



# Sport and recreation

Since 1994, sport has been making a substantial contribution to nation-building and reconciliation in South Africa.

Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) and the South African Sports Commission (SASC) are responsible for policy, provision and facilitation of sport and recreation delivery in the country.

The key objectives of the SRSA are to:

- increase the level of participation in sport and recreational activities
- raise the profile of sport
- maximise the probability of success in major sporting events
- place sport at the forefront of efforts to reduce crime.

The SRSA is directly responsible for:

- Managing the vote for sport and recreation in the national Government.
- Supporting the Minister of Sport and Recreation.
- Co-ordinating and contributing to the drafting of legislation on sport and recreation.
- Interpreting broad government policy, translating government policy into policies for sport and recreation, revising such policy if and when necessary, and monitoring the implementation thereof.
- Aligning sport and recreation policy with the policies of other government departments in the spirit of integrated planning and delivery.
- Providing legal advice to all stakeholders in sport and recreation from a government perspective.



- Subsidising clients of the SRSA in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), its concomitant regulations, as well as the SRSA funding policy; monitoring the application of such funds; and advising clients on the management of their finances.
- Managing inter- and intra-governmental relations.
- Acknowledging the outstanding contributions of sportspeople to the South African society on behalf of the President, through the Presidential Sports Awards.
- Procuring resources from abroad for sport and recreation, through the appropriate structures in National Treasury.

- Communicating sport and recreation-related matters from a government perspective.
- Co-ordinating and monitoring the creation and upgrading of sport and recreation infrastructure through the Building for Sport and Recreation Project (BSRP). Projects have been identified in line with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme and the Urban Renewal Strategy.

The main focus of the Project is the construction of outdoor and indoor facilities and the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing facilities. Key elements of this Project are the provision of training in facility management, and the implementation of sustainable maintenance projects.

The majority of the projects are located in rural poverty nodes.

By the end of the 2003/04 financial year, government had invested R500 million in basic outdoor and indoor sports facilities throughout the country in disadvantaged communities. A further R140 million was allocated to such facilities in 2004/05. Since 2001, government has built more than 250 basic, multi-purpose facilities and has established some 250 community sports councils. More than 10 500 temporary jobs were created over a three-year period.

Funding for upgrading existing facilities and creating new ones through the Poverty Relief, Infrastructure Investment and Job Summit funds that spanned the three years from 2001 to 2004, continued in 2004/05. The allocation for 2004/05 allowed the SRSA to undertake projects in the areas where the 2010 Soccer World Cup matches are planned, to benefit the poor in those urban areas. The projects are, however, not restricted to soccer or to these areas alone.

Funding for the BSRP increased from R89,1 million in 2002/03 to R129,8 million in 2003/04. In 2004/05, it was increased to R137,2 million, which included R5 million for sport promotion and facility-management training.

From 2005/06, the allocation will become part of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant which is located in the Department of Provincial and Local Government, while the SRSA will continue with its policy and monitoring role. In accordance with a contract concluded with the SRSA, local authorities own the facilities once they have been completed and are responsible for their maintenance.

The SASC assists with the creation of sports councils in the communities where facilities are built, and empowers individuals to manage and run activities at the venues.

Sport and recreation benefit from the proceeds of the National Lottery, subject to the Lotteries Act, 2000 (Act 10 of 2000). The Distribution Agency for Sport and Recreation was established to create and consolidate thriving, sustainable, mass-based sport and recreational structures and programmes, especially in disadvantaged rural communities.

## Sports Tourism Project

The primary motivation of the Sports Tourism Project is to exploit the substantial benefits that the tourism industry presents for job creation in South Africa.

Tourism is widely recognised as a major growth sector internationally and it is estimated that 30% of all tourism comprises sports tourism.

A survey conducted by Standard Bank has found that tourism outstripped gold earnings as a revenue generator for South Africa.

The SRSA hopes to enhance the sustainability of the Project through:

- promoting 'home-grown' events such as the Comrades Marathon, Dusi Canoe Marathon, Argus Cycle Tour, Midmar Mile (swimming), Berg and Breede river canoe marathons and the Two Oceans Marathon, which attract large numbers of international participants and spectators
- working closely with South African Tourism and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to promote more attractive tourist packages for spectators who want to accompany touring sports teams to South Africa
- assisting agencies, in line with a major events strategy and the hosting and bidding regulations, to attract major international sports events to South Africa
- marketing South Africa's sport and recreation facilities, such as golf courses and beaches, abroad.

## Young Champions Project

The Project is a joint effort of the SRSA, the SASC, the South African Police Service, provincial and local departments responsible for sport and recreation, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and national and provincial sports federations.

It forms part of the SRSA's commitment to playing a role in implementing a People's Contract for Moral Regeneration, by encouraging the youth, especially those in crime nodes, to take part in sport.

