



chapter 20

Sport and recreation

In giving effect to the theme of sport and recreation in South Africa, namely *Getting The Nation To Play*, there is a huge responsibility on stakeholders (including all spheres of government) to actively contribute towards raising the levels of participation in organised sport and recreation, which are currently estimated at between 7% and 20%. In this regard, emphasis is directed at increasing the levels of participation of historically disadvantaged and marginalised groups, including black South Africans, women, the youth, rural communities and people with disabilities.

According to a survey done in 2000, there was an increase in the contribution of sport and recreation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa from 1,9% in 1997 to 2% in 2000. Its estimated worth was some R15 913 million. If capital expenditure is included, the contribution rises to R16 765 million or 2,1% of GDP. According to the survey, sport and recreation provided employment for some 34 325 full-time and 6 140 part-time workers, and makes use of 8 000 volunteers.

Within South Africa, the overall responsibility for policy, provision and facilitation of sport and recreation delivery, resides with Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) and the

South African Sports Commission (SASC).

The key objectives of the SRSA are to:

- increase participation in sport and recreational activities
- raise the profile of sport and recreation, particularly among decision-makers
- increase the probability of South Africa's sportspersons and teams achieving success in major international competitions
- place sport and recreation at the forefront of efforts to address issues of national importance such as unemployment, poverty, economic development, and individual and community health.

These objectives are being pursued in cooperation with the SASC, to which several of the objectives of the former Department of Sport and Recreation were transferred in terms of the SASC Act, 1998 (109 of 1998), as amended.

The SASC is responsible for the delivery of sport and recreation through its programmes and those of its clients (the national federations).

Provincial governments are responsible for:

- making sport and recreation accessible to all people in their respective provinces
- providing the infrastructure required for sport and recreation and its maintenance
- optimising the usage of facilities through better management and capacity-building
- policy development within the context of the national sport and recreation policy, with the principal agents being provincial federations and macrobodies

◀ Hestrie Cloete was chosen as the Female World Athlete of the Year 2003. She recorded 22 wins in 26 high-jump competitions during 2003.

- implementing recreation policy through the Provincial Recreation Councils (PRORECs)
- funding these agencies
- upgrading facilities created by local governments for national and provincial events
- ensuring the existence of programmes that develop the human-resource potential in sport and recreation
- effecting international agreements as reached by the SRSA, for the purpose of sharing technology, skills transfer and the development of sport and recreation.

The SRSA is directly responsible for:

- Managing the vote for sport and recreation in the national government.
- Supporting the Minister of Sport and Recreation.
- Co-ordinating and contributing to the drafting of legislation on sport and recreation.
- Interpreting broad government policy, translating government policy into policies for sport and recreation, revising such policy if and when necessary, and monitoring the implementation thereof.
- Aligning sport and recreation policy with the policies of other government departments in the spirit of integrated planning and delivery.
- Providing legal advice to all stakeholders in sport and recreation from a government perspective.
- Subsidising clients of the SRSA in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), its concomitant regulations, as well as the SRSA funding policy, monitoring the application of such funds and advising clients on the management of their finances.
- Managing inter- and intra-governmental relations.
- Acknowledging the outstanding contributions of sportspeople to the South African society on behalf of the President, through the annual Presidential Sports Awards.
- Procuring resources from abroad for sport and recreation, through the appropriate structures in National Treasury.

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

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

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

Between 1994 and 2001, the Reconstruction and Development Programme Fund provided for the completion of 138 basic outdoor sports facilities to the value of R49,5 million and one indoor facility in each province at a total cost of R40,7 million. This amount included construction, marketing, facility management and training initiatives. During the same period, 26 projects with a total value of R1,2 million were completed countrywide with resources from the Central Sport and Recreation Fund.

The R90-million budget in 2002/03 provided for the upgrading and building of 85 facilities. It was estimated that approximately 5 500 jobs would be created in the process. A total number of 100 community sports councils and clubs were established and empowered to run and manage the facilities.

The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Ncgonde Balfour, announced a R129-million allocation for the BSRP during his 2003/04 Budget speech in April 2003.

