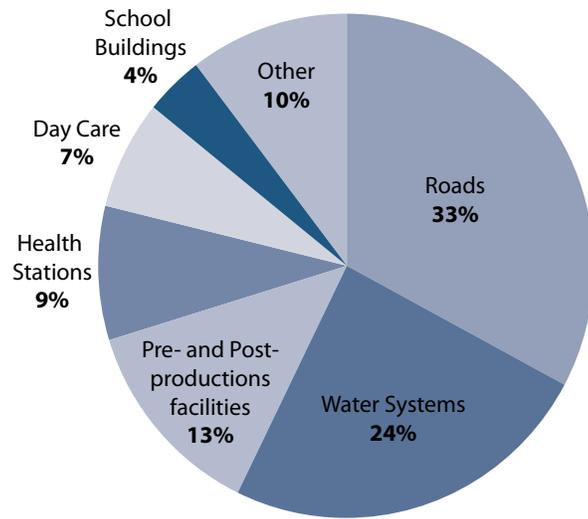
Fourth, the project team should carefully review the questionnaires used in the evaluation to better capture most relevant data on outcomes and impacts.

A final note of caution is also in order. While a number of studies were carried out throughout the project cycle, some of them were not adequately linked to operations and, as a result, their recommendations were not acted upon. If one wants to build an empirical basis to inform policy and operational decisions, systems need to be put in place to (i) allow DSWD to identify areas where more research is needed, (ii) carry out the studies in close collaboration between the project team and researchers and, most importantly, (iii) to act upon the findings.

References

- Arcand, Jean-Louis, Adama Bah, and Julien Labonne**, “Conflict, Ideology and Foreign Aid,” *CERDI Working Paper 2010-21*, 2010.
- Asia Pacific Policy Center**, *Final Survey for the KALAHY-CIDSS Impact Evaluation Revised Final Report* 2011.
- Bertrand, Marianne, Esther Duflo, and Sendhil Mullainathan**, “How Much Should We Trust Differences-in-Differences Estimates?,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 2004, 119 (1), 249–275.
- Chase, Robert and Camilla Holmemo**, “Community Driven Development and Social Capital: Designing a Baseline Survey in the Philippines,” *World Bank -Social Development Department*, 2005.
- Crost, Benjamin and Patrick Johnston**, “Aid Under Fire: Development Projects and Civil Conflict,” *University of California – Berkeley, mimeo*, 2010.
- King, Elizabeth and Jere Behrman**, “Timing and Duration of Exposure in Evaluation of Social Programs,” *World Bank Research Observer*, 2009, 24 (1), 55–82.
- Labonne, Julien and Robert Chase**, “Who’s at the Wheel when Communities Drive Development? The case of the KALAHY-CIDSS in the Philippines,” *World Development*, 2009, 37 (1).
- ___ and ___, “Do Community-Driven Development Projects Enhance Social Capital? Evidence from the Philippines,” *Journal of Development Economics*, 2011, 96 (2), 348–358.
- Mansuri, Ghazala and Vijayendra Rao**, “Community-Based and -Driven Development,” *World Bank Research Observer*, 2004, 19 (1), 1–40.
- Voss, John**, “Impact Evaluation of the Second Phase of the Kecamatan Development Program in Indonesia,” *The World Bank Indonesia*, 2008.
- Woolcock, Michael**, “Toward a plurality of methods in project evaluation: a contextualised approach to understanding impact trajectories and efficacy,” *The Journal of Development Effectiveness*, 2009, 1 (1), 1–14.
- World Bank**, *Project Appraisal Document for the KALAHY-CIDSS*, Report No: 24642-PH, 2002.
- ___, *The KALAHY-CIDSS Impact Evaluation: A Synthesis Report*, Sustainable Development -Asia and the Pacific Region, 2011.
- ___, *Making everyone Count: Gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation in a Community-Driven Development Program: The Case of the Philippines’ KALAHY-CIDSS.*, East Asia and Pacific Social, Rural and Environmentally Sustainable Development Unit, mimeo, 2011.
- ___, *Comparison of Rankings of Municipalities in the Philippines from two poverty-mapping methodologies* n.d.

Figure 1. Distribution of subproject types in sample municipalities



Source: KALAHI-CIDSS National Project Management Office.

Table 3: Impacts on log per capita expenditures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.066	0.289	0.289	0.119	0.133	0.133
	(0.076)	(0.028)***	(0.028)***	(0.031)***	(0.029)***	(0.022)***
	[0.038]*	[0.022]***	[0.022]***	[0.026]***	[0.024]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.124	0.072	0.121	0.279	0.287
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.028	0.279	0.279	0.122	0.135	0.129
	(0.075)	(0.025)***	(0.025)***	(0.028)***	(0.026)***	(0.019)***
	[0.040]	[0.023]***	[0.023]***	[0.028]***	[0.025]***	[0.024]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.106	0.061	0.105	0.271	0.279
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.077	0.283	0.279	0.110	0.126	0.125
	(0.075)	(0.027)***	(0.025)***	(0.028)***	(0.028)***	(0.022)***
	[0.037]**	[0.020]***	[0.021]***	[0.024]***	[0.023]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.003	0.133	0.069	0.119	0.274	0.282
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.034	0.272	0.272	0.117	0.130	0.124
	(0.074)	(0.025)***	(0.023)***	(0.026)***	(0.025)***	(0.019)***
	[0.040]	[0.021]***	[0.021]***	[0.026]***	[0.024]***	[0.023]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.111	0.060	0.103	0.268	0.275

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita expenditures. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 4: Impacts on log per capita expenditures (poor households)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.185	0.462	0.462	0.204	0.203	0.203
	(0.059)***	(0.036)***	(0.036)***	(0.037)***	(0.037)***	(0.031)***
	[0.030]***	[0.025]***	[0.025]***	[0.030]***	[0.027]***	[0.026]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126
R-squared	0.031	0.159	0.188	0.293	0.418	0.430
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.160	0.446	0.446	0.200	0.199	0.196
	(0.065)**	(0.033)***	(0.033)***	(0.037)***	(0.035)***	(0.028)***
	[0.031]***	[0.026]***	[0.026]***	[0.032]***	[0.028]***	[0.026]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126	3,126
R-squared	0.023	0.151	0.171	0.276	0.406	0.417
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.209	0.463	0.458	0.202	0.202	0.203
	(0.058)***	(0.035)***	(0.032)***	(0.034)***	(0.035)***	(0.030)***
	[0.028]***	[0.024]***	[0.024]***	[0.028]***	[0.027]***	[0.025]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536
R-squared	0.038	0.180	0.188	0.294	0.416	0.428
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.180	0.447	0.445	0.202	0.201	0.199
	(0.065)**	(0.034)***	(0.030)***	(0.034)***	(0.033)***	(0.027)***
	[0.030]***	[0.024]***	[0.024]***	[0.030]***	[0.027]***	[0.025]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536	3,536
R-squared	0.028	0.167	0.173	0.278	0.406	0.418

