

What works to enhance women’s agency:
Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies

APPENDIX

Two tables are included in this appendix. Table A1 is a summary of studies included in the literature review, providing information on study design, indicators measured, country, intervention type, intervention duration/frequency, arms and description, and main findings for each study. Table A2 describes how three indicators of women’s agency, namely power within, household decision-making, and violence against women and girls, are measured in the included studies.

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Table A1. Description of included studies

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abel, Burger, and Piraino 2018 | RCT | Labor force participation | South Africa | Access to jobs/employment | one time | - Experiment 1: 1) Submit job applications with reference letter; 2) No intervention - Experiment 2: 1) Encourage job applicants to obtain a reference letter; 2) No intervention - Experiment 3: 1) Provide info on the benefits of having a reference letter; 2) Offer cash incentives for obtaining letters | Reference letters increased interview requests from employers for female candidates. Female participants who obtained letters were more likely to receive job interviews and to be employed after 3 months. |
| Abramsky et al. 2014 | RCT | Power within; IPV Power within; Household decision-making; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation; Income generating ability | Uganda | Community mobilization | 2.8 years | 1) SASA!: informal community activities led by community activists, including, local activism, media and advocacy, communication materials, and training; 2) no intervention | The community mobilization intervention was associated with lower social acceptance of intimate partner violence. The effects on women's experience of sexual and physical violence were not statistically significant. |
| Adoho et al. 2014 | RCT | Household decision-making; Freedom of movement | Liberia | Adolescent girls program | 12 months | 1) Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women skills training program: 6-month classroom skill training (job skills or business development) + 6-month placement and support; 2) Delayed treatment | The program had large positive effects on employment and earning, which led to improvements in access to and control over monetary resources, self-confidence, and perceptions of social abilities. The business skills track had a bigger impact than the job skills track. |
| Aker et al. 2016 | RCT | additional notes | Niger | Transfers unconditional cash transfer; conditional cash transfer | 5 months/one transfer per month | 1) Manual unconditional cash transfer: cash distributed in individual envelopes; 2) Electronic cash transfer: cash transferred via a mobile-transfer system + mobile transfer-enabled mobile phone; 3) Manual cash transfer + mobile phone | Mobile-transfers improved dietary diversity and increased the number of meals among children. Participants in the mobile-transfer arm were more likely to travel to weekly markets and spend more on children's clothing, indicating a shift in women's decision-making power within the household. |
| Akresh et al. 2016 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation | Burkina Faso | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT) to fathers; 2) CCT to mothers; 3) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) to fathers; 4) UCT to mothers; 5) No intervention | CCT increased schooling for older children and preventive health check-ups for younger children. Giving cash to mothers did not lead to better child health or education outcomes. |
| Alam, Baez, and Del Carpio 2011 | Quasi-experiment (RD & DID) | cross-cutting | Pakistan | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Female School Stipend Program: quarterly stipend of US \$10 conditional on >80% school attendance; 2) No intervention | After 4 years of implementation, participant girls were more likely to complete middle school, less likely to work, work fewer hours, tend to delay marriage, and have fewer children. |
| Ali et al. 2014 | RCT | cross-cutting | Tanzania | Land/property rights | one time | 1) Vouchers that can be used to purchase a land title at five discount levels, each with or without the conditionality to include a female household member on the application 2) No intervention | Offering conditional discounts increased the number of women listed as landowners compared to unrestricted vouchers. Such conditional incentives did not reduce demand for overall titling. |
| Ali, Deininger, and Goldstein 2014 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | cross-cutting | Rwanda | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Land Tenure Regularization program that awarded title certificates to land holders; 2) No intervention | Land formalization improved land access for legally married women and prompted better recording of inheritance rights. It was associated with a very large impact on investment and maintenance of soil conservation measures, particularly pronounced for female headed households. |

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| Alibhai et al. 2019 | RCT | Power within; Income generating ability | Ethiopia | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/soft skills training | 10-20 days | - Experiment 1: 1) Personal initiative (PI) training - focus on the psychological mindset; 2) Business skills and entrepreneurship development (BSED) training: traditional business skills using psychological elements; 3) No intervention - Experiment 2: 1) StartUp!/ReachUp! training developed by Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT): entrepreneurship training to foster self-esteem and entrepreneurial spirit using a youth-led delivery model; 2) No intervention | The DOT training led to higher monthly profits and improved business mindset one year after the training, but the psychological impact did not sustain after 2 years. There was no impact from the PI or BSED training on business performance outcomes or psychology. The trainer being an entrepreneur was associated with greater initiative and self-efficacy among students. |
| Almas et al. 2018 | RCT | Household decision-making | Macedonia | Transfers | 3 years | 1) Conditional cash transfer made to the mother of child; 2) Conditional cash transfer made to the household head (generally male) | Residing in a municipality where women were offered the conditional cash transfer led to women's lower willingness to sacrifice household income to gain power (indicated by the preference to be the recipient instead of her husband in the willingness-to-pay experiment). However, the effects of cash transfer were not significant using traditional measures of empowerment (i.e., household decision-making index or domestic violence index). |
| Amaral, Bhalotra, and Prakash 2018 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | IPV | India | policing | 8 years | 1) All women police stations; 2) Delayed intervention | The opening of all-women police stations increased reported crime against women, in particular female kidnappings and domestic violence. Actual crimes like gender-specific mortality, self-reported IPV and other non-gender specific crimes remained unchanged. |
| Amin et al. 2016 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation; Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Bangladesh | Adolescent girls program; Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/soft skills training | 18 months | 1) Education/tutoring; 2) Gender-rights awareness training; 3) Livelihood training; 4) No intervention | All three programs reduced child marriage. The gender-rights awareness and livelihood skills training increased the likelihood of currently earning an income. All three programs increased the likelihood of currently staying in school, girls' engagement in social activities, and led to more equitable gender norms. |
| Angelucci et al. 2015 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Mexico | Savings | 16-28 months (average exposure to program) | 1) Access to group lending (loan amounts having to be agreed upon unanimously; treasurer collects payments at each weekly meeting); 2) No intervention | The intervention did not lead to large effects on income, consumption, or wealth. It increased access to credit, size of businesses, and women's participation in financial decisions while decreasing household purchase of temptation goods. In the psychological domain, it had no effect on women's trust in institutions but improved trust in people and a depression index. |
| Annan et al. 2013 | RCT | Income generating ability | Burundi | Savings | 2 years | 1) Village savings and loans associations (VSLA) + Healing Families and Communities discussion sessions; 2) VSLA; 3) No intervention | VSLAs increased household expenditures, increased asset ownership, and reduced poverty. For children, VSLAs increased spending on education, decreased spending on health, and had no effect on child labor or household conflict. |

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| Ashraf, Bau, and Low 2018 | RCT | Power within; Marriage & childbearing | Zambia | Adolescent girls program; Empowerment/life/oft skills training | 6 sessions over 2 weeks (training) | 1) Negotiation Group: after-school sessions with female coaches on negotiation and interpersonal communication; 2) Safe Space Group: after-school sessions with same coaches & female role models that promote peer interactions; 3) No intervention | Girls receiving the negotiation treatment, after three years, were less likely to drop out of school and displayed higher performance in a human capital index. An increased ability to strategically cooperate with their parents was identified as the main mechanism through a lab-in-the-field experiment. |
| Ashraf, Field, and Lee 2014 | RCT | Contraceptive use | Zambia | health products/services | one time offer | 1) Voucher for contraceptives was given to women alone; 2) Voucher for contraceptives was given to women and their husband together | Women who were given access with their husbands were less likely to seek family planning services, less likely to use concealable contraception, and more likely to give birth. However, women given access to contraception alone reported a lower subjective well-being, suggesting a psycho-social cost of making contraceptives more concealable. |
| Ashraf, Karlan, and Yin 2010 | RCT | Household decision-making | Philippines | Savings | one year | 1) Offer to open a commitment account accessible which does not mature until a pre-specified goal is reached (SEED); 2) One-on-one marketing about the importance of saving; 3) no household visit | The commitment micro-savings product increased the household decision-making power of women and consumption of durable goods. The effects were driven by women that were less-empowered at baseline. |
| Attanasio et al. 2014 | RCT | Income generating ability | Mongolia | Microcredit | 18 months | 1) Group lending: joint-liability loans through women's groups; 2) Individual lending: larger loans with collateral if possible but no group activities; 3) No intervention | Group-lending increased female entrepreneurship, hours worked, and food consumption but had no effect on children's schooling or labor. Compared to group lending, individual-lending had lower loan take-up. Individual-lending had no impact on employment or consumption. |
| Baiocchi et al. 2017 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls | Kenya | Adolescent girls program; Empowerment/life/oft skills training; Engaging men | 3 months (six two-hours sessions) | 1) Classroom-based training for girls (empowerment, gender relations, self-defense) and for boys (healthy gender norms) 2) Health and hygiene curriculum | Among girls, the training led to a decrease in the risk of sexual assault and to an increase in their self-efficacy score. |
| Baird et al. 2010 | RCT | Household decision-making; Marriage & childbearing | Malawi | Transfers | 10 months (monthly transfer) | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT): \$10 per month cash plus school fees; 2) No intervention | The CCT program led to large increases in self-reported school enrollment as well as declines in early marriage, teenage pregnancy, sexual activity, and risky sexual behavior after one year. |
| Baird et al. 2013 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing | Malawi | Transfers | 2 years (monthly transfer) | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT) to baseline school girls and dropouts; 2) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) to baseline school girls; 3) No transfer | The transfers to schoolgirls increased access to financial resources, improved schooling outcomes, decreased teen pregnancies and early marriages, and increased agency in the households. The transfers to baseline dropouts substantially increased schooling outcomes and decreased early marriage and pregnancy rates. |
| Baird et al. 2015 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing | Malawi | Transfers | 2 years (monthly transfer) | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT) to baseline school girls and dropouts; 2) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) to baseline school girls; 3) No transfer | While cash transfers had significant effects during and immediately after the program, most effects had dissipated two years after the experiment ended. The only large and sustained effects were among baseline dropouts who were offered cash transfer conditional on schooling and many did return to school. |

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| Balmori de la Miyar 2018 | Quasi-experiment (IV) | Power within | Mexico | Transfers | Varies | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT) composed by a food grant (conditional on health checkups) and a school scholarship (conditional on maintaining an attendance rate greater than or equal to 85%) 2) No transfer | The program increased poor and prior-to-treatment abused women's propensity to report IPV to the police, compared to poor and abused women in the control group. Potential mechanisms included assimilation of women's rights, an increase in trust in the police, and a new marriage market equilibrium with more future dissolutions and fewer reconciliations. |
| Bandiera et al. 2017 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Bangladesh | Multi-component intervention; Technical skills training; Transfers | 2 years | 1) Targeting the Ultra-Poor program: one-time transfer of livelihood assets + complementary training/support for up to 2 years + subsistence allowance for the first 40 weeks; 2) No intervention | The asset/skill transfer increased women's labor supply and earnings, which led to asset accumulation and poverty reduction. Program effects sustained after four and seven years. |
| Bandiera, Buehren, Burgess, et al. 2020 | RCT | Power within; Marriage & childbearing; Contraceptive use; Labor force participation; Income generating ability | Uganda | Adolescent girls program; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Technical skills training; | 2 years (training) | 1) Vocational skills, life skills (only for the first 2 years), as well as a safe space (4 years) to meet and socialize with other adolescent girls in a fixed meeting place in communities led by a slightly older female mentor selected from the community; 2) No intervention | The program increased girls' engagement in income generating activities, reduced teen pregnancy, delayed marriage/cohabitation, and decreased girls' likelihood of having sex against their will. |
| Bandiera, Buehren, Goldstein, et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within; IPV; Violence against girls; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation; Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Sierra Leone | Adolescent girls program; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Technical skills training; Microcredit | 2 years | 1) Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs, life skills training, vocational training (girls aged 17 or above), microfinance (18 or older). Originally separate arms, but pooled because of the Ebola crisis 2) No intervention | The intervention enabled young women to allocate time away from men, preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and enabling them to re-enroll in school post-crisis in places highly disrupted by Ebola. However, the intervention did not have similar protective effects in places less disrupted by Ebola. |
| Banerjee et al. 2018 | Randomized policy experiment | Political and community participation | India | Information sharing; Gender quota | 10 days (voter awareness campaign) | 1) Pre-election voter awareness campaign (PEVAC) that emphasized the responsibilities of the council head in implementing a large public works program and average incumbent performance; 2) Council seat reservation in the previous election for women; 3) PEVAC + reservation; 4) No intervention | Voter awareness campaign led to exit by the worse performing incumbents, substitution by incumbent family members, and entry by challengers from traditionally disadvantaged groups (women and non-general castes). |
| Banerjee, Duflo, Glennerster, et al. 2015 | RCT | Household decision-making; Labor force participation; Income generating ability | India | Microcredit | ~ 2 years | 1) Group-lending microcredit program with joint liability; 2) Delayed intervention | Small business investment (female-owned) and profits of preexisting businesses increased; consumption did not increase; durable goods expenditure increased and "temptation goods" expenditure declined. No significant changes in health, education, or women's empowerment. |

