

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

GENERAL NOTICE 1856 OF 2023

PUBLIC NOTICE :DRAFT POLICY ON WOMEN IN SPORT

I, Ncediso Goodenough Kodwa, Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture, hereby invites Sport Arts and Culture stakeholders and the general public to make submissions in relation to the gazetted "Draft Policy on Women in Sport". Interested and affected stakeholders may submit written submissions and comment by hand and email to the Department on or before **30th June 2023**. The draft policy will be available on all the Department's Social Media platforms.

Please note that submissions and comments received after **30th June 2023** may be disregarded.

Draft Policy on Women in Sport submissions should be directed as follows:

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SIGNED

MINISTER NG KODWA, MP

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT ARTS AND CULTURE

DATE: 24/05/2023



sport, arts & culture

Department:
Sport, Arts and Culture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNEXURE A

DRAFT POLICY: WOMEN IN SPORT

Women united in advancing development and prosperity for all

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FOREWORD BY MINISTER OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Sport is a cultural activity, which, if practiced fairly and equitably, enriches society and friendship between nations. Sport is an activity which offers individuals with whatever background, race, religion, sexual orientation the opportunity of multiple benefits for themselves, their communities and country. Although women and girls account for more than half of the world's population and despite the growing participation of women in sport and physical activity at all levels, there is still an uneven landscape for women in decision making and leadership roles. Women are significantly under-represented in management, administration, coaching and officiating, particularly at the higher levels. Women face multiple issues around safeguarding, including gender-based violence. Many factors, external to sport, affect women's levels of participation and other types of involvement in sport. In this regard, the situation at home, the role of physical education, their legal status in society and the media are key influences.

The National Development Plan indicates that the transformation for sports by 2030 is that participation in each sporting code begins to approximate the demographics of the country and that South Africa's sporting results are as expected of a middle-income country with historical excellence in a number of sporting codes.

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) will continue to transform the delivery of sport and recreation by ensuring equitable access, development and excellence at all levels of participation, thereby improving social cohesion, nation building and the quality of life of all South Africans. Such a role of sport is enshrined in the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 5 that focuses on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women is cutting across all 17 SDGs, particularly where sport is utilised as vehicle for development. It states:

"Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives."

(<http://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5>)

South Africa is also guided by other policy directives to which the country has been a signatory to ensure: (i) fair and equitable representation of men and women in all events and activities; (ii) capacity building of women in leadership (coaching, administration and

officiating); (iii) collaborative training, advocacy and awareness programs to educate the media on gender sensitive reporting; and (iv) develop and implement rewards and recognition initiatives that promote women empowerment and visibility including women and girls with disabilities.

DSAC has ensured that its programmes are largely mainstreamed, and the reports are indicative of the efforts. Our efforts to mainstream our activities across many programmes, such as Schools Sport, Youth Camps, Indigenous Games, Big Walk, National Recreation Day indicates that women and girls are given the opportunity to participate in sport and in some cases their representation exceeds those of boys and men. We took cognisance of the 'case for sport' being developed and of international declarations guiding the policy.

Minister's picture to be inserted

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The full participation of women and girls in all aspects of life, forms the corner stone of development and prosperity in South Africa. Gender inclusion that fosters gender equity is a core value of human justice in any society and by recognising that their marginalisation in many aspects of their lives, and in all sport-related sectors undermines the realisation of taking up their rightful place in society and in sport. This policy is therefore developed to redress existing inequalities for girls and women in the South African sport ecosystem – particularly in participation, competition, coaching, officiating and leadership.

In alignment with global policy frameworks, trends and national development priorities, this policy addresses multiple challenges women and girls face in sport associated with race, disability, age, religion, culture, geographical location, and sexual orientation inclusive of those belonging to the LGBTQI+ population, transwomen, and women differences of sex development (DSD). The policy refers to women and girls' athletes, coaches, administrators, those who aspire to be or are already in leadership positions and those who influence practices for the inclusion and promotion of women to ensure they are on an equal footing as their male counterparts. This policy aims to promote gender equity and gender mainstreaming in alignment with global trends, as commitment to signed declarations and national priorities of the South African Government. It also features issues of safeguarding to protect girls and women from all forms of abuse and discrimination in sport settings.

South African women and girls, with and without disabilities in sport and recreation face multiple barriers that negatively affect their participation, promotion and access to decision-making power and transformation in sport. Barriers extend to include socio-cultural values stemming from entrenched patriarchal ideology (including gender-role expectations), biased and lack of media coverage and advertising, gender-based violence, the lack of role models and gender stereotyping. At all levels, the lack of access to resources include funding and sponsorships or equitable remuneration; opportunities for participation in different sports at schools and in communities, inclusive of the priority scheduling of male participation and inadequate programmes for talent identification and development, as well as opportunities for professional participation; inadequate facilities and equipment; and the under-representation of females in leadership positions reflect the realities of women and girls in South African sport. The COVID-19 pandemic affected all sport but widened the gender gap and exposed women to increased levels of gender-based violence. The roles and responsibilities of key policy actors and stakeholders feature in the implementation plan, guided by indicators to direct monitoring and evaluation as to track and ensure a transformed South African sport dispensation. A log frame and theory of change will guide

planning, implementation and strategic decision-making from the input to impact levels across priority areas.

ACRONYMS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
AUSC Region 5	African Union Sport Council Region 5
CGF	Commonwealth Games Federation
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DG	Director-General
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations (from October 2019 known as World Athletics)
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IWA	International Women's Association
IWG	International Working Group on Women and Sport
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersexed communities
NACFWAS	National Council for Women and Sport
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NSF	National Sport Federation
NSRP	National Sport and Recreation Plan
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SAWSAR	South African Women Sport and Recreation
SASCOC	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (in 2022 renamed to Sport South Africa)
SDP	Sport for Development and Peace
SfD	Sport for Development
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United National International Children's Emergency Fund

WASSA	Women and Sport South Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSI	Women Sport International

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The introduction and background cover the following sub sections, namely, Policy issue identification; Background; Policy context and environment, links to other policies; and Brief overview of the policy process followed.

1.1 Policy issue identification

Gender equality implies that men and women¹ enjoy the same access to opportunities, resources, and have the same rights, obligations, and outcomes in all spheres of society. A just and democratic society protects and promotes gender equity and the empowerment of women as a human right. The latter is enshrined in the Universal Declarations of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 as stipulated in Article 27, stating that women have the right to fully participate in the cultural life of a community and share equally in societal benefits. It is also captured in Article 17(2) of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACRWC) adopted in 1981 and as a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth (Wadesango, Malatji & Chabaya, 2020). DSAC's integrated approach for setting national agendas and for transformative actions is in alignment with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG 5) and with the African Union Agenda of 2063.

Since 1994, the South African government has outlawed gender inequality and put multiple measures in place to address all forms of discrimination against women in broader society. Under the guidance of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the International Working Group on Women & Sport established in 1994 as the most influential 'women in sport movement', held seven international conferences to further the cause of gender equity in sport. As signatory, South Africa implemented various initiatives and report on social transformation, including on gender persistent inequalities and mainstreaming (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

In 2014 a baseline study on gender, participation, and leadership in southern Africa, found a relatively high level of female sport participation (46%) but low levels of females in leadership and coaching (Fasting, Huffman & Sand, 2014). Matters have not improved for women in different sports in the AUSC Region 5 member countries. The 2021 (follow-up) study (Burnett, 2021a) show a decrease in women's participation across five countries

¹ The term 'women' refers to girls and women with and without disabilities.

(Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and across five sports (athletics, basketball, boxing, judo and football) by 9.8% to measure 8.2% in 2020. The outlier is netball with an average female participation rate of 98.1% pushing up the overall female participation across all sports (previous five and netball) to be 70%. A similar situation prevails at grassroots level among the lower quintile schools (Quintile one, two and three) where physical education is not implemented and 43.8% of these schools offer one sport, or at best three sports such as football for boys, netball for girls and athletics for a short period at the beginning of the year (Burnett, 2018 & 2020).

Many influences contributed to this situation as communicated by stakeholder representatives during multiple consultative road shows/sessions for informing this policy development. The lack of participation and development pathways for athletes, coaches and referees in many sports, the lack of suitable equipment, facilities (including facility management that prioritises male participation), the lack of professional leagues for women-only teams, disparity between men's and women's remuneration and rewards, cultural perceptions that contribute to negative stereotyping, and lack of support in creating an enabling environment, contribute to the under-representation of women as leaders and their full participation at all levels of South African sport. South Africa is still to follow the global trend set at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games of having 49% women competing. Team South Africa that competed at the Tokyo Olympic Games, 66% were male, whilst 56.9% men competed for South Africa at the Tokyo Paralympic Games.

At the global and national leadership levels, women are yet to gain ground. In the IOC, female representation shows the discrepancy between participation and leadership (*The Conversation*, 2021) as women hold about a third (37.5%) executive board membership at that level. Although in South Africa, gender transformation has accelerated across multiple sport and management structures since the 2004 report on the status women in sport, participation and leadership inequalities are still prevalent (SRSA, 2017). Women continue to trail behind men in sport leadership, despite Sport South Africa and the government sector that spearheaded gender transformation. Sport South Africa has 58% women at the executive level and 53.9% at sub-committee level (Burnett, 2021a). Female leadership among NOCs are only 24.1% with men also dominating sub-committees with a representation rate of 62.2% as measured across the five countries in AUSC Region 5 (Burnett, 2021a).

Globally and locally, remaining barriers relate to cultural influences, lack of multiple resources, hegemonic male structures, and practices from playground domination by boys to leadership positions occupied by men (Murray, Lord & Lorimer, 2020; Ogunniyi, 2015). This policy speaks to national and local realities, whilst showing an alignment with global and

national policies. This policy aims to guide meaningful social transformation within and through sport whilst informing strategic decision-making and an equitable dispensation for women inclusive of the most vulnerable where race, class and disability add layers contributing to their level of disadvantage.

1.2 Background

Sport is still a male-dominated sphere where women face exclusion and discrimination, particularly in traditionally male sports like rugby, football/soccer and boxing (Ray, 2016; Ogunniyi, 2015). South African society is largely patriarchal where the domestic role of a woman (as mother and wife) is a prevailing cultural belief voiced during the provincial consultations. Such culture also exists in sport and in sport organisations that negatively affect women's inclusion, engagement and participation.

Although women's participation in sport continues to rise, the *European Institute for Gender Equality (2017)* found that men are still dominating, which is particularly the case in the coaching environment (Carson, McCormack, & Walsh, 2018; European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017). A similar trend exists in southern Africa where only 22% of women coaching competitive sport and only 18% acting as head coach which is only up 2% from a baseline reported in 2014 (Burnett, 2021a).

The Women in Sport Movement globally and in Africa has been growing over the last two decades, spearheaded by the Women in Sport Association (AWISA) and International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG). However, the lack of functional sport structures limits collaboration and perpetuates discriminatory processes that impact negatively on women and sport in South Africa (Report on Africa session at the IWG World Conference on Women and Sport, Helsinki, Finland. 2014; <https://cge.org.za/>).

In the history of South Africa, sportswomen played a major role in the resistance movement and struggle to liberate the country from apartheid. During the 1980s and early 1990's South African sportswomen used sport as a site of resistance against racism and sexism contributing to the emergence of the new democratic political dispensation (Hargreaves, 1997; Jones, 2001; Roberts, 1993). Unity talks in South African sport that took place between 1988 and 1994, led to the synchronisation of all South African sport codes across the racial divides and prioritised racial redress.

