

Women's Action Committees and Local Services in Nigeria (Metaketa V)

Amendment to Pre-Analysis Plan

Abstract

This document amends the original pre-analysis plan for the Metaketa V Nigeria study. It provides more details on the theory of change underlying treatment group 2, in which women and their male partners both undergo women's empowerment training, and our hypotheses. (In this treatment, 1/3 of communities are randomly assigned to have women receive the same treatment as those in treatment group 1, while their male partners are invited to participate in a parallel men's training focused on men's allyship in women's empowerment and gender equality.) We also elaborate on the measures we will use from the men's survey and women's survey to test our additional hypotheses. We provide additional details on our answer strategy (e.g., how we are treating missing data, how we are coding measures, what covariates will be included). Finally, we note a few modifications regarding the community grants program (i.e., the scorecard that Baales, Ward councilors, and LGA Chairpersons will be using; the fact that the competition was open for approximately 6 weeks (rather than an original 12 weeks), but included several weeks of advertising to create awareness before the competition was opened; and the fact that the total amount inclusive of all awards is approximately (rather than strictly) \$34,200, as the recent exchange rate and inflation rate fluctuations might affect the final amount disbursed).

1 Motivation for Treatment 2 and its Effects on Metaketa Hypotheses

Interventions aiming to increase women’s political participation that target only women assume that women have at least a moderate degree of autonomy and agency in decision-making related to political participation. Yet in patriarchal settings, Cheema, Khan, Liaqat, and Mohmand (2023) have shown that men act as gatekeepers within the household: women’s political engagement depends not only on women’s preferences and attitudes, but perhaps even more on those of their male partners. It therefore follows that “engaging men is imperative to achieving gains” (Cheema et al. 2023).

Men control access to a disproportionate share of resources in patriarchal settings, enjoying greater access to services ranging from health and education to transportation and financial services. They are more likely to hold leadership roles in government or religious organizations, and they wield greater decision-making power in households, as husbands and fathers (Farré 2012). Their behaviors accordingly matter profoundly for women’s outcomes. At the same time, greater control and power offer men the ability to serve as “male champions” for achieving women’s goals, including those related to acquiring greater voice and agency in public spaces. Men are capable of either giving up power or otherwise encouraging women to take power from others. Men may be motivated to empower women due to beliefs that women’s involvement in decision-making can raise household incomes or generally make them better off, as supported by a number of studies (Seymour 2017; Goldstein and Udry 2008; Dillon and Voena 2018). Or, men may be motivated by beliefs that women’s empowerment will benefit children’s, family, or community outcomes (e.g., given literature showing that health, nutrition, and education outcomes also tend to be better when women are empowered (Duflo 2003; Qian 2008; Bobonis 2009; Angelucci and Attanasio 2013)). Another possibility is that men wish to empower women for altruistic reasons, perhaps just due to exposure to women over time: like having daughters leads to more liberal policy positions for voters and representatives, particularly on reproductive rights issues (Washington 2008; Oswald and Powdthavee 2010), marriage may spur men to support the fulfillment of women in their lives, including by having a voice in public spaces. At the same time, non-egalitarian gender norms can powerfully disincentivize men to empower their wives: beyond some loss of control and power, sup-

porting women’s empowerment may also subject men to embarrassment or ridicule, particularly if men feel they will be doing so alone and without the support of other (influential) men.

We expect that advancing women’s participation in civic and political affairs will be more effective when we work not only with women—building their collective efficacy and leadership skills—but also with male members of their households. Interventions that lead to norm change among husbands and encourage them to champion women’s political participation, voice, and agency should have stronger effects. In other words, women’s trainings to build collective efficacy and leadership skills will be significantly more effective if the men in their lives join as allies and advocates for women’s empowerment and gender equality.

This hypothesis has four key motivations (Czopp and Monteith 2003; Drury and Kaiser 2014). The first three explain why involving men is promising, while the fourth explains why men may be receptive to being involved in this way. First, men who confront sexism or regressive gender norms experience fewer negative consequences than do women, and are more likely to be influential, because they are not perceived to be acting in their group’s own self-interest and because men in patriarchal contexts are perceived as being more knowledgeable than women. Second, male allies may be more effective at combating regressive gender norms than are women because their involvement can disrupt an equilibrium whereby men uphold regressive gender norms because they believe others abide by these norms. Third, male allies may have access to public and political spaces that women do not due to their gender, so they could bring women’s issues to these fora. Bringing in male allies thus both expands and diversifies the social networks that are exposed to the treatment, particularly seeking to reach powerful members of the networks, increasing potential spillovers and expanding the reach of our intervention. Fourth, men may be receptive to being involved in this way because male allies may experience tangible benefits for themselves or their families due to empowering their wives in public spaces, or they may benefit from feelings of altruism generated by supporting women.

2 Revision of our “Additional Hypotheses”

For the aforementioned reasons, we argue that T2, the treatment arm that also trains the male partners of our female participants to be champions for women’s political participation, will lead to attitudinal and behavioral changes in men, with downstream effects on women’s perceptions of

the support they have from their household to participate and – eventually – further downstream effects on women’s actual political participation.

Below, we outline our six hypotheses. These take the place of hypotheses H3 - H6 in our original PAP as they better organize and extend the theory and measurement details of those hypotheses. Hypotheses H1 - H2 from our original registry (and all of their sub-hypotheses) are retained. Extending beyond our initial hypotheses, Hypothesis H3 posits that T2 causes men to express greater support for their wife participating in political activities, although we are agnostic on whether any increase in expressed support is genuine or only responding to signals from the training that expressing support is the socially desirable response. Hypotheses H4-H5 theorize about different dimensions of support. Hypothesis H4 comprises five sub-hypotheses, all focused on the extent to which men’s policy preferences support women, and men’s knowledge of women’s policy preferences. Hypothesis H5 comprises three sub-hypotheses, all focused on men’s attitudes toward social norms about women’s political participation. Hypothesis H6 then posits that T2 increases supportive behavior among men. The final two hypotheses further theorize that this translates into different perceptions of support women have from men in their community (Hypothesis H7) and women’s actual political participation (Hypothesis H8).

Below, we enumerate each hypothesis and sub-hypothesis in turn:

- H3 (expressed/stated support):¹ Relative to men who were not trained (T1 and Control), trained men in T2 will express greater support for women’s participation.

This hypothesis is the core shift that we expect to see, although it is also a very upstream effect in that it examines broadly expressed support. Accordingly, we enumerate additional hypotheses regarding more downstream effects.