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| Banerjee, Duflo, Goldberg, et al. 2015 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability; Voting behaviors; Political and community participation | Ethiopia; Ghana; Honduras; India; Pakistan; Peru | Multi-component intervention; Technical skills training; Transfers; Savings; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 18 - 24 months | 1) The Graduation program: productive asset transfer, consumption support, technical skills training on managing productive assets, weekly home visits, savings accounts, and health education/health services/life-skills training; 2) No intervention | The program led to positive impacts on consumption, feed security, assets, finance, time use, income and revenues, physical health, mental health, political involvement, and women's decision-making immediately after program ended. The effects sustained one year later for 8 out of 10 outcomes (except for physical health and women's empowerment). Income and revenues were significantly higher in every country and household consumption was higher in every country except Honduras. |
| Banerjee, La Ferrara, and Orozco 2019 | RCT | Power within Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Voting behaviors; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Nigeria | Mass media intervention | 2 screenings over 2 weeks | 1) Edutainment TV series Shuga, with a focus on HIV but a sub-plot involving a married couple with a violent husband; 2) Placebo TV series | The treatment did not affect the number of instances in which violence was justified. However, the effects varied by gender: while having no effect among women, the treatment led to lower likelihood of justifying violence among men. Attitudes towards violence improved for those who reported occasionally thinking about the characters and who remembered specific facts about them, instead of who identified with the characters. |
| Baro et al. 2013 | RCT | Labor force participation | Mali | Savings | 2009-2012 | 1) Saving for Change (SfC) program: twenty women voluntarily form a group that meets weekly and collects savings from each member in a communal pool. When a woman needs a loan, she proposes the desired amount to the group, and repays the loan with interest 2) No intervention | The program positively affected economic outcomes like increased savings, households' livestock holdings, and improved food security. However, no effects were detected on social capital, investment in children's health education, or women's participation in household decisions. |
| Barros et al. 2011 | RCT | Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Brazil | Access to childcare | 4-8 months | 1) Free child care services 2) No intervention (waitlisted) | Access to free child care services led to a very large increase in the use of care and a considerable increase in mothers' employment. It did not affect hours of work for women who were already employed. The rise in employment was associated with a modest increase in household income. |
| Bass et al. 2016 | RCT | Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Democratic Republic of Congo | Savings | 2 months | 1) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) 2) No intervention (waitlisted) | VSLAs increased per capita food consumption, and reduced women's stigma experiences. However, the program did not affect women's employment, access to social resources, or mental health. |

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| Beaman et al. 2009 | Randomized policy experiment | Power within; Political and community participation | India | gender quota | not applicable | 1) Village councils were reserved for a woman chief councilor only in 1998; 2) council seats reserved only in 2003; 3) council seats reserved in both 1998 and 2003; 4) Council seats never reserved | Villagers who have never been required to have a female leader prefer male leaders and perceive hypothetical female leaders as less effective than their male counterparts. Exposure to a female leader did not alter villagers' preference for male leaders. However, it weakened stereotypes about gender roles in the public and domestic spheres and eliminated the negative bias against female leaders among male villagers. After 10 years of the quota policy, women were more likely to stand for and win free seats in villages that had been continuously required to have a female chief councilor. |
| Beaman et al. 2012 | Randomized policy experiment | Power within | India | Gender quota | not applicable | 1) Village councils were reserved for a woman chief councilor only once; 2) Council seats reserved twice; 3) Council seats never reserved | Compared to villages that were never reserved, the gender gap in aspirations closed by 25% in parents and 32% in adolescents in villages assigned to a female leader for two election cycles. The gender gap in adolescent educational attainment was erased and girls spent less time on household chores. |
| Beaman, Karlan, and Thuysbaert 2014 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability; Voting behaviors; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Mali | Savings | 3 years | 1) Saving for Change program: women's savings and credit groups 2) No intervention | Savings groups improved food security, consumption smoothing, and buffer stock savings. It did not lead to higher income or expenditure and had no downstream impacts on health, education, social capital, and female decision-making power. |
| Beath, Christia, and Enikolopov, 2013 | RCT | Power within; Freedom of movement; Political and community participation | Afghanistan | Gender quota | 2 years | 1) National Solidarity Program: gender-balanced community development council and mandated involvement of women in council elections and project selection for grants; 2) Delayed intervention | The community driven development intervention increased female participation in some economic, social, and political activities, including increased mobility and income generation. However, it did not change more entrenched female roles linked to family decision-making or attitudes towards women's general role in the society. |
| Bedoya et al. 2019 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Income generating ability; Political and community participation | Afghanistan | Technical skills training; Transfers | 1 year | 1) Targeting the Ultra Poor program: transfer of livestock, monthly cash stipend for 12 months, basic training on livestock rearing, "health subsidy" for medical expenses or latrine, mentoring visits every 2 weeks; 2) No intervention | The program led to positive impacts on consumption, assets, psychological well-being, total time spent working, financial inclusion, and women's empowerment. Improvement in the women's empowerment index was driven by increases in decision making power over women's own bodies and time, participation in income-generating activities, and political involvement and social capital. However, the intervention had no impact on women's decision-making measured by the household expenditure decision index. |

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| Benhassine et al. 2015 | RCT | cross-cutting | Morocco | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Cash transfer conditional on school attendance to fathers; 2) Labeled cash transfer (labeled as an education support program but not conditional on schooling) to fathers; 3) Cash transfer conditional on school attendance to mothers; 4) Labeled cash transfer to mothers; 5) No transfer | Labeled cash transfers to fathers led to large gains in school participation. Adding conditionality or targeting mothers made no difference. |
| Bergolo and Galvan 2018 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Household decision-making; Labor force participation | Uruguay | Transfers | 3 years | 1) Cash transfer to mothers or women in charge of children conditional on child school attendance & health check-ups; 2) No intervention | The program reduced maternal employment, which was associated with a decline in transitions into formality from unregistered jobs. Becoming a beneficiary affected women's perceived ability to participate in household decision-making related to spending money. |
| Bernhardt et al. 2019 | RCT | Income generating ability | India, Sri Lanka, Ghana | Business grant; Microcredit; Transfers | one time | - India: 1) Loan with a two-month grace period before repayment; 2) Loan with a two-week grace period - Sri Lanka: 1) \$100 cash; 2) \$200 cash; 3) \$100 in-kind grant; 4) \$200 in-kind grant; 5) No intervention - Ghana: 1) \$120 cash; 2) \$120 in-kind grant; 3) No intervention | Women often invested in other household members' enterprise, leading to household-level but not enterprise-level returns to capital. In multiple-enterprise households, more capital was allocated to male- than female-owned enterprises. Researchers provided suggestive evidence that women may have selected into less profitable businesses due to gender norms and women's lack of control over business investment in the household might not be a main reason for the gender imbalance of capital allocation. |
| Bhalotra, Clots-Figueras, and Iyer 2018 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Voting behaviors; Political and community participation | India | Gender quota | one time | 1) A woman narrowly won an election previously; 2) A woman narrowly lost an election previously | Electoral victory enabled incumbent women to run for re-election, but it did result in increased entry of new women candidates nor higher chances of winning the next election. There was no general gender advantage or disadvantage in terms of incumbency advantage. |
| Bhavnani 2009 | Randomized policy experiment | Power within; Political and community participation | India | Gender quota | one time | 1) Seats in local legislatures were reserved for women in 1997 but open in 2002; 2) Seats open in both 1997 and 2002 elections | Seat reservation for women in a previous election increased the probability of a woman winning office in the next election. Reservations worked in part by introducing into politics women who were able to win elections after reservations were withdrawn and by allowing parties to "learn" that women can win elections. |
| Bose and Das 2017 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | cross-cutting | India | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Legal reform that allows women to have an equal share in ancestral property before marriage (2005 Hindu Succession Amendment Act); 2) Legal reform occurred after marriage | Improving women's property rights increased women's years of schooling but has no effect on their children's education. |
| Brooks, Donovan, and Johnson 2018 | RCT | Income generating ability | Kenya | Technical skills training | 1 month | 1) Weekly meetings with a mentor drawn from a set of successful local female business owners; 2) Four 2-hour classes on marketing, accounting, cost control, and business planning | Mentorship increased profits initially but the effects faded as matches dissolved. The business training had no effect on profits despite changes in business practice. |

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| Buchmann et al. 2018 | RCT | Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation | Bangladesh | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Transfers | 6 months (empowerment program); 2 years (transfers) | 1) Empowerment program; 2) Financial incentive to delay marriage (cooking oil); 3) Empowerment plus incentive; 4) No intervention | Financial incentive increased school enrollment, decreased child marriage, and reduced births before age 20. The empowerment program had no significant effects on marriage or childbearing, but increased income-generating activities, encouraged savings, improved health knowledge, and gender attitudes. |
| Buehren, Chakravarty, Goldstein et al. 2017 | RCT | Power within; Labor force participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | South Sudan | Adolescent girls program | 2 years | 1) Adolescent Girls Initiatives (AGI): adolescent girls' clubs run by adolescent leaders that provided life skills and livelihoods trainings at a safe space; 2) No intervention | For girls not affected by the conflict, the program increased girls' engagement in income generation, savings, and control of cash, but the effects on girls' social empowerment and control over their own bodies were ambiguous. |
| Buehren, Goldstein, Gulesci et al. 2017 | RCT | Power within; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Tanzania | Adolescent girls program; Microcredit | 2 years | 1) Adolescent development clubs that provided life-skills training, livelihood training, and community meetings; 2) Microcredit in addition to clubs; 3) No intervention | The adolescent development clubs did not have any impact on employment, income, health knowledge, fertility preferences, perceptions of gender roles and control over life. Adding microfinance services increased take-up of the club activities and savings. |
| Buller et al. 2016 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV | Ecuador | Transfers | 6 months | 1) Conditional cash transfer, food transfer, food vouchers conditional on attendance at monthly nutrition workshops (pooled in one treatment arm) 2) No intervention | Financial stability and food security reduced marital conflict, improved family well-being and happiness, and increased group participation. |
| Bulte and Lensink 2019 | RCT | Household decision-making; IPV | Vietnam | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | 9 months (nine 45-minute sessions) | 1) Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET) training for female micro-entrepreneurs and microcredit clients on gender issues and business skills with male partners 2) GET training without male partner 3) No intervention, only regular credit services | The program increased physical violence measured by a list experiment but decreased physical violence measured by direct elicitation. The training also increased female income (business profit) and decision-making power. The mediation analysis showed that female income was associated with more domestic abuse. |
| Bulte, Lensink, and Vu 2016 | RCT | Household decision-making | Vietnam | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 9 months (45 minute per month) | 1) Training on gender issues and business skills open to both women and male partners; 2) training open to women only; 3) No intervention | The training shifted the bargaining ratios in the lab-in-the-field game closer to unity, suggesting participation in the entrepreneurship and gender training made the joint household decisions more closely aligned to female preferences. Including husbands in the training did not improve business outcomes further. |
| Bulte, Lensink, and Vu 2017 | RCT | Income generating ability | Vietnam | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 9 months (45 minute per month) | 1) Training on gender issues and business skills open to both women and male partners; 2) training open to women only; 3) No intervention | The training improved business knowledge, practices, and outcomes. Engaging husband only made a difference at the endline for agricultural sales. Trained women were more likely to start new business activities and the effect was larger for training without husband participating. Training also led to higher likelihood of business exit in the arm with husband participation. |
| Buntaine, Daniels, and Devlin 2018 | RCT | Political and community participation | Uganda | Information sharing | 8 months | 1) Sixty text messages about their rights and opportunities to participate in designing a village revenue-sharing project 2) Placebo text messages about public health | The program did not have a positive effect on knowledge about revenue sharing, on self-reported participation or in administrative measures of attendance at community revenue-sharing meetings. |