Some 113 projects were expected to benefit from the funding which was distributed as follows:

- Western Cape (R8,71 million for 13 facilities)
- Eastern Cape (R22,08 million for 25 facilities)
- KwaZulu-Natal (R23,01 million for 17 facilities)
- Mpumalanga (R9,91 million for 12 facilities)



- Gauteng (R10,8 million for 10 facilities)
 - Limpopo (R19,2 million for nine facilities)
 - North West (R10,25 million for 10 facilities)
 - Free State (R9,66 million for 15 facilities)
 - Northern Cape (R6,57 million for two facilities).
- Between 2000 and 2002, the SRSA provided jobs for 6 500 people, with an average income of R4 500, during the building phases of its various projects.

Since 1993, the SRSA has spent some R450 million on building and upgrading facilities countrywide.

In the last two years, 142 facilities were completed. There is still a huge backlog in terms of facility provision to disadvantaged communities. The Project will in future be pursued through the Municipal Infrastructure Development Programme of the Department of Provincial and Local Government, while the SRSA will continue to play a policy-development and oversight role, and ensure that programmes are implemented at the sites.

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

Sports Tourism Project

The primary motivation of the Project is to exploit the substantial benefits that the tourist industry presents for job creation in South

Africa. The International Cricket Council (ICC) Cricket World Cup hosted in South Africa in February and March 2003 attracted some 20 000 foreign spectators. This led to the creation of 3 500 jobs during the World Cup.

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

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

The Minister of Sport and Recreation announced during his budget vote in April 2003 that the SRSA had conducted socio-economic impact studies on international sports events hosted by South Africa.

These included the World Surfing Games, which according to the studies, brought in revenue of more than R11 million.

It was also determined that the 2002 Argus Cycle Tour generated more than R300 million countrywide, with the City of Cape Town benefitting by more than R200 million.

A study on the impact of the Cricket World Cup shows that the economic impact of the tournament in terms of South African economic activity was estimated at R2,0 billion. The estimated economic impact of the Cricket World Cup in terms of net foreign spend in the country was R1,1 billion.



In the latter half of 2003, Sport and Recreation South Africa was finalising the first draft of the Safety at Sports Stadiums Bill. The Bill seeks to ensure that sports events taking place at stadiums all over the country are safe, organised and secure. The Bill also seeks to ensure that stadiums comply with the highest safety standards possible. It was envisaged that the Bill would go through the Cabinet and parliamentary processes early in 2004.

Young Champions Project

The Young Champions Project was launched in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on 18 January 2003; in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, on 7 June 2003; and in KwaMashu, Durban, on 16 August 2003.

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

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

The Project will set up sustainable local sports leagues in the identified areas.

It will also focus on addressing the problem of substance abuse among the youth.



At the end of September 2003, a delegation from South Africa presented the *South African 2010 Bid Book* to the President of the *Federation Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA), Mr Sepp Blatter. The *Bid Book* contains all the guarantees required by FIFA as South Africa makes its bid to host the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

The 2010 Soccer World Cup Bid Committee has commissioned an economic impact study that looks very promising in terms of the potential benefits of hosting the event in South Africa.

They predict that 2,72 million tickets will be sold, generating revenue to the tune of R4,6 billion.

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

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

A team from FIFA visited South Africa in November 2003 to assess the country's infrastructure.

South African Sports Commission

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

The Commission started operating on 1 April 2000.

The allocation to the SASC increased from R24,7 million in 2002/03 to 28 million in 2003/04.

The vision of the SASC is to lead South Africa to sporting excellence. The responsibilities of the SASC include:

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

Recognition of sport and recreational bodies

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



The Bill will:

- amend the National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998)
- provide for the registration of all women in sport and recreation with the SASC
- provide for penalties for sport and recreational bodies that do not obtain prior approval from the SASC before participating abroad
- provide for the ring-fencing by sport and recreational bodies of a percentage of all income derived from the sale of television rights, for development
- empower the Minister to intervene in disputes
- provide for the submission by all sport and recreational bodies of statistics of their total membership to the SASC.

In 2003, a new structure for karate was put in place after much division within the sport.

A professional league in basketball was also expected to be revived, while other codes such as lifesaving have been fully unified. A transformation monitoring committee is in place to ensure progress in this regard.

Hosting of and bidding for major international sports events

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

National colours

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

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

Indigenous games

The Indigenous Games Project was launched

on 24 February 2001 to promote and popularise those activities that have a particular appeal to vast sectors of the South African community, especially in rural areas. The eight games are: *morabaraba, intonga, diketo, kgati, dibeke, jukskei, ncuva* and *kho-kho*.

