

Pre-Analysis Plan

Hablemos entre Patas: A Randomized-Controlled Trial of a
WhatsApp Intervention to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence

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Abstract

Hablemos entre Patas (HEP) is a men-focused intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention program delivered by trained male facilitators to a group of 50 men via WhatsApp, an instant messaging application. Over 30 days, each facilitator promotes discussion of masculine norms and shares daily behavioral and skill-building challenges to improve relationship dynamics, reduce violence, and change men's attitudes towards violence against women.

HEP is designed to impact the following outcomes: 1) men's emotional regulation and communication skills to control violent behaviors, communicate and resolve conflict; 2) men's understanding of consensual sex and communication with female partners about sex; and 3) men's knowledge and skills about finances and shared household management to reduce conflict over money and distribution of household labor. Through discrete (virtual) interactions in groups with other men, HEP offers men a community of like-minded individuals who are also seeking to improve their relationships. The group offers space and social support for men to challenge each other to change attitudes, confront patriarchal norms, and ultimately change their behavior.

We experimentally evaluate HEP by randomly assigning the intervention to half of the enrolled men. The main analyses of the experiment take place at the couple level; therefore, only partnered men are eligible to participate. We conduct phone surveys (baseline and endline) among men and their female partners. IPV and other IPV-related outcomes will be measured from female partners' responses.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a widespread public health crisis that has been exacerbated by the recent covid-19 pandemic [1]. The percentage of women who experience physical IPV in their lifetime varies from 15% to 71% according to a WHO multi-country study [2]. Women in peri-urban Peru report the second highest IPV rate in the world (69%), higher only among women in peri-urban Ethiopia (70.9%).

IPV negatively impacts women’s ability to live happy and productive lives [3], and has been shown to cause not only injury or death to victims, but also chronic pain, gastrointestinal and gynecological problems, depression, low self-esteem and post-traumatic stress disorder [4]. IPV also decreases economic productivity, reduces female agency, and has adverse effects on children.

IPV poses a significant challenge for policy-makers and researchers. Despite the well-documented detrimental effects of IPV on women and children’s health and well-being, there is a dearth of rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of existing policies to reduce and prevent its incidence [5]. This is particularly true of male-centered IPV programming, which attempts to prevent violent behavior among potential or existing perpetrators rather than promote awareness or offer assistance and legal resources to victims, as much of the current IPV programming does [6]. Over the past decade, there has been a global trend towards male-centered IPV programming. Given that the majority of IPV is committed by men between the ages of 19 and 44, interventions that promote behavior change among this group and attempt to shift young men’s roles in relationships are likely to be among the most effective tools for reducing such violence. Evidence from behavioral science suggests that a particularly promising strategy to shift men’s views and violent behavior towards women is to appeal to men’s existing aspirations related to their masculine identities and provide concrete actions they can take in their relationships to achieve those goals, particularly if behavior change is encouraged in a peer-interactive setting [7]. Despite preliminary evidence on the potential of such strategies, more rigorous evidence is needed on the effectiveness of male-centered IPV-prevention interventions.

IPV-prevention programming worldwide has traditionally centered on providing victim assistance and greater awareness of rights, relying almost exclusively on women’s participation and action, while men have largely been excluded from prevention efforts [8]. Yet the potential for programs that involve victims alone to engender changes in the incidence of violence is extremely limited. A growing body

of evidence has demonstrated that gender-focused interventions can lead to reductions in violence and to other positive health outcomes, emphasizing the importance of engaging men in this process [9].

Certain gender norms - social expectations about men's and women's appropriate roles, rights, and responsibilities - have been shown to be associated with IPV [5]. A series of programs attempting to address inequitable gender norms have been implemented across the globe, many in low and lower-middle income countries [10]. However, norms around IPV almost always differ for men and women; for those who are married versus unmarried; and for different socioeconomic groups, cultures, and sub-populations [11].

Recent evidence suggests that peer context may play a particularly significant role in shaping men's attitudes towards violence as well as IPV behavior [12]. For example, Tanzanian men within the same peer network tend to share similar IPV perpetration behavior as well as similar gender role attitudes [13]. In Ethiopia, positive results for an IPV/HIV intervention were found for groups of men, but not for women or couples [14].

Moreover, such interventions are increasingly possible to deliver at scale given the penetration and growing influence of social media. Social media platforms engage around 4 billion users, more than half of the world's population. Unlike access to other infrastructure, there has been a substantial expansion in mobile phone and smartphone access within low-income countries in recent years. Low-income countries are the fastest-growing markets for mobile phone users in the world; with Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America being the first and second fastest-growing regions. In 2019, there were 343 million mobile internet users in Latin America alone. It is forecasted to be 424 million by 2025, with a 79 percent of smartphone penetration rate.

The explosion of social media and smartphone access has provided an unprecedented opportunity to deliver high-frequency peer-interactive behavior-change programming in a cost effective manner. This format is particularly valuable for male-centered interventions as take-up of in-person behavior change interventions is particularly low among males, particularly in poor settings [15, 16]. Aside from scalability, interventions using social media increase trust as messaging typically comes from peers within existing social networks which allows for wider and better dissemination [17] as well as individualized targeting of messages to particular peer groups [18]. They also provide a heightened sense of privacy relative to public group-based formats that can enhance engagement.

Leveraging social media for social and behavior change interventions is a natural and needed next step for addressing large-scale challenges such as IPV where

changing norms of behavior is deemed the most appropriate strategy for prevention.

1.2 Research Questions

The primary research questions are:

1. Can a male-focused intervention implemented through social media shift norms around IPV?
2. Does it reduce IPV reports by female partners?
3. Will this intervention programming be impactful in the context of Peru?
4. Does a social media delivery format have the potential to engage groups of men in IPV interventions at scale?

1.3 Intervention

Hablemos entre Patas (HEP), which this study evaluates in peri-urban Peru, is an IPV prevention intervention that is delivered by a set of trained male facilitators to a group of 50 men through the WhatsApp social media platform. Over the course of 30 days, each facilitator shares daily behavioral and skill-building “challenges” on relationships and households with the aim of both improving relationship dynamics, changing men’s attitudes towards violence against women and, therefore, reducing violence. These challenges are behavioral practices for the participants to conduct that are collectively intended to shift perspectives on gender and/or social norms. Participants receive the challenges via their WhatsApp facilitator, encouraging them to try positive behavioral practices at home (frequently to put on practice with their partner). Participants are then encouraged to share their experience with the group and engage in a discussion of the benefits of each challenge. The facilitators also share and moderate group discussions on relevant current events to spur new thinking on gender roles.

HEP builds on behavioral science findings by capitalizing on men’s existing aspirational identities to encourage positive behavior change [19]. In the chat, the facilitator helps men to identify with a masculine identity that is favorable to gender equality by providing specific behaviors to practice with their partner to achieve their relationship and identity goals. These behaviors focus on improving communication, emotional regulation, shared household responsibilities and sexual consent. HEP seeks to fill the gap and “missed opportunity” of using behavioral science in the reduction of gender based violence (GBV) [20].

HEP promotes gender-equitable, violence-free relationships by directly linking men to guidance on shared household management, sex-positive communication skills, joint financial planning, and emotional regulation skills to manage anger impulses. The strategies and methods developed by HEP incorporate human-centered design, field-wide “best practices”, and research on effective behavior change across a range of outcomes. Through a series of iterative prototyping and programmatic tests, these concepts will be tailored to fit the Peruvian context and encourage participation among peri-urban Peruvian men.

Through these activities, HEP is designed to impact the following outcomes: i) emotional regulation and communication skills to control violent behaviors, communicate and resolve conflict; ii) understanding of consensual sex and communication with female partners about sex; and iii) knowledge and skills to communicate on finances and shared household management, and reduced conflict over finances. By interacting (virtually) in groups with other men in the project, they will influence each other to change attitudes, and ultimately behavior.

2 Research Design

2.1 Statistical Power

To estimate power to detect program effects, we used data from a previous SMS-based violence prevention program that worked with men in Liberia to obtain means and standard deviations and from a baseline survey of a men-focused group intervention in peri-urban Peru conducted by IPA to obtain the intra-cluster correlation (ICC). We initially considered running a cluster-randomized trial as men were going to participate together with their friends in the same group and we were concerned about spillovers if groups were not randomized as a unit. Using `DeclareDesign` package in R we estimated that by surveying 12 couples in each cluster for both the baseline and endline surveys (N=2,400), the study will have 80% power to detect a Minimum Detectable Effect (MDE) of around 0.11 standard deviation (SD) for the key outcome: IPV reported by the female partner. Power calculations were estimated controlling for the outcome at baseline and other covariables, and considering an ICC of 0.05. We calculate MDE for other key indicators as well; men’s controlling behaviors reported by women (0.10 SD), perception of violence norms among women (0.08 SD), and men (0.08 SD).

After extensive piloting with male Peruvian participants, we noted that (1) men didn’t feel comfortable talking about masculinity with their friends and preferred the anonymity of groups with strangers and (2) group sizes needed to be bigger to ensure

Table 1: Simulated power to detect effects under different assumptions about response rate and compliance for sample size of 2500 couples. Minimum detectable effect sizes (MDE) expressed as control standard deviations, Monte Carlo standard errors in parentheses based on 1000 re-randomizations on 100 bootstrapped samples.

Response (%)	Compliance (%)	MDE			
		$\tau = 0.05$	$\tau = 0.10$	$\tau = 0.15$	$\tau = 0.20$
0.7	0.7	0.15	0.38	0.73	0.93
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
0.8	0.7	0.14	0.41	0.76	0.95
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
0.9	0.7	0.15	0.45	0.81	0.97
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
0.7	0.8	0.16	0.46	0.82	0.97
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.00)
0.8	0.8	0.17	0.52	0.87	0.98
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
0.9	0.8	0.18	0.56	0.91	0.99
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)

that ample conversation was occurring on a day-to-day basis to keep men engaged. Relieved of the constraint that men needed to complete the program with their peers, we decided to randomize men individually to receive the program which would increase power. However, running the program without the commitment device of friends would likely decrease the number of couples who would complete our endline phone surveys.

So we repeated power simulations under various assumptions about the endline response rate and compliance with the assigned treatment. After baseline, we could use the responses from the actual sample, rather than external source, to simulate power under endline distributions. Results are summarized in Table [1](#). Simulations include stratification by baseline violence (assuming that it explains about 25% of variation in outcome at endline).

