

SOUTH AFRICA
Yearbook
2021/22



Sport, Arts and Culture

Sport, Arts and Culture

The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) is mandated to provide leadership to the sport, arts and culture sector to accelerate its transformation; oversee the development and management of the sector; 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; enhance archives and records management structures and systems; and promote access to information. In its efforts to enable transformed, capable and professional sport, arts and culture sectors, over the medium term, the department will focus on promoting and protecting heritage; creating job opportunities in the cultural and creative sector; and providing integrated and accessible sport infrastructure and events.

Promoting and protecting heritage

In order to expand access to knowledge and information, the department plans to build 96 new libraries, upgrade 135 community libraries and procure 310 000 library materials over the medium term through the community library services grant. An estimated 43% (R8 billion) of the department's budget over the medium term is set to go to the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme, of which, R4.9 billion is earmarked for the Public Library Services subprogramme and R1.9 billion for the Heritage Institutions subprogramme, to be transferred to museums for operations.

To increase the pool of heritage professionals, over the medium term, 135 students will be awarded with bursaries for heritage studies. The Infrastructure Support subprogramme in the Recreation Promotion and Sport Development programme receives R1.5 billion over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period to build, repair and renovate buildings belonging to public entities and other institutions in the arts, culture and heritage sector.

Igniting economic growth through the cultural and creative industries

As part of the department's efforts to realise the potential of cultural and creative industries to stimulate growth and contribute to South Africa's economy, over the medium term, a targeted 900 artists will be placed in schools to teach art and 750 language bursaries will be awarded to develop qualified language practitioners.

Funding for this is within the Mzansi Golden Economy subprogramme's allocation of R1.8 billion over the MTEF period, accounting for 34.4% of the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme's budget of R4.9 billion. The allocation to the Mzansi Golden Economy subprogramme will also enable the arts and youth development programme to create a targeted 3 600 job opportunities over the medium term.

A further 45 heritage bursary graduates are expected to be placed in jobs over the period ahead through an allocation of R5.8 million in the Heritage Promotion subprogramme in the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme. The department is allocated an additional R440 million in 2022/23 and R462 million in 2023/24 for the creative industry as part of the presidential employment initiative, which targets the creation of 24 405 job opportunities in each year. Sectors to be considered as part of the intervention include performance and

celebrations (including the areas of theatre, dance and opera), audio-visual and interactive media, visual arts and craft (including public art), design and creative services, books and publishing (including indigenous language development and promotion), cultural and natural heritage, and human language technologies.

Promoting and developing sport and recreation

Sport has the potential to bring together diverse groups and create a socially cohesive society with a common national identity. In recognition of this, the department has allocated a total of R4.5 billion to the Recreation Development and Sport Promotion programme over the MTEF period, of which the mass participation and sport development grant receives R1.8 billion.

This is inclusive of an allocation of R60 million to Netball South Africa to host the Netball World Cup in 2023. The mass participation and sport development grant aims to increase citizens' access to sport and recreation activities. To encourage the development of young people through sport and enable them to showcase their skills at events such as the national school sport championship, an estimated 49.2% (R2.2 billion) of the programme's budget is allocated to the Active Nation subprogramme over the MTEF period.

Legislation

The DSAC derives its mandate from the following legislation:

- National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998);
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS) Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001);
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010);
- Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act 12 of 2012);
- Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962);
- Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act 35 of 1983);
- National Film and Video Foundation Act (NFVF), 1997 (Act 73 of 1997);
- National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996);
- Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997);
- South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998); and
- Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).

Budget

Total expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.3%, from R5.7 billion in 2021/22 to R6.1 billion in 2024/25. Transfers and subsidies account for an estimated 80.7% (R15.1 billion) of the department's spending over the medium term.

The department's total budget over the medium term is R18.8 billion after a baseline increase of R7.8 million for salary adjustments in 2022/23, and a total of R902 million in the first two years of the MTEF period for the presidential employment initiative for the creative industry.

Entities

Boxing South Africa (BSA)

BSA was established in terms of the Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), which requires the entity to: administer professional boxing; recognise amateur boxing; create and ensure synergy between professional and

amateur boxing; and promote engagement and interaction between associations of boxers, managers, promoters and trainers. Over the medium term, the entity will focus on contributing 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.

Total expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.6%, from R22.7 million in 2021/22 to R23.9 million in 2024/25. Over the medium term, the entity is set to receive 86.7% (R60.4 million) of its revenue through transfers from the department, increasing from R19.2 million in 2021/22 to R20.8 million in 2024/25. The remainder is generated mainly from fees for sanctioning boxing tournaments.