## South African Sports Commission

The SASC Act, 1998 (Act 109 of 1998), provides for a commission to administer sport and recreation under the guidance of the Minister of Sport and Recreation. In terms of the Act, the Commission must respect the autonomy of sport and recreational organisations while acting in an advisory capacity to the Minister. It also co-ordinates the provision of facilities and community centres via a national facility plan, in consultation with the relevant authorities.

The Commission started operating on 1 April 2000. The vision of the SASC is to lead South Africa to sporting excellence. The responsibilities of the SASC include:

- improving the quality of international events hosted by South Africa
- enhancing the bidding for and hosting of international events
- assisting federations and organisations that have been granted permission to host international events
- establishing internal dispute-handling mechanisms with national federations
- identifying talented athletes to ensure that South African teams are fully representative
- providing life-skills development and training
- providing information, and financial and logistical resources
- identifying priority sports on which the country's resources will be focused.

### Recognition of sport and recreational bodies

The SASC has drafted regulations to administer the recognition of sport and recreational bodies, as contemplated in terms of the proposed National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill.

The Bill will:

- amend the National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998),
- provide for the registration of all women in sport and recreation with the SASC

- provide for penalties for sport and recreational bodies that do not obtain prior approval from the SASC before participating abroad
- provide for the ring-fencing by sport and recreational bodies of a percentage of all income derived from the sale of television rights, for development
- empower the Minister to intervene in disputes
- provide for the submission by all sport and recreational bodies of statistics of their total membership to the SASC.

### Hosting of and bidding for major international sports events

The SRSA and SASC have drafted regulations and administer and control the hosting of and bidding for major international sports events. A city and/or national federation that intends to bid for and host such an event is compelled to obtain written authorisation from the Minister beforehand.

### National colours

The SASC has drafted regulations to administer the awarding of national colours.

In pursuance of its vision, the SASC seeks to create a nation of world-class sportsmen and women by improving opportunities for all South Africans. It also works in partnership with stakeholders by striving to meet their human-resource and infrastructure needs.



South Africa will host the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

An economic-impact study predicts that 2,72 million tickets will be sold, generating revenue to the tune of R4,6 billion.

Capital expenditure on the upgrades of stadiums and other infrastructure will amount to R2,3 billion and the event will lead to direct expenditure of R12,7 billion while contributing R21,3 billion to the country's Gross Domestic Product. Some 159 000 new employment opportunities will be created and some R7,2 billion will be paid to government in taxes.

Staging the Soccer World Cup in South Africa in 2010 will create significant direct and indirect economic benefits for the country.

The SASC and the National Colours Board award colours to athletes who wish to participate in sporting events at national and international level.

### **High-Performance Programme (HPP)**

The HPP is committed to the establishment, co-ordination and application of a world-class scientific and technological resource base, with skills, facilities and equipment to provide services to athletes and coaches.

The first initiative taken was the establishment of a network of accredited institutes based at tertiary-education institutions. These institutes are capable of delivering professional services to sportspeople in the areas of nutrition, psychology, vision, physiotherapy, medicine and exercise science.

Between 600 and 800 elite athletes benefit from the HPP each year.

The following scientific services are provided to elite athletes nominated to be part of the HPP:

- physical evaluations
- sports-psychology assessments
- sports-nutrition assessments
- sports-medicine screenings
- sports-physiotherapy interventions
- sports-vision assessments
- sports technology
- scientific and medical support.

### **High-performance workshop**

At the high-performance workshop held in March 2004, the 2003 testing cycle was reviewed in detail and the particulars of the new cycle finalised.

It was agreed that the HPP would offer scientific and medical services to the following priority sporting codes and organisations in the 2004/05 testing cycle: athletics, bowls, boxing, Disability Sport South Africa (DISSA), netball, rowing and swimming. A total of 87 athletes were expected to benefit.

### **International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)**

During 2003/04, the SASC subscribed as a member to the ICSSPE.

The Council is concerned with the promotion and dissemination of knowledge in the field of sport science and physical education and its practical application in cultural and educational contexts.

### **Dispute-Resolution Centre**

The SASC established the Dispute-Resolution Centre in April 2001 in response to the national federations' need for fast, economical and private dispute-resolution mechanisms.

The Centre has, together with dispute-resolution experts, designed a set of rules that provide for strict, fair and expeditious hearings. These rules may be used when the Centre for Arbitration, under the aegis of the Arbitration Foundation for Southern Africa, refers a matter.

### **Mass participation projects**

The SASC defines recreation as a freely chosen, enjoyable activity which involves movement of the body and may be described as sport, exercise, fitness, dance or physical outdoor activity.

The SASC's recreation focus for 2003 – 2005 will be on the following activities: aerobics, Youth At Risk, general gymnastics/gymnaestrade, fun walks and corporate recreation.