The SASC is in the process of establishing a national structure for all indigenous games federations.

The first national Indigenous Games Festival was held in Polokwane, Limpopo from 10 to 12 October 2003.

At least 600 participants from the nine provinces took part.

Sports Information and Science Agency (SISA)

SISA was officially launched in November 1995 and is now a project of the SASC. It is committed to the establishment, co-ordination and application of a world-class information, scientific and technological resource base, with skills, capabilities, facilities and equipment to provide services to athletes, coaches, technical officials and administrators.

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

The High Performance Programme (HPP) is one of many successful SISA initiatives. Between 600 and 800 elite athletes benefit from the HPP each year.

The following scientific services are provided to elite athletes nominated to be part of SISA's HPP:

Physical evaluation

This involves an evaluation of the overall physical fitness of high-performance athletes. It includes, among others, an assessment of cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular

endurance, speed, muscular strength, power, flexibility, body composition and sports-specific physical evaluations.

Sports-psychology assessment

Psychological assessments are conducted with the aim of improving the athletes' mental skills before, during and after competition. The focus areas include achievement motivation, visualisation, self-confidence, concentration and goal-setting.

A sports-specific mental-skills inventory forms the basis of the assessment. The results of this assessment are strictly confidential and are only revealed to the athlete concerned.

Sports-nutrition assessment

The main aim of nutritional assessments is to improve the knowledge of the athletes to optimise sports performance, aid post-exercise recovery and maintain their health (prevent infection and fatigue).

This assessment includes a general nutritional information questionnaire, food-frequency questionnaire, typical training day's intake, and a typical competition day's intake. The athletes' fluid requirements, nutrition supplements, and menu and meal-planning are also addressed.

Sports-medicine screening

The medical screening includes a general medical assessment, a musculoskeletal assessment and a sports-specific assessment. An injury history and haematology screening is also recorded.

Sports-vision assessment

Sports-vision screening assists in determining visual abilities for the design of a programme for the enhancement of visual performance.

The assessment includes an evaluation of general ocular health, visual acuity, colour discrimination, depth perception, hand-eye co-ordination and visual concentration.

Sports technology

In 1999, a joint venture with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) extended the range of services provided by SISA to include the following:

- game tactics and strategy
- virtual reality (simulation of events or situations)
- material science to improve equipment, playing areas, facilities and apparel
- communication systems to improve performance levels and to provide decision-making support to athletes, coaches, technical officials and administrators.

Dispute-Resolution Centre

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

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

Projects

Junior *Dipapadi*

The Sports Pioneers Programme and Movers in Action have been merged into one programme, called Junior *Dipapadi*.

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

Super Start

The Super Start Programme has been developed in recognition of play and movement experience for children between three and six years of age. It promotes participation in



enjoyable physical activity at an early age, to encourage learning and social integration and enhance self-image. Skills such as balance, co-ordination and rhythm are developed.

Playsport

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

Modified Sport

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

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

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

The SASC launched its first Modified Sports Festival in KwaZulu-Natal on 26 October 2002.

On 29 March 2003, about 1 000 youngsters participated in the Modified Sports Festival held at the Concordia Sports Ground in Springbok in the Northern Cape.

The event featured mini netball, rugby, soccer, volleyball, cricket and various fun activities.

Transformation in sport

Sports Transformation Charter

Following a series of workshops on transformation in sport in all nine provinces, the Transformation Charter was drafted, which guides all macrobodies, national and provincial federations and clubs on the need to transform sport by making it accessible to all South Africans. The Charter is complemented

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

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

Ministerial Task Team into High-Performance Sport

A Ministerial Task Team was appointed in December 2000 by the Minister of Sport and Recreation to investigate high-performance sport. Its findings are expected to result in the major restructuring of South African sport.

With the approval of the Cabinet, South African sport will in future be governed by a two-tier system, comprising a fully fledged government department and a non-governmental sports confederation. These two structures will take full responsibility for all levels of sport, including mass participation and high performance.

A national academy will concentrate on delivering athletes for international competition, while existing provincial academies will identify and nurture talent to feed into the national academy. The new system of governance is expected to be implemented by April 2005.