Heritage institutions

The following heritage institutions were established in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act of 1998, and derive their mandates from this Act and the 1996 White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en -monument, Ditsong Museums of South Africa, Iziko Museums of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Museum, uMsunduzi Museum (incorporating the Voortrekker Museum), National Museum, Amazwi South African Museum of Literature, the Robben Island Museum, War Museum of the Boer Republics, William Humphreys Art Gallery, Luthuli Museum, Nelson Mandela Museum, Freedom Park, and Engelenburg House art collection.

Over the medium term, heritage institutions will focus on collecting and preserving South Africa's national heritage, and providing and promoting access to and awareness of it by collecting, protecting and conserving heritage materials; conducting exhibitions; and contributing knowledge through research and publications.

They plan to host a collective 472 exhibitions as means of encouraging educational and public outreach programmes and celebrating the diversity of the country's cultural and natural heritage. The institutions also plan to celebrate the diversity of the country's cultural and natural heritage by making the services offered by museums accessible to everyone in South Africa.

This will be achieved by increasing awareness of museum services through 190 101 educational interactions with schools at a cost of R242.7 million over the MTEF period in the public engagement programme. To further achieve these objectives, an estimated R813.6 million (25.4% of the institutions' budget) over the medium term will be spent on business development, which includes the acquisition of 349 107 heritage assets or artefacts and publishing or producing 470 new articles over the medium term.

Over the period ahead, heritage institutions are set to receive 87.4% (R2.8 billion) of their revenue from the department and the remainder through entrance fees, donor assistance and sponsorships. Transfers from the department are expected to increase at average annual rate of 7.2%, from R840.1 million in 2021/22 to R1 billion in 2024/25, which includes the reprioritisation of R21 million in 2022/23 to address the going concern status and operational funding shortfalls at the Amazwi South African Museum of Literature, Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en -monument, the Luthuli Museum, the KwaZulu-Natal Museum, the War Museum of the Boer Republics, the William Humphreys Art Gallery and the uMsunduzi Museum.

Libraries

The National Library of South Africa was established in terms of the National Library of South Africa Act (1998), which requires it to contribute to socioeconomic, cultural, educational, scientific and innovation development by collecting, recording, preserving and making available the national documentary heritage, and promoting an awareness and appreciation for it, by fostering information literacy and facilitating access to the world's information resources. The South African Library for the Blind was established in terms of the South African Library for the Blind Act (1998), and is mandated to provide a national library and information service to blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa.

The National Library of South Africa provides services to community libraries in partnership with provincial library services. These include ICT support; training in preservation and resource development; the promotion of legal deposit by book publishers in terms of the Legal Deposit Act (1997); and marketing and exhibition services. This work is funded through the community library services grant, amounting to R77.6 million over the medium term. The library also plans to digitise 168 000 heritage items and preserve and conserve 50 708 documentary heritage items over this period, spending on which is within the allocation of R82.3 million to the business development programme.

The South African Library for the Blind is funded through operational transfers from the department amounting to R74.3 million over the medium term. This is expected to enable it to produce 720 Braille book titles and 90 tactile books for visually impaired people in alternative formats such as audio and Braille. These items will also be circulated for lending to the public.

The libraries' total expenditure and revenue over the medium term are set to increase at an average annual rate of 0.5%, from R236.4 million in 2021/22 to R240.2 million in 2024/25, due to a one-off allocation to the National Library of South Africa in 2021/22 for the presidential employment initiative.

National Arts Council (NAC)

The National Arts Council derives its mandate from the National Arts Council Act (1997), which requires it to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for people to practise the arts; foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness through the arts; provide historically disadvantaged artists with additional help and resources to give them greater access to the arts; address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts; develop and promote the arts; and encourage artistic excellence.

As redressing past imbalances is pivotal to the council's work, it needs to ensure that funding is allocated equitably across different provinces and groups of people. Over the medium term, the council will continue to prioritise applications from historically disadvantaged provinces; marginalised groups such as women, young people and people living with disabilities; and rural and peri-urban areas.

An estimated 98.6% (R376.7 million) of the council's revenue over the period ahead is set to be derived through transfers from the department. Revenue is expected to decrease at an average annual rate of 5.2%, from R155.2 million in 2021/22 to R132.1 million in 2024/25. The decrease is due to a once-off allocation to the council in 2021/22 for the Presidential Employment Initiative. Total expenditure is

expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.4%: R121.9 million in 2021/22 to R130.8 million in 2024/25.

National Film and Video Foundation

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.