2.2 Sampling

2.2.1 Recruitment

HEP was designed for a wide-audience of men in relationships. On the one hand, in order to meaningfully affect violence, HEP needed to include men in relationships where either previous violence had occurred or in which future violence was likely to occur absent intervention. On the other hand, the intervention was not appropriate for relationships with most extreme forms of violence. We also thought the content was most appropriate for men that were in a serious “committed” relationship. As such, we decided to recruit men who met the following criteria:

- Aged 18 to 60 years old
- In a cohabiting relationship with a female partner (>18 years old) or in a relationship for at least 12 months
- Has not participated in the government’s program *Hombres por la Igualdad* (HPI)
- Does not have physical restraining order
- Does not have legal complaints of alimony

We had three primary sources for recruiting men:

1. Social Media Advertising (SMA): This strategy used social media advertising to catch men interested in improving their relationship. The social media platforms used are¹:
 - 1.1 Facebook
 - 1.2 Instagram
 - 1.3 Google Ads
 - 1.4 YouTube
2. Ministry of Women networks (MIMP) : These strategy entails being invited by MIMP’s promoters, who are distributed nationwide, to participate in the program

¹Google Ads and YouTube were active less than a week and only occurred at the beginning of recruitment. We discarded those two sources because they were not cost effective compared to Facebook and Instagram

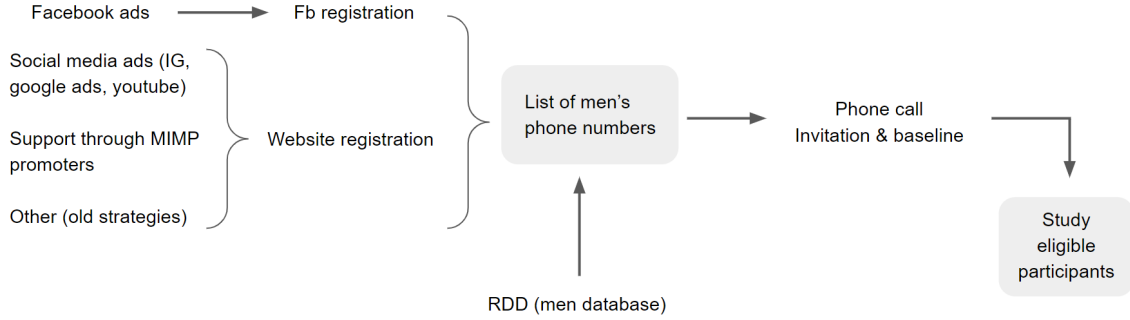


Figure 1: Flowchart of men’s registration process

3. Random Number Dialing (RND): Using numbers from a verified, nationally representative, phone database and cross referencing with open data to pre-identify if the number belong to a man, we randomly dialed men’s numbers and asked them if they wanted to participate (if they met our eligibility criteria).

An overview of the registration process is shown in Figure 1. Initially, we recruited men using strategies 1 and 2 only. At the time, the registration process consisted of directing men to a website <https://www.hablemosentrepatas.com> where they filled out a short online form (contact information and baseline questions). However, we soon realized that we would not be able to meet our sample size goals using online registration forms alone as men did not feel comfortable answering the questions in the online survey². They also seemed hesitant to provide us the contact number for their partner without first speaking to someone. Our evidence for this was that a large number of men interested in the program did not complete the online registration process and dropped out halfway through the online survey. We suspected that it could be because there was no channel where men could resolve any doubts that they might have had when they were filling out the online survey (e.g. why do you need my partner’s number).

Therefore, we transitioned to telephone surveys so that well trained enumerators could resolve any doubts about the program and reduce withdrawals. At this time, we also added a third source of recruitment, which consisted of calling random men’s phone numbers that we obtained from a verified provider and telling them about the program. Female participants were contacted through a phone survey only if male partners agreed to give us their contact numbers. Men who did not shared the cell phone of their female partner were not eligible for the study.

²From the final study participants, 87 men got completed the online baseline survey

Table 2: Summary of recruitment of study participants by source.

Source	Men’s Number Obtained		Men Recruited		Study Participants	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
SMA	7,353	22.7	2,414	62.4	1,666	61.5
MIMP	2,327	7.2	960	24.8	743	27.4
RND	22,696	70.1	481	12.4	296	10.9
Other	11	0.0	11	0.3	5	0.2
Total	32,387	-	3,866	-	2,710	-

Using the strategies above, we recruited 3,866 men who completed a baseline survey and shared their partner’s cell phone number. We then contacted these women (1) to verify they were in fact in a relationship with the man, (2) to ask whether they were okay with their partner participating in the program, and (3) to ask them to complete a telephone-based baseline survey. Women’s agreement that their male partner should participate in the program was essential to us. Therefore, only men who’s partners agreed were allowed to enroll in the study. A total of 2,579 couples completed all steps including both men and women’s baseline. In another 131 couples, the woman did not want to participate in a baseline survey but agreed to support their male partner’s participation in the study. At the end of the recruitment phase, we had 2,710 study participants, i.e. 2,579 men whose partner’s completed the baseline and 131 men whose partner’s refused the baseline but agreed they could participate. The final numbers recruited by source are shown in Table 2.

2.2.2 Sample description

The baseline study participants are distributed across 544 of 1,874 districts in Peru. These districts have an urbanization rate of 86.5%, as compared to the national rate of 78.6%. The increased urbanization rate of our sample reflects the digital nature of the program which requires the use of a smartphone connected to the internet as well as the demographics on social media as it was the main source of recruitment. Figure 2 shows participant distribution on the coast, the mountains and the jungle of Peru, as well as all the regions(highest administrative level) of the country. There is no concentration in a particular geographical zone.

Our median participant is a 35-year-old man, with a 32-year-old female partner and they live in urban districts. Men have an income 60% higher than their partners

and more than 75% of men have completed high school.

2.3 Randomization

As shown in Figure 3, we randomized couples within recruitment batches. As couples completed the baseline survey, we formed batches of 500 in which 250 would be randomly assigned to receive the HEP program and 250 to the control group. Prior to randomization, we further grouped couples within each batch into strata defined by level of physical intimate partner violence in the last 6 months as reported by the female partner at baseline. Specifically, within batches we grouped couples into 3 strata³:

- Victims of physical IPV in the last 6 months.
- Victims of physical and sexual IPV in the last 6 months.
- No victims of IPV in the last 6 months.

and randomized 1:1 within strata to either receive the program or not.

Through extensive piloting of the program, we decided that 50 was the ideal group size for delivering the facilitated WhatsApp intervention. Therefore, the 250 participants in the treatment group within each batch were further randomized into 5 groups of 50 to form a WhatsApp group chat and immediately start the 30-day program. Implementation was thus staggered across batches by between 7 and 21 days.

We repeated this entire sequence 5 times forming 5 batches as recruitment progress., i.e.

1. Form batches of 500
2. Stratify by baseline physical and sexual violence
3. Randomize 1:1 within each batch strata
4. Randomize the 250 assigned to treatment into 5 groups of 50

³For batch 1, an additional strata is used, a group of victims of only sexual IPV in the last 6 months. For batch 6, randomization was stratified only by their status of partner's participation at baseline. In batch 6, 131 participants' partners did not participate in the baseline survey while the remaining 32 did.

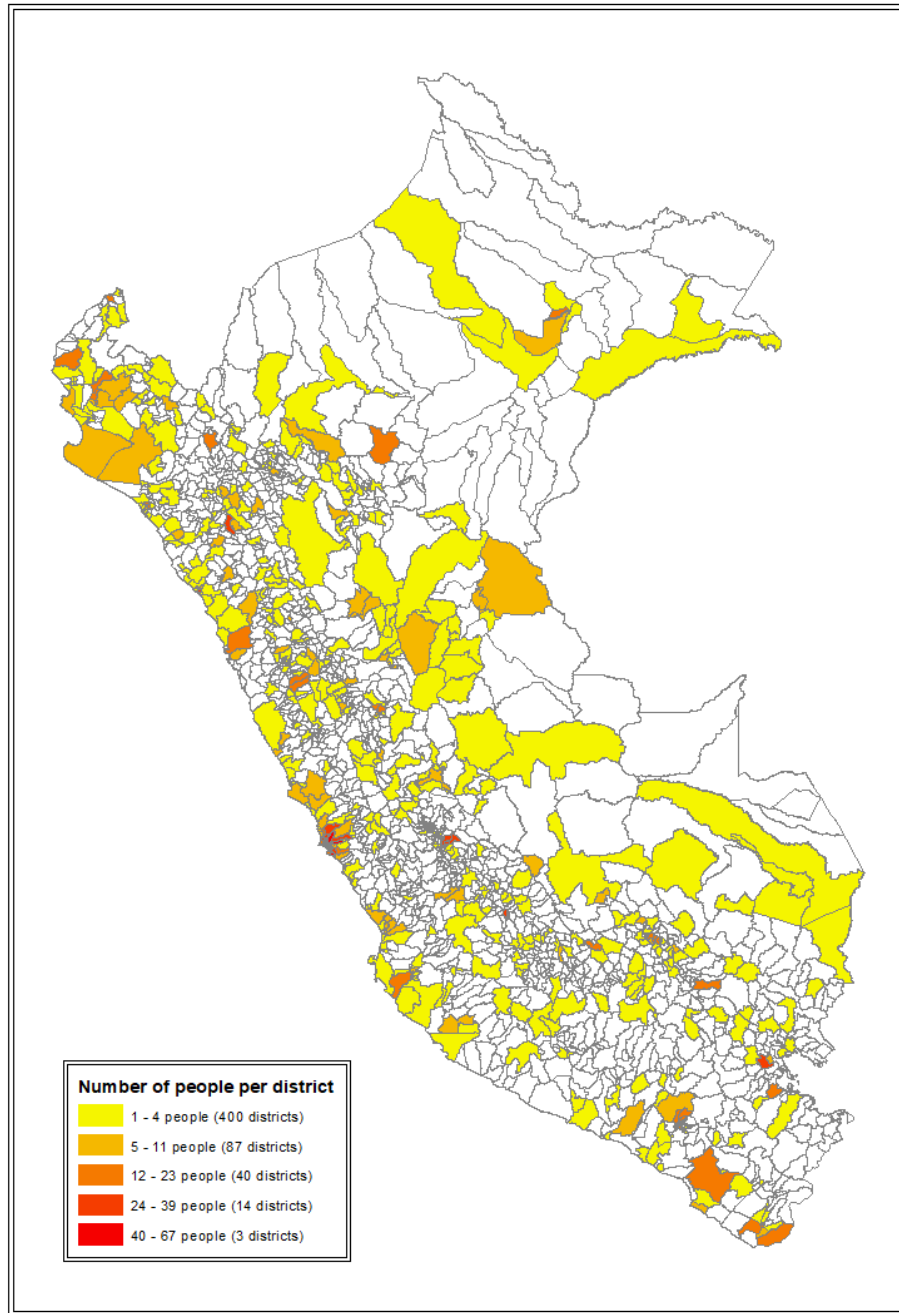


Figure 2: Geographic distribution of participants across districts

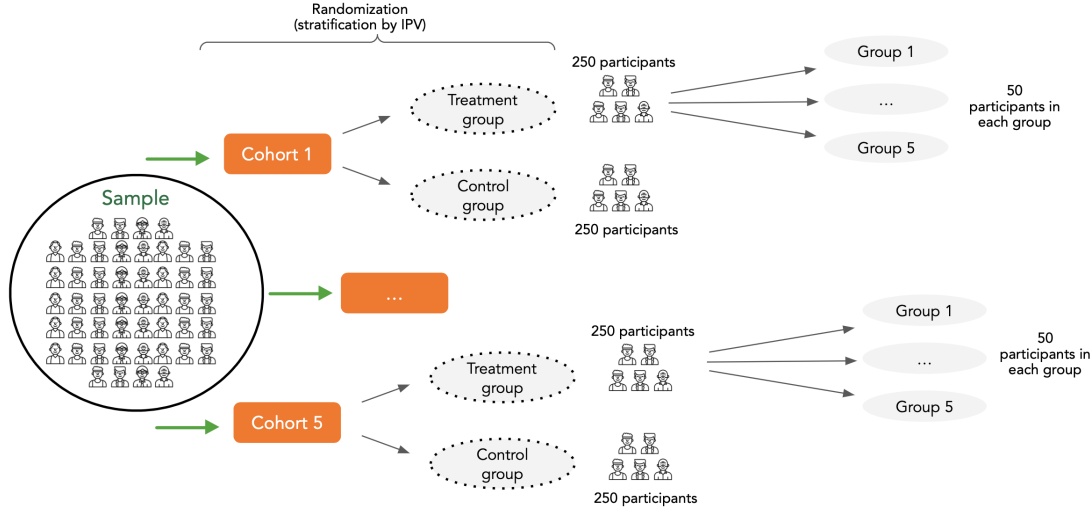


Figure 3: Schematic of the batched and stratified randomization process.

