



**GENDER AUDIT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS
INTERIM REPORT
14 MAY 2019**

POLITICAL PARTIES

Abbreviation	Name of party
ACDP	African Christian Democratic Party
AIC	African Independent Congress
AL JAMA-AH	Al Jama-ah
ANC	African National Congress
ATM	African Transformation Movement
COPE	Congress of the People
DA	Democratic Alliance
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters
FFP/VFP	Freedom Front Plus/Vryheidsfront Plus
GOOD	GOOD
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
NFP	National Freedom Party
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
UDM	United Democratic Front

Synopsis

Women's representation in parliament in South Africa will go up by four percentage points to 44% following the 2019 elections, despite the drop in support for the African National Congress (ANC), whose 50/50 quota for women has been crucial to boosting women's political presence.

This reflects a growing trend towards parties of all hues – from offshoots of the ANC like the Economic Freedom Front (EFF) to the Democratic Alliance (DA, which vehemently opposes quotas) including women in their ranks.

In the 2019 parliament, the ANC will be down 19 seats, two of these women. The EFF is up 18 seats; 11 of these women. The DA, Inkatha Freedom Party and smaller parties will together bring 11 additional women, while three smaller parties lose one woman each. This brings the overall net gain to 17, or a total of 175 women out of the 400 seat national assembly (44%).

But the four percentage point gain does not change South Africa's tenth position in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) rankings for women's political representation. Globally, Rwanda, Cuba and Bolivia have surpassed the 50% mark for women's representation in national parliaments, and six other countries have surpassed South Africa's performance. Without a legislated quota, and with vacillating commitment by political parties to gender parity, South Africa will again miss the 50% mark.

None of the political parties contesting has achieved gender parity in its top five. Male leaders either oppose quotas; fail to implement them; or backslide into misogynistic slurs despite the lofty language in their political manifestos.

President Cyril Ramaphosa represents a welcome break to the era of Jacob Zuma, a polygamist and self-confessed philanderer whose presidency witnessed much backlash and backsliding on South Africa's fragile gender justice gains. Among others, Ramaphosa initiated the first ever presidential summit on gender violence. But he has come under heavy criticism for appointing Bathabile Dhalmini as Minister of Women's Affairs after her dismal performance as social development minister, and because of her influence in the party as head of the ANC women's league. Will his personal elections boost give him the courage to rise above party politics and make more principled appointments in the soon to be announced cabinet?

In news just in, only two of the new premiers announced by the ANC, Sisi Ntombela in the Free State and Refilwe Mtsweni in Mpumalanga are women. A premier has not yet been named for North West.

Of the 48 political parties the contested the 2019 national and provincial election, six were led by women. These included GOOD, the National Freedom Party (NFP), Women Forward, Better Resident's Association, Minority Front and the South African Maintenance and Estate Beneficiaries Association. Only GOOD and the NFP acquired sufficient votes to be part of South Africa's sixth parliament.

A further measure of women's lack of #Voiceandchoice in our society is the fact, according to Media Monitoring Africa (MMA), women sources in news coverage persists at 22% or about one fifth of those whose views and voices are heard in the elections. Despite being one of the most pressing social justice issues of our time, gender equality represents less than one percent of media coverage.

Women's performance in the elections

The 2019 South African election surfaced several important lessons for the contesting parties. The growing lack of confidence in the ruling party (ANC) and official opposition (DA) resulted in decreased support for both parties. The resultant effects were increases in votes for the EFF's radical ideology and a return to conservatism in the form of the IFP and Freedom Front Plus (FFP) gains on the other.

Table four: Women's performance in the 2019 elections

Political party	Proportion of votes 2019	No. of seats	% Difference compared to 2014	Loss or gain in seats	No. of women 2014	No. of women 2019	Loss or gain in women seats	Proportion women 2019
ANC	57,50%	230	-4,65	-19	115	113	-2	49%
EFF	10,79%	43	4,46	18	9	20	11	47%
DA	20,77%	84	-1,46	-5	27	31	4	36%
IFP	3,38%	14	0,98	4	2	5	3	36%
FFP	2,38%	10	1,48	6	0	2	2	20%
ATM	0,44%	2	-	-	-	1	1	50%
GOOD	0,40%	2	-	-	-	1	1	50%
ACDP	0,84%	4	0,27	1	1	1	0	25%
AIC	0,28%	2	-0,25	-1	0	0	0	0%
PAC	0,19%	1	-0,02	0	0	0	0	0%
AL JAMA-AH	0,18%	1	0,04	1	0	0	0	0%
NFP	0,35%	2	-1,22	-4	2	1	-1	50%
UDM	0,45%	3	-0,55	-1	1	0	-1	0%
COPE	0,27%	2	-0,4	-1	1	0	-1	0%
TOTAL		400			158	175	+17	44%