Since the birth of democracy in 1994, and guided by the South African Constitution of 1996, gender inequality in sport and recreation in South Africa has been legislated against by several constitutionally binding acts followed by structural reform. The Women and Sport South Africa (WASSA) structures and National Advisory Council for Women were established in 1996 and the government committed itself to support women's equality in sport and recreation. In 1997, workshops were held in every province, culminating in the then Minister of Sport and Recreation, the late Mr Steve Tshwete, launching the WASSA National Steering Council made up of representatives from every province, and representatives from the National Sports Council, National Olympic Committee and Disability Sport South Africa.

In 1999 in the new administration with changes in executive authorities and the establishment of the South African Sports Commission, the WASSA structure and its responsibilities were phased out. In order to continue the work of WASSA, the South African Sports Commission instituted a delivery mechanism to ensure the participation of women, people with disabilities and people from rural areas. This gave birth to a programme called South African Women, Sport and Recreation (SAWSAR) in 2003. The programme was a sub-component of Equity with the then provincial desks under the auspices of the Provincial Departments of Sport and Culture.

1.3 Policy context and environment, links to other policies

1.3.1 Legislative Context

- a) Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- b) National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998 as amended)
- c) White Paper on Sport and Recreation, 2012
- d) National Sport and Recreation Financial and Non-Financial Support Policy, revised approval 2017
- e) National Sport and Recreation Plan, 2012 and the Transformation Charter
- f) Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA), Act No 4 of 2000
- g) The Integrated Strategy National Disability Strategy, White Paper, November 1997
- h) Employment Equity Act no 55 of 1998
- i) Commission on Gender Equality Act 1996
- j) Universal declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 (United Nations Gender Assembly resolution 217 A)
- k) African Charter on Human and People's rights set up in 1987
- l) Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa adopted by AU Assembly in 2004
- m) National Policy Framework for Women's empowerment and Gender Equality, 2000

- n) The basic conditions of employment act, 1997 (act no. 75 of 1997 as amended by its 2018 amendment act (hereinafter referred to as "the BCEA"). *The BCEA regulates minimum conditions of employment for both men and women and does not differentiate between the two genders and promotes the equal rights of persons with disabilities*
- o) Promotion of equality and prevention of unfair discrimination act, 2000 (act no. 4 of 2000) (hereinafter referred to as "the PEPUDA") *PEPUDA has an equal bearing on both men and women and does not differentiate between the two genders aside from specific instances relative to women as indicated hereunder*
- p) Gender mainstreaming framework

1.3.1 International Context

Globally, the policy will endorse:

- a) The Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- b) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities (2006)
- c) The United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child (1989)
- d) The international Covenant on Civil and Political rights (1966)
- e) The international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (1966)
- f) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and outcome documents associated with follow up meetings Beijing + 5 (2005), Beijing + 10 (2005), Beijing + 15 (2010), Beijing + 25 (2020).
- g) The United Nation Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on Women, Peace and Security (2000).
- h) International Women's Group (IWG).
- i) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).
- j) International Olympic Committee (IOC) Olympic Agenda 2020 and Olympic Agenda +5.
- k) The Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport signed in 1994 by 250 signatories, and other declarations emanating from the various World Conferences on Women and Sport between 1994 and 2018.

1.4 Brief overview of the policy process followed

There is no denying that the development of women in all aspects of life, is the corner stone of development and integrated in the core values of any society. However, women are still

unsupported and marginalised in many aspects of their lives including in sport, on, and off the field. This policy thus aims to redress issues raised by delegates at a Women's breakfast hosted by the former Minister of Sport and Recreation in August 2018 and many follow-up consultations in the form of road shows with key stakeholders within the sport sector such as the provincial road shows. The draft policy document was presented to the MINMEC meeting comprised of the Minister and the Provincial MECs for Sport and Recreation. Since the merger in 2019 of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) and the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC), the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) was established. It is under this banner that the Deputy Minister, Ms Mafu continued with consultations with the relevant stakeholders during roadshows for example in those provinces.

Stakeholders consulted in the provinces consisted of provincial MEC's, government officials such as HODs, other government officials within the provinces, sport federations, sports academies, recreation bodies, NGOs (e.g., Lovelife), media group and university sport representatives. Wider consultations included discussions with relevant departments such as the Departments of: Social Development, Women, Youth and People with Disabilities, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation including the Presidency, National Department of Transport, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and Basic Education. The last group that was consulted was representatives of national sport federations included SASCOG. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the consultation process was delayed and restricted and some of the consultations were done virtually.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

2.1 Underlying policy statement

There is gender inequality in the field of sport between women including women with disabilities and men (abled and non-abled bodied) manifests at all levels of participation and plays out in the coaching, technical officiating, and administrative areas. There is a ripple effect from lack to access, talent development and transitioning into different sport-related roles, as pathways do not exist, or multiple factors limits such progression. Women particularly face an uphill battle to excel in traditionally male sport and find similar opportunities to benefit from taking part in professional sports. In addition to existing barriers to participation, women do not receive equal pay, access to funding and sponsorship, media exposure and multiple other resources that make up an enabling environment. On the contrary, women must battle against male-dominated ideologies, cultural beliefs, male-biases, and hegemonic structures whilst overcoming various forms of discrimination, prejudices, stereotypical normative prescriptions and in some cases have to prove that they

are 'real women' or undergo hormonal treatment to fit the pre-scribed binary view of being either classified as a man or a woman. Women in sport and recreation also face gender-based violence.

2.2 Nature, history, and scope of the problem (including trend identification and assessment-use of evidence)

There is gender inequality which to a large extent emanates from cultural influences and patriarchal ideology in the field of sport which negatively affects women including women with disabilities and men (abled and non-abled bodied) manifests at all levels of participation and plays out in the coaching, technical officiating, and administrative areas. Sport is still a male-dominated sphere where women face exclusion and discrimination, particularly in traditionally male sports like rugby, football/soccer and boxing (Ray, 2016; Ogunniyi, 2015).

There is a ripple effect from lack to access, talent development and transitioning into different sport-related roles, as pathways do not exist, or multiple factors limits such progression. Women particularly face an uphill battle to excel in traditionally male sport and find similar opportunities to benefit from taking part in professional sports. In addition to existing barriers to participation, women do not receive equal pay, access to funding and sponsorship, media exposure and multiple other resources that make up an enabling environment. On the contrary, women must battle against male-dominated ideologies, cultural beliefs, male-biases and hegemonic structures whilst overcoming various forms of discrimination, prejudices, stereotypical normative prescriptions and in some cases have to prove that they are 'real women' or undergo hormonal treatment to fit the pre-scribed binary view of being either classified as a man or a woman. In terms of leadership, SASCO has 58% women at the executive level and 53.9% at sub-committee level (Burnett, 2021a).

In 2021 it was reported that less than one out of four leaders to be female other sectors and only 27.7% women lead in national sport federations across six sports in five southern African countries (Burnett, 2021a). Female leadership among NOCs are only 24.1% with men also dominating sub-committees with a representation rate of 62.2% as measured across the five countries in AUSC Region 5 (Burnett, 2021a). In Eminent People's Report of 2019/2020 women are under-represented as presidents of sport federations, CEOs, full-time appointees, coaches, technical officials and in under-age and senior high-performance teams.

3. POLICY VISION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision

The vision of the policy is to promote gender equality relevant to equal access to resources for men and women in the field of sport. This policy further aims to inform current national programmes and initiatives focusing on addressing gender equity as an outcome within and through sport.

The policy expresses the dedication to women in sport and the contribution in building a creative and inclusive nation.

DSAC recognises the meaningful work by people, institutions, and society in the promotion of gender equality and equity in and through sport. Through the implementation of this policy, it will identify and ensure opportunities for multiple stakeholders to place gender on the agenda for socio-political and economic transformation.

DSAC's vision for women in sport is to ensure equal opportunities for the optimal development and equal opportunity for all women to achieve full participation and development. It strives to provide equity as outcomes for women in sport that may lead to life-long involvement and a healthy lifestyle.

3.2 The rationale for a policy intervention and policy options

The rationale for policy intervention and policy options is to promote gender equality and fight the scourge of gender-based violence in the field of sport and recreation. Policy is aimed to address the issue of gender inequality and gender-based violence women in sport are faced with. Policy option 1 will be to implement alignment of all related policies speaking to human rights, gender (non)discrimination and the equitable inclusion of women. The limitation here is that the implementation of aligned policies may invite all relevant stakeholders national and internationally to collaborate services which may be a bit difficult due to insufficient resources Option 2 has to do with the mainstreaming gender and address women's equity across all structural arrangements and programmes linked to DSAC.

3.3 Strategic linkages

The proposed policy will contribute to following national priorities, as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024):

Building a capable and ethical and developmental state: Gender equality will promote women empowerment which in turn will contribute to the implementation of human rights as they will be educated about addressing GBV, financial management, leadership, active

living, and female role modelling. Sport organisations should adhere to good governance, gender diversity in management and good governance.

Economic transformation and job creation: The promotion of gender equality and equity will increase economic growth and unearth currently untapped human resources in the formal and informal economy. As such it will contribute to economic transformation (including the expansion of industries), job creation and an expanded female labour force with equal access to resources such as salary/wage, sponsorships/funding that will stimulate income-generation, independence, and employment within the sport sector.

Education, skills and health: Education, training, and optimising health-related practices in sport and through sport (e.g., active living) serve as cornerstone and engine for economic growth. Qualified individuals will attract more women into the national workforce and strengthen the South African sport system. Sport as 'medicine' saves public health costs, boost productivity and contribute to the quality of life. Women are key caregivers to promote health-optimising activities for their children, volunteering, and role modelling.

Consolidating the Social Wage through reliable and quality Basic Services: Providing resources to abled and disabled women (including access to social grants) will generate income at the community level. It may provide capacity for public work projects, public service provision and increase employability for youth by acquiring a skill set in sport transferable to other sectors. Engaging women in sport increase service provision to social institutions like schools, improve self-reliance and prevent deviant behaviours and teenage pregnancies

Spatial integration, home settlement and local government: Gender equality will necessitate the optimal use of local sport facilities for community-based sports. Sport facilities may have multi-purpose usage for providing community services (e.g., health clinics, delivering grants and school sport competitions). The placement and development of accessible and well-placed sport facilities will enable sustainable human settlements and special integration across different sectors of a community under the auspices and management of local government entities.

Social cohesion and safe communities: Playing sport at community level (at schools and clubs) promotes social cohesion, social integration, solidarity, and inclusion that contribute to the reduction of inequality and exclusion for women. It bridges the disparities and stratification of women further disadvantaged by labels of ethnicity, class, nationality, age,

disability, or any other distinctions that may cause divisions, competition and conflict. Promoting women's inclusion is underpinned by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (1996), National Development Plan, (2011) and Sport and Recreation South Africa White Paper, (2012).

Sport participation and active living keep people occupied and away from destructive behaviours such as drug-taking and teenage pregnancies. In this way it contributes to community-safety and crime prevention. Sport participation teach pro-social values such as compassion and peaceful co-existence. It provides the glue that keeps communities together.

A better Africa and world: As signatory to multiple human right conventions and in adherence to the African Union's 2063 vision (the Africa we Want), facilitating sport participation and mobilising the sector to fully include women at all levels, will deliver on this vision. It is up to South Africa to ensure that 'nobody is left behind' – not as a UN prerequisite but a mandate for all sectors and stakeholders (SDG 17) to make this a reality.

