

# 2019/20 SOUTH AFRICA YEARBOOK

**Sport, Arts and  
Culture**



## Sport, Arts and Culture

The Department of Arts and Culture merged with the Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa on 1 April 2020. The two departments are working together to implement action plans for different workstreams to develop organisational and programme structures for the new Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC).

The DSAC is mandated to provide leadership to the Sport, Arts and Culture sector to accelerate its transformation; oversee the development and management of sport, arts and culture in South Africa; legislate on sports participation, sports infrastructure and safety; improve South Africa's international ranking in selected sports through a partnership with the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC); preserve, develop, protect and promote the cultural, heritage, linguistic diversity and legacy of South Africa; lead nation-building and social cohesion through social transformation; enhance archives and records management structures and systems, and promote access to information.

Chapter 15 of the National Development Plan (NDP) outlines a vision for transforming society and uniting South Africa, particularly by means of promoting social cohesion, developing an active citizenry and leadership, and fostering a social compact. The social compact aims to address social problems through collective action and agreements between citizens and the government in which the rights and duties of each party are defined and limited.

The NDP's vision is given expression by Priority 5 (social cohesion and safe communities) of government's 2019 – 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, with which the work of the DSAC is aligned. Accordingly, the department's ongoing and overarching objective is to provide an enabling environment to cultivate an active, creative, winning and socially cohesive nation.

Over the medium term, the department will focus on increasing market share and job opportunities created in the sport, cultural and creative industries; promoting a diverse and socially cohesive society with a common national identity; enabling a transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector; providing integrated and accessible sports,

arts and culture infrastructure and information; and supporting youth development.

### **Increasing market share and job opportunities created in the cultural, creative and sports industries**

To contribute to economic growth through job creation, the DSAC endeavours to mainstream the sports, creative and cultural industries in the economy. In this regard, the department increases market share and intensifies job creation through providing funding for projects in the Mzansi Golden Economy (MGE) Strategy, which aims to stimulate economic opportunities for arts, culture and heritage practitioners in poor and remote communities. Over the medium term, as part of the strategy, the DSAC expects to provide funding for 264 projects, comprising 54 flagship cultural events, which are large-scale projects that have demonstrated a track record in contributing to economic activity; 60 cultural events, which are small and often community-based projects; 90 touring ventures; and 60 public art projects. These projects will be supported by funds allocated in the MGE subprogramme. Allocations to the subprogramme amount to 23.9% (R958 million) of the programme's total budget over the medium term.

In terms of sport, Netball South Africa will host the Netball World Cup in Cape Town in 2023 at a cost of R69 million over the medium term. The event is expected to inject R250 million into the economy in 2023/24.

### **Promoting a diverse and socially cohesive society with a common national identity**

The DSAC engages in various activities in fulfilling its mandate to promote diversity, social cohesion and nation-building. In this regard, over the medium term, the department will continue to foreground national symbols that are inclusive and contribute to a sense of unity among South Africans. Initiatives include funding 60 public awareness activations on the I Am the Flag campaign, hosting 18 workshops to advance knowledge of national symbols, and implementing the Young Patriots programme to instil patriotism and promote the preamble to the Constitution among young people. In addition, activities related

to the social cohesion advocates initiative, moral regeneration efforts and sector engagements leading to the conclusion of the social compact are expected to be carried out over the medium term.

Funding for these initiatives and activities is made available in the Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme. Allocations to the subprogramme amount to R290.3 million over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. The DSAC has recognised the need for citizens to get into the habit of participating in sport and recreation activities from a young age towards building an active nation that interacts across space, race and class.

Accordingly, an estimated 46 964 people are expected to participate in events such as youth camps, the Big Walk, the National Recreation Day and the National Indigenous Games Festival per year over the medium term. These events are mainly funded by transfers to provinces amounting to R1.9 billion over the medium term for the Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant, and R122 million from goods and services in the Active Nation subprogramme in the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme.

Nine indigenous games frequently played in South Africa are showcased during the National Indigenous Games Festival. The games bring people from culturally diverse backgrounds together as part of South Africa's heritage celebrations in September. All provinces present teams selected from various communities at the games, which are held from the community level to the provincial level. Developing and hosting the festival is expected to result in expenditure of R85 million over the medium term in the Active Nation subprogramme.

### **Enabling a transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sector**

It is a national imperative and a strategic goal of the DSAC to transform the sport and recreation sector. To this end, the Sport Support subprogramme in the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme will continue to fund 60 national sports federations through an allocation of R354.7 million over the MTEF period.

Federations are audited against their own transformation targets. Based on this, a comprehensive transformation report is published annually that reflects the status of transformation, as well as a comparative analysis across different federations. With regards to sport development, allocations in the programme's Active Nation subprogramme provide funding for young people to showcase their skills at events such as the National School Sport Championship, which exposes South African sporting talent to national federations and talent scouts.

For this purpose, R35.9 million is allocated for these championships in 2020/21 in the Active Nation subprogramme, while provinces will use R204 million of the Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant, which is also funded in the subprogramme, in the same year. In 2020/21, recognised provincial and district sports academies are expected to receive R59.1 million from the Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant to provide specialist training and sport scientific support to a projected 3 700 talented athletes.

In addition, the DSAC plans to support 40 emerging athletes identified by national federations as having high potential through an allocation of R6 million in the Winning Nation subprogramme. Elite athletes preparing to compete in the All Africa Games, the World Games, the Commonwealth Games, and the Olympic and Paralympic Games receive advanced coaching and financial support each year through the SASCO's high-performance programme. In 2020/21, the focus will be on preparing a winning team for the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the olympic games were postponed for the first time in their history. The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 will now be held on 23 July 2021. To support the 40 elite athletes who will compete at the olympic and paralympic games, R36.2 million is transferred to the committee through the Winning Nation subprogramme over the medium term.

Ministerial sports bursaries are awarded to young, talented athletes to enable them to attend verified schools that focus on sports. These bursaries are available for high school learners and are valid for the duration of their school careers, if they maintain their sporting achievements. Each year, a minimum of 50 qualifying learners are expected to be supported through the

payment of their school fees; the provision of school uniforms, sport clothing and equipment and sport scientific support; and event attendance. For this purpose, R23.7 million is allocated over the MTEF period in the Winning Nation subprogramme in the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme.

Included in the allocations to the National Language Services subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme over the medium term are amounts of R19.9 million and R36.7 million to fund 900 tertiary language bursary students and support six projects to develop human language technologies, respectively, in each year over the period.

The Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme will contribute to building capacity in the heritage sector by awarding 65 bursaries for heritage-related studies per year, at an average cost of R7 million over the medium term.

### Providing integrated and accessible sports, arts and culture infrastructure and information

The DSAC's infrastructure development initiatives aim to achieve redress for South Africa's historical imbalances, encourage participation in sport and recreation, and contribute to social transformation. Accordingly, activities related to infrastructure development involve establishing and maintaining heritage sites, building and maintaining libraries, and planning and delivering infrastructure for sport and recreation. Over the medium term, R442.3 million is allocated in the Infrastructure Support subprogramme in the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme to establish and maintain world-class heritage sites to boost tourism and create job opportunities, particularly in historically disadvantaged areas. This includes sites along the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route, which honours those who dedicated their lives to South Africa's liberation struggle.

Through the Community Library Services Grant, which is funded by the Public Library Services subprogramme in the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme, an estimated 96 new libraries will be built, 135 community libraries will be upgraded and 430 000 library materials will be procured over the medium term. To carry out these activities, the grant

receives R4.7 billion over the period ahead. In collaboration with the Department of Basic Education (DBE) and at an estimated cost of R1.8 billion over the medium term, the grant will also fund 40 dual library service points that serve as community and school libraries.

To improve the planning and delivery of infrastructure for sport and recreation to 35 municipalities in each year over the MTEF period, an amount of R35.1 million is allocated in the Infrastructure Support subprogramme in the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme. In collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the South African Local Government Association and municipalities, the DSAC will ensure that funds earmarked in the MIG for the provision of sport and recreation facilities are used to provide facilities in areas where they are needed the most.

Through a partnership with the Sports Trust, the DSAC facilitates the delivery of specialised, multipurpose sports courts and other infrastructure projects to improve access to sport and recreation activities. Over the medium term, the trust will provide 30 multipurpose sports courts at a cost of R77.9 million.

### Supporting youth development

The DSAC supports school sports leagues in partnership with the DBE, and will continue integrating the 16 priority sporting codes and indigenous games, such as *morabaraba* and *jukskei*, into the school sports system over the medium term. An estimated 2 500 schools, hubs and clubs are expected to receive equipment and attire in each year over the MTEF period to facilitate sustainable participation. For this purpose, R50 million is allocated over the medium term in the Active Nation subprogramme. A further R124.4 million over the period ahead is allocated in the Active Nation subprogramme for the DSAC's partnership with loveLife to provide youth empowerment programmes at sport and recreation events, such as national youth camps and the National School Sport Championship.

The DSAC will collaborate and partner with the DBE to enrich and improve the quality of learning in the area of arts and culture. To this end, the department has budgeted R2.7 million over the medium term in the Arts and Culture Promotion

and Development programme to co-host the South African Schools Choral Eisteddfod, with more than 3 000 learners expected to participate annually. Other joint initiatives include the Inner-City High Schools Drama Festival and the educator skills improvement project in the arts and culture learning area, for which the DSAC has budgeted R1.9 million over the MTEF period.

### Legislation

The DSAC derives its mandate from the following legislation:

- the National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998);
- the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- the National Council for Library and Information Services (LIS) Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001);
- the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act 12 of 2012);
- the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962);
- the Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act 35 of 1983);
- the National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996);
- the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997);
- the South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998); and
- the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).

### Budget

For the 2019/20 financial year, Sport and Recreation received R1.2 billion while Arts and Culture was allocated R4.6 billion. Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.1%, from R5.7 billion in 2019/20 to R6.3 billion in 2022/23. Spending on transfers and subsidies constitutes 79% (R14.2 billion) of the DSAC's total expenditure over the MTEF period. Cabinet has approved budget reductions amounting to R1.2 billion over the medium term (R376.3 million in 2020/21, R416.3 million in 2021/22 and R431.1 million in 2022/23) on the department's baseline allocation.

The reductions will mainly be effected on transfers to heritage assets and institutions, spending on goods and services across

all programmes, transfers to entities, transfers to libraries and the Community Library Services Grant, transfers to performing arts institutions, funding for projects linked to the MGE Strategy, transfers to loveLife, and transfers to the Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant.

With the cancellation of most sports and heritage events in 2020, the DSAC redirected R1 billion of its budget towards COVID-19 relief efforts. A significant amount of the DSAC's budget was reprioritised to contribute to the COVID-19 Relief Fund.

The shift of funds affected the annual performance plan delivery targets of the DSAC for the 2020/21 financial year.

Several budget reprioritisation shifts had to be implemented, including an amount of R10 million which was deducted out of R408 million compensation of employees budget and R312.5 million being reprioritised from the community libraries budget of R1.4 billion.

In the remaining R1.1 billion, a further R10 million was reallocated for the decontamination of community libraries and purchasing of personal protective equipment for staff to resume library activities.

A budget reduction of R224 million, out of R596 million, in the Participation and Sports Development programme, was implemented. Provinces will utilise R58 million for cancelled competitions to compensate the sport sector for the loss of earnings due to the restrictions on economic activity.

An allocation of R95 million will compensate the Arts and Culture sector for loss of income due to the restrictions on economic activity.

### Entities

#### Boxing South Africa (BSA)

BSA contributes to nation-building, healthy lifestyles and social cohesion by promoting participation in boxing, especially among youth and women; strengthening the boxing regulatory environment; and ensuring the effective administration of the sport. The organisation's total budget for 2019/20 was R15.7 million.

### Heritage institutions

The following officially declared heritage institutions are dependent on annual transfers from the DSAC: Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en -monument, Paarl; Ditsong Museums of South Africa, Pretoria; the Iziko Museums, Cape Town; the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg; the National Museum, Bloemfontein; the Amazwi South African Museum of Literature, Makhanda (formerly Grahamstown); the Robben Island Museum, Cape Town; the Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg; the War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein; the William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley; the Luthuli Museum, Stanger; the Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha; Freedom Park; and the Engelenburg House Art Collection.

These institutions collect, protect and conserve heritage materials, conduct exhibitions, and contribute knowledge through research and publications. Their total budget for 2019/20 was R849.4 million, including capital works.

### Libraries

The DSAC oversees various libraries, including the National Library of South Africa (NLSA), which promotes awareness and appreciation of the national documentary heritage by fostering information literacy, and by facilitating access to the world's information resources.

The South African Library for the Blind (SALB) provides a national library and information service to blind and print handicapped readers in South Africa. Their total budget for 2019/20 was R165.6 million, including capital works.

### National Arts Council (NAC)

The NAC facilitates opportunities for people to practice and appreciate the arts. The council also promotes the general application of the arts in the community, fosters the expression of national identity by means of the arts, promotes freedom in the practice of the arts, and gives historically disadvantaged people greater access to the arts. Its total budget for 2019/20 was R117.5 million.

### National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF)

The NFVF develops and promotes the film and video industry in South Africa. The foundation promotes local film and video products, supports the development of and access to the industry, and addresses historical imbalances in infrastructure, skills and resources in the industry. Its total budget for 2019/20 was R143.9 million.