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita expenditures (only for households that were classified as poor in 2003). In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 5: Impacts on log per capita expenditures (non-poor households)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.028	0.048	0.048	-0.019	0.020	0.009
	(0.069)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.047)	(0.024)
	[0.046]	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.037]	[0.035]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526
R-squared	0.001	0.065	0.002	0.010	0.164	0.184
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.064	0.032	0.032	-0.021	0.022	0.009
	(0.068)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.025)
	[0.053]	[0.036]	[0.035]	[0.041]	[0.038]	[0.034]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526	2,526
R-squared	0.002	0.060	0.001	0.006	0.179	0.198
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.039	0.031	0.036	-0.033	0.007	-0.004
	(0.067)	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.023)
	[0.044]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.034]	[0.033]	[0.029]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866
R-squared	0.001	0.069	0.001	0.010	0.159	0.180
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.073	0.023	0.022	-0.031	0.012	0.000
	(0.066)	(0.045)	(0.050)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.024)
	[0.052]	[0.032]	[0.033]	[0.038]	[0.036]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866	2,866
R-squared	0.003	0.062	0.000	0.006	0.175	0.194

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita expenditures (only for households that were classified as non-poor in 2003). In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 6: Impacts on poverty levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.043	-0.190	-0.190	-0.069	-0.079	-0.079
	(0.057)	(0.023)***	(0.023)***	(0.031)**	(0.029)**	(0.023)***
	[0.026]	[0.018]***	[0.018]***	[0.023]***	[0.023]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.002	0.106	0.036	0.065	0.151	0.155
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.025	-0.184	-0.184	-0.075	-0.085	-0.079
	(0.058)	(0.020)***	(0.019)***	(0.026)**	(0.024)***	(0.020)***
	[0.028]	[0.017]***	[0.017]***	[0.024]***	[0.023]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.097	0.031	0.056	0.157	0.159
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.049	-0.183	-0.177	-0.056	-0.067	-0.067
	(0.055)	(0.020)***	(0.018)***	(0.026)**	(0.025)**	(0.020)***
	[0.026]*	[0.016]***	[0.016]***	[0.021]***	[0.021]***	[0.020]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.002	0.104	0.033	0.063	0.150	0.154
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.027	-0.175	-0.173	-0.064	-0.074	-0.069
	(0.057)	(0.017)***	(0.016)***	(0.022)**	(0.021)***	(0.017)***
	[0.028]	[0.017]***	[0.017]***	[0.023]***	[0.022]***	[0.021]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.095	0.029	0.054	0.155	0.157

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the household is classified as poor. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 7: Impacts on non-food share of total consumption

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	3.089	9.187	9.187	5.027	5.078	5.030
	(2.076)	(1.239)***	(1.238)***	(1.704)***	(1.717)***	(1.391)***
	[0.967]***	[0.715]***	[0.714]***	[0.889]***	[0.907]***	[0.799]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.008	0.100	0.065	0.091	0.098	0.109
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	2.091	9.305	9.305	5.845	5.915	5.752
	(2.079)	(1.230)***	(1.228)***	(1.613)***	(1.636)***	(1.481)***
	[1.021]**	[0.742]***	[0.741]***	[0.918]***	[0.943]***	[0.880]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.094	0.063	0.082	0.088	0.097
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	3.525	9.051	9.025	4.861	4.929	4.901
	(2.090)	(1.134)***	(1.237)***	(1.721)**	(1.727)**	(1.374)***
	[0.947]***	[0.641]***	[0.686]***	[0.867]***	[0.881]***	[0.763]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.009	0.108	0.065	0.091	0.099	0.110
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	2.340	9.192	9.163	5.777	5.847	5.680
	(2.117)	(1.103)***	(1.178)***	(1.574)***	(1.602)***	(1.413)***
	[1.004]**	[0.643]***	[0.688]***	[0.865]***	[0.891]***	[0.816]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.100	0.062	0.081	0.089	0.097

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the share of non-food to total expenditures. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 8: Impacts on log per capita food expenditures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.020	0.127	0.127	0.030	0.043	0.043
	(0.040)	(0.030)***	(0.030)***	(0.037)	(0.034)	(0.026)
	[0.024]	[0.021]***	[0.021]***	[0.026]	[0.023]*	[0.021]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.075	0.020	0.043	0.221	0.227
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.003	0.117	0.117	0.021	0.033	0.030
	(0.037)	(0.030)***	(0.030)***	(0.036)	(0.033)	(0.025)
	[0.025]	[0.022]***	[0.022]***	[0.027]	[0.023]	[0.022]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.062	0.016	0.039	0.222	0.225
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.024	0.126	0.122	0.025	0.040	0.040
	(0.039)	(0.031)***	(0.029)***	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.026)
	[0.023]	[0.020]***	[0.020]***	[0.025]	[0.022]*	[0.020]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.082	0.019	0.042	0.212	0.217
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.006	0.114	0.113	0.018	0.030	0.027
	(0.036)	(0.031)***	(0.028)***	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.025)
	[0.024]	[0.021]***	[0.021]***	[0.026]	[0.022]	[0.021]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.067	0.015	0.038	0.216	0.219

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita food expenditures. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 9: Impacts on log per capita non-food expenditures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.192	0.588	0.588	0.276	0.292	0.290
	(0.134)	(0.062)***	(0.062)***	(0.079)***	(0.081)***	(0.070)***
	[0.062]***	[0.038]***	[0.038]***	[0.045]***	[0.046]***	[0.042]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.008	0.138	0.093	0.145	0.213	0.224
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.127	0.585	0.585	0.312	0.326	0.317
	(0.133)	(0.056)***	(0.056)***	(0.071)***	(0.073)***	(0.068)***
	[0.065]*	[0.039]***	[0.038]***	[0.048]***	[0.049]***	[0.047]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.123	0.085	0.127	0.199	0.208
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.219	0.583	0.574	0.261	0.279	0.278
	(0.133)	(0.057)***	(0.059)***	(0.078)***	(0.081)***	(0.070)***
	[0.061]***	[0.035]***	[0.037]***	[0.045]***	[0.045]***	[0.042]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.010	0.148	0.090	0.142	0.210	0.221
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.142	0.579	0.575	0.305	0.320	0.311
	(0.133)	(0.050)***	(0.052)***	(0.068)***	(0.071)***	(0.065)***
	[0.065]**	[0.034]***	[0.036]***	[0.046]***	[0.047]***	[0.045]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.131	0.084	0.126	0.197	0.207

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita non-food expenditures. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 10: Impacts on self-rated poverty levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.012	-0.037	-0.037	0.000	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.048)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.032)
	[0.024]	[0.021]*	[0.021]*	[0.026]	[0.026]	[0.024]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.047	0.001	0.004	0.006	0.013
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.029	-0.023	-0.023	0.001	-0.001	0.004
	(0.050)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.031)
	[0.024]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.023]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.045	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.010
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.003	-0.039	-0.040	-0.004	-0.006	-0.006
	(0.047)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.031)
	[0.023]	[0.021]*	[0.020]*	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.023]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.046	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.013
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.023	-0.024	-0.027	-0.004	-0.007	-0.001
	(0.049)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.030)
	[0.023]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.022]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.043	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.010

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the household classified itself as poor. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 11: Impacts on employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.006	-0.026	-0.021	0.035	0.040	0.042
	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.016)**
	[0.012]	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.018]*	[0.017]**	[0.013]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035
R-squared	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.003	0.314	0.319
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	-0.022	-0.016	0.046	0.050	0.050
	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.029)	(0.028)*	(0.015)***
	[0.013]	[0.015]	[0.016]	[0.017]***	[0.017]***	[0.014]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035	17,035
R-squared	0.000	0.019	0.000	0.004	0.314	0.318
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.007	-0.025	-0.022	0.031	0.038	0.039
	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.016)**
	[0.011]	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.017]*	[0.017]**	[0.013]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928
R-squared	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.003	0.317	0.323
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.014	-0.020	-0.014	0.046	0.051	0.050
	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.027)*	(0.015)***
	[0.013]	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.017]***	[0.016]***	[0.013]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928	18,928
R-squared	0.000	0.019	0.000	0.004	0.316	0.320