3.4 Theory of change, Policy objectives and expected outcomes

3.4.1 Theory of Change (See Annexure)

3.4.2 Policy objectives and expected outcomes

The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- To promote active participation, to increase the number of women actively participating in sport and physical activity in order to reduce the gender gap at all levels. To implement pathway development for girls within different sports. To reduce the drop-out rate of women in sport at all levels.
- To increase the area of coaching, officiating and support. For example, to increase the base of qualified female coaches from grassroots to the highest competitive levels across all sports. To increase the number of women in technical officiating roles and support staff.
- To have 50/50 gender leadership: To implement a gender balance at all leadership levels of funded organisations. To provide a pathway and mentorship for women to become leaders at all levels. To implement good governance and gender parity (gender-balance structures). To provide equal opportunities for women to participate and occupy leadership positions in sport
- To increase visibility, framing and advocacy as follows: To increase the visibility of sport women and female role models. To promote fair representation of all women in

the public media. To engage in advocacy for women to participate, receive fair recognition and rewards in sport

- To implement safeguarding policies and mechanisms to protect women in sport
- To ensure safe spaces for participation, coaching, officiating and support
- To implement mechanisms to ensure pro-social behaviours and values in sport (e.g. anti-doping and violence-prevention).
- To implement sport as a tool for development for women at all levels.
- To promote peaceful co-existence and address gender-based violence in and through sport.
- To use sport to address health, education, and socio-economic development for women.
- To avail and mobilise appropriate resources in relation to identified needs to women
- To ensure a safe and enabling environments for all women to participate in sport
- To ensure gender-neutral communication and positive portrayals of women

Expected outcomes are as follows:

- Women in sport system strengthened and good governance to ensure the inclusion and empowerment of women at all levels. Adequate policies, strategies to safeguard and ensure equitable gender practices in sport and related sectors.
- Strategic alignment, service integration and stakeholder collaboration
- Equitable access to participation opportunities for women at all levels (e.g., community, club, and national levels)
- Equitable access for women in leadership at all levels (e.g. community, club and national levels) such as qualified coaches, technical officials and administrators
- Effective implementation of safeguarding measures to address issues of abuse for women
- Gender-neutral communication and portrayal of women in sport
- Equitable access to resources including physical (facilities and equipment), financial, information and human resources for women at all levels

4. BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

Issues contributing to gender inequality, include socio-cultural and biological factors, the lack of access or differential access to multiple resources, limited access to leadership positions, issues around gender-verification measures, GBV (especially during Covid-19 lockdowns) in and through sport, the lack of role models and gender stereotyping. Cultural influences and patriarchal ideology remain main undermining influences as it plays out in sport and society

in different ways (Burnett, 2021b). It extends to the lack and biased media representation and advertisement, poorly developed sport structures at school and grassroots levels, limited access to high performance sport, clothing issues, safety aspects in sport and related to transport and the lack of capacity. The next section will expand on the different factors and influences.

4.1 Gender inequality and discrimination

In South Africa, patriarchal ideology informs the dominance of men over women at household, institutional and community levels (Adom-Aboagye & Burnett, 2019; Burnett, 2018). Girls from a young age are socialised in a particular subservient gender role and due to an average superiority of male physicality, women are pigeonholed into feminine types of sport. This presents stereotypes that creates obstacles for many to enter sport regarded as a bastion of male domination evidenced in sports like football, rugby, cricket and boxing (Burnett, 2021a; Engh & Potgieter, 2015; Pelak, 2005 & 2010).

According to DSAC (SRSA, 2012) sport plays an important role to redress gender and race inequalities as well as discrimination against people with disabilities and marginalised populations. Accommodating diversity across gender, race and class and inclusive sport and recreation practices contribute to the building of social cohesion, community integration, active citizenships, and nation building (Burnett, 2021b).

Women with disabilities in sport face a level of exacerbating discrimination, stereotyping and stigma as society attach multiple meanings to 'disability'. Gendered inequalities thus intersect with different aspects of oppression resulting in identifiable labels or characteristics such as race, sexuality, ability, age, social class, marital status or position as a citizen with reference to an indigenous person or refugee as examples (CITOFIELD, 2022). Such levels of marginality or double (even triple) levels of discrimination associated have been mentioned during the consultation process.

4.2 Biological and socio-cultural factors and poverty

A major socio-cultural and economic barrier is the manifest idea that sport is masculine, exclusive and elitist. It is a widely shared perception transmitted by men and women through traditions, beliefs, and social practices. This entails that women are not meant to be competitive, they should be heterosexual in appearance (hair, clothing and demeanour) and their body should not be muscular - also stated by roadshow participants (Engh & Potgieter, 2018). This societal expectation is seen as the main socio-cultural barrier as women themselves prioritise women-hood and domestic responsibilities that leave them little time (time-poor) for sport participation and/or leadership. Sport is rife with homophobia, and boys

are also labelled as gay for playing 'unmanly' sports, just as girls are often labelled as lesbians if they play almost any sport (apart from a few which are seen as particularly 'feminine'). Such beliefs contribute to dropout rates amongst teenage girls and discourage women from participating or excelling in sport (Burnett, 2018; Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

Despite recent progress, discrimination based on the real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity of female athletes persists. Girls in sports may experience bullying, social isolation, negative performance evaluations, or the loss of their starting position. During socially fragile adolescence, the fear of being tagged "gay" is strong enough to push many girls out of the game (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

Women is not a homogeneous population and ethnic minorities, girls from poor environments and in rural areas have different experiences and barriers to overcome. For example, rates of participation in sport amongst different ethnic minorities vary considerably and the gap between men and women's participation in sport may be greater amongst some minority ethnic groups. Ethnic or racial stereotyping exist and is perpetuated through religious or cultural practices such as among some sectors of Asian women who are not allowed to wear revealing swimsuits. During the provincial road shows, it was also mentioned that there are certain codes whereby black people are always selected for a certain position within a sport team that represent racial stacking (playing in non-decision making or central positions) in team sports like netball and rugby.

Media framing of the perfect (lean and sexy) female body contribute to girls and women not being confident to participate in sport due to their poor body image associated with their physical appearance and the fear of being judged for that (Kubayi, 2015). Women and girls in sport are regarded as inferior and their physique are perceived as not strong or suitable can take part in sport (Ogunniyi, 2015). During the provincial roadshow focus group discussions, the topic was raised that women tend to believe that they are weak and have a physical strengths-inferiority complex.

Women and girls from impoverished settings often have a low self-esteem and poor sense of self-worth coupled with diminished self-efficacy and belief in their potential to achieve (Ahmed et al., 2017). A national handball representative mentioned the lack of self-esteem stemming from negative experiences. Many high performing athletes (including females) struggle with mental health issues associated on the one hand with a sedentary lifestyle, and on the other hand with the stress of high performance (Purcell et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic brought additional strain on the mental health of elite athletes (Mehrsafar et al., 2020).

4.3 Lack of funding, sponsorship and remuneration

Sponsorships mostly flow to dominant male team sports such as rugby, cricket and football that have highly established professional leagues. The argument offered for the under-representation of women in the public media (broadcasting, televised and printed media) is argued from this point of view and the fact that such sports have a large fan base. In a recent study about the accessibility to funds for women in South African sport (CITOFIELD, 2022). The latter study refers to the adoption of the amendments of the Employment Equity Act that guides legal redress for equal pay for work of equal value to counter unfair discrimination in the respect of remuneration. However, this has not been applied in the field of sport where even at the global level were female athletes earn less compared to their male counterparts and about 99% of all sponsorship money is directed to men's sport (Cox, 2018).

The lack of funding dedicated to women in sport limits their chances to travel internationally for competitions as lucrative endorsement deals are often presented to male athletes and national teams represent the 'male version' of a sport. According to several participants at the road shows from different provinces, sponsors favour male sports and teams which also attracts a high level of media exposure.

The issue of remuneration received by the South African national women and men's football teams was raised in a parliamentary in 2019. It was reported that Banyana's players receive a match bonus of **R5 000** for a win in an official match, and **R4 000** for a win in a friendly match. 2019 it was reported that Bafana Bafana players earn as much as **R60 000** for a win, **R40 000** for a draw. Banyana players are paid a daily allowance of **R400** per day when training with the team while in the country which will be increased to **R500** per day to be in line with Bafana Bafana. The payment for tournaments is handled differently, and the payment structure is negotiated with the team depending on the tournament. The payment structure for Banyana Banyana is based on the available resources and funding from the relevant sponsors and supplemented by SAFA (South African Football Association). DSAC utilised various instruments including the Grant Framework Conditions and direct dedicated funding as well as conditional funding as instruments to promote the development of female sport," (Sport 24, January 2019). The Departments financial investment in the establishment of a professional football league over 3 years and the exposure on television has attracted them sponsorship.

4.4 Lack of women in leadership positions

The socio-cultural influences contribute to the ideology that defines women as inferior to men who led women to be assigned minor positions in both public and private spheres of life (National Policy for Women, 2017). Globally and locally, remaining barriers relate to cultural influences, lack of appropriate resources, hegemonic male structures, and practices from playground domination by boys to leadership positions occupied by men. In June 2020, the Eminent Persons Group on Transformation (SRSA, 2019) reported on the progress of 18 sporting codes on transformation as per Charter and Barometer (self-projected) targets.

According to the study conducted by African Union Sport Council (AUSC) Region 5, in 2014 the number of women occupying leadership positions in sport is very low within the region. Compared to the number of female athletes participating in sports, women were reported to be underrepresented in leadership positions in the school sport organizations and the sport associations. The follow-up study seven years later, show improvement across the government entities, but less than one out of four leaders to be female other sectors and only 27.7% women lead in national sport federations across six sports in five southern African countries (Burnett, 2021a).

4.5 Transgender, Intersex athletes, Sex-verification and Testosterone levels

Female athletes face many obstacles to compete internationally because of transgender and, intersex issues. They are banned from competing internationally due to their natural high production of testosterone. They are forced to take medication to lower the level that would make them qualify for the women's races. They are forced to undergo sex-verification which is against human rights.

Intersex is a person born with a combination of male and female biological traits. Transgender women athletes are athletes whose gender identity are different from the sex (male or female) they were assigned to at birth. Such athletes may experience gender dysphoria and may transition to the gender of choice. This process commonly includes hormone replacement therapy and sometimes sex reassignment surgery, which can bring relief and resolve feelings of gender dysphoria.

Current international decisions guide the current inclusion of male-to-female transgender athletes, whilst LGBTQ rights groups actively contest exclusionary measures and deem them 'discriminatory', 'harmful' and 'unscientific' it remains a contentious issue.

4.6 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in sport

GBV is defined as the violence that is directed at a person based on his/her biological sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse,

threats, coercion and economic or educational deprivation, whether occurring in public or private (DWYPD, 2020). Women are disproportionately harmed by gender-based violence. In the sport sector, it may occur in different forms.

Sexual harassment: Well document cases mostly entail male coaches and men in positions of power to be the perpetrators and women to be the victims, although it also happened to male athletes (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017; European Commission, 2014). Prominent cases in US Gymnastics had the medical doctor successfully brought to justice and spurred a global debate (Kwiatkowski, 2021).

The findings from the focus groups which indicated that there were few policies and mechanisms that protect women from sexual abuse. Women representatives at various road shows said female athletes are often coerced in using banned performance enhancers under pressure from male coaches do not report such matters for fear of retaliation.

Sexual assault: Women and girls face the barriers in the form of physical and sexual harassment (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017). According to the focus group discussions during the road shows, the bullying of athletes seems to be rife.

Victimisation: Gender-based discrimination contribute to women falling victim to acts of marginalised, isolated or exposed to violence. Women in sport encounter various forms of discrimination including sexual victimisation and that they were less likely to report that. The positive actions regarding gender equity and women empowerment are blocked by gender-based discrimination based on stereotypes of women's physical abilities and social roles (<https://www.womeninsport.org/>). During focus group discussions, issues mentioned include the role of religion (e.g., Muslim) and traditional culture relating to dress codes.