### National Heritage Council

The council engages heritage stakeholders in public and private institutions, including the various organs of civil society, mobilises debates and builds awareness about heritage. Its total budget for 2019/20 was R71.3 million.

### Pan South African Language Board

The board is a constitutional institution that promotes an awareness of multilingualism as a national resource and supports previously marginalised languages. The board is mandated to investigate complaints about language rights and violations from any individual, organisation or institution. Its total budget for 2019/20 was R124.6 million.

### Performing arts institutions

The following performing arts institutions receive annual transfers from the DSAC: The South African State Theatre, The Playhouse Company, Artscape Theatre Centre, the Market Theatre Foundation and the Performing Arts Council of the Free State.

These institutions advance, promote and preserve the performing arts in South Africa; enhance the contribution of arts and culture to the economy; and create job opportunities and initiatives that will enhance nation-building. Their total budget for 2019/20 was R422.5 million.

### South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport

The institute manages the implementation of a drug deterrent and prevention strategy that is compliant with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) International Convention against Doping in Sport, and the World Anti-Doping Code. Over the medium term, the institute will focus on enforcing strict compliance with this code, which

requires a minimum level of analysis of samples from athletes for banned substances in specific sports. The institute's total budget for 2019/20 was R32.2 million.

### The South African Heritage Resource

The South African Heritage Resource is the national administrative management body for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage. Its main functions include managing and preserving the national estate through partnerships with other bodies to promote an integrated heritage resources management system. Its total budget for 2019/20 was R66.3 million.

## Arts and Culture

To increase the levels of participation in the Arts and Culture sector and to develop new audiences, the DSAC plans to provide financial support to activate provincial arts programmes for community centres. This will ensure that community arts centres remain the nerve centres for community participation and development in the area of arts and culture, and encourage young people to engage in positive activities. The DSAC has received business plans from community arts centres in all nine provinces, focusing on building capacity in arts administration, arts programming and financial management.

Through the MGE programme, the DSAC has made an open call to financially support arts initiatives from the various arts disciplines throughout the country. In excess of R64 million has been ring-fenced to support both national and provincial flagship projects such as the Mapungubwe Arts Festival; the Cape Town International Jazz Festival; the Buyelekaya; the Abantu Book Fair and the Cape Town Carnival. To capacitate the sector the DSAC will support incubator programmes in playhouses.

The implementation of recommendations from the feasibility study on the Resistance, Liberation and Heritage Museum was expected to commence in the 2019/20 financial year in an effort to address the disparities in the national heritage landscape. Furthermore, the DSAC will continue with the renaming of geographical features to reflect the demographics and history of the country.

The National Archives of South Africa, an important repository of the collective memory of the country, have been experiencing

challenges in terms of the availability of storage space. A study to investigate the feasibility of upgrading the old archives building or constructing a new one, will be conducted. This will also assist with the process of digitisation and responding to emerging technologies.

### National symbols

#### Animal: Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*)

The springbok's common name is derived from its characteristic jumping display. It is the only southern African gazelle and is fairly widespread in open, dry bush, grasslands or riverbeds near water. It is also the emblem of South Africa's national rugby team, which bears its name.



#### Bird: Blue crane (*Anthropoides paradisia*)

This elegant crane with its silvery blue plumage is endemic to southern Africa, with more than 99% of the population within South Africa's borders.



#### Fish: Galjoen (*Coracinus capensis*)

The galjoen is found only along the South African coast and is a familiar sight to every angler. It keeps to mostly shallow water and is often found in rough surf and sometimes right next to the shore.



#### Flower: King protea (*Protea cynaroides*)

This striking protea is found in the south-western and southern areas of the Western Cape. It derives its scientific name *cynaroides*, which means "like *cynara*" (artichoke), from the artichoke-like appearance of its flower head.



**Tree: Real yellowwood (Podocarpus latifolius)**

The yellowwood family is primeval and has been present in South Africa for more than 100 million years. The species is widespread, from Table Mountain, along the southern and eastern Cape coast, in the ravines of the Drakensberg up to the Soutpansberg and the Blouberg in Limpopo.



**National flag**

South Africa's flag is one of the most recognised in the world. It was launched and used for the first time on Freedom Day, 27 April 1994. The design and colours are a synopsis of the principal elements of the country's flag history.



It is the only six-coloured national flag in the world. The central design of the flag, beginning at the flag pole in a "V" form and flowing into a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the fly, can be interpreted as the convergence of diverse elements within South African society, taking the road ahead in unity.

When the flag is displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the viewer, with the hoist or the cord seam at the top.

When displayed horizontally, the hoist should be to the left of the viewer and the red band at the top. When the flag is displayed next to or behind the speaker at a meeting, it must be placed to the speaker's right. When it is placed elsewhere in the meeting place, it should be to the right of the audience.

**National anthem**

South Africa's national anthem is a combined version of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika and The Call of South Africa (Die Stem van Suid-Afrika).

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika was composed by Methodist mission schoolteacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897. The words of The Call of South Africa were written by Cornelis Jacobus Langenhoven

**The National Anthem**

Nkosi sikelel' i Afrika  
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,  
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,  
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,  
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,  
O se boloke,  
O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,  
Setjhaba sa South Afrika –  
South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,  
Uit die diepte van ons see,  
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,  
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,  
And united we shall stand,  
Let us live and strive for freedom,  
In South Africa our land.

in May 1918, and the music was composed by Reverend Marthinus Lourens de Villiers in 1921.

**National Coat of Arms**

South Africa's Coat of Arms, the highest visual symbol of the State, was launched on Freedom Day, 27 April 2000.

Its central image is a secretary bird with uplifted wings and a sun rising above it.

Below the bird is the protea, an indigenous South African flower, representing the aesthetic harmony of all cultures and the country flowering as a nation. The ears of wheat are emblems of the fertility of the land, while the tusks of the African elephant symbolise wisdom, steadfastness and strength.

At the centre stands a shield signifying the protection of South Africans, above which are a spear and knobkierie. These assert the defence of peace rather than a posture of war.

Within the shield are images of the Khoisan people, the first inhabitants of the land. The figures are derived from images on the Linton Stone, a world-famous example of South African rock art.



The motto of the Coat of Arms – !ke e:ǀxarra!ke – is in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, and means "diverse people unite" or "people who are different joining together".

**National Orders**

National Orders are the highest awards that the country, through its President, can bestow on individual South Africans and eminent foreign leaders and personalities.

The Order of Mapungubwe is awarded to South African citizens for excellence and exceptional achievement.

The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service in the fields of business and the economy; science, medicine and technological innovation, and community service.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo is awarded to heads of state and other dignitaries for promoting peace, cooperation and friendship towards South Africa.

The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South Africans who have made a meaningful contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice and peace, and conflict resolution.

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

The Order of Mendi for Bravery is awarded to South African citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery.

The last National Orders Awards Ceremony was hosted by President Cyril Ramaphosa in Pretoria in April 2019.

**The Order of Mendi for Bravery**

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- Thapelo Tambani (Posthumous): For his selfless act of saving another life, which led to his unfortunate demise.



**The Order of the Baobab**

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- Maduke Lot Ndlovu;
- Braam Jordaan;
- Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza (Posthumous);



- Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi (Posthumous);
- Ray and Dora Phillips (Posthumous); and
- William Smith (Posthumous).

#### Order of Ikhamanga

The Order was bestowed in Silver on:

- Achmat Davids (Posthumous);
- Jacques Henry Kallis;
- Yvonne Chaka Chaka Mhinga;
- Nomhle Nkonyeni;
- Benjamin Pogrud;
- Mathatha Tsedu; and
- Mary Mhlongo Twala.

The Order was bestowed in Gold on:

- Johaar Mosaval.



#### Order of Luthuli

The Order was bestowed in Silver to:

- Velaphi Msane;
- Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe;
- Antony Andrew Trew;
- Moyisile Douglas Tyutyu; and
- Yosuf (Joe) Veriava.



#### The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

The Order in Bronze was bestowed on:

- Riccardo Sarra (Italy): For his consistent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa and the Southern African region.

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- Klaas de Jonge (The Netherlands);
- Khotso Makhulu (United Kingdom(UK));
- Paulette Pierson-Mathy (Belgium);
- Amii Omara-Otunnu (Uganda); and
- Lucia Raadschelders (The Netherlands) (Posthumous).

The Order was bestowed in Gold to:

- His Excellency Admiral Didier Ignace Ratsiraka (Madagascar): For his outstanding contribution to the struggle for democracy in South Africa.



## Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 guarantees equal status to 11 official languages to cater for the country's diverse people and their cultures. These are English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Other languages used in South Africa include the Khoi, Nama and San languages, Sign Language, Arabic, German, French, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu.

South Africa has various structures and institutions that support the preservation and development of languages.

In line with the Use of Official Languages Act of 2012, the DSAC developed its Official Language Policy in 2014. The policy provides for the use of all 11 official languages, taking into account factors such as usage, practicality, expense, regional circumstances and the balance of the needs and preferences of the public it serves, and sets out how these languages will be used for department's purposes.

The DSAC's language policy is implemented through the National Language Service, which is composed of four sections namely: Translation and Editing, Terminology Coordination, Human Language Technologies and Language Planning and Development.

## Programmes, projects and initiatives

### Mzansi Golden Economy

The MGE is a strategy to reposition the cultural industries in South Africa. The MGE Strategy opens up the arts, culture and heritage sector to effectively and comprehensively contribute to economic growth and job creation.

National flagship cultural events, such as the Buyel'Ekhaya Pan African Music Festival (Eastern Cape), the Joy of Jazz Festival (Gauteng), the Marula Festival (Limpopo) and the Diamonds and Dorings Festival (Northern Cape) are covered under the strategy.

Another part of the strategy is to develop major international exchange platforms such as Africa Month and international cultural seasons.

The cultural seasons are a programme of arts and culture exchange between South Africa and other countries to create new international markets for South African arts and culture products.

In 2019, the DSAC, through the MGE, launched an online application system for Open Call Funding to help creative practitioners looking to fund projects or programmes to be implemented during the 2020/21 financial year. The e-Service will provide a convenient electronic interface which allows cultural and creative practitioners to access applications from anywhere at any time via the internet for the duration of the Open Call. It is available as an e-Service via the State Information Technology Agency e-Services Portal.

By automating the application process for funding, the DSAC will be able to track, trace and monitor turnaround times, thus speeding up the process. In addition, bottlenecks can be identified earlier and all applicants' South African identity numbers can be verified through the e-Services portal web service.

Furthermore, the DSAC will be able to track the spatial disbursement of funds, not only provincially but also at the level of local municipalities. The online portal promotes transparency, accountability and creates a conducive environment for the cultural and creative industry to create jobs and increase its economic growth contribution of 1.7% to the gross domestic product (GDP).

### Public Art Development Programme (PADP)

The PADP is a work stream of the MGE. It is implemented to strengthen and grow the arts, culture and heritage sector, with particular emphasis on giving the youth, women, children and persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate and benefit from the PADP. The objectives of the PADP include:

- Creating a nationally driven approach which is focused on building community ownership and pride in public and shared spaces through public art projects. It's structured to engage these communities at all stages of the development process, with the express objectives of creating work for artists, designers, researchers, storytellers, crafters and performance artists to name a few.

- Attracting investment and economic activity to particular locations, including the 'far-flung' areas of South Africa.
- Catalysing work creation and economic activity in a range of associated sectors such as tourism, hospitality and property development.
- To upscale existing public art projects and create public interest in the role of art in their communities towards creating real jobs, stimulating local economy, enhancing quality of life, raising awareness of local history/heritage and allowing increased diversity of cultural offerings.

The participants in the PADP will gain numerous skills and employment opportunities, including: interpersonal; negotiating; conflict-management; communication, visual arts, performance art; storytelling, design; research; entrepreneurship; business; presenting; problem-solving; creative solutions; community participation, community-liaison and appraisal skills.

### Art Bank

The purpose of the Art Bank of South Africa is to identify and purchase contemporary visual art works from emerging and established South African artists. The objectives of the Art Bank of South Africa are to:

- be a national rental agency for contemporary South African art (art works will be leased out for a minimum period of two years);
- procure and curate art works in all public buildings, including government departments, government institutions and South African embassies around the world, on a biannual basis, to ensure that good-quality contemporary art works are displayed; and
- allow for the exposure of artists in marketing their works, as this will further contribute to audience development and consumption of South African art.

### Theatre

South Africa has a prolific theatre scene with more than 100 active spaces around the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire to West End and Broadway hits, classical opera and ballet. South

African theatre is very interactive, with actors sometimes directly addressing audiences.

The country has a long and rich history of storytelling, from the oral narratives and shamanistic dances of the San, to the fables told around the fire by South Africa's indigenous people, to the modern and youthful productions of today.

South African theatre came into its own during the apartheid years, partly due to the cultural boycott of the country by British and American actors. Without any external influences, South African theatre flourished with its own unique and local feel, particularly the protest theatre of the 1970s and 1980s.

But the formal South African theatre tradition dates back as far back as the 1830s, when Andrew Geddes Bains's *Kaatje Kekkelbek*, or *Life Among the Hottentots*, was performed in 1838 by the Grahamstown Amateur Company.