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 12: Impacts on male employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.001	-0.046	-0.044	0.003	0.004	0.004
	(0.022)	(0.018)**	(0.016)**	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.014)
	[0.013]	[0.012]***	[0.012]***	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.012]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970
R-squared	0.000	0.017	0.002	0.005	0.304	0.305
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.005	-0.044	-0.042	0.010	0.010	0.012
	(0.022)	(0.016)**	(0.014)***	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.015)
	[0.014]	[0.012]***	[0.012]***	[0.015]	[0.014]	[0.014]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,970
R-squared	0.000	0.016	0.001	0.006	0.311	0.312
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.003	-0.046	-0.042	0.005	0.004	0.004
	(0.022)	(0.016)**	(0.016)**	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)
	[0.013]	[0.011]***	[0.011]***	[0.013]	[0.012]	[0.012]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910
R-squared	0.000	0.018	0.002	0.005	0.300	0.301
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.007	-0.043	-0.040	0.013	0.012	0.013
	(0.022)	(0.015)***	(0.014)**	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.014)
	[0.014]	[0.012]***	[0.012]***	[0.015]	[0.014]	[0.014]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910	9,910
R-squared	0.000	0.017	0.001	0.006	0.307	0.307

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 13: Impacts on female employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	0.007	0.016	0.075	0.080	0.080
	(0.034)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.052)	(0.049)	(0.020)***
	[0.018]	[0.026]	[0.027]	[0.029]**	[0.028]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065
R-squared	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.005	0.169	0.188
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.023	0.011	0.021	0.088	0.092	0.088
	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.044)	(0.049)*	(0.044)*	(0.021)***
	[0.021]	[0.025]	[0.026]	[0.029]***	[0.027]***	[0.023]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065
R-squared	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.006	0.162	0.176
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	0.008	0.013	0.070	0.075	0.074
	(0.034)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.051)	(0.049)	(0.021)***
	[0.018]	[0.025]	[0.026]	[0.029]**	[0.028]***	[0.021]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018
R-squared	0.000	0.048	0.000	0.004	0.168	0.186
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.023	0.014	0.023	0.089	0.093	0.088
	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.047)*	(0.043)**	(0.019)***
	[0.020]	[0.024]	[0.025]	[0.028]***	[0.027]***	[0.022]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018	9,018
R-squared	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.006	0.160	0.174

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and fixed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is employed. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 14: Impacts on house accessibility

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.016	0.124	0.124	0.094	0.094	0.094
	(0.073)	(0.040)***	(0.040)***	(0.040)**	(0.040)**	(0.036)**
	[0.037]	[0.028]***	[0.028]***	[0.030]***	[0.030]***	[0.029]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.144	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.030
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.043	0.134	0.134	0.112	0.111	0.108
	(0.082)	(0.042)***	(0.042)***	(0.050)**	(0.050)**	(0.034)***
	[0.041]	[0.030]***	[0.030]***	[0.033]***	[0.033]***	[0.031]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.002	0.133	0.018	0.020	0.021	0.037
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.004	0.121	0.126	0.093	0.094	0.095
	(0.070)	(0.041)***	(0.039)***	(0.039)**	(0.039)**	(0.036)**
	[0.035]	[0.027]***	[0.027]***	[0.029]***	[0.029]***	[0.029]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.141	0.017	0.020	0.021	0.030
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.032	0.132	0.136	0.111	0.110	0.107
	(0.080)	(0.040)***	(0.040)***	(0.048)**	(0.048)**	(0.033)***
	[0.040]	[0.028]***	[0.029]***	[0.033]***	[0.033]***	[0.031]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.131	0.019	0.021	0.022	0.037

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent's house is accessible all year. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 15: Impacts on number of trips to municipal center

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-1.352	0.430	0.513	0.625	0.639	0.639
	(0.777)	(0.239)*	(0.222)**	(0.289)**	(0.284)**	(0.289)**
	[0.558]**	[0.215]**	[0.230]**	[0.281]**	[0.274]**	[0.276]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629
R-squared	0.007	0.085	0.001	0.002	0.008	0.008
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-1.455	0.415	0.496	0.656	0.677	0.675
	(0.667)**	(0.235)*	(0.215)**	(0.241)**	(0.233)**	(0.233)**
	[0.581]**	[0.218]*	[0.232]**	[0.289]**	[0.280]**	[0.277]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629	5,629
R-squared	0.008	0.069	0.001	0.001	0.009	0.009
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-1.271	0.405	0.458	0.571	0.587	0.587
	(0.775)	(0.176)**	(0.210)**	(0.268)*	(0.265)**	(0.268)**
	[0.544]**	[0.187]**	[0.213]**	[0.264]**	[0.257]**	[0.259]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376
R-squared	0.006	0.087	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.008
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-1.435	0.363	0.445	0.590	0.614	0.619
	(0.676)*	(0.169)**	(0.202)**	(0.217)**	(0.214)**	(0.213)**
	[0.578]**	[0.187]*	[0.215]**	[0.273]**	[0.264]**	[0.261]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376	6,376
R-squared	0.007	0.070	0.001	0.001	0.009	0.009

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the number of trips to the municipal center taken by the respondent in the month before the survey took place. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 16: Impacts on log per capita transportation expenditures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.146	0.579	0.579	0.353	0.364	0.366
	(0.169)	(0.095)***	(0.094)***	(0.141)**	(0.145)**	(0.138)**
	[0.097]	[0.081]***	[0.080]***	[0.105]***	[0.105]***	[0.103]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.050	0.017	0.023	0.034	0.036
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.033	0.597	0.597	0.405	0.417	0.399
	(0.168)	(0.068)***	(0.068)***	(0.108)***	(0.111)***	(0.108)***
	[0.091]	[0.081]***	[0.081]***	[0.100]***	[0.100]***	[0.099]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.045	0.018	0.022	0.033	0.034
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.180	0.576	0.559	0.325	0.338	0.340
	(0.172)	(0.090)***	(0.102)***	(0.147)**	(0.149)**	(0.145)**
	[0.096]*	[0.074]***	[0.079]***	[0.103]***	[0.102]***	[0.101]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.002	0.051	0.016	0.022	0.032	0.034
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.055	0.581	0.568	0.372	0.383	0.365
	(0.164)	(0.068)***	(0.072)***	(0.109)***	(0.114)***	(0.114)***
	[0.089]	[0.070]***	[0.075]***	[0.095]***	[0.094]***	[0.094]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.045	0.016	0.020	0.031	0.032

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-eects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the log per capita transport expenditures. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 17: Impacts on access to level II and III water supply

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.004	-0.013	-0.013	-0.015	-0.017	-0.017
	(0.057)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.038)
	[0.036]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.038]	[0.038]	[0.036]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.087	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.027
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.043	-0.024	-0.024	0.009	0.007	-0.006
	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.037)
	[0.038]	[0.036]	[0.036]	[0.041]	[0.041]	[0.037]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.002	0.077	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.034
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.007	0.017	-0.005	-0.007	-0.008	-0.009
	(0.057)	(0.046)	(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.039)
	[0.036]	[0.030]	[0.031]	[0.036]	[0.036]	[0.034]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.088	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.026
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.034	-0.001	-0.015	0.017	0.016	0.003
	(0.054)	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.037)
	[0.038]	[0.034]	[0.034]	[0.039]	[0.039]	[0.035]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.081	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.034