The report of the Task Team will ultimately inform the formulation of a Plan for Sport which will constitute the new *White Paper on Sport and Recreation*.

A team will be appointed to develop the plan.

Presidential Sports Awards

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

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

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

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

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

Sports organisations

National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA)

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

This comprises talent-identification capacity-building (Operation Excellence Programme) and fast-tracking delivery. NOCSA's main mandate is to ensure commendable performances in the Olympic Games.

About 41 national federations fall under the NOCSA umbrella body, 28 of which represent Olympic sports. Three are winter Olympic sports.

In May 2003, NOCSA and the 2004 Olympic partners visited Athens, Greece, to view hospitality facilities available for the 2004 Games. Athletes have been hard at work

under the Operation Excellence Programme. Through this Programme, athletes are provided with an annual grant to cover their basic costs. They are also supported with equipment, and money for training camps, international participation and the services of an international coach, if needed. Among the athletes gaining from Operation Excellence are Terence Parkin, Zaida Jardine, Ryk Neethling, Nzimeni Msutu, Mbulaheni Mulaudzi, Hestrie Cloete and Morne Nagel.

Disability Sport South Africa (DISSA)

DISSA is the controlling body that recognises the right of the disabled to participate in sports activities at all levels.

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

The strategic objectives of DISSA include:

- ensuring increased opportunities for participation by promoting the inclusion of the disabled community with sports federations, sponsors and other stakeholders
- supporting athletes, coaches and officials through the Sports Commission's HPP
- creating opportunities through mass-participation programmes for coaches, athletes, technical officials, classifiers and volunteers.

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

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

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

- effective and efficient distribution of funding, both for capital and revenue programmes, with straightforward application procedures



and thorough monitoring and evaluation of projects

- support for the education and training of volunteers, coaches, technical officials, classifiers and administrators
- efficient support services, delivered either in-house or by external contractors
- a desire to create an excellent organisation with a commitment towards continuous improvement and innovation.

DISSA works closely with the South African Commonwealth Games Association, the All Africa Games, and the South African Federal Council on Disability.

DISSA also has close contact with the national sports federations and is committed towards supporting their development as the responsible bodies for all athletes, including those with disabilities.

Through the merger of the South African Sport Association for the Intellectually Impaired and Special Olympics South Africa, Sport for the Intellectually Disabled (SID) was born. A delegation from SID met Special Olympics International during the World Games in June 2003, to get their buy-in to the process and support for three brands under DISSA, namely Paralympics, Deaflympics and Special Olympics.

Boxing South Africa

Boxing South Africa was established in terms of the South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), and is partly funded with public money. Its function is to promote boxing and protect the interests of boxers and officials. Its main purposes are to:

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

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

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

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

The Academy will also offer boxers high performance, physical fitness, and athletics and life skills.

South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The main objectives of the SAIDS are to promote participation in sport which is free from the use of prohibited substances, to encourage the development of programmes in respect of the dangers of using drugs in sport, and to provide leadership in the development of a national strategy concerning doping in sport.

The SRSA has drafted the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport Amendment Bill to:

- reprioritise the objectives of the Institute
- strengthen the powers and duties of the Institute.

The Bill is expected to be promulgated during 2004.

Between April 2002 and March 2003, the Institute conducted 2 800 drug tests on South African athletes from 54 sporting disciplines, of which there were 42 (1,77%) positive test results. The majority of these positive results were for the following prohibited substances:

- stimulants (31%)
- anabolic agents (47,6%)
- diuretics (14,3%).

In addition to its national testing programme, the SAIDS was subcontracted to conduct 292 in- and out-of-competition tests for international sports federations, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and other national anti-doping organisations.

Funding for the Institute will increase from R3,3 million in 2002/03 to R4,0 million in 2005/06.

The Institute was appointed to conduct doping-control programmes at two major international events outside the borders of South Africa, namely the Women's Rugby World Cup, which was held in Barcelona, Spain, and the 2002 Africa Military Games held in Kenya.

The Institute has 55 fully trained and certified doping control officers (DCOs) based throughout South Africa and 12 trainee DCOs who were certified by mid-2003. Since May 2003, the Institute has implemented a recruitment and training programme for chaperones.