### **Aerobics**

The SASC piloted a very successful aerobics project in Gauteng, the North West and the Northern Cape in June 2003. The aim of the project is to involve more people in healthy physical activities, especially those from historically disadvantaged areas.

### **Youth at Risk**

The North West adopted the Youth at Risk Project which was piloted by the SASC in KwaZulu-Natal in the first quarter of 2003. The North West presented its Youth At Risk activities in December 2003.

The Department of Correctional Services has implemented SASC projects to assist them with their rehabilitation programmes. Negotiations are ongoing to formalise co-operation between the Department of Correctional Services and the SASC.

### **Junior Dipapadi**

Junior *Dipapadi* aims to provide all children between the ages of three and 14 years with the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation. Children are introduced to a variety of sports codes through play at beginner level. The project is divided into three subcomponents:

#### **Super Start**

The Super Start Programme recognises the play and movement experience for children between three and six years of age. It promotes participation in enjoyable physical activity at an early age, to encourage learning and social integration and enhance self-image. Skills such as balance, co-ordination and rhythm are developed.

#### **Playsport**

Playsport is a fundamental motor-skills programme for primary-school children. It focuses on the acquisition of basic skills, providing teachers with the resources and strategies to address the motor skills of throwing, kicking, striking, locomotion, ball control, trapping and tracking.

#### **Modified Sport**

Modified Sport is a co-ordinated way of adapting adult sport for children so that they can develop skills, experience success, and enjoy their introduction to sport. This means changing playing conditions, equipment and rules to suit the needs of young people.

The rules, equipment and dimensions of playing fields are modified to make it attractive for young people to participate in sport.

The cornerstones of this phase are mass participation, safety and fair play, as well as skills development.

A Modified Sport Festival for handball and other junior sport activities was held in KwaZulu-Natal at the Zwelithini Stadium on 30 October 2003.

A project to promote Super Start, Playsport and Modified Sport in at least two nodal areas per province was launched by the SASC in co-operation with the Directorate: Enrichment of the Department of Education. Other partners in this venture are the

SRSA and the United School Sport Association of South Africa (USSASA).

### **Indigenous games**

The Indigenous Games Project promotes and popularises pastime activities that appeal to vast sectors of the South African community, especially in rural areas. The eight games played are: *morabaraba*, *intonga*, *diketo*, *kgati*, *dibeke*, *jukskei*, *ncuva* and *kho-kho*.

The second Indigenous Games Festival was held in Bloemfontein, Free State, in September 2004.

### **Education and training**

#### **Basic and Advanced Sport and Recreation Administration**

This programme has been successfully deployed and 945 leaders and administrators trained.

The training forms part of the Skills Programme for Administrators, while the Advanced Sport and Recreation forms part of the Skills Programme for Sport and Recreation Managers.

The Education and Training subunit commenced with the development of a training module on Financial Management for National Federations that was piloted in 2004.

#### **Skills development programme**

The SASC has created a learning path for sports administrators, managers, coaches, technical officials and indigenous games leaders.

The SASC skills programmes form clusters of unit standards that provide learners with potential part-time or full-time work opportunities.

In January 2004, the SASC submitted the following four skills programmes to the Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Education and Training Authority for approval:

- Skills programme for sport and recreation leaders at National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 4.
- Skills programme for sport and recreation administrators at NQF Level 4.
- Skills programme for sport and recreation managers at NQF Level 5. Specialisation takes place

in the areas of team management, event and facility management, life skills for athletes and disability sport.

- Skills programme for sport coaches at NQF Level 5.

Training in community development for 1 497 members of local sports councils and volunteers took place in all the provinces during 2003/04. Some 202 individuals received training in advanced facility management.

## Provincial Academies of Sport (PASs)

The PAS Project was launched on 25 June 2003. The PASs are based at the following institutions:

- Eastern Cape: University of Port Elizabeth
- Western Cape: provincial Department of Sport and Recreation (Cape Town)
- Free State: Phakisa Golf Course (Bloemfontein)
- Gauteng: provincial Department of Sport and Recreation (Johannesburg)
- Limpopo: provincial Department of Sport and Recreation (Polokwane)
- KwaZulu-Natal: University of Durban Westville
- Mpumalanga: Tshwane University of Technology (Witbank Campus)
- Northern Cape: provincial Department of Sport and Recreation (Kimberley)
- North West: University of North West.

The Eastern Cape and North West PASs have also established satellite offices.

The PASs received R1 million from the Sport and Recreation Distribution Agency in 2003/04.

## Services

The following services were rendered by the PAS in 2003/04:

## Sport science and medical support

The PASs provided scientific and medical support to about 900 athletes with disabilities from 10 sporting codes.

## Life skills

Twenty-four life skills courses were conducted at six PASs, with more than 500 athletes benefiting.

## Coaching

The PASs worked closely with coaches from their priority sports to assist them in the preparation of athletes. Some of the PASs facilitated meetings with the head coaches in their province to share expertise and experience.