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the household has access to either level II or level III water supply. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 18: Impacts on access to safe water

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.052	0.004	0.004	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.031)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
	[0.020]**	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.021]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.005	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.051	0.005	0.005	-0.004	-0.003	-0.001
	(0.039)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.023)
	[0.023]**	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.021]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.005
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.048	0.001	0.000	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.029)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
	[0.019]**	[0.013]	[0.014]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.047	0.003	0.001	-0.006	-0.004	-0.003
	(0.037)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.023)
	[0.022]**	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.020]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.003	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.005

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the water is safe for drinking. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 19: Impacts on access to water-sealed toilets

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.007	0.107	0.107	0.023	0.022	0.022
	(0.041)	(0.029)***	(0.029)***	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.029)
	[0.029]	[0.023]***	[0.023]***	[0.026]	[0.026]	[0.026]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.068	0.015	0.034	0.036	0.039
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.002	0.107	0.107	0.034	0.033	0.027
	(0.051)	(0.025)***	(0.025)***	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.026)
	[0.032]	[0.021]***	[0.020]***	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.072	0.014	0.029	0.033	0.036
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.016	0.118	0.095	0.011	0.011	0.011
	(0.039)	(0.025)***	(0.030)***	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.029)
	[0.029]	[0.023]***	[0.024]***	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.064	0.013	0.032	0.035	0.037
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.008	0.112	0.096	0.023	0.022	0.016
	(0.051)	(0.023)***	(0.026)***	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.026)
	[0.032]	[0.020]***	[0.020]***	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.070	0.012	0.027	0.031	0.034

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the household has water sealed toilets. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 20: Impacts on access to health services

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.020	-0.005	-0.008	0.001	-0.003	-0.003
	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.045)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.058)
	[0.024]	[0.028]	[0.026]	[0.032]	[0.031]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136
R-squared	0.000	0.044	0.000	0.000	0.041	0.041
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.038	0.038
	(0.069)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.067)	(0.068)	(0.064)
	[0.030]	[0.031]	[0.032]	[0.036]	[0.036]	[0.035]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136	16,136
R-squared	0.000	0.054	0.000	0.001	0.043	0.043
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.020	-0.011	-0.012	-0.003	-0.007	-0.007
	(0.052)	(0.046)	(0.041)	(0.053)	(0.051)	(0.051)
	[0.024]	[0.028]	[0.025]	[0.030]	[0.029]	[0.029]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040
R-squared	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.042
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.012	0.012	0.017	0.036	0.031	0.032
	(0.069)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.059)
	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.034]	[0.034]	[0.033]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040	18,040
R-squared	0.000	0.055	0.000	0.001	0.042	0.043

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual visited a health clinic when sick. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 21: Impacts on access to health services (Male sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.017	0.006	0.001	0.026	0.017	0.017
	(0.048)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.060)	(0.058)	(0.058)
	[0.024]	[0.028]	[0.029]	[0.034]	[0.033]	[0.034]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296
R-squared	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.001	0.050	0.050
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.011	0.029	0.034	0.073	0.062	0.063
	(0.064)	(0.055)	(0.060)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.065)
	[0.030]	[0.033]	[0.036]	[0.041]*	[0.040]	[0.039]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296	8,296
R-squared	0.000	0.048	0.001	0.003	0.051	0.052
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.019	-0.002	-0.008	0.016	0.009	0.009
	(0.047)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.054)	(0.051)	(0.051)
	[0.024]	[0.028]	[0.027]	[0.032]	[0.031]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231
R-squared	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.001	0.051	0.051
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.012	0.020	0.025	0.062	0.052	0.052
	(0.063)	(0.052)	(0.056)	(0.063)	(0.061)	(0.059)
	[0.030]	[0.031]	[0.034]	[0.038]	[0.037]	[0.036]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231	9,231
R-squared	0.000	0.048	0.000	0.002	0.052	0.052

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual visited a health clinic when sick. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 22: Impacts on access to health services (Female sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAHICIDSS	-0.024	-0.017	-0.015	-0.022	-0.017	-0.018
	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.050)	(0.062)	(0.061)	(0.059)
	[0.027]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.036]	[0.035]	[0.035]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840
R-squared	0.001	0.051	0.000	0.000	0.051	0.051
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAHICIDSS	-0.016	0.014	0.018	0.021	0.025	0.026
	(0.075)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.076)	(0.072)	(0.068)
	[0.032]	[0.035]	[0.034]	[0.040]	[0.040]	[0.038]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840	7,840
R-squared	0.000	0.062	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.053
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAHICIDSS	-0.021	-0.021	-0.014	-0.020	-0.014	-0.015
	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.052)
	[0.027]	[0.030]	[0.028]	[0.034]	[0.033]	[0.032]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809
R-squared	0.000	0.053	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAHICIDSS	-0.013	0.004	0.016	0.017	0.022	0.023
	(0.075)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.069)	(0.066)	(0.062)
	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.038]	[0.037]	[0.036]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809	8,809
R-squared	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.051	0.052

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual visited a health clinic when sick. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 23: Impacts on school enrollment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.002	0.001	-0.067	-0.021	-0.031	-0.031
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.012)***	(0.014)	(0.014)**	(0.011)**
	[0.012]	[0.014]	[0.013]***	[0.015]	[0.013]**	[0.013]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573
R-squared	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.006	0.453	0.454
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.007	0.005	-0.061	-0.021	-0.031	-0.030
	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.017)***	(0.015)	(0.016)*	(0.013)**
	[0.013]	[0.014]	[0.014]***	[0.016]	[0.015]**	[0.015]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573	12,573
R-squared	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.451	0.452
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.000	-0.002	-0.068	-0.025	-0.038	-0.037
	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.012)***	(0.013)*	(0.014)**	(0.011)***
	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.012]***	[0.014]*	[0.012]***	[0.012]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961
R-squared	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.006	0.449	0.449
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.005	0.001	-0.061	-0.024	-0.035	-0.033
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.016)***	(0.014)	(0.016)**	(0.013)**
	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.014]***	[0.016]	[0.015]**	[0.015]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961	13,961
R-squared	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.448	0.449

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is enrolled in school. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 24: Impacts on school enrollment for boys

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.025	-0.015	-0.124	-0.047	-0.052	-0.052
	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.013)***	(0.018)**	(0.017)***	(0.013)***
	[0.016]	[0.019]	[0.018]***	[0.020]**	[0.017]***	[0.017]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847
R-squared	0.001	0.007	0.011	0.020	0.406	0.407
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.024	-0.015	-0.123	-0.054	-0.053	-0.052
	(0.014)	(0.019)	(0.016)***	(0.017)***	(0.017)***	(0.012)***
	[0.019]	[0.020]	[0.018]***	[0.021]**	[0.018]***	[0.018]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847	6,847
R-squared	0.001	0.006	0.010	0.017	0.409	0.411
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.032	-0.023	-0.126	-0.051	-0.060	-0.059
	(0.016)*	(0.014)	(0.012)***	(0.017)***	(0.016)***	(0.012)***
	[0.016]**	[0.017]	[0.017]***	[0.019]***	[0.017]***	[0.017]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525
R-squared	0.001	0.007	0.011	0.020	0.403	0.404
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.028	-0.021	-0.122	-0.055	-0.056	-0.055
	(0.015)*	(0.017)	(0.016)***	(0.017)***	(0.017)***	(0.012)***
	[0.018]	[0.019]	[0.018]***	[0.021]**	[0.019]***	[0.019]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525	7,525
R-squared	0.001	0.006	0.010	0.017	0.406	0.407