The Institute produced and distributed education and information material to sports federations, athletes and coaches, and conducted an average of three lectures and workshops a month to its various target markets. The Institute also developed a sports-drug education programme for school learners in collaboration with Bridges, a drug education and intervention non-governmental organisation. During 2002 and early 2003, a series of pilot workshops were held nationally to assess the reaction and get input from school sports coaches. The programme was expected to be launched in 2003 with the assistance of funds for this project allocated to the Institute by the Lottery Board.

In September 2002, the Institute became one of only nine national anti-doping agencies worldwide to be certified by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) in compliance with International Standards for Doping Control, and one of only three national anti-doping agencies to have been certified against the latest, updated and improved ISO 9001:2000 Standard.



South African golfing legend Gary Player was honoured for his contribution to the world of golf (on and off the course) with a Lifetime Achievement Award at the Laureus Sport Awards in Monaco in May 2003.

The Institute has entered into Reciprocal Testing Agreements with Australia, Norway and the Netherlands.

The WADA has agreed to establish a regional office for Africa in Cape Town. The office will take responsibility for all WADA activities on the continent.

Recreation

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

SANGALA consists of the following:

- Community, which targets the broad community without any differentiation in age or status.
- Training, which specialises in the training of community recreational leaders.
- Corporate, which is aimed at middle and senior management in both the private and public sectors.
- Senior, which encourages physical activity among senior citizens. More than 200 000 senior citizens participate annually in this project.
- Street, which is a life-skills project for homeless children.
- RecRehab, which is a project for the rehabilitation of youth and women in prisons, and trains leaders to present recreational activities in prison. More than 1 000 prisoners participate in activities countrywide.

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

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



2003 sports highlights

Cricket

Cricket World Cup 2003

The opening ceremony of the 2003 ICC Cricket World Cup on 8 February dazzled audiences across the globe, as 4 500 performers turned Newlands Stadium in Cape Town into the best celebration Africa had to offer.

The impressive extravaganza was made possible by the dedication of a cast of volunteers, ranging from eight to 86-years-of-age, and top South African performers such as Johnny Clegg, Rebecca Malope, Yvonne Chaka Chaka, the Soweto String Quartet and Lekgoa.

The showcase was broadcast to a worldwide television audience of over one billion people.

The 2003 Cricket World Cup ran for 44 days from the opening ceremony to the final in Johannesburg on 23 March. A total of 54 cricket matches were played – a record for the ICC Cricket World Cup.

A total of 14 countries participated in the tournament, namely South Africa, Australia, Pakistan, India, England, Zimbabwe, Netherlands, Namibia, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, West Indies, Bangladesh, Kenya and Canada.

The 2003 Cricket World Cup was won by Australia, who beat India by 125 runs at the Wanderers Stadium.

Breaking records

Makhaya Ntini became the ninth South African bowler to take 100 Test wickets – this feat was achieved during the second Test match against Bangladesh at Dhaka in October 2003.

Graeme Smith became the youngest captain to score a Test century at Birmingham, England, in July 2003. Having also added 368 for the first wicket in the Test against Pakistan at Cape Town earlier in 2003, Herschelle Gibbs and Smith became the second pair to have made two triple-century partnerships in Test cricket for any wicket.

Tennis

Mercedes Benz Cup

Wayne Ferreira overcame a nagging hip injury and searing heat to beat top-seeded Lleyton Hewitt 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 in the final of the Mercedes Benz Cup in Los Angeles, United States of America (USA).

His victory made Ferreira the first South African to win the 77-year-old tournament.

Golf

Nedbank Golf Challenge

Ernie Els claimed his third Nedbank title with an astounding nine-under-par course-record, 63, in the final round at Sun City in the North West, in December 2002. He ended with 21 shots under par.

Mercedes Golf Championship

Els won the Mercedes Golf Championship in Hawaii in January 2003 with a final round of 65.

Els' outstanding performance also earned him a new record for a PGA Championship in the American series, with a total of 261 for the four rounds, 31 strokes under par.

Heineken Classic

Els continued his winning streak in Melbourne, Australia in February 2003, when he played a round of 65 to win the Heineken Classic.

Els' spectacular win featured an average tee-shot of 317,3 yards.

European Masters

Els won his sixth major championship for the season when he finished with 267, 17 under par at the European Masters in Crans-Sur-Sierre, Switzerland, September 2003.

It was Els' 15th European Tour and his 46th Championship worldwide.