The final randomization numbers and implementation rollout schedule is shown by batch in Table 3⁴

Cohort 6 was composed of the remaining 163 couples recruited. Of the 163 couples, 32 were couples in which both men and women completed the baseline survey⁵. The remaining 131 couples, however, consisted of men who completed baseline and their partner agreed to let them participate, but declined the baseline. We decided to randomize this cohort as their own separate batch knowing that women who declined to be interviewed at baseline will likely not respond to endline. We decided to include them because they did want their partners to participate and it would increase power for men's outcomes.

⁴Cohort 3 shows only 499 participants because one male participant was randomized twice, one in a previous Cohort and a second time in Cohort 3. In both randomizations process, he fall into the Control Group.

⁵This happened because, i) some women, at the last minute, decided to complete the survey; and ii) some enumerators uploaded a few remaining women's surveys after we had already randomized Cohort 5

Table 3: Summary of randomization and implementation rollout

Batch	Number recruited	Randomized to HEP	WhatsApp Groups	Start date	End date
Cohort 1	500	250	5	13-Mar	12-Apr
Cohort 2	500	250	5	23-Mar	21-Apr
Cohort 3	499	250	5	4-Apr	3-May
Cohort 4	500	250	5	25-Apr	24-May
Cohort 5	548	274	5	1-May	30-May
Cohort 6	163	81	2	6-May	4-Jun
Total	2,710	1,355	27	-	-

2.4 Data Sources

2.4.1 Instruments

Instruments were developed by drawing questions from standardized modules (such as the Demographic Household Surveys) and previous experiences of the research team conducting violence research in person and remotely. All instruments were piloted in out-of-sample populations using phone surveys. Language and response choices were adapted following the results of the pilots.

We developed the following survey instruments:

1. Women’s baseline questionnaire
 - 1.1 Women’s baseline questionnaire (short version)
2. Men’s baseline questionnaire
3. Women’s endline questionnaire
 - 3.1 Women’s endline questionnaire (short version)
4. Men’s endline questionnaire

Short versions of women’s survey questionnaires were prepared as a contingency plan for women who rejected the full length version. The short version includes a subset of the questions of the full length version selected based on which were most important and/or representative of the full set of questions.

2.4.2 Data Collection

Data collection started with an online enrollment form for participants recruited from SMA and from MIMP’s referrals. This form collects primary contact information. We then, contacted participants by phone to apply the screening process and conduct the baseline survey if eligible. The RND sample and a portion of MIMP’s referrals did not complete the online enrollment form, but are contacted by phone directly⁶.

Baseline and endline survey entails applying remote (over cellphone) surveys to men and their female partners. A pre-intervention baseline survey was conducted following a two-stage approach. In first stage, men are recruited, screened and surveyed if they are eligible. In the second stage, only female partner’s whose partners’ had completed the baseline survey were eligible participate. At six months after the program ends, a post-intervention endline survey will take place.

The calendar months for the survey rounds are:

- Baseline: end of February 2022 - beginning of May 2022
- Endline: beginning of October 2022 - mid of December 2022

Data collection protocols are approved by IPA’s IRB and are designed using the best practices for GBV research [21] [22] [23] and the research team prior experiences.

2.4.3 Qualitative component

A qualitative study was conducted immediately by the end of the intervention of Cohort 1. The study used in-depth interviews, focus groups and batch-case study. 15 men and 15 women (from the first cohort only) were randomly invited to participate. In addition, 3 facilitators participated in a focus group, and daily observations and analysis of the chat groups were conducted.

3 Primary Analysis

3.1 Intent to Treat

Our goal will be to estimate the impact of HEP on primary outcomes defined as

$$\tau = E\{Y_{ij}(z_j = 1) - Y_{ij}(z_j = 0)\}$$

⁶Sample from the MIMP uses two channels. Some are referred directly to the HEP website to enroll themselves while others sign up with the MIMP, so we reach them by phone directly

which under randomization is equivalent to

$$\tau = E\{E(Y_{ij} \mid Z_j = 1, \mathbf{x}_{ij}) - E(Y_{ij} \mid Z_j = 0, \mathbf{x}_{ij})\}$$

where Y_{ij} is the outcome reported by individual i in couple j , Z_j is an indicator of assignment to the program, \mathbf{x}_{ij} is a vector of pre-treatment covariates, and $Y_{ij}(z)$ denotes the potential outcome under intervention which sets Z to z . This is the intent to treat estimand as it represents the effect of randomization rather than treatment received. Without loss of generality we consider effects both finite sample and superpopulation frameworks ⁷.

3.2 Outcome construction

We will construct a wide dataset with an observation for each surveyed couple and a long dataset with an observation for each individual (i indexes individual, j indexes couple). Our main analysis focuses on the following outcomes ⁸:

1. *Physical and sexual intimate partner violence* - is a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if a woman has been a victim of at least one form of physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 6 months (M10-7, M10-8, M10-9, M10-10, M10-11, M10-12). Takes the value of 0 otherwise.
2. *Control and decision-making* - is a simple arithmetic mean index of 8 questions from the women's responses (M3-1i, M3-1ii, M3-1iii, M3-1iv, M3-2, M3-3, M3-4, M3-5). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.
3. *Sexual consent* - is a simple arithmetic mean index of 2 questions from the women's responses (M10-sex-dec, M10-sex-ref). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.
4. *Communication and conflict resolution* - is a simple arithmetic mean index compounding 11 questions for men (H3-1i, H3-1ii, H3-1iii, H3-1iv, H5-1i, H5-1ii, H5-1iii, H5-1iv, H5-1v, H5-1vi, H5-1vii), and 16 questions for women (M4-1i, M4-1ii, M4-1iii, M4-1iv; M4-2i, M4-2ii, M4-2iii, M4-2iv, M4-2v, M4-2vi, M4-2vii; M6-1i, M6-1ii, M6-1iii, M6-1iv, M6-1v). In addition, three separate

⁷in the case of the former the expectation is with respect to the sample.

⁸When items for an index are on a different scale, we first re-scale to be between 0 and 1 and then combine items to form index

indices will be constructed from women's responses: an index of positive communication at home (M4-1i, M4-1ii, M4-1iii, M4-1iv, M4-2ii, M4-2iii, M4-2iv, M4-2vi, M4-2vii), an index of negative communication at home (M4-2i, M4-2v), and an index of positive conflict resolution skills (M6-1i, M6-1ii, M6-1iii, M6-1iv, M6-1v). Indices takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.

3.3 Estimation

Our primary estimator is a covariate-adjusted least squares regression, which adjusts for pre-treatment covariates selected using the double post-selection lasso [24] as well as indicators of the randomization strata. We will mean-center the selected covariates and include product terms between an indicator of treatment assignment and covariates as well as the stratum indicators as suggested in [25]. That is we fit the ordinary least squares regressions

$$Y_j \sim Z_j + (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) + \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) + Z_j \times \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g)$$

for outcomes at the couple-level and

$$Y_{ij} \sim Z_j + (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) + \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) + Z_j \times \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g)$$

for outcomes at the individual level, where Z_j is an indicator of random assignment to the program, $\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}$ is a vector of mean-centered covariates, and G_j is the randomization strata. The coefficient on Z_j is our intent-to-treat estimator $\hat{\tau}$ of the effect of the program. We will additionally present results from a non-covariate adjusted estimator, i.e. from the regression

$$Y_j \sim Z_j + \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g)$$

3.4 Statistical Inference

In all couple-level analyses, we will calculate standard errors using a heteroskedasticity-robust (HC0) estimator. In all individual-level analyses, we will

calculate cluster-robust standard errors (CR0) with the cluster being the couple (i.e. the randomization unit).

Decisions about the significance of effect sizes will rely primarily on non-parametric p -values calculated using randomization inference [26]. Following [27], we will use permuted assignments to generate studentized test statistics $t = \hat{\tau} / \widehat{se}(\hat{\tau})$ for the coefficient estimate $\hat{\tau}$ in our covariate-adjusted specification above.

We use indices of conceptually related items to increase efficiency and to help reduce the number of hypothesis tests and avoid multiplicity of testing. For all primary outcomes that are indices we determine statistical significance based on the index, but include graphical estimates of effects on individual items to help explain movement or lack of movement on overall measure.

All hypotheses will be two tailed and we will use a decision threshold of $\alpha = 0.05$.

4 Secondary Analyses

4.1 Secondary outcomes

We will conduct secondary analysis on the effects of HEP on other measures that target either variables that we expect mediate the effect of HEP on the primary outcomes, or other outcomes that are not of primary interest⁹.

- *Continuous physical and sexual IPV index..* A simple arithmetic mean of responses to physical violence questions coded as (“0” = never, “1” = Once, “2” = Sometimes, “3” = Many times) in the last 6 months (M10-7, M10-8, M10-9, M10-10, M10-11, M10-12).
- *Physical IPV Severity (multinomial).* It is an indicator that takes the value 0 if a woman experienced no violence, takes the value of 1 if a woman experienced a single hit or push, and takes the value of 2 if the woman experienced multiple hits or pushes or any other act of violence in the last 6 months (M10-7, M10-8, M10-9, M10-10, M10-11, M10-12).
- *Recency of physical or sexual IPV.* It is a categorical time-since-event variable that takes the value of the most recent episode of physical or sexual IPV in the last 6 months (Add3, Add4). e.g. takes the value of 3 if the most recent episode occurred in the last 3 months.

⁹When items for an index are on a different scale, we first re-scale to be between 0 and 1 and then combine items to form index

- *Psychological IPV*. It is a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if a woman has been a victim of at least one form of psychological intimate partner violence in the last 6 months (M10-5, M10-6). Takes the value of 0 otherwise.
- *Cyber violence*. Is a simple arithmetic mean index of 3 questions from the women’s responses (M10-13, M10-14, M10-15). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best (items coded as 0 if Never or Not in last 6 months, 1 if rarely, 2 if sometimes, 3 if frequently, 4 if usually).
- *Men’s mental health*. Is a simple arithmetic mean index of 6 questions from the men’s responses (H6-1i, H6-1ii, H6-1iii, H6-1iv, H6-1v, H6-1vi). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.
- *Relationship satisfaction*. Is a simple arithmetic mean index of 4 questions from the women’s responses (M5-1a, M5-1b, M5-2a, M5-2b). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best. We will analyze this separately for women and men as well as jointly.
- *Women taking power versus given power versus agreement*. We will construct a single categorical and 4 dummy variables using coding suggested in [28] for the question: “who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?” (M3-4, H2-3):
 - *woman gives herself more power* - woman says decision making is joint but partner says it’s himself, or woman says she makes decision but partner says it’s joint or himself.
 - *man gives woman more power* - man says decision making is joint but woman says it’s him, or man says she makes decision but woman says it’s joint or man.
 - *both agree* - both say decision-making is joint or decision-maker is wife.
 - *woman has no role* - both say decision-maker is man.

These will be analyzed as separate outcomes and a single multinomial outcome.

- *Relationship dissolution*. We will construct an indicator whether (at the moment of the endline) the couple remains in a relationship or broke up based on the woman’s response. The indicator takes the value of 0 if broke up and 1 if they still a couple.