The silence of sexual abuse and multiple forms of violence needs to be addressed by creating safe spaces and mechanisms of reporting as such practices arise from a combination of factors such as weak organisational controls within sport clubs, dominating and controlling behaviour by coaches, and vulnerability, low self-esteem, and high ambition amongst athletes (Eng & Potgieter, 2018). COVID-19 has negatively impacted on women and girls especially in the field of sport on gender-based violence and would require special strategies to address emerging (The Policy Brief called "COVID-19, Women, Girls and Sport: Build Back Better, 2020). During a consultation session, Sailing South Africa proposed a culture of zero tolerance regarding sexist behaviour, whilst the representative from the South African Rugby Union proposed safeguarding measures for players, coaches, and staff. Several representatives suggest the implementation of a whistle blowing programme that will

have reporting mechanisms and protection of the identify of those who may report transgressions.

4.7 Lack of role models and gender stereotypes

History and socio-cultural associations between sport and masculinity contribute to the persisting male dominance in being considered as role models for athletes, coaches, and decision-makers in many parts of the world (Picariello & Waller, 2016). Patriarchal ideology perpetuates the culture of males being preferred leaders and role models as framed in the sport fraternity and public media. This was confirmed during road show discussions where it was stated that there is a dire need of female role models.

The domination of men in journalism and the sport medial space does not only reflect patterns of marginalisation but has an influence of promoting male role models and mediate the ideal characteristics of athletes and leaders to be admired and copied (Geertsema-Sligh, 2018). This situation is also evident in the lack of female sports anchors that does little to address issues around the objectification of the female body and celebrate heterosexual framing of women as mothers, wives and girlfriends.

Much activism and resistance against such stereotypical framing of female athletes and potential role models are emerging (Ogunniyi, 2015). The public debates awareness campaigns and activists are vocal and increasingly act in a quest for radical change in terms of acknowledging and accepting alternative ways of doing gender and promoting female role models (Engh & Potgieter, 2018).

4.8 Lack of media representation and exposure

South African media are biased towards publishing and broadcasting international and national male dominated and highly commercialised sports such as football, rugby and cricket that maintain and support masculine domination (Engh & Potgieter, 2018). Women from less commercial and professional sports receive relatively less media exposure and 'respectful covering' as they are often portrayed to project a feminine ideal and gender role confirmation (Cooky, Messner & Hextrum, 2013).

During the consultative process, several provincial stakeholder representatives said that this is also the case in the South African media and that women sport is not well marketed, portrayed as athletes or that women's sporting achievements were downplayed in favour of feminising and hetero-sexualising women in sport (Fink, 2015; Villalon & Weiler-Abels, 2018). Media representation of gender for women during the 2016 Olympic Games, were

very much about the heterosexual discourse of ‘brides to be’ or ‘supermoms’ (Dashper, 2018).

Elite athletes with disability receive less media visibility than their non-disabled counterparts and female athletes received less than male athletes, whilst the media also favour different types of disabilities (e.g., blade runners) and although the stories include a focus on athleticism, it was underpinned by a ‘supercrip’ narrative and medicalised description of disability (Rees, Robinson & Shields, 2019). The lack of media exposure was confirmed during provincial consultations.

The over-representation of male reporters and presenters, in addition to editorial preferences contribute to the under-representation, marginalisation and biased representation of female sports and athletes on radio and television broadcastings. The gender-bias is also present in social media portrayals and communication (Adá Lameiras & Rodríguez-Castro, 2020).

4.9 Lack of access to grassroots level sport

The most recent report from the Eminent Persons’ Group (2020) refers to a dysfunctional school sport system in South Africa and over-reliance on former Model C (or higher quintile schools) to produce sporting talent at the junior levels. One of the findings from the Report on the Implementation Evaluation of the National School Sport Championship (SRSA, 2016) was that there were no sport competitions within schools. The lack of school and community-based sporting infrastructure, lack of qualified coaches at the grassroots levels and regular competitions and leagues undermine long-term athlete development pathways in most sports (Burnett, 2020a & 2020b; Mkebe, 2015). There is also limited opportunities to take part in a variety of sports which limits the pool of talent for sporting codes and for the country.

According to DSAC (SRSA, 2012), grassroots sport focuses on the “poorest of the poor” in predominately disadvantaged and rural areas. If school and community sport are not taking place at grass roots level, the children’s potential cannot be realised at an early age. The current national mass participation programmes (school sport and community sport) do not produce high levels of activity needed to produce a functional sport system and combat disease patterns such as obesity associated with sedentary lifestyles (Draper et al., 2019).

4.10 Lack of access to high-performance sport

Women’ participation in sport has increased significantly as evidenced by the high level of competitions for females at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games where women made up 49% of

competing athletes. However, in Team South Africa only 62 (34.4%) were women compared to 118 (65.6%) men.

Less women take part in competitive sport, particularly as they do not have the same access to professional leagues and earnings in South Africa's main commercial sports like cricket, rugby, and football – sport that still must establish highly functional domestic leagues (Sikes & Adom-Aboagye, 2017). In this respect, South Africa trails countries such as England and Australia where there are professional leagues set for women for cricket, rugby, and football.

The White Paper on Sport and Recreation, promotes the inclusion of priority groups of which women are one of them, whilst the Transformation Charter of South African Sport identifies women as marginalised group and to avoid that there should be increased access, representation, and opportunities in sport. Equality between men and women have not been achieved.

4.11 Inadequate infrastructure as a means of access and lack of childcare facilities

According to the inputs from the provincial road shows, the standard of infrastructure in the provinces especially in rural areas due to lack of high performance is not conducive for sport activities in general. It further stated a need to upgrade facilities to be women-friendly and for facilities to be used by schools. For women with disabilities, current challenges relate to accessible and user-friendly infrastructure such as entrances, reception areas, changing rooms and sports facilities, lack of accessible transport and parking amongst other limiting factors. During roadshows, the lack of infrastructure in impoverished communities and schools were discussed as a main stumbling block for women to participate at community level.

Lack of safe spaces and safety at sport facilities at the community level are detrimental to the number of girls participating in sport and structured physical activity and reflect in the relatively low levels of retention. According to the stakeholders during the roadshows, current management practices prioritise a more favourable scheduling of male sports and leagues at the community level. This is particularly relevant in traditionally male sports where established clubs and male-only teams are allocated the best fields for their games and the most favourable time slots.

4.12 Lack of Equipment and Attire

Clothing for women and girls in sport and recreation are expensive and outside the means of impoverished households, particularly in view of widely advertised and prestigious brands

(Kubayi, 2015). Some sports clothing is also quite revealing, which create problems for women and girls who have some problems dealing with a less than ideal body image, must adhere to a more conservative or prescribed dress code. The representative from SARU indicated that female players often must dress clothing that are too large and balls not of the appropriate size.

According to the group discussions that took place during the road shows, women with disabilities do not have equipment to suite their challenge/disability. This includes a variety of equipment – from wheelchairs suitable for sport and smaller items required for different sports.

4.13 Safety issues

The scheduling of matches during later afternoons or over weekends, unsafe facilities, and lack of public transport are being acknowledged as barriers for women's participation in sport in most communities. This issue was also raised at the roadshow group discussions where it was mentioned that school going girls must make use of pre-arranged public transport after school that prevents them to take part in school sport practices. Although the conditional grant makes such provision for transport, the budget allocated is too limited to answer in the need for such a service (Focus group inputs during the provincial road shows).

The lack of well-trained coaches in particularly traditionally male sports may cause harmful practices as women cannot be conditioned or trained the same as male players. Several representatives from sport federations advocated for implementing adapted sports to accommodate younger players and women.

4.14 Lack of skills and capacity development

The Sport and Recreation Transformation Charter (2012), acknowledges that there is lack of skills and capacity development which hampers transformation in sport. The document reports on human resource development; equitable resource allocation; eradication of all forms of inequality; increased access to participation opportunities; skills and capacity development at all levels and in all areas of activity; and empowerment of people.

According to feedback from the road shows, there is an inadequate number and types of educational programmes that would meaningfully equip women and girls to access and take advantage of existing opportunities in sport - from participation to coaching, officiating and leadership.

4.15 Lack of parental support

Various national studies into physical education and school sport of public schools in South Africa, teachers and learners indicated that the lack of parental support is a limiting factor for children's participation in sport (Burnett, 2020a & b). In some environments, parents have unrealistic expectations of their children's sporting abilities as they want to 'bask in the glory' and feed off the status that sporting success can bring. In environments of poverty, parents may not have the means to support their children, do not see the benefits and require girls to share the heavy burden of domestic work leaving little free time for sport participation.

5. ACTIONS/INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Gender equality and discrimination against women and girls in sport

National Sport Federations and other relevant stakeholders should have safeguarding and gender equality policies and/or frameworks and strategies, as well as a monitoring system in place. Organisations should give women a full range of activity and programme choices that meet the needs, interests and experiences of women and girls. Women in sport should be empowered through the conscious and committed provision of equal opportunities for sustaining full participation, recognition, and development, irrespective of disability, race, class, sexual preference, religious beliefs, and cultures. All relevant stakeholders should ensure that there is a conducive organisational culture, an increase in the participation of women at all levels of sport to achieve gender equality, equity and mainstreaming within their organisation and reach transformation targets as a matter of reform and compliance. Sport federations should develop clear pathways, capacity building and an enabling environment for women in different roles at all levels.

Governmental and Non-Governmental Sports Organisations should provide equal opportunities to women to reach their sport performance potential by ensuring that all activities and programmes relating to performance improvement take account of the specific needs of female athletes and female role players.

All women, regardless of skills or experience should get the chance to be an active part of activities and teams. Where competition is a key component of an activity or sport, ensure women and girls have the chance to play at appropriate levels against teams or individuals of a similar standard.

Policy coherence is key. For instance, the IOC has also taken a prominent role in promoting gender equality to be 37% by the end of 2020 in decision-making and 50% for participation and medal events (The Policy Brief called "COVID-19, Women, Girls and Sport: Build Back

Better", 2020). All members of the Olympic Movement such as Sport South Africa and national sport federations of Olympic sports should align their gender transformation targets of the Transformation Policy and strive for a 50-50 gender parity across all levels of participation and leadership (Eminent People Group, 2019/2020). Strategic plans, activities and reporting should be in place to measure progress made on key gender equity and mainstreaming indicators.

5.2 Socio-cultural, biological factors and poverty

National Sport Federations should develop empowerment (including education, training, and mentorship) programmes to ensure that women are recognised, have equal opportunities as their men counterparts. Measures should be put in place to advocate for full participation and recognition and ensure that discriminatory socio-cultural and biological issues are addressed.

5.3 Funding and sponsorship

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that encourage equal funding and sponsorship to both women and men. The latter refers to leagues, teams and athletes. Women and girls should get access to funding and sponsorships in the same way as their male counterparts (Provincial consultative road shows). Sport federations should adhere to the amendments of the Employment Equity Act that guides legal redress for equal pay for work of equal value to counter unfair discrimination in the respect of remuneration. There should be a concerted effort and plans to professionalise women's leagues within existing professional structures of cricket, rugby and football, including addressing remuneration packages (day fees, match fees and prize money) for women teams and athletes.

Stakeholder engagement within the sport and recreation sector and across other sectors such as partnerships with private sectors is essential to alleviate the financial burden on government.