HSBC World Match-Play Championships

In October 2003, Els successfully defended the HSBC World Match-Play Championship

title in Wentworth, United Kingdom (UK), beating fellow European Tour member Thomas Bjorn by 4 and 3 in a 36-hole final.

Champion Tour (Seniors Tour)

In October 2003, Hale Irwin won the Champion Tour (Seniors Tour) with 37 wins out of 200 starts. He also came second 35 times and third 19 times.

Qatar Masters

Darren Fichardt closed with a 69 for a four-round total of 275, 13 under par in March 2003, to win the Qatar Masters, his second title on the European Tour.

Chrysler Classic

In November 2003, Retief Goosen won the Chrysler Classic by three shots. He finished the tournament with 12 under par. Vijay Singh took second place.

World Gold Championships

In November 2003, Trevor Immelman and Rory Sabbatini won the World Cup at Kawaih Island by four strokes.

President's Cup

In November 2003, President Mbeki officiated as honorary chairperson at the President's Cup, a golf event between a team from the USA and an international team at the Fancourt Golf Estate in George, Western Cape. In an unprecedented finish, the US and international teams, led by Tiger Woods and Ernie Els respectively, finished level and shared the cup.

Motorsport

Dakar Rally

Giniel de Villiers from the Proudly South African Team braved 8 602 km of difficult terrain between Marseille, France and Scharm-el-Sjeikh in Egypt to finish fifth overall in the 2003 Dakar Rally. It was the first time that the

young South African had participated in the gruelling 19-day race.

Only 61 of the 134 vehicles that set out from the starting line managed to reach the finish.

Boxing

Corrie Saunders scored a sensational second-round knockout win over Vladimir Klitschko in Hanover, Germany, in March 2003, to claim the World Boxing Organisation heavyweight title.

The 38-year-old Saunders turned professional in 1989.

Hockey

Afro-Asian Games

Susan Webber's five-goal streak led to South Africa's rousing 12-0 victory over Kazakhstan, in the Afro-Asian Games women's field hockey competition held in Hyderabad, India, in October 2003.

All Africa Games

In October 2003, the women's hockey team qualified for the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, by defeating Nigeria 10-0 to claim gold at the 8th All Africa Games in Nigeria.

Surfing

Heather Clark braved the waves in Fiji in April 2003, managing to finish second at the Roxy Pro.

It was Clark's second consecutive second-position finish. This secured Clark a seventh position ranking among the world's top 10 female surfers.

In May 2003, she finished second in the Magnolia Girls Pro Six-Star Association of Surfing Professionals World Qualifying Series women's event in Portugal.

Swimming

Swimming South Africa hosted a leg of the Swimming World Cup in Durban in December 2003.

It was the first time that a leg of the World Cup was held in Africa.



South Africa was one of the nine countries chosen out of the 16 that bid for the event.

Other successful applicants were Korea, Australia, France, Sweden, Russia, Germany, the USA, Mexico and Brazil.

Natalie du Toit, who wowed sport enthusiasts with her brave recovery after losing a leg in an accident, and her subsequent remarkable performance at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester in 2002, shattered the world record in the 100 m freestyle exhibition race at the 10th Fina World Championship in Barcelona, Spain.

Du Toit took the honours in 1 minute 2,72 seconds, bettering the previous world record of 1:02,89.

She was invited to participate in the exhibition event by the IPC, based on her number one ranking following her performance in Manchester.

Du Toit also took the silver medal in the closely contested women's 800-m freestyle event behind Sharon Austin of the Seychelles, at the Afro-Asian Games in October 2003.

Special Olympics

The 40-athlete strong South African Special Olympics team brought home 37 medals from the Special Olympics held in Dublin, Ireland, in June 2003.

The South Africans won eight gold, seven silver and three bronze medals in athletics, while the soccer team claimed two bronze medals in the five-a-side and the 11-a-side events.

The golfers brought home two medals of each colour.

The gold-medal winners were Mzewakhe Sithole, Thulani Stambola, Johannes Nhlapo, Shelboy Pittsi, Kevin Gibbs, Gail Bugana, Sam Mphela, Willem Swanepoel and Jennifer Higgins.

Athletics

Golden League

Long-legged Hestrie Cloete dazzled the crowd at the Golden League meet in Berlin, Germany,

during August 2003, when she broke her own Africa record with a jump of 2,05 metre (m), marking the best jump of her athletic career.