Source: Gender Links 2019

The table shows that:

- Women gained 17 seats across all parties.
- Although the ANC lost 19 seats overall the number of seats for women will only go down by two, while the number of seats for men will go down by 17. This shows that although the ANC did not distribute women evenly in its top five, women were more evenly distributed in its list in 2019 compared to 2014.
- The EFF gained 18 seats and will fill more than half of those with women (11 out of 18).
- While the DA lost five seats the number of women in parliament will increase by four from 27 in 2014 to 31 in 2019.
- The FFP had no women in parliament in 2014, only four men. The party gained six seats in the 2019 elections. Two of those will be filled by women bringing their overall proportion of women to 20%, the lowest amongst the 14 parties in parliament, but the first time that the FFP has had any women in parliament.
- Women led parties the NFP and GOOD, and new party ATM will send one woman each to Parliament after securing two seats in the election.
- The UDM lost one seat in the 2019 election and will now send three representatives to parliament. The party will send three men opting to take away the one seat that had been allocated to a woman in 2014.

- The AIC lost one seat in the 2019 election and will send three men to parliament. In 2014, the party did not have any women representatives in parliament and continues this trend in 2019.
- The PAC and Al Jama-Ah secured one seat each in the 2019 election. Both parties will send men to parliament.

Table five: Proportion of women in parliament from 1994 to 2019

Year	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
%W	28%	30%	34%	43%	40%	44%

The 2019 South African election is a milestone for women’s representation in parliament. While the 50/50 remains elusive this election resulted in the highest proportion of women in parliament since the 1994 election. It also represents a return to upswing, following the dip to 40% in 2014.

Based on the three main parties, ANC, DA and EFF receiving 57,5%, 20,77% and 10,79% of the vote and other parties receiving between 0,18 and 3,38% of the vote the proportion of women increased from 40% in 2014 to 44% in 2019; a four-percentage point increase.

This result is against the context of several contradictory factors including:

- A 7,5-percentage point reduction in voter turn-out, this represented almost 1 million less votes cast than in 2014.
- The majority party, the ANC, with a voluntary quota for women lost 19 seats in parliament.
- The shift towards voting for conservative parties such as the IFP and FFP with low proportions of women in their party lists, 40 and 35% respectively.
- The smaller parties such as the UDM, COPE, PAC and AL JAMA-AH will not send any women to Parliament due to losses in parliamentary seats or where the party has only acquired one seat.
- AGANG SA, the only political party with more than 50% women on their list acquired 0,08% of the votes in the election, the party did not get any parliamentary seats.

What accounts for the substantial increase women’s representation? The ANC has a voluntary quota in place and have maintained a 49% representation of women. While the party has lost 19 seats this will not affect the proportion of women the party has fielded, this will result in a loss of only two seats for women. The ANC fielded 199 candidates in its national list, the party must ensure that 49% or more women are selected to fill the 31 additional seats required to make up the 230 seats. This selection is critical to maintaining the current 44% women in parliament.

The ATM, GOOD and NFP will have 50% women in parliament closely followed by the ANC and EFF with 49 and 47% respectively.

The proportion of women in the EFF is largely due to a voluntary quota that the party employs for women’s representation. This is a legacy of the EFF’s roots, the party is an offshoot of the ANC. Both the ANC and EFF employ a “zebra system” which means the list should have one woman and one man following across the entire list. The proportion of women in both parties fall just short of the 50%. The “zebra system” was not adhered to in either party. In both party lists there is only one woman in the top five candidates.

The DA’s proportion of women on the candidate list is well below the 50% mark at 37%. Only two of the DA’s candidates for provincial premiers are women. DA leader, Mmusi Maimane, has repeatedly emphasised that the party does not believe in any form of quotas. The argument has been that party selects candidates on merit. The criteria used for selection is not publicly available. In the 25th year of South Africa’s democracy the DA posits that only 37% of women within the party structures are capable of being members of parliament.