5.4 Leadership positions

Sport federations/National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that encourage equal representation of women and men in decision-making structures. Strategies should be in place to ensure that at least 40% of executive boards will be comprised of female members – either elected or co-opted and females should head at least 50% of sub-committees within a sport governance structure. This will entail that such organisation should make changes to their constitutions to include actionable reforms to include women in leadership positions, based on timelines and indicators to be monitored and reported. DSAC needs to ensure that National Federations make these changes in line with the international bodies of each Federation.

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Each National Sport Federation should ensure that it recruits, empowers and retains women in decision-making positions especially at national and international levels. Men should be co-opted to engage in gender reforms as it should not be considered a 'women's issue to be addressed by women alone'. Sport South Africa and National Sport Federations should develop capacity building programmes, training targeting women and placing them where those skills can be utilized – from the club to national levels.

National Sport Federations should recruit, appoint, train, mentor and assist women to campaign successfully for leadership positions. Set and trace targets to progress from 30% minimum female leadership in decision-making positions as starting point. Empower a gender commission and ensure inclusion, diversity and adequate resourcing of women athletes/teams and leagues.

5.5 Testosterone, Intersex, gender verification and sex testing

SASCOC and DSAC including other relevant structures should develop appropriate legislation to address the issue of gender verification and access on the grounds of human rights, whilst ensuring fair and equitable participation at all levels. Sport Federations should support a human rights agenda and acknowledge scientific evidence regarding transgender athletes and women with Hyperandrogenism.

5.6 Gender-based violence in sport

National Sport Federations and sport clubs should have a policy and/or constitutional reference to gender-based violence, specifically relating to sexual harassment in the sport sector. They should also have a safeguarding policy and measures to ensure clear procedural processes (including reporting mechanisms and punitive actions) in dealing with matters of GBV, sexual assault/harassment and sexism. Processes should be in place to follow cases from start (reporting) to the end and inform stakeholders of the potential repercussions of a guilty verdict.

National Sport Federations should develop a safeguarding policy, mechanisms for prevention and reporting, referrals, and support for victims. They should screen and ensure vetting of all staff before appointment. They should train safeguarding officers. Implement a code of conduct (ethical behaviour) and they should provide anti-doping education.

SASOC should have a system in place to monitor all legal procedures, whilst fostering of open discussion about issues of sexual harassment and abuse so that athletes, coaches, volunteers and administrators feel confident enough to speak out if they experience them. In alignment with Sport South Africa, National Sport Federation should have a structure in place as well as a process where cases of sexual harassment can be reported such as a hotline whilst the identity of all whistle blowers or victims should be protected. Organisations

should launch campaigns or spread awareness for safety and non-violence within their sporting code (IWG World Conference, Finland 2014-Sport without Fear, Plenary).

The focus should be on preventative measures such as:

- Creation of a platform to have more women coaches, mentors and officials in women related sporting codes to avoid harassment issues.
- Development of a process to safeguard women in sport.
- A code of conduct should be developed for all to ensure compliance and prevent harassment and violence against women.

The group discussions that took place during the roadshows, advocate for the development of educational tools that incorporate sport to fight against GBVF in broader society. In this regard, role models should speak out and act as examples, whilst public sporting events provide opportunities for advocacy.

The Presidential Gender Based-Violence Summit fights against the scourge of gender based-violence and femicide (GBVF). The Summit which encourages government and other relevant stakeholders to work together to eradicate GBVF. In Article 5, it has been stated that existing laws and policies applicable to GBVF should be reviewed to ensure that they are victim-centered and responsive.

5.7 Role models, gender stereotypes and media representation and advertisement

According to the findings from the provincial group discussions during the roadshows, National Sport Federations should develop educational programmes for women and men to address issues of gender stereotyping and discriminatory practices. National Sport Federations should develop guidelines to promote role modelling and gender-neutral and gender-sensitive media reporting and exposure to change patriarchal mind sets and practices.

Role models

According to Women's Sport Foundation Report (2019), girls easily identify with and view a female coach as a mentor and as a role model, which, in turn, can help counter stereotypes and boost girls' confidence, self-efficacy, and sense of belonging.

According to the provincial roadshows feedback, National Sport Federations should create database, profile, and market successful women athletes with a view to increase girls' eagerness to emulate them. Athletes who are successful, should serve as role models for

young people, act as ambassadors and promote fair play. For social institutions like schools and clubs, role models should include those relevant to female staff, coaches, organisers and managers. There should be a database of women entrepreneurs and capacity building among women to access business opportunities.

Media coverage

DSAC should find ways of highlighting women thus creating an influence in media to feature them. There should be more of women sports journalists and gender-training for all sport journalists. SASCOC and National Sport Federations should use press releases and good relations with the media (including editors, journalists, and commentators) to promote women's sports and female athletes' achievements. All stakeholders should encourage media houses to increase their covering of women's sport and female athletes in a gender-neutral way as to celebrate the athlete and his/her achievements.

The broadcasting regulations must make provision for dedicated broadcast of women's sport in prime time. National Sport Federations together with broadcasting should provide news packs and gender-sensitive/neutral stories to the media and train athletes/team for media exposure. They should pro-actively engage with the media to appropriately frame female athletes and teams. They should train athletes and staff to promote women through a gender lens on social media. They should invite media for information session and training to enhance female athletes and teams' visibility.

5.8 Scholl and Community Sport (at grass roots levels)

National Sport Federations, DSAC and DBE should develop programmes specific to young girls familiarizing them with sporting codes. They should draw friendly, fun and exciting formats which interlink with community sport. They should invest in mass participation programmes in different sports for women at all levels. DBE and DSAC should have a standardization of all priority codes ensuring that they are all available to learners, whilst programmes such as sports weeks for schoolboys should be emulated. Every school should have sport facility even at district level. According to Kubayi (2015), female sport programmes should be developed and promoted in rural schools.

DBE must clearly indicate how young girls will be catered for in the integrated physical education and school sport approach (PESS) for public schools in South Africa and regularly report on the implementation through the regular monitoring and evaluation system. CoGTA

and municipalities should develop sport within schools and within communities that are also used friendly for women and girls including women and girls with disabilities.

Physical Education and School Sport (PESS): Education and sensitization of the entire teaching staff about the importance of physical education and school sport is key to maximize girls' participation in sports activities and that can be achieved by:

- Establishing a clear sport policy for 100% of learner participation
- Seeking girls' opinion to develop tailored programmes and enlarge girls' choice of sports activities – including same and gender-mixed activities
- Creating a code of conduct for teachers and coaches to safeguard all against violence and discrimination.

Physical education in school curricula should be strengthened as a key means for positive introduction to young girls of the skills and other benefits they can acquire through taking part in sport (NSRP, 2012). Teacher training programmes should include courses aimed at improving the inclusiveness of physical education for all girls and boys. Teachers of physical education in the Life Skills and Life Orientation programmes should be adequately qualified to implement quality physical education classes and ensure the optimal and equitable and safe participation of girls and boys. The link between physical education and school sport should be clear and ensure a flow of participants (particularly girls) from the classroom to the sports field (SRSA, 2016). By creating a sport culture at school and community levels, parents should be informed about the benefits of sport participation for the girl child. National Sport Federations should recruit junior female participants, engage parents and offer training on attrition, talent development and age-appropriate coaching to ensure for throughout to senior levels.

The school sport system should be functional and special attention should be given to offer a variety of sports like rugby, cricket and swimming to disadvantage schools and communities in addition to ensuring that facilities will be well managed and optimally utilised as many facilities built with Lottery funding are currently white elephants.

National Sport Federations should recruit female coaches, technical officials and support staff from established sport institutions/schools. Offer accredited training and experience under mentorship. They should host local events /camps for training. Offer incentives and enabling environment.

Community sport especially in rural areas should also be emphasised.

High performance sport: National Sport Federations should ensure equitable participation in leagues and events (including international competitions) for female athletes; ensure that the profile of South African women in sport is raised and high-performance sport for women should be recognized.

All provinces should be the custodians of high-performance sport to ensure that elite women athletes have access to High Performance Centres (HPCs) with proper training facilities. The establishment of these HPCs should have qualified coaches and specialist services to build necessary programs for athletes in different sports. These HPCs should ensure that elite athletes remain in a province and a system is in place to provide pipeline access to emerging athletes.

Such specialised institutions should also pull resources by liaising with local municipalities and other relevant stakeholders, focusing on women programmes. Through this avenue, National Sport Federations should have a “Women focused talent identification programmes” utilizing specialized services in rural areas through multi-stakeholder engagement.

National Federations should have a “Women focused talent identification programmes” in rural areas utilizing Biokineticists and Physiotherapists.

5.9 Sport facilities, equipment, attire and transport

Every school should have sport facility. CoGTA/Municipalities should develop sport facilities that are safe and appropriate for women. The existing sport facilities should be upgraded to be women friendly and include ablution facilities with showers according to a basic standard requirement. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) should be used for the development of sport facilities for all (including elderly women) at the community level and not redirect for other use. Universal access is essential and norms to accommodate people with disabilities should be developed in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI).

The scheduling of sport trainings and events should be equitable across sports and genders. Sport facilities for women should also ensure safety measures. Adequate equipment, including equipment for women with disabilities to suit their challenges should be provided for which adequate and safe storage should be made available.

National Federations should develop guidelines to allow girls and women to put suitable dress code/attire. Coaches, instructors, and community centre staff could wear casual clothing during activities. The clothing requirements should accommodate all body types, including being suitable for women with disabilities. Sport teams should have their own kit and the practice of women dressing in male attire should not be standard practice.

National Federations should explore partnerships with transport providers and explore universally designed and inclusive transport. National Federations should provide information about public transport. They should develop a system so that participants can organise share-a-ride systems. They should promote physical activity, which doesn't require transport, such as walking and running, that is universally accessible.

5.10 Human resources

Screening

National Sport Federations should adopt rigorous screening procedures and establish codes of conduct for all staff and volunteers, whether they work with adults or children. Those adults who found not complying will not be allowed to work with children and their names will be put in the offence register. All staff and volunteers who work with children should be trained in child protection. Focus group participants said that all coaches should be screened before they are employed.

Sexism

National Sport Federations should use multiple forums to challenge sexist assumptions and behaviour inside sport organisations, among participants and anti-social behaviours of spectators at sport events. Amongst strategies to consider should be events, programmes, social activities, or guest speakers addressing issues of body image, active lifestyles and human rights.

Differentiate sport and exercise from other interests by promoting (not preaching) the additional benefits. Sport programmes should be designed, implemented, and monitored to ensure multiple benefits for participants.

5.11 Skills, capacity and economic development

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines that have capacity building programmes and educational courses to empower women and men and inform them about gender-related issues (including ideology, myths and stereotypes). Those responsible for the education, scientific training and development of coaches and other sport personnel should

ensure that educational programmes, address issues relating to gender equality, equity and the needs of female athletes. There should be men's dialogue to encourage women to participate in sport and recreation and to promote gender equality.

There is also a need to provide education about the importance of men and women working together. Educational programmes and activities should provide new knowledge and facilitate transformative leadership guided by norms and standards set by National Sport Federations for the promotion of gender equality.

National Sport Federations should create mechanisms such as the creation of platform to allow women to speak without fear that ensure that young women have a voice in the development of policies and programmes that affect them.

Skills development courses should be offered by National Federations, to improve the technical leadership and training capabilities. There should be courses to capacitate women as leaders and decision-makers and ensure that women play meaningful and visible roles in sport at all levels. DSAC and SASCO should monitor if the skills development courses offered by National Sport federations to empower women as leaders are accredited.

There should be accredited training courses on sport related matters conducted annually – from novice to elite level to close the gender gap. Women should be assisted to build their self-esteem and confidence by getting leadership courses and have access to support groups. National Sport Federations should promote the economic empowerment of women in and through sport.