- H4 (supportive policy preferences):² Relative to men who were not trained (T1 and Control), trained men will become more effective allies by increasing their knowledge of their wife’s and/or women’s policy preferences and how to support them (H4a and H4b) and express greater support for and/or alignment with those policy preference (H4c, H4d, and H4e). Specifically:

¹H3 previously referred to women’s increased political participation.

²This was previously included in our original PAP as part of what was then H5

- H4a (knowledge of wife’s priorities): Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have better knowledge of what their wives prioritize. Knowledge of wives’ priorities signals that men have the capacity to support their wife’s priorities, and is a necessary but not sufficient condition for this support.
- H4b (knowledge of women’s priorities): Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have better knowledge on what women in their community prioritize. Knowledge of women’s priorities signals that men have the capacity to support women’s priorities, and is a necessary but not sufficient condition for this support.
- H4c (preference alignment with wife): Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will prefer local public services that align more with those of their female partner (individual preference alignment). For example, if their wife cares more about access to clean water, educating them about how important clean water is for them and the entire family will align husbands’ and their wives’ public goods preferences.
- H4d (weighting of wife’s preferences): Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will place more weight on their female partner’s local public service preferences (joint preference alignment). Our men’s training could change men’s weighting of their female partner’s policy priority (joint preference alignment). In this scenario, persuading men that they, their family, or their community derives value from supporting the policy priorities of women (e.g., the issue areas that they consider most critical) may motivate men to support their wife’s engagement.
- H4e (weighting of women’s preferences): Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will place more weight on the policy preferences of women in their communities. Specifically, by persuading men that they, their family, or their community derives value from supporting the policy priorities of women (e.g., the issue areas that they consider most critical), men may be motivated to support women’s engagement.
- H5 (supportive attitudes):³ Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will challenge social norms against women’s participation, as training will shift men’s personal views

³This was previously included in our original PAP as part of what was then H5.

on gender roles, change their views on what is socially normative with respect to women's participation, and/or increase their awareness of the salience and value of their support.

- H5a: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will hold less patriarchal views about gender roles. Men may personally hold patriarchal views about gender roles that may be alleviated by training (e.g., due to examples of women excelling as leaders raising personal estimations of the value of women participating in public spaces).
- H5b: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will believe that other men hold less patriarchal views about gender roles (social norms). When men believe that other men hold patriarchal social norms, they likely anticipate social costs for standing up for women. A group-based training that disabuses men of the perception that other people, especially other men, do not support women's political engagement and voice may move men away from a difficult-to-break patriarchal equilibrium.
- H5c: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will recognize that men have an important role to play in supporting women's participation (salience).
- H6 (supportive behaviors):⁴ Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have higher levels of supportive behavior toward women's participation.
- H7 (perception of men's support):⁵
 - H7a: Relative to women in T1 and the control group, women with treated male partners will feel that they have more support from their families and more resources to participate in local political activities.
 - H7b: Relative to women in T1 and the control group, women with treated male partners will perceive more permissive gender norms in their communities.
- H8 (women's participation):⁶ Relative to women in T1 and the control group, women with treated male partners will show increased political participation, as measured through its level, its quality, and subsequent policy responsiveness.

⁴This was previously included in our original PAP as part of what was then H6.

⁵This was previously included in our original PAP as what was then H4.

⁶This was previously included in our original PAP as what was then H3.

2.1 Heterogeneous Treatment Effects (HTEs)

We expect conditional effects based on men’s age and/or literacy/education. This idea that we build on is that some men are more influential than others and, given that our treatment aims to create allies among the most powerful members of women’s social networks to shape buy-in for women’s participation, the standing of the men targeted may also have an effect on our outcomes.

We examine age because it is among the most exogenous variables to the dynamics of the community, and there is good evidence that it serves as a proxy for influence and standing within the community. Youth in contexts like the communities we study are often excluded from labor markets or have low access to land, delaying arrival at what is perceived as adulthood. The ability to work and provide for oneself and for others conveys dignity and respect within the community, as well as the ability to form families and households. This can increase youths’ exclusion from community and political institutions (Honwana 2012).

While all of the men in our study have formed households (as they are all married), age is still an important marker of respect and status in rural communities and correlates with influence. For political participation in particular, younger members of society (typically grouped as ages 18-24 and 25-35) are less involved (Resnick and Casale 2014). Indeed, although they are interested in participating based on their social media activism and they are used for certain types of agitation, existing institutions often marginalize them (Van Gyampo and Anyidoho 2019). Examining Afrobarometer data on voting, attending a community meeting, and contacting officials (school officials, clinic officials, government officials about documents, and the police) by gender and by age, the most striking difference comes from comparing women to men (with men reflecting higher levels of each). However, age differences are also notable within each gender. For both men and women, those under 35 are less likely to participate along these measures than are their older, same-gender counterparts. We define youth as up to (and including) 35 years old because doing so not only matches existing studies but also follows the African Union’s youth categorization, which many countries—including Nigeria—have adopted (e.g. <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-youth-charter>).

While age is our preferred proxy for influence in part due to its plausible exogeneity to community dynamics, it is also possible that age inadequately captures men’s social and political influence. Therefore, we also examine literacy as a proxy for influence. Literacy conditions access to infor-

mation and political knowledge, which shapes political participation, even for youth (Resnick and Casale 2014). Literacy, for example, increases the ability to engage in community-level politics, allowing literate community members to monitor action and articulate demands (e.g. Sanyal and Rao 2018). Literacy is particularly important in environments where states have not taken strategic actions to lower barriers to participation and include those with low literacy (Sanyal and Rao 2018), which we believe describes our context.

We anticipate that these same dynamics are at play for women as well. As respect for elders of both genders is deeply ingrained in Nigeria, we anticipate that older women will hold significantly influence and may be more welcomed to speak and participate in politics and public life. Similarly, literate women likely have greater access to political knowledge, information, and demand articulation skills, and are likely perceived as having more valuable opinions. Thus, we anticipate that women with greater influence and ability (proxied with age and literacy here as well) are more likely to benefit from the trainings. We thus propose, for Hypothesis 1 and Hypotheses 2 and their sub-components from our original PAP registry, that our effects will be stronger for non-youth and literate women.