- *Men’s attitudes towards violence/gender.* Is a simple arithmetic mean index of 5 questions from the men’s responses (H8-1i, H8-1ii, H8-1iii, H8-1iv, H8-1v, H8-1vi). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.
- *Women’s attitudes towards violence/gender.* Is a simple arithmetic mean index of 8 questions from the women’s responses (M9-1i, M9-1ii, M9-1iii, M9-1iv, M9-1v, M9-1vi, M9-1vii, M9-1viii). Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best.
- *Couple-level distance measures:* For each of the outcomes below we calculate paired distance between men and women’s responses or between perceptions and reality.
 - Distance between men and women’s perception of how relationship is going. Calculated as $(\text{men’s response} - \text{women’s response})^2$ for questions M5-1a and H4-1a as well as questions M5-2a and M4-2a.
 - Distance between men’s assessment of women and women’s true response. Calculated as $(\text{men’s perception} - \text{women’s response})^2$ for questions M5-1a and H4-1b as well as questions M5-2a and M4-2b.
 - Distance between women’s assessment of men and men’s true response. Calculated as $(\text{men’s response} - \text{women’s perception})^2$ for questions M5-1b and H4-1a as well as questions M5-2b and M4-2a.
- *Financial Position.* We will construct two measures: income and work status. For income (M12-1, M12-1a), we will use the variable in levels and its Log value. For work status (M12-3), we will create a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the woman is currently working, and 0 if not.

4.2 Treatment on the Treated

At the outset we did not expect all men randomized to receive HEP would complete the program. Therefore a secondary goal of the research is to understand whether program impacts were larger or varied by level of engagement with the program. That is we would like to estimate estimands of the form

$$\tau = E\{Y_{ij}(d_j = 1) - Y_{ij}(d_j = 0) \mid D(z_j = 1) > D(z_j = 0)\}$$

where D_j is a measure of program received and $I\{D(z_j = 1) > D(z_j = 0)\}$ is the principal strata of “compliers”, i.e. those who receive the program when offered

and don't when not offered. This is a local average treatment effect among the counterfactual population of compliers. Because to receive the program men must be explicitly invited to the WhatsApp group and because the men do not know one another in advance, we expect non-compliance to be one-sided. That is we expect that some men assigned to the program will not receive the full set of messages, but we do not expect that some of the men assigned to the control condition will receive any of the messages. In this case, we can say that we will estimate the treatment effect among the treated, i.e.

$$\tau = E\{Y_{ij}(d_j = 1) - Y_{ij}(d_j = 0) \mid D_j = 1\}$$

Under the assumptions

1. Independence, $Y(z_j) \perp\!\!\!\perp Z$
2. Relevance, $\text{Cov}(D_j, Z_j) > 0$
3. Exclusion restriction, $Y(z_j, d_j) = Y(z_j)$ for all z_i
4. Monotonicity, $D(z_j = 1) > D(z_j = 0)$ for all z_j

this is identified by

$$\tau = \frac{E\{E(Y_{ij} \mid Z_j = 1, \mathbf{x}_{ij}) - E(Y_{ij} \mid Z_j = 0, \mathbf{x}_{ij})\}}{E\{E(D_j \mid Z_j = 1, \mathbf{x}_{ij}) - E(D_j \mid Z_j = 0, \mathbf{x}_{ij})\}}$$

which can be estimated using the two-stage least squares regression of Y_{ij} on $\{1, Z_j, \mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}, Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij})\}$ and D_j on $\{1, Z_j, \mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}, Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij})\}$, where \mathbf{x}_{ij} are pre-treatment covariates selected using double post selection lasso as previously.

We now specify analyses with different definitions of “compliance” (D_j) based on our understanding of the implementation.

4.2.1 Analysis 1: drop outs

Of the men who were randomly selected to receive the program, 98.5% successfully joined the WhatsApp group to which they were assigned. Over the course of the 30 day challenge, roughly 33% of those randomized to receive the program dropped out¹⁰. To estimate the effects among men who did not drop out we, define $D_j = 1$ if the participant never left the WhatsApp chat during the 30 days of implementation

¹⁰that is they left the WhatsApp group such that they could no longer receive messages. We did follow up with them once to offer an abbreviated set of course materials.

and $D_j = 0$ if they did leave the WhatsApp chat. We then use the two-stage least squares estimator described above to estimate the effect among those who didn't drop out (and infer the effects among those who did via the average treatment effect and their estimated proportion).

4.2.2 Analysis 2: men exposed to program content

Because the intervention is delivered via WhatsApp there is the potential for men to stay in the program, but ignore messages and never really be exposed to course content. To identify these men in the endline we included a series of true and false questions about what the course covered such as “The program had content about communication skills and emotional regulation to manage conflicts in relationships and/or at home?” versus “The program had content about the best practices to protect us from Covid19?”. In this analysis, we define $D_j = 1$ if men successfully recall what the program covered and $D_j = 0$ if they did not. We then use the two-stage least squares estimator described above to estimate the effect among those exposed to the program content.

4.2.3 Analysis 3: importance of woman's engagement

While women were not explicitly included in the program, men were asked to complete a series of challenges with their partner over the course of the 30 day program. During the endline survey we confirm with women whether their partner actually engaged them in any of these activities. In this analysis, we define $D_j = 1$ if women report their partner either shared resources with them or completed challenges with them and $D_j = 0$ if they did not. We then use the two-stage least squares estimator described above to estimate the effect among those exposed to the program content.

4.3 Experimenter demand effects

All violence measures in this project are self-reported. In the absence of another source of information on violence, disentangling experimenter demand effects from true reductions in violence is difficult. Because the HEP curriculum does not mention violence explicitly, here we assume that experimenter demand effects reflect a general desire to be well-regarded by surveyors or for answers to reflect well on the program or facilitator.

To estimate the influence of experimenter demand on our results we pursued the following strategy. In the endline survey, we included a series of questions that reflect

positively on the respondent but which could not have plausibly been affected by the treatment. These questions come from two sources:

1. Questions we tailored specifically to the Peruvian context.
2. The validated Marlowe-Crowne social desirability scale (MSD) [29].

For the first, we asked respondents how frequently, over the course of the prior year (before the program took place) they donated money to international non-governmental organizations or charities (i.e., like Red Cross or Save the Children). The MSD module asks respondents a series of questions meant to probe their desire to be seen well by others generally.

To test for the presence of experimenter demand effects we will regress outcomes based on 1 and 2 on treatment and covariates using our main specification in section 3.3. A positive treatment effect implies that randomization to the program induced more desirable responses which might suggest that randomization may have increased sensitivity to providing “correct responses” to other questions as well.

4.4 Heterogeneous Effects

We will examine whether HEP has differential impacts across households with different characteristics, to assess the degree of heterogeneous treatment effects. We will follow two different approaches to study heterogeneous effects:

1. We will extend our main specification to estimate the following regressions for each of our hypotheses indicators H_i for variables at couple-level or H_{ij} for variables at individual-level.

$$Y_j \sim Z_j + H_i + (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) + \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_j - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_j) + Z_j \times \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times H_i$$

For analysis at the couple-level and

$$Y_{ij} \sim Z_j + H_{ij} + (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) + \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}) + Z_j \times \sum_{g=1}^G I(G_j = g) + Z_j \times H_{ij}$$

for analysis at the individual level. We will study treatment across the following variables:

- 1.1 **Recruitment source (SMA, RND, MIMP).** We will construct dummy variables for each recruitment group. Our hypothesis is that participants from the SMA and MIMP have stronger effects relative to those from recruited from RND.
- 1.2 **Facilitator/batch effects.** A different facilitator concurrently ran the 5 groups in each batch. To test whether there was heterogeneity in effects across facilitators we will use batch-level indicators and interact them with the randomized treatment assignment. Inference will be based on whether the coefficients on these product terms are jointly different from zero.
- 1.3 **Incidence of Physical IPV at baseline.** We will construct a physical IPV indicator that takes the value of 1 if the participant’s partner has been a victim at baseline of at least one form of physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the previous 6 months; and 0 otherwise. We expect different effects and dynamics for couples with previous history of IPV. Our hypothesis is that treatment effects are larger in couples with recent history of IPV.
- 1.4 **Index of attitudes around GBV measured at baseline.** We will construct a simple arithmetic mean index over 5 questions around men’s attitudes around violence against women. Index takes values 0 to 1, when 0 signifies the worst possible outcome and 1 the best. Our hypothesis is that men who have the harmful attitudes towards GBV would show smaller effects.
- 1.5 **Education/Income.** We will use men and women’s years of education and/or the log income to study how treatment effects depends on the couple’s wealth and human capital. Our hypothesis is that treatment effects are to be stronger in low educated and in low income couples.
- 1.6 **WhatsApp/social media use.** We will construct an indicator of high/low WhatsApp/social media use. Since the program is delivered through a social media platform and delivering daily content, our hypothesis is that participants with high use of social media take-up more HEP program content and therefore presents larger effects.
- 1.7 **Men’s alcohol consumption.** We will construct an indicator based on men’s alcohol consumption. Given that evidence suggests that alcohol use increases the occurrence and severity of domestic violence [30], and the fact that HEP does not target this issue; our hypothesis is that HEP have smaller effects among participants with higher use of alcohol.

2. We will employ data-driven approaches, such as causal forest, to endogenously identify relevant subgroups.

5 Robustness

5.1 Attrition

There are four main ways we anticipate individuals will be lost to follow up:

1. Phone number disconnected, changed, or unanswered.
2. Refusal to be surveyed.
3. Break-up.
4. Death.

We don't anticipate many deaths and stipulate a strong belief that HEP will have no causal effect on death. Thus, for cases that attrit due to death, we will assume the missingness is unrelated to the treatment assignment and simply condition analyses to those alive.

Respondents in the baseline may attrit from the midline for reasons 1-3. To minimize the number of refusals due to time constraints we will offer a shortened version of the questionnaire to participants who say they don't have time to complete the main survey after being offered the incentive. In the case of break ups, we will still attempt to interview the woman and man about their current relationship.

To determine whether attrition may bias our results, we will conduct two hypothesis tests. First, we will perform a two-tailed unequal-variances t -test of the hypothesis that treatment does not affect the attrition rate. We will implement the test as a permutation test that compares the observed t -statistic with its empirical distribution under thousands of repeated random reassignments of treatment. Second, using a linear regression of an indicator of whether participant responded to endline questionnaire (R_i) on treatment, baseline covariates, and treatment-covariate interactions, i.e. R_i on $\{1, Z_i, \mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}}, Z \times (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})\}$, we will perform a heteroskedasticity-robust F-test of the hypothesis that all the interaction coefficients are zero.

The first test establishes whether missingness is related to the treatment, while the second test establishes whether missingness is related to baseline covariates. We will also report in the Appendix estimates of covariate-adjusted Lee trimming bounds as well as extreme value (Manski-type) bounds. We will also report an analysis based on inverse propensity of attrition weights that account for differential missingness of

certain covariate profiles. Specifically, we will estimate the probability of responding conditional on baseline covariates and treatment status using a logistic regression model on the full baseline sample of the form:

$$\text{logit}\{\Pr(R_i = 1|\mathbf{x}_i, Z_i)\} = \beta_0 + \beta_1^T \mathbf{x}_i + \beta_2 Z_i + \beta_3^T Z_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

We select which baseline covariates to include via same post-selection lasso procedure we use to determine which covariates to adjust for in covariate-adjusted estimator described above. Estimated values of $\Pr(R_i = 1|\mathbf{x}_i, Z_i)$ will then be used in a weighted least squares regression among those with $R_i = 1$ using the same specification as in section 3.3 with weights

$$W_i = \frac{I(R_i = 1)}{\Pr(R_i = 1|\mathbf{x}_i, Z_i)}$$

Assuming $Y_{ij}(z) \perp\!\!\!\perp R_i \mid (\mathbf{x}_i, Z_i)$, the coefficient τ is a doubly-robust estimator of the effect if no one attrited, where here we mean that τ is consistent if either the logit model above or the least squares regression is correctly specified.