Cloete's previous personal best was 2,04 m, which she achieved in Monaco in 1999.

World Athletics Championships

Jacques Freitag set the pace for the South African team when he cleared 2,35 m in the men's high jump, earning his first gold at the World Athletics Championships in Saint-Denis, Paris, in August 2003.

His female counterpart, Hestrie Cloete broke her own Commonwealth and Africa records by clearing a height of 2,06 m, earning her the gold and title of world champion in the women's high jump. Cloete became the first woman in the history of athletics to keep her title after two events. She first won the title at Edmonton, Canada, in 2001.

In September 2003, Cloete was chosen as the female World Athlete of the Year 2003. She recorded 22 wins in 26 high-jump competitions during 2003.

Other outstanding performances by the South African team included Okkert Brits' silver medal in the men's pole vault, and a bronze for the 800-m athlete Mbulaheni Mulaudzi.

Equestrian

Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI) Children's World Cup Challenge

One of the most touching success stories in South African sport in 2003 was that of Bongani Mvumvu from Cape Town, who became the world champion at the FEI Children's World Cup Challenge, in Hargen, Germany, during August 2003.

It was the first time Mvumvu had ever competed at international level.

Soccer

Africa Cup of Nations

Bafana Bafana qualified for the Africa Cup of

Nations tournament, to be played in Tunisia in February 2004, when they beat Burundi 2-0 at the Louis Rwagasore stadium in Bujumbura in July 2003.

South African Football Association Awards
In October 2003, Banyana Banyana midfielder Antonio Carelse won the South African Football Association's Women's Player of the Year Award.

Abongile Nkamane from Ajax Cape Town scooped the Junior Player of the Year Award. He was a key member of the national under-12 championship team which won an international junior tournament in France in 2003.

Danone Nations Cup

In September 2003, South Africa's under-12 soccer team, the Tsetse Flies, won the Danone Nations Cup in France.

The world champions beat Portugal 2-0 in the final game in Paris. The South Africans scored 28 goals and conceded none in the 32-country tournament.

The team returned home with an impressive string of victories, having kickstarted their winning streak when they beat the USA 5-0. The South Africans went on to beat Holland 12-0, Portugal 2-0, Poland 2-0, England 1-0, Austria 3-0, and beat Portugal again 3-0.

Besides clinching the title of world champions and the award for the tournament's best defence, the Tsetse Flies' Monama Motsamela also walked off with the Player of the Tournament Award.

Squash

World Masters Squash Championship

The South African team squashed their opponents to win the most medals at the World Masters Squash Championship in Espoo, Finland, in August 2003.

The team won a total of six gold and four silver medals.

The medal winners included Craig van der Wath, Alan Colburn, Brian Heath, Angie Clifton

Parks, Pauline Douglas and Jean Grainger.

Cycling

World Downhill Cycling Race

Mountain biker Greg Minnaar from Pietermaritzburg became the first South African in 110 years to become a world champion at the Downhill Cycling Race in Lugano, Switzerland, in August 2003. The only previous South African to boast this achievement was Laurens Meintjies from Port Elizabeth, who won the title in 1893 in Chicago, USA.

All Africa Games

South Africa glittered at the 2003 Africa Games in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2003. The swimming team did especially well, earning several gold medals. The gold-medallists included Natalie du Toit, who won the 800 m freestyle event, Romy Altmann (breaking the Africa record in the 100 m backstroke), Kurt Muller (50 m breaststroke) and the women's 4x100 m freestyle relay team. Johannes Kekana won gold in the men's marathon, after recording two hours, 25:01 minutes.

Nigeria won the Games with 85 gold medals, four ahead of Egypt's 81. South Africa came third with a total of 63 gold medals.

Rugby

South Africa participated in the Rugby World Cup 2003 in Australia. They lost to England 6-25, beat Georgia 46-19, beat Samoa 60-10, but lost to New Zealand by 29-9 in the quarter-finals.

2004 sports events

South African sports fans are looking forward to, among others, the following sports events in 2004:

- Africa Cup of Nations, Tunisia (February)
- South African Games (April in Buffalo City, Eastern Cape).
- Olympic Games, Athens, Greece (August)



Acknowledgements

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