In contrast to this position, the DA lost five seats in the 2019 election, but the number of women will go up by four in the national assembly. The proportion of women in DA candidate list will not increase from 37% but their position in the party's list has improved guaranteeing that the loss of seats will not result in fewer women from the DA in parliament. This is an important entry point to start the discussion on quotas with the DA.

While the increase in the representation of women is cause for celebration there is need to push for a 50/50 quota for the 2021 local and 2024 national and provincial elections. The resurgence of support for the IFP and FFP with 40 and 35% women on their party lists underscores the need to move beyond voluntary quotas to legislated quotas. If the main parties do not improve their performance this could be a growing pattern. There has to be a way to guarantee that there is 50% women in parliament.

Quotas and party lists

South Africa follows the Proportional Representation or PR representation system. This means that each party submits a prioritised list to parliament, and is awarded seats in accordance with the percentage vote in garners, using the order of the submitted list. In essence voters vote for a party, not a candidate. So what matters is 1) what proportion of votes the party gets and 2) where candidates (in this case women) are placed on the list.

Table three: Quotas and positioning of women in the party lists 2019

PARTY	QUOTAS ¹						
	Policy	Women in top five		Women in top 25		Women overall	
EFF	Voluntary 'zebra stripe' system in place, not implemented in top five or 25 of 2019 candidate list. Does not support a legislated quota.	1	20%	11	44%	100	50%
ANC	Voluntary 'zebra stripe' system in place, not implemented in top five or top 25 in the 2019 candidate list; does not support a voluntary quota.	1	20%	9	36%	98	49%
IFP	No voluntary quota, does not support a legislated quota	2	40%			6	40%
DA	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	1	20%	8	32%	73	37%
COPE	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	2	40%	11	44%	44	37%
NFP	No voluntary quota, does not support a legislated quota	2	40%	8	32%	8	32%
UDM	No voluntary quota, does not support a legislated quota	2	40%	7	28%	32	32%
FFP	No voluntary quota in place, supports a legislated quota	0	0%	8	32%	70	35%
ACDP	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	1	20%	9	36%	42	32%
ATM	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	1	20%	14	54%	94	48%
GOOD	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	2	40%	7	28%	74	40%
NFP	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	2	40%	8	32%	18	32%
AIC	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	1	20%			8	40%
PAC	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	1	20%	4	16%	27	23%
AI JAMA -AH	No voluntary quota, does not support legislated quota	2	40%			5	33%

Source, IEC and Gender Links 2019

Table three shows that:

- No political party in South Africa supports a legislated quota. Only two, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Economic Freedom Front (EFF) support a voluntary quota.

¹ <https://pmg.org.za/committee-meeting/25396/>

- While both the ANC and the EFF achieved or came close to achieving parity in their lists overall (50% and 49%) they fell short of this target in their top five, and top 25 of their lists. This shows that men still dominate decision-making in these parties.
- The main opposition DA, which does not support quotas of any kind, has only 37% women in its list.
- All the smaller parties, which like the DA do not support quotas, had 40% or less women on their lists; in the top five and top 25.
- The two women led parties, GOOD and the NFP, do not have voluntary quotas and have 40 and 32% women on their lists respectively.
- The PAC has the lowest proportion of women on their party list at 23%.

Walking the talk?

An audit of political party manifestos is attached at **Annex A**. Beyond the representation of women in party lists a review of party manifestos demonstrates varying levels of commitment to gender equality.

The **ANC's** manifesto was largely reflective, focusing on what had been done over the 25 years with a limited vision of the future. Gender-based violence (GBV) a major priority area but it must be tackled within a broader strategy to increase women's voices and choices in all areas. The narrow focus on the response to GBV is a missed opportunity to address GBV prevention strategies and to address gender equality holistically. The ANC's main references to gender is in relation to gender-based violence. There are commitments to combat hate crimes and more importantly to mainstream gender equality into "all facets of planning, budgeting, monitoring and accounting, including performance indicators and targets".