It is mandated to develop and promote the film and video industry in South Africa through the programmes it funds, and carry out other enabling activities such as providing training to industry players, supporting and developing historically disadvantaged people in the audio-visual industry in line with South Africa's transformation agenda, increasing the number of people trained in scarce skills, and creating job opportunities in the film and video industry.

Over the medium term, the foundation will focus on increasing the number of South African film productions made by historically disadvantaged communities; promoting the South African film industry locally and internationally; and increasing the number of people trained in production, directing and scriptwriting. It plans to effect this mainly by awarding grant funding to 140 individuals and 180 companies for the production of 70 local content films and the development of 110 local content scripts. In addition, the foundation plans to award 140 bursaries and identify and place 105 interns in relevant industry institutions to gain workplace experience at a cost of R244 million over the medium term.

The foundation is set to receive 97.4% (R467.6 million) of its revenue over the MTEF period through transfers from the department and the balance through partnerships and interest on investments. Expenditure and revenue are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.9%, from R157.6 million in 2021/22 to R161.9 million in 2024/25.

National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Council is a schedule 3A public entity established in terms of the National Heritage Council Act (1999) to preserve South African heritage as a priority for nation building and national identity. Over the medium term, the council plans to focus on building awareness about heritage, and developing, promoting and protecting South Africa's national heritage for current and future generations.

It aims to achieve this through efforts such as developing the resistance and liberation heritage route through funding feasibility studies for provincial infrastructure projects; and supporting the evaluation process of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) world heritage nomination dossier for recognising the resistance and liberation heritage route as a world heritage site.

Support for the evaluation process entails availing further information as required and/or accompanying evaluators to the different sites that have been nominated, as well as providing any other support that may be required by UNESCO. The roll-out of the resistance and liberation heritage route project will place more emphasis on the unsung heroes and heroines of the liberation struggle.

The council plans to support 27 projects and 9 events linked to the liberation heritage route sites in all provinces and the African liberation heritage programme over the medium term, as well as effecting 12 repatriation of heritage objects and/or human remains from outside the

country, at an estimated cost of R30 million. The council will continue to contribute to preserving South Africa's living heritage and creating awareness about tangible and intangible cultural heritage and practices by funding community heritage projects through the annual call for funding, adjudicated by an independent panel.

About R25.5 million over the medium term has been set aside to fund 90 heritage projects through public calls for proposals. The council will also establish a national inventory to protect endangered living heritage. Expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 8.1%, from R82.2 million in 2021/22 to R104 million in 2024/25. The council expects to receive all of its revenue, amounting to R279.9 million over the medium term, through transfers from the department.

Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)

The PanSALB is mandated by the PanSALB Act, 1995 (Act 59 of 1995) to promote an awareness of multilingualism as a national resource; support and develop all official South African languages, including the Khoi, Nama and San languages, and South African Sign Language; and investigate complaints about language rights and violations from any individual, organisation or institution.

The board encourages South Africans to continue making daily use of languages other than English in an effort to preserve indigenous languages. It is important that these languages, which are used in family and social networks, grow and flourish, as their use reflects diversity and social cohesion.

In its efforts to promote equal opportunities, inclusion and redress, as well as the transformation of marginalised languages, over the medium term, the board plans to conduct language research, address language complaints, promote language awareness, authenticate all terminology submitted, develop and produce 27 dictionaries, and improve its financial management.

Revenue and expenditure are both expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.2%, from R120.9 million in 2021/22 to R129.1 million in 2024/25, with compensation of employees accounting for an estimated 50.9% (R189.2 million) of the board's expenditure over the medium term. The board is set to derive all (R375.8 million) of its revenue over the period ahead through transfers from the department.

Performing arts institutions

Performing arts institutions are schedule 3A public entities established in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act (1998). They are mandated to advance, promote and preserve the performing arts in South Africa; enhance the contribution of arts and culture to the economy; create job opportunities; and create initiatives that enhance nation building.

The following arts institutions receive annual transfers from the department: Artscape, Cape Town; the Playhouse Company, Durban; the Market Theatre, Johannesburg; the Performing Arts Centre of the Free State, Bloemfontein; the South African State Theatre, Pretoria; and the Mandela Bay Theatre Complex, Gqeberha.