3 Measurement

3.1 Data sources

As stated in our original PAP, we will collect data through baseline surveys of women; endline surveys of both men and women (i.e., women who attended the burn-in meetings, and their husbands) and elites (one per community) with whom they potentially interact; metrics tracked at the meetings; and, finally, through a community grants program. Details regarding each data source are noted below. A few details regarding data source changes are outlined below:

- The Baales, Ward councilors, and LGA Chairpersons will each be using the same scorecard to score the small grant program applications (see Appendix). The Key Project Execution Team committee making the final selection will be using an evaluation checklist that we will add as an amendment once it is finalized.
- The competition was open for approximately 6 weeks rather than 12 weeks. Rather than having the longer application window, the competition began with radio jingles and public

banners announcing the date when the application window would open and could be picked up. Our implementing partner, LoftyInc, also had an active Whatsapp number to answer questions from (potential) applicants and Baales along with representatives in the field in all three states during the application period.

- The total amount of all awards is *approximately* \$34,200 rather than *exactly* \$34,200, as the recent exchange rate and inflation rate fluctuations might affected the final amount disbursed.

3.2 Concepts and measures

Our original PAP already highlighted our expected effects of treatment T1 on various outcomes capturing women’s political participation. Per H8, we expect that the effect of T2 on all of these outcomes (i.e., measures linked with H1 in the original PAP) will be greater than the effect of T1. We do not repeat these outcomes here.

We focus here on concepts specific to the mechanisms through which T2 will operate. Per H3, H4, and H5, we expect that men’s attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge will change. And per H6, we expect that men’s behaviors will change. Per H7, we expect that women will feel greater support from their households and communities for their political participation.

The below table specifies: our main hypotheses in column 1, our sub-hypotheses in column 2, the data source in column 3, the associated survey item used to test the hypothesis (columns 4, 5, and 6), our measurement strategy in column 7, and any additional notes about the nature of the test in column 8. In cases where we combine survey items into an index, the component items are listed in each row and merged in column 7 where we specify how we will construct the index. The table also includes measures to employ for manipulation checks as well as to conduct test of our HTEs.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES	
1	H3: Expressed/Stated support	Men's survey	perception_wife_support_ms_post	Does your wife have your support for taking political action, like voting and speaking at community meetings?	1 Yes, a lot 2 Yes, a little 3 Sometimes 4 No, not much 5 No, not at all 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Run linear model on reverse-coded variable, then robustness check using dummy measure for "Yes, a lot" and "Yes, a little" and 0 otherwise		
2		Men's survey	men_backlash_nonviolent_ms_post	When would you prefer that your wife NOT attend meetings or approach a local leader? Mark all that apply.	1 When there is housework to do 2 When the children are at home 3 When it is about a women's issue 4 When it is about a men's issue 5 When it is far away from home 6 When I wants to spend time with my friends 7 When there is conflict in the village 8 I am indifferent: she can attend whenever she wants 97 Other (specify) 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Dummy variable equal to 1 if response includes "8", 0 otherwise		
3	H4: Supportive Policy Preferences	H4a: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have better knowledge on how to support their wives (capacity) because they have better knowledge on what their wives prioritize	Men's survey	pqual_importantspouse1_ms_post	What do you think your wife would rank as the most important sector where services need to improve in your community?	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (piped water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
4		Men's survey	pqual_importantspouse2_ms_post	What do you think your wife would rank as the second most important sector where services need to improve in your community?	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (piped water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Count variable captures how much overlap between pqual_importantspouse1_ms_post/pqual_im portantspouse2_ms_post and pqual_important1_ws_post/pqual_important 2_ws_post		
5		Women's survey	pqual_important1_ws_post	What do you think is the most important sector where services need to improve in your community? I am going to read to you a list of options, and then I am going to ask you to pick one.	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (piped water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer			
6		Women's survey	pqual_important2_ws_post	What do you think is the second most important sector where services need to improve in your community?	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (piped water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer			