5.2 Randomization Checks

While we do not foresee challenges with the randomization procedure, we will conduct the following randomization checks to identify whether there's evidence of any potential issues. Specifically, we first regress treatment assignment Z_i on pre-treatment covariates \mathbf{x}_i individually and use the t -statistic for the coefficient as a test statistic under permuted assignments. Second we regress treatment assignment Z_i on pre-treatment covariates \mathbf{x}_i jointly and use the F-statistic under permuted assignment as a multivariate test of covariate balance.

5.3 Item-level missingness

Beyond attrition it is possible for responses to individual items of our outcome indices to be missing. This could either occur if an individual refuses to answer a particular question or if they say they “don’t know” or “can’t recall”. We do not expect there to be many such cases. If more the 50% of the outcome items are missing for a particular individual we will consider them to have “attrited” for this particular outcome and follow the protocol given in section 5.1. If 50% or less of the outcome items are missing, we will use chained equations to impute single values for missing items and use imputed values to construct indices.

Table 4: Randomization balance check

Variable	Control Group Mean [SE]	Treatment Group Mean [SE]	T-test difference
% urban couples (distric-level)	86.56 [0.620]	86.77 [0.616]	-0.21
Income (men)	1812.52 [32.22]	1814.89 [31.46]	-2.365
Income (women)	1128.628 [31.78]	1128.04 [31.81]	0.584
% men w/post-secondary education	0.761 [0.012]	0.757 [0.012]	0.004
Age (men)	35.162 [0.230]	35.419 [0.237]	-0.258
Age (women)	32.649 [0.233]	32.683 [0.228]	-0.033

Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.

5.4 Covariate missingness

It's also possible that some baseline responses will be missing, for similar reasons as those proposed in the previous section. For our primary analysis, we will use the missing-indicator method combined with our centered and interacted least squares specification to estimate the effect of the program. As noted in [27], this estimator has desirable properties in that it is efficient and valid even under missingness not at random. As sensitivity analyses we will also potentially explore:

1. *complete-case*: assume covariate missingness is completely at random conditional on other pre-treatment covariates \mathbf{x}_i and conduct a complete case analysis among the subset of participants for whom we have complete outcome and covariate information.
2. *single imputation*: use chained equations to impute single values for missing covariates and use imputed values in place of missing covariates.

6 Research Team

The Principal Investigator (PI) team is composed of Christopher Boyer (Harvard University), Erica Field (Duke University), Andrew Morrison and Claudia Piras (IDB). The PI team works in close cooperation with Innovations for Poverty Action-IPA (implementation and data collection activities) and the International Rescue Committee-IRC (HEP program conceptualization and design).

7 Deliverables

We expect to produce at least one paper to be submitted to an peer-review academic journal and a policy brief.

8 Calendar

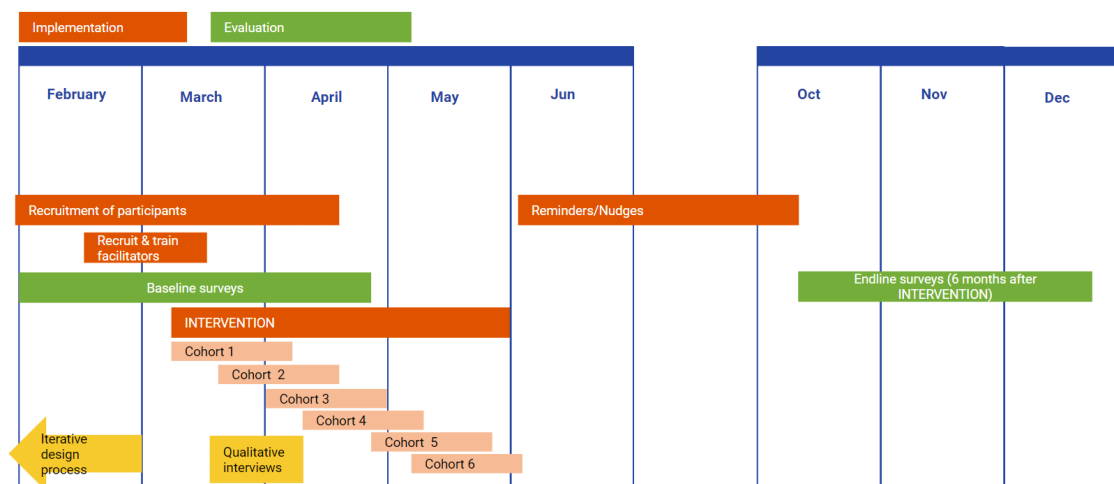


Figure 4: Timeline of evaluation and implementation processes, 2022.

9 Funding

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10 Appendices

- Appendix 1: Men's baseline questionnaire
- Appendix 2: Women's baseline questionnaire
- Appendix 3: Men's endline questionnaire
- Appendix 4: Women's endline questionnaire

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Real Man Challenge - Peru Men's Survey

FILTERS QUESTIONS		
f_q1	How old are you?	-----
f_q2	Do you currently have a partner?	1-Yes 0-No
f_q3	How many years of relationship do you have with your partner? <i>Note 1: Please type only numbers.</i> <i>Note 2: If you are less than 1 year old, write 0.</i>	-----
f_q4	Are you currently living with your partner?	1-Yes 0-No
f_q5	Have you heard of the program "Men for Equality" and have you participated in it?	1) I have not heard of or participated in the program. 2) Yes I have heard of, but I have not participated in the program. 3) I have heard of and participated in the program.
f_q6	Do you have a physical restraining order not to see your partner?	1)Yes 0) No
f_q7	Do you have legal constraints of alimony against your partner?	1)Yes 0) No
Eligible participant: $\{ (f_q1 \geq 18 \ \& \ f_q1 \leq 60) \ \& \ (f_q2 = 1) \ \& \ (f_q3 > 0 \ \text{or} \ f_q4 = 1) \} \ \& \ (f_q5 = 1 \ \text{or} \ f_q5 = 2) \} \ \& \ (f_q6 = 0) \ \& \ (f_q7 = 0)$		
MODULE 0:		
H0-1	How did you hear about this campaign?	1) Through a MIMP promoter 2) A friend posted on Facebook/WhatsApp 3) A friend told me

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		4) Through the Facebook/Instagram page of Hablemos Entre Patas 5) Social media advertising of the program 6) Through the company where I work 666)Other
H0-2	<i>Please, could you tell me the name of your partner?</i>	
H0-3	<p><i>Although Hablemos Entre Patas is for men, we recommend sharing it with your partner and giving him the tools to engage her. As part of the program, a female surveyor will contact her for a short phone call.</i></p> <p><i>Could you tell me your partner's phone number, please?</i></p> <p><i>It is essential that you share with us the number of your couple. If this is not possible and we are unable to contact her, unfortunately, we will not be able to consider your enrollment in the program</i></p>	_____
MODULE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		
H1-1a	<i>In which department do you currently live in?</i>	CCDD–Department
H1-1b	<i>In which province do you currently live in?</i>	CCPP-Province
H1-1c	<i>In which district do you currently live in?</i>	CCDD-District
H1-2	<i>What is the first language that you learned to speak as a child?</i>	1-Quechua 2-Aymara 4-Spanish 5- Foreign language 6- Amazon language 7. Other (specify) 999-Does not know 888-Does not respond
H1-3	<i>What is the highest level of education you have achieved?</i>	1-No level 2-Initial (Preschool) 3-Primary complete 4-Secondary complete 5-Incomplete non-university 6-Complete non-university 7-Incomplete university 8-Complete university

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		999-Does not know 888-Does not respond
MODULE 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION		
<p><i>The next questions will be about your economic and financial situation. The purpose of the information is to help you and your partner better manage your finances.</i></p> <p><i>If you prefer not to answer a question, no problem.</i></p>		
H2-1	<p><i>IN A COMMON MONTH OF THE LAST 6 MONTHS, what was your main occupation?</i></p> <p><i>Note: We refer to the occupation that generates some type of income</i></p>	
H2-2	<p><i>IN A COMMON MONTH OF THE LAST 6 MONTHS, did you work from home?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes, completely</p> <p>2-Yes, partially (sometimes, some days)</p> <p>3- No</p> <p>4- I didn't have a job</p> <p>999-Don't know</p> <p>888-Not Responding</p>
H2-3	<p><i>IN A COMMON MONTH OF THE LAST 6 MONTHS, on average, what range was your monthly income in?</i></p> <p><i>Note: Consider earned income, rents, remittances, transfers, aid from regular social programs, etc., and excluding bonuses and CTS from quarantine.</i></p>	<p>1- 0</p> <p>2- 1- 500 soles</p> <p>3- 501 - 1,000 soles</p> <p>4- 1,001 - 1,500 soles</p> <p>5- 1,501 - 2,000 soles</p> <p>6- 2,001 - 2,500 soles</p> <p>7- 2,501 - 3,000 soles</p> <p>8 - 3,001 - 3,500 soles</p> <p>9- 3,500 - 4,500 soles</p> <p>10 - 4,500 - 5,000 soles</p> <p>11- More than 5,000 soles</p> <p>999-Don't know</p> <p>888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 3: CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
<p>The following questions are related to the last 6 months. Take a moment to think about everything that happened before giving your answer.</p>		

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H3-1	<p>No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree. In the last 6 months, <i>how often have you and your partner fought about:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Responsibilities as a husband or wife ii) Inability or unwillingness to financially support the family iii) Other concerns around money iv) The drinking of alcoholic beverages by you or your partner v) Allegations of infidelity vi) Sex-related problems (when to have sex, how often, etc.) vii) Disagreements about raising children 	<p>0-never 1-once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 4: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH		
<p><i>Now we would like to ask you some questions about your health. The goal is to be able to understand your emotional state and help you have a better relationship as a couple.</i></p>		
H4-1	<p><i>In the past 7 days, how often did you feel?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Anxious? ii) Desperate? iii) Restless? iv) Depressed? v) Without motivation? vi) Worthless or useless? 	<p>1- Never 2- Rarely 3- Sometimes 4- Often 5- Always</p>
H4-2	<p><i>IN A COMMON MONTH OF THE LAST 6 MONTHS, how often have you drink alcoholic beverages?</i></p>	<p>1- Never 2- Once in a month 3- Two or three times in a month 4- Four or five times a month 5- Everyday</p>
H4-3	<p><i>As far as you know, did your father ever hit your mother?</i></p>	<p>1- Never 2- Rarely 3- Sometimes 4- Often</p>

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		5- Always
MODULE 5: NORMS AND TOLERANCE		
Next, some affirmations will be formulated to which you will respond with the alternatives presented:		
H5-1	<i>Tolerance towards VAW</i> i) <i>If a woman disrespects her husband or partner, she deserves some form of punishment</i> ii) <i>A man who is jealous with his wife or partner is because this shows that he loves her</i> iii) <i>A woman who dresses provocatively and in revealing clothes is looking to be sexually harassed</i> iv) <i>A woman who is unfaithful to her husband or partner must have some form of punishment</i> v) <i>A woman should always be willing to have sex when her husband or partner wants it</i>	1- Strongly disagree 2- Disagree 3- Agree 4- Strongly agree
MODULE 6: USE OF WHATSAPP		
Thank you very much for your answers. Now we will go on to ask you some questions about the use of WhatsApp		
H6-1	How often do you use WhatsApp?	1- Every day 2- Two or three times a week 3- Once a week 4- Once every fifteen days 5- Once a month 6- Almost never 7- never
H6-2	How often do you download images, audios and / or videos from WhatsApp?	1- Never 2- Rarely 3- Sometimes 4- Often 5- Always
H6-3a	Do you use the number {XXX} for your whatsapp?	1)Yes 0)No
H6-3b	Please tell me the number you use for WhatsApp. Remember that the program is only delivered by WhatsApp	_____
SURVEY CONCLUSION		

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Referral	<i>Remember that, in any situation of family problems, you can call Line 100 or use Chat 100 to receive support from the authorities, as well as the necessary information and support according to each case. Please, use them if necessary.</i>	
Thank you very much for your time and participation! If you are randomly selected to be part of the program, we will contact you via WhatsApp in a few days to officially welcome you.		