In making the performing arts more accessible to the general public, over the medium term, the institutions will focus on staging 1 130 productions and 57 festivals, and conducting 216 skills programmes that are representative of South Africa's cultural diversity. In support of these targets, an estimated R216.5 million over the medium term is allocated to the business development programme and R80.5 million to the public engagement programme. Expenditure by these institutions is

expected to increase at an average annual rate of 5.7%, from R416.9 million in 2021/22 to R492.5 million in 2024/25. The institutions are set to receive 87.6% (R1.2 billion) of their revenue over the period ahead through transfers from the department, increasing at an average annual rate of 2.2%, from R363.3 million in 2021/22 to R388.1 million in 2024/25. The remaining 12.4% (R176.7 million) of revenue is expected to be derived mainly from ticket sales, venue hire and investment income.

South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The SAIDS was established in terms of the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport Act (1997). The institute is mandated to promote participation in sport free from the use of prohibited substances or methods intended to artificially enhance performance.

It is the custodian of anti-doping and ethics in South African sport, and actively collaborates with colleagues in the rest of Africa in an effort to keep sport clean. Over the period ahead, the institute will focus on ensuring compliance in global sport on matters of anti-doping, anti-corruption, governance reforms, institutional independence, child safeguarding and data protection.

This includes implementing projects to ensure compliance with the world anti-doping code and the UNESCO International Convention against Doping. As part of this will entail meeting national sports federations' demands for testing services, over the medium term, the institute plans to conduct 4 800 drug tests and 750 blood tests on athletes.

Spending on goods and services accounts for an estimated 66.7% (R60.8 million) of the institute's expenditure over the medium term. Revenue and expenditure are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.3%, from R29.6 million in 2021/22 to R31.7 million in 2024/25. The institute is set to receive 98.3% (R90.1 million) of its revenue over the period ahead through transfers from the department.

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

The SAHRA is a schedule 3A public entity established in terms of the NHRA of 1999. It is mandated to formulate national principles, standards and policy for the identification, recording and management of the national estate in terms of which heritage resource authorities and other relevant bodies must function in relation to South African heritage resources.

Over the medium term, the agency will focus on promoting and preserving the national estate – which comprises resources of cultural significance for present and future generations including places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance – and monitoring and inspecting specific objects and collections. It will continue to assess and approve permits for the development of heritage sites, and review heritage impact assessment reports submitted by property developers.

Over the medium term, the SAHRA plans to rehabilitate and erect 12 memorial sites and declare 12 heritage resources. Compensation of employees accounts for an estimated 51.9% (R140.3 million) of the agency's planned spending over the MTEF period. Total revenue and expenditure are set to decrease at an average annual rate of 15%, from R132.6 million in 2021/22 to R81.3 million in 2024/25 because of a once-off allocation in 2021/22 for the presidential employment initiative. The agency expects to derive 93.4% (R229.4 million) of its revenue

over the period ahead through transfers from the department, and the balance through interest and rental income.

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 they 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; Buyelekaya; Abantu Book Fair and the Cape Town Carnival. To capacitate the sector, the DSAC will support incubator programmes in playhouses.

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.



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 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.



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

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.

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 – Ike e:/xarra/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.

President Cyril Ramaphosa hosted the National Orders Awards Ceremony in November 2021, after a two-year hiatus due to COVID-19. The event was held in Pretoria.

The Order of Mendi for Bravery

The Order was bestowed in Gold on:

- **Gcinisizwe Khwezi Sylvester Kondile** (Posthumous): For his ultimate sacrifice to the liberation of South Africa. He endured unspeakable torture and cruelty, refusing to betray his comrades right to the victorious end of his life; and
- **Reverend Isaac William Dyobha Wauchope** (Posthumous): For providing morale through poignant words and support in the darkest hour of soldiers who died in the sinking of the SS Mendi.

The Order was bestowed in Silver on:

- **Chand Basson** (Posthumous): For his ultimate sacrifice of saving lives from certain death and taking a stray bullet shielding a stranger from a gang; and
- **Roydon Oickers** (Posthumous): For courageously saving the lives of two learners and sacrificing his own.



The Order of the Baobab

The Order in Gold was bestowed on:

- **Justice Edwin Cameron:** For his contribution to the judicial system and tireless campaigning against the stigma of HIV and AIDS, and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual communities.

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- **Professor Lynette Denny:** For her contribution to the field of obstetrics, an age-old honourable tradition of ushering new life

- into earth and ensuring the safety of both mother and child;
- **David Ingpen:** For his contribution to the education of young people about maritime life, leading to many recognising him as the 'father' of secondary school-based maritime education in South Africa; and
- **Nolwandle Mboweni:** For her contribution to education and business through which she continuously strives to uplift communities.

The Order in Bronzer was bestowed on:

- **Dr Hlamalani Judith Ngwenya:** For her contribution to capacity-building, sustainable agriculture and the empowerment of communities.