The ANC is committed to a 50/50 voluntary quota and to gender parity. In its very first act as the newly elected ruling party in 2019 the party appoints two women out of seven provincial premiers. The north West is still pending. This despite calls from the ANC's Women's League for 50% women premiers in the provinces.

In attempt to 'compensate' for flouting the principles of gender equality and the principle of 50/50 the ANC has proposed a bizarre solution. The party has stipulated the five provinces with male premiers must have 60% women in the executive council or the provincial executive. In the provinces led by women there must be 50% women in the executive council or the provincial executive. Speakers in all eight provinces must be women.

This is cold comfort in the face of the most powerful positions being allocated to men in five provinces. There should be no need for these political gymnastics if the ANC made good on its commitment to gender equality and parity.

Another looming test for the ANC is who they appoint to the Ministry of Women in the Presidency and indeed if they create a fully-fledged Ministry of Gender. Current Minister of Women, Bathabile Dlamini is implicated in large scale corruption including the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) debacle that delayed the payment of social grants to millions of South Africans during her tenure as Minister of Social Development. Dlamini is 14th on the ANC's list of candidates and will in all likelihood be appointed to the Cabinet. She is also the president of the ANC's Women's League. This raises serious concerns about the credibility of leadership within the ANC.

Under Jacob Zuma's presidency the country's gender agenda stagnated. President Cyril Ramaphosa's commitment to address to GBV is commendable. However, the new government must push the gender agenda including the revitalisation of the Ministry of Women. Indeed, it might be time to reconceptualise the structural arrangements and put in place a stand-alone Ministry of Gender with resources to effect real change for women in South Africa.

The **EFF** has the most progressive gender provisions including amongst others GBV, sexual harassment, educating men on misogyny and patriarchy and the economic empowerment of women. The party includes comprehensive actions on the rights and protections of LGBTI+ communities. The rhetoric in the EFF's manifesto is not reality.

The party's leader regularly flouts the strong gender commitments made by the party. This is evidenced in the actions made by Julius Malema against journalist Karima Brown. Brown inadvertently sent a brief regarding an EFF campaign meeting in Ekurhuleni's Ward six to an EFF WhatsApp group as opposed to her eNCA colleagues. Malema responded by posting Brown's contact details on Twitter without her consent.

EFF supporters attacked Brown on social media allegedly threatening her with rape and made vitriolic racial attacks against her. "We are not playing here. We are dealing with racists... step aside or we will crush your prolapsed vagina," was one of the comments she received, accompanied by laughing emojis. Another called her an "Indian whore".

Brown lodged a case against Malema in the Gauteng High Court on the 6 May 2019. The matter alleges that Malema's actions incited violence and intimidated a journalist, this constitutes a breach of the Electoral Code of Ethics. Malema's lawyers believe that the matter is not urgent and could have been heard in the Electoral Court.

Malema's actions and responses to Brown highlight the need for credible and gender aware leadership. Accountable and credible leadership is required in the post Zuma era.

The **DA's** manifesto includes a focus on GBV but takes a wider gender perspective. The party includes actions to address issues facing sex workers, LGBTI+ communities and women job seekers. The progressive nature of the party's manifesto is in stark contrast to their refusal to address the low levels of women's representation on the party list.

Reasons on why the DA under-performed in these elections range from the lack of charismatic leadership, internal squabbles, weak policies and a victim or 'blaming' mentality. From a gender perspective there are three key developments where the DA missed the mark.

The public feud between the DA and Patricia de Lille that led to her resignation as Cape Town's Mayor and a member of the DA. De Lille faced 18 months of in fighting and abuse from the party prior to her departure. Even in the lead up to the election the DA's telemarketing campaign included a message about firing De Lille. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) ordered the DA to apologise to De Lille and stop the messaging. The lack of fairness in the way the DA treated De Lille left a bitter taste in many quarters.

Dianne Kohler Barnard, DA member of parliament was taken to the Equality Court by DA parliamentary operations director, Louw Nel. Kohler Barnard made racist and sexist comments at a DA staff workshop. The comments allegedly included: *"Women have themselves to blame and are stupid for being scammed as they enter into relationships with Nigerian men who sleep with them and solicit money under false pretences; and; "Black children are killing 'whiteys' with stones thrown at vehicles from bridges."*

The DA did not remove Kohler Barnard from her position nor did they expel her from the party. Kohler Barnard's comments contradict the DA's anti-racist and sexist rhetoric.