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| Carney and Carney 2018 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Labor force participation | Zambia | Technical skills training | not applicable | 1) Training on soil conservation farming; 2) No intervention | Training increased knowledge and adoption rates of conservation farming practices, increased female labor hours relative to male labor hours, increased school attendance and clothing expenditure, and decreased fertility and alcohol expenditure. |
| Casey, Glennerster, and Miguel 2012 | RCT | Power within; Political and community participation | Sierra Leone | Gender quota | 4 years | 1) GoBifo treatment: block grants to fund local public goods provision and small enterprise development + Village Development Committee with participation requirements of historically marginalized groups (women and youth in particular); 2) No intervention | The program increased local public goods construction and small enterprise development, but did not have any impact on local collective action (such as women's civic involvement) or women's involvement in decision-making at community meetings. |
| Cassidy et al. 2018 | RCT | Contraceptive use | Mozambique | health products/services | 3 months (90 minutes bi-weekly) | 1) Female condom intervention: 6 group sessions lasting 90 minutes each biweekly; provision of both female and male condoms for free at the end of each session; 2) Delayed intervention | Female condoms were taken up by women with lower bargaining power who were otherwise having unprotected sex, rather than by women who are otherwise using male condoms. |
| Castilla 2018 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Marriage & childbearing | India | Gender quota | not applicable | 1) Marriage after the first election with reserved seats; 2) Marriage before the first election with reserved seats or living in never-reserved districts | Reserved seats for women in local governments reduced child marriage and delayed marriage/gauna ceremony (which indicates consummation of marriage). |
| Chakravarty et al. 2019 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Labor force participation | Nepal | Technical skills training | 7 - 10 months | 1) Vocational training for young women: technical skills training + on-the-job training + 40-hour life-skills training; 2) No intervention | The vocational training program had significant effects on female employment, hours worked, and earnings. These effects were driven by women who engaged in non-farm self-employment activities inside the house. |
| Chaudhry, Hussain, and Khan 2019 | RCT | Voting behaviors | Pakistan | Information sharing | one time | 1) Information about public service delivery undertaken by the incumbents in the constituency were delivered to women through a brochure and verbally; 2) Information was delivered to both women and men; 3) No intervention | The information campaign increased female voter turnout. Women in areas where polling stations were of mixed gender responded strongly to the treatment, whereas women in areas where polling stations were gendered did not. |
| Cherchi et al. 2018 | RCT | cross-cutting | Uganda | Information sharing; Transfers | one time | 1) Conditional subsidies: fully-subsidized freehold title conditional on registering the wife as a co-owner + Gender information: educational video clip on the benefits of female co-titling in addition to general information about titling; 2) Conditional subsidies + general information about titling only; 3) Unconditional subsidies + gender information; 4) Unconditional subsidies + general information | Neither conditionality nor gender information affected overall household demand for titling, but they substituted each other in increasing demand for co-titling. Conditional subsidies increased co-titling regardless of gender information, but gender information was only effective in improving co-titling among households offered titles unconditionally. |
| Clark et al. 2019 | RCT | Household decision-making; Labor force participation | Kenya | Access to childcare | 12 months | 1) Vouchers to improved quality child day care; 2) Vouchers to regular child care; 3) No intervention | Women who had access to subsidized early child care were more likely to be employed; working mothers who were given subsidized early child care worked fewer hours without any loss to their earnings. |
| Clayton 2015 | Randomized policy experiment | Political and community participation | Lesotho | Gender quota | one time | 1) Single-member district was reserved for female community councilors; 2) No intervention | Gender quota led to women's lower engagement with local politics. This was explained by the perceived preferential treatment from the quota policy instead of the councilor's gender or the perceived competence of quota-mandated representative. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| de Azevedo, Davis, and Charles 2013 | RCT | Power within; Labor force participation | Kenya | Technical skills training | 8 weeks | 1) Ninaweza training in Information Communication Technology (ICT) and life skills with internships and job placement support; 2) Same as Treatment 1 but without life skills training; 3) No intervention | The training in ICT and life skills increased knowledge on ICT and life skills, likelihood of obtaining a job, and weekly income. Among young women who were not confident in their skill set, the training bolstered their confidence in their qualifications. |
| de Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff 2009 | RCT | Power within; Income generating ability | Sri Lanka | Business grant | one time | 1) \$100 in materials; 2) \$200 in materials; 3) \$100 in cash; 4) \$200 in cash; 5) No intervention (\$25 token cash) | The grants generated large profits increases for male owners but not for female owners. Women invested larger but not smaller grants, based on which researchers suggested a model of capture by others in the household. |
| de Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff 2014 | RCT | Income generating ability | Sri Lanka | Technical skills training; Business grant | 7 days | 1) Start-and-Improve Your Business (SIYB) program; 2) SIYB + grant (\$129); 3) No intervention | Among current business owners, training alone led to some changes in business practices but had no effect on business profits, sales, or capital stock. Training plus grant led to large and significant short-run improvements in business performance but the effects dissipated two years after the training. Among potential business owners, training and especially training plus grant sped up starting a business and greater business success, but the entry effect disappeared 16 months after training. |
| Dean and Jayachandran 2019 | RCT | Labor force participation | India | Information sharing | one time | 1) Family-orientation videos (highlights the non-monetary benefits of employment or addresses concerns about safety); 2) Facilitated conversation between teachers and family members; 3) No intervention | Neither intervention had any effect on female teachers' employment, their own attitudes towards employment, or family members' attitudes towards their employment |
| Decker et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls | Malawi | Adolescent girls Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 6 weeks (weekly 2-hour sessions) | 1) IMPower intervention: empowerment self-defense training 2) Standard Lifeskills curriculum | The empowerment self-defense training reduced girls' exposure to past-year sexual assault and increased their self-defense knowledge, but did not increase girls' confidence. |
| Deiningering et al. 2015 | Randomized policy experiment | Political and community participation | India | Gender quota | not applicable | 1) Reservation of village council seat for women; 2) No intervention | Reservations increased the extent and nature of women's political participation, perceived ability to hold leaders to account, and willingness to contribute to public goods. The effects persisted beyond the reserved period. |
| Deiningering, Goyal, and Nagarajan 2010 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Marriage & childbearing | India | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Hindu Succession Act Amendment: equal inheritance shares to daughters relative to sons (fathers died after the amendment of the Act); 2) No intervention (fathers died before the amendment of the Act) | The amendment in inheritance laws increased women's likelihood to inherit land although it did not fully eliminate the underlying gender inequality. It also increased women's age at marriage relative to men and years of primary education among girls. |
| Desai and Joshi 2013 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Savings | 2 years | 1) Self-help groups: membership-based organizations that provided education, access to finance, and linkages to wider development programs; 2) No intervention | Women in treatment villages were more likely to participate in group-savings programs, save money, obtain credit, participate in household decisions, and engage in civic activities. However, the intervention had limited effects on employment or income. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Desai and Tarozzi 2011 | RCT | Contraceptive use | Ethiopia | Microcredit | 3 years | 1) Family planning (health education, provision of pills/condoms, referrals for clinic-based services) + credit; 2) Family planning only; 3) Credit only; 4) No intervention | Neither family planning nor credit programs, combined or in isolation, led to an increase in contraceptive use compared to the control group. The intervention led to more progressive gender attitudes but had no significant impact on girls' educational or professional aspirations. Program participants also reported more gender-equitable behavior, e.g., helping out more with household chores among boys. |
| Dhar, Jain, and Jayachandran 2018 | RCT | Power within | India | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 2.5 years (45-minute session every 3 weeks) | 1) School-based discussion on gender equality; 2) No intervention | The intervention reduced past-year physical and sexual IPV. Women and men in the intervention group reported greater modern contraceptive use, higher levels of men's participation in childcare and household tasks, and less dominance of men in decision-making. |
| Doyle et al. 2018 | RCT | Household decision-making; IPV; Contraceptive use | Rwanda | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | 15 sessions over 4 months | 1) Bandebereho couples' intervention (small group sessions of critical reflection and dialogue) 2) No intervention | The education subsidies reduced adolescent girls' dropout, pregnancy (within marriage), and marriage but not sexually transmitted infection (STI). The government's HIV curriculum, which stresses abstinence until marriage, had no effect on pregnancy. Both programs combined reduce STI more, but cut dropout and pregnancy less, than education subsidies alone. |
| Dufflo, Dupas, and Kremer 2015 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing | Kenya | Transfers; Information sharing | 3 years | 1) education subsidy; 2 free school uniforms over the last 3 years of primary school; 2) HIV education: national HIV/AIDS curriculum; 3) Education subsidy + HIV education; 4) No intervention | Providing information on the relative risk of HIV infection by partner's age decreased teen pregnancy. Self-reported sexual behavior data suggests substitution away from older (riskier) partners and toward same-age partners. In contrast, the official abstinence-only HIV curriculum had no impact on teen pregnancy. |
| Dupas 2011 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing | Kenya | Information sharing | one time | 1) Relative Risk Information Campaign: information on HIV prevalence disaggregated by age and gender groups; 2) National HIV/AIDS curriculum | The savings accounts increased savings, business investment, and private expenditure among female market vendors despite the large withdrawal fees. |
| Dupas and Robinson 2013 | RCT | Income generating ability | Kenya | Savings | 6 months | 1) Bank account with no opening fee; 2) No intervention | Both couple and women-only counseling increased the uptake of contraceptive services with no difference between these two arms. The outcome may be due to low rates of compliance in the couples counseling arm. |
| El-Khoury et al. 2016 | RCT | Contraceptive use | Jordan | Information sharing | one time | 1) Women-only family planning counseling; 2) Couple family planning counseling; 3) No intervention | Capital shocks had no effect on profits in subsistence enterprises owned by females. For women with larger businesses, only in-kind grants caused growth in profits, which may be attributed to lack of self-control (instead of pressure from family members). |
| Fafchamps et al. 2014 | RCT | Income generating ability | Ghana | Business grant | one time | 1) \$120 cash grant; 2) \$120 in-kind grant; 3) No intervention | |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Falb et al. 2015 | RCT | IPV | Cote d'Ivoire | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | 2 years | 1) Eight sessions of gender dialogue groups for members of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and their male partner or male family member, with discussions on household budgeting, saving, and planning, gender equality, the importance of nonviolence, and women's contributions to the household; 2) Only VSLAs | The intervention reduced all forms of past-year IPV (physical and/or sexual, emotional, economic abuse) for women who did not have a history of child marriage, and reduced only economic abuse for child brides. |
| Feigenberg et al. 2014 | RCT | Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Microcredit | 10 months | 1) Microfinance groups with weekly meetings and repayment schedule; 2) Microfinance groups with monthly meetings and repayment schedule | Weekly group meetings led to large and positive gains in social capital. The effects were larger for women who must ask for spousal permission to visit neighbors at baseline. |
| Feigenberg, Field, and Pande 2013 | RCT | Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Microcredit | ~40 months | 1) Microfinance groups with weekly meetings and repayment schedule; 2) Microfinance groups with weekly meetings and monthly repayment schedule; 3) Microfinance groups with monthly meetings and repayment schedule [all groups moved to fortnightly meetings and repayment schedule in the 2nd loan cycle] | Clients assigned to weekly meetings interacted more often, defaulted less, and exhibited a higher willingness to pool risk with group members from their first loan cycle nearly 2 years after the experiment. |
| Feldman et al. 2009 | RCT | Household decision-making; Contraceptive use | Mexico | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Oportunidades: cash transfer to female heads of household conditional on child schooling and health visits; 2) No intervention | The conditional cash transfer program increased contraceptive use during the experimental period, but did not influence the subsequent birth spacing among poor rural women. Changes in household decision making over the first year of enrollment did not mediate the program effect. |
| Fiala 2018 (Business is tough...) | RCT | Income generating ability | Uganda | Microcredit; Technical skills training; Business grant | one time | 1) Loan with business skills training; 2) Loan without business skills training; 3) Cash grant with business skills training; 4) Cash grant without business skills training; 5) No intervention | Women who hid money from their spouses (measured through a field game) had positive economic outcomes while those who did not hide money from their spouses showed large decreases in economic outcomes. |
| Fiala 2018 (Returns to...) | RCT | Income generating ability | Uganda | Microcredit; Technical skills training; Business grant | one time | 1) Loan with business skills training; 2) Loan without business skills training; 3) Cash grant with business skills training; 4) Cash grant without business skills training; 5) No intervention | There is no short-run effects for female-owned enterprises from either form of capital or training. |