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is enrolled in school. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 25: Impacts on school enrollment for girls

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.027	0.014	-0.056	0.000	-0.020	-0.020
	(0.013)*	(0.014)	(0.008)***	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)
	[0.015]*	[0.016]	[0.014]***	[0.017]	[0.014]	[0.014]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726
R-squared	0.001	0.007	0.003	0.009	0.466	0.466
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.035	0.023	-0.047	0.007	-0.021	-0.019
	(0.013)**	(0.015)	(0.011)***	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.012)
	[0.016]**	[0.017]	[0.016]***	[0.020]	[0.017]	[0.016]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726	5,726
R-squared	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.008	0.456	0.457
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.031	0.018	-0.053	-0.001	-0.024	-0.024
	(0.013)**	(0.011)	(0.007)***	(0.012)	(0.011)*	(0.011)**
	[0.014]**	[0.014]	[0.013]***	[0.016]	[0.013]*	[0.013]*
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436
R-squared	0.001	0.007	0.003	0.008	0.460	0.460
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.039	0.023	-0.046	0.005	-0.025	-0.023
	(0.013)***	(0.012)*	(0.010)***	(0.015)	(0.012)*	(0.011)*
	[0.015]**	[0.016]	[0.015]***	[0.019]	[0.016]	[0.015]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436
R-squared	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.007	0.453	0.453

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the individual is enrolled in school. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 26: Impacts on attendance in village assemblies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.115	0.124	0.124	0.109	0.107	0.107
	(0.060)*	(0.048)**	(0.048)**	(0.056)*	(0.055)*	(0.052)*
	[0.033]***	[0.031]***	[0.031]***	[0.036]***	[0.035]***	[0.034]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.013	0.150	0.015	0.015	0.024	0.027
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.110	0.101	0.101	0.079	0.078	0.082
	(0.060)*	(0.051)*	(0.051)*	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.051)
	[0.031]***	[0.028]***	[0.028]***	[0.033]**	[0.032]**	[0.032]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.011	0.125	0.009	0.010	0.020	0.023
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.112	0.121	0.106	0.090	0.087	0.087
	(0.057)*	(0.049)**	(0.049)**	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.053)
	[0.031]***	[0.029]***	[0.030]***	[0.034]**	[0.034]**	[0.033]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.012	0.147	0.011	0.012	0.020	0.024
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.108	0.099	0.088	0.064	0.063	0.068
	(0.058)*	(0.052)*	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.052)
	[0.030]***	[0.027]***	[0.027]***	[0.032]**	[0.032]**	[0.031]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.011	0.123	0.007	0.008	0.018	0.021

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an household member joined a village assembly in the 6 months preceding the survey. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 27: Impacts on willingness to contribute money to community projects

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.090	0.140	0.140	0.104	0.102	0.104
	(0.075)	(0.072)*	(0.072)*	(0.079)	(0.079)	(0.036)**
	[0.033]***	[0.036]***	[0.036]***	[0.040]**	[0.040]**	[0.029]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.007	0.099	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.082
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.062	0.129	0.129	0.116	0.114	0.102
	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.073)*	(0.080)	(0.079)	(0.037)**
	[0.035]*	[0.036]***	[0.036]***	[0.042]***	[0.042]***	[0.031]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.100	0.012	0.012	0.015	0.068
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.099	0.155	0.146	0.109	0.107	0.107
	(0.075)	(0.077)*	(0.074)*	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.038)**
	[0.032]***	[0.036]***	[0.035]***	[0.040]***	[0.040]***	[0.028]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.009	0.091	0.017	0.019	0.021	0.084
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.065	0.136	0.131	0.116	0.114	0.101
	(0.083)	(0.078)	(0.075)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.037)**
	[0.035]*	[0.036]***	[0.036]***	[0.042]***	[0.041]***	[0.030]***
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.096	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.069

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent indicated being willing to contribute money to community projects. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 28: Impacts on trust that others are willing to help if needed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.028	0.021	0.021	0.055	0.053	0.054
	(0.030)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.023)**
	[0.017]	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.030]*	[0.030]*	[0.025]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.012	0.000	0.003	0.007	0.029
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.024	0.029	0.029	0.068	0.066	0.066
	(0.026)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.038)*	(0.037)*	(0.025)**
	[0.016]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.029]**	[0.029]**	[0.026]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.010	0.001	0.004	0.008	0.024
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.029	0.027	0.024	0.057	0.055	0.055
	(0.031)	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.024)**
	[0.017]*	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.029]*	[0.029]*	[0.024]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.012	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.030
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.025	0.032	0.030	0.068	0.066	0.065
	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.039)*	(0.038)	(0.024)**
	[0.017]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.029]**	[0.028]**	[0.025]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.010	0.001	0.004	0.008	0.024

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement “Most people in this barangay/neighborhood are willing to help if you need it”. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 29: Impacts on willingness to contribute time to community projects

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.023	0.016	0.016	0.006	0.007	0.007
	(0.045)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.032)
	[0.020]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.019
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.017	0.009	0.009	0.032	0.033	0.027
	(0.046)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.038)
	[0.022]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.020
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.030	0.024	0.019	0.008	0.010	0.009
	(0.043)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.032)
	[0.020]	[0.022]	[0.021]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.036	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.018
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.021	0.015	0.011	0.033	0.034	0.028
	(0.045)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.038)
	[0.021]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.019

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent indicated being willing to contribute time to community projects. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 30: Impacts on participation in bayanihan

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.037	-0.012	-0.012	-0.002	-0.003	-0.002
	(0.095)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.032)
	[0.039]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.027]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.213	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.016
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.016	-0.031	-0.031	-0.002	-0.003	-0.012
	(0.110)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.039)
	[0.042]	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.033]	[0.032]	[0.030]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.216	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.019
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.040	0.004	-0.015	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
	(0.092)	(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.033)
	[0.038]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.026]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.208	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.018
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.017	-0.017	-0.032	-0.004	-0.005	-0.016
	(0.109)	(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.039)
	[0.042]	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.029]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.211	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.020

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an household member joined bayanihan activities in the 6 months preceding the survey. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 31: Impacts on group membership

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.056	0.113	0.113	0.010	0.008	0.008
	(0.060)	(0.020)***	(0.020)***	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)
	[0.030]*	[0.019]***	[0.019]***	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.112	0.012	0.032	0.037	0.041
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.061	0.116	0.116	0.027	0.024	0.022
	(0.070)	(0.016)***	(0.016)***	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.029)
	[0.032]*	[0.019]***	[0.019]***	[0.026]	[0.026]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.119	0.012	0.028	0.034	0.039
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.062	0.121	0.103	0.005	0.003	0.003
	(0.057)	(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)
	[0.029]**	[0.019]***	[0.019]***	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.003	0.104	0.011	0.030	0.035	0.038
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.065	0.121	0.109	0.024	0.022	0.019
	(0.068)	(0.016)***	(0.017)***	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)
	[0.031]**	[0.018]***	[0.019]***	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.024]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.114	0.011	0.026	0.032	0.037

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an household member is a member of a formal group. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 32: Impacts on trust of community members