Order of Ikhamanga

The Order was bestowed in Gold on:

- **Dr Raymond Louw** (Posthumous): For his enormous contribution to the field of journalism, and using the pen as his weapon to expose lies and shine the light on the atrocities of apartheid;
- **Dr David Maphalla:** For his tireless contribution to the Sesotho language's body of literary works and cultural storytelling;
- **Prof Sibusiso Cyril Nyembezi** (Posthumous): For his renowned contribution to the scholarship and lexicon of isiZulu. His skilful turn of phrase in storytelling poses a towering challenge to many who try to translate his works; and
- **Dr Bhekizizwe Joseph Shabalala** (Posthumous): For his exceptional contribution to the promotion of African Isicathamiya music, which showcased in world stages and brought honour and unity to South Africa.

The Order was bestowed in Silver on:

- **Fee Halsted-Berning:** For her contribution to visual art and generous transferring of skills to others;
- **Dr Rebecca Malope:** For her distinguished contribution to South African music. Her unique voice brings joy and comfort to many through meaningful gospel music; and
- **Arthur Mayisela** (Posthumous): For his skilful and entertaining boxing acumen. He delighted many and left a mark as the 'Fighting Prince'.



Order of Luthuli

The Order was bestowed in Gold on:

- **Thomas Manthata** (Posthumous): For his active participation in human rights matters, ranging from the rights of the elderly and land issues to traditional leadership; and
- **Bertha Mkhize** (Posthumous): For her brave contribution to the liberation of South Africa. In addition to her legendary activism, she also participated in the 1925 Defiance Campaign.

The Order was bestowed in Silver on:

- **Dr Abubaker Asvat** (Posthumous): For his enormous contribution to the lives of freedom fighters and the poor by generously providing medical care, which was desperately needed. He was 'The People's Doctor';
- **Audrey Coleman**: For her contribution to the fight for liberation and the promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying, using both civic organisations and later, government institutions;
- **Max Coleman**: For his contribution to the fight for liberation and promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying, using both civic organisations and government institutions;
- **Zazi Kuzwayo** (Posthumous): For his contribution to the development of black business and the fight against apartheid;
- **Cikizwa Constance Maqungu**: For her brave stand against injustice; she withstood torture and refused to turn state witness;
- **Nikiwe Debs Matshoba** (Posthumous): For her courageous contribution to the liberation Struggle during repressive times that could lead to torture, imprisonment or death;
- **Hilda Mally Mokoena**: For her contribution to the fight for the liberation of South Africa; and
- **Laura Mphahlwa** (Posthumous): For her contribution to the liberation movement, black business development and the nursing profession.



The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- **Anthony Dykes** (United Kingdom(UK)): For his lifelong commitment to the development of South Africa and Southern Africa at large;
- **Dr Gail Gerhart** (United States of America (USA)): For her enormous contribution to the Struggle for liberation with her writing and keeping records of the heroic acts of freedom fighters;
- **Juergen Leihos** (Germany): For his commitment and determination to be on the side of the oppressed and fighting for their cause as an anti-apartheid activist; and
- **Malin Sellman** (Sweden): For using the arts to raise awareness of human rights violations during the repressive period in South Africa. She continues to be an active friend of South Africa and its artists.



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 the 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 Strategy

The MGE is a strategy to reposition cultural industries in South Africa. The department announced a call for proposals for MGE on 1 June 2021. The department concluded the MGE adjudication on 31 October 2021 with grant letters issued to Cultural Events category of beneficiaries on 12 November 2021 following a standard due diligence process.

This is in addition to the Public Art and Touring Ventures results that were also released in the month of October. In this category of proposals, 689 applications were received for Public Art with 422 for Touring Ventures. Successful applicants for Public Art totalled 45 and 49 for Touring Ventures.

For Cultural Events proposals, a total of 2 583 proposals were received of which it was only possible to support and approve 264. The department received a record number of applications compared to the previous years. In 2021/22 the department received a total of 3 694 applications. This, in comparison to proposals received in 2019/20 that totalled 1 298 and 1 060 in 2018/19. The 2020/21 open call for proposals was cancelled due to Covid-19 restrictions.

The release of the results also takes place in the context of a creative sector's stakeholder engagement meeting convened by the department on 5 November 2021. While using this occasion to update the sector on numerous issues of interest and preferred working relations, the department made strong appeals for more collaborative relationships across the creative sector as well as with government.