As far back as 2014, cracks in the DA became evident when rising star and the leader in waiting of the DA, Lindiwe Mazibuko did not take her parliamentary seat. Mazibuko left the DA because she

felt undermined and unsupported by the then DA leader, Helen Zille and others in the DA leadership.

Women missing in action in the media

In the lead up to the election, Media Monitoring Africa (MMA) conducted media monitoring of 45 online news outlets between the 1-31 March 2019. The MMA analysed 2321 election related news items. Only 22% of the sources were women and 0,3% of the coverage was on gender including GBV.

The proportion of women sources is substantially lower than the proportion of women candidates in the three main parties. The women on these lists are credible news sources. The MMA monitoring results showed that citizens constituted 7% of the total number of sources.



Gender blind coverage continues post-election. The Sowetan front page on the 14 May 2019 includes a box on the bottom saying *Gender parity headache for ANC*. This is a lead into the story about the ANC's selection of provincial premiers in seven provinces. The wording of the lead makes gender parity a problem for the ANC as opposed to one of the important guiding principles. The ANC is committed, on paper at least, to gender parity and it is incumbent upon the party to make the commitment a reality.

The media should be questioning why the ANC has not fulfilled its commitment rather than creating a context where gender parity is just another "headache" that the party must deal with.

All political parties should be held accountable for misogyny, sexism and the lack of gender parity. The media must contribute to building democracy and ensuring that all citizens' voices and views are heard.

Conclusions

Corruption, bad governance, a lack of service delivery and not addressing key populations needs will result in decreased support. The ANC lost almost 5% of its support in this election while 34,01% of the electorate did not vote. This is a clear sign that citizens are not finding resonance with what political parties are saying and doing. It is time for change.

If the ANC and DA do not act to change South African citizens' lives now the move towards radicalism and conservatism will be even more drastic in the local government elections in 2021. Political parties need to engage with the fact the women constitute 55% of the electorate and address their concerns in manifestos, party lists and in leadership. The media must do better, women sources are available but barely accessed. Good journalism is telling balanced stories, telling the whole story. Women's voices constituted less than a quarter of all voices in the stories analysed.

The 2019 election is a lesson in the cost of broken promises: 34% of registered voters did not vote. Political parties must start delivering on the commitments and that includes gender equality. Addressing the high levels of GBV is important but the discourse must be broadened to include gender concerns in a holistic way. Rhetoric is not enough. Political parties need to walk the talk. Women need decisive action that will change their everyday lives.

Annex A: Gender analysis of political party manifestos

PARTY	GENDER SPECIFIC REFERENCES	GENDER MAINSTREAMED
ACDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of specialised courts, such as Sexual Offences Courts, and services for victims of sexual offences, domestic violence and human trafficking, particularly those involving vulnerable women and children. 	None.
ANC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a national plan of action that addresses the causes of gender-based violence • The ANC says the fight against gender-based violence must be intensified, and we welcome the growing, diverse number of voices that are joining the fight against gender-based violence. • The ANC believes in a multi-sectoral approach that responds to the need to step up the fight against gender-based violence and strengthen the broader interventions that address the causes and effects of such violence, particularly issues of patriarchy, economic relations and changing the way of thinking about gender relations. • We will work with all stakeholders to take forward the outcomes of the 2018 Presidential Summit on Gender-Based Violence, though, among others, a national plan of action against gender-based violence. • Call for stricter bail conditions for and harsher sentences in combating violence against women and children, particularly in cases of domestic violence and sexual offences. • Capacitate and equip the police and the court system to support survivors of gender-based violence and sexual assault. • Scale up the network of Thuthuzela Care Centres and other victim empowerment centres for a more effective response to incidents of violent sexual acts against women and children, reduction of victimisation and improved conviction rates and conclusion of cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce laws to combat hate crimes against people based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or albinism • Mainstream gender equality and the needs of people with disability into all facets of planning, budgeting, monitoring and accounting, including performance indicators and targets in government programmes.
COPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalised women, especially women in rural areas, will be prioritised for support through mentoring and increased support so that they can be prepared to apply for micro loans of the type that lifted millions of women out of poverty in other parts of the world, • Women are empowered through ABET and TVET training, in towns and rural areas, to provide for themselves, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of resources to vulnerable groups will continue to uplift the unemployed, youth, women and disabled, many of whom are African. • Farmers, be they women, youth or men will be supported through land reforms by the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD).
DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrapping the ineffective and toothless Ministry for Women under the Presidency and diverting its funding to the Commission for Gender Equality and the newly established National Council on Gender-Based Violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stringently vetting those registering for firearms and ensuring they have not been previously convicted of criminal activity, domestic abuse, assault or have