Over the years, playwrights such as Athol Fugard and Gibson Kente would form the backbone of South African theatre. And through their plays, actors such as John Kani and Winston Ntshona became a few of the early participants of a form of theatre that sought to challenge the apartheid system and question racial attitudes of the time.

With mainstream venues like the National Theatre barring black people from creative participation, the Market Theatre in Johannesburg and The Space in Cape Town were just two of many theatres established to give black artists a stage and multiracial audience. Theatre venues were desegregated in 1978.

Some of the more well-known venues include the Market Theatre, Jo'burg Theatre and Soweto Theatre in Johannesburg; the Baxter and Artscape theatres in Cape Town; and the Playhouse in Durban.

Many of the casinos and malls in South Africa are also home to theatres. The Pieter Toerien's Theatre & Studio at Montecasino in Johannesburg has hosted major productions such as *Dream Girls* and *Phantom of the Opera*.

There are also multitudes of festivals that take place across the country. The most well-known is the Grahamstown National Arts Festival which is the biggest annual celebration of the arts on the African continent. Over the years, the festival has showcased some of South Africa's best-performing arts talent, including up-and-coming artists. It has also spawned a

multitude of similar festivals such as the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees in Oudtshoorn.

The 46th edition of the National Arts Festival went digital for the full 11 days from 25 June – 5 July 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moving to the Virtual National Arts Festival 2020 was largely motivated by a desire to support artists to earn income and gain exposure. Organisers created the vFringe – a digital platform for artists to share their work with home-based audiences.

The vFringe accommodates a visual arts directory, a ticketed video-on-demand platform, and an advertising space for live events held on third-party platforms. There was no fee for artists to participate in vFringe 2020. Going virtual meant that the festival could continue to support artists and the arts in 2020, by presenting work within a digital space.

### Festivals

Arts and cultural festivals in South Africa offer something for every taste. Many of these have become annual events, growing in popularity and attendance numbers:

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.
- Arts Alive International Festival in Newtown, Johannesburg provides the best in homegrown and overseas entertainment in September.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival features international and African artists. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- The Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance, presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, known as the KKNK, a vibrant festival for the performing arts, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music.
- The Mangaung African Cultural Festival (MACUFE) in Bloemfontein in the Free State is one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa. This 10-day festival showcases the cream of African and international talent.



- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.

The Cape Town International Jazz Festival, which was set to take place from 27 – 28 March 2020, was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the scale of the event, which draws over 40 000 attendees, this decision was made to protect the health and safety of patrons, performing artists, services providers, employees and the public at large.

Some of the artists that were confirmed to perform at the festival were Lady Zamar (South Africa), Lira (South Africa), Earl Sweatshirt (United States of America), Ezra Collective (UK), Judith Sephuma (South Africa), Manou Gallo (Ivory Coast), and The Unity Band (South Africa).

- Oppikoppi Bushveld Bash near Northam in North West offers live performances by rock, alternative and blues bands, both local and from abroad.
- The Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in KwaZulu-Natal offers a variety of mainstream and alternative rock and pop music.
- Standard Bank Joy of Jazz is Johannesburg's biggest annual jazz festival, with local and international artists performing at different venues across the city.
- Up the Creek is a popular music festival on the banks of the Breede River near Swellendam in the Western Cape.
- The Mandela International Film Festival aims to celebrate and stimulate a brave new world of film-making, and is dedicated to improving both the craft and business of film.

Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international levels are: Innibos in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga; Taung Cultural Calabash in North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; and the Hilton Arts Festival in KwaZulu-Natal.

## Music

Music is one of the key cultural industries identified in the Cultural Industrial Growth Strategy Report, and the government has committed itself to harnessing its potential. Local music accounts for a third of all the music bought by South Africans.

Township jazz and blues, especially the kwêla music of the 1940s and 1950s are being redefined. The country also has a rich choral tradition. Pop and rock musicians have made their mark internationally.

Even techno-rave and house music have found their own variations in local culture. Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular, combining elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is also gaining momentum.

In addition to its cultural value, music plays an important economic role in the country, generating significant copyright revenue.

The Taking South African Music to the World initiative is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African music.

The DSAC funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC.

## Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

The DSAC hosts the annual Moshito Conference and Exhibition; a key music event on the African continent that promotes collaboration among interested parties from both the private and public sectors.

The event is designed to provide opportunities for business networking; information exchange; music-business education; promotion and product development for national music producers, performers, individuals and entities providing support services; as well as to strengthen business opportunities for the music industry and related media.

The 2019 Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition took place from 4 – 7 September at Constitution Hill in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

## Mangaung African Cultural Festival

The MACUFE is one of the most popular cultural festivals on the African continent and beyond. This festival has, from humble beginnings, grown from strength to strength and has undoubtedly reached international stature.

The 2019 festival took place from 4 – 13 October in Bloemfontein. The event features the best international, continental, and national musicians.

## South African Music Awards (SAMAs)

The annual SAMAs are hosted by the Recording Industry of South Africa. The 25th annual SAMAs ceremony was held in Sun City in June 2019. The winners were:

- Best Traditional Album: Candy – *Hupenyu Unenge Viri*.
- Best Traditional Faith Music Album: Spirit of Praise – *Spirit of Praise Volume 7*.
- Beste Kontemporere Musiek Album: Coenie de Villiers – *Pure Coenie*.
- Beste Pop Album: Snotkop – *Sous*.
- Capasso Best Selling Digital Download Composers Award: Lindelani Mkhize, Mngqobi Nxumalo, Siphwe Ngcobo, Thobeka Mahlangu – *Joyous Celebration 22; All for you*.
- Collaboration of the year: Black Coffee featuring David Guetta and Delilah Montagu – *Drive*.
- Duo/Group of the Year: Black Motion – *Moya Wa Taola*.
- Female Artist of the Year: Sho Madjozi.
- Lifetime Achievement Award: HHP, TKZee and Mango Groove
- Male Artist of the Year: Black Coffee – *Music is King*.
- Music Video of the Year: Jeremy Loops – *Gold* by Robert Smith.
- Newcomer of the Year: Sho Madjozi – *Limpopo Champions League*.
- Record of the Year: Holly Rey – *Deeper*.
- Remix of the Year: Zakwe – *Sebentini* by Cassper Nyovest, HHP, Blaklez, Kwesta and Musiholiq.
- Rest of Africa Artist: Diamond Platnumz – *A Boy from Tandale*.
- SAMPRO Highest Airplay Song of the Year: Lady Zamar – *Collide*.
- SAMRO Composers Highest Airplay Award: Lady Zamar – *Collide*.
- Album of the Year: Sjava – *Umqhele*.
- Best Adult Contemporary Album: Ard Matthews – *Impossible Machines*.
- Best African Adult Contemporary Album: Nathi – *Iphupha Labantu*.
- Best African Indigenous Faith Album: Ithimba Le Africa – *Sesiphunyukile*.
- Best Afro Pop Album: Sjava – *Umqhele*.

- Best Alternative Album: Nakhane – *You Will Not Die*.
- Best Contemporary Faith Music Album: *We Will Worship – Seasons Volume 1*.
- Best Dance Album: Black Motion – *Moya Wa Taola*.
- Best Engineered Album: Vusi Nova – *Manyan-nyan* by Robin Walsh.
- Best Hip Hop Album: Nasty C – *Strings N Bling*.
- Best Jazz Album: Bokani Dyer Trio – *Neo Native*.
- Best Kwaito/Gqom/Amapiano: Spikiri – *King Don Father*.
- Best Live Audio Visual Recording: Cassper Nyovest – *Fill up Orlando Stadium* – Robin Kohl.
- Best Maskandi Album: Sgwebo Sentambo – *Yekani Umona*.
- Best Pop Album: Tresor – *Nostalgia*.
- Best Produced Album: Nasty C – *Strings and Bling*.
- Best R&B/Soul Album: Zonke – *L.O.V.E.*
- Best Reggae Album: Black Dillinger – *Mavara is King*.
- Best Rock Album: Dan Patlansky – *Perfection Kills*.
- Best Selling Artist: Joyous Celebration 22.
- Best Selling DVD: Joyous Celebration 22.

### South African Traditional Music Achievement (SATMA) Awards

The SATMA Awards are aimed at promoting, preserving, uplifting, developing, honouring and awarding traditional musicians across racial and ethnic backgrounds. The 14th Annual SATMA Awards were held on 8 June 2019 in Polokwane under the theme, “Free to be Me”.

### Dance

Dancing is part of the African way of life and has become a prime means of artistic expression, with dance companies expanding and exploring new territory.

Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre to the completely unconventional.

Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and the trifles of everyday life.

An informal but highly versatile performance venue in Johannesburg, The Dance Factory, provides a permanent

platform for a variety of dance and movement groups.

The University of the Witwatersrand Theatre is another popular dance venue.

The South African hit song *Jerusalema* by Master KG, featuring Nomcebo Zikode, went viral and became a global hit in 2020, providing hope and relief during the lockdown period. People from all walks of life performed choreographed dances to the song. Health workers around the world also joined in the frenzy. Clad in their scrubs, the health workers danced to the song to celebrate life and remember those who lost their lives due to COVID-19. Many of these videos have trended on social media.

In August 2020, Arts and Culture Minister Nathi Mthethwa handed over the Arts and Cultural Ambassador Certificate to Master KG and Zikode, following their appointment as Arts and Culture Ambassadors to the world.

In September 2020, President Ramaphosa urged South Africans to do the *Jerusalema* Dance Challenge on Heritage Day.

### Visual arts

South Africa has a rich variety of visual art, with influences ranging from prehistoric, ancient and indigenous art to western, Asian and contemporary art.

Art galleries, ranging from small privately owned commercial galleries, to major regional galleries such as the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal, the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng and King George VI Gallery in the Eastern Cape, showcase collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary works.

Educational institutions also play an important role in acquiring works of national interest.

### Rock art

There are many traces of ancient cultures that existed in southern Africa in the distant past. Experts estimate that there are 250 000 rock-art sites south of the Zambezi.

The San people left a priceless and unique collection of Stone Age paintings and engravings in the region, which also represents the largest collection of its kind in the world.

Rock engravings are scattered on flat rock surfaces and boulders throughout the interior. The artworks depict mainly hunter-gatherers and their relationship with the animal world and historical events, as well as their interaction with and observation of newcomers encroaching upon their living space.

Indigenous people with spears and Nguni cattle, Khoikhoi fat-tailed sheep, European settlers on horseback with rifles and wagons, and ships and soldiers in uniform were captured in surprising detail.

Immortalised visions of the artists’ spiritual world can also be found on the sandstone canvases. These depict complex symbols and metaphors to illustrate the supernatural powers and potency they received from nature.

The oldest dated rock art in South Africa, an engraved stone, some 10 200 years, was discovered in a living floor at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape.

The oldest painted stones (around 6 400 years) were recovered at Boomplaas Cave in the Cango Valley near Oudtshoorn.

Three painted stones were also found at the Klasies River caves, which yielded the second-oldest painted stone, dating back some 3 900 years.

The DSAC supports a number of projects, including a rock-heritage project in Clanwilliam in the Western Cape. Millions of pieces of tools made by humankind’s ancestors (possibly the *Homo heidelbergensis* species) were uncovered at Kathu in the Northern Cape in 2014. The site is between 700 000 and a million years old and used to be a huge workshop to produce tools.

The findings were published in the technical magazine, *PLoS One*, by the universities of Cape Town and Toronto (Canada) and the McGregor Museum in Kimberley.

The hominid species produced tools and equipment at the site for 20 000 to 30 000 years, generation after generation.

### Photography

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographer’s paradise.

Many South African photographers have been acclaimed for their work, which features in coffee table books, documentaries, local and international exhibitions, magazines and newspapers.

Famous South African photographers include Kevin Carter, Ernest Cole, Alf Kumalo, Peter Magubane, Jürgen Schadeberg, Austin Stevens, Greg Marinovich, Andrew Tshabangu, Sam Nzima and James Oatway.

In June 2016, Peter Magubane launched a book titled *June 16: 40th Anniversary Edition* in Johannesburg – a pictorial account of the events that took place on 16 June 1976 – a fateful day that marked a significant change in the discourse of South Africa’s push for liberation. The foreword of the book was written by Struggle Veteran Winnie Madikizela Mandela.

A number of photographers from the state of emergency era partnered with the McGregor Museum and the Nelson Mandela Foundation to honour photographers who played a fundamental role in South Africa’s liberation.

This museum is home to an exhibition which tells forgotten stories and highlights South Africa’s heritage.

### Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage, reflecting contributions from all the cultural groups in the country. Through the centuries, a unique trend has developed in South Africa’s architectural style, which has been referred to as an innovative marriage of traditions.

This is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and public buildings, to modern, commercial buildings reflecting state-of-the-art technology and designs that match the best in the world.

Schools of architecture exist within various South African universities, including the universities of Pretoria, Cape Town, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, the Witwatersrand and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

### Crafts

A high level of skill is brought to the production of work that has long been a part of African society, and has found new commercial outlets.

South African beadwork, once the insignia of tribal royalty, has found a huge range of applications, from the creation of coverings for everything such as bottles and matchboxes, to the reproduction of the red AIDS ribbon using Zulu beadwork known as Zulu love letters.