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Real Man Challenge - Peru Women's Survey

MODULE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		
<i>We will start by asking you some questions about your personal information, as well as the characteristics of your home.</i>		
M1-1	<i>What's your name?</i>	
M1-2	<i>What is your age?</i>	
M1-3	<i>Could you tell me the name of the department, province and district in which you currently live?</i> <i>[Question only visible if women don't live with their partner]</i>	Dpto: _____ Province: _____ District: _____
M1-4	<i>What is the first language you learned to speak as a child?</i>	1-Quechua 2-Aymara 3-Another native language 4-Spanish 5-Foreign language 6-Amazonian language 7. Other (specify) 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M1-5	<i>What is the highest level of education you have achieved?</i>	1-No level 2-Initial (Preschool) 3-Primary complete 4-Secondary complete 5-Incomplete non-university superior 6-Complete non-university superior 7-Incomplete university superior 8-Complete university superior 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M1-6	<i>Including you, how many people live in your household?</i>	

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	<i>Please include everyone who lives in your home and with whom you share your main meals and basic expenses such as electricity and water.</i>	
M1-6a	<i>Including you, out of the total household members \$ {M1-6}, how many are over 18 years old?</i>	
MODULE 2: RELATIONSHIP HISTORY		
M2-1	<i>How old were you when you started living with your partner?</i> <i>[Question only visible if women do live with their partner]</i>	
M2-2	<i>How many years of cohabiting have you been with your partner?</i> <i>[Question only visible if women do live with their partner]</i>	
MODULE 3: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION		
<i>The next questions will be about your economic and financial situation</i>		
M3-1	<i>In a common month of the last 6 months, what is your current occupation?</i> <i>(Enumerator: we refer to the occupation that generates some type of income Enumerator: ask for the activities she carry out in her occupation)</i>	
M3-2	<i>In a common month of the last 6 months, did you do these tasks/activities from home?</i>	1- Yes, completely 2- Yes, partially (sometimes, some days) 3- No 4- I didn't have a job 999- Don't know 888- Not Responding
M3-3	<i>In a common month of the last 6 months, approximately what rank was your total personal income.?</i>	1- 0 2- 1- 500 soles 3- 501 - 1,000 soles 4- 1,001 - 1,500 soles 5- 1,501 - 2,000 soles 6- 2,001 - 2,500 soles 7- 2,501 - 3,000 soles

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	<i>Note: Consider earned income, rents, remittances, transfers, aid from regular social programs, etc., and excluding bonuses and CTS from quarantine.</i>	8 - 3,001 - 3,500 soles 9- 3,500 - 4,500 soles 10 - 4,500 - 5,000 soles 11- More than 5,000 soles 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 4: DECISION MAKING AT HOME		
Thank you so much for providing this information about yourself. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how decisions are made in your home.		
M4-1	<i>In general, do you and your partner make decisions together or separately? I mean everything from everyday decisions about cooking and visiting friends and buying clothes, to big decisions about big purchases and having children.</i>	1-Together 2-Separated 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M4-2	<i>Overall, how much control do you feel you have in making personal decisions that affect your daily activities.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how and what to cook - visit friends or family - how to spend the money you earn on your own 	1-I have control over all situations 2-I have control over many of the decisions 3-I have control over some of the decisions 4- I do not have control over any of the decisions 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M4-3	<i>To what extent do you feel capable of making decisions at home. For example, decisions about where to spend the money, decisions about your child's education or health, or decisions about whether to work or not.</i> <i>Imagine a ladder where at step zero, there are people who feel they have no decision-making power, and at the highest step, step 10, there are people who feel capable of making all the decisions they want. On which step of the ladder do you think you are personally today?</i>	
MODULE 5: COMMUNICATION AT HOME		

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Now I would like to talk about how you and your partner communicate with each other.		
M5-1	<p><i>In a common month, in the last 6 months, how often did you and your partner discuss the following topics together?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Things that happened to you during the day.</i> ii) <i>Things that happened to your partner during the day</i> iii) <i>Your concerns and feelings of yours</i> iv) <i>Your partner's concerns and feelings.</i> 	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M5-2	<p><i>For the following statements, please tell me how often they are true for your relationship.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>My partner interrupts me when we are talking.</i> ii) <i>My partner listens and shows that he understands what I am saying.</i> iii) <i>My partner encourages and comforts me when I have problems.</i> iv) <i>My partner thanks me for the things I do</i> v) <i>My partner says things that make me feel minimized or stupid.</i> vi) <i>I feel comfortable expressing my needs to my partner.</i> vii) <i>My partner understands my needs.</i> 	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 6: CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
<p>The following questions are related to situations that could have happened in the last 6 months. Take a moment to think about everything that happened before giving your answer.</p> <p>No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree. In the last 6 months ...</p>		
M6-1	<p><i>When you and your partner have argued, how often did he react in the following ways?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>He tried to see your version of things and listened carefully to what you had to say.</i> ii) <i>Shouted, insulted or cursed her</i> iii) <i>He threatened to leave her or that he was going to look for another partner</i> 	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding

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	<p>iv) <i>Tried to bring in a third party to help them solve their problems</i></p> <p>v) <i>Left the place when the conflict got hot for you to calm down</i></p>	
MODULE 7: HEALTH		
M7-1	<i>In a common month in the last 6 months, how often has your partner drank alcoholic beverages?</i>	<p>1 Never</p> <p>2 From time to time</p> <p>3 Once or three times a month</p> <p>4 Once or twice a week</p> <p>5 Every day or almost every day</p> <p>999 Don't know</p> <p>888 Not Responding</p>
M7-2	<i>As far as you know, did your father ever hit your mother?</i>	<p>1- Never</p> <p>2- Rarely</p> <p>3- Sometimes</p> <p>4- Often</p> <p>5- Always</p>
MODULE 8: SOCIAL NORMS AND TOLERANCE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN		

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M8-1	<p><u><i>GEM scale</i></u> <i>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</i></p> <p><i>i. A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.</i> <i>ii. Men need sex more than women do.</i> <i>iii. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.</i> <i>iv. It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.</i> <i>v. A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.</i> <i>vi. My husband would be outraged if I asked him to use a condom.</i> <i>vii. If someone insults a man, I would expect him to defend his reputation with force if he has to</i> <i>viii. To be a man, you need to be tough</i></p>	<p>1- Strongly disagree 2- Disagree 3- Agree 4- Strongly agree 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 9 : IPV		
M9-0	<p>[Enumerator, this question is for you]: Is there someone else who can listen to the interview? For example, the partner or someone else who may take away the privacy of the interview.</p> <p>Remember that you cannot start this module in a public space: street, buses, shops, etc. You must reschedule.</p> <p>[Request privacy] Make sure that there is no other person who can listen to the interview.</p> <p>[Instructions] If in case this does not happen. First, you must politely ask that the person taking away privacy</p>	<p>1-Yes 0-No</p>

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	and leave you and the interviewee alone. If it doesn't work, save the interview and reschedule.	
[Intro to IPV, safeword]		
<p><i>When two people live together they usually share the good times and the bad times. Some of these questions are very personal, so please feel free not to answer any questions that you do not want. If for any reason you feel that your safety is being compromised by answering these questions, you can say the word "bread" at any time and I will automatically ask you other questions from a different module and finish the survey after that.</i></p>		
<p><i>Now I will ask you about some situations that could have happened to you during the last 6 months ...</i></p>		
Strong arguments		
M9-1	<p><i>In the last 6 months,</i></p> <p><i>Did you ever have a strong argument with your partner?</i></p>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Control		
M9-2	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever get jealous or angry when you talked to another man??</i></p>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M9-3	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever control or restrict your personal cell phone?</i></p>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M9-4	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever insist on knowing every place you went?</i></p>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know

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		888-Not Responding
Psychological		
M9-5	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your husband/partner ever said or done things to humiliate you in front of other people or insulted you to make you feel bad?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M9-6	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your husband/partner ever threatened to harm you or someone close to you?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
Physical		
M9-7	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your husband / partner ever pushed, shook, or threw something at you?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M9-8	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your husband / partner ever slapped or twisted your arm?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M9-9	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your spouse / partner ever hit you with a fist or something that could hurt you?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M9-10	<p><i>In the last 6 months...</i></p> <p><i>Has your husband / partner ever kicked or dragged you?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times</p>

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		999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Sexual		
M9-10	<i>In the last 6 months... Has your husband / partner ever used physical force to force you to have sex, even though you did not want to?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M9-12	<i>In the last 6 months... Has your husband / partner ever forced you to perform sexual acts that you do not approve of?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M9-sex_dec	<i>How much control/influence do you feel you have over decisions related to having sex with your partner?</i>	1-I have control/influence over all such decisions 2-I have control/influence over most such decisions 3-I have control/influence over some of these decisions 4-I don't control/influence any of these decisions 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M9-sex_ref	<i>How confident are you that you could say no to having sex with your partner if you don't want to have sex but he does?</i>	1- Not at all 2- Somewhat confident 3- Very confident 999-Don't know

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		888-Not Responding
MODULE 10: MIMP, REPORT AND TRANSITION TO THE END OF SURVEY		
Thank you very much for your honest responses. We are now close to the end, there are only one set of additional questions left, and we are wrapping up the survey.		
M10-1	<i>Have you ever sought help due to a family problem or abuse from your partner?</i> <i>[only for those who reported violence]</i>	1-Yes 2-No 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-2	<i>Who did you ask for help?</i> <i>[select all that apply]</i> <i>[only for those who sought help]</i>	1-Family 2-Friends 3-Police station 4-Court 5-Prosecutor's Office 6-Municipal Ombudsman (Demuna) 7-MIMP / CEMs / Linea100 / Chat100 8-Ombudsman's Office 9-Health establishment 10-Other 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
SURVEY CONCLUSION		
	<i>If we need to contact you in the future, how would you like us to introduce ourselves on the phone?</i>	1-IPA Specialist 2-Friend 3-NGO worker 4-Someone who calls to sell products 5-Other, specify
Referral	<i>Please remember that, in any situation of violence by your partner against you, you can call Line 100 or use Chat 100 to receive support from the authorities, as well as the necessary information and support according to each case.</i> - <i>To use the 100 line, you can make a call to the 100 number at any time during the 24 hours of the day</i>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To use chat 100, you must go online and type http://chat100.aurora.gob.pe Here you can chat with experts and advisers who can provide you with specialized guidance to prevent violence- Finally, in case you need assistance with psychological guidance, you can call the number 113 option 5. They also attend 24 hours a day <p>Please use them all of them if necessary</p>	
Comme ntary	Do you have any other comments?	
<p>Thank you very much for your time and participation. We will be contacting you next time in 6 months. See you</p>		

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Endline Survey



Real Man Challenge - Peru Men's Survey - Endline Survey

MODULE 1: IDENTIFICATION		
H1-q1	Is your name {name at baseline}?	1-Yes 0-No
H1-q1-1	{if H1-q1==No} Could you tell me your name?	_____
H1-q2	Are you still in a relationship with [NAME PARTNER AT BASELINE]	1-Yes 0-No
H1-q3	Could you tell me the reason why you and {name at baseline} are not in a relationship anymore?	1) I broke up with her 2) She broke up with me 3) We both agreed to broke up 4) I do not know her 777) Other
H1-q4	Are you currently living in dpto-name, prov-name, dist-name (given at baseline)?	1-Yes 0-No
H1-q4-1	[Only if H1-q4=No] Could you please tell me where you are currently living? Dpto: _____ Prov: _____ Dist: _____	
MODULE 2: DECISION MAKING AT HOME		
Thank you so much for providing this information about yourself. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how decisions are made in your home.		
H2-1	Who usually decides how your (wife's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	1- Respondent 2- Wife/partner 3- Together 4- Wife/partner has no earnings 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding

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Endline Survey

H2-2	<i>Who usually makes decisions about health care for YOUR PARTNER: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?</i>	1- Respondent 2- Wife/partner 3- Together 4- Someone else 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
H2-3	<i>Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?</i>	1- Respondent 2- Wife/partner 3- Together 4- Someone else 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 3: COMMUNICATION AT HOME		
Now I would like to talk about how you and your partner communicate with each other.		
H3-1	<i>In a common month, in the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, how often did you and your partner talk about the following topics together?</i> i) <i>Things that happened to you during the day.</i> ii) <i>Things that happened to your partner during the day</i> iii) <i>Your concerns and feelings of yours</i> iv) <i>Your partner's concerns and feelings.</i>	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 4: MARITAL SATISFACTION		
H4-1a	<i>In general, how often do you think that things between you and your partner are going well?</i>	5. All the time 4. Most of the time 3. More often than not 2. Occasionally 1. Rarely 0. Never
H4-1b	<i>In general, how often do you think your partner thinks that things between you and her are going well?</i>	5. All the time 4. Most of the time 3. More often than not 2. Occasionally 1. Rarely 0. Never
H4-2a	<i>In general, how satisfied are you with your relationship?</i>	0. Not at all 1. A little 2. Somewhat 3. Mostly 4. Almost Completely 5. Completely
H4-2b	<i>In general, how satisfied do you think your partner is with your relationship?</i>	0. Not at all 1. A little 2. Somewhat 3. Mostly

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		4. Almost Completely 5. Completely
MODULE 5: CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
The following questions are related to the last 6 months. That is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now. Take a moment to think about everything that happened before giving your answer.		
H5-1	<p>No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree. In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, <i>how often have you and your partner fought about:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Responsibilities as a husband or wife</i> ii) <i>Inability or unwillingness to financially support the family</i> iii) <i>Other concerns around money</i> iv) <i>The drinking of alcoholic beverages by you or your partner</i> v) <i>Allegations of infidelity</i> vi) <i>Sex-related problems (when to have sex, how often, etc.)</i> vii) <i>Disagreements about raising children</i> 	0-never 1-once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 6: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH		
Now we would like to ask you some questions about your health. The goal is to be able to understand your emotional state and help you have a better relationship as a couple.		
H6-1	<p><i>In the past 7 days, how often did you feel?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Anxious?</i> ii) <i>Desperate?</i> iii) <i>Restless?</i> iv) <i>Depressed?</i> v) <i>Without motivation?</i> vi) <i>Worthless or useless?</i> 	1- Never 2- Rarely 3- Sometimes 4- Often 5- Always

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H6-2	<i>IN A COMMON MONTH OF THE LAST 6 MONTHS, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, how often have you drunk alcoholic beverages?</i>	1- Never 2- Once in a month 3- Two or three times in a month 4- Four or five times a month 5- Everyday
MODULE 7: SOCIAL DESIRABILITY BIAS		
Alternative 1		
H7-q0	<i>"Thinking back to last year, how much money would you say you donated to international charities like Red Cross or Save the Children over the course of the year?"</i>	1 Never donated 2 Only a little bit 3 A lot
Alternative 2		
H7-q1	<i>It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q2	<i>I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my own way.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q3	<i>On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q4	<i>There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q5	<i>No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q6	<i>There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q7	<i>I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q8	<i>I sometimes try to get even, rather than forgive and forget.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q9	<i>I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q10	<i>I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q11	<i>There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.</i>	1 True 0 False
H7-q12	<i>I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favours of me.</i>	1 True 0 False

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H7-q13	<i>I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.</i>	1 True 0 False
MODULE 8: ATTITUDES AROUND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN		
Next, some affirmations will be formulated to which you will respond with the alternatives presented:		
H8-1	<i>Tolerance towards VAW</i> i) <i>If a woman disrespects her husband or partner, she deserves some form of punishment</i> ii) <i>A man who is jealous with his wife or partner is because this shows that he loves her</i> iii) <i>A woman who dresses provocatively and in revealing clothes is looking to be sexually harassed</i> iv) <i>A woman who is unfaithful to her husband or partner must have some form of punishment</i> v) <i>A woman should always be willing to have sex when her husband or partner wants it</i>	1- Strongly disagree 2- Disagree 3- Agree 4- Strongly agree
MODULE 9: INTERVENTION		
<p><i>Now we will start the questions about the WhatsApp program itself.</i></p> <p><i>The following questions are to know your perception of the program. Remember that this is not an evaluation about your participation, we only want to know your perception to have a better understanding of our program and thus improve for future projects.</i></p>		
H9-1	<i>During your participation in the WhatsApp group, did you have any difficulty accessing the messages shared by the facilitator and/or the interactions of the rest of the members ?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
H9-2	<i>What were the reasons?</i>	1) No data or internet in the cell phone 2) Poor connection on your residence area 3) Not time to read the notifications 777) Other(specify)
Question order experiment (four options: RPRP, PRPR, RRPP, PPRR)		
H9-3	<i>The program had content about communication skills and emotional regulation to manage conflicts in relationships and/or at home?</i>	1-Yes 0-No

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H9-4	<i>The program had content about the best practices to protect us from Covid19?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
H9-5	<i>The program had content about how to manage the money at home and/or how to distribute the household chores?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
H9-6	<i>The program had content about how to achieve your personal goals at your current job?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
Partner involvement		
H9-7	<i>Did you share some content of the program with your partner?</i>	1-Yes 0-No 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
H9-8	<i>If {H9-7=Yes}</i> <i>Were you and your partner able to follow the challenges/tips/suggestions of the program?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
H9-9	<i>If {H9-8=Never}</i> <i>Why do you think you were not able to follow the challenges/tips/suggestions?</i> <i>Note: Read the choices</i>	1-My partner did not cooperated 2- I did not like the suggestions of the program 777- Other 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
H9-10	<i>Do you think your partner made an effort to participate with you in the WhatsApp program and to carry out some challenges/tips/suggestions given in the whatsapp group to improve your relationship?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 10: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION		
<i>The next questions will be about your economic and financial situation. If you prefer not to answer a question, no problem.</i>		
H10-q1	<i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], have you experienced any change in your total personal income?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
H10-q1-1	<i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], on average, what range was your monthly income in?</i>	1- 0 2- 1- 500 soles 3- 501 - 1,000 soles 4- 1,001 - 1,500 soles

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	<p><i>Note: Consider earned income, rents, remittances, transfers, aid from regular social programs, etc., and excluding bonuses and CTS from quarantine.</i></p> <p><i>[Only if H10_q1=Yes]</i></p>	<p>5- 1,501 - 2,000 soles 6- 2,001 - 2,500 soles 7- 2,501 - 3,000 soles 8 - 3,001 - 3,500 soles 9- 3,500 - 4,500 soles 10 - 4,500 - 5,000 soles 11- More than 5,000 soles 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
H10-q2	<p><i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], did you work from home?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes, completely 2-Yes, partially (sometimes, some days) 3- No, I always worked in person in the office/company 4- I didn't have a job 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 11: DROPOUTS AND LEARNINGS		
<p><i>Finally, these last questions are intended to understand the program better and look to improve it for future implementations.</i></p>		
H11-q1	<p><i>{Only for those who left out the group within the 30days}</i></p> <p><i>Why did you opt out from the WhatsApp group?</i></p>	<p>1-It was not what I was expecting. I though the dynamic was gonna be different 2- I did not like the content of the program 3- My partner and I had already broke up 4- My partner did not want to cooperate the suggestions of the program 777- Other</p>
H11-q2	<p><i>Did you keep in touch with some members of the group after the 30-day of the implementation?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes 0-No 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>

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H11-comment	<i>¿Tiene algunos comentarios o sugerencias de mejora para el programa más adelante?</i>	_____
MODULE 12: RECRUITMENT SOURCES		
To finalize, we would like to know about your interest in the program for future editions		
M12-q1	<i>If the program were carried out by a private organization, would you enroll in it?</i>	1. Yes 0. No
M12-q2	<i>If the program were carried out by a public institution , would you enroll in it?</i>	1. Yes 0. No
M12-q3	<i>If the program were carried out by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), would you enroll in it?</i>	1. Yes 0. No
SURVEY CONCLUSION		
Referral	<i>Remember that, in any situation of family problems, you can call Line 100 or use Chat 100 to receive support from the authorities, as well as the necessary information and support according to each case. Please, use them if necessary.</i>	

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MODULE 1: IDENTIFICATION		
M1-q1	Is your name {name at baseline}?	1-Yes 0-No
M1-q1-1	{if m1-q1==No} Could you tell me your name?	_____
M1-q2	Are you still in a relationship with [NAME PARTNER AT BASELINE]	1-Yes 0-No
M1-q3	{if m1-q2==No} Could you tell me the reason why you and {name at baseline} are not in a relationship anymore?	1) I broke up with him 2) He broke up with me 3) We both agreed to broke up 4) I do not know him ->Follow up 777) Other
M1-q3-1	{if m1-q3==1,2,3} Approximately, when did you break up?	_____
M1-q3-2	{if m1-q3==1,2,3} Do you currently have a new partner?	1-Yes 0-No
M1-q4	Are you currently living in dpto-name, prov-name, dist-name (given at baseline)?	1-Yes 0-No
M1-q5	[Only if m1-q4=No] Could you please tell me where you are currently living? Dpto: _____ Prov: _____ Dist: _____	

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MODULE 2: DEMOGRAPHICS		
M2-q1	<i>How many children below 18 years old do you have?</i>	_____
M2-q1_1	<i>Out of them, how many are between 0 and 5 years old?</i>	_____
M2-q3	<i>Are you currently pregnant?</i>	1-Yes 0-No
M2-q3-1	<i>How many months of pregnancy do you have?</i>	_____
MODULE 3: DECISION MAKING AT HOME		
Thank you so much for providing this information about yourself. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how decisions are made in your home.		
M3-1	<i>Overall, how much control do you feel you have in making personal decisions that affect your daily activities.</i> <i>i. how and what to cook</i> <i>ii. visit friends or family</i> <i>iii. how to spend the money you earn on your own</i> <i>iv. how and what to wear</i>	1-I have control over all situations 2-I have control over many of the decisions 3-I have control over some of the decisions 4- I do not have control over any of the decisions 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M3-2	<i>Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?</i>	1- Respondent 2- Husband/partner 3- Together 4- Husband/partner has no earnings 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M3-3	<i>Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?</i>	1- Respondent 2- Husband/partner 3- Together 4- Someone else 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M3-4	<i>Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?</i>	1- Respondent 2- Husband/partner 3- Together 4- Someone else 999-Don't know