| Field et al. 2013 | RCT | Income generating ability | India | Microcredit | one time | 1) Loans with a two-month grace period for repayment; 2) Loans with a two-week grace period | The longer grace period increased short-run microenterprise investment and the likelihood of starting a new business. Three years afterwards, the longer grace period led to higher profits but also higher default rates. |
| Field et al. 2016 | RCT | Power within; Income generating ability | India | Technical skills training | 2 half days, 2 hours per day | 1) Business counseling class alone; 2) business counseling class with a peer; 3) No intervention | Only training with a friend had immediate impact on business activity. Four months later, those trained with a friend were more likely to take out loans, less likely to be housewives, increased business activity, and had higher household income. The positive impacts of training with a friend were stronger among women from religious or caste groups with social norms that restrict female mobility. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Field et al. 2019 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Labor force participation; Income generating ability | India | Technical skills training; Savings; | one time | 1) Accounts Basic: free bank account under the woman's name; 2) Accounts Basic Linking: bank account + linking services to deposit wages to women's accounts instead of the household/male-owned account; 3) Accounts Plus: bank account + 2-hour info session on banking; 4) Accounts Plus Linking: bank account + info session + linking services; 5) No intervention | In the short run, women who received direct deposit and training increased their labor supply compared to women offered bank accounts alone. In the long run, women who received direct deposit and training became more accepting of female work. |
| Fleming et al. 2018 | RCT | Contraceptive use | India | Engaging men; Information sharing | 3 40-minute sessions | 1) CHARM intervention: family planning and gender equity counseling sessions; 2) Information about available public family planning services; referrals to gov health system family planning services | Men who received the CHARM intervention were more likely to have equitable attitudes toward household decision-making at 9-months follow-up, but the differences were not sustained at 18-months follow-up. |
| Gine and Mansuri 2018 | RCT | Voting behaviors | Pakistan | Information sharing | one time | 1) Door-to-door information campaign about the importance of voting delivered by women to women using visual aids; 2) Information campaign about the importance of voting and the secrecy of balloting; 3) No intervention | The awareness campaign increased women's likelihood to vote and to exercise independence in candidate choice; there were large spillover effects among untreated women in treated villages. |
| Giorgi, Cunha, and Calderon 2018 | RCT | Income generating ability | Mexico | Technical skills training | 6 weeks (2 4-hour meetings per week, 48 hours in total) | 1) Business training; 2) No intervention | A basic training in business management and accounting increased profits, driven by higher revenues, lower costs, and a change in the composition of goods sold, more clients/quantities sold, and increased use of formal accounting methods. |
| Gitter and Barham 2008 | RCT | additional notes | Nicaragua | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Social Safety Net (RPS): cash stipends given to female heads of household in exchange for school attendance and regular visits to health clinics by the children; 2) No intervention | More household resources were devoted to children when women were more powerful (relative schooling of female to male household heads). However, when a woman's power greatly exceeded her husband's, additional female power reduced school enrollment. The impact was attributable primarily to income effects. |
| Gram, Morrison, et al. 2018 | RCT | Household decision-making; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Nepal | Community mobilization; Transfers | 2 years | 1) Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) women's groups; 2) PLA women's groups combined with unconditional cash transfers; 3) PLA women's groups combined with unconditional food transfers; 4) No intervention | PLA alone or combined with unconditional food or cash transfers had no impact on women's agency in domains such as work outside of the home, household chores, or health-seeking, although it increased group participation. |
| Gram, Skordis-Worrall, et al. 2018 | RCT | Household decision-making; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Nepal | Community mobilization | 2 years | 1) Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) women's groups: facilitated monthly group meetings in which members explored issues around pregnancy, childbirth and newborn health; 2) No intervention | PLA did not have any impact on women's agency 11.5 years later. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Green et al. 2015 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV; Labor force participation; Income generating ability | Uganda | Business grant; Technical skills training; Engaging men | 5 days | - Trial 1: 1) Business training plus a \$150 business grant, and supervision and advising alone 2) No intervention - Trial 2: 1) Business training plus a \$150 business grant, and supervision and advising with partner 2) Business training plus a \$150 business grant, and supervision and advising alone | The business training and grant doubled business ownership and income. The effect on monthly income was moderated by the initial quality of intimate partner relations. The program also led to small increases in marital control, self-reported autonomy, and quality of partner relations, but it did not lead to any change in IPV. Attending the training with a partner increased the quality of relationships, but there were no effects on women's attitudes toward gender norms, abuse, or marital control. |
| Green, Wike, and Cooper 2018 | RCT | Power within; IPV | Uganda | Mass media intervention | 6 weeks | 1) Screening of Hollywood movies plus anti-violence against women vignettes 2) Screening of Hollywood movies only | The media campaign led to a substantial reduction in violence against women, and made women less likely to believe that they would be labeled a gossip if they were to report an incident of violence. Women's personal willingness to speak out increased. However, there was no evidence of a deeper change in core values pertaining to violence against women. |
| Grillos 2018 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Political and community participation | Kenya | Information sharing; Community mobilization; Empowerment/life/soft skills training | 6 months | 1) Governance program: civic education workshop, leadership & communication training (women only), introduction of new community development councils, and workshop on gender and drought preparedness (men only); 2) No intervention | At the community level, there was an increase in women's political awareness and participation in formal decision-making processes, but that participation did not translate into meaningful outcomes (e.g., to speak at meetings). At the household level there was a large and positive effect on actions taken to better prepare for drought (mostly took the form of pre-emptive livestock sales). |
| Groh et al. 2012 | RCT | Power within; Freedom of movement; Labor force participation | Jordan | Empowerment/life/soft skills training; Access to jobs/employment | 45 hours (training); 6 months (voucher) | 1) Voucher that pays an employer a subsidy equivalent to the minimum wage for up to 6 months; 2) 45 hours of soft skills training; 3) voucher + training; 4) No intervention | Job voucher led to a 40 percentage point increase in employment in the short-run, but most of this employment was informal, and there was no effect 4 months after the voucher period ended. Soft-skills training had no average impact on employment. |
| Gupta et al. 2013 | RCT | Power within; IPV; Income generating ability | Cote d'Ivoire | Empowerment/life/soft skills training; Engaging men | eight 2-hour sessions | 1) Eight sessions of gender dialogue groups for members of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and their male partner/family members; 2) Only VSLAs | Compared to groups savings alone, adding gender dialogue groups did not significantly affect physical or sexual IPV, but reduced economic abuse and women's acceptability of IPV. |
| Halifors et al. 2011 | RCT | Power within; Marriage & childbearing | Zimbabwe | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Comprehensive support to orphan girls, incl. fees, uniforms, and 1 teacher-helper per 10 students; 2) No intervention | The comprehensive support reduced school dropout and teen marriage. Compared with control participants, the intervention group reported greater school bonding, better future expectations (completing high school & college), and greater likelihood of waiting for sex. The impact on gender equity was only marginally significant. |
| Halim, Johnson, and Perova 2019 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Labor force participation | Indonesia | Access to childcare | not applicable | 1) access to preschool; 2) No intervention | Access to public preschool was associated with increased work participation of mothers. Access to private preschool did not affect women's employment, but was associated with greater likelihood of holding a second job. There was no effect on earnings or hours worked. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hallward-Driemeier and Gajigo 2015 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation | Ethiopia | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Revised Family Code 2000: women were given the authority to administer common marital property; a spouse could no longer deny permission for the other to work outside the home; more authority was given to courts, instead of traditional arbitrators, in settling disputes arising in cases of divorce and inheritance; and the marriage age was increased to 18 years; 2) No intervention | Women were more likely to work in occupations that required work outside the home, employed more educated workers, and in paid and full-time jobs where the reform had been enacted. The effects were particularly strong among unmarried, young women. |
| Handa et al. 2009 | RCT | Household decision-making | Mexico | Transfers | ~1 year | 1) Progresa: conditional cash transfer provided to women conditional on children's schooling; 2) No intervention | Neither the total transfer nor the school subsidy had a substitution effect on spending and the transfer was treated like general income. The school subsidy was used to replace the foregone income from sending the child to school instead of to support human capital investment at a higher rate than from general income. Households where women had increased control over their extra cash were not significantly more likely to spend transfers in a more "family-friendly" way than they did regular earned income. |
| Handa et al. 2015 | RCT | Marriage & childbearing | Kenya | Transfers | 4 years | 1) Kenyan Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children: monthly cash sum of ~\$21; 2) No intervention | The program reduced the likelihood of pregnancy but had no impact on early marriage. The impacts on pregnancy appeared to work through increasing school enrollment, financial stability of the household, and delayed age at first sex. |
| Haushofer et al. 2019 | RCT | Power within; IPV | Kenya | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) to women (~\$709) 2) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) to men 3) No intervention | Transfers to either women or men decreased physical violence and increased women's psychological well-being. Only transfers to women reduced sexual violence. There was a large spillover effect as non-recipient women in treatment villages also experienced a reduction in physical violence. |
| Heath and Mobarak 2015 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Marriage & childbearing | Bangladesh | Access to jobs/employment | not applicable | 1) Access to garment factory jobs; 2) No intervention | Access to factory jobs lowers the risk of early marriage and childbirth due to both the older girls postponing marriage to work and the younger girls staying in school. |
| Hidrobo and Fernald 2013 | RCT | IPV | Ecuador | Transfers | ~2 years (monthly payment) | 1) Unconditional cash transfer (UCT: Bono de Desarrollo Humano) to mothers, equivalent to \$15 per month; 2) No intervention | For women with more than 6 years of schooling, the transfer decreased emotional violence and partners' controlling behaviors. For women with primary education or less, the effect of the transfer was dependent on the relative education level of partners: for households where the husband did not have more schooling than his wife, the program significantly increased emotional violence. |
| Hidrobo, Peterman, and Heise 2016 | RCT | IPV | Ecuador | Transfers | 6 months | 1) Cash transfers 2) Vouchers 3) Food transfers (all equivalent to \$40 per month) 4) No intervention | Transfers reduced controlling behaviors and physical and/or sexual violence. These impacts did not vary by transfer modality. There is suggestive evidence that transfers improved female bargaining power, increased domestic labor of both husband and wife, decreased poverty related stress, and allocation of goods toward more child-friendly goods in line with a woman's preferences. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hoffmann et al. 2017 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | India | Microcredit; Savings | 2 years | 1) Jeevika, access to low-cost credit through self-help groups; 2) No intervention | The intervention led to a decline in the use of informal credit; positive impacts on asset ownership among landless households; mixed impacts on various indicators of women's empowerment (no clear direction when aggregated); no impact on consumption expenditures. |
| Holden et al. 2016 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; IPV | India | Multi-component intervention; Community mobilization; Information sharing; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | 2 years | 1) Self-help groups (SHG) strengthening module; 2) SHG strengthening plus violence against women (VAW) module for SHG members; 3) Life skills module with Men and Boys: training and community mobilization to increase men's understanding of VAW; 4) SHG strengthening + Life Skills with men; 5) SHG strengthening + VAW + Life skills with men; 6) No intervention (but existing women's groups in operation) | None of the intervention arms, or a combination of them, led to a reduction of either IPV or violence and harassment against women in public spaces. There was limited evidence of an improvement in attitudes, and no change in women's mobility or feelings of safety. |
| Ikenwilo et al. 2016 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Household decision-making; Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Nigeria | Microcredit | 1 year | 1) Microcredit provided to women without group liability; 2) No intervention | The microcredit has a significant positive impact on all of the five domains related to women's empowerment, incl. use of financial services; ownership and control over productive assets; household decision making; networking, community activities, and perceptions of self-confidence; and <u>capability to contribute to household expenses</u> . |
| Ismayilova et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV | Burkina Faso | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Savings; Business grant; Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | Economic Intervention: 24 months Family Coaching: 5 months | 1) Economic intervention: VSLAs, livelihood planning and household management training, seed capital grants, and one-on-one mentoring and coaching on livelihood development 2) Economic intervention plus family coaching with all household members; 3) Delayed intervention | Both treatment arms increased women's financial autonomy and quality of marital relationships, and reduced emotional spousal violence in the past year (with greater effect size for the combined intervention). This study, however, did not demonstrate significant changes in respect to gender equality beliefs, decision-making power, or physical violence. |