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.011	0.022	0.022	0.042	0.043	0.044
	(0.045)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.029)
	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.027]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.034	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.010
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.017	0.023	0.023	0.058	0.059	0.057
	(0.040)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.025)**
	[0.022]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.027]**	[0.027]**	[0.025]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.011
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.012	0.014	0.015	0.033	0.034	0.034
	(0.043)	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.029)
	[0.022]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.029]	[0.029]	[0.028]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.034	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.009
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.016	0.017	0.018	0.048	0.049	0.047
	(0.038)	(0.027)	(0.029)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.024)*
	[0.022]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.026]*	[0.026]*	[0.025]*
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.011

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-eects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement “Most people who live in this barangay/ neighborhood can be trusted”. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 33: Impacts on need to be alert

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.008	-0.054	-0.054	0.028	0.026	0.026
	(0.032)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.053)
	[0.018]	[0.027]**	[0.027]**	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.034	0.002	0.011	0.015	0.018
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.008	-0.080	-0.080	-0.012	-0.016	-0.010
	(0.037)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.046)
	[0.019]	[0.026]***	[0.026]***	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.033	0.004	0.011	0.015	0.020
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	-0.054	-0.059	0.015	0.013	0.013
	(0.036)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.056)
	[0.019]	[0.027]**	[0.027]**	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.038	0.003	0.011	0.014	0.016
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.013	-0.079	-0.084	-0.022	-0.026	-0.022
	(0.039)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.048)
	[0.020]	[0.026]***	[0.026]***	[0.035]	[0.034]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.036	0.005	0.011	0.015	0.019

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement “In this barangay/neighborhood, one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you”. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 34: Impacts on trust of other with money

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.017	0.014	0.014	0.017	0.015	0.016
	(0.028)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.046)
	[0.018]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.029]	[0.029]	[0.027]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.004
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.002	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.026)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.046)
	[0.019]	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.029]	[0.029]	[0.028]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.004
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.018	0.018	0.013	0.014	0.012	0.013
	(0.029)	(0.045)	(0.043)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.048)
	[0.017]	[0.024]	[0.023]	[0.029]	[0.030]	[0.027]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.010	0.015	0.009	0.000	-0.004	-0.008
	(0.027)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.047)
	[0.018]	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.029]	[0.029]	[0.028]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.004

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement “In this barangay/neighborhood, people generally do not trust each other in matters of lending and borrowing money”. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 35: Impacts on trust of local officials

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.081	-0.138	-0.138	-0.055	-0.055	-0.055
	(0.051)	(0.043)***	(0.043)***	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.050)
	[0.024]***	[0.025]***	[0.025]***	[0.031]*	[0.031]*	[0.030]*
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.006	0.064	0.015	0.025	0.025	0.032
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.059	-0.160	-0.160	-0.079	-0.080	-0.083
	(0.061)	(0.049)***	(0.049)***	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.052)
	[0.029]**	[0.030]***	[0.030]***	[0.035]**	[0.035]**	[0.033]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.069	0.018	0.029	0.030	0.039
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.096	-0.143	-0.143	-0.060	-0.061	-0.062
	(0.050)*	(0.040)***	(0.042)***	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.050)
	[0.023]***	[0.024]***	[0.025]***	[0.031]*	[0.031]**	[0.030]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.008	0.066	0.016	0.027	0.027	0.033
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.069	-0.156	-0.159	-0.078	-0.079	-0.082
	(0.057)	(0.042)***	(0.045)***	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.050)
	[0.027]**	[0.027]***	[0.028]***	[0.033]**	[0.033]**	[0.032]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.068	0.019	0.029	0.031	0.039

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-eects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent trusts local ocials. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes signicance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 36: Impacts on trust of national officials

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.066	-0.110	-0.110	-0.014	-0.014	-0.014
	(0.042)	(0.038)**	(0.038)**	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)
	[0.020]***	[0.023]***	[0.023]***	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.030]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.060	0.010	0.026	0.027	0.031
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.039	-0.116	-0.116	-0.037	-0.038	-0.030
	(0.047)	(0.041)**	(0.041)**	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.052)
	[0.023]*	[0.030]***	[0.030]***	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.035]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.002	0.064	0.011	0.022	0.023	0.030
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.078	-0.125	-0.116	-0.024	-0.024	-0.024
	(0.040)*	(0.037)***	(0.039)***	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.053)
	[0.019]***	[0.023]***	[0.024]***	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.006	0.064	0.012	0.026	0.027	0.031
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.047	-0.124	-0.117	-0.041	-0.041	-0.033
	(0.045)	(0.038)***	(0.040)**	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.053)
	[0.022]**	[0.028]***	[0.029]***	[0.034]	[0.034]	[0.034]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.002	0.065	0.011	0.022	0.024	0.030

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent trusts national officials. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 37: Impacts on trust of strangers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.029	-0.024	-0.024	0.023	0.023	0.022
	(0.011)**	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.017)
	[0.007]***	[0.011]**	[0.011]**	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.012]*
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.020	0.002	0.017	0.018	0.029
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.023	-0.027	-0.027	0.008	0.008	0.010
	(0.010)**	(0.014)*	(0.014)*	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
	[0.007]***	[0.011]**	[0.011]**	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.013]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.002	0.019	0.003	0.012	0.015	0.021
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.031	-0.019	-0.021	0.026	0.025	0.025
	(0.012)**	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.016)
	[0.008]***	[0.010]*	[0.011]**	[0.014]*	[0.014]*	[0.012]**
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.004	0.024	0.002	0.016	0.018	0.029
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.024	-0.022	-0.024	0.011	0.011	0.014
	(0.009)**	(0.012)*	(0.013)*	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)
	[0.007]***	[0.011]**	[0.011]**	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.013]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.003	0.020	0.002	0.012	0.014	0.019

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-ffects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent trusts strangers. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 38: Impacts on perceptions of peace

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.051	-0.077	-0.077	-0.028	-0.026	-0.026
	(0.035)	(0.028)**	(0.028)**	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.028)
	[0.023]**	[0.025]***	[0.025]***	[0.031]	[0.031]	[0.030]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.003	0.035	0.006	0.011	0.013	0.020
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.055	-0.076	-0.076	-0.010	-0.008	-0.016
	(0.037)	(0.026)**	(0.026)***	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.025)
	[0.023]**	[0.023]***	[0.023]***	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.026]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.032	0.006	0.016	0.017	0.025
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.061	-0.082	-0.081	-0.037	-0.035	-0.035
	(0.035)	(0.026)***	(0.028)**	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.029)
	[0.023]***	[0.026]***	[0.025]***	[0.031]	[0.031]	[0.030]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.005	0.039	0.008	0.012	0.013	0.020
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	-0.061	-0.078	-0.078	-0.016	-0.014	-0.021
	(0.036)	(0.025)***	(0.025)***	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.026)
	[0.022]***	[0.023]***	[0.022]***	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.025]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.005	0.034	0.006	0.016	0.017	0.025

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-eects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is the XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weight are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

Table 39: Impacts on knowledge of village budget

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.019	0.036	0.036	0.007	0.005	0.005
	(0.020)	(0.020)*	(0.020)*	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.027)
	[0.013]	[0.013]***	[0.013]***	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.018]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.011	0.002	0.005	0.007	0.022
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.018	0.028	0.028	0.011	0.009	0.011
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.025)
	[0.013]	[0.013]**	[0.013]**	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.018]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.001	0.012	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.023
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.022	0.043	0.036	0.006	0.005	0.004
	(0.019)	(0.020)*	(0.019)*	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.026)
	[0.013]*	[0.013]***	[0.012]***	[0.018]	[0.018]	[0.017]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.013	0.002	0.005	0.007	0.022
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAH-CIDSS	0.019	0.034	0.028	0.011	0.009	0.010
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.024)
	[0.012]	[0.014]**	[0.013]**	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.017]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.022

*Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-eects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if the respondent knows the village budget. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table 40: Impacts on participation in planning of development activities

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Balanced panel (no weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.058	0.039	0.039	0.055	0.054	0.054
	(0.043)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.055)
	[0.024]**	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.032]*	[0.032]*	[0.032]*
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.041	0.001	0.002	0.010	0.011
Panel B: Balanced panel (with weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.060	0.020	0.020	0.025	0.023	0.024
	(0.043)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)
	[0.024]**	[0.026]	[0.026]	[0.033]	[0.032]	[0.032]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
R-squared	0.004	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.012
Panel C: Full sample (no weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	-0.061	-0.082	-0.081	-0.037	-0.035	-0.035
	(0.035)	(0.026)***	(0.028)**	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.029)
	[0.023]***	[0.026]***	[0.025]***	[0.031]	[0.031]	[0.030]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.005	0.039	0.008	0.012	0.013	0.020
Panel D: Full sample (with weights)						
KALAHI-CIDSS	0.057	0.024	0.018	0.022	0.020	0.020
	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.039)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)
	[0.023]**	[0.023]	[0.024]	[0.031]	[0.031]	[0.031]
Fixed effects	No	Municipal	Household	Household	Household	Household
Time trends	No	No	No	Overall	Overall	Regional
Additional controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402	6,402
R-squared	0.003	0.038	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.012

Notes: Results from OLS (Column 1) and xed-effects (Columns 2-6) regressions. The dependent variable is a dummy equal to one if an household member joined planning activities for barangay development programs in the 6 months preceding the survey. In Panels A and B, the sample is restricted to households that are observed three times. In Panels C and D the full sample is used. In Panels B and D sample weights are used. The standard errors (in parentheses) (resp. [brackets]) account for potential correlation within municipality (resp. within village). * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.

**Table A-1: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline
(Welfare indicators)**

Variable	Treatment	Control	OLS	OLS
log per capita expenditures	9.499 (0.583)	9.623 (0.586)	-0.124 [0.033]**	-0.122 [0.041]**
log per capita expenditures (poor households)	9.121 (0.356)	9.209 (0.314)	-0.094 [0.001]***	-0.089 [0.000]***
log per capita expenditures (non-poor households)	10.028 (0.400)	10.080 (0.464)	-0.043 [0.401]	-0.039 [0.485]
poverty	0.584 (0.493)	0.525 (0.500)	0.059 [0.121]	0.063 [0.109]
non-food share of total consumption	33.025 (15.460)	34.675 (17.565)	-1.652 [0.530]	-1.683 [0.499]
log per capita food expenditures	9.063 (0.508)	9.149 (0.466)	-0.086 [0.024]**	-0.082 [0.031]**
log per capita non-food expenditures	8.258 (1.004)	8.395 (1.111)	-0.138 [0.331]	-0.135 [0.330]
self-rated poverty	0.708 (0.455)	0.697 (0.460)	0.011 [0.689]	0.018 [0.507]

Notes: Each row presents the 2003 average of the listed variable for the treatment (Column 1) and control (Column 2) groups. Each cell in Columns 3 and 4 is either the coefficient on the dummy variable indicating whether the project was implemented in the municipality or the associated p-value in [brackets] from a different OLS regression with a full set of province dummies. In Column 3 the full 2003 sample is used while in Column 4, the sample is restricted to households which are still in the sample in 2010.

**Table A-2: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline
(Access indicators)**

Variable	Treatment	Control	OLS	OLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
house accessibility	0.439	0.542	-0.102	-0.120
	(0.496)	(0.498)	[0.111]	[0.073]*
number of trips to municipal center	3.376	5.794	-2.422	-2.561
	(6.112)	(9.124)	[0.009]***	[0.010]***
log per capita transportation expenditures	5.201	5.410	-0.209	-0.258
	(2.070)	(2.139)	[0.447]	[0.330]
access to level II and III water supply	0.440	0.447	-0.008	0.015
	(0.497)	(0.497)	[0.905]	[0.823]
access to safe water	0.876	0.842	0.034	0.030
	(0.330)	(0.365)	[0.195]	[0.224]
access to water-sealed toilets	0.530	0.592	-0.062	-0.064
	(0.499)	(0.492)	[0.307]	[0.304]

Notes: Each row presents the 2003 average of the listed variable for the treatment (Column 1) and control (Column 2) groups. Each cell in Columns 3 and 4 is either the coefficient on the dummy variable indicating whether the project was implemented in the municipality or the associated p-value in [brackets] from a different OLS regression with a full set of province dummies. In Column 3 the full 2003 sample is used while in Column 4, the sample is restricted to households which are still in the sample in 2010.

**Table A-3: Comparing treatment and control municipalities at baseline
(Social capital and local governance indicators)**

Variable	Treatment	Control	OLS	OLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
attendance in village assemblies	0.611	0.612	0.000	-0.012
willingness to contribute money to community projects	(0.488)	(0.488)	[1.000]	[0.777]
	0.361	0.376	-0.015	-0.018
trust that others are willing to help if needed	(0.480)	(0.485)	[0.723]	[0.638]
	0.759	0.760	-0.001	-0.002
willingness to contribute time to community projects	(0.428)	(0.427)	[0.981]	[0.946]
	0.749	0.706	0.044	0.033
participation in bayanihan	(0.434)	(0.456)	[0.159]	[0.228]
	0.597	0.484	0.113	0.110
group membership	(0.491)	(0.500)	[0.107]	[0.095]*
	0.324	0.312	0.012	0.013
trust community members	(0.468)	(0.464)	[0.632]	[0.604]
	0.545	0.614	-0.070	-0.080
need to be alert	(0.498)	(0.487)	[0.063]*	[0.034]**
	0.620	0.585	0.035	0.037
trust other with money	(0.486)	(0.493)	[0.541]	[0.493]
	0.490	0.457	0.033	0.035
trust local officials	(0.500)	(0.498)	[0.314]	[0.304]
	0.528	0.566	-0.038	-0.028
trust national officials	(0.499)	(0.496)	[0.614]	[0.711]
	0.418	0.452	-0.034	-0.052
trust strangers	(0.493)	(0.498)	[0.606]	[0.426]
	0.052	0.125	-0.073	-0.061
perceptions of peace	(0.223)	(0.331)	[0.027]**	[0.050]*
	0.835	0.857	-0.021	-0.017
knowledge of village budget	0.105	0.111	-0.006	-0.007
	(0.307)	(0.314)	[0.840]	[0.821]
participation in development activities	0.284	0.263	0.021	0.018
	(0.451)	(0.441)	[0.604]	[0.659]
confidence to participate in development activities	0.416	0.400	0.016	0.010
	(0.493)	(0.490)	[0.649]	[0.770]

Notes: Each row presents the 2003 average of the listed variable for the treatment (Column 1) and control (Column 2) groups. Each cell in Columns 3 and 4 is either the coefficient on the dummy variable indicating whether the project was implemented in the municipality or the associated p-value in [brackets] from a different OLS regression with a full set of province dummies. In Column 3 the full 2003 sample is used while in Column 4, the sample is restricted to households which are still in the sample in 2010.