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
7		Men's survey	resp_informed_wfpriorcon_ms_post	How confident are you in your answers about your wife's priorities?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Reverse-code	Explore whether confidence correlates with accuracy
8	H4b: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have better knowledge on how to support women's political voice (capacity) because they have better knowledge on what women in their community prioritize	Men's survey	resp_informed_womprior_ms_post	How knowledgeable do you feel in general about women's policy priorities in your community?	1Very knowledgeable 2Somewhat knowledgeable 3A little bit knowledgeable 4Not very knowledgeable 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Run linear model on reverse-coded variable	
9		Men's survey	pqual_importantw_roads_ms_post pqual_importantw_health_ms_post pqual_importantw_jobs_ms_post pqual_importantw_water_ms_post pqual_importantw_edu_ms_post pqual_importantw_electri_ms_post pqual_importantw_corrupt_ms_post pqual_importantw_crime_ms_post pqual_importantw_ag_ms_post pqual_importantw_violenc_ms_post pqual_importantw_famdisp_ms_post pqual_importantw_other_ms_post	Now I will show you ten stones. I'd like you to imagine for a moment that they represent 10 WOMEN who live in your village/neighborhood. How many of the women in your community would rank each of these as the most important sector where services need to improve in your community?	Integer [0, 10]	Compare this measure against pqual_important1_ws_post/pqual_important2_ws_post to capture whether men's responses mirror the % of WAC women who prioritized these sectors: will take the average of (100 - pqual_importantw_[SECTOR_j] - % of women who identified SECTOR_j as their top policy priority (pqual_important1_ws_post) for each of the 12 sectors (j).	
10		Women's survey	pqual_important1_ws_post	What do you think is the most important sector where services need to improve in your community? I am going to read to you a list of options, and then I am going to ask you to pick one.	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
11	H4c: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will have preferences for local public services that align more with those of their female partners (individual preference alignment)	Men's survey	pqual_important1_ms_post	What do you think is the most important sector where services need to improve in your community? I am going to read to you a list of options, and then I am going to ask you to pick one.	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Count variable captures how much overlap between pqual_important1_ms_post/pqual_important2_ms_post and pqual_important1_ws_post/pqual_important2_ws_post	
12		Men's survey	pqual_important2_ms_post	What do you think is the second most important sector where services need to improve in your community?	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
13		H4d: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will place more weight on their female partners' local public service preferences (joint preference alignment)	Men's survey	pqual_sectorprioritized_ms_post	You mentioned the following sectors are important to your household. If you had to just pick two sectors to advocate for with your local councilors, which would they be? 1 Transportation (roads, public transit) 2 Health (clinics, COVID) 3 The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4 Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5 Education (schools, fees) 6 Electricity (service, fees) 7 Corruption 8 Crime and security 9 Agriculture and farming 10 Harassment of women / girls in the community 11 Family disputes / violence within the household 97 Other (specify) 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
14			Women's survey	pqual_important1_ws_post	What do you think is the most important sector where services need to improve in your community? I am going to read to you a list of options, and then I am going to ask you to pick one. 1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Only analyze among those who think that they're 100% misaligned with their wives (i. e., those who were shown 4 response options): Dummy variable for whether respondent prioritize at least one of the priorities they think their wife has (pqual_important1_ws_post/pqual_important2_ws_post).	Given the condition, we may not be powered to test hypothesis H4d.
15			Women's survey	pqual_important2_ws_post	What do you think is the second most important sector where services need to improve in your community? 1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
16		H4e: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will place more weight on the policy preferences of women in their communities	Men's survey	dev_priorities_diffwomen_ms_post	In cases where men and women disagree about a local development priority, how important is it to listen to the preferences of women? 1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Run linear model on reverse-coded variable	
17			Men's survey	dev_priorities_diff_ms_post	In thinking about the local development priorities for this community, to what extent do women have different priorities from men? 5A great deal 4A lot 3Somewhat 2A little 1Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Reverse-code	Explore whether treatment changes perceptions of differences between men and women, but this measure will not be used as direct test of hypothesis 4e.
18	H5: Supportive Attitudes	H5a: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will hold less patriarchal views about gender roles (personal beliefs/ preferences)	Men's survey	meh_id_womenleaders_ms_post	To what extent do you think having more women in leadership would improve the quality of life for all women? 5A great deal 4A lot 3Somewhat 2A little 1Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
19			Men's survey	meh_id_womleader_benef_ms_post	To what extent do you think having more women in leadership would better support families and the community as a whole? 5A great deal 4A lot 3Somewhat 2A little 1Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
20		Men's survey	mech_id_womleader_threat_ms_post	To what extent do you think having more women in leadership would threaten opportunities for men to influence decision-making?	5A great deal 4A lot 3Somewhat 2A little 1Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
21		Men's survey	mech_discrim_diffroles_ms_post	Which statement do you most strongly agree with? A. There is no discrimination against women. However, tradition and culture say that men and women have different roles in society. B. Society discriminates against women.	1 Agree with A 2 Agree with B 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
22		Men's survey	mech_discrim_toofar_ms_pre	When it comes to giving women the same rights as men, do you think your community has gone too far, hasn't gone far enough...?	1Has not gone far enough 2Has been about right 3Has gone too far 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
23		Men's survey	att_note	Now I'd like to ask you about your own personal beliefs. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the next statements: (battery)			
24		Men's survey	mech_att_husbanddecides_ms_post	The husband should make the decisions in the home.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
25		Men's survey	mech_att_reservejobs_ms_post	If jobs are scarce, they should be reserved for men rather than women.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
26		Men's survey	mech_att_tooemotional_ms_post	Women are too emotional to add value to public discussions.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
27		Men's survey	mech_att_mendecide_ms_post	Men should have the final word about decisions affecting the community.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
28		Men's survey	gem1_ms_post	A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
29		Men's survey	gem2_ms_post	Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
30		Men's survey	gem3_ms_post	A man should share the work around the house with women, such as doing dishes, cleaning or cooking.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
31		Men's survey	gem4_ms_post	A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
32		Men's survey	gem5_ms_post	A woman should obey her husband in all things.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
33		Men's survey	gem6_ms_post	The husband should decide to buy the major household items.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Conduct a factor analyses of all of these questions to create composite indices with variables that measure similar things (conceptually).	
34		Men's survey	gem7_ms_post	Girls have the same rights as boys to go to secondary school and university.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Separately, create two indices that allow us to see if the trainings affected men's views about their wives politically participating and not their views about women politically participating or vice versa. As the training is about political participation in general, this is a cleaner set of measures and allows us to compare if there are differential effects on views about their wives vs. women in general. Index 1: appropriateness of their wives participating politically (take equally-weighted averages of the standardized index components in rows 40-46); Index 2: appropriateness of women participating politically (take equally-weighted averages of the standardized index components in rows 47-53).	
35		Men's survey	economet1_ms_post	Women should have the freedom to work outside of the home.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
36		Men's survey	economet2_ms_post	The government and companies should give priority to women when hiring for leadership positions.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
37		Men's survey	ifpri_husb_sup_womenpol_ms_post	Women should participate in politics and public life just as much as men do.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Reverse code measures as appropriate so higher values reflect less patriarchal views about women's roles. All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable.	
38		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_vote_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Vote in elections?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
39		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_speak_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Speak her mind in political discussions?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
40		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_attend_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Attend community meetings?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
41		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_stand_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Stand for elections as a candidate?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
42		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_baale_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Contact her Baale about service delivery problems?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
43		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_wac2_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Participate in women's groups?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
44		Men's survey	mech_appropriatew_polit2_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for your wife to: Participate in politics?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
45		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_vote_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Vote in elections?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