PARTY	GENDER SPECIFIC REFERENCES	GENDER MAINSTREAMED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacting the effective implementation of section 66 of the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act (SORMA). • Combat discrimination against the LGBTIQ+ community and promote the community's rights by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Creating safe and non-discriminative environments and ensuring government makes opportunities for dialogues on identities and sexuality. ➢ Providing LGBTIQ+ sensitisation training in government services, schools and communities. ➢ Enforce a more strident stance on corrective rape and LGBTIQ+ related hate crimes by viewing these as aggravating circumstances when considering sentencing. ➢ Promoting the human rights of LGBTIQ+ people in Africa and around the world. ➢ Implementing specific education programmes to tackle bullying and harassment in schools as LGBTIQ+ youth are not adequately protected by anti-bullying initiatives. ➢ Ending the discriminatory treatment of LGBTIQ+ families in adoptions and protect LGBTIQ+ elders against discrimination. • We will stop gender-based violence by educating all South Africans through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Establishing a National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NSPGBV) to provide for better service delivery for victims of violence. ➢ Rolling out campaigns similar to the One Man Can campaign whereby travelling workshops can engage with men from different industries and socio-economic backgrounds to determine the causes of GBV and educate men on how to prevent GBV in South African homes and streets. ➢ Implementing Life Orientation classes at school which deal with issues surrounding gender-based violence and sexuality. ➢ Establishing an e-learning My Life My Choice campaign which will be aimed at empowering young South African learners with a deeper understanding of bodily rights, privacy and the role of their school, community and police in addressing gender-based violence, sexual abuse, rape and domestic violence. • The DA will combat the sexual assault and murder of sex workers by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Exploring possible legal models around sex work and adopting an alternative legal framework that will reduce exploitation, abuse and rape of young women and men. ➢ Creating close relations between them, and the criminal justice system and civil society organisations that represent sex workers and their clients, to understand and apply the rights of sex workers. ➢ Test and Treat programmes will be rolled-out to all willing sex workers to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection orders instituted against them or be registered as a sex offender. • Improving public policing, investigation and prosecution to prevent crime from happening and increasing convictions when it does by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Implementing an urban crime prevention strategy that involves the training and development of police and community patrols who prevent violent crime and the rape of women in public places. ➢ Expanding the number of sexual offences courts and increasing their capacity, and learning and development, regarding the treatment of victims and perpetrators. ➢ Fully resourcing and training the National Prosecuting Authority's (NPA) Sexual Offences and Community Affairs Unit (SOCA) and the Task Team on LGBTI+ and Gender-Based Violence as well as Specialised Sex Crimes Prosecution. ➢ Training and developing detectives, and SAPS and metro police special task teams to specifically target serial rapists and acts of femicide. ➢ Ensuring the full-scale roll-out and correct use of efficient DNA testing and finger print scanning in all relevant cases. • We will ensure counselling and rehabilitation for all victims of abuse, kidnapping, trafficking and rape by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Building and supporting Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) and establishing more Khuseleka One Stop Centres and White Door Safety Houses to house abused mothers and children whilst they recover, recuperate and begin looking for work and family support. ➢ Increasing and improving the quality of victim rooms at police stations. ➢ Ensuring female officers take statements from female rape survivors, except in exceptional circumstances – female and male rape survivors should be afforded the choice of a male or female

