## Appendix

Table A.1. Mean differences by municipalities  ${\cal A}$ 

Main characteristics of municipalities	Non-ELCA Municipalities	ELCA Municipalities	Difference
General characteristics			
Total GDP	320000	690000	-370000
Per capita GDP	8.200e + 06	8.000e + 06	210000
Agricultural GDP	24000	40000	-1.5e + 04***
Per capita expenditure	250000	280000	-2.6e + 04***
Gini coefficient	0.456	0.443	0.013***
Poverty incidence	0.517	0.481	0.037***
Unsatisfied Basic Needs Index	46.56	33.49	13.075***
Multidimensional Poverty Index	70.75	60.43	10.317***
Rural MPI	80.40	73.84	6.559***
Rural population	9278	14000	-4.9e + 03***
Urban population	25000	70000	-4.6e + 04**
Total population	34000	84000	-5.1e + 04**
% of rural population	0.593	0.461	0.132***
Education			
% School attendance (5-24)	60.48	64.01	-3.532***
Literacy rate	83.49	86.43	-2.936***
Total schools	45.14	78.22	-33.086***
Total students in rural areas	2046	3421	-1.4e+03***
Conflict and violence			
Attacks by FARC	0.346	0.424	-0.0780
Attacks by ELN	0.0830	0.0580	0.0250
Attacks by Unknown	2.453	6.122	-3.670***
Attacks by AUC	0.118	0.0650	0.0540
Guerrilla desertion	0.545	0.460	0.0850
Total number of demobilized	2.862	3.079	-0.217
Cultivated ha of coca	320.9	92.29	228.6
Number of lands with coca crops	422.5	137	285.5
Presence of coca crops	0.214	0.0500	0.164***
Agriculture and lands			
Total value of agricultural credits	1571	2973	-1.4e+03***
Health and services	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Number of people subsidized regime	18000	39000	-2.0e+04***
Number of people contributory regime	13000	40000	-2.7e + 04*
Number of people especial regime	271.4	933.8	-662.380***
Low weight births	48.38	110.1	-61.70
Infant mortality rate	23.17	18.79	4.375***
Water supply system in rural areas	34.80	42.34	-7.539**
Electrical coverage index	90.21	94.88	-4.665***
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Table A.2. Children activities and exposure to rainfall shocks: Intensive margin

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Child labor			Household chores			
Rainfall shock	0.367 (0.260)	-0.282 (0.410)	-0.324 (0.410)	0.155 (0.300)	0.530 (0.460)	0.421 (0.450)	
Observations	7165	7165	7165	5358	5358	5358	
Households	2043	2043	2043	1690	1690	1690	
R-squared	0.038	0.318	0.336	0.045	0.417	0.493	
Household FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Municipality FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dept-Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Mean DV	0.554	0.554	0.554	3.044	3.044	3.044	
SD DV	3.135	3.135	3.135	4.347	4.347	4.347	

Notes: This table presents the results from the main specification in equation (4.2). The main outcomes on the intensive margin are: number of hours working (columns 1, 2, and 3), and number of hours doing household chores (columns 4, 5, and 6). Rainfall shock is defined as a discrete measure that takes the value one for households with rainfall above one standard deviation from the long-run mean. The controls included are, gender age, household size, head of household age and age squared, head of household gender, head of household educational attainment, the household carries out any agricultural activity, distance to the nearest weather station, indicator of older children (older than 10) and the household receives benefits from Familias en Acción. Robust standard errors are clustered at the household level and presented in parenthesis. \* is significant at the 10% level, \*\* is significant at the 5% level, \*\*\* is significant at the 1% level.

Table A.3. Children activities and exposure to drought shocks: Extensive margin

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	Child labor			Hou	Household chores			School attendance		
Drought shock	-0.042*** (0.010)	0.013 (0.020)	0.016 (0.020)	-0.022 (0.020)	-0.038 (0.020)	-0.034 (0.020)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.021* (0.010)	-0.024** (0.010)	
Observations	7786	7786	7786	5480	5480	5480	8156	8156	8156	
Households	2130	2130	2130	1715	1715	1715	2194	2194	2194	
R-squared	0.051	0.391	0.462	0.054	0.441	0.521	0.024	0.354	0.403	
Household FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Municipality FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dept-Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Mean DV	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.741	0.741	0.741	0.926	0.926	0.926	
SD DV	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.438	0.438	0.438	0.261	0.261	0.261	

Notes: This table presents the results from the main specification in equation (4.2) but using instead a drought shock. The main outcomes on the extensive margin are: child labor (columns 1, 2, and 3), household chores (columns 4, 5, and 6), and school attendance (columns 7, 8, and 9). Drought shock is defined as a discrete measure that takes the value one for households with rainfall below one standard deviation from the long-run mean. The controls included are, gender age, household size, head of household age and age squared, head of household gender, head of household educational attainment, the household carries out any agricultural activity, distance to the nearest weather station, indicator of older children (older than 10) and the household receives benefits from Familias en Acción. Robust standard errors are clustered at the household level and presented in parenthesis. \* is significant at the 10% level, \*\*\* is significant at the 5% level, \*\*\* is significant at the 1% level.

Table A.4. Children activities and exposure to drought shocks: Intensive margin

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Cł	nild labor	•	Household chores			
Drought shock	-0.417*** (0.120)	-0.020 (0.170)	-0.031 (0.170)	-0.231 (0.180)	-0.347 (0.240)	-0.250 (0.240)	
Observations	7128	7128	7128	5329	5329	5329	
Households	2028	2028	2028	1678	1678	1678	
R-squared	0.039	0.318	0.335	0.045	0.417	0.493	
Household FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Municipality FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dept-Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Mean DV	0.620	0.620	0.620	3.082	3.082	3.082	
SD DV	3.372	3.372	3.372	4.538	4.538	4.538	

Notes: This table presents the results from the main specification in equation (4.2) but using instead a drought shock. The main outcomes on the intensive margin are: number of hours working (columns 1, 2, and 3), and number of hours doing household chores (columns 4, 5, and 6). Drought shock is defined as a discrete measure that takes the value one for households with rainfall below one standard deviation from the long-run mean. The controls included are, gender age, household size, head of household age and age squared, head of household gender, head of household educational attainment, the household carries out any agricultural activity, distance to the nearest weather station, indicator of older children (older than 10) and the household receives benefits from Familias en Acción. Robust standard errors are clustered at the household level and presented in parenthesis. \* is significant at the 10% level, \*\*\* is significant at the 5% level, \*\*\* is significant at the 1% level.

A. Child labor

B. Household chores

FIGURE A.1. Robustness to exclude one municipality at the time

**Notes:** This figure presents the results our main specification in equation (4.2), but excluding one municipality at the time. We present the point estimates of the regression and the confidence of interval at the 90%.

 ${\bf C.}$  School attendance