## Training camps

Seven PASs organised a total of 27 training camps for 11 sporting codes.

## Education and training

In 2003/04, the PASs organised about 64 training courses benefiting about 1 000 sports administrators, managers, coaches and technical officials.

The training courses included generic coach education, basic and advanced sport and recreation administration, team management, and facilitators' training.

The PASs also rendered support with the identification of talent, intervention plans for individual athletes, performance squads and logistical support for identified athletes.

Some 1 670 athletes, 741 coaches and 956 sports officials received support services from the PASs during 2003/04.

## Transformation in sport

### Sports Transformation Charter

The Sports Transformation Charter guides all macro-bodies, national and provincial federations, and clubs on the need to transform sport.

The Charter is complemented by performance agreements that national federations enter into with the Minister of Sport and Recreation. The main focus of the Charter and the performance agreement is to:

The 2004 South African Games took place from 22 to 26 March 2004 at the Absa Stadium in Buffalo City in the Eastern Cape.

A total of 5 000 athletes from all nine of the country's provinces competed in 13 different sporting codes.



- increase participation levels in sport and recreation
- make sport and recreation accessible to all South Africans
- ensure that provincial and national teams reflect South African society
- ensure that all sport and recreation bodies meet their affirmative-action objectives
- promote greater involvement of marginalised groups, such as women, people with disabilities, people living in rural communities and the youth, in sport and recreation.

Provincial workshops were held in 2004. The Charter was expected to be finalised before the end of 2004.

## Ministerial Task Team into High-Performance Sport

A Ministerial Task Team was appointed in December 2000 by the Minister of Sport and Recreation to investigate high-performance sport.

The consolidated Task Team Report, which was finalised in early 2002, envisaged a new Department of Sport and Recreation responsible for (mass) participation and a Confederation of South African Sport responsible for high-performance sport.

In 2003, the Cabinet approved the recommendations from the Report as well as the establishment of a National Sports Academy.

To manage the implementation of the Report's recommendations, a steering committee was appointed. It comprised two representatives from each of the seven umbrella bodies, namely SRSA, the SASC, the National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA), DISSA, the South African Commonwealth Games Association, the South African Students Sports Union and the USSASA.

At its first meeting in March 2004, the Steering Committee identified the key performance areas that could impact on the implementation of the recommendations. Five subcommittees were appointed to address these areas.

The target date for the finalisation and implementation of the Steering Committee's work is April 2005.

## National Sports Academy

The National Sports Academy was expected to be launched in 2004/05. The Academy will aim to improve sports performance and bring South Africa on par with other sporting nations by creating opportunities for talented athletes to exploit their potential to the full.

The short-term focus of the National Sports Academy is the supply of a one-stop, world-class training and support environment for identified sport that offer the opportunity for elite athletes to prepare for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Academy's work will be complemented by a mass participation project aimed at identifying talented athletes. It will primarily be aimed at providing large numbers of young people with opportunities to participate in constructive sport and recreation activities.

## Sporting accolades

### South African Sports Awards

The SASC, the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and the South African Goods Agents and Manufacturers Association hosted the inaugural South African Sports Awards on 25 November 2004.

The categories included: Bonitas Sports Star of the Year, South African Sportsman of the Year, South African Sportswoman of the Year, South African Sports Team of the Year, South African Disabled Sportsman of the Year, South African Disabled Sportswoman of the Year, and South African Disabled Sports Team of the Year.

The Newcomer of the Year, Personality of the Year, South African Coach of the Year and Sports Volunteer of the Year were nominated and judged by the respective 112 sports federations affiliated to the SASC, and the sports media.

Natalie du Toit was voted Sports Star of the Year while Roland Schoeman and Hestrie Cloete walked away with the Sportsman and Sportswoman of the Year awards.



## Presidential Sports Awards

Swimmer Natalie du Toit, who impressed with her performance at the 2002 Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England, was among those honoured by President Thabo Mbeki with a gold medal during the 2003 Presidential Sports Awards.

Other gold-medal recipients included golfers Ernie Els and Retief Goosen, high jumper Hestrie Cloete, and athlete Malcolm Pringle.

A total of 47 sport stars were honoured during the ceremony.

Silver-medal winners included cricketers Makhaya Ntini and Herschelle Gibbs, rugby player Joe van Niekerk, surfing star Travis Logie, and swimmers Scott Field, Nathan Oliver and Christiaan du Plessis.

Eighteen disabled athletes were honoured during the 2003 Presidential Sports Awards – two received gold medals, while the others received 16 out of the 28 silver medals.

## The Order of Ikhamanga

President Thabo Mbeki bestowed the Order of Ikhamanga (gold class) to the 2010 Soccer World Cup Bid Committee in October 2004 for securing South Africa the right to host the sport event.

Natalie du Toit also received the Order in gold.