National Sport Federations should ensure that their staff undergo regular gender-related (equality) trainings to keep them informed about ethical and inter-personal issues relating to the needs and experiences of women, sexual harassment, and abuse.

National Sport Federations should consult with the community, institution (e.g. club or school) to determine the needs and aspirations for sport to make a difference. They should determine the underlying reasons for gender-based violence, educational needs, and health issues to design and deliver impactful interventions. They should provide life-skill training, support and invite experts for sessions and referrals.

National Sport Federations including other relevant stakeholders should introduce economic development of women in sport and recreation. Women in sport and recreation should be trained to become entrepreneurs for major sporting events, school sport trainers, etc.

5.12 Women's desk and government structures

National Sport Federations should develop guidelines so that each sporting code should have women's desk, commission, or structure to address issues of gender.

5.13 Government structures and stakeholder collaboration

National Sport Federations should involve municipalities and local government in sport programmes. A Women's Committee or Commission should be established at all levels of governance structures - from municipal, regional, provincial as well as at national level. The latter structure and executive board should form meaningful partnerships and engage with different stakeholders to achieve their strategic objectives and outcomes.

5.14 Research and development

National Sport Federations should ensure that they facilitate and conduct research and development to establish the trends of women's participation and gender issues in their sports as to take informed strategic decisions and build on existing good practices.

5.15 Family, community, and other Support

Women taking part in sport and recreation should receive support from their parents, families, communities and support each other. Insights around such support should be disseminated through advocacy and targeted educational programmes. Marketing strategies should focus on such matters and ensure that audiences are convinced and mobilised for 'gender work' (Women's Sport Foundation Report (2019)).

5.16 Sport psychiatry and mental health support

Women taking part in sport and recreation should receive psychiatric and mental health support and other related medical support as and when needed.

5.17 Language barrier

All documents should be user-friendly and use simple and clear communication. During events or public speeches, sign language interpreters should be used.

5.18 Racism in sport

Racism in sport adds another layer of discrimination to gender for women in sport National Sport Federation should develop guidelines to ensure that women in sport do not experience racism.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

The Policy will be implemented in collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as SASCOC, sport federations, provincial departments of Sports, Arts and Culture including other key stakeholders. Integration and collaboration of services will be encouraged. The implementation process will be part of the DSAC's APP and the APPs of the above-mentioned stakeholders. The agreed upon indicators will be used to measure progress during implementation phase.

6.1 Policy focus areas per problem statement

This policy focused on redressing existing inequalities for 'women' (inclusive of women and girls of all ages, from different ethnic populations, socio-economic backgrounds, and abilities) as integral part of the South African sport ecosystem. It focuses on the competition, coaching, officiating, leadership, media portrayals, compensation, resourcing, visibility, safety, health, and well-being of all women.

In addressing the target areas, the DSAC in collaboration with SASCOC and sport federations should take actions in alignment with their principles, strategies, and envisaged outcomes for addressing gender in sport. To ensure policy implementation in planning, budgeting and gender auditing through a robust monitoring, evaluation, targeted research and a reporting system for evidence-based decision-making and action.

6.2 Target beneficiaries and stakeholders

The policy on women in sport will benefit women and girls including women and girls with disabilities participating in sport n recreation. DSAC, provincial departments of Sport, Arts and Culture, sport federations, SASCOC, sport and recreation entities, relevant NGOs (such as lovelife) and other relevant departments are the key stakeholders in as far as the development and implementation of the policy is concerned.

6.3 Resource Allocation-Human, financial, equipment, system, etc

The costing plan which will be developed after the policy has been approved, will have the resource allocation for example, budget, financial and other necessary resources for the implementation of the policy.

6.4 Roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders who will be implementing the policy will be finalised before the policy is approved.

Table 1 provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the main stakeholders to deliver outputs through key activities according to a specific time frame.

Table 1: Draft: Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders to deliver outputs through key activities according to a time frame

Output	Key activities	Responsible person	Delivery partners	Time frame
Access to sport participation	Provide equal access and treatment of girls/women and boys/men in the field of sport	DSAC	SASCOC, NFs, DBE (schools), USSA, SSCN and NGOs	Ongoing
	Review legislations to allow sport for all and adequate infrastructures to permit easy and safe access at community, regional, provincial and national levels.	DSAC	SASCOC, NFs, COGTA, DBE	July 2026
	Provide the opportunities for women and girls to participate in whatever form of sport activity of their choice within the priority codes and in line with other policies	DBE, NFs	SASCOC, DSAC, NFs and USSA	Ongoing
Coaches, technical officials and administrators in different sports	Provision of child care facilities at sport facilities so that adults can bring their toddlers to facilities that will enable them to continue to participate	DSAC	SASCOC, NFs, Municipalities	July 2026
	Offer education, training and capacity building programmes to ensure quality coaching, officiating and administration in different sports as an essential	Sport SA	SASCOC, NFs, DBE or (grassroots or school level), NGOs and USSA	Ongoing

	human resource component.				
Leadership in sport	Including women in the leadership or decision-making positions	DSAC	Sport SA, NFs and USSA	Ongoing	Ongoing
Gender-based violence	Prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women in sport (safeguarding) as per Government wide policy and policy position of international and National Sports organisations	DSAC Sport SA	NFs, DBE and USSA	Ongoing	Ongoing
Position statement	Development of a position statement and guidelines to discourage transgender discrimination	DSAC	Sport SA, NFs', NGOs, Schools	November 2026	
Policy	Development of Safeguarding policy with guidelines to address GBV sexual harassment and all forms of potential harm to women	DSAC	SASCOC, NFs, DBE, NGOs and USSA	November 2025	
High performance Media	Support women's education, training and employment to promote women's equal access to different roles in the media	DSAC	SASCOC and Media	Ongoing	Ongoing
High performance-Media	Review media policies in order to integrate gender perspective, promote full participation and exposure of women in the media	DSAC	SASCOC, Media	Ongoing	Ongoing
High performance-	Media to report equally (exposure) on women's sports,	DSAC	Media	On going	On going

Media	teams and female athletics				
High performance-Media	Address stereotyping of women's sports, female teams and athletes in different types of media.	DSAC		SASCOC, Media	On going
High performance-Media	Encouraging more women's sport journalists	DSAC		SASCOC, Media	Ongoing
High performance-Media	Showcase women from different populations (including vulnerable or most unrepresented) as role models	Media		SASCOC Media	Ongoing
Wage legislation	Enact and enforce legislation to guarantee the rights of women and men to get equal pay for equal work	DSAC		SASCOC, NFs, Sponsors	Ongoing
Policy implementation	Make funds available to NFs, sport and recreation provincial departments, sport federations and other relevant stakeholders to implement the policy	DSAC		Provincial Departments of Sport, Arts and Culture, Sport Confederation, NFs, DBE (schools) and NGOs	Ongoing
Policy evaluated	Advocacy and dissemination of information on the policy on Women and Sport	DSAC			
	Education and training on the policy	DSAC			
	Evaluate the implementation of the policy	DSAC			Annually
	Prepare and deliver teams with an equal number of men and				Ongoing – to peak around

	women to participate/compete in single and multi-sport events? Managing and controlling affiliation of organised sport at international level?				international events
	Determining affiliation criteria and managing the membership to be gender inclusive.				Ongoing
	Ensure the welfare and optimal performance of the athletes (including female athletes)				Ongoing
Team delivered	Develop sport at the sub-elite level as a developmental pathway to athlete development.	SASCOC, NFs	NFs and Provincial Sport Federations	NFs and Provincial Sport Federations	Ongoing
Hosting of sport events	Host international, continental, regional, provincial and community level events to broaden the participation for athlete and sport development, as well as for economic benefits (e.g., tourism)	SASCOC	NSFs, Media and corporate sector, Provincial Departments of Sport, Arts and Culture, Sport Councils, USSA and Municipalities	NSFs, Media and corporate sector, Provincial Departments of Sport, Arts and Culture, Sport Councils, USSA and Municipalities	Ongoing
Debate, advocacy and knowledge sharing	Continues to address the challenges of creating greater access and opportunities for women and girls to participate, experience and excel in different roles in sport through dialogue, advocacy, knowledge sharing and research	DSAC, SASCOC and NSF	Universities, Media, SSCN and NGOs	Universities, Media, SSCN and NGOs	Ongoing

6.5 Communication


The policy will be communicated to the various structures such as the Executive Management Team (EMT) and the portfolio committee. It will also be communicated to the key stakeholders such as SASCOG, NFs, Lovelife, Sport for Social Change (SSCN), Sport, Arts and Culture provincial Departments and other relevant government Departments, and others. Awareness will be raised about the existence and implementation of the Policy.



It will be made available to the public via the DSAC website and hard copies will be available in the DSAC library.

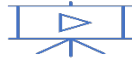

7. THE EVIDENCE


As presented in the following table, there are different levels of evidence available that serve as a benchmark for the different target areas. During nationwide consultations, representatives of key stakeholders across the nine South African provinces provided feedback during focus group discussions and are captured in brief as narratives.

Table 2: Evidence

Target areas	Indicators	Baseline figures	Source of information/Year
 Active Participation	Reported mean of female: male junior athletes in male/female-only teams	4,595:74	DSAC, Baseline survey (2022)
	Reported mean of junior male: female athletes in mixed-gender teams	553:217	
	Reported mean of male: female senior athletes in male/female-only teams	14,648:777	
	Reported mean of male: female senior athletes in mixed-gender teams	745:353	
Baseline narrative report from consultations (Narratives)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The lack of participation and development pathways for athletes from junior to senior participation, including the lack of functional and professional leagues for women-only teams. ➤ Poorly developed sport structures at school and grassroots levels, limited access to high performance sport. ➤ Lack of accessible, affordable, safe, reliable, and timely public transport for women to attend practices and competitions. ➤ Lack of access to a variety of sports, competitions, camps and tours for athlete/team preparation and development. ➤ No gender equity ensuring that women have access to a full range of activity and 			

<p>programme choices that meet their needs, interests, and experiences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gendered inequalities intersect with different aspects of oppression resulting in identifiable labels or characteristics such as race, sexuality, ability, age and social class. ➤ Exclusion of transgender athletes and women with hyperandrogenism. 			
Target areas	Indicators	Baseline figures	Source of information/year
 <p>Coaching, Officiating and Support</p>	<p>Ratio of male to female coaches in sport (all levels – club, provincial and national)</p> <p>Ratio of male to female head coaches in sport (all levels)</p> <p>Ratio of male to female coaches qualified in sport (level 1 to level 4)</p> <p>Ratio of male to female coaches</p> <p>Ratio of male to female technical officials in sport (all levels)</p> <p>Ratio of male to female technical officials trained over three years in sport at all levels (2018-2020)</p>	<p>6:1</p> <p>5:1</p> <p>5:1</p> <p>2:1</p> <p>2:1</p>	<p>DSAC, Baseline survey (2022)</p>
<p>Narratives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The lack of qualified coaches and referees in many sports and at all levels. ➤ Inadequate access to qualified human resources (e.g., qualified coaches, technical officials, sport psychologists, sport scientist and medical support in impoverished communities, sport clubs and lower quintile schools). ➤ Men coaching all-women teams but not vice-versa (including netball). ➤ The lack of (number and types) of educational programmes that would meaningfully equip women and girls to access and take advantage of existing opportunities in sport. ➤ Lack of access and funding to attend accredited education and training courses. 			
 <p>Leadership and Governance (including resourcing)</p>	<p>Proportion of female CEOs/Presidents in National Governing Bodies (Sport Federations)</p> <p>Proportion of female serving as presidents at Provincial Confederations</p> <p>Ratio of male to female leaders (executive level) in sport</p>	<p>16.3%</p> <p>0</p> <p>2:1</p>	<p>DSAC, Baseline survey (2022)</p> <p>AUSC Region 5 (the 2021 study)</p> <p>SASCOC (2022); Vice-President of SASCOC's at Arise Africa Women – Conference in</p>