| Iyer et al. 2012 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Political and community participation | India | gender quota | not applicable | 1) 1993 constitutional amendment that called for a random third of village council positions to be reserved for women; 2) No intervention | The reservation led to a large increase in the number of documented crimes against women. The rise appears to have been primarily due to an increase in reporting of incidents rather than any increase in incidence. Larger scale membership in local councils affected crime against women more than women's presence in higher-level leadership positions. |
| Jejeebhoy et al. 2017 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; IPV; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Information sharing; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Engaging men | 18 months (fortnightly for women, monthly for men) | 1) Gender transformative group learning sessions with self-help groups (SHG) members on economic empowerment, gender discrimination, notions of masculinity and violence against women 2) gender transformative group learning sessions with women, corresponding learning sessions to husbands, and interactive text messages to husbands; 3) No intervention, only SHGs | The program positively impacted women's gender attitudes, freedom of movement, decision-making capacity, control over economic resources and financial literacy, access to peer networks and social support. The program reduced physical violence, but increased emotional violence. Engaging husbands did not lead to incremental effects, but prevented increases in emotional violence to occur. The program positively impacted gender role attitudes of women in communities served by the intervention. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jensen 2012 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Marriage & childbearing; Labor force participation | India | Information sharing; Access to jobs/employment | 3 sessions over 2 years | 1) Recruiting services to help young women get jobs in the business process outsourcing industry (3 in-depth sessions & ongoing support); 2) No intervention | Women who had access to these recruiting services were significantly more likely to be employed outside the home at the end of the three-year period and significantly less likely to have gotten married or had children. Women also reported wanting to work more and have fewer children in their lifetimes, consistent with increasing aspirations for careers. |
| Joshi, Palaniswamy, and Rao 2015 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Income generating ability; Voting behaviors; Political and community participation | India | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Community mobilization | 3 years | 1) Odisha Rural Livelihoods Projects: creation and strengthening of community level institutions or Self Help Groups (SHGs) at the village level + provision of community investment funds for livelihood projects; 2) No intervention | Households in treatment areas reported higher SHG membership, less dependent on informal sources of credit, and greater likelihood to save. There was no overall effect on household consumption, expenditures or assets, but the intervention led to larger expenditures on healthcare and a larger share of expenditures towards women and children's goods. The intervention also led to improved mobility of women to go to SHG meetings and greater willingness to report alcoholism and domestic violence, but had no impact on women's decision-making in the household. |
| Karlan and Valdivia 2011 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Peru | Technical skills training | 22 weeks | 1) 30-60-minute entrepreneurship training session during weekly or monthly banking meetings; 2) Banking meetings solely for making loan and savings payment | Business training improved knowledge and client retention rates for the microfinance institution, but did not change business revenue, profits, or employment. |
| Karlan et al. 2017 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Ghana, Malawi, Uganda | Savings | 22-30 months | 1) Village Savings and Loans Association: group-based commitment savings, a process for members to request loans from the group, and a social or emergency fund financed 2) No intervention | The promotion of community-based microfinance groups led to substantial positive impacts on financial inclusion for women in program areas, household business outcomes, and women's participation in household decisions. However, there was no impact on average consumption, other livelihood, or women's community participation. |
| Karlan, Thuysbaert, and Gray 2017 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Benin | Microcredit | 1 year | 1) Microcredit lending groups with mixed gender + health education; 2) Women-only groups + health education; 3) Mixed gender groups without health education; 4) Women-only groups without health education | Women in villages receiving health education, regardless of gender composition of the groups, showed improved health knowledge but no change in health behavior. Women in villages assigned to mixed-gender groups had significantly lower levels of social capital, compared with villages assigned to female-only groups |
| Kavanaugh, Sviatschi, and Trako 2019 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Household decision-making; IPV | Peru | policing | 8 years | 1) Opening of Women's Justice Centers (WJCs); 2) Delayed opening of WJCs | Improving women's access to justice through WJCs increased reporting of gender-specific crimes and reduced domestic violence, femicides, and hospitalizations due to mental health. WJCs increased children's education, with evidence suggesting that this might have been due to an increase in women's decision-making power in the family. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kilburn et al. 2018 | RCT | IPV | South Africa | Transfers | not specified | 1) Conditional cash transfer (CCT), conditional on girls' monthly high school attendance 2) No intervention | The conditional cash transfer targeted to poor girls in high school reduced their risk of physical IPV. This effect was due in part to girls choosing not to engage in sexual partnerships. |
| Kim et al. 2007 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV; Income generating ability; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | South Africa | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Information sharing; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 2 years | 1) IMAGE intervention, with group-based microcredit and a gender-focused participatory training on understanding HIV infection, gender norms, domestic violence, and sexuality 2) Delayed intervention | The intervention halved the risk of past-year physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner, and led to improvements in self-confidence, financial confidence, challenging gender norms, autonomy in decision making, perceived contribution to the household, communication within the household, relationship with partner, social group membership, and participation in collective action. The intervention also led to higher estimated household asset value. |
| Kim et al. 2009 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | South Africa | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Information sharing; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 2 years | 1) IMAGE intervention, with group-based microcredit and a gender-focused participatory training on understanding HIV infection, gender norms, domestic violence, and sexuality 2) Microcredit intervention alone 3) Delayed intervention | Both the microfinance-only group and the IMAGE group showed economic improvements like household asset value, ability to repay debts and ability to meet basic household needs. However, only the IMAGE group demonstrated consistent associations across all domains with regard to women's empowerment (greater self-confidence, autonomy in decision-making, and larger social networks), IPV, and HIV risk behavior. |
| Kotsadam and Villanger 2018 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV | Ethiopia | Access to jobs/employment | one time | 1) Offer for a factory job 2) No intervention | The job offer led to a large increase on employment, earnings, and woman's share of couple earnings and incomes. It did not affect physical abuse, but there were indications of a short-run reduction in emotional abuse. There were indications of heterogeneous effects, with women with low bargaining power at baseline experiencing increased risks of abuse if offered a job. |
| Ksoll et al. 2016 | RCT | Labor force participation; Income generating ability | Malawi | Savings | it did not end: after two years, also control clusters received the intervention. | 1) Village Savings and Loan Association; 2) Delayed intervention | The intervention increased number of meals consumed per day, household expenditure as measured by the USAID Poverty Assessment Tool, and the number of rooms in the dwelling. These effects were linked to an increase in savings and credit obtained through the VSLAs, which increased agricultural investments and income from small businesses. |
| Kyegombe et al. 2014 | RCT | IPV | Uganda | Community mobilization | 4 years | 1) SASA!, a phased community mobilization intervention that selected and supported community members to actively discuss and engage men and women on issues of gender inequality, violence, and HIV 2) No intervention | Men in intervention communities were significantly more likely than men in the control group to report increased joint decision-making, greater male participation in household tasks, more open communication, and greater appreciation of their partner's work inside and outside the home. Women in intervention communities were significantly more likely to report being able to refuse sex with their partners, joint decision-making and more open communication. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lecoutere, Spielman, and Van Campenhout 2019 | RCT | cross-cutting | Uganda | information sharing | two separate times | [factorial design] Short videos that provide technical information related to maize cultivation - 1st factor: Gender of the information recipient in the household: husband alone, wife alone, or both; - 2nd factor: Gender of the messenger: man alone, woman alone, or both | Targeting women with agricultural extension information led to women's greater knowledge, role in agricultural decision-making, and outcomes related to maize production. However, involving women as information messengers in the videos did not affect women's individual decision-making or adoption of recommended practices unless women were the sole recipients of the intervention. |
| Leino 2007 | RCT | Political and community participation | Kenya | Information sharing | not specified | 1) Female Participation Intervention: NGO facilitators encouraged women to participate on the user committees and explained the benefits of women's leadership in maintaining water resources; 2) No Female Participation Intervention | The female participation intervention increased the number of women on committees. However, this did not affect water maintenance outcomes or quality. |
| Leventhal et al. 2015 | RCT | Power within | India | Adolescent girls program | 5 months | 1) Girls First Resilience Curriculum (RC): 23 classroom-based group training sessions; 2) No intervention | Girls receiving RC improved more on emotional resilience, self-efficacy, social-emotional assets, psychological wellbeing, and social wellbeing. |
| Leventhal et al. 2016 | RCT | Power within | India | Adolescent girls program | 5 months | 1) Girls First Resilience Curriculum [RC]: psychosocial intervention; 2) Girls First Health Curriculum [HC]: adolescent physical health intervention; 3) RC+ HC; 4) No intervention | The joint intervention significantly improved health knowledge, gender equality attitudes, and most secondary outcomes (clean water behaviors, hand washing, menstrual hygiene, health communication, ability to get to a doctor when needed, substance use, nutrition, safety, vitality and functioning). Combined curriculum amplified the effects. |
| Lopez-Arana et al. 2016 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Household decision-making; Labor force participation | Colombia | Transfers | not applicable | 1) Familias en Accion: cash transfer delivered to mothers conditional on health checkups & vaccination for children under 7 years OR schooling for children 7 - 17 years + mothers' workshops; 2) No intervention | Familias en Accion was associated with a significant increase in the probability of using preventive care services and growth and development check-ups. It had positive impacts on dietary diversity and food consumption. No effect was observed on maternal employment, women's empowerment, and knowledge, attitudes and practices about caregiving practices. |
| Lybbert and Wydick 2016 | RCT | Power within; Income generating ability | Mexico | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 4 weeks (30 min per week) | 1) Documentary on successful microentrepreneurs from the local community + fridge magnet + 4-wk "hope" curriculum during weekly community bank meetings; 2) No intervention | The intervention increased aspirations after one month but had no impact on business outcomes (incl. business hours, sales, savings, employees). The GSE intervention alone produced large and persistent increases in employment. The job promotion intervention alone produced similar effects but the combination of the two produces no additional gain. The GSE intervention worked by leading women to exert effort to reach desired employment outcomes. In a second experiment, women who received a job offer had higher GSE several months later. |
| Mckelway 2018 | RCT | Power within; Labor force participation | India | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Access to jobs/employment | 4 weeks (training) | - Experiment 1: 1) psychosocial intervention to improve generalized self-efficacy (GSE); 2) job promotion; 3) psychosocial + job promo; 4) No intervention - Experiment 2: 1) job offer; 2) No intervention | |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| McKenzie and Puerto 2017 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Kenya | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 5 days (training) 5 months (mentoring) | 1) Gender and Enterprise Together - Get-Ahead program (business training); 2) business training + mentoring by female business owners; 3) No intervention | Business training improved sales, profits, and individual well-being. There is no evidence of negative spillovers on the competing businesses and the markets grew in number of customers and sales volumes. The market growth came from enhanced customer service and new product introduction |
| Merttens et al. 2013 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Kenya | Transfers | 2 years | 1) Hunger Safety Net Programme: unconditional cash transfers through community-based targeting/dependency ratio OR social pension; 2) Delayed intervention | The intervention increased women's control over household budgets for female-headed households. However, the program did not have any impact on ownership of assets (transfer was mostly spent on food). |
| Mueller et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within | Tanzania | Other | 1 year | 1) Community-based legal aid: trained paralegals with special focus on women's property rights; 2) No intervention | Women in treatment communities had higher exposure to legal services and increased their legal knowledge. These changes were, however, insufficient to shift women's attitudes or result in more favorable gendered land practices. |
| Naved et al. 2018 | RCT | IPV | Bangladesh | Multi-component intervention; Community mobilization; Information sharing; Engaging men | 20 months | 1) SAFE intervention with women's groups: community mobilization, health and legal services, and training and advocacy on gender and violence 2) SAFE intervention with women's and men's groups 3) Only community mobilization and health and legal services, but no groups | None of the two intervention arms led to a reduction in IPV against women aged 15–29, but a sub-group analysis demonstrated that adolescent girls aged 15–19 in the women's and men's group arm experienced a reduction in physical IPV. |