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		888-Not Responding
M3-5	<i>Imagine a ladder where at step zero, there are people who feel they have no decision-making power; and at the highest step, step 10, there are people who feel capable of making all the decisions they want. On which step of the ladder do you think you are personally today?</i>	
MODULE 4: COMMUNICATION AT HOME		
Now I would like to talk about how you and your partner communicate with each other.		
M4-1	<p><i>In a common month, in the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, how often did you and your partner talk about the following topics together?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) Things that happened to you during the day.</i> <i>ii) Things that happened to your partner during the day</i> <i>iii) Your concerns and feelings of yours</i> <i>iv) Your partner's concerns and feelings.</i> 	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M4-2	<p><i>For the following statements, please tell me how often they are true for your relationship.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) My partner interrupts me when we are talking.</i> <i>ii) My partner listens and shows that he understands what I am saying.</i> <i>iii) My partner encourages and comforts me when I have problems.</i> <i>iv) My partner thanks me for the things I do</i> <i>v) My partner says things that make me feel minimized or stupid.</i> <i>vi) I feel comfortable expressing my needs to my partner.</i> <i>vii) My partner understands my needs.</i> 	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 5: MARITAL SATISFACTION		
M5-1a	<i>In general, how often do you think that things between you and your partner are going well?</i>	5. All the time 4. Most of the time 3. More often than not 2. Occasionally 1. Rarely 0. Never

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M5-1b	<i>In general, how often do you think your partner thinks that things between you and him are going well?</i>	5. All the time 4. Most of the time 3. More often than not 2. Occasionally 1. Rarely 0. Never
M5-2a	<i>In general, how satisfied are you with your relationship?</i>	0. Not at all 1. A little 2. Somewhat 3. Mostly 4. Almost Completely 5. Completely
M5-2b	<i>In general, how satisfied do you think your partner is with your relationship?</i>	0. Not at all 1. A little 2. Somewhat 3. Mostly 4. Almost Completely 5. Completely
MODULE 6: CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
<p>The following questions are related to situations that could have happened in the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now. Take a moment to think about everything that happened before giving your answer.</p> <p>No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree. From [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</p>		
M6-1	<p><i>When you and your partner have argued, how often did he react in the following ways?</i></p> <p>i) <i>He tried to see your version of things and listened carefully to what you had to say.</i></p> <p>ii) <i>He shouted, insulted or cursed you</i></p> <p>iii) <i>He threatened to leave you or that he was going to look for another partner</i></p> <p>iv) <i>He tried to bring in a third party to help you solve your problems</i></p> <p>v) <i>He left the place when the conflict got hot for you to calm down</i></p>	0-Never 1-Once 2-Few times 3-Many times 4-Always 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
MODULE 7: ALCOHOL		

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M7-1	<i>In a common month in the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, i) how often has your partner drank alcoholic beverages? i) how often have you drunk alcoholic beverages?</i>	1- Never 2- Once in a month 3- Two or three times in a month 4- Four or five times a month 5- Everyday
MODULE 8: SOCIAL DESIRABILITY BIAS		
Alternative 1		
M8-q0	<i>"Thinking back to last year, how much money would you say you donated to international charities like Red Cross or Save the Children over the course of the year?"</i>	1 Never donated 2 Only a little bit 3 A lot
Alternative 2		
M8-q1	<i>It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q2	<i>I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my own way.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q3	<i>On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q4	<i>There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q5	<i>No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q6	<i>There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q7	<i>I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q8	<i>I sometimes try to get even, rather than forgive and forget.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q9	<i>I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q10	<i>I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q11	<i>There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.</i>	1 True 0 False
M8-q12	<i>I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favours of me.</i>	1 True

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		0 False
M8-q13	<i>I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.</i>	1 True 0 False
MODULE 9: ATTITUDES AROUND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN		
M9-1	<p><u>GEM scale</u> How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</p> <p>i. A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.</p> <p>ii. Men need sex more than women do.</p> <p>iii. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.</p> <p>iv. It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>v. A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.</p> <p>vi. A husband would be outraged if a woman asked him to use a condom.</p> <p>vii. If someone insults a man, I would expect him to defend his reputation with force if he has to</p> <p>viii. To be a man, you need to be tough</p>	<p>1- Strongly disagree 2- Disagree 3- Agree 4- Strongly agree 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 10 : IPV		
Intro	<p>[Enumerator, this question is for you]: Is there someone else who can listen to the interview? For example, the partner or someone else who may take away the privacy of the interview.</p> <p>Remember that you cannot start this module in a public space: street, buses, shops, etc. You must reschedule.</p> <p>[Request privacy] Make sure that there is no other person who can listen to the interview.</p> <p>[Instructions] If in case this does not happen. First, you must politely ask that the person take away privacy and leave you and the interviewee alone. If it doesn't work, save the interview and reschedule.</p>	<p>1-Yes 0-No</p>
<p>[Intro to IPV, safeword]</p> <p><i>When two people live together they usually share the good times and the bad times. Some of these questions are very personal, so please feel free not to answer any questions that you do not want. If for any reason you feel that your safety is being compromised by answering these questions, you can say the word "bread" at any time and I will automatically ask you other questions from a different module and finish the survey after that.</i></p>		

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<p><i>Now I will ask you about some situations that could have happened to you during the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now, ...</i></p>		
<p>Strong arguments</p>		
M10-1	<p><i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i></p> <p><i>Did you ever have a strong argument with your partner?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
<p>Control</p>		
M10-2	<p><i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever get jealous or angry when you talked to another man??</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M10-3	<p><i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever control or restrict your personal cell phone?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M10-4	<p><i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i></p> <p><i>Did your husband/partner ever insist on knowing every place you went?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
Add1	<p><i>When was the last time that you experienced any of these acts/behaviors the most?</i></p> <p><i>[If woman responds positively to ANY of the acts/questions below]</i></p>	<p>1. In the last week 2. In the last month 3. In the last 2 months 4. In the last 3 months 5. In the last 4 months 6. In the last 5 months</p>
<p>Psychological</p>		
M10-5	<p><i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once</p>

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	<i>Has your husband/partner ever said or done things to humiliate you in front of other people or insulted you to make you feel bad?</i>	3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-6	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your husband/partner ever threatened to harm you or someone close to you?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Add2	<i>When was the last time that you experienced any of these acts/behaviors the most?</i> <i>[If woman responds positively to ANY of the acts/questions below]</i>	1. In the last week 2. In the last month 3. In the last 2 months 4. In the last 3 months 5. In the last 4 months 6. In the last 5 months
Physical		
M10-7	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your husband / partner ever pushed, shook, or threw something at you?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-8	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your husband / partner ever slapped or twisted your arm?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-9	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your spouse / partner ever hit you with a fist or something that could hurt you?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-10	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i>	1-Never 2-Once

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	<i>Has your husband / partner ever kicked or dragged you?</i>	3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Add3	<i>When was the last time that you experienced any of these acts/behaviors the most?</i> <i>[If woman responds positively to ANY of the acts/questions below]</i>	1. In the last week 2. In the last month 3. In the last 2 months 4. In the last 3 months 5. In the last 4 months 6. In the last 5 months
Sexual		
M10-11	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your husband / partner ever used physical force to force you to have sex, even though you did not want to?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-12	<i>In the last 6 months, that is, from [END OF RMC INTERVENTION] until now...</i> <i>Has your husband / partner ever forced you to perform sexual acts that you do not approve of?</i>	1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Add4	<i>When was the last time that you experienced any of these acts/behaviors the most?</i> <i>[If woman responds positively to ANY of the acts/questions below]</i>	1. In the last week 2. In the last month 3. In the last 2 months 4. In the last 3 months 5. In the last 4 months 6. In the last 5 months
M10-sex-dec	<i>How much control/influence do you feel you have over decisions related to having sex with your partner?</i>	1-I have control/influence over all such decisions 2-I have control/influence

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		over most such decisions 3-I have control/influence over some of these decisions 4-I don't control/influence any of these decisions 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
M10-sex-ref	<i>How confident are you that you could say no to having sex with your partner if you don't want to have sex but he does?</i>	1- Not at all 2- Somewhat confident 3- Very confident 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding
Cyber-tech violence		
M10-13	<i>My partner or former partner has reviewed my social networks, Whatsapp or email without my permission.</i>	1.Never 2.Not in the last 6 months 3.Rarely 4.Sometimes 5.Frequently 6.Usually
M10-14	<i>My partner or former partner has used my passwords (phone, social networking, email) to browse my messages and / or contacts without permission.</i>	1.Never 2.Not in the last 6 months 3.Rarely 4.Sometimes 5.Frequently 6.Usually
M10-15	<i>My partner or former partner sent and/or posted photos, images, videos and/or intimate or sexual content to others without my permission.</i>	1.Never 2.Not in the last 6 months 3.Rarely 4.Sometimes 5.Frequently 6.Usually
MODULE 11: RMC INTERVENTION: Involvement of partner		
M11-1	<i>Has your partner ever talked to you about the RMC WhatsApp program?</i>	1-Yes 0-No

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M11-2	<p><i>If {m10-q1=No}</i></p> <p><i>Has he ever mentioned that he is participating in a WhatsApp group that could help improve your relationship?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes 0-No</p>
M11-3	<p><i>If {m10-q1=Yes or m10-q2=Yes }</i></p> <p><i>How often, wid he share some content of the program with you?</i></p> <p><i>Note: In your daily conversations or by sharing some pictures to your WhatsApp</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M11-4	<p><i>If {m10-q3>1}</i></p> <p><i>What type of content did he share with you?</i></p>	<p>1- Texts 2- Pictures 3- Audios 4- Videos 777- Other</p>
M11-5	<p><i>If {m10-q3=Yes}</i></p> <p><i>Were you and your partner able to follow the challenges/tips/ suggestions of the program?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M11-5a	<p><i>If {m10-q5=Never}</i></p> <p><i>Why do you think you were not able to follow the challenges/tips/suggestions?</i></p> <p><i>Note: Read the choices</i></p>	<p>1-My partner did not cooperated 2- I did not like the suggestions of the program 777- Other 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M11-6	<p><i>Finally, do you think he made an effort to involve you in the WhatsApp program and to carry out some challenges/tips/suggestions given in the whatsapp group to improve your relationship?</i></p>	<p>1-Never 2-Once 3-Sometimes 4-Many times 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
MODULE 12: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION		
<i>The next questions will be about your economic and financial situation</i>		
M12-1	<p><i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], have you experienced any change in your total personal income?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes 0-No</p>
M12-1a		1- 0

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	<p><i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], approximately what rank was your total personal income.?</i></p> <p><i>Note: Consider earned income, rents, remittances, transfers, aid from regular social programs, etc., and excluding bonuses and CTS from quarantine.</i></p> <p><i>{if m3-q1}=Yes</i></p>	<p>2- 1- 500 soles 3- 501 - 1,000 soles 4- 1,001 - 1,500 soles 5- 1,501 - 2,000 soles 6- 2,001 - 2,500 soles 7- 2,501 - 3,000 soles 8 - 3,001 - 3,500 soles 9- 3,500 - 4,500 soles 10 - 4,500 - 5,000 soles 11- More than 5,000 soles 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M12-2	<p><i>Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?</i></p>	<p>1- More than him 2- Less than him 3- About the same 4- Husband/partner has no earnings 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
M13-3	<p><i>Since [DATE OF BASELINE SURVEY], did you work from home?</i></p>	<p>1-Yes, completely 2-Yes, partially (sometimes, some days) 3- No, I always worked in person in the office/company 4- I didn't have a job 999-Don't know 888-Not Responding</p>
SURVEY CONCLUSION		
Referral	<p><i>Please remember that, in any situation of violence by your partner against you, you can call Line 100 or use Chat 100 to receive support from the authorities, as well as the necessary information and support according to each case.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- To use the 100 line, you can make a call to the 100 number at any time during the 24 hours of the day</i> <i>- To use chat 100, you must go online and type http://chat100.aurora.gob.pe Here you can chat with experts and advisers who can provide you with specialized guidance to prevent violence</i> 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Finally, in case you need assistance with psychological guidance, you can call the number 113 option 5. They also attend 24 hours a day</i> <p><i>Please use them all of them if necessary</i></p>	
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