## VAWC EVIDENCE MAP: DATA EXTRACTION TOOL

Unique identifier:	
PDF and this Word Doc saved	I have saved both the Word Document and the PDF
with identifier:	with the correct identifier on Google Drive.
Person coding:	
Date:	
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1. Administrative information		
1.1 Study title		
1.2 Publication year		
1.3 Author(s)		
1.4 Type of research	<ul> <li>Academic journal article</li> <li>Research report (e.g. HSRC, Children Institute, unpublished academic paper)</li> <li>Government research report (e.g. DSD reports)</li> <li>Research Report from inter-governmental organisation (e.g. UNICEF)</li> <li>Report from NGO/civil society organisation (e.g. Oxfam)</li> <li>Report from consultancies (e.g. DNA Economics)</li> </ul>	
	Other: Please state	

## Step 1

Before you start applying this tool to extract data, quickly double-check the following items. **If the study does not meet any one of the below**, it should **NOT** be included in our evidence map and you can stop screening:

Exclusion criteria
STUDY DESIGN
The study reports 'data' and a research process. If the study is purely theoretical, conceptual, or only provides the opinion of the authors, it should be excluded. You can quickly see this by checking whether the study has a methods and findings section. No methods indicate an absence of a scientific process to arrive at the study's findings. No detailed findings section indicates that data is not reported transparently and was not analysed in a structured manner.
STUDY OUTCOMES
The study is collecting data related to programmes and interventions that seek
to prevent violence against women and children. This includes studies that seek
to reduce risk factors (like substance abuse, etc.) or increase protective factors. If
the study did not collect data specific to addressing the risk for protective factors,
or to prevention violence against women and children directly it should be
<b>excluded</b> . For example, studies about strategies to reduce the risk factors for HIV

infection that do not address harmful gender norms or sexual violence would be excluded. Similarly, studies that aim to facilitate good breastfeeding practices but do not have any specific links/mention of protecting children against neglect, abuse, etc. Either in the intervention or in the outcomes, there needs to be an explicit link to addressing/reducing/preventing violence.	
STUDY POPULATION	
<b>Study collects data on the prevention of violence against women and children.</b> To be included, the study has to investigate interventions that that address violence against women and children.	
We will only include studies that focus on violence against women and children. In practice that means we will include studies that either focus on i) Violence against women AND children	
ii) Violence against women	
iii) Violence against children	
iv) Violence against women and girls	
Women are defined by their biological sex. Women do not have to be the target	
group of the intervention (e.g. a programme targeted at men to reduced VAWC will be covered) but the intended effects of the programme need to target women.	
Women do not need to be the only or main target group of the intervention and	
programmes.	

## Step 2

Next we will extract key information from each included study. It is important that this information is extracted consistently across studies and that we interpret concepts in the same way. Please do not attempt to read each study, you are only looking for the information required to populate the below table.

2.1 Region	<ul> <li>National</li> <li>Provincial</li> <li>Local</li> </ul>	Province: Gauteng KZN Western Cape Limpopo Free State Northern Cape Eastern Cape North-West Mpumalanga Not specified State location:
2.2 Socio-economic	Rural Urban Peri-urban Mixed Unknown	I
2.3 Population	Status Men Women Children (0-18)	
2.4 Age	<ul> <li>Prenatal/ Antenatal</li> <li>Infancy/early childhood (0-5 y</li> <li>Middle Childhood (6-11 years)</li> <li>Adolescents (12-18 years)</li> <li>Early adulthood (19-25)</li> <li>Adulthood (25-60)</li> <li>Old age (60+)</li> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>	
2.5 Vulnerability	<ul> <li>Sex work</li> <li>Disability</li> <li>Sexual orientation</li> <li>Pregnancy</li> <li>HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Citizenship</li> <li>Homelessness</li> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>	

2.6 Implementation lengths of the programme / intervention:	<ul> <li>Implementation lengths: not available</li> <li>Implementation lengths: less than 12 weeks</li> <li>Implementation lengths: 12 weeks – 1 year</li> <li>Implementation lengths: more than 1 year</li> </ul>	
2.7 <i>Implementation scale</i> (people reached by the intervention)	Medium scale	ss than 100 people) (100-1000 people) ore than 1000 people) t reported.
2.8 Implementing agency	<ul> <li>National Government</li> <li>NGO/CSO/CBO</li> <li>International NGOs (i.e. Oxfam)</li> <li>Development agencies (EU, GIZ, UNICEF, etc.)</li> <li>Provincial Government</li> <li>Local government</li> <li>School / health institution</li> <li>Research institutions (e.g. university, MRC)</li> <li>Unknown / not reported.</li> </ul>	
2.9 Implementation cost	Cost reported: State cost Cost not reported	
3 Intervention		4 Outcomes
Note: You can tick more than one if the study reports multiple interventions or a policy implements multiple programmes. But please ensure to only indicate the <b>main</b> component(s) of the programme. Laws, policies, and plans Laws (promulgated legislation & regulations) Policies Plans (strategic, PoAs, etc.)		Note: You can tick more than one if the study reports multiple outcomes. Adult men and women Perpetration of IPV (Physical, financial, sexual) Victimisation by intimate partner Perpetration of violence against stranger (Physical, sexual, etc) Victimisation by stranger Child-care giver relations (abuse, abandonment, neglect, etc.)
Norms, value, beliefs          Social and behaviour change         communication (print, radio and TV) and         awareness raising campaigns         Working with boys and men         Social Mobilisation, community dialogues,         marches, movements, etc.         By stander interventions		Children Victimisation (sexual, physical) Self-directed violence Peer-peer violence (i.e. bullying) Perpetration of violence (date rape, physical violence, etc) Use of violence in discipline in schools support the use of violence

Parent/caregiver training and education	Other:
(promoting positive parenting)	
Antenatal and postnatal care	
Policing & criminal justice	
Policing (visible policing, Community	
policing, investigations) Prosecution, Specialised courts and	
imprisonment	
Responsive Services	
Mental health support (counselling,	
therapy, etc.)	
Alternative housing (shelters, safe houses,	
etc.)	
Centres, Kuseleka, Kgomotso centres)	
Alcohol misuse/abuse interventions	
Call centres/mobile/web interventions	
(Apps, etc.)	
School-based programmes	
Education support programmes	
Lifeskills/social skills training	
I Interventions with teachers corporal	
punishment	
Environmental interventions	
Safe parks and recreational spaces	
Upgrading	
By stander interventions	
Afterschool programmes	
surveillance	
Income and economic strengthening Cash transfers (CSG, FCG, etc.)	
Economic empowerment including	
upskilling in budget and financial	
management	
Income generation interventions (microfinance/savings schemes)	
Relationship/family strengthening	
Lifeskills training (problem solving,	
emotional regulation, etc.) Budgeting and financial management	
Couple counselling	

Home-visiting programmes/health worker outreach interventions	
Other:	
Any other comments:	