46		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_speak_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Speak their mind in political discussions?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
47		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_attend_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Attend community meetings?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
48		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_stand_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Stand for elections as candidates?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
49		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_baale_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Contact their Baale about service delivery problems?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
50		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_wac2_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Participate in women's groups?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
51		Men's survey	mech_appropriate_polit2_ms_post	Do you think it is appropriate for women to: Participate in politics?	1Very appropriate 2Appropriate 3Somewhat appropriate 4Not very appropriate 5Not at all appropriate 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
52	HSb: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will believe that other men hold less patriarchal views about gender roles (social norms)	Men's survey	men_allies_note	Now I will show you ten stones. I'd like you to imagine for a moment that they represent 10 MEN who live in your village/neighborhood.			
53		Men's survey	economet1_should_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would agree that women should have the freedom to work outside of the home?	Integer [0, 10]		
54		Men's survey	economet2_should_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would agree that the government and companies should give priority to women when hiring for leadership positions?	Integer [0, 10]		
55		Men's survey	men_persupport_wac_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to participate in women's groups?	Integer [0, 10]		
56		Men's survey	men_persupport_politics_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to participate in politics?	Integer [0, 10]		
57		Men's survey	men_persupport_vote_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to vote in elections?	Integer [0, 10]		
58		Men's survey	men_persupport_speak_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to speak their mind in political discussions?	Integer [0, 10]		
59		Men's survey	men_persupport_attend_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to attend community meetings?	Integer [0, 10]		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
60		Men's survey	men_persupport_run_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to stand for elections as candidates?	Integer [0, 10]	Conduct a factor analyses of all of these questions to create composite indices with variables that measure similar things (conceptually). Reverse code questions as appropriate to have higher values indicating that it is socially normative for women to participate (higher values indicate less patriarchal views).	
61		Men's survey	men_persupport_baale_ms_post	How many of these men in your community would encourage their wives to contact their Baale about service delivery problems?	Integer [0, 10]		
62		Men's survey	perception_women_support_ms_post	Do other women in your community have the support of their spouses for taking political action, like voting and speaking at community meetings?	1Yes, a lot 2Yes, a little 3Sometimes 4No, not much 5No, not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
63		Men's survey	men_support_permission_ms_post	To what extent do you think husbands in this community: Give wives permission to attend meetings?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
64		Men's survey	men_support_childcare_ms_post	To what extent do you think husbands in this community: Provide childcare (takes care of the children)?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
65		Men's survey	men_support_housework_ms_post	To what extent do you think husbands in this community: Do housework?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
66		Men's survey	men_support_transport_ms_post	To what extent do you think husbands in this community: Help wives with transportation to meetings?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable.
67		Men's survey	men_support_arrangeother_ms_post	To what extent do you think husbands in this community: Arrange others to help their wives with childcare or housework?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
68		Men's survey	ifpri_men_sup_womenpol_ms_post	In general, men in our community think women should participate in politics and public life just as much as men do.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
69		Men's survey	desc_note	Now I'm going to ask you some questions about what people in your community do or think. When I say "community," I mean the people who are important to you. Please tell me to what extent these statements are true in your community:			
70		Men's survey	mech_desc_husbanddecides_ms_post	The husband makes the decisions in the homes in your community.	1Always true 2Mostly true 3Sometimes true 4Rarely true 5Never true 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
71		Men's survey	mech_desc_reservejobs_ms_post	If jobs are scarce, they are reserved for men rather than women.	1Always true 2Mostly true 3Sometimes true 4Rarely true 5Never true 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
72		Men's survey	mech_desc_tooemotional_ms_post	Women are seen as too emotional to add value to public discussions.	1Always true 2Mostly true 3Sometimes true 4Rarely true 5Never true 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
73		Men's survey	mech_desc_mendecide_ms_post	Men have the final word about decisions affecting the community.	1Always true 2Mostly true 3Sometimes true 4Rarely true 5Never true 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
74	H5c: Relative to men who were not trained, trained men will recognize that men have an important role to play in supporting women's participation (sallience)	Men's survey	men_roletoplay1_ms_post	It is very difficult for women to participate in politics without the support of men.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
75		Men's survey	men_roletoplay2_ms_post	It is very difficult for women to participate in politics if men in the community do not encourage them to participate.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
76		Men's survey	desc_note	Please tell me how important of a role men have in supporting women in each of the following activities:			
77		Men's survey	men_support_wac_ms_post	Participating in women's groups	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
78		Men's survey	men_support_politics_ms_post	Participating in politics	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
79		Men's survey	men_support_vote_ms_post	Voting in elections	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
80		Men's survey	men_support_speak_ms_post	Speaking their mind in political discussions	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
81		Men's survey	men_support_attend_ms_post	Attending community meetings	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
82		Men's survey	men_support_run_ms_post	Standing for elections as candidates	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Conduct a factor analyses of all of these questions to create composite indices with variables that measure similar things (conceptually). Reverse code questions as appropriate to have higher values indicating that men have a role to play.	
83		Men's survey	men_support_baale_ms_post	Contacting their Baale about service delivery problems	1Very important 2Important 3Somewhat important 4Not very important 5Not at all important 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable.	
84		Men's survey	know_women1_ms_post	Reserving some political leadership positions for women can help build the confidence of women to participate politically.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	know_women7_ms_post and men_support_activities_ms_post should be converted to counts.	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
85		Men's survey	know_women2_ms_post	For women to speak up in public about issues they care about, men in the community need to be more educated about gender inequality.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
86		Men's survey	know_women3_ms_post	For women to speak up in public about issues they care about, men in the community need to be educated about the importance of women's political participation.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
87		Men's survey	know_women4_ms_post	For women to speak up in public about issues they care about, men need to make women feel more welcome to speak up.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
88		Men's survey	know_women5_ms_post	For women to speak up in public about issues they care about, men need to challenge traditional gender roles.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
89		Men's survey	know_women6_ms_post	For women to speak up in public about issues they care about, men need to provide women with mentorship and networking opportunities.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Neither agree nor disagree 4Somewhat disagree 5Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
90		Men's survey	know_women7_ms_post	Could you describe how you could support your wife to vote?	1Give them a ride 2Accompany them to vote 3Help her with her house chores so she has time to vote 970Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
91		Men's survey	men_support_activities_ms_post	Which of the following do you think men should do to support their wives to participate in activities outside the home?	1Give permission to attend meetings 2Provide childcare (takes care of the children) 3Do housework 4Help with transportation to meetings 5Arrange for others to help wife with childcare or housework 970Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
92	H6: Supportive Behaviors	H6: Relative to men who were not trained (T1 and Control), trained men (T2) will have higher levels of supportive behavior toward women's participation.	Men's survey	plevel_grants_abstwife_ms_post	Why didn't your wife participate in the Loftyinc Corporate Social Responsibility Project Grants Competition competition?	1She didn't know about it in time 2Too busy/too much work 3The amount of money was too small 4She didn't think she could win 5She didn't know how to participate 6No one wanted her on their proposal 7The Baale would not give her an application 8I didn't want her to participate 970Other (Specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Binary measure, where 0 = "I didn't want her to participate" (8) and 1, otherwise.
93		Men's survey	plevel_contactissues_ms_post	What issues did you contact them about?	1Transportation (roads, public transit) 2Health (clinics, COVID) 3The economy (jobs, poverty, wages, unemployment) 4Water supply (pipd water, boreholes) 5Education (schools, fees) 6Electricity (service, fees) 7Corruption 8Crime and security 9Agriculture and farming 10Harassment of women / girls in the community 11Family disputes / violence within the household 970Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Binary measure, where 1 = harassment of women / girls in the community (10), and 0, otherwise	Explore whether this question could be helpful RE policy preferences