## Sports organisations

### National Olympic Committee of South Africa

NOCSA's core business, in terms of the Olympic Charter, is to ensure the commendable participation of South African athletes in the Olympic Games and the execution of its high-performance mandate.

This comprises talent-identification capacity-building (Operation Excellence Programme) and fast-tracking delivery.

NOCSA's objectives are to:

- develop and protect the Olympic Movement in South Africa in accordance with the Olympic Charter
- propagate the fundamental principles of Olympism in South Africa within the framework of sports activity, and contribute to the diffusion of Olympism in the teaching programmes of Physical Education in schools, universities and other educational institutions
- support and encourage the promotion of sports ethics and demonstrate a responsible concern for environmental issues
- stage events in keeping with the goals of the Olympic Movement
- represent South Africa at the Olympic Games and at regional, continental or world multisports competitions patronised and/or sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- encourage the development of high-performance sport as well as sport for all
- help in the training of sport administrators, officials and coaches
- take action against any form of discrimination and violence in sport and against the use of substances and procedures prohibited by the IOC or international federations
- accelerate the development of sport in South Africa so as to effect demographic representation.

Some 51 national federations fall under the NOCSA umbrella body, 28 of which represent summer Olympic sports. Three are winter Olympic sports.

NOCSA sent some 160 athletes from 19 sporting codes to compete in the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in August 2004.

The sporting codes that took part were archery, athletics, badminton, beach volleyball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, diving, fencing, gymnastics, hockey, judo, rowing, sailing, shooting, swimming, taekwondo, triathlon and wrestling.



In November 2004, South African motorsport entered a new chapter with the launch of a local A1 Grand Prix team.

President Thabo Mbeki unveiled South Africa's first A1 car at Vodaworld, Midrand.

In September 2005, A1 Grand Prix will run a winter championship that is expected to involve at least 23 countries in at least 10 races.

## South African Sports Confederation and Olympics Committee (SASCOC)

In November 2004, the Minister of Sports and Recreation, Rev. Makhenkesi Stofile, presided over the General Assembly of the SASCOC, when the Constitution of the new sports body was adopted. The meeting consisted of an entire complement of sports federations of the country, from football to baseball, archery to athletics, and swimming to master sport.

## Disability Sport South Africa

DISSA aims to promote, manage, administer and co-ordinate the competitive and recreational participation in sports activities by disabled South Africans.

It is responsible for the selection and funding of South African national teams attending the Paralympic Games or any world championships recognised by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). It is the South African member of the IPC.

The strategic objectives of DISSA include:

- ensuring increased opportunities for participation by promoting the inclusion of the disabled community in sports federations, sponsors and other stakeholders
- supporting athletes, coaches and officials through the Sports Information and Science Agency (SISA), the Athlete Support Programme and other support mechanisms
- creating opportunities through mass-participation programmes for coaches, athletes, technical officials, classifiers and volunteers
- achieving a competitive advantage through the effective use of knowledge, technology and research.

DISSA's programmes are broadly defined in terms of talent identification and high performance.

DISSA aims to provide athletes with an opportunity to achieve consistent success in major international competitions, in co-operation with the able-bodied and hearing federations at national level.

The delivery of DISSA's sports-development programmes is achieved through:

- effective and efficient distribution of funding, both for capital and revenue programmes, with straightforward application procedures and thorough monitoring and evaluation of projects
- support for the education and training of volunteers, coaches, technical officials, classifiers and administrators
- an effective communication and liaison programme
- investment of State funds in a wide range of efficient support services, delivered either in-house or by external contractors
- the desire to create an excellent organisation with a commitment towards continuous improvement and innovation.

Its current affiliates are the South African Sports Association for the Physically Disabled, the South African Association for the Intellectually Impaired (SASA-II) and the South African Deaf Sports Federation. While not yet affiliated, a process is underway for Special Olympics and SASA-II to become a single organisation with a range of programmes catering for athletes with an intellectual disability.

DISSA enjoys contact with the national sports federations and is committed towards supporting their development as the responsible bodies for all athletes, including those with disabilities. Through the Lottery's revenue schemes, sport-governing bodies are able to submit proposals aimed at enhancing their performance programmes and benefiting key individuals.

DISSA encourages the business sector to become involved in its projects on a partnership



### The Fourth Annual Presidential Golf

Challenge was held at the Paarl Golf Estate in the Western Cape on 7 February 2004 to raise funds for charities focusing on providing bursaries to students from historically disadvantaged backgrounds and those organisations addressing HIV and AIDS.

The Thabo Mbeki Education Fund is the chosen beneficiary of the Challenge.

Since its inception, the event has donated close to R400 000 to the Thabo Mbeki Education Fund.