| Olney et al. 2016 | RCT | Household decision-making | Burkina Faso | Information sharing | 2 years | 1) enhanced-homestead food production program delivered by older women leaders or by health committee members; 2) No intervention | The intervention led to higher scores in three empowerment indicators: meeting with women, purchasing decisions, and health care decisions. It did not affect spousal communication, social support, family planning decisions, or infant and young child feeding decisions. |
| Ozler, Hallman, Guimond et al. 2020 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls; Marriage & childbearing; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Liberia | Adolescent girls program | 8 months (weekly) | 1) Girl Empower: life skills training, caregiver sessions, savings start-up; 2) Girl Empower plus participation incentive payment to caregivers; 3) No intervention | The Girl Empower program led to positive changes in gender attitudes, life skills, and sexual and reproductive health, but did not affect girls' sexual violence, schooling, or psychosocial wellbeing. Adding the incentive reduced the likelihood of marriage and the number of sexual partners. |
| Pang, Zeng, and Rozelle 2013 | RCT | Voting behaviors | China | Information sharing | one time | 1) Voting training to women only; 2) Voting training to village leaders only; 3) Voting training to both women and village leaders; 4) No intervention | After women received training, their scores on a test of voting knowledge increased, and they more fully exercised their voting rights. When only village leaders were trained, test scores and voting behavior were not different from the no-training villages. |
| Pang, Zeng, and Rozelle 2014 | RCT | Voting behaviors; Political and community participation | China | Information sharing | one time | 1) Voting training to women only; 2) Voting training to village leaders only; 3) Voting training to both women and village leaders; 4) No intervention | The training slightly increased knowledge about voting, but the voting rates did not change. Qualitative evidence suggested that women faced other barriers to acting on their newly gained knowledge, which might be rooted in poverty and community norms. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prillaman 2017 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Income generating ability; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Savings | not applicable | 1) women's self-help groups for informal savings and credit; 2) No intervention | Women's access to women's economic groups increased their attendance at local public meetings due to increased capacity for collective action, information transfers, and civic skills and confidence. |
| Pronyk et al. 2006 | RCT | Power within; IPV; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | South Africa | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Empowerment/life/soft skills training | Training curriculum: 10-15 months | 1) IMAGE intervention, with group-based microcredit and a gender-focused participatory training on understanding HIV infection, gender norms, domestic violence, and sexuality 2) Delayed intervention | IMAGE reduced women's experience of IPV but did not change unprotected sexual intercourse with a non-spousal partner. It also positively affected women's economic wellbeing, participation in social groups and collective action, and attitudes on gender roles and IPV. |
| Pronyk et al. 2008 | RCT | Power within; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | South Africa | Multi-component intervention; Microcredit; Empowerment/life/soft skills training | Training curriculum: 12 months | 1) IMAGE intervention, with group-based microcredit and a gender-focused participatory training on understanding HIV infection, gender norms, domestic violence, and sexuality 2) Delayed intervention | IMAGE increased participation in social groups, led to higher levels of perceived community solidarity in a time of crisis and to higher levels of collective action. |
| Riley 2018 | RCT | Income generating ability | Uganda | Microcredit | one time | 1) Mobile account with cash as the default method of disbursing the microfinance loan; 2) Disbursement of loan into mobile money account; 3) No mobile account and received loan as cash | Mobile disbursement increased business profits and the value of business capital compared to providing the loan as cash. Mobile disbursement had no impact on savings. Those who experienced most pressure at baseline to share money with family experience the largest treatment impacts. |
| Rodella et al. 2015 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; Freedom of movement; Labor force participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Haiti | Adolescent girls program | 7 months | 1) Haiti Adolescent Girl Initiative: non-traditional technical skills training + soft skills training + internship + stipend and cell phone; 2) Delayed or no intervention | The program led to higher-skilled jobs but did not increase participation in income-generating activities or earnings in the short term. The program increased women's aspirations to pursue further education, which might delay labor market entry. It also improved young women's socio-emotional assets, including autonomy in decision making, autonomy in personal mobility, standing in relations with family and others. It also increased participants' non-acceptance of violent behaviors from intimate partners. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Roy et al. 2018 | RCT | IPV; Labor force participation | Bangladesh | Multi-component intervention; Information sharing; Transfers | 2 years | - North: 1) Cash transfer 2) food ration 3) half cash transfers and half food ration 4) cash transfer plus nutrition behavior change communication (BCC) 5) No intervention - South: 1) Cash transfer 2) food ration 3) half cash transfers and half food ration 4) food ration plus nutrition behavior change communication (BCC) 5) No intervention | Women receiving only transfers did not experience changes in IPV, but women that received transfers with BCC experienced significantly less physical violence than either the transfer-only group or the control group. Transfers with BCC increased women's control over money and employment both during and after the program ended, while transfer only did not have any impact. Post-program effects of transfers linked to BCC may have occurred through sustained increases in women's threat points, greater social costs to men of inflicting violence, or long-term improvements in household well-being. |
| Said et al. 2019 | RCT | Household decision-making; Income generating ability | Pakistan | Microcredit | one time | 1) Startup loan provided to women who desired to start a new business (~\$100 - 400) + 3-hour session on marketing, networking, and capacity building for a new business; 2) No intervention | Start-up loans and training provided to women increased the likelihood of setting up an enterprise but only in the short run. Both women and men preferred women running a business from home. Women refrained from taking advice of outsiders even when it can increase task earnings, which highlighted the importance of gender norms. |
| Sapkal 2017 | Quasi-experiment (DID) | Labor force participation | India | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Legal reform that gives daughters equal inheritance rights as sons; 2) Delayed intervention | Women exposed to the reform had greater average schooling years and average months of employment. This positive effect was also observed in their daughters' educational attainments. |
| Scales et al. 2013 | RCT | Power within | Bangladesh | Adolescent girls program | 6 - 9 months | 1) Basic: social competency training (peer education on reproductive health and rights, life skills, and literacy support); 2) Livelihood: social competency + financial competency training; 3) Full: social competency + financial competency + nutrition incentive (4 liters of cooking oil every 3 month if marriage was delayed); 4) No intervention | Girls in the youth empowerment program reported substantial improvement in the development assets they experienced. Participation in the livelihood and full packages had smaller gains to the basic intervention; adding financial competency element might have exceeded the threshold girls had for new learning in a brief intervention. |
| Schaner 2017 | RCT | cross-cutting | Kenya | Savings | one time | 1) ATM cards that let account holders withdraw funds at reduced fees and flexible hours; 2) No intervention | Providing a free ATM card for savings accounts increased overall account use, but only among joint and male-owned accounts. To explain the mechanism, the author used spousal differences in education and age to proxy household bargaining power and showed that ATM cards decreased account use among women with below-median bargaining power. |
| Sedlmayr, Shah, and Sulaiman 2018 | RCT | Power within; Income generating ability; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Uganda | Multi-component intervention; Technical skills training; Transfers; Savings | one year (16 weekly training sessions) | 1) Village Enterprise program: lump sum transfers, mentorship, and training on microenterprise development and savings groups; 2) Village Enterprise minus training on savings group formation; 3) unconditional cash transfers; 4) unconditional transfers plus a 3-session behavioral intervention; 5) No intervention | The integrated program increased entrepreneurial activity and reduced poverty. It also improved women's expectations about future income, perceived economic status, and sense of control, community, and trust. The pared-down versions of the Graduation approach had limited impacts on poverty alleviation compared to the full intervention. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Seshan and Yang 2014 | RCT | Household decision-making | Qatar | Engaging men | one time | 1) Motivational workshop for male migrant workers with a focus on saving and joint decision-making; 2) No intervention | Wives of treated migrants changed their financial practices and became more likely to seek financial education themselves. Treated migrants and their wives became more likely to make joint decisions on money matters. |
| Shankar et al. 2015 | RCT | Income generating ability | Kenya | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 4.5 days | 1) Agency-based empowerment training that focused on locus of control, cognitive reframing, self-reflection) + half day focused training on improved cookstove (incl. sales pitch); 2) entrepreneurial training (business planning, financial management, understanding customers) + half day focused training | The empowerment training led to more than doubling of sales, higher business commitment over time, and greater likelihood to be higher sellers. Women outsold men and were more likely to continue to pursue leads despite limited sales. |
| Stark et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls | Democratic Republic of Congo | Empowerment/life/s oft skills training; Adolescent girls program | 1 year (32 sessions once a week for girls; 13 sessions once a month for caregivers) | 1) Life skills session for girls, with provision of safe spaces, building life skills and social assets, engaging girls in relationships with mentors plus similar sessions for caregivers 2) only life skills sessions for girls | The intervention had no impact on violence against girls, neglect, child marriage or transactional sexual exploitation. The program improved parenting styles, characterized by greater warmth and affection, but did not affect caregivers' attitudes toward gender inequitable norms or acceptance of physical discipline for children (92 percent of caregivers in the sample were women). |
| Stark et al. 2018 | RCT | Power within; Violence against girls; Marriage & childbearing; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | Ethiopia | Adolescent girls program | 1 year (30 sessions once a week for girls; 8 sessions once a month for caregivers) | 1) Life skills session for girls, with provision of safe spaces, building life skills and social assets, engaging girls in relationships with mentors plus similar sessions for caregivers 2) No intervention | The intervention did not reduce in exposure to violence, transactional sex or feelings of safety. However, the intervention was associated with improvements in adolescents' attitudes around rites of passage. The intervention showed a decrease in reported child marriage among girls who were married (or living with someone as if married) at baseline. |
| Subramanyam et al. 2017 | RCT | Power within; Household decision-making; IPV; Voting behaviors; Political and community participation; Participation in groups & Ties in the community | India | Community mobilization | not specified | 1) Gram Varta: participatory learning and action approach through self-help groups: trained local women as facilitators to conduct 20 structured meetings to identify problems related to health and strategies to address these problems; 2) No intervention | The intervention did not improve health indicators, but increased women's social capital and self-confidence, reduced domestic violence, decreased women's preference for sons, and increased mutual trust within the community. |
| Sun and Zhao 2016 | Quasi-experiment (RD) | cross-cutting | China | Land/property rights | not applicable | 1) Exposure to the legal reform which protects women's rights to land and housing with an article to ensure enforcement after a divorce before the second birth; 2) exposure to the legal reform after the second birth | The legal reform was associated with a reduction in the likelihood of having a son after a firstborn daughter. The effect of the divorce reform was stronger in provinces where divorce was comparatively viable because of more lenient family planning policies governing fertility in the next marriage. The effect was also stronger among women who face higher health costs of abortion. |
| Valdivia 2015 | RCT | Income generating ability | Peru | Technical skills training; Empowerment/life/s oft skills training | 3 months | 1) business training: three 3-hour sessions on personal and business development; 2) business training + technical assistance (consultant's visits + group sessions); 3) No intervention | Those offered either treatment increased business sales two years after the end of the training. Such effects were initially present only in the fully treated group, but the business training only group caught on later, especially for the larger firms at baseline. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Study Design | Indicators Measured | Country | Intervention Type | Intervention Duration/ Frequency | Arms and Description | Main Findings |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| van den Bold et al. 2015 | RCT | Power within | Burkina Faso | Multi-component intervention; Technical skills training; Information sharing; Transfers | 2 years | 1) Transfer of agriculture and animal assets, training in optimal agriculture and animal-raising practices, and optimal health and nutrition practices; 2) No intervention | The homestead food production program increased women's control and ownership of agricultural assets (in number and value), although men continued to have the majority of control over and ownership of land and assets. Qualitative evidence suggested some changes in community norms around women's land rights. |
| van der Windt, Humphreys, Sanchez de la Sierra 2018 | RCT | Power within; Political and community participation | Democratic Republic of Congo | Gender quota | 2 months | 1) Required gender parity in the 10-member management committee responsible for overseeing a development project of \$3000; 2) No gender quota | Promoting women's access to leadership positions had no effect on the type of public goods provided during the program, project selection, women's position in the community, or attitudes towards women's role in the community. |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