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
94		Men's survey	ifpri_decision6_ms_post	When decisions are made regarding the following aspect of household life, who is currently making the decision? My wife's involvement in politics and public life	1Self 2Spouse 3Self and spouse jointly 4Other household members 5Self and other household members 6Spouse and other household members 7Self, spouse, and other household members 8Individuals outside the household 9Not applicable 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Binary measure, where 1 = a response where spouse is included (1, 3, 5, 6, 7) and 0, otherwise	Compare this against how husband answers this question about himself.
95		Men's survey	mech_discussfreq_wife_ms_post	In the last month, how often did you have a conversation with your WIFE about services and local government?	4At least every day 3A few times per week 2About once per week 1Once or twice 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Standardize measure by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group.	
96		Men's survey	mech_discussfreq_women_ms_post	In the last month, how often did you have a conversation with WOMEN in your area about services and local government?	4At least every day 3A few times per week 2About once per week 1Once or twice 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Divide response for mech_discussfreq_women_ms_post by mech_discussfreq_others_ms_post, and then standardize measure by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group.	
97		Men's survey	mech_discussfreq_others_ms_post	In the last month, how often did you have a conversation with others in your area about services and local government?	4At least every day 3A few times per week 2About once per week 1Once or twice 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
98		Men's survey	ifpri_hours_hhwork_ms_post	How many hours in the last 7 days did you spend doing unpaid household work, such as cooking, cleaning, fetching water, and caring for others?	Integer [0, 120]	Standardize measure by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group.	
99	H7: Women's Perception of Men's Support	H7a: Relative to women in T1, women whose male partners participated in T2 training will feel that they have more support from their families and more resources to participate in local political activities.	Women's survey	plevel_grants_abstention_ws_post	Why didn't you participate in the Loftyinc Corporate Social Responsibility Project Grants Competition competition? 1I didn't know about it in time 2Too busy/too much work 3The amount of money was too small 4I didn't think I could win 5I didn't know how to participate 6No one wanted me on their proposal 7The Baale would not give me an application 8My husband would not let me participate 97Other (Specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Binary measure, where 0 = "My husband would not let me participate" (8) and 1, otherwise.	
100		Women's survey	men_support_permission_ws_post	To what extent does your spouse give you permission to attend meetings?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
101		Women's survey	men_support_childcare_ws_post	To what extent does your spouse provide childcare (takes care of the children)?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
102		Women's survey	men_support_housework_ws_post	To what extent does your spouse do housework?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
103		Women's survey	men_support_transport_ws_post	To what extent does your spouse help you with transportation to meetings?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
104		Women's survey	men_support_arrangeother_ws_post	To what extent does your spouse help you by arranging for others to help you with childcare or housework?	1Always 2Usually 3Not very often 4Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
105		Women's survey	men_support_other_ws_post	Is there anything else that your spouse does to help you?	Open-ended		Explore responses to see examples of what people note.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
106		Women's survey	perception_self_support_ws_post	Do you have the support of your spouse for taking political action, like voting and speaking at community meetings?	1Yes, a lot 2Yes, a little 3Sometimes 4No, not much 5No, not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Conduct a factor analyses of all of these questions to create composite indices with variables that measure similar things (conceptually). Reverse code questions as appropriate to have higher values indicating that women feel greater support.	
107		Women's survey	ifpri_husb_sup_womenpol_ws_post	My husband thinks women should participate in politics and public life just as much as men do.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable. Exclude row 106 (the open-ended question men_support_other_ws_post).	
108		Women's survey	ifpri_husb_sup_action_ws_post	My husband thinks there should be more trainings and community action to empower women.	1Strongly agree 2Somewhat agree 3Somewhat disagree 4Strongly disagree 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
109		Women's survey	ifpri_decision5_ws_post	When decisions are made regarding the following aspect of household life, who is currently making the decision? My involvement in politics and public life	1Self 2Spouse 3Self and spouse jointly 4Other household members 5Self and other household members 6Spouse and other household members 7Self, spouse, and other household members 8Individuals outside the household 9Not applicable 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
110		Women's survey	men_backlash_nonviolent_ws_post	When does your spouse NOT want you to attend meetings or approach a local leader?	1When there is housework to do 2When the children are at home 3When it is about a women's issue 4When it is about a men's issue 5When it is far away from home 6When he wants to spend time with his friends 7When there is conflict in the village 8He is indifferent: I can attend whenever I want 97Other (specify) 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
111		Women's survey	ifpri_communication3_ws_post	When I am speaking to my husband about my thoughts and ideas for our community, he cares about the things that are important to me.	1 Strongly agree 2 Somewhat agree 3 Somewhat disagree 4 Strongly disagree 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
112	H7b: Relative to women in T1, women whose male partners participated in T2 training will perceive more permissive gender norms in their communities	Women's survey	perception_women_support_ws_post	Do other women in your community have the support of their spouses for taking political action, like voting and speaking at community meetings?	1Yes, a lot 2Yes, a little 3Sometimes 4No, not much 5No, not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Reverse code questions as appropriate to have higher values indicating more permissive gender norms. Take equally weighted average to create index.	
113		Women's survey	ifpri_men_sup_womenecon_ws_post	In general, men in our community support women's economic participation and income generation activities.	1 Strongly agree 2 Somewhat agree 3 Somewhat disagree 4 Strongly disagree 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable.	
114		Women's survey	ifpri_men_sup_womenpol_ws_post	In general, men in our community think women should participate in politics and public life just as much as men do.	1 Strongly agree 2 Somewhat agree 3 Somewhat disagree 4 Strongly disagree 8888 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999 [UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
115	H8: Women's Participation	H8: Relative to women in T1, women whose male partners participated in T2 training will show increased political participation, as measured through its quality, its level, and subsequent policy responsiveness.				Use all of the measures that have been defined in the original PAP for testing H1	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES	
116	HTE Questions	Moderators for men (Run HTE by age (18-35; 35+), literacy/education; use the influence/engagement measures to help justify our HTE choices and clarify why we may observe differences by age or literacy/education)	Men's survey	dem_age_ms_post	How old are you?	Integer [18, 100]	Create a dummy variable where those who are 18-35 are coded as 1 and those who are older than 35 are coded as 0.	
117			Men's survey	dem_literacy_ms_post	I would like you to read this sentence to me. • The child is reading a book. • The rains came late this year. • Parents must care for their children. • Farming is hard work.	1Cannot read at all 2Able to read only part of the sentence 3Able to read whole sentence 4No card with required language 5Blind/visually impaired 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Create a dummy variable for literate, where 1 = literate and 0, otherwise.	As this literacy measure was collected post-treatment, we will verify that the treatment did not affect this outcome before using this for any heterogeneity tests.