With workplaces ranging from the pavements and markets of the big cities to dwellings in deep rural areas, South Africans

produce a remarkable range of arts and crafts, including various forms of traditional artwork and innovative new products.

There are also several important collections of African art in South Africa, such as the Standard Bank collection at the Gertrude Posel Gallery at Wits University, in Johannesburg. The Durban Art Gallery houses works of historical and anthropological significance.

These range from jewellery, tableware, home decorations, embroidery and key rings to skilfully crafted wooden engravings and wirework sculptures. In addition to the standard materials such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, many other mediums are also used, including telephone wire, plastic bags, empty cans, bottle tops and even food tin labels, to create brightly coloured paper mâché bowls.

Shops, markets and collectors dealing in African crafts provide much-needed employment and income to communities.

Fugitive’s Drift in KwaZulu-Natal, offers a large variety of skilfully crafted basketry; the Northern Cape Schmidtsdrift community of displaced San people produces paintings influenced by ancient rock art; and the Madi a Thavha Art Gallery in the Soutpansberg region of Limpopo produces and sells a range of arts and crafts created by the local Venda and Tsonga communities. Products include beautiful beadwork, sculptures, ceramics and jewellery.

South African folk art is also making inroads into Western-style “high art”.

The Ndebele tradition of house-painting, part of the widespread African practice of painting or decorating the exteriors of homes, burgeoned amazingly with the advent of commercial paints.

It also gave rise to artists such as Dr Esther Mahlangu, who has put her adaptations of the distinctive, highly coloured geometric Ndebele designs on everything from cars to aeroplanes.

### Design

The annual Design Indaba Conference is held in Cape Town. It is also broadcast via live simulcast to multiple cities at a lower price point to broaden the access to the event.

Independently curated with a focus on case studies and ingenious problem solving, rather than simply eye-catching portfolios, conference alumni are contemporary industry

pacesetters. Despite its name, the conference’s scope has broadened over the years to include all the creative sectors; in recent years it has been dubbed by some as “The Conference on Creativity”.

Design Indaba 2020 took place from 26 February to 1 March 2020.

In September 2020, the government honoured well-known legends Hugh Masekela, Dr Phillip Tabane and Professor Willie Keorapetse Kgosisile with postage stamps – for their roles in the Struggle against apartheid.

This followed a decision taken by Cabinet in 2018, whereby the South African Post Office (SAPO) would honour these three artists, whose words and music have left an imprint on the continent and the world.

Masekela was an award-winning jazz maestro, who also went into exile before returning to South Africa when political parties were unbanned. He is known as the Father of South African jazz, with 40 albums under his name. He succumbed to cancer in 2018.

Tabane was a renowned vocalist, jazz guitarist and bandleader. He died in 2018 at the age of 84. He was recognised as one of the best musicians and was awarded honorary doctoral degrees. Kgosisile, who also passed away in 2018, was a journalist turned author. He was a renowned poet and teacher, whose dedication to politics led him to establish the African National Congress’ Department of Education, and Arts and Culture. He was the country’s first National Poet Laureate in 1996 and received the National Order of Ikhamanga in 2008.

Stamps play a critical role as a small ambassador for the country. They travel across the world in the global postal network. They also attract huge interest for stamp collectors, and what is portrayed becomes very critical and serves as a revenue-generating source for the SAPO.

### Literature

South Africa has a rich and diverse literary history, with realism, until relatively recently, dominating works of fiction.

Fiction has been written in all of South Africa’s 11 official languages – with a large body of work in Afrikaans and English. This overview focuses primarily on English fiction, though it also touches on major poetic developments.

The local literature sector has become globally competitive and the country’s writers continue to command respect throughout the world.

Well-known South African writers include Nobel Prize winners John Maxwell Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer, Gcina Mhlope, Phaswane Mpe, Es’kia Mphahlele, Wally Serote, Athol Fugard, Herman Charles Bosman, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Breyten Breytenbach, Dalene Matthee, Alan Paton, Olive Schreiner, André Philippus Brink and Njabulo Ndebele.

The current generation of writers are also making their mark on the world stage, with writers such as Zakes Mda, Niq Mhlongo and the late Kabelo K Sello Duiker, who have had their novels translated into languages such as Dutch, German and Spanish; and Deon Meyer, whose work has attracted worldwide critical acclaim and a growing international fan base. Originally written in Afrikaans, Meyer's books have been translated into 25 languages, including English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, Czech, Romanian, Slovakian, Bulgarian, Japanese and Polish.

Well-known poets include the late Professor Kgotsitsile, Joseph Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Roy Campbell, Sheila Cussons, Jakob Daniël du Toit (better known as Totius), Elisabeth Eybers, Ingrid Jonker, Antjie Krog, Thomas Pringle, Nicolaas Petrus van Wyk Louw and Eugène Marais.

The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as “spoken-word poetry”, is one of the most celebrated art forms in the country and beyond. Poets such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Lebogang Mashile, Kgafela oa Magogodi, Blaq Pearl, Jessica Mbangeni and Mark Manaka are household names in the genre. Regular platforms have been created to give these poets opportunities to hone their skills.

The Publishing Association of South Africa is committed to creativity, literacy, the free flow of ideas and encouraging a culture of reading.

The 2019 National Book Week (NBW) ran from 2 – 8 September 2019. Celebrations included 10 indigenous language reading festivals in remote communities across the country to mark UNESCO's International Year of Indigenous Languages which was commemorated in 2019.

This annual campaign is aimed at uncovering the thrill and magic of reading books. It is guided by the idea that when the nation learns to share the joy of reading books, the country benefits by developing empowered, self-reliant communities.

The programme reaches a diverse audience during its annual visits across the country, including pre-schoolers, learners from Grade R – 12, youth, adults, the elderly, the visually impaired, the hearing impaired and persons with disabilities.

During the NBW, the South African Book Development Council (SABDC) also draws attention to various programmes

to ensure that books reach as many South African households as possible. The lack of leisure books in households is a key motivator for the #BUYABOOK Strategy under the NBW campaign.

This campaign is supported by the SABDC, in association with the DSAC, with broadcast media support from the South African Broadcasting Corporation Foundation.

The department supports the Baobab Literary Journal with the purpose of providing a regular publishing platform for budding writers to appear alongside seasoned ones. This publication includes contributors from various countries across the African continent and the diaspora.

The DSAC continues to support the Time of the Writer and the Poetry Africa festivals, held annually in Durban. These festivals also deliver developmental workshops for young emerging writers, a schools programme and an initiative with the Department of Justice and Correctional Services to promote writing among inmates. WordFest, a literary component of the Grahamstown Arts Festival, focuses on promoting literature in indigenous languages. Also popular are the Johannesburg and Franschhoek literary festivals.

There is an English Literary Museum in Grahamstown and an Afrikaans Museum in Bloemfontein. The Centre for African Literary Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal is home to the Bernth Lindfors Collection of African literature.

The centre's mission is to promote a culture of reading, writing and publishing in all local languages, and easy access to books for all South Africans.

### South African Literary Awards (SALA)

The 2019 awards ceremony was held on 7 November 2019 at Ditsong National Museum of Cultural History.

The awards were preceded by the 8th Africa Century International African Writers Conference which was held under the theme, “Writing in Tongues: Towards Social, Political, Heritage and Cultural Justice”, which was intended to be in line with the UNESCO's International Year of Indigenous Languages.

The main aim of the SALA is to pay tribute to South African writers who have distinguished themselves as ground-breaking producers and creators of literature. It also celebrates literary

excellence in the depiction and sharing of South Africa's histories, value systems and philosophies, and art as inscribed and preserved in all the languages of South Africa — particularly the official languages.

The event has expanded its categories to include Children's and Youth Literature categories – to acknowledge those who write for children, while encouraging reading and appreciation of literature from an early age.

The 2019 SALA winners were:

- Children's Literature Award: Lebohang Masango – *Mpumi's Magic Beads*.
- Youth Literature Award: Sally Partridge – *Mine*.
- First-time Published Literary Award: Bongani Ngqulunga – *The Man Who Founded the ANC: A Biography of Pixley Ka Isaka Seme*.
- Poetry Award: Tony Ulyatt – *An Unobtrusive Vice*, Nathan Trantraal – *Alles het niet kom wôd*, and Ayanda Billie – *Umhlaba Umanzi*.
- K Sello Duiker Memorial Literary Award: Chase Rhys – *Kinnes*.
- Novel Award: Charl-Pierre Naudé – *Die ongelooflike onskuld van Dirkie Verwey* and Sabata-mpho Mokae – *Moletlo wa Manong*.
- Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award: Niq Mhlongo – *Soweto, Under the Apricot Tree*.
- Creative Non-Fiction Literary Award: Jonathan Jansen – *As by Fire: The End of the South African University*.
- Literary Translator's Award: Michiel Heyns – *Buys and Red Dog*.
- Literary Journalism Award: Jennifer Malec and Wamuwi Mbao – *Body of work*.
- Lifetime Achievement Award: Louise Smit and Cornelius Tennyson Daniel (CTD) Marivate – *Body of work*.
- Posthumous Literary Award: Cyril Lincoln Sibusiso Nyembezi.
- Chairperson's Award – Lindiwe Mabuza.

### Film

The first-ever newsreel was shot in South Africa during the Anglo-Boer/South African War, which ended in 1902. The weekly newsreel ran for more than 60 years. Film production

began in 1916, when Isidore Williém Schlesinger Schlesinger set up Killarney Studios in Johannesburg.

The studio produced 42 movies between 1916 and 1922. Access to international markets became limited in the 1920s, and it was only in the 1950s that the market picked up again, when Afrikaans filmmakers developed an interest in the industry.

In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

The South African film industry contributes R3.5 billion annually to the country's GDP, while providing employment for more than 25 000 people.

The government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry. They comprise the Foreign Film and Television Production Incentive to attract foreign-based film productions to shoot on location in South Africa, and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-Production Incentive, which aims to assist local film producers in producing local content.

South Africa's first co-production treaty was signed with Canada in 1997, followed by Germany, Italy, the UK, France, Australia and New Zealand. The three largest film distributors in South Africa are Ster-Kinekor, United International Pictures and Nu-Metro. Ster-Kinekor has a specialised art circuit, called Cinema Nouveau, with theatres in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Festivals include the Durban International Film Festival; the North West Film Festival; the Apollo Film Festival in Victoria West; the Three Continents Film Festival (specialising in African, South American and Asian films); the Soweto Film Festival; and the Encounters Documentary Festival, which alternates between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

### South African Film and Television Awards (SAFTAs)

The 2020 virtual SAFTAs were held on 19 April 2020, to celebrate and honour the South African film and television industry during the nationwide lockdown. The biggest winners at this year's SAFTAs were Tshedza Pictures, scooping 17 awards. Second in place was Mzansi's official Oscars entry for 2019, Knuckle City, who bagged six wins. The Most Popular TV Soap was

awarded to *Imbewu* and Best TV Presenter went to Hectic on 3's Enhle Bizana.

Below is the full list of the 2019 SAFTAs winners:

- Best Short Film: *The Letter Reader*.
- Best Student Film: *Moya*.
- Best Achievement in Directing: Telenovela – Ferry Jele, Catharine Cooke, Zolani Phakade and Johnny Barbuzano – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Directing: TV Soap – Eric Mogale – *Rhythm City*.
- Best Achievement in Scriptwriting: Telenovela – Gwydion Beynon, Phathutshedzo Makwarela, Christa Biyela, Lebogang Mogashoa and Mamello Lebona – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Scriptwriting – TV Soap: the writing team: *Getroud met Rugby*.
- Best Achievement in Original Music/Score: Telenovela – Philip Miller – *Isibaya*.
- Best Achievement in Editing: Telenovela – Bongzi Malefo, Matodzi Nemungadi and Ula Oelsen – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Sound: TV Soap/Telenovela – Ben Oelsen, Juli Vanden Berg and Tladi Steven Mabuya – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Cinematography: Telenovela – Alice Mataboge – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Make-Up and Hairstyling: TV Soap/Telenovela – Bongzi Mlotshwa – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Art Direction: TV Soap/Telenovela – Beatrix van Zyl – *Arendsvlei*.
- Best Actress: Telenovela – Sindi Dlathu – *The River*.
- Best Actor: Telenovela – Roberto Kyle – *Arendsvlei*.
- Best Supporting Actress: Telenovela – Mary-Anne Barlow – *The River*.
- Best Supporting Actor: Telenovela – Loyiso MacDonald – *The Queen*.
- Best Actress: TV Soap – Denise Newman – *Suidooster*.
- Best Actor: TV Soap – Bongile Mantsai – *Scandal!*
- Best Supporting Actress: TV Soap – Kgomotso Christopher – *Scandal!*
- Best Supporting Actor: TV Soap – Mncedisi Shabangu – *Rhythm City*.