Table A2. Measurement for selected indicators

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abramsky et al. 2014 | Social acceptance of gender inequality and IPV: acceptability of IPV; acceptability that a woman can refuse to have sex, reported by both women and men | none | Self-reported experience of physical and sexual IPV in the last 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire). |
| Adoho et al. 2014 | -Self-regulation: ability to form goals and plans, stay on course despite setbacks, modulate intense emotions, etc. -Self-confidence: confidence in abilities, self-reliance, and social skills. | Have money for own use without having to ask for permission | none |
| Aker et al. 2016 | none | Participation in decisions about the cash transfer (spending part of the transfer; how to transfer), women's involvement in agriculture (visited market in past week, selling grain for household), and clothing expenditures for festivals | none |
| Alibhai et al. 2019 | -Entrepreneurial self-efficacy: perceived ability to identify business opportunities, market a business, overcoming business-related problems, negotiate, manage finances, etc. -Personal initiative: self-reported willingness to confront problems, search for solutions, utilize opportunities, etc. | none | none |
| Almas et al. 2018 | none | - Willingness to pay experiment to elicit the participant's willingness to pay to become the recipient of a cash transfer offered to the household - Household decision-making index: factor analysis on women's participation in decisions about school, food expenses, financial administration, managing an extra amount | none |
| Amaral, Bhalotra, and Prakash 2018 | none | none | Self-reported emotional, physical, and sexual abuse in the past 12 months (adapted DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Amin et al. 2016 | Gender attitudes: agreement with whether girls can refuse an arranged marriage, if women should tolerate gender-based violence, views on masculinity | none | Self-reported harassment experienced by adolescent girls at home or with a close relative; outside of home; in school or in class (timeframe not specified). |
| Angelucci et al. 2015 | none | Number of household issues the woman has a say on; participation in any financial decisions | none |
| Ashraf, Bau, and Low 2018 | Impact on girls in the safe space programs interpreted as a result of the aspirations effect of spending time with role models | none | none |
| Ashraf, Karlan, and Yin 2010 | none | Household decision-making power index based on decisions about purchases, support to family members, use of money, fertility and family planning, schooling of children | none |
| Baiocchi et al. 2017 | Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES): general sense of perceived self-efficacy, predicting the ability to cope with everyday hassles and the ability to rebound from stressful life events | none | Self-reported experience of sexual assault in the past 12 months |
| Baird et al. 2013 | none | Who decides how the transfer is spent? (mother, father, or self) | none |
| Balmori de la Miyar 2018 | Assimilation of women's rights: whether women "feel rightful, personally" | none | none |
| Bandiera et al. 2017 | none | Empowerment index based on self-reported decision-making power in decisions about buying land, repairing house, borrowing money, permission for new activity for self, husband, son, daughter; education of children, spending on children's clothing, healthcare | none |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bandiera, Buehren, Burgess, et al. 2020 | Beliefs and aspirations: girls' views about the suitable age of marriage and preferred number of children, gender roles | none | none |
| Bandiera, Buehren, Goldstein, et al. 2018 | Gender attitudes: empowerment index capturing attitudes about gender roles, also captures aspirations (i.e., who should earn money in the household, have a higher level of education, do household chores, etc.) | none | IPV: the threat or use of physical violence from the respondent's partner (timeframe and exact questions not specified) Unwanted sex: having been involved in any unwanted sexual intercourse (timeframe not specified) |
| Banerjee, Duflo, Glennerster, et al. 2015 | none | Empowerment index based on women's participation in decisions about household purchases, education, investment, spending on children, medical care, and number of female children | none |
| Banerjee, Duflo, Goldberg, et al. 2015 | none | Women's empowerment index with 5 factors based on whether woman has major say on decisions about food, education, health (personal and family), home improvement, and household finances | none |
| Banerjee, La Ferrara, and Orozco 2019 | Attitudes towards domestic violence: justifying forced sex or wife beating (men) | none | none |
| Baro et al. 2013 | none | Whether a woman is free to decide about food expenses, education expenses, health expenses, business, and an index aggregating all these individual measures | none |
| Beaman et al. 2009 | -Girls' aspirations: questions about ideal age of marriage, desire to work, etc. -Parents' aspirations for adolescents: desired age of marriage, preferred occupation, whether they wished for their child to become the village council leader | none | none |
| Beaman et al. 2012 | Perception of women's ability to lead and the effectiveness of women leaders; self-reported and through implicit association tests. | none | none |
| Beaman, Karlan, and Thuysbaert 2014 | none | Whether a woman is free to decide about food expenses, education expenses, health expenses, business, and an index aggregating all these individual measures | none |
| Beath, Christia, and Enikolopov, 2013 | Attitudes toward women's participation in village governance by male and female respondents; gender roles in society | Authority to decide use of money or assets; participation in decisions on purchases of food, clothes, and medicine; participation in decisions about children's marriage and education, elderly care, and procreation [assessed individually and as a summary measure] | none |
| Bedoya et al. 2019 | Empowerment index which includes women's aspirations as one component | - Household expenditures decisions index based on decisions about what to cook; buying groceries, clothing, expensive items, land or property, small items; managing household finances, and making home improvements/repair. - Women's empowerment index based on finances and expenditures decisions, children's investments decisions, fertility and mobility decisions/access to inputs, participation in income-generating activities, and aspirations for daughters | none |
| Bergolo and Galvan 2018 | none | 2 decision-making questions on who decides how much to spend on food at home and how to spend additional money received for any work, gift, or new cash transfer | none |
| Bhavnnani 2009 | Attitudes of political parties towards women leaders: likelihood of giving out party "tickets" to women as an indicator of the perceived ability of women to win elections | none | none |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Buchmann et al. 2018 | Gender attitudes index: measured girls' perspectives on gender roles and equality (whether it is better to be a man, whether boys should get more education) | Empowerment index comprised of sub-indices: gender attitudes, mobility, contraception, decision-making | none |
| Buehren, Chakravarty, Goldstein et al. 2017 | Aspirations: girls' desire to start or return to school (for girls who had dropped out/never attended) | none | none |
| Buehren, Goldstein, Gulesci et al. 2017 | Aspirations: girls' perceived ideal age for marriage and ideal number of children | none | none |
| Buller et al. 2016 | Women's self-reported self-confidence | Disputes and disagreements over household decision-making domains in the last 6 months: own work for pay, children's education, children's health, own health, daily food purchases, bulk food purchases, purchase of large assets, use of family planning, and any dispute | Self-reported physical, sexual, and emotional IPV in the past 6 months and over the lifetime (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Bulte and Lensink 2019 | none | Bargaining power index based on decisions about large expenditures (loan, durable items, health expenditures, savings, expenses for home purchase, improvement, and repair, invest surplus money, how to assist family members) | Self-reported (direct elicitation): physical IPV in the past 6 months List experiment (indirect elicitation): regular exposure to physical IPV |
| Bulte, Lensink, and Vu 2016 | none | Lab-in-the-field experiment where participants were asked to allocate a set budget over sooner or later periods individually and then jointly as a couple | none |
| Carney and Carney 2018 | none | Household child investment (schooling, education, and sick) and expenditure (share of clothing and alcohol) | none |
| Casey, Glennerster, and Miguel 2012 | Attitudes about women's leadership ability | none | none |
| Cassidy et al. 2018 | none | Who decides about buying clothes, buying phone credit, children's education, health expenses, women's work, earnings, visits to family & friends; who has more say when talking about serious things; who has more power in relationship; 11 statements on the power dynamics between a woman and her partner | none |
| Cherchi et al. 2018 | none | Decision-making index based on whether the wife has a say on which food to buy, buying a house asset, and bringing a sick child to the health facility | none |
| Clark et al. 2019 | none | An index summing across 5 decisions pertaining to household finances, purchases, children's health care, schooling, and childcare | none |
| de Azevedo, Davis, and Charles 2013 | women's confidence in their qualification | none | none |
| de Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff 2009 | Self-efficacy: measures developed by industrial psychologists to measure "entrepreneurial personality", including entrepreneurial traits, self-efficacy, and locus of control | Based on 4 purchase decisions, decision-making power in the business (owner makes input and equipment purchase decisions without input from spouse), and level of agreement with a statement that the enterprise profits are higher because of the spouse's input | none |
| Decker et al. 2018 | Confidence: "if I am attacked by a bigger man I feel confident that I can defend myself" and "It is okay to use force and even injure someone if he is forcing me to have sex and will not listen to me" | none | Self-reported exposure to unwanted sex in the past 12 months |
| Desai and Joshi 2013 | none | Ability to make independent decisions in children's schooling, medical decisions, and family planning | none |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dhar, Jain, and Jayachandran 2018 | - aspirations: an index based on students' education and career goals/expectations. - attitudes towards gender norms: responses to questions about gender roles and attitudes towards women's education and employment. | none | none |
| Doyle et al. 2018 | none | Man has final say on (reported by both men and women): household's weekly/monthly income and expenses; how many children to have or spacing of children | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Falb et al. 2015 | none | none | Self-reported physical, sexual, emotional IPV and economic abuse in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Feldman et al. 2009 | none | An index of 5 questions on who makes decisions regarding children and household spending | none |
| Fiala 2018 (Business is tough...) | none | Lab-in-the-field experiment: respondent could choose either to take 4,000 USH themselves or let their spouse take the 6,000 USH | none |
| Field et al. 2016 | A confidence index based on confidence about countering problems in daily life and work, beliefs about future, and satisfaction with life and work | none | none |
| Field et al. 2019 | attitudes about women's work (actual norms) and perceptions about community's acceptance of working women (perceived norms) | Index based on whether a woman helps decide or decides how to spend her earnings and whether to take employment | none |
| Gram, Morrison, et al. 2018 | none | Decision-making on large household purchases, food preparation and serving, own pregnancy; power ladder; who was the main agent of change in life; Relative Agency Index | none |
| Gram, Skordis-Worrall, et al. 2018 | none | Financial decision-making power; ladder question; Relative Agency Index (overall and employment, domestic work, health-seeking, and group participation) | none |
| Green et al. 2015 | gender attitudes: self-reported levels of agreement with statements about women's rights and justifications for wife beating. | Autonomy/influence in purchases index: can decide how to spend small amounts of money, can spend earned money without permission, can have input on spending decisions on expensive goods | Self-reported physical and emotional IPV, and partner's controlling behaviors in the past 8 months (adapted DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Green, Wike, and Cooper 2018 | attitudes towards reporting incidents of gender-based violence | none | Self-reported number of times women recalled that a woman in their household, including themselves, experienced violence in the past six months |
| Grillos 2018 | none | In your household, who has the final say with respect to: buying food, children's medical expenses, sending the children to school, paying children's school fees, purchasing livestock, purchasing household items | none |