The Fund has supported some 1 000 students since its inception and produced 150 graduates. Some 70 students benefited from the Fund in 2003.

basis. It co-ordinates the activities of seven disability groups, namely amputees; people with cerebral palsy; *les autres*; the visually impaired; people who have sustained spinal cord injuries; the deaf (with 55 decibel hearing or less in their better ear) and the intellectually disabled (the 50 to 70 IQ range according to the World Health Organisation's definition).

DISSA's affiliates cater for 28 different sports codes across the nine provinces. This includes competition at senior and junior level.

## Boxing South Africa

Boxing South Africa was established in terms of the South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), and is partly funded with public money.

Its function is to promote boxing and protect the interests of boxers and officials. Its main purposes are to:

- consider applications for licences from all stakeholders in professional boxing
- sanction fights
- implement the regulations pertaining to boxing
- promote the interests of all stakeholders in boxing.

Boxing South Africa's new academy was launched in August 2003.

The Boxing Academy was kickstarted using part of the R27 million invested in boxing by cellular service-provider Vodacom. The Academy is spearheaded by the SISA, in conjunction with the University of Pretoria's High-Performance Centre.

The first phase of implementation started in August 2003, with nine hand-picked promoters from across the country honing their promotional skills in courses at the High-Performance Centre.

The Academy offers boxers high performance, physical fitness, athletics, and life skills.

Twenty-five boxers, competing on local and international level, received national colours at a function in Boksburg in January 2004.

Boxing South Africa's inaugural annual awards were awarded at the same function.

South Africa's professional boxing setup consists of 17 weight divisions.

## South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The SAIDS is a public entity established by the SAIDS Act, 1997 (Act 14 of 1997), to promote participation in sport free from the use of prohibited substances or methods intended to artificially enhance performance, thereby rendering impermissible doping practices which are contrary to the principles of fair play and medical ethics, in the interest of the health and well-being of sportspeople.

The SAIDS is the only recognised body in the country permitted to authorise and enforce national anti-doping policy. It reports directly to the Minister of Sport and Recreation.

The Institute has 50 certified Doping Control Officers (DCOs) who have been trained to the highest international standards, and who are based throughout South Africa. It has 70 trained chaperones nationally who assist the DCOs.

The SAIDS is one of very few national anti-doping agencies worldwide to achieve ISO 9001:2000 Certification in compliance with the International Standard for Doping Control. This is the internationally recognised benchmark for quality assurance and excellence, and represents global best practice in doping control in sport.



South African swimmer Natalie Du Toit was a nominee for the 2004 Laureus World Sports Awards.

Du Toit, who lost her left leg after a motorcycle accident in 2001, was nominated for the Laureus World Sports Person of the Year with a Disability Category.

Du Toit has an impressive list of accolades.

In 2002, she qualified for the 800 m able-bodied freestyle final at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester – becoming the first athlete with a disability in the history of the Games to qualify for a final of an able-bodied event.

In 2003, competing against able-bodied swimmers, Du Toit won gold in the 800 m freestyle event at the All-Africa Games. In the same year, she also claimed silver in the 800 m freestyle and bronze in the 400 m freestyle event at the Afro-Asian Games.

South African golfer Gary Player received a Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2003 Laureus Sport Awards.

The Institute's key focus areas are:

- A comprehensive and effective drug-testing programme for South African athletes competing at regional, national and international level in 54 sport disciplines.
- The provision of accessible education and information resources and services to all its target groups. The SAIDS provides a hotline information service manned by qualified pharmacists and a website with up-to-date information on anti-doping issues. It provides an average of four workshops and seminars a month for athletes, sports federations, sports coaches, school learners and educators, and members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. In an effort to reach the vast target market of school learners, and with the assistance of Lottery funds, the SAIDS collaborated with the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence and conducted a series of comprehensive Drugs in Sport workshops across the country.
- Sports drugs are now also included in the Department of Education's National Policy on the Management of Drug Abuse by Learners in Public and Independent Schools and Further Education and Training Institutions.
- Research in sociological issues with respect to the knowledge, attitude and use of performance-enhancing drugs among South African sportspeople, for the purpose of planning and implementing effective drug testing and education programmes.
- Participation in the global effort to combat drugs in sport, and collaboration with its counterparts throughout the world to achieve international harmonisation and improvement of standards and practice in anti-doping. The SAIDS serves on the Executive Committee of the Association of National Anti-Doping Agencies. South Africa is a member of the International Anti-Doping Arrangement.

The African Regional Office of the World Doping Agency (WADA) was opened in Cape Town in November 2003. The Office's main objectives are to ensure that Africa participates in the activities of WADA, that Africa's interests are communicated to the rest of the world, and that athletes on the African

continent can compete on an equal footing with their global counterparts with regard to the World Anti-Doping Code adopted in March 2003.

## Recreation

The result of co-operation between Recreation South Africa, the South African National Recreation Council and the SRSA, is the South African National Games and Leisure Activities (SANGALA) Programme. The Programme was launched in February 1996 to involve South Africans in healthy recreational activities in the nation-building process.