- Best TV Soap: Quizzical Pictures – *Rhythm City*.
- Best Telenovela: Tshedza Pictures – *The River*.
- Best Achievement in Directing: TV Drama – Johnny Barbuzano and Rea Rangaka – *The Republic*.
- Best Achievement in Scriptwriting: TV Drama – Phathutshedzo Makwarela and Gwydion Beynon – *The Republic*.
- Best Achievement in Editing: TV Drama – Leon Visser – *Spreeus*.
- Best Achievement in Sound: TV Drama – Ben Oelsen and Juli Vanden Berg – *The Republic*.
- Best Achievement in Original Music/Score: TV Drama – Pierre-Henri Wicomb – *Spreeus*.
- Best Achievement in Art Direction: TV Drama – Christelle van Graan – *Shadow*.
- Best Achievement in Wardrobe: TV Drama – Heidi Riss, Monique Lamprecht and Nerine Pienaar – *Ifalakhe*.
- Best Achievement in Make-Up and Hairstyling: TV Drama – Ronwyn Jarrett – *Ifalakhe*.
- Best Achievement in Cinematography: TV Drama – Ntobeko Dlamini – *The Republic*.
- Best Actress: TV Drama – Florence Masebe – *The Republic*.
- Best Actor: TV Drama – Wiseman Mncube – *eHostela*.
- Best Supporting Actress: TV Drama – Brenda Ngxoli – *iThemba*.
- Best Supporting Actor: TV Drama – Seputla Sebogodi – *The Republic*.
- Best TV Drama: Tshedza Pictures – *The Republic*.
- Best Achievement in Directing: Documentary Feature: – Nicole Schafer – *Buddha in Africa*.
- Best Achievement in Cinematography: Documentary – Sara Gouveia – *The Sound of Masks*.
- Best Achievement in Editing: Documentary – Michael Cross – *The Fun's Not Over -The James Phillips Story*.
- Best Achievement in Sound: Documentary Feature – Catherine Meyburgh, Guy Steer and Mapula Lehong – *Dying for Gold*.
- Best Documentary Feature: Buddha in Africa – *Thinking Strings Media*.
- Best Natural History and Environmental Programme: Scott & de Bod Films – *Stroop: Journey into the Rhino Horn War*.

- Best Competition Reality Show: Okuhle Media – *Ultimate Braai Master*.
- Best Structured or Docu-reality Show: Barleader TV – *Living The Dream with Somizi Season 4*.
- Best International Format Show: Rapid Blue – *Celebrity Game Night Season 1*.
- Best Factual and Educational Programme: Gambit Films – *Op Seer Se Spoor*.
- Best Current Affairs Programme: eNCA – *Checkpoint Work Hazards*.
- Best Variety Show: Afrikaans Film & Television – *Mooi*.
- Best Youth Programme: Quizzical Pictures – *MTV Shuga Down South 2*.
- Natural History and Environmental Programme on Innovative Research: Earth Touch – *Cave Crocs of Gabon*.
- Best Children’s Programme: Johan Stemmet Entertainment Enterprises – *Words and Numbers Series 9*.
- Best Entertainment Programme: All Star Productions – *Emo 30 Jaar in Musiek*.
- Best Lifestyle Programme: Bonanza Films – *Elders: Japan*.
- Best Made for TV Movie: Deon Opperman Produksies – *Droomman*.
- Best Achievement in Directing: Feature Film – Jahmil X.T. Qubeka – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Achievement in Scriptwriting: Feature Film – Brett Michael Innes – *Fiela se Kind*.
- Best Achievement in Cinematography: Feature Film: – Willie Nel – *Die Verhaal van Racheltjie de Beer*.
- Best Achievement in Original Music/Score: Feature Film – Chris Letcher – *Die Verhaal van Racheltjie de Beer*.
- Best Achievement in Editing: Feature Film – Layla Swart – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Achievement in Production Design: Feature Film – TK Khampepe and Justice Nhlapo – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Achievement in Costume Design: Feature Film – Trudi Mantzios – *Back of the Moon*.
- Best Achievement in Make-Up and Hairstyling: Feature Film – Carol Babalwa Mtshiselwa – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Actress: Feature Film – Clementine Mosimane – *Poppie Nongena*.

- Best Actor: Feature Film – Bongile Mantsai – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Supporting Actress: Feature Film – Anna-Mart van der Merwe – *Poppie Nongena*.
- Best Supporting Actor: Feature Film – Patrick Ndlovu – *Knuckle City*.
- Best Feature Film: The Film Factory and Nostalgia Productions – *Fiela se Kind*.
- Lifetime Achiever Award: Thembi Mtshali-Jones.
- Youth Achiever Award: Thabo Welcome.
- Outstanding Person with Disability Contributor Award: Boitshoko Keabetswe and Malebo Matlhage.
- Outstanding Provincial Contributor Award: Luzuko Dilima.
- Emerging Filmmaker Award: Vusi Africa Sindane.
- Best TV Presenter: Entle Bizana – *Hectic on 3*.
- Most Popular TV Soap/Telenovela: Grapevine Productions – *Imbewu*.

### Museums

Museums are the windows to the natural and cultural heritage of a country. South Africa can justifiably be called the “museum country of Africa”, with the earliest of its museums dating back to the first half of the 19th century.

There are more than 300 museums in South Africa. They range from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines.

Visitors can find exhibits, both conventional and eccentric, on every conceivable topic – from beer to beadwork, from fashion to food.

New additions are those reflecting the apartheid era, and commemorating those who fought and died for the cause of establishing a democratic country.

Most of the country’s national museums are declared cultural institutions and fall under the overall jurisdiction of the DSAC. They receive an annual subsidy from the department, but function autonomously.

The following officially declared heritage institutions depend on annual transfers from the DSAC:

- Northern Flagship Institutions, Pretoria;
- Freedom Park, Pretoria;
- Iziko Museum, Cape Town;

- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- Bloemfontein National Museum;
- Afrikaans Language Museum, Paarl;
- The National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown;
- Msunduzi/Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein;
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town;
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley;
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza; and
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha.

The following museums report to the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture:

- Ditsong Museums of South Africa;
- Iziko Museums, Cape Town;
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- National Museum, Bloemfontein;
- Language Museum, Paarl;
- National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown;
- Msunduzi/Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg;
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein;
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town;
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley;
- Engelenburg House Art Collection, Pretoria;
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha; and
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza.

The Ditsong Museums of South Africa comprise the National Cultural History Museum, Kruger House Museum, Tswaing Meteorite Crater, Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, Pioneer Museum, Sammy Marks Museum, the Coert Steynberg Museum, the Transvaal Museum and the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg.

The Iziko Museums of Cape Town comprise the South African Museum, the South African Cultural History Museum and its satellite museums, the South African National Gallery, the William Fehr Collection and the Michaelis Collection.

The Robben Island Museum was established as a national monument and museum, and declared South Africa’s first world heritage site in 1999. Guided tours are offered to historical sites on the island, including the cell in which former President Nelson Mandela was imprisoned.

In April 2009, the government declared Freedom Park, Pretoria, a cultural institution under the Cultural Institutions Act of 1998.

The //hapo Museum at the historic Freedom Park was officially unveiled in 2013.

The museum, which is situated at the top of Salvokop in Pretoria, also serves as a monument to the mighty legacy of South Africa's first democratically elected President Nelson Mandela.

//hapo is a Khoi word which means "a dream". The museum is helping the country define its history, in holistic terms, from the early wars of dispossession such as the Khoikhoi-Dutch War in the 1500s; the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck in the Cape in 1652; the Third War of Dispossession between the Khoisan and colonial authorities in the 1800s; and the South African War, previously known as the Anglo-Boer War, to the anti-apartheid struggle – all of which form part of the freedom history and define the freedom South Africans enjoy today. The museum is the result of nationwide consultative processes that solicited advice from youth, intellectuals, academics, artistic communities, women's groups, traditional leaders and healers and faith-based organisations.

It is a product of South Africans from all walks of life, and is in every shape and form a community's dream.

Other elements include a vast wall commemorating those who paid the ultimate price for freedom, an eternal flame paying tribute to the unknown and unsung heroes and heroines, a gallery dedicated to the legends of humanity, a symbolic resting place for those who have died and the story of southern Africa's 3.6 billion years of history.

Other museums administered by central government departments or research councils are the:

- Museum of the Council for Geoscience (Pretoria).
- Theiler Veterinary Science Museum at Onderstepoort (Pretoria).
- South African Air Force Museum at Swartkop Air Force Base (Pretoria) with its satellites in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.
- Museum of the Department of Correctional Services (Pretoria).

The best-known natural history collections in South Africa are

housed in the Iziko Museums, the Ditsong Museums of South Africa, the National Museum and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum.

The following natural history museums do not fall under the DSAC, but work closely with the national heritage institutions:

- McGregor Museum, Kimberley;
- East London Museum;
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown;
- Port Elizabeth Museum; and
- Durban Museum of Natural History.

The best-known cultural history collections are housed in the Iziko Museums and the Ditsong Museums of South Africa, as well as the Durban Local History Museum and Museum Africa in Johannesburg.

The South African National Gallery in Cape Town and the William Humphreys Art Gallery in Kimberley report to the DSAC.

The South African Cultural History Museum (Slave Lodge) in Cape Town houses the oldest cultural history collection in the country.

The South African Museum (Cape Town) showcases the natural history of South Africa, and relics of the early human inhabitants of the subcontinent.

The huge Whale Hall houses possibly the most impressive of all its exhibitions. This is the only collection in South Africa with a planetarium attached to it.

The Transvaal Museum in Pretoria houses the skull of Mrs Ples, a 2.5-million-year-old hominid fossil, and depicts the origin and development of life in South Africa, from the most primitive unicellular form of life to the emergence of mammals and the first human beings.

It has an impressive collection of early human fossils and houses some of the largest herpetological and ornithological collections in southern Africa.

The Tswaing Meteorite Crater, situated to the north-west of Pretoria, combines a museum with a cultural-development initiative.

The National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria is a centre for the preservation and promotion of the culture and heritage of all South Africans.

It explores cultural diversity and commonalities, links the

present and the past to offer a better understanding of both, and nurtures the living cultures of all South Africans.

Mining is best represented by the De Beers Museum at the Big Hole in Kimberley, where visitors can view the biggest hole ever made by man with pick and shovel.

It includes an open-air museum, which houses many buildings dating back to the era of the diamond diggings.

Another important mining museum is at Pilgrim's Rest, Mpumalanga, where the first economically viable gold field was discovered. The entire village has been conserved and restored.

Agriculture in South Africa is depicted mainly in two museums. These are Kleinplasië in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspuit, in Gauteng.

This museum comprises two "house" museums and runs educational programmes based on its extensive collection of early farming implements, vehicles of yesteryear and indigenous farm animals.

The Absa Museum and Archives in Johannesburg preserve the banking group's more than 110 years of history. The museum also houses a unique and very valuable coin and banknote collection.

The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg offers a realistic view of the political situation in South Africa during the apartheid years.

Exhibitions in the museum include audio visual footage recorded during the apartheid era.

The Red Location Museum in Port Elizabeth highlights the struggle against apartheid and has won several international awards.

A common type of museum in South Africa is the "house" museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; the mansion of millionaire industrialist Sammy Marks; the Kruger House Museum, the residence of Paul Kruger, former President of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek; and Melrose House, where the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging that ended the Second Anglo-Boer/South African War (1899 to 1902) was signed, around the massive dining table, on 31

May 1902, in Pretoria. Simpler variations include the Pioneer Museum and 1848 House in Silverton, Pretoria; and the Diepkloof Farm Museum, featuring a farmhouse dating back to the 1850s, at Suikerbosrand near Heidelberg, in Gauteng.

There are several open-air museums that showcase the black cultures of the country, for example, Tsonga Kraal near Letsitele, Limpopo; the Ndebele Museum in Middelburg, Mpumalanga; the Bakone Malapa Museum in Polokwane, Limpopo; and the South Sotho Museum in Witsieshoek, Free State.

The South African Museum for Military History in Johannesburg reflects the military history of the country, while the War Museum in Bloemfontein depicts the Anglo-Boer/South African War, in particular.

The famous battlefields of KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and North West are also worth a visit.

International Museum Day is commemorated on 18 May. It is coordinated by the International Council of Museums and its objective is to raise awareness of the fact that museums are an important means of cultural exchange, enrichment of cultures and development of mutual understanding, cooperation and peace among people.

The event highlights a specific theme that changes every year and that is at the heart of the international museum community's preoccupations.

The 2020 event was held under the theme, "Museums for Equality: Diversity and Inclusion" and aims at becoming a rallying point to both celebrate the diversity of perspectives that make up the communities and personnel of museums, and champion tools for identifying and overcoming bias in what they display and the stories they tell.

Participation in International Museum Day is growing all over the world. In 2019, over 37 000 museums in more than 150 countries took part in the event.

The main mission of museums is to oversee the safekeeping and protection of the heritage that lies both within and beyond their walls.

### Archives

The archives of governmental bodies are transferred to archive repositories after 20 years, and are accessible to the public and

to the office of origin. The National Archives in Pretoria includes the National Film, Video and Sound Archives (NFVSA). Its primary functions are to obtain and preserve films, videotapes and sound recordings of archival value, and to make these available for research and reference purposes.

The archives of central government are preserved in the National Archives' repository in Pretoria. The nine provinces run their archiving services independently from the National Archives. The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System, which can be found at [www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za). It includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audio-visual material.

The National Archives is responsible for collecting non-public records with enduring value of national significance. It also renders a regulatory records-management service with regard to current records in governmental bodies, aimed at promoting efficient, transparent and accountable administration. In so doing, it is obliged to pay special attention to aspects of the nation's experience neglected by archives of the past.