Table A-4: Parallel Trend Hypothesis: Consumption

Panel A: Per capita food consumption				
Placebo	-1.268	-0.634	-0.643	-0.177
	(1.052)	(1.079)	(0.835)	(1.079)
Observations	724	724	724	724
HH controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.01	0.15	0.38	0.47
Panel B: Log per capita food consumption				
Placebo	-0.127	-0.043	-0.060	0.004
	(0.130)	(0.133)	(0.107)	(0.126)
Observations	724	724	724	724
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.01	0.15	0.48	0.56
Panel C: Per capita non-food consumption				
Placebo	2.464	4.202	5.969	5.744
	(5.633)	(5.478)	(7.232)	(6.971)
Observations	724	724	724	724
HH controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.09
Panel D: Log per capita non-food consumption				
Placebo	-0.188	0.116	-0.052	0.121
	(0.199)	(0.303)	(0.156)	(0.287)
Observations	724	724	724	724
HH controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.02	0.12	0.46	0.50

*Notes: Results from OLS regressions using 2000 and 2003 FIES data. The dependent variable is the per capita food consumption (PHP 1,000) in Panel A, the log per capita food consumption in Panel B, the per capita non-food consumption (PHP 1,000) in Panel C and, the log per capita non-food consumption in Panel D. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within municipality. All regressions include time-trends. * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, *** at the 1 percent level.*

Table A-5: Parallel Trend Hypothesis: Asset

Panel A: Electricity				
Placebo	-0.159	0.185	-0.132	0.118
	(0.099)	(.222)	(0.083)	(0.190)
Observations	724	724	724	724
HH controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.03	0.13	0.20	0.26
Panel B: Index of durable goods				
Placebo	-0.389	1.124	-0.149	0.789
	(0.506)	(0.760)	(0.356)	(0.596)
Observations	724	724	724	724
HH controls	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mun. Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
R-squared	0.01	0.13	0.37	0.42

*Notes: Results from OLS regressions using 2000 and 2003 FIES data. The dependent variable is an asset index in Panel A and a dummy equal to one if the household has access to electricity in Panel B. The standard errors (in parentheses) account for potential correlation within municipality. All regressions include time-trends. * denotes significance at the 10 percent, ** at the 5 percent and, ***at the 1 percent level.*

Table A-6: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Welfare indicators)

Variable	Treatment	Control	Chi-sq
	(1)	(2)	(3)
log per capita expenditures	0.007	-0.035	0.185
	(0.072)	(0.157)	[0.667]
log per capita expenditures (poor households)	-0.115	-0.111	0.000
	(0.160)	(0.357)	[0.988]
log per capita expenditures (non-poor households)	0.131	0.119	0.003
	(0.158)	(0.336)	[0.955]
poverty	-0.005	0.018	0.039
	(0.086)	(0.187)	[0.844]
non-food share of total consumption	0.000	0.000	0.027
	(0.003)	(0.006)	[0.870]
log per capita food expenditures	-0.017	-0.081	0.292
	(0.083)	(0.184)	[0.589]
log per capita non-food expenditures	-0.008	-0.030	0.164
	(0.041)	(0.089)	[0.685]
self-rated poverty	-0.004	-0.050	0.130
	(0.092)	(0.203)	[0.718]

Notes: Each row presents coefficients from a different probit regression of the probability of dropping out of the sample between 2003 and 2010. Each regression includes controls for the interaction of the variable listed with the treatment dummy (Column 2), its interaction with the control dummy (Column 3), the treatment dummy and a full set of province dummies. Column 3 reports tests of equality of the two coefficients reported in Columns 1 and 2. Standard errors are in (parenthesis) and p-values are in [brackets].

Table A-7: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Access indicators)

Variable	Treatment	Control	Chi-sq
	(1)	(2)	(3)
house accessibility	0.078	0.263	2.490
	(0.086)	(0.187)	[0.115]
number of trips to municipal center	-0.001	0.000	0.027
	(0.007)	(0.015)	[0.869]
log per capita transportation expenditures	-0.014	0.003	0.341
	(0.020)	(0.044)	[0.559]
access to level II and III water supply	-0.297	-0.576	5.516
	(0.086)	(0.189)	[0.019]**
access to safe water	0.058	0.148	0.273
	(0.130)	(0.283)	[0.601]
access to water-sealed toilets	-0.274	-0.327	0.203
	(0.084)	(0.187)	[0.652]

Notes: Each row presents coefficients from a different probit regression of the probability of dropping out of the sample between 2003 and 2010. Each regression includes controls for the interaction of the variable listed with the treatment dummy (Column 2), its interaction with the control dummy (Column 3), the treatment dummy and a full set of province dummies. Column 3 reports tests of equality of the two coefficients reported in Columns 1 and 2. Standard errors are in (parenthesis) and p-values are in [brackets].

Table A-8: Are the determinants of attrition different in treatment and control municipalities? (Social capital and local governance indicators)

Variable	Treatment	Control	Chi-sq
	(1)	(2)	(3)
attendance in village assemblies	-0.087	0.092	2.229
	(0.090)	(0.194)	[0.135]
willingness to contribute money to community projects	-0.121	-0.110	0.007
	(0.088)	(0.193)	[0.932]
trust that others are willing to help if needed	-0.064	-0.083	0.022
	(0.095)	(0.212)	[0.882]
willingness to contribute time to community projects	-0.072	0.035	0.687
	(0.095)	(0.209)	[0.407]
participation in bayanihan	-0.269	-0.316	0.152
	(0.088)	(0.190)	[0.697]
group membership	-0.238	-0.277	0.098
	(0.091)	(0.200)	[0.755]
trust community members	0.114	0.262	1.583
	(0.083)	(0.186)	[0.208]
need to be alert	0.005	0.002	0.001
	(0.086)	(0.189)	[0.980]
trust other with money	-0.024	-0.069	0.147
	(0.083)	(0.184)	[0.701]
trust local officials	0.003	-0.135	1.400
	(0.083)	(0.185)	[0.237]
trust national officials	0.171	0.362	2.685
	(0.083)	(0.185)	[0.101]
trust strangers	-0.295	-0.628	2.010
	(0.202)	(0.421)	[0.156]
perceptions of peace	0.008	-0.065	0.199
	(0.112)	(0.254)	[0.655]
knowledge of village budget	-0.316	-0.318	0.000
	(0.147)	(0.327)	[0.993]
participation in development activities	-0.098	-0.037	0.212
	(0.092)	(0.206)	[0.645]
confidence to participate in development activities	-0.018	0.021	0.108
	(0.084)	(0.187)	[0.742]

Notes: Each row presents coefficients from a different probit regression of the probability of dropping out of the sample between 2003 and 2010. Each regression includes controls for the interaction of the variable listed with the treatment dummy (Column 2), its interaction with the control dummy (Column 3), the treatment dummy and a full set of province dummies. Column 3 reports tests of equality of the two coefficients reported in Columns 1 and 2. Standard errors are in (parenthesis) and p-values are in [brackets].



Sustainable Development Department
East Asia and the Pacific Region

THE WORLD BANK

1818 H, Street N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Tel: 202 473 1000

Fax 202 477 6392

Internet URL: www.worldbank.org

WORLD BANK OFFICE MANILA

25th Floor, One Global Place

5th Avenue, Bontacio Global City

Taguig City, Philippines

Tel: (632) 465 2500

Fax: (632) 465 2505

Internet URL: www.worldbank.org.ph