PARTY	GENDER SPECIFIC REFERENCES	GENDER MAINSTREAMED
	<p>prevent the spread of HIV/ AIDS and other STIs by testing and then treating all sex workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training police officers, social workers, prosecutors and counsellors to treat sex workers well when these workers report crimes against them by ensuring a single e-learning course on addressing the needs of sex workers is undertaken by all the stakeholders involved. • Introduce legislation to protect job-seekers, particularly women, who are vulnerable to coerced transactional sex requests. The legislation should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ codify sexual exploitation as a distinct form of corruption; ➢ protect individuals who report incidences from self-incrimination, therefore changing the charge from bilateral to unilateral; and ➢ increase awareness of rights that job-seekers and employees have. 	<p>officer to report the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Ensuring properly funded post-assault counselling at various serviced sites including police stations, extended-hour clinics and hospitals. ➢ Increasing funding for rape-related NGOs that provide various forms of support for rape survivors. ➢ Improving the roll-out of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and improve the general treatment of rape survivors at extended-hour clinics and hospitals. ➢ Implementing the Victim Empowerment Support Services Bill.
EFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% women representation in all spheres representing economic benefit, political participation, a managerial and leadership responsibility. • Compulsory gender education and training for all (e.g. at school, work, within the family, church, in the legislative, executive as well as civil society). • Education of the police on gender justice and the establishment of specialised law enforcement units to deal with women-related crimes. • Strengthening of education of men on patriarchy, sexism and misogyny. • Engaging custodians of tradition, faith leaders and other cultural practitioners to collectively find means to combat the oppression of women. • Introduce a special inspectorate in the Department of Labour to monitor, report on and enforce gender parity and equality in the workplace. Such measures will range from name and shame, heavy penalties to the withdrawal of trading licences in the case of repeat offenders. • Introduce a whistle-blowing mechanism for reporting all instances of sexual harassment, jobs-for-sex and gender-based violence in the workplace. • Initiate a comprehensive research project aimed at the recognition of work performed by women in the household as formal labour which contributes to the national economy, GDP and the formal tax system. <p>LGBTQI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will aggressively engage in public awareness and communication strategies and training interventions all aimed at or directed towards positively changing social norms which declare LGBTQI sexual preferences as abnormal. • Will amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act and existing legislation to include harsher minimum sentences for 'corrective' rape specifically, or crimes committed with hatred as motivation in general. • Will also amend the Sex Description Act and related legislation to ensure the Home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EFF government will ensure that the health care system and health solutions are non-discriminatory towards sexual and gender minorities and those with varying physical and mental abilities. • The abolition of all cultural practices which promote and tolerate gender discrimination and gender-based violence.

PARTY	GENDER SPECIFIC REFERENCES	GENDER MAINSTREAMED
	<p>Affairs Department expedites ID alteration applications for transgender applicants. 5. The EFF government will invest in a public health care system that ensures easy access to gender-affirming treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will decisively enforce the Equality Act and related legislation to end unfair discrimination by government and private organisations in relation to the employment of women and the LGBTQI community. • Will amend the Facilities Regulations Act and related regulations to enable the implementation of gender-neutral toilet facilities in schools, public facilities and workplaces to benefit transgender populations and people outside of the gender binary. • Will amend the Child Care Act and related legislation to impose penalties for unfair discrimination against LGBTQI individuals in relation to adoption processes. 	
FFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FF Plus supports women's rights but knows that these rights can only be exercised in practice if women are empowered by means of training and the creation of equal opportunities. The FF Plus is committed to this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FF Plus supports all measures aimed at protecting women, children and other vulnerable citizens against abuse and mistreatment.
IFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roll-out of free sanitary pads to vulnerable children in need in all provinces. • Increase financial support to Chapter Nine Institutions such as the Commission for Gender Equality. • Enact legislation to enforce equal pay for equal work. Prioritising of the salaries of Banyana Banyana players. • Special courts to deal with Gender-Based Violence (GBV). • Specially-trained SAPS officers to deal with GBV must be available at all police stations. • Gender equality module must be introduced as part of the school curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that profits from housing projects are reinvested in the community and the involvement of young people and women in construction of housing development projects. • The creation of specialised courts and specialised Police units to deal with corruption, sexual and gender-based violence, gangs and drugs. Building partnerships with communities to fight crime.
NFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website and manifesto not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website and manifesto not available.
UDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under a UDM government, women will be empowered so that they may expand their economic and social participation through community-based projects and other schemes that give them greater control over their own destinies. • The UDM was initially encouraged at the creation of a ministry of women, children and people with living with disabilities, but we have yet to see any results. Under a UDM government this ministry will specifically monitor and work with all government departments to ensure that women have the same opportunities as their male counterparts in all aspects of life. 	