	Ratio of male to female sub-committees' members	2:1	Pretoria on 31 August 2022
<p>Narratives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The under-representation of women as leaders and their full participation at all levels of South African sport. ➤ Discriminatory institutional culture that excludes and promote masculine leadership styles. ➤ Female tokenism in leadership and 'pull you down syndrome' (women promoting men as preferred leaders and administrators with decision-making power. ➤ A disparity between the remuneration and reward system for men and women in sport. ➤ Sponsorships mostly flow to dominant male team sports associated with fan base and media interest. ➤ Lack of adequate and suitable equipment for women in different sports, especially for younger girls and women with disabilities. ➤ Discriminatory managerial practices of priority scheduling and providing access to male sport teams and athletes at public sport facilities. ➤ Lack of stakeholder collaboration within and across different sectors such as education, health, social services, security, transport, infrastructure development, the private sector, and media. ➤ Lack of policy coherence, implementation and follow-up through monitoring and evaluation. 			
 Visibility, Framing and Advocacy	Proportion of printed media coverage of female athletes and women's sport	4.3%	Goslin (2008) ^{xii}
<p>Narratives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Patriarchal ideology and stereotyping of women creating discriminatory practices, biased, stereotypical and under-reporting in the media. ➤ Much activism and awareness contributed to the emergence of female role models in sport but is still under-represented within most sports. ➤ Elite athletes with disability receive less media visibility than their non-disabled counterparts and female athletes received less than male athletes, whilst the media also favour different types of disabilities (e.g., blade runners) and technology. ➤ Visibility gap between male and female media exposure exist. 			
 Safeguarding and Integrity	% safeguarding/gender policies existing in National Sport Organisations	50%	DSAC, Baseline survey (2022)
<p>Narratives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The lack of appropriate, safe, and accessible sport infrastructure in impoverished communities and at lower quintile schools to ensure optimal access for women with disabilities, privacy (e.g., changerooms) and child-care. ➤ Under-reporting and lack of action to address and eradicate gender-based violence (including sexual harassment and victimization) in sport. 			

<p>➤ Doping, over-training and burn-out in sport negatively affects the integrity of a sport and has long-lasting poor health consequences for women and girls.</p>			
 Sport for Development	Number of Non-governmental sport for development agencies in South Africa delivering programme inclusive of gender-related content	89	Sport for Social Change Network Africa (SSCNA)
<p>Narratives:</p> <p>➤ Competitive sport may render negative outcomes and the exclusion of women, whilst there is a need for life-skill development and social change relating to human rights, women's agency and addressing issues relating to poor health, poor education, and violence at the individual/team, institutional, community and societal level to advance a gender agenda.</p> <p>➤ Youth unemployment and some social ills (e.g., drug abuse, violence at sport events, teenage motherhood, and criminality) exist in sport and society.</p>			

8. GOVERNANCE

Good governance

Governance relates to diversity in leadership and participation of women in various roles of governance. It includes succession planning, including the recruitment, development, and retention of women in governance (at the executive and other leadership levels), coaching (including head coaching positions and acquiring the high qualification levels and other technical roles in sport and associated sectors such as the media. This also entails formalising gender and transformation commitments that are made are implemented and monitored for compliance.

8.1 Performance, Reporting and Accountability

Indicators will be developed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. Monitoring systems and reporting guidelines will be developed and used to measure the performance of the indicators.

8.2 Transparency and information dissemination

Awareness will be raised about the approved policy among all key stakeholders. This can be done by means of workshops, presentations to the executive management structures, etc.

8.3 Risk assessment and mitigation strategy

Risks will be assessed, identified and mitigation strategy will be developed and implemented and monitored.

Risk identified	Mitigation measures/strategies
The perception (Mindsets) and culture (status quo)	DSAC should raise awareness about the Policy and educational programmes should go to women and men to educate them to change their perception and allow more women to participate in sport. Women should no longer be regarded as inferior who belong to the kitchen only.
Media exposure and perpetuation of gender stereotypes	Media group should allow media coverage that will expose women in sport and more of women sports should be broadcasted more frequently same as their male counterparts. Media consultation on the policy discussion documents and consultative process with media
Competing priorities for government agencies in different organisation, particularly in the Covid-recovery period	SASCOC and sport federations should ensure that women are given opportunities to participate and compete locally and internationally. Communication and advocacy. There is a need to re-prioritise the budget.
Lack of collaboration and integrated service delivery by government departments (e.g., DSAC, Department of Basic Education, Department of Health, and Department of Social Services)	All key stakeholders e.g, DSAC, SASCOC, sport federations, relevant government departments and other NGOs should working together and integrate services. Review of existing MOUs. Collaboration on key projects
Lack of resources to deliver competitive sport in South Africa within the current male-biased system – adding more women and more sports to the current system would tax existing resources. The latter mainly include public infrastructure and suitable quality equipment, information about ‘gender equity’ and the implementation thereof, specialised human resources in leadership, coaching, officiating and management/administration, as well as financial resources available for the implementation at all levels.	Integration of Plans and services should take place. Re-prioritisation of Sport Policy to be finalised. There is already benchmarks with Commonwealth Games where more codes were added that gave more women in sport an opportunity to participate. Hence there were more women athletes and more women athletes than men won medals
Competing priorities and costs may limit policy revision and attention to gender at organisational and membership levels.	DSAC should work in collaboration with DWYPW especially when it comes to the issues of women, girls and people with disabilities.

Overcoming current cultural and gender discriminatory practices.	Addressing women's safety and needs (including women with children) by revamping or renovating existing facilities.
Compering priorities and lack of sport-related resources (including physical resource and qualified teacher-coaches) to implement the MOU of 2018.	MIG funding should be used to build and maintain sport facilities. DBE should introduce Physical Education in schools.
Possible resistance for gender-focused policy implementation and competition for the allocation of resources between traditional male and female sport across age-divisions.	There should be the indicator(s) that measures progress in as far as gender equality is concerned.

9. POLICY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

9.1 Programme performance measurement indicators

Indicators will be used to measure the performance of the policy.

9.2 Monitoring progress

There should be a progress report on gender transformation and equitable access to resources and earning as part of a score card. There should be a progress report on gender mainstreaming in and across sectors.

Sport federations should implement and monitor good governance for gender equality and equity as cross-cutting principle.

9.3 Evaluation of the policy

The proposed policy will be evaluated by DSAC including other relevant stakeholders. Types of evaluations will be conducted, and evaluation questions will be posed based on the type of evaluation to be conducted. For example, there will be an assessment of compliance of safeguarding mechanisms for preventing and eradicating gender-based violence at all levels of sport.

9.4 Policy review schedule

The evaluation findings will inform the review of the policy and the strategic/implementation plan.

10. CONCLUSION

The policy will be evaluated to assess for example if it is implemented as planned. In other word types of evaluation studies will be carried out.

This Policy promotes gender equality and a transformation in sport. Gender equality will never be complete and sustainable without changes in how people *think* and *act* about

masculinity and *femininity* and how people 'do gender. Both men and women should be treated equally. DSAC alone cannot win this battle of fighting inequality and GBVs in the field of sport. It is for this reason that DSAC is working in collaboration with other key stakeholders. The Government in collaboration with key stakeholders would like to address the issue of gender inequality in order to support the National Development Plan-vision 2030.

The policy provides the direction and guide policy alignments, stakeholder collaboration, structural reform, and inclusive practices to unearth all the talent in South Africa for a vibrant and transformed sport ecosystem. It is through this Policy that DSAC will continue to transform the delivery of sport and recreation by ensuring equitable access, development, and excellence at all levels of participation, thereby improving social cohesion, nation building and the quality of life of all South Africans. It is through this Policy that barriers to women in sport participation will be addressed.

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Annexure Theory of change

THEORY OF CHANGE

INPUTS		OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES		
RESOURCES & POLICY	ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANTS	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME	LONG-TERM OUTCOME	
Human Resources	Recruit, educate/train and capacitate women guided by policy and strategy	National sport federations, sport clubs and sport/recreation organisations in the public sector; Leaders, coaches, technical officials, administrators and athletes	Gender diversity in leadership and participation	Achieve gender balance in leadership and participation	Gender parity and mainstreaming in leadership and participation	
Financial Resources	Guidelines, resource mobilisation and fund allocation to address gender equity	National sport federations, sport and recreation clubs/organisations and events in public domain, coaches, administrators, technical officials and athletes	Good governance in place for financial redress	Close gender gap for equitable financial resource provision and allocation	Equitable financial allocations across sports and for all role players at all levels	
Physical Resources	Facilitate and develop equitable access to equipment, facilities and opportunities for all	Public facility and event managers at all levels; DSAC and stakeholders (DSAC); schools and sport recreation clubs and athletes	To increase the number of accessible facilities, equipment and opportunities for women in all sports	Close gender gap for women participants and opportunities across all sports	Equitable access to physical resources and opportunities for women in mass participation and success of women in competitive sport	
Information Resources	Relevant information, positive gender portrayals, advocacy and marketing of women in sport	DSAC and relevant government departments, national sport federations, schools, universities, the media and athletes	Increased positive gender portrayals, communication, marketing, and information	Open access of sound information and optimal marketing strategies for women in sport	Gender sensitive/neutral systems for information, communication, and marketing of women in sport	
Resource sharing	Stakeholder collaborating	Formalised agreements and partnerships between stakeholders within and across sectors.	Coalitions and collective actions for women in sport	Integrated service delivery for women in sport	Women in sport system strengthened	
Policies	Develop guidelines and align policies (e.g. safeguarding)	Policy implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning by DSAC, SASCO and national sport federations	Organisations and partners aligned through policy and strategy	Women informed about their rights and MEL system in place	Adequate policies, strategies and practices to safeguard and ensure equitable gender practices in sport and related sectors	