| Gupta et al. 2013 | attitudes towards intimate partner violence | none | Self-reported physical, sexual, emotional IPV and economic abuse in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Halifors et al. 2011 | 5-item gender equity index (e.g., education is more important for boys than for girls) | none | none |
| Handa et al. 2009 | none | Index based on 5 questions related to care of children, spending of women's income and expenditure related to children's needs. | none |
| Haushofer et al. 2019 | Attitudes towards gender-based violence | none | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 6 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Hidrobo and Fernald 2013 | none | none | Self-reported physical IPV and partner's controlling behaviors (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire; timeframe not specified) |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hidrobo, Peterman, and Heise 2016 | none | none | Self-reported physical, sexual, emotional IPV and partner's controlling behaviors in the past six months and over the lifetime (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Hoffmann et al. 2017 | none | Decision-making in the household index (did not provide details) | none |
| Holden et al. 2016 | Attitudes towards reporting intimate partner violence and gender-based violence in public spaces | Questions on participation in decision-making around major household purchases, daily expenses, health care, and visit to family or neighbors | Self-reported (direct elicitation): women's exposure to/men's perpetration of physical or sexual IPV (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) and public harassment or violence |
| Ikenwilo et al. 2016 | none | Household decision-making index | List experiment (indirect elicitation): women's exposure to/men's perpetration of physical or sexual IPV and public harassment or violence |
| Ismailova et al. 2018 | Gender attitudes measured through self-reported agreement with statements about gender roles and gender-based violence (e.g. whether a woman should be allowed to work outside the home) | Index based on whether a woman is involved in 8 decisions about household purchases; her own health care needs; children's schooling, healthcare, marriage, and work; fertility | Self-reported exposure to emotional and physical IPV in the past 12 months and over the lifetime (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Jejeebhoy et al. 2017 | Gender attitudes: perceived right of a man to exercise control over his wife, notions about women's subservience to their husband, beliefs about seeking help in case of violence or marital problems | Independent decision-making in at least one of the following: spending money in their possession, purchasing of major household goods, and seeking healthcare for themselves | Self-reported physical, sexual and emotional IPV in the past 6 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Jensen 2012 | Aspirations: women's desire to work throughout the course of their life (i.e. after marriage, childbearing, etc.) | Participation in household decision making on children's schooling and health care, own health care, what items to cook, household purchases, and visiting friends or family | none |
| Joshi, Palaniswamy, and Rao 2015 | none | Index based on 5 decision questions: purchase of consumer durables, purchase of personal items for herself, education of children, livelihood activities of the primary income earner of the household, and politics | none |
| Karlan and Valdivia 2011 | none | Index based on decisions about household and business finance, family size, amount of money or products taken from the business | none |
| Karlan et al. 2017 | none | Empowerment index on household decisions: food expenses, education and healthcare expenses for the children, business expenses, women's ability to visit friends. | none |
| Karlan, Thuysbaert, and Gray 2017 | Gender attitudes: empowerment index which consisted of questions about participants' attitudes towards household gender roles and women's empowerment | Empowerment score based on 8 questions about decisions in children's schooling, purchases and sales, work outside the household, spousal conflicts leading to abuse, views on women's empowerment, frequency of voting | none |
| Kavanaugh, Sviatschi, and Trako 2019 | none | Final say in a variety of household decisions (e.g. own healthcare, large household purchases, etc.) | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Kilburn et al. 2018 | none | none | Self-reported physical IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) and self-reported exposure to forced sex in the past 12 months |
| Kim et al. 2007 | Attitudes about established gender roles, communication with household members about sexual matters, and attitudes to intimate-partner violence | Index of 10 questions based on decisions about household purchases, children's healthcare, visiting family or friends | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Kim et al. 2009 | Gender attitudes: attitudes about established gender roles, communication with household members about sexual matters, and attitudes to intimate-partner violence | Autonomy in decision-making | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kotsadam and Villanger 2018 | Gender attitudes: participants' views on women's education, employment gender roles in household work, etc. | Index based on 12 questions about decisions in child schooling, child health, family planning, visiting relatives, earning money outside the house, spending, purchases | Self-reported (direct elicitation): women's exposure to physical, emotional, and sexual IPV in the past 3 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) List experiment (indirect elicitation): women's exposure to physical IPV |
| Kyegombe et al. 2014 | none | none | Self-reported sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard WHO/DHS questionnaire) |
| Lecoutere, Spielman, and Van Campenhout 2019 | none | Decision-making related to maize production practices (e.g., timing of the first weeding, soil fertility management, plant spacing and seed rates) | none |
| Leventhal et al. 2015 | Gender equality attitudes: measured through agreement with a series of statements related to gender equity Resilience: measured through self-reported ability to cope, adaptability, socio-emotional skills Self-efficacy: measured through the Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (GSAS) developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1995) | none | none |
| Leventhal et al. 2016 | Gender equality attitudes: measured through agreement with a series of statements related to gender equity resilience: measured through self-reported ability to cope, adaptability, socio-emotional skills Self-efficacy: measured through the Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (GSAS) developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1995) | none | none |
| Lopez-Arana et al. 2016 | none | Who decides when to take a child to the doctor and how much is spent on food | none |
| Lybbert and Wydick 2016 | Aspirations: self reported level of agreement with statements like, "It is better to learn to accept the reality of things than to dream for a better future." | none | none |
| Lybbert and Wydick 2016 | Self-efficacy: participants' perceptions about their ability to solve problems, grow their businesses, etc. | none | none |
| Mckelway 2018 | Self-efficacy: measured through the Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (GSAS) developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1995) | none | none |
| McKenzie and Puerto 2017 | Self-efficacy: entrepreneurial self-efficacy measured through business owners' self-reported confidence in their ability to perform key business activities such as coming up with ideas for new products and selling products | Empowerment index based on decisions about spending on husband or family, access to firms' money, control over money, freedom to travel, work later than usual hours, taking out loans, or business investment. | none |
| Merttens et al. 2013 | none | Control over household budget | none |
| Mueller et al. 2018 | Attitudes towards gendered land practices | none | none |
| Naved et al. 2018 | none | none | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV and partner's controlling behaviors in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Olney et al. 2016 | none | Participation in decisions on purchasing, family planning, health care, infant and young child feeding | none |
| Ozler, Hallman, Guimond et al. 2020 | - Gender equity score: 5 statements about girls' education and marriage compared to boys' - Attitudes towards intimate partner violence: 6 statements about whether wife beating is justified | none | Self-reported experience of four types of traumatic events in the past 24 months |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prillaman 2017 | - Confidence: women's self-reported ability to speak up during meetings, hold leadership positions, and participate in politics - Attitudes and gender biases (self-reported) related to women's political participation, household gender roles, education, and employment | Household decisions about how much money to spend on food and clothing, what to do if they feel sick, daily tasks, children's education, daughters' marital prospects, whom to vote for, whether to attend a village assembly meeting, and whether to buy land | none |
| Pronyk et al. 2006 | Women's attitudes towards more progressive gender norms, in particular related to intimate partner violence | none | Self-reported physical and sexual IPV in the past 12 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Pronyk et al. 2008 | Women's attitudes towards more progressive gender norms, in particular related to intimate partner violence | none | none |
| Riley 2018 | none | Index of decision-making (no details) | none |
| Rodella et al. 2015 | Aspirations to pursue further education, self-esteem, self-confidence to pursue desired actions | Decision index based on 14 questions related to purchasing, work, education, and relationship | none |
| Roy et al. 2018 | none | none | Self-reported physical and emotional IPV in the past 6 months (standard DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| Said et al. 2019 | Self efficacy: developmental assets, including internal assets, such as commitment to learning, planning ahead, etc. and external assets, such as constructive use of time, seeking advice from parents, etc. | Agency index: whether the respondent can make household decisions (clothing, footwear, medical, recreation, social visits, joining credit groups, purchases for self, purchases for others, marriage, investment) and feels confident in her ability to support the household (for 4 weeks) on her own. | none |
| Scales et al. 2013 | none | Demographic proxy for bargaining power: spousal difference in income, years of education, literacy, age decision-making questions: who made decisions about how to spend money and who did most of the saving in the household experiment: couples made choices about how to divide a cash endowment both individually and jointly | none |
| Schaner 2017 | Psychological outlook index, which is an aggregate of subjective well-being, aspirations, self-control, sense of control, sense of status, and sense of pride. Includes expectations about household income in 5 years; pride and impact one can have in improving the village | Perceived control over life decisions | none |
| Sedlmayr, Shah, and Sulaiman 2018 | none | Financial decision-making (how money is spent or saved) | none |
| Seshan and Yang 2014 | Caregivers' attitudes towards gender inequitable norms: composite score of agreement with 10 items regarding gender role statements (e.g. "it is important that sons have more education than daughters" or "women should leave politics to men") | none | Self-reported forced sex or unwanted sexual touching in the last 12 months; self-reported physical violence (being hit or beaten) and emotional abuse in the past 12 months (someone screamed loudly or aggressively) |
| Stark et al. 2018 | Adolescents' attitudes around rites of passage: the highest grade girls should complete in school, acceptability for girls to work outside the home after marriage, the appropriate age of marriage and the appropriate age of having one's first child. | none | Self-reported forced sex or unwanted sexual touching in the last 12 months; self-reported physical violence (being hit or beaten) and emotional abuse in the past 12 months (someone screamed loudly or aggressively) |
| Stark et al. 2018 | none | none | none |

Appendix for *What works to enhance women's agency: Cross-cutting lessons from experimental and quasi-experimental studies*

| Author-Year | Power Within | Measurement Household Decision-Making | Violence against Women and Girls |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subramanyam et al. 2017 | Self-confidence in refusing sexual intercourse or demanding the use of condoms | Bargaining power: say in use of agricultural income, non-agricultural income, savings; participation in decisions regarding health care, household purchases, visits to relatives, farm matters, use of earnings, land/house purchase and use; making decisions alone or jointly with husband about healthcare, household purchases, visits to relatives, farm matters (for pregnant women only) | Self-reported emotional, physical, and sexual abuse in the past 12 months (adapted DHS/WHO questionnaire) |
| van den Bold et al. 2015 | Attitudes: People's opinions about women's land ownership and use | none | none |