118		Moderators for women (Run HTE by age (18-35; 35+), literacy/education; use the influence/engagement measures to help justify our HTE choices and clarify why we may observe differences by age or literacy/education)	Women's baseline survey	dem_age_ws_pre	How old are you?	Integer [18, 55]	Create a dummy variable where those who are 18-35 are coded as 1 and those who are older than 35 are coded as 0.	
119			Women's baseline survey	dem_literacy_ws_pre	I would like you to read this sentence to me.	1Cannot read at all 2Able to read only part of the sentence 3Able to read whole sentence 4No card with required language 5Blind/visually impaired	Create a dummy variable for literate, where 1 = literate and 0, otherwise.	
120			Men's survey	dev_priorities_persuade_ms_post	To what extent do you think you could persuade others to pay attention to a policy priority of women?	5A great deal 4A lot 3Somewhat 2A little 1Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Create an equally weighted perceived political influence measure, and explore how this measure correlates with age and literacy.	
121			Men's survey	resp_receptiveness_care_ms_post	Thinking about your Baale, how much do you think that they care about the preferences of someone like you?	3Very 2Somewhat 1A little bit 0Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
122			Men's survey	mech_interest_news_ms_post	How often do you follow news about politics and government?	1Everyday 2Several times a week 3Once or twice a week 4Not even once a week 5Practically never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Explore how this measure of political interest/engagement correlates with age and literacy.	
123			Men's survey	plevel_formal_cidattend_ms_post	In the last six months, have there been any community meetings in your area that citizens could attend, like town hall meetings or citizen consultations?	1Yes 0No 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Create a categorical measure of political engagement, where 3 = attended and spoke at meeting; 2 = attended but did not speak at meeting; 1 = did not attend the meeting. If respondent noted there were no meetings, item coded as missing. Then explore whether age and literacy are correlated with this measure.	
124			Men's survey	plevel_formal_attended_ms_post	Have you attended any of those meetings?	1Yes 0No 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
125			Men's survey	plevel_formal_spoke_ms_post	Did you speak in any of those meetings?	1Yes 0No 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
126			Men's survey	plevel_contact_note	During the last six months, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views? This contact could be in an official event like a community meeting, or through personal contact, like a phone call or WhatsApp message, or by passing a message through someone else like a community leader.			
127			Men's survey	plevel_contactchairman_ms_post	Local government council chairman	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
128			Men's survey	plevel_contactwcouncilor_ms_post	Ward councilor	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
129			Men's survey	plevel_contactbaale_ms_post	Baale	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
130		Men's survey	plevel_contactmp_ms_post	Member of parliament	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Create an index to capture political engagement for each of these contact items, where each measure is equally weighted, and then assess whether this measure correlates with either of our two HTE measures, age and literacy	
131		Men's survey	plevel_contactbureaucrat_ms_post	Official of a government agency	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
132		Men's survey	plevel_contacttraditionl_ms_post	Traditional leader	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
133		Men's survey	plevel_contactparty_ms_post	Political party official	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
134		Men's survey	plevel_contactreligious_ms_post	Religious leader	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
135		Men's survey	plevel_contactcivil_ms_post	Civil society leader	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
136		Men's survey	plevel_contactmarket_ms_post	Market leader	3Many times 2Several times 1A few times 0Never 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
137	Amendment for Primary Outcome 1 for women	Men's survey	efficacy_women_note	Now I will show you ten stones. I'd like you to imagine for a moment that they represent 10 WOMEN who live in your village/neighborhood. Can you tell me how many of these women would themselves:		Create an index to capture men's perception of women's political participation for each of these activities, where each measure is equally weighted. All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in terms of the increase or decrease in standard deviations of an outcome variable.	
138		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_womvote_ms_post	Vote in elections?	Integer [0, 10]		
139		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_womcontact_ms_post	Contact their Baale about service delivery problems?	Integer [0, 10]		
140		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_womspeak_ms_post	Speak their mind in political discussions?	Integer [0, 10]		
141		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_womattend_ms_post	Attend community meetings?	Integer [0, 10]		
142		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_womstand_ms_post	Stand for elections as candidates?	Integer [0, 10]		
143	Amendment for Primary Outcome 2 for women	Men's survey	pqual_claritywf_formprob_ms_post	How clearly do you think your wife is able to communicate a concern she has in a community meeting?	3Very 2Somewhat 1A little bit 0Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
144		Men's survey	pqual_claritywf_infprob_ms_post	How clearly do you think your wife is able to communicate a concern she has to someone with influence over local services, like a councilor or political party official?	3Very 2Somewhat 1A little bit 0Not at all 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
145		Men's survey	mech_efficiency_domself1_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Call your local representative about some issue in your village/neighborhood?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8
Main Hypothesis	Sub-hypothesis	Source	Variable name	Label	Response options	Measurement strategy	NOTES
146		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself2_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Visit the office of your local representative about some issue in your village/neighborhood by herself?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer	Conduct a factor analyses of all of these questions to create composite indices with variables that measure similar things (conceptually). Reverse code questions as appropriate to have higher values indicating higher quality participation.	
147		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself3_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Visit the office of your local representative about some issue in your village/neighborhood with a group of other women?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
148		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself4_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Write a petition to bring a community issue to the attention of your local representative?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
149		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself5_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Attend a town hall meeting alone?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
150		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself6_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Attend a town hall meeting with other women?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
151		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself7_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Openly express her opinion in a discussion about politics with your family members?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
152		Men's survey	mech_efficacy_domself8_ms_post	How confident do you feel about your wife being able to: Openly express her opinion in a discussion about politics with men outside your family?	1Very confident 2Confident 3Somewhat confident 4Not very confident 5Not at all confident 8888[UNREAD] Nudged, but Don't Know 9999[UNREAD] Nudged, but Refused to Answer		
153	Manipulation Check Measures	Men's survey	manip_mtg_attendselfrpt_ms_post	How many men's group meetings organized by ActionAid Nigeria have you personally attended in the last 6 months?	Integer [0, 10]	Use reported value	To use as a manipulation check for men's participation (T2 vs. T1/placebo). We will use this measure alongside attendance documents.
154		Men's survey	manip_mtg_attendwiferpt_ms_post	How many women's group meetings organized by ActionAid Nigeria has your wife attended in the last 6 months?	Integer [0, 10]	Use reported value	To use as an additional measure for women's participation in the assigned treatment conditions (T1/T2 vs. placebo). We will use this measure alongside measures noted in our original PAP.