The National Archives' outreach programme promotes the use of its facilities and functions. Archives are taken to the people through coordinated national and provincial archive services.

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa and Archives of the Multi-Party Negotiating Process, 1993 were submitted and recommended for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World International Register in 2013. This is part of South Africa's contribution to the documented collective memory of the people of the world.

The automated National Register of Oral Sources is an important element of the programme.

The National Oral History Association (OHASA), which was established in 2006, hosts annual oral history conferences.

From 7 – 11 October 2019, the DSAC in partnership with the OHASA hosted the 16th Annual National Oral History opening at Steve Tshwete Banquet Hall in Middelburg. The theme was, "Collective Memories, Disparities and Contents: Reflecting on 25 Years of Democracy".

The DSAC is mandated to lead the National Oral History programme for South Africa. The programme seeks to yield information that will be added to the information already existing

in the country's archival holdings. The programme also seeks to assist communities in retrieving neglected indigenous and community knowledge as a way of promoting social, economic and cultural development.

### Library and Information Services

The DSAC oversees various libraries, including the NLSA, a statutory body; the SALB; and Blind South Africa. South Africa's growing LIS sector also includes public/community libraries; special libraries; government libraries; and higher education libraries.

#### National Library of South Africa

The NLSA was established after the merger of the former State Library in Pretoria and the former South African Library in Cape Town, and includes a specialist unit, the Centre for the Book in Cape Town.

The NLSA in Pretoria has seating capacity for 1 300 library users and offers free Internet access to users in Cape Town and Pretoria.

The Centre for the Book promotes the culture of reading, writing and publishing in all official languages of South Africa.

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation's knowledge resources. It is mandated to collect and preserve intellectual documentary heritage material and make it accessible worldwide.

Its collections contain a wealth of information sources, including rare manuscripts, books, periodicals, government publications, foreign official publications, maps, technical reports, and special interest material, including Africana and newspapers.

The functions of the NLSA are to:

- build a complete collection of published documents emanating from or relating to South Africa;
- maintain and preserve these collections;
- provide access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlending services; and
- promote information awareness and literacy.

In terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, the NLSA receives two copies of each book, periodical, newspaper, map,



manuscript material or other publication that is published in South Africa in any medium, whether print or electronic.

The Bookkeeper Mass Deacidification has been installed at the NLSA in Pretoria to treat books and archival non-book material to extend the useful life of paper collections.

The NLSA is able to offer moderate services to local libraries, archives and museums. It is also a link between the LIS sector and heritage sector. It influences a social cohesive nation by providing free and equitable access to knowledge and information resources, with the theme: “A reading nation is a thriving nation”.

### **Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA)**

The LIASA is the national professional association that represents libraries and information institutions; all library and information workers; and millions of users and potential users of libraries in South Africa.

It aims to unite, develop and empower all people in the library and information field. It represents the interests of and promotes the development and image of LIS in South Africa.

Libraries have always played a role in education, whether school, academic, public or special libraries.

Where there are not enough school libraries, public libraries are largely bridging the gap.

The concept of lifelong learning is one embodied in all libraries, especially public and community libraries.

That any person, young or old, rich or poor, employed or unemployed, can walk into a library and find information (in both electronic and traditional formats) to educate and enrich themselves, is one of the major benefits of libraries.

The 2020 South African Library Week, which was scheduled to run from 16 to 22 March under the theme “Libraries: Your Partners for Life”, was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The LIASA remains aligned with South Africa’s NDP 2030 vision that will shape communities through among others, skill development in a focused attempt to reduce unemployment especially amongst the youth.

### **National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)**

The NCLIS is a council that advises Ministers of Arts and Culture, Basic Education, and Higher Education, Science and Innovation on matters relating to LIS to support and stimulate the socio-economic, educational, cultural, recreational, scientific research, technological and information development of all communities in the country.

The council is broadly representative and councillors are appointed for their expertise and experience in the field of LIS.

Members serve on the council for a renewable term of three years. Some important policy matters include the development of the LIS Transformation Charter, which aligns the role of libraries with the vision and strategic framework of government; the training of librarians; and the funding of the sector.

### **Legal Deposit Committee**

The committee was appointed in terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, which is administered by the DSAC. Members serve on the committee for a renewable term of three years. The mandate of the Act includes:

- providing for the preservation of the national documentary heritage through the legal deposit of published documents;
  - ensuring the preservation and cataloguing of, and access to, published documents emanating from, or adapted for, South Africa; and
  - providing for access to government information.
- The core functions of the Legal Deposit Committee include:
- advising the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture on any matter dealt with in this Act;
  - making recommendations concerning any regulations which the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture may make under this Act;
  - coordinating the tasks carried out by the places of legal deposit; and
  - advising any place of legal deposit regarding any matter dealt with in this Act.

The places of legal deposit are the NLSA, the Library of Parliament in Cape Town, the Mangaung Public Library in Bloemfontein, the Msunduzi/Voortrekker Municipal Library in Pietermaritzburg and the NfVSA in Pretoria.

The Act also provides for the establishment of official publications depositories, namely the Constitutional Court Library in Johannesburg, the Phuthaditjhaba Public Library in the Free State, the North West Provincial Library, Information and Archives Service, and the Mpumalanga Library Services.

### **South African Library for the Blind**

The SALB is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape. Its purpose is to provide, free of charge as far as is reasonably possible, a national LIS to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa.

It is partly state-funded and depends for the remainder of its financial needs on funds from the private sector and the general public.

The SALB also produces documents in special media such as Braille, audio and tactile formats. It develops standards for the production of such documents and researches production methods and technology in the appropriate fields.

The SALB has five broad objectives, namely to significantly contribute towards:

- helping to build a nation of readers;
- assisting the organised blind community;
- improving the lives of individuals with print disabilities by meeting their information needs;
- helping the State to discharge its cultural mandate, and its obligations to blind and visually impaired people;
- assisting Africa’s development by providing advice, expertise and documents in accessible formats for blind people and the institutions that serve their information needs.

The SALB has a membership of about 3 655 people, an audio and Braille collection of more than 25 600 books, and an annual circulation of 133 222 books in Braille or audio format.

To make library services more accessible, the SALB has partnered with 82 public libraries providing accessible reading material and assisting devices.

### **Blind SA**

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, and is located in Johannesburg.

It provides services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille.

The organisation equips blind people with the skills they need to fully and independently participate in society. This includes support in living without assistance, getting about, using technology, reading, working and socialising. All this is made possible through the organisation's advocacy, education committee, Braille services, orientation and mobility services and employment programme.

It is through this, and the support of its donors, that Blind SA connects South Africans who are blind or visually impaired with the world they live in.

Blind SA provides:

- study bursaries for blind and partially sighted students;
- interest-free loans (for adaptive equipment);
- information (including free Braille magazines);
- assistance in finding sustainable employment;
- advocacy (to act as a pressure group for disability rights);
- Braille publications at affordable prices in all the official languages;
- free Braille training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people); and
- free orientation and mobility training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people).

### International relations

The DSAC's participation in various activities in the international cultural arena helps to identify, promote and exploit mutually beneficial partnerships for social and economic development in South Africa.

Together with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, South Africa has embarked on the road to restoring, preserving and protecting its African heritage.

The DSAC ensures that South African talent takes its rightful place on the global stage, and uses arts and culture as a tool for economic self-liberation. Bilateral agreements have been signed with France, the UK, China, Cuba, India, New Zealand and many more.

South Africa ratified the Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity in 2006, becoming the 35th member country to do so. In the area of international cooperation on cultural development, the DSAC is committed to promoting the African Agenda. It continues to encourage and support initiatives to promote South African artists on the world stage.

### Cultural diplomacy

South Africa continues to expand its international Cultural Diplomacy programme led by the DSAC, in order to create opportunities for artists and showcase South African talent and creativity to the world.

The cultural diplomacy and seasons programmes build relations between individuals, communities, states and institutions, in order to foster a better understanding of each other's cultures and heritage and to use this power to promote peaceful relations.

Cultural diplomacy supports and enhances political dialogue and economic cooperation. It uses the power of culture as a driver and facilitator of economic development, and contributes to poverty reduction, whilst fostering positive, socially-cohesive nations.

The cultural seasons initiative is one of the tools used for the implementation of cultural diplomacy. It is a concentrated focus of cultural activities and exchanges over a specific period of time, agreed to between two countries and is based on reciprocity. It seeks to profile and strengthen cultural relations between two countries and showcase the best talent while providing growth opportunities for emerging and up-and-coming young artists.

It creates international platforms and opportunities for artists and cultural practitioners of all genres to showcase their work, and to engage with their counterparts and audiences, growing and further developing the arts and culture sector.

The initiative creates reciprocal cultural, arts and heritage collaboration and exchanges between involved countries, creating institutional ties, increasing the level of awareness of each other's culture and heritage, and unlocking opportunities in other spin-off areas, including cultural tourism.

### Africa cultural seasons

The African cultural seasons are aimed at showcasing South Africa's artistic and cultural talent and promote regional integration. In line with the NDP and South Africa's foreign policy imperative on "regional integration", South Africa's national interests include the development and upliftment of its people; growth and development of the economy; growth and development of southern Africa; and a stable and prosperous African continent.

### Africa Month

South Africa has dedicated the month of May to commemorating Africa Month, which the government is using to promote the African unity, deeper regional integration and recommit Africa to a common destiny.

The theme for the 2020 Africa Month was, "Silencing the Guns, Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa's Development and Intensifying the Fight against the COVID-19 Pandemic". Celebrations took place amid the continent's advancing efforts to combat the spread of the Coronavirus. The AU has developed a comprehensive COVID-19 strategy, established an AU COVID-19 Response Fund and strengthened the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention.

Africa Day is celebrated annually on 25 May to mark the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on 25 May 1963 and the AU in 2002, which was created to promote unity in Africa. The day, which is celebrated across the continent, is used to acknowledge the progress that Africans have made, while reflecting upon the common challenges faced in a global environment. The 2020 Africa Day celebrations included a special virtual broadcast, featuring speeches by President Ramaphosa; the AU Commission Chair Moussa Faki Mahamat; Pan African Women Association President Eunice Ipinge, and the AU Youth Envoy Aya Chebbi.

The broadcast also featured one of the champions of Africa's liberation, the only remaining founding father of the OAU, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. KK, as he is known, walked and worked side by side with other gallant giants of Africa's liberation in establishing the organisation that strived to free the whole continent from the shackles of colonialism. He served as Zambia's first president and as the Chair of the OAU from 1970 to 1973.

### South Africa-Russia Seasons

The initiative has become an excellent and innovative way to showcase different cultures, discover new talent and connect new generations of creative professionals and audiences in South Africa and Russia. It is about the sustainability and growth of the arts and culture sector. The South Africa-Russia Seasons initiative, at its core, is about common and shared heritage, the need to positively influence each other, shared thinking on the arts, culture and creative industry, institutional collaboration, nurturing of leadership in the arts and promoting innovation.

### South Africa-China: People-to-People Exchange Mechanism

Among others, the initiative aims to create new opportunities for developing and enriching the current bilateral cooperation and exchange mechanisms between China and South Africa in the fields of arts and culture, health, youth, science and technology, education and tourism.

### Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)

Rio de Janeiro hosted the 4th BRICS film festival in October 2019. Filmmakers from the BRICS countries showcased their work to promote cultural exchange. The event was the main cultural event ahead of the BRICS summit, gathering filmmakers from the five member countries and foreign experts.

### Indigenous music and oral history

The International Library of African Music attached to the Music Department at Rhodes University, is the largest repository of African music in the world. Founded in 1954 by ethnomusicologist Hugh Tracy, the library is devoted to the study of music and oral arts in Africa. It preserves thousands of historical recordings, going back to 1929, and supports contemporary fieldwork.

The DSAC has entered into partnerships with the universities of Venda, Fort Hare and Zululand to conduct research into indigenous music and instruments, as well as identifying and collecting all aspects of intangible cultural heritage in their provinces.

The DSAC and the African Cultural Heritage Fund promote indigenous music by hosting regional, provincial and national indigenous dance and music competitions.

### African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)

The AWHF provides financial and technical support for the conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value.

The fund was established as a result of work undertaken by African member states of the UNESCO, with the objective of developing an ongoing strategy to deal with the challenges that most African countries have in implementing the World Heritage Convention. The AWHF is the first regional funding initiative within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The fund strives towards the effective conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage. It is aimed at AU member states that signed the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention in support of these goals.

### Sport and Recreation South Africa

Aligned with the DSAC's vision of an active and winning nation, this aspect of the department focuses on providing opportunities for all South Africans to participate in sport; manages the regulatory framework; and provides funding for different sporting codes.

The right to participate in sport has been embodied in the UN instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. It is recognised as a right which all governments should make available to people.

The DSAC aims to maximise access, development and excellence at all levels of participation in sport and recreation to improve the quality of life for all South Africans.

The start of the sixth administration saw the merger of the former departments of Arts and Culture, and Sport and Recreation, to form the DSAC. The merger will add impetus in terms of the efficiency of the country's programmatic content, in particular, for more social integration and inclusion. It is an indisputable fact that sport, arts and culture, if harnessed

optimally, can be a lever for societal integration.