In particular, tendencies of slandering to the point of using misinformation was highlighted as a practice which needed to be halted and for energies to rather be invested in frank, robust, constructive, and forward-looking engagements that will propel the growth of the sector. Other issues emanating from this stakeholder consultation include:

- As in other sectors and is practice across the State, government prefers to engage with a structure that enjoys the creative sector's

- support as opposed to individuals
- While appreciative of the funding allocated thus far, resources available are insufficient to provide for the needs of the sector and needs to be revisited
- There was a need for capacity building programmes that will assist artists to draft business proposals, develop entrepreneurship skills as well as digital skills.
- The department should work with the sector to conduct workshops that will assist with how to submit appropriate proposals.
- There must be improved communication and there is a need for more regular direct interaction between the department and the sector.
- Different sector organisations must improve ways of collaboration and working relations. There must be reconciliation of differences in the sector to ensure when engaging the department there is a legitimate single voice and collectivism instead of representations based on individual preferences.

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. Its objectives 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 is 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.

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

Art Bank of South Africa

The purpose of the Art Bank of South Africa is to identify and purchase contemporary visual artworks 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 (artworks will be leased out for a minimum period of two years);
- procure and curate artworks in all public buildings, including government institutions and South African embassies around the world, on a biannual basis, to ensure that good-quality contemporary artworks are displayed; and

- give artists exposure in marketing their work to ensure that they grow their audiences and the 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.

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.

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 – 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 to 5 July 2020, due to COVID-19. 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.
- 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. The 10-day festival showcases the cream of African and international talent.
- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Makhanda in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in 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 Mbombela, 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 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 Music Conference and Exhibition; a key music event on the African continent that promotes collaboration among interested parties.

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 2020 Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition took place from 4-7 November at the Joburg Theatre in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

Mangaung African Cultural Festival

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

In 2020, the MACUFE was among festivals that were cancelled by the Free State Provincial Government due to COVID-19.

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.

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 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 Congo 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 fellow 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 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 pavements and markets of 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 standard materials, such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, many other mediums are also used.

These include telephone wire, plastic bags, empty cans, bottle tops and 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 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".

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. 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 Philipus 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 Keorapetse William Kgosisile, 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 2020 National Book Week (NBW) ran from 2 – 8 September 2020. 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.

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 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 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 history, value systems and philosophies, and art as inscribed and preserved in all the languages of South Africa – particularly the official languages.

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 William 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 employing more than 25 000 people. 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 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.

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, Makhanda;
- 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, 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 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 Gqeberha.
- 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;
- Gqeberha 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 Kleinplasia in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspruit, 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 Gqeberha 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". The aim of the theme was to become 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. 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 country's 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. 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, which was established in 2006, hosts annual oral history conferences.

Library and Information Services (LIS)

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.

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 library's functions include:

- building a complete collection of published documents emanating from or relating to South Africa;
 - maintaining and preserving these collections;
 - providing access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlending services; and
 - promoting 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 a 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, old, rich, 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 2021 South African Library Week was held from 15 – 21 March under the theme; "Libraries Matter". The event was launched virtually on 15 March 2021.

The LIASA remains aligned with South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) 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

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 include 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

Government continues to expand its international cultural diplomacy programme led by the DSAC, in order to create opportunities for artists and showcase South African talent.

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

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 progress that Africans have made, while reflecting upon common challenges faced in a global environment.

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.

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 United Nations 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.

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 MIG 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.

Increasing learners' access to sport at schools by supporting the National School Sport Championship and providing equipment and attire for 2 500 schools each year.

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 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 gyms, play parks and multipurpose sports courts.

Assisting 35 municipalities per year in complying with facility norms and standards by providing technical and management support during the construction phases of sport and recreation facilities.

Preserving and promoting South African heritage, a national memory, and an informed reading nation by constructing, upgrading, maintaining, repairing and renovating its buildings, public entities and related institutions.

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 SASCOOC cooperate closely on issues of mutual importance, and the department provides funding to the SASCOOC for initiatives such as the preparation of elite athletes for international events. The SASCOOC 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 multi-coded events under the organisation's umbrella of sports. It is the premier programme for prospective Olympic and Paralympic medalists. 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 (CSA).
- 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.
- SASCOOC.
- 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 last 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.

Momentum gsport Awards

The year 2021 marked the 16th edition of the Momentum gsport Awards. History maker and record breaker Kgothatso Montjane became the most celebrated athlete on the awards stage following her double victory at an event held in August 2021. The winners were:

- Volunteer of the Year – Sandile Lukhele.
- Supporter of the Year – Andries Kruger.
- Hall of Fame – Jane Bramley.
- Mail & Guardian Woman in Print – Xolile Junia Mpisane.
- Woman in PR and Sponsorship – Sipokazi Sokanyile.
- Woman in Radio – Cato Louw.
- Woman in Social Media – Lesego Poee.
- SuperSport Woman in Television – Julia Stuart.
- Nielsen Sports SA Sponsor of the Year – Hollywoodbets.