4 Answer Strategy

To determine whether randomization was successful, we will do a balance check based upon the following measures from the women’s baseline survey: literacy, age, dummy for having more than one wife, size of household, number of children, an index of household asset wealth, religion, religiosity, highest education level, household income, and personal income.

At the individual study level, we will estimate intent to treat (ITT) effects of T1 and of T2 relative to the placebo group using covariate-adjusted difference-in-means with standard errors clustered by community. All regressions will include block fixed effects, as randomization involved the creation of blocks based upon community-level characteristics as well as the individual-level covariates outlined below. Some of the data used to estimate outcomes will be measured at the group level. For group-level measures, we will estimate ITT effects through a difference-in-means strategy with block fixed effects.

4.1 Covariates for individual-level analysis of men

For regression analyses with men, we will include a set of covariates from the baseline women’s survey and men’s endline survey to achieve higher precision. (Here we draw mostly from the women’s survey given there was no baseline of men; more on this below.) The list of covariates from the men’s endline survey are as follows: literacy, religion, religiosity, highest education level, age, and an enumerator-based measure of level of privacy in the interview. The list of covariates from the women’s baseline survey, which we will use in our regressions analyzing men, are as follows: dummy for having more than one wife, size of household, number of children, an index of household asset wealth, and household income. As a robustness check, we will also check robustness to the inclusion of an enumerator-based measure of floor, roof, and wall materials (whether improved or not) from the endline survey if most of the endline surveys take place at the home and these data are mostly complete (imputing missings as necessary).

4.2 Covariates for individual-level analysis of women

We will include a set of covariates from the baseline survey to achieve higher precision. The list of covariates is as follows: literacy, age, wife order (vector of dummies including sole wife, wife #1 (if husband has more than one wife), wife #2, etc), size of household, number of children, an index

of household asset wealth, religion, religiosity, highest education level, household income, personal income, and an enumerator-based measure of level of privacy in the interview. As a robustness check, we will also check robustness to the inclusion of an enumerator-based measure of floor, roof, and wall materials (whether improved or not) from the endline survey if most of the endline surveys take place at the home and this data is mostly complete.

Vis-a-vis our original pre-registration, the list of covariates are identical to what we already registered for our women’s survey with two exceptions: 1) we removed marital status as only married women were recruited into the study; 2) we provided more details on how we are measuring wife order; and 3) we now include floor/ roof/ wall materials only as a robustness check and not as a main specification.

We will also do a correlational analysis to see what demographic measures correlated with the pre-treatment measure of our outcomes of interest, and estimate specifications that consider a good set of predictors of the pre-treatment outcome measures (when available).

4.3 Recoding Measures

All raw index components will be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. Second, when we note that we will take an “average” of different measures in our primary outcomes 1, 2, and 3 (see the appendix of our registered pre-analysis plan), we take equally-weighted averages of the standardized index components. For other indices, we will conduct a factor analyses of questions to create composite indices (see column 7 of Table 3.2 for details on which measures we will create composite indices based upon factor analyses). We then standardize the averages by dividing by the standard deviation in the control group. Lastly, some of our indices are themselves averages of indices. In these cases, we will again take equally-weighted averages of the index components to construct the overall index, which will again be re-standardized using the mean and standard deviation in the control group. The purpose of this procedure is that we will always be able to interpret treatment effects in standard deviation terms.

Unless otherwise noted, for the coding of all measures employed to test hypotheses (see Table 1 in the original PAP for the Metaketa common hypotheses) in the Meta-Preanalysis (MetaPAP) Plan for Metaketa V (<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/90c59854-ebc7-46e5-bd46-2be7086198b5>), we will employ the coding process outlined in section 4 of the meta-preanalysis plan.

4.4 Treating Missing Data

Whenever a respondent has as the answer “refused to answer,” we will treat this as missing data. Whenever a respondent has an answer “don’t know,” we will treat this as missing unless a “don’t know” clearly indicates meaning (e.g., if “don’t know” indicates an incorrect response in a knowledge question). When creating outcome indices, we will follow the strategy outlined in the MetaPAP Section 4 on how to deal with missing data in indices.

4.5 Non-random attrition

Even after this procedure, we anticipate that some units may have missing outcomes. We will first check for differential attrition by treatment group by regressing missingness indicators for each outcome on treatment assignment and covariates, following the same specification as our main outcomes. If these tests are non-significant, we will proceed under the assumption that units are either “always-reporters” or “never-reporters,” i.e., that treatment does not change whether a unit does or does not respond. We will then interpret all effects as the intention to treat effect among “always-reporters” (Gerber and Green 2012). If these tests are significant, we will report extreme value bounds. We will not use adjustment methods like multiple imputation or weighting by the inverse probability of missingness that rely on an conditional ignorability assumption that conditional on observables, missingness is as-if random.

4.6 Manipulation Check Test

For women, we will assess whether the reported number of meetings attended by those assigned to T2 or T1 is higher than the reported number of meetings attended by those assigned to the placebo group. For men, we will assess whether the reported number of meetings attended by those assigned to receive training (T2) is higher than the reported number of meetings attended by men in households assigned to T1 or the placebo group. Per the original PAP, we will also be verifying the attendance sheets.

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Appendix

ANNEX 2 - PROPOSAL EVALUATION SCORECARD

SCORECARD FOR THE GRANT PROPOSALS	
Category	Points
Project Details • It is easy to understand what the project plans to do. (7 Pts) • It is clear through presented data and due diligence that the project is needed by the community. (7 Pts) • The application clearly shows how the community is affected by this problem. (6 Pts) • A application presents a detailed plan on how the project will be implemented. (10 Pts)	___/30
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion • The application details how the community will benefit from the project and minimise the challenge faced (7 Pts) • The application indicates how people served by this project are involved in the planning and carrying out the project. (7 Pts) • This application highlights how the project will serve at least 30% of people from the community. (6 Pts)	___/20
Evaluation and Sustainability • The application clearly states how people will be better off because of the project (5 Pts) • The application indicates a plan to sustain the project beyond the grant (5 Pts)	___/10
Project Support and Endorsements. • The application has received the endorsement of the Baale, Ward Councillor, or LGA Chairman (13 Pts) • The application has secured a Community Support Letter (7 Pts)	___/20
Budget • The budget shows the amount of funding requested in the application. (5 Pts) • The application provides a detailed breakdown on how the requested funds will be used for project implementation (15 Pts)	___/20