Sporting events bring South Africans together and rally them in support of sport teams. Events such as the Big Walk and National Recreation Day, as well as various school sport events, not only contribute towards an active nation that may win the war against various social ills; but also bring together people in the name of "choosing to be active". National days educate communities about the meaning and importance of each day, and through these days, the DSAC promotes national symbols, particularly the flag, which is one of the primary symbols of the country.

In the 2019/20 financial year, the DSAC plans to conduct a study to consider the feasibility of constructing a monumental South African flag to inspire and maintain the pride of being South African.

The provision of appropriate sport, arts and culture infrastructure is important to encourage participation by communities. To this end, the DSAC will use earmarked funds in the Municipal Infrastructure Grant to provide sport and recreation facilities, especially in distressed districts. Plans are in place to construct the National Training Centre, which will provide world class training facilities for elite athletes to assist them in preparing for participation on international platforms.

Over the medium term, the DSAC will support school sports and integrate the 16 priority sporting codes and indigenous games into the school sport system. Furthermore, collaboration with loveLife will be strengthened to offer youth empowerment programmes at sport and recreation activities.

The DSAC's Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme supports the provision of mass participation opportunities, the development of elite athletes, and the regulation and maintenance of facilities. The programme's objectives, over the medium term, include:

- Inspiring lifelong physical activity by providing mass sport participation opportunities to at least 4 864 community members in three sport promotion events by March 2021.
- Increasing learners' access to sport at schools by supporting the National School Sport Championship for 5 000 learners by March 2021, and providing equipment and attire for 2 500 schools, hubs and clubs per year over the medium term.

- Increasing the provision of opportunities for mass participation in sport and recreation in all provinces by providing management and financial support through the Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant annually.
- Improving the delivery of sport and recreation by providing financial and non-financial support to 60 sport and recreation bodies annually.
- Fostering transformation within the sport and recreation sector by monitoring the transformation statuses of 19 sport federations and broadly assisting them towards reaching their respective transformation targets by March 2023.
- Providing accessible infrastructure to communities by constructing 10 community gyms and play parks, and 10 multipurpose sports courts by March 2021.
- Assisting 35 municipalities per year in complying with facility norms and standards by providing technical and management support during the construction phase of sport and recreation facilities on an ongoing basis.
- Preserving and promoting South African heritage, a national memory, and an informed reading nation by constructing, upgrading, maintaining, repairing and renovating its buildings, its public entities and related institutions on an ongoing basis.

### Transformation in sport

There has been significant progress since the introduction of the Sports Transformation Charter. Federation commitment to the process, quality, and reliability of data submitted has consistently improved. Cricket, football, netball, rugby, and tennis are leading the pack in this regard. Change in demographics at administration level is reflected in that more than half of the boards of federations audited are black and have black presidents.

On the field of play, a substantial number of senior male and underage national representative teams, including athletics, cricket, football, volleyball, boxing, and table tennis have achieved the charter targets.

However, senior women and underage national team demographic profiles are lagging behind that of male representative entities, in that charter targets were achieved

by only three codes, namely, gymnastics, football and boxing, reflecting the magnitude of the task to improve women's position in sport. Coaching, referee or umpire, and medical and scientific support structures were found to be more challenging from a demographic change perspective for both men and women. These areas have thus become increasingly under the magnifying glass.

The purpose of the Sports Transformation Charter is to level the playing fields that enable the majority of South Africans to have equitable access and opportunity to participate and achieve in all areas and at all levels of sport. It also:

- outlines the principles and the basis for designing and implementing a transformation strategy on the basis of broad-based empowerment;
- lays the basis for setting transformation-related goals, the achievement of which will become an important barometer in the allocation of funds;
- intends to assist the South African sport sector to develop and implement broad-based transformation action plans; and
- intends that the achievement of selected transformation goals will become important criteria for considering applications for lotto funding.

### Role players

#### South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee

The DSAC and the SASCOC cooperate closely on issues of mutual importance, and the department provides funding to the SASCOC for initiatives such as the preparation of elite athletes for international events.

The SASCOC is the national controlling body for the promotion and development of high-performance sport in South Africa and consults with relevant sports bodies in this regard.

It prepares and delivers Team South Africa to all international multi-coded sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, Commonwealth Games, African Games, Olympic Youth Games, Commonwealth Youth Games and AU Sports Council (AUSC) Region 5 Games.

The committee is also responsible for the awarding of National Protea Colours to athletes/officials who have met the

criteria to represent South Africa in different sporting codes and arenas and, in addition, endorse the applications for bidding and hosting of international events, providing the criteria are all met.

Its different strategies, such as the Operation Excellence programme were designed to offer support to athletes who have the potential to qualify for participation and returning medals at a higher level in the multi-coded events under the organisation's umbrella of sports. It is the premier programme for prospective Olympic and Paralympic medallists. The programme comprises three different tiers that provide varying degrees of funding and support.

The Olympic Committee also collaborates with various stakeholders, including other national Olympic committees to ensure that its main mandate is fulfilled.

### AUSC Region 5

The AUSC Region 5 is one of the five regions entrusted with the responsibility to develop sport under the AU. This follows the dissolution of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, under which Region 5 was known as the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Zone VI.

### World Anti-Doping Agency

The World Anti-Doping Agency aims to bring consistency to anti-doping policies and regulations within sport organisations and governments across the world.

The World Anti-Doping Agency's NO! to Doping campaign, which has been running since 2010, has become the leading awareness campaign for most sporting codes around the globe.

### National Sport Federations

The various sporting codes in South Africa are governed by their own federations and associations. These include:

- Aero Club of South Africa
- AFL South Africa
- Amateur Fencing Association of Southern Africa
- Anglers and Casting Federation of Southern Africa
- Archery South Africa
- Athletics South Africa
- Badminton South Africa

- Baseball Union of Southern Africa
- Basketball South Africa
- Bowls South Africa
- BSA
- Bridge Federation of Southern Africa
- Canoeing South Africa
- Chess South Africa
- Clay Target Shooting Association of South Africa
- Confederation of Cue Sport South Africa
- Cricket South Africa
- Cycling South Africa
- Dance Sport Federation of Sport South Africa
- Darts South Africa
- Deaf Sports Federation of Southern Africa
- Federation Bocce
- Fitness Sport Aerobics Federation of Southern Africa
- Handball Federation of Southern Africa
- Judo South Africa
- Jukskei South Africa
- Karate South Africa
- Korfball Federation of South Africa
- Lifesaving South Africa
- Majorette and Cheerleading Association South Africa
- Martial Arts and Games Committee of South Africa
- Masters Sports Association of Southern Africa Mind Sports South Africa
- Modern Pentathlon Association of South Africa
- Motorsport South Africa
- National Amateur Bodybuilding Association of South Africa
- National Horseracing Authority
- National Pigeon Organisation of Southern Africa
- National Boxing Organisation of Southern Africa
- Netball South Africa
- Orienteering Federation of Southern Africa
- Parachute Association of South Africa
- Physically Disabled Association
- Powerlifting Federation of South Africa
- Powerboat South Africa
- Ringball South Africa
- Roller Sport South Africa
- Rowing South Africa
- SASCO
- Scrabble South Africa
- Sheep Shearing Federation of Southern Africa
- Shooting Sport Federation of South Africa
- Snooker and Billiards South Africa
- Snow Sports South Africa
- Squash South Africa
- Soaring Society of South Africa
- Softball South Africa
- South African Amateur Fencing Association
- South African Bodyboarding Association
- South African Deep Sea Angling Association
- South African Figure Skating Association
- South African Fly Fishing Association
- South African Football Association
- South African Gold Panning Association
- South African Golf Association
- South African Gymnastics Federation
- South African Hang Gliding and Paragliding Association
- South African Hockey
- South African Ice Hockey Association
- South African National Archery Association
- South African National Equestrian Federation
- South African Polo Association
- South African Practical Shooting Association
- South African Rugby Union
- South African Sailing
- South African Shore Angling Association
- South African Sports Association for the Intellectually Impaired
- South African Tennis Association
- South African Underwater Sports Federation
- Surfing South Africa
- Swimming South Africa
- Table Tennis Board of Southern Africa
- Taekwondo Federation of South Africa
- Tenniquoits Board of South Africa
- Tenpin Bowling Association of South Africa
- Transplant Sports Association of South Africa

- Triathlon South Africa
- Tug of War Federation of South Africa
- University Sport South Africa
- Volleyball South Africa
- Water Ski Federation of Southern Africa
- Weightlifting Federation of Southern Africa
- Wrestling South Africa
- Wushu Federation of Southern Africa.

### South African Sport Awards

The 14th Annual South African Sport Awards took place in November 2019 at the Playhouse, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

The event recognised the massive feat that the sports fraternity achieved for this period and how it continues to inspire the nation.

The DSAC acknowledged the sportsmen and women who represented the country in competitive tournaments and stood out as ambassadors on global stages.

The South African Netball team was crowned the 2019 Africa Netball Cup Champions. The Springboks' historic Rugby World Cup win heightened the country's celebrations of 25 years of democracy. Netball South Africa was among the biggest winners of the night, walking away with the National Federation of the Year Award.

In the highly contested People's Choice Award category, Siya Kolisi was the overall winner taking home a brand-new car as well as R200 000. The category was one of the many highlights of the evening as it was voted for by fans. For the first time since its inception, the awards managed to amass over 90 000 votes.

The other big winners of the evening were:

- Tatjana Schoenmaker, who won Sport Star of the Year Award and Sportswoman of the Year Award. She received R220 000 cash and a new car.
  - Moruti Mthlangane, who emerged as one of the first category winners from the boxing fraternity in the ceremony. He won the Sportsman of the Year Award.
- Below is the full list of South African Sport Awards winners:
- Administrator of the Year: Cecilia Molokwane.
  - Sportsman of the Year: Moruti Mthlangane.
  - Sportsman of the Year with a Disability: Ntando Mahlangu.

- Sportswoman of the Year: Tatjana Schoenmaker.
- People's Choice of the Year: Siya Kolisi.
- Sportswoman of the Year with a Disability: Anrune Liebenberg-Weyers.
- Team of the Year: Spar Proteas.
- Newcomer of the Year: Micheal Houlie.
- Coach of the Year: Rassie Errasmus.
- Volunteer of the Year: Mervyn Mooi.
- The Recreation Body of the Year: United Through Sports.
- Photographer of the Year: Philip Maeta.
- Sports Journalist of the Year: Nduduzo Dladla.
- School Team of the Year: St Benedicts College.
- Developing School Team of the Year: Ikhwezi Lesizwe Primary School.
- Indigenous Games Team of the Year: Kwazulu-Natal Khokho Female Team.
- National Federation of the Year: Netball South Africa.
- Sport Star of the Year: Tatjana Schoenmaker.
- Steve Tshwete Lifetime Achievement Award: Koos Radebe, Clive Barker, Fran Hilton Smith, Jomo Sono, Thulani "Sugarboy" Malinga, and Chester Williams (posthumous).
- The Minister's Recognition of Excellence Award: The Springboks, Sim Tshabalala, Edward Mothibi, Zade Waddell, Daryl Impey and Karla Pretorius.

### Momentum gsport Awards

The year 2020 marks the 15th edition of the Momentum gsport Awards – the longest-running women's sports awards in South Africa, and Africa's only national women's sport awards, endorsed by the DSAC in 2015. The 2020 winners were announced at a virtual ceremony held in August.

World Surfing Champion, Hayley Nixon, won the Momentum Athlete of the Year. Wheelchair tennis star, Kgthatso Montjane, won in the Athlete with Disability category, making her a five-time gsport award winner.

In celebration of the 15th edition, the Momentum gsport Awards introduced the Global Woman in Sport Award, won by Netball World Cup Player of the Tournament, Karla Pretorius. Another introduction, the African Woman in Sport Award, went to African Football Correspondent, Usher Komugisha.

Other winners were:

- Coach of the Year: Desiree Ellis.
- Emerging Athlete: Caitlin Rooskrantz.
- Global Woman in Sport: Karla Pretorius.
- School Sports Star: Kaitlyn Ramduth.
- Woman in TV: Motshidisi Mohono.
- Woman in Radio: Itumeleng Banda.
- Woman in Social Media: Jo Prins.
- Woman in Print: Marizanne Kok.
- Woman in PR and Sponsorship: Keabetswe Taelle.
- Woman of the Year: Virginia Mabaso.
- Style Star: Zinhle Ndawonde.
- Supporter of the Year: Selina Munsamy.
- Team of the Year: SPAR Proteas.
- Volunteer of the Year: Siyabulela Loyilane.
- Federation of the Year: SA Gymnastics.
- Special Recognition: Elizabeth Smith.
- Sponsor of the Year: SPAR.
- Public Choice: Awande Malinga.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence Awards: Noluthando Makalima, Laura Wolvaardt, Nosipho Mthembu, Rene Naylor and Tiffany Keep.

### Major events

#### Transnet National Soccer Tournament

Established in QwaQwa in 2002, the Transnet Rural and Farm Schools Development programme is one of the flagship projects within the Transnet Foundation's sports portfolio.