- gsport Emerging Athlete of the Year – Naveen Daries.
- SuperSport School Sports Star of the Year – Miyanda Maseti.
- Coach of the Year – Delaine Mentoor.
- Telkom Woman of the Year – Anne Vermaak.
- Team of the Year – SA Water Polo.
- Federation of the Year – Gymnastics SA.
- Estee Lauder Style Star of the Year – Akhona Makalima.
- Charlotte Maxeke Special Recognition – Susie Pather.
- Brand SA Para Sport Star – Kgothatso Montjane.
- Imperial African Woman in Sport – Juliet Bawuah.
- Sasol Global Woman in Sport – Kgothatso Montjane.
- Public Choice – Mbali Sigidi.
- Momentum Athlete of the Year – Shabnim Ismail.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence – Bianca Buitendag.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence – Boipelo Awuah.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence – Patience Shikwambana.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence – Phumelela Mbande.
- Minister's Recognition of Excellence – Tatjana Schoenmaker.

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 programme focuses on sports development and the South African Football Association Transnet Football School of Excellence. It targets communities around Transnet's key expansion areas. It also notes that although South Africa is rich in sporting talent, much of it goes undiscovered because it is hidden 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 the 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 Transnet National Soccer 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.

Commonwealth Games

South Africa won 27 medals, seven of them gold, at the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham. Swimmers Lara van Niekerk - twice - Pieter Coetzee and Tatjana Schoenmaker all won gold medals. Judoka Michaela Whitebooi and sprinter Nodomezzi Ntutu - who has a visual impairment - won South Africa's other gold medals.

National Aquatic Championships

The 2022 South African National Swimming Championships was held from 6 to 11 April 2022 in Gqeberha at the Newton Park Swimming Pool. Events were competed in a long course swimming pool. It served as a selection platform for swimmers to represent South Africa at the 2022 World Aquatics Championships and 2022 Commonwealth Games.

It was held concurrently with the 2022 SA National Junior Swimming Championships as part of the multi-sport 2022 Telkom SA National Aquatic Championships. The meet was open to international competition and included multi-class para swimming events.

Biking, mountain biking, cycling

Mpumalanga Cycling hosted the 2022 South African National Road and Time Trial Championships in Graskop in February 2022. With courses favouring climbers, it was always set to be a tough and hotly contested championships showcasing South Africa's cycling talent. The Elite men's race saw a select quintet arrive at the finish together, after four-and-a-half hours of aggressive racing.

Reinhardt Janse van Rensburg prevailed in the sprint to win his second championship, beating Willie Smit into his second consecutive bridesmaid finish. Defending champ Mark Pritzen finished third. Callum Ormiston took the U23 title. In the women's road race, surprise 2021 champion Hayley Preen came within a whisker of repeating, outsprinted by rising U23 star and 2021 bronze medallist Frances Janse van Rensburg, with '21 second-placed finisher Carla Oberholzer in third. The earlier time trials were won by Byron Munton and Oberholzer.

Boxing

Boxing South Africa in partnership with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture hosted a women in boxing breakfast session with the Deputy Minister Nocawe Mafu in Umhlanga, Durban on 27 August 2022 where women in the boxing fraternity had the opportunity to engage with the Minister and other dignitaries. The breakfast session with the Deputy Minister took place following a series of activities that took place during the women in boxing week which was launched on 22 August 2022.

Canoeing and rowing

Andy Birkett and Bridgitte Hartley were crowned SAK1 River champions after wrapping up victories in the men's and women's races at the 40th Fish River Canoe Marathon in October 2022. A week after he won the world marathon title, Birkett showed his class and form as he added another four minutes to his overnight lead as he posted a flawless final stage to claim the title.

Cricket

The 2021 CSA Awards were held on 30 May. Fast bowler Anrich Nortje was named the Men's Cricketer of the Year. Nortje beat fellow nominees Aiden Markram, Temba Bavuma and Rassie van der Dussen to the award. He also won the Men's Test Cricketer of the year trophy. Van der Dussen and spinner Tabraiz Shamsi claimed the Men's ODI Cricketer of the Year and Men's T20 International Cricketer of the Year award, respectively. All-rounder George Linde clinched the International Newcomer of the Year prize.