SANGALA consists of the following:

- Community, which targets the broad community irrespective of age or status.
- Training, which specialises in the training of community recreational leaders.
- Corporate, which is aimed at middle and senior management in both the private and public sectors.
- Senior, which encourages physical activity among senior citizens. More than 200 000 senior citizens participate annually in this project.
- Street, which is a life-skills project for homeless children.
- RecRehab, which is a project for the rehabilitation of the youth and women in prisons, and trains leaders to present recreational activities in prison. More than 1 000 prisoners participate in activities countrywide.

Provincial recreation councils are responsible for networking with recreational service-providers to ensure participation at grassroots level.

The emphasis of recreation delivery is on provincial and local levels, where people participate in a variety of recreational activities, including indigenous games.



South African boxing referee Stan Christodoulou was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame at a ceremony in New York in the United States of America in June 2004.

Christodoulou was unanimously chosen by the international boxing historians and writers' guild.

He was inducted alongside 15 other boxing greats.

## 2004 sports highlights

### Athletics

#### International Association of Athletics Federations Golden League

In August 2004, Hestrie Cloete won the high-jump at the Zurich Weltklasse TDK Golden League in Zurich, Switzerland, with a height of 2,04 m, equalling the highest jump of the year in the world.

### Boating

#### Fourth International Dragon Boat Federation Club Crew World Championships

The Victoria and Alfred Waterfront in Cape Town hosted the fourth International Dragon Boat Federation Club Crew World Championships from 15 – 18 April 2004.

Paddlers from 13 countries including China, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom participated.

### Cycling

#### Malaysian Tour de Langkawi

South Africa cycled its way to success at the Tour de Langkawi in Malaysia in February 2004.

Several South Africans were among the top finishers – Ryan Cox of the Barloworld team was second, his teammate Tiaan Kannemeyer came fourth, while Nicholaas White of the South African team ended fifth, and David George of the Barloworld team finished eighth. The Barloworld team won the team competition which formed part of the Tour – a first for South African cycling.

### Golf

#### Heineken Classic

South Africa's Ernie Els captured his third consecutive win in the Heineken Classic tournament at the Royal Melbourne golf course in Melbourne, Australia, in February 2004.

His victory included a course record 12-under-par 60 in the opening round and a Professional Golfers' Association European tour record for the lowest 36-hole score following a second round 66. Els won the event with a tournament record-tying 20-under-268 total, one stroke better than Adam Scott. The win was Els' 49th career win.

#### Deutsche Bank-SAP Tournament

Trevor Immelman claimed his second European Tour title for 2004 when he birdied the 72nd hole in the Deutsche Bank-SAP Tournament Players Championship at the St Leon-Rot Golf Club in Germany in May.

Immelman's 17-under-par 271 total after a closing seven-under-par 65, left him a stroke better than defending champion Pdraig Harrington from Ireland. It was the biggest win of Immelman's career.

#### Memorial Tournament

Ernie Els won the Memorial Tournament by four strokes in Dublin, Ohio, in June.

#### United States (US) Open

Retief Goosen won the 104th US Open in Southampton, in June in a dramatic battle with Masters champion Phil Mickelson.

Goosen closed with a one-over-71 to beat Mickelson by two shots.

Goosen also won the US Open in 2001.

#### European Open

Retief Goosen snatched the European Open title from England's Lee Westwood, and the Australians Richard Green and Peter O'Malley, at the K Club in Dublin, Ireland, in July.

He beat them by five strokes.

As a result of his win, so soon after winning the US Open, he went back to the top of the European Order of Merit he won in 2001 and 2002 before handing it to compatriot Ernie Els in 2003.

#### World Gold Championships (WGC)

##### American Express Championship

Ernie Els won the \$7-million WGC American Express Championship in early October at Kilkenny, Ireland.

He won with a single shot, beating Denmark's Thomas Bjorn.

### **World Match Play Championship**

Ernie Els won the World Match Play Championship for a record sixth time when he beat Lee Westwood 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final at Wentworth in Surrey, England, in October 2004.

It was the perfect birthday gift for Els, who turned 35 on the day of his win.

### **Tour Championship**

In November 2004, Retief Goosen won the Tour Championship by four strokes.

## **Marathons**

### **Boston Marathon**

Paralympic athlete, Ernst van Dyk clinched his fourth consecutive Boston Marathon title in the Men's Wheelchair Race in world-record time in April 2004.

He clocked 1:18:27 to shatter the world record previously held by Heinz Frei by one minute and 47 seconds.

### **Seoul International Marathon**

Defending champion Gert Thys won the Seoul International Marathon in March 2004.

The 32-year-old Thys won the \$50 000 race by covering the event in downtown Seoul, South Korea, in 2:07:06.