The Rural and Farm Schools Sport Development programme focuses its efforts on sports development and the South African Football Association Transnet Football School of Excellence. The programme targets communities around Transnet's key expansion areas. It notes that although South Africa is rich in sporting talent, much of it goes undiscovered because it is hidden away in underdeveloped and rural communities. There are many opportunities for young sportsmen and women to develop and showcase their abilities, but most of the infrastructure for this is centred in urban and developed areas. Through its Rural and Farm Schools Sport programme, the Transnet Foundation gives real opportunities to youth who fall outside the target areas of

traditional sporting bodies. It aims to identify and develop young sports talent in rural areas and nurture it towards excellence.

The 2019 Transnet National Soccer Tournament was held at University of the Free State from 2 to 3 December. KwaZulu-Natal won the tournament on both male and female categories.

The tournament comprises eight teams selected from eight provinces. They initially compete at district level and proceed to provincial level where teams representing each province in soccer for boys and girls are selected. Participating schools in the district and provincial tournaments are located in areas that are regarded as Transnet areas of operation.

The tournament enables the DBE to deliver on its strategic objective of increasing participation of sport and recreation from grassroots to national level through a structured pathway for sport and development of South African youth.

#### National Aquatic Championships

Chad Le Clos and Erin Gallagher both posted qualifying times for the Fédération internationale de natation (FINA) World Championships, as they struck gold in their respective events on the first day of the 2019 SA National Aquatic Championships held in Durban in April 2019.

Le Clos cruised to victory in the 200 metres (m) butterfly with a time of 1:56.21 as he ensured his qualification the world championships. He also won the 100 m freestyle in a time of 49.75 but fell short of the 48.80 world championship qualifying time by just 0.95 seconds.

Ethan du Preez (1:58.24) and Eben Vorster (1:58.44) finished second and third in the 200 m butterfly respectively, while Ryan Coetzee (49.84) and Zane Waddell (50.28) took home the silver and bronze medals in the 100 m freestyle.

In the women's 100 m freestyle, Gallagher made a quick start and quickly outpaced her rivals as she clocked a FINA world championship qualifying time of 54.34 to claim the gold medal. Aimee Canny in 56.33 and Emma Chelius in 56.43 finished second and third respectively in the event.

In June 2020, the FINA announced a number of 2020 event changes/postponement/cancellations in light of the international COVID-19 restrictions. The events will now be held as follows:

- Olympic Games 2021: 23 July – 8 August 2021 (Tokyo);

- FINA World Championships 2022: 13 – 29 May 2022 (Fukuoka, Japan);
- Masters World Championships 2022: 31 May – 9 June 2022 (Island of Kyushu, Japan); and
- FINA World Swimming Championships (25 m) 2021: 13 – 18 December 2021 (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates).

### Biking, mountain biking, cycling

In September 2019, Team Dimension Data for Qhubeka were announced as winners at the prestigious Beyond Sport Global Awards 2019 in New York. They won in the Best Corporate Campaign or Initiative in the Sport for Good category. The award recognises organisations that are using their reach, resources and influence to effect change. The 2019 Beyond Sport Global Awards shortlist represented 37 countries, across six continents and more than 40 sports, all dedicated to creating positive social impact in communities around the world through sport to help achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Qhubeka is a Nguni word that means to move forward or to progress. Qhubeka is a non-profit organisation which helps disadvantaged people move forward and progress by giving bicycles in return for work done to improve communities, the environment, or academic results. They are the World Bicycle Relief's programme in South Africa.

### Boxing

In May 2019, Tulani Mbenge walked away with the big prize at the SA Boxing Awards in Sandton. Melissa Miller took the trophy in the Female category.

Below is the full list of the SA Boxing Awards winners:

- Male Boxer of the Year: Tulani Mbenge.
- Female Boxer of the Year: Mellisa Miller.
- Male Fight of the Year: Mzoxolo Ndwanya v Shaun Ness.
- Female Fight of the Year: Asandiswa Nxokwana v Sherodine Fortuin.
- Male Prospect of the Year: Ayabonga Sonjica.
- Female Prospect of the Year: Simangele Hadebe.
- Media Person of the Year: Thabiso Mosia.
- Female Ring Official of the Year: Siya Vabaza.

- Male Ring Official of the Year: Alan Matakane.
- Most Promising Ring Official of the Year: Simphiwe Gceba.
- Knockout of the Year: Zolani Tete v Siboniso Gonya.
- Trainer of the Year: Colin Nathan.
- Promoter of the Year: Teris Ntutu (Rumble Africa Promotions).
- Most Promising Promoter of the Year: Xolani Mampunye of Last-Born Promotions.
- Manager of the Year: Colleen McAusland.
- Special Achievements: Zolani Tete, Hekkie Budler, Moruti Mthalane, Xaba Boxing Promotions.
- Lifetime Achievement Awards: Themba Zulu, Les Andreasen, Gladys Tsenene, Jeff Ellis and Mzoli Madyaka.

### Canoeing, rowing

In September 2019, Mike Wessels won the national title at the Macski South African Waveski Championships after a tussle with Bruce Viaene.

Teenage paddling star, Thabo Mahlaba, impressed at the South African Slalom Canoeing Championships and won the senior title over three rounds.

Mahlaba was the early pacesetter on the Bohlokong Slalom course, with Sandile Makhubo keeping him under pressure as the field was reduced to five boats for the final after two round of qualifiers.

### Cricket

The 2020 Cricket South Africa (CSA) Awards were held on 4 July. Quinton de Kock and Laura Wolvaardt claimed the top honours at the awards ceremony that was held virtually. De Kock was adjudged South Africa Men's Cricketer of the Year, becoming the sixth player to claim the honour for the second time.

Other players to have won the award twice are Makhaya Ntini, Kagiso Rabada, Hashim Amla, AB de Villiers and Jacques Kallis. Star batter Laura Wolvaardt bagged the prestigious South Africa Women's Cricketer of the Year Award and was also named their One Day International (ODI) Cricketer of the Year.

Below is the full list of winners:

Professional Awards: National

- SA Men's Cricketer of the Year: Quinton de Kock.

- SA Women's Cricketer of the Year: Laura Wolvaardt.
- Test Cricketer of the Year: Quinton de Kock.
- ODI Cricketer of the Year: Lungi Ngidi.
- T20 International Cricketer of the Year: Lungi Ngidi.
- SA Men Players' Player of the Year: Quinton de Kock.
- SA Fans' Player of the Year: David Mille.
- Streetwise Award: Mignon du Preez (six hit v England, T20 World Cup).
- Delivery of the Year: Anrich Nortje (dismissal of David Warner, 3rd ODI).
- International Men's Newcomer of the Year: Anrich Nortje.
- International Women's Newcomer of the Year: Nonkululeko Mlaba.
- SA Women's Players' Player of the Year: Laura Wolvaardt.
- ODI Cricketer of the Year: Laura Wolvaardt.
- Proteas T20 Cricketer of the Year: Shabnim Ismail.
- Professional Awards: Domestic:
  - CSA Provincial T20 Cricketer of the Year: Lerato Kgoatle (Limpopo).
  - CSA Provincial Three-Day Cricketer of the Year: Beyers Swanepoel (Northern Cape).
  - Provincial Coach of the Year: Richard das Neves (Easterns).
  - CSA Provincial One-day Cricketer of the Year: Ruan de Swardt (Northerns).
  - MSL Impact Player of the Year: Tabraiz Shamsi (Paarl Rocks).
  - MSL Young Player of the Year: Janneman Malan (CT Blitz).
  - Four-day Domestic Series Cricketer of the Season: George Linde (Cape Cobras).
  - 1-Day Cup Cricketer of the Season: Grant Roelofsen (Dolphins).
  - Coach of the Season: Wandile Gwavu (Lions).
  - Domestic Players' Player of the Season: Grant Roelofsen (Dolphins).
  - Domestic Newcomer of the Season: Wandile Makwetu (Knights).
  - South African Cricketers' Association Most Valuable Player Award: George Linde (Cape Cobras).
- Professional Awards: Operations:
  - CSA Umpires' Umpire of the Year: Adrian Holdstock.
  - CSA Umpire of the Year: Adrian Holdstock.

- CSA Scorers Association of the Year: Central Gauteng Lions.
- CSA Fair Play Award: Warriors.

### Golf

In October 2019, Thriston Lawrence came out on top in a tightly contested Vodacom Origins of Golf event in Stellenbosch, where he won by a single shot. Lawrence became the tenth golfer to secure his maiden Sunshine Tour title to date. He had trailed by five shots behind leaders JP Strydom and Deon Germishuys but carded a 7-under final round to win at 15-under.

### Ice hockey

The South Africa men's team is ranked 44th in the International Ice Hockey Federation World Ranking.

The South African and Egyptian teams battled each other in the final group stage game of the African Hockey Road to Tokyo 2020 competition in August 2019. The Egyptians had four penalty corners at the end of the first quarter, but the South African defence managed to repel all four. On the edge of half-time, though the Egyptians did take the lead and reacted first after a rebound and finished into the bottom corner. The end result secured the title for South Africa and the African Hockey a spot at the Tokyo Olympics.

The African Hockey Road to Tokyo 2020 final positions were:

- Position one: South Africa.
- Position two: Egypt.
- Position three: Ghana.
- Position four: Zimbabwe.
- Position five: Kenya.
- Position six: Namibia.

### Netball

Netball South Africa won the rights to host the 16th staging of the Netball World Cup in 2023. The tournament will be held at the International Convention Centre in Cape Town, widely renowned for its international reputation in hosting sports and other major events. This is the first time the Netball World Cup will be held in Africa.

South Africa's netball team (the Spar Proteas) narrowly lost a closely contested semi-final match against the Australian

Diamonds at the Netball World Cup in Liverpool in July 2019. The highly anticipated game ended 55-53 in favour of defending world champions, Australia

South Africa went into the semi-final having had lost only one game against England compared to Australia's perfect win record in all of their five games.

In October 2019, the team was crowned the 2019 Africa Netball Cup Champions at the Bellville Velodrome in Cape Town. The Spar Proteas defeated Zambia 72-53 to win their sixth consecutive game in the tournament and claim the title.

### Rugby

In November 2019, Cheslin Kolbe and Makazole Mapimpi produced two match-winning tries to help the Springboks clinch the Rugby World Cup final by beating England 32-12 in Yokohama, Japan.

The Springboks became world champions, 12 years after clinching it for the second time in 2007. They became world champions for the third time, and the first team to ever lose a pool match and go on to win the trophy.

The Rugby World Cup was held at 12 venues across Japan from 20 September to 2 November 2019.

### Soccer

Bafana Bafana made it to the quarterfinals of the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations in Egypt, after stunning the hosts with a 1-0 win at the Cairo International Stadium. Thembinkosi Lorch was the hero for South Africa in his first start of the tournament, as he slotted past Egypt goalkeeper Mohamed El Shenawi with five minutes left to send Bafana into the next round. The South African men's national team went on to lose to Nigeria in the quarterfinals.

South Africa's national women's soccer team, Banyana Banyana, made history after qualifying for the 2019 FIFA Women's World Cup which was held in France from 7 June to 7 July 2019. It was the first time the team participated in the women's world tournament, making it a victorious moment in South African sporting history.

One of the oldest names in South African football, Moroka Swallows, returned to the topflight, the Premier Soccer League

(PSL), after being crowned the winners of the GladAfrica Championship season. Their return to the PSL was eventful, following their 2015 relegation.

Kaizer Chiefs were at the summit of the log from August 2019 to September 2020, but it was Mamelodi Sundowns who eventually walked away with the biggest prize in South Africa, securing the league title on the final day of the season. As a result, Mamelodi Sundowns have made history as they are the only South African team to win the PSL title in three successive seasons on two occasions.

### Swimming

The 13th CANA Junior African Swimming Championships was held in Tunisia from 11 to 15 September 2019. The South African swimming team claimed the top spot on the medal table with a total of 78 medals (46 gold, 22 silver and 10 bronze). The team won 21 more medals than the 2015 competition in Egypt, where they still topped the medal table with a total of 57 medals.

On the final day, Leigh McMorran won South Africa's final gold medal in the five kilometres Open Water race with a time of 56:31.00 ahead of Tunisia's Ryhem Ben Slama in 57:39.00 and Algeria's Hania Grigahcene in 57:43.00. Egypt's swimming team came in second with a total of 74 medals and Tunisia finished off the championship in third place with two gold medals and a total of 24 medals.

### 12th African Games

The South African swimming team concluded the 12th African Games in Casablanca, Morocco, with a total of 45 medals (20 gold, 13 silver and 12 bronze) and claimed the top spot at the medal table.

Jessica Whelan finished the competition on a high note, winning the gold medal in the 200 m individual medley in 2:19.44, just over a second ahead of Algeria's Hamida Nefsi in 2:20.57 and South Africa's Christin Mundell in 2:21.70.

Erin Gallagher and Emma Chelius made the perfect duo in the 50m freestyle, scooping the gold and bronze in 24.95 and 25.25 respectively, while Egypt's Farida Osman won the silver in 25.06. Gallagher and Chelius were also part of the gold winning 4 x 100 m medley relay, alongside Kaylene Corbett



and Kerryn Herbst when they finished first in 4:12.42, while the men's 4 x 100 m medley relay team of Martin Binedell, Michael Houlie, Ryan Coetzee and Alaric Basson grabbed the gold medal in 3:40.24. Herbst and Binedell also won the bronze in their respective 100 m backstroke races. The games were held from 19 to 31 August 2019.