CSA Awards winners:

- Men's Cricketer of the Year: Anrich Nortje.
- Men's Test Cricketer of the Year: Anrich Nortje.
- Men's One-Day International Cricketer of the Year: Rassie van der Dussen.
- Men's T20 International Cricketer of the Year: Tabraiz Shamsi.

- Men's Players' Player of the Year: Anrich Nortje and Aiden Markram.
- International Newcomer of the Year: George Linde.
- Fans' Player of the Year: Anrich Nortje.
- CSA Delivery of the Year: Wiaan Mulder.
- Women's Cricketer of the Year: Shabnim Ismail.
- Women's One-Day International Cricketer of the Year: Lizelle Lee.
- Women's T20 International Cricketer of the Year: Shabnim Ismail.
- Women's Players' Player of the Year: Shabnim Ismail.
- 4-Day Domestic Series Cricketer of the Season: Aiden Markram (Titans).
- One-Day Cup Cricketer of the Season: Robbie Frylinck (Dolphins).
- T20 Challenge Cricketer of the Season: Sisanda Magala (Lions)
- Coach of the Season: Imraan Khan (Dolphins)..
- Domestic Players' Player of the Season: Keshav Maharaj (Dolphins).
- Domestic Newcomer of the Season: Neil Brand (Titans).
- Umpires' Umpire of the Year: Lubabalo Gcuma
- Umpire of the Year: Adrian Holdstock..
- Fairplay Award: Warriors.
- SACA Most Valuable Player Award: Keshav Maharaj (Dolphins).
- Makhaya Ntini Power of Cricket Award: Ottniel Baartman (Dolphins).
- SA Forces Administrator Recognition Award: Lieutenant Colonel Randall M Williams.

Golf

Western Province golfer Greg Woodbridge produced the round of his life on the final day of the South African Senior Amateur Championship to claim his first national title on the GolfRSA Senior circuit in October 2022. He pulled away from the chasing pack at East London Golf Club to seal a four-shot victory on two-under-par 217.

Lyall McNeill carded the low round of the day to win the 2021 South African Senior Amateur Championship on debut at Glendower Golf Club in October 2022. He posted a closing two-under-par 70 to finish at level for the tournament.

Ice hockey

The South African Women's team has exceeded expectations by staying up in the IIHF Division II B in July 2022. They triumphed over Croatia, beating the hosts 3-2 to secure the teams' spot in next year's competition. The Western Province Laides team made history at this year's Inter Provincial tournament. Winning all of their games and becoming the national champs for the very first time.

Netball

Cape Winelands were crowned the 2021 SPAR National Netball Champions. They beat Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB) 66-54 in the final at Hoërskool DF Malan in December 2021 to bring the title back to the Cape for the first time since 2016.

The Proteas netball side reigned supreme at the Diamond Challenge at the Tuks Sports Centre when they defeated a spirited Scotland 54-36 in November 2022 final.

The Proteas and the Scottish Thistles exchanged goal for goal in the first quarter, with the Proteas winning the first quarter 10-8.

Rugby

In August 2022, South Africa ground down an out-of-form New Zealand to win 26-10 in the Rugby Championship opener and piled the pressure on the All Blacks with their fifth loss in six games. The Springboks scored two tries at Mbombela Stadium, one at the start by wing Kurt-Lee Arendse and one right at the end by replacement back Willie le Roux as the All Blacks launched a desperate late attack from their own 22 in an attempt to salvage some pride.

In September 2022, South Africa brushed aside a series of scandals during the week to storm to the top of the Rugby Championship with a bonus point 36-20 win over Argentina. Tries from scrum-half Jaden Hendrikse, centre Damian De Allende, a brace from hooker Malcolm Marx and a penalty try proved enough to take the Boks above New Zealand on head-to-head record with one round of matches left.

Soccer

South Africa's female national team, Banyana Banyana, clinched the Women's Africa Cup of Nations champions title in July 2022. The 2 – 1 win over hosts Morocco made South Africa the third nation to lay its hands on African women's football's Holy Grail. A double strike by Hildah Magaia in the space of 10 minutes midway into the second half stunned the capacity crowd at Prince Moulay Abdellah Stadium in the capital Rabat.

Swimming

Chad le Clos claimed a long-awaited gold medal in the 200m butterfly at the World Short Course Championships in Melbourne in December 2022. He returned to top spot on world short course podium 16th FINA World Short Course Championships 2022.

The former Olympic champion raced like he did at the start of his international career, hanging back as American Trenton Julian burnt himself out swimming at world-record pace and then pouncing in the final 50m to win in a new lifetime best – and African record time of 1:48.27.