Thys took the lead at the 35-km mark ahead of a front-running group led by South Korea's Lee Bong-Ju, the 2001 Boston Marathon winner, and Kenya's William Kipsang, the 2003 Amsterdam winner.

### **New York Marathon**

In November 2004, Hendrick Ramaala became the second South African to win the prestigious New York Marathon. He won in a time of two hours, nine minutes and 28 seconds.

## **Mountaineering**

By conquering Mount (Mt) Kilimanjaro in February 2004, Sean Wisedale did what only 78 climbers before him had done – climb the highest mountain

on each of the seven continents. Wisedale became the first South African to conquer all seven summits.

Wisedale also climbed Mt Aconcagua in South America, Mt Everest in Asia, Mt McKinley in North America, Mt Vinson in Antarctica, Mt Elbrus in Europe, and Carstensz Pyramid in Australasia.

Mt Kilimanjaro is the highest freestanding mountain on Earth at 5 895 m.

## **Rugby**

### **Tri-Nations**

South Africa regained its Tri-Nations title after five years in August 2004 at the Absa Stadium in Durban, when they beat Australia 23-19.

South Africa also beat Australia to the title in 1998.

## **Soccer**

Bafana Bafana made use of their territorial advantage at the FNB Stadium in July 2004 when they beat Burkina Faso 2-0 in a 2006 World Cup and African Cup of Nations qualifier.

In September 2004, Bafana Bafana beat the 2004 African champions, Tunisia, 2-0.

South Africa recorded a vital 1-0 win in their 2006 World Cup and African Cup of Nations qualifier against Uganda in Kampala in October 2004, moving to the top of a congested Group B with nine points from five games.

### **Nelson Mandela Challenge**

In November 2004, Bafana Bafana beat Nigeria 2-1 at Ellis Park in Johannesburg.

## **2004 Olympic Games**

One hundred and sixty athletes represented South Africa at the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in August 2004. Team South Africa brought home six medals, improving on the tally of five at the Sydney Games in 2000.

One of South Africa's golden moments was undoubtedly the gold won by the swimming foursome Roland Schoeman, Lyndon Ferns, Ryk Neethling and Darian Townsend.

Not only did the team shatter the world record in a time of 3:13.17, but they became the first South African male relay team to win the 4x100 m freestyle event at the Olympics.

Roland Schoeman went on to win a silver and a bronze in the 100 m and 50 m freestyle events respectively.

Only Penny Heyns (two swimming golds in 1996 and a bronze in 2000) and Charles Winslow (two tennis golds in 1912 and a bronze in 1920) before him have managed to win three Olympic medals for South Africa. Schoeman joins that list as the first to achieve the feat at one Olympic Games.

Team South Africa's success in the water continued with Donovan Cech and Ramon Di Clemente giving everything to capture bronze in the men's coxless pairs – South Africa's first-ever rowing Olympic medal.

On land, Mbulaeni Mulaudzi clinched silver in the 800 m for men.

High-jump favourite, Hestrie Cloete, managed to win silver after clearing 2,02 m.

## 2004 Paralympic Games

The South African Paralympic Team demonstrated unsurpassed determination, friendship and sportsmanship during the 2004 Paralympic Games held in Athens, Greece.

South Africa finished 13th on the medal table, winning 35 medals in total – including 15 golds – three down on the total scooped at Sydney, but two up on the gold medals won in 2000.

The medallists were as follows:

### Gold

- Natalie du Toit (100 m butterfly, 100 m freestyle, 200 m individual medley, 400 m freestyle and 50 m freestyle)
- Fanie Lombaard (shot put and discus)
- Malcolm Pringle (800 m)
- Oscar Pistorius (200 m)
- Teboho Mokgalagadi (100 m and 200 m)
- Nicholas Newman (javelin)
- Zanele Situ (javelin)
- Tadgh Slattery (100 m breaststroke)
- Michael Louwrens (shot put).

### Silver

- Scott Field (100 m butterfly, 400 m freestyle and 100 m freestyle)
- Ernst van Dyk (1 500 m and 800 m wheelchair)
- Nathan Meyer (200 m)
- Hilton Langenhoven (long jump)
- Philipa Johnson (equestrian dressage and individual dressage)
- Natalie du Toit (100 m backstroke)
- Fabian Michaels (javelin)
- Fanie Lombaard (javelin)
- Malcolm Pringle (400 m).

### Bronze

- Bev Mashinini (javelin)
- Ernst van Dyk (5 000 m wheelchair)
- Duane Strydom (discus)
- Oscar Pistorius (100 m)
- Adriaan Nel (cycling time trial 5 km)
- Ilse Hayes (400 m)
- Scott Field (50 m freestyle).

## Acknowledgements

### *Beeld*

Disability Sport South Africa

*Estimates of National Expenditure 2004*, published by National Treasury

National Olympic Committee of South Africa

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*Standard Bank*

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South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport

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