Annexure : Logframe

Table 3 Log frame for women in sport policy

GOALS	SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ASSUMPTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fair and equitable access to quality resources for all 2. Fair and equitable access to education, training, and capacity building for all 3. Ensure safeguarding for women in sport pertaining to human rights and gender related issues 4. Stakeholder collaboration for an integrated approach for policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 50/50 gender split in access to the number and quality of physical, financial, human and information resources. 1.2 50/50 gender split in access to opportunities for participation, development, leadership, and decision making in sport 2.1 50/50 gender split in access to education, training, and capacity building for all 3.1 Policy, guidelines, and mechanisms for safeguarding women in sport for all sport organisations funded by DSAC 3.2 Relevant strategies, guidelines to be implemented, monitored, and evaluated 4.1 DSAC to have MOAs with key government stakeholders (DBE, Health, Transport, Social Development with regards to the implementation of the Policy in an integrated and collaborative manner <p>Other governments- Bilateral and multi-lateral agreements with other governments</p> <p>Development sector: Policy actors- e.g., WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, Corporate sector- PPP, Public Private Partnerships</p>	<p>Equitable access to quality resources to both men and women in sport</p> <p>Equal access to opportunities for participation, development, leadership and decision making</p> <p>Women gain equal access to education and capacity building as their male counterparts</p> <p>Developed policy, guidelines on safeguarding</p> <p>Relevant strategies</p> <p>MOUs</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral agreement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of data 2) Lack of reporting 3) Evaluation- no human resources/expertise 4) Budget and time 5) Congested with events 6) Status of sport- lack of professionalism 7) Opposition, resistance, and reluctance to gender policy 8) Scarcity of resources and resource allocation 9) To transform status quo 10) Other priority- race- gender is less prioritised 11) Dynamics- organisational structure, culture of the sport 12) Lack of implementation of policy and assigned accountability – no consequences 13) Out of jurisdiction – media- does not fall within government domains 14) Secrecy- sensitivity of 	
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		<p>Sport sector: Federations, SAIDS, Sport academies, sport-focused schools, university sport entities</p> <p>Civic society: E.g. Sport for social change network (SSCN)</p> <p>Media and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Public Private Partnership</p> <p>Sport sector</p> <p>Civic society</p> <p>Media and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>topics</p>
<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>1.1 Resources: Physical resources</p> <p>1.1.1 Equal access to all sport facilities</p> <p>1.1.2 Access to the same quality of sport facilities to meet the needs of all</p> <p>1.1.3 Management of sport facilities and events in a fair and equitable manner for all</p> <p>1.1.4 Access to the equal number of sport equipment suitable to the needs of all</p> <p>1.1.5 Access to the same quality of sport equipment to meet the needs of all</p> <p>1.2 Resources: Financial</p>	<p>1.1.1 a) Constitution documents and/or code of conduct to shown alignment with this policy (regarding facilities)</p> <p>1.1.2 b) Practice is captured in quarterly reports then collated into an annual performance report for DSAC as per prescribed template (regarding facilities)</p> <p>1.1.3 a) Constitution documents and/or code of conduct to shown alignment with this policy (regarding equipment)</p> <p>1.1.4 b) Practice is captured in quarterly reports then collated into an annual performance report for DSAC as per prescribed template (regarding equipment)</p> <p>1.1.5 Practice is captured in quarterly reports then collated into an annual performance report for DSAC as per prescribed template (regarding equipment)</p>	<p>1.1.1 a) Submit documentation to show alignment (regarding facilities)</p> <p>1.1.2 b) Submit annual performance report and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding facilities)</p> <p>1.1.3 a) Submit documentation to show alignment and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding equipment)</p> <p>1.1.4 b) Submit annual performance report and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding equipment)</p> <p>1.1.5 b) Submit annual performance report and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding equipment)</p> <p>1.2.1 Evidence indicates that</p>	<p>Lack of alignment regarding facilities</p> <p>Non submission of annual performance report on facilities</p> <p>Lack of alignment regarding facilities</p> <p>Non submission of annual performance report on facilities</p> <p>Non submission of annual performance report on facilities</p>	

<p>resources</p> <p>1.2.1 Provide equitable financial resources to all</p> <p>1.2.2 Provide equitable financial benefits and rewards to all athletes, coaches, technical officials, administrators, promoters, and support staff regardless of gender</p> <p>1.3 Resources: Human resources</p> <p>1.3.1 Provide equitable access to qualified coaches, technical officials, administrators, and support staff</p> <p>1.3.2 Provide 50/50 gender balance in leadership and decision-making positions with the Consideration of demographics of each sport organisation</p> <p>1.3.3 Accountability of governance to address the needs of all women</p>	<p>1.2.1 There must be evidence that funding from DSAC provided to all stakeholders addresses issues of gender equality</p> <p>1.3.1 There must be evidence in performance report to indicate gender split, level of qualifications for all HR and service providers</p> <p>1.3.2 There must be evidence in performance report to indicate 50/50 leadership, and decision-making positions as per election and/or appointment</p> <p>1.3.3 SASCOC to report on issues of governance of diversity, inclusion, and gender equality</p>	<p>addresses issues of gender equality</p> <p>1.2.2 Evidence indicates equitable financial benefits and rewards for all role-players</p> <p>1.3.1 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding gender split and level of qualifications)</p> <p>1.3.2 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding leadership and decision-making positions recruitment, retention, and empowerment as a development pathway)</p> <p>1.3.3 SASCOC to submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (with reference to that of SASCOC and all affiliated federations)</p>	<p>Lack of evidence indicators that address gender equality</p> <p>Lack of evidence that indicate financial benefits</p> <p>Non submission of annual performance report and the absence of evaluation on the Policy</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report by SASCOC</p> <p>Less communicating about the Policy</p> <p>Non submission of the</p>
<p>1.4 Resources: Information resources</p> <p>1.4.1 Equitable access to adequate, relevant, and reliable information</p> <p>1.4.2 Equitable and fair marketing across all genders</p> <p>1.4.3 Accessible data resources to report on issues of gender equality in sport</p>	<p>1.4.1 a) DSAC to disseminate the policy for women in sport</p> <p>1.4.2 b) SASCOC and all relevant stakeholders e.g.- federations, SAIDS, should take responsibility to develop, disseminate, deliver, monitor, and evaluate information for members and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>1.4.3 SASCOC and all other stakeholders should engage in a minimum of three</p>	<p>1.4.1 a) Report on the modes of dissemination of the policy of women in sport in the annual performance plan</p> <p>1.4.2 b) Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding information resources)</p> <p>1.4.3 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and</p>	<p>Non submission of the</p>

	<p>1.5 Resources: Opportunities</p> <p>1.5.1 Equitable opportunities to participation in structured sport (leagues, events, tournaments, tours)</p> <p>1.5.2 Equitable opportunities for talent identification and development in structured sport (leagues, events, tournaments, tours)</p> <p>1.5.3 Equitable opportunities to leadership and decision making in sport (leagues, events, tournaments, tours)</p> <p>1.5.4 Equitable opportunities for high-performance athletes and teams for all women (Disabled and trans athletes)</p> <p>2.1 Education, Training and</p>	<p>(3) campaigns or advocacy around gender related issues of prominence (e.g. transgender, gender based violence, LGBTQ community)</p> <p>1.5.1 Should be equitable access for all to participate in different sports at all levels (Schools, clubs in the community, district, provincial, national, and international levels)</p> <p>1.5.2 All federations and relevant stakeholders to implement talent identification and development at all levels across multiple sports</p> <p>1.5.3 50/50 gender split for access to equitable opportunities to leadership and decision making in sport in consideration of gender geographics of the specific sports</p> <p>1.5.4 50/50 gender split in high-performance and elite levels of sport (e.g., Medal count)</p>	<p>evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Engage in minimum of 3 campaigns per year)</p> <p>1.5.1 a) As per MOU between DSAC and DBE, DBE to report on intra and inter school sport competitions and leagues.</p> <p>b) DSAC and provincial structures to report on district, provincial and national sport competitions, and leagues.</p> <p>c) SASCOC to report on international participation in sport competitions and leagues (e.g., All Africa Games/Youth Games, World Championships, World Cups, single-sport world champs, Olympics, and Paralympics)</p> <p>1.5.2 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding LTAD)</p> <p>1.5.3 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (regarding leadership and decision-making positions within all relevant categories e.g., executive board, sub committees, coaches)</p> <p>1.5.4 SASCOC and relevant stakeholders to report in annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion</p>	<p>annual performance report</p> <p>Lack intra and inter school sport leagues</p> <p>Lack of district and provincial participation</p> <p>Non reporting on international participation by SASCOC</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p>
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<p>Capacity building</p> <p>2.1.1 Equitable access to education, training, and capacity building opportunities</p> <p>2.1.2 Equitable access to development and improvement of status (qualifications)</p> <p>2.1.3 Improved knowledge and efficacy regarding human rights and social issues (organisational culture, stereotyping, discrimination, portrayal) pertaining to women in sport</p>	<p>2.1.1 A minimum of three (3) opportunities for all to education, training, and capacity building opportunities that are also evaluated</p> <p>2.1.2A minimum of one (1) skills training opportunity to enhance the development of different role players within a sport or organisation</p> <p>2.1.3A minimum of one (1) training opportunity on human rights and social issues (SASCOC and/or federations to facilitate training)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding education, training, and capacity building- inclusive of evaluation results)</p> <p>2.1.2 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding skill training and benefits)</p> <p>2.1.3 a) Submit annual performance report by 1st October and evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding training opportunity and continuous reporting on cases)</p>	<p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p>
<p>3.1 Safeguarding for women in sport</p> <p>3.1.1 Ensure that all sport organisations have safeguarding policy/guidelines mechanisms in place regarding gender-based violence and relates issues (deviance, abuse, misconduct)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Constitution/ documents and guidelines to shown alignment with this policy (regarding safeguarding issues)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Submit documentation to show alignment (regarding safeguarding issues)</p>	<p>Lack of alignment on safeguarding issues</p>
<p>4.1 Stakeholders</p> <p>4.1.1 Formal agreements in place between strategic partners (DSAC, SASCOC, Sport federations, DBE, universities, and other government entities) to be implemented, monitored, and evaluated.</p>	<p>4.1.1 To develop formal agreements with key strategic stakeholders (formal contracts, MOUs/MOAs)</p> <p>4.1.2 To collaborate with different stakeholders for shared benefits</p> <p>4.1.3 At organisational level there should be a structure to integrate service</p>	<p>4.1.1 Report on contractual agreements and strategic partnerships in annual performance report</p> <p>4.1.2 Report on stakeholder collaboration and engagement at all levels by relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Lack of alignment on safeguarding issues</p>

<p>4.1.2 Stakeholder collaboration around different thematic areas</p> <p>4.1.3 Collaboration for integrated service delivery for women in sport</p> <p>4.1.4 Address media related issues in terms of exposure in different types of media</p> <p>4.1.5 Address gender related issues in media portrayals, promotion and development of female journalists, producers, and promoters.</p> <p>4.1.6 Media to promote women in sport as role models</p> <p>4.1.7 Sport events under the jurisdiction of government should address women empowerment through the choice of service providers (female owned enterprises)</p>	<p>delivery for women in sport (e.g., A Women's Commission/Women's Desk)</p> <p>4.1.4 All stakeholders to release regular and newsworthy occurrences media release, press conferences and engagements on female achievements, participation and profiling to relevant media houses and platforms</p> <p>4.1.5 Internal communication systems within an organisation to address media related issues in terms of exposure in different types of media</p> <p>4.1.6 a) Advocacy by all relevant stakeholders to address gender related issues in media portrayals, promotion and development of female journalists, broadcasters, producers, and promoters</p> <p>1 b) SASCOC and all relevant stakeholders should promote and feature role models (athletes commission, anti-racism, anti-doping)</p> <p>4.1.7 To promote and contract service providers that feature gender equality in ownership.</p>	<p>4.1.3 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and DSAC discretion (Regarding women's representative organisational structure for women's issues and gender mainstreaming)</p> <p>4.1.4 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and DSAC evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding media release and engagement)</p> <p>4.1.5 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and DSAC evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Regarding female exposure)</p> <p>4.1.6 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and DSAC evaluation as per DSAC discretion (Featuring athletes commission, female role models in sport and advocacy)</p> <p>4.1.7 Submit annual performance report by 1st October and DSAC evaluation as per DSAC discretion (As it relates to gender equitable service provision)</p>	<p>Non report on contractual agreements and partnerships</p> <p>Lack stakeholder collaboration</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p> <p>Non submission of the annual performance report</p>
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ACTIVITIES	<p>Awareness campaign about the Policy Dissemination of Women and Sport Policy Education and training Capacity building MOUs – strategic partnerships between government departments (horizontal alignment) at all levels (vertical alignment) Input of resources .</p>	Number of awareness campaign conducted	Awareness campaign	<p>No awareness campaigns conducted</p> <p>Absence of approved MoUs between government departments</p>
		Number of capacity building workshops	Capacity building workshops	Lack of capacity workshops