



South Africa Yearbook 2018/19

# Arts and Culture

South Africa's arts and culture are as varied as one might expect from such a diverse nation. The blend of local cultures and diverse influences make for a melting pot of creativity that never disappoints.

As custodians of South Africa's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage, the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) aims to develop and preserve South African culture to ensure social cohesion and nation-building.

South Africa's cultural and creative industry is a good revenue generator, and still has great potential to produce more and contribute to job creation.

Worldwide, the turnover of cultural industries makes this the fifth-largest economic sector, which comprises design, the performing arts, dance, film, television, multimedia, cultural heritage, cultural tourism, visual arts, crafts, music and publishing.

The department has entered into partnerships with significant stakeholders to map cultural industries.

Cabinet has identified the creative and cultural industries as one of the drivers of economic growth and job creation in the implementation of the New Growth Path.

The Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 identifies the cultural industries, in particular the craft sector, music, jewellery production, clothing, leather, footwear and textiles as some of the sectors that will be subjected to focused and significant support by the State.

The department is mandated to:

- develop and promote arts and culture in South Africa, and mainstream its role in social development
- develop and promote the official languages of South Africa, and enhance the linguistic diversity of the country
- improve economic and other development opportunities for South African arts and culture nationally and globally through mutually beneficial partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the sector
- develop and monitor the implementation of policy, legislation and strategic direction for the identification, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage. The DAC aims to increase interactions across all races, foster constitutional values, and encourage equal opportunities, inclusion and redress.

## Legislation and policies

The DAC derives its mandate from the following legislation:

- The Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962).
- The Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act 35 of 1983).
- The National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996).
- The Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997).
- The South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998).
- The Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).
- The National Council for Library and Information Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001).
- The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).
- The Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act 12 of 2012)
- The National Film and Video Foundation Act, 1997 (Act 73 of 1997).

Broadly, this legislation mandates the department to:

- develop and promote arts and culture in South Africa and mainstream its role in social development
- develop and promote the official languages of South Africa and enhance the linguistic diversity of the country
- improve economic and other development opportunities for South African arts and culture nationally and globally through mutually beneficial partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the sector
- develop and monitor the implementation of policy, legislation and strategic direction for the identification, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage.
- Fund various disciplines in the the Arts and Culture sectors.

## Budget

Cabinet has effected reductions of R385.4 million on the department's budget over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. Of this amount, R109.6 million is on operational and capital transfers to 13 public entities; R38.8 million is on goods and services across all programmes; and the remaining R236.9 million is on the community library services grant.

As a result of these reductions, the time taken to complete capital projects and procure certain items, such as library materials, will be extended.

## Promoting and preserving heritage infrastructure

Expenditure on heritage infrastructure is designed to achieve redress for South Africa's historical imbalances and continue to contribute to social transformation, particularly the transformation of the heritage landscape to be more inclusive and reflective of all South Africans. In addition, the department's infrastructure development initiatives aim to establish and maintain world class heritage sites to boost tourism and create job opportunities in previously disadvantaged areas. As such, an estimated 99 infrastructure projects at various stages of completion are to receive financial support at a projected total cost of R1.4 billion over the MTEF period in the Institutional Governance, Arts and Culture Promotion and Development, and Heritage Promotion and Preservation programmes.

The liberation heritage route honours those who dedicated their lives to South Africa's liberation struggle. The route is expected to comprise a number of sites that express the key aspects of the South African resistance and liberation experience. A total of R118 million is set aside over the medium term in the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme to develop 3 sites per province, including a liberation movements museum and other forms of memorialisation. Construction of the National Heroes' Acre, which is part of the liberation heritage route, is expected to commence in 2020/21.

The department has budgeted R67.4 million for 500 bronze statues that form part of the heroes' acre. To date, 90 bronze statues have been produced. A total of R6.5 million is allocated over the MTEF period to expand the existing national, heritage and other honours and awards to make provision for recognising individuals, organisations and communities who have contributed significantly to social cohesion and nation building.

## Community library services

The community library services grant aims to transform urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities and services,

targeting previously disadvantaged communities, through a recapitalisation programme at the provincial level. An amount of R4.5 billion is earmarked for this purpose over the medium term in the Public Library Services subprogramme in the Heritage Promotion and Preservation programme.

Over the medium term, the department plans to procure 497 computers and 430 000 items of library material for provinces to ensure the consistent delivery of services to the public. A key imperative of the community library services grant is the provision or upgrading of public library infrastructure. To this end, the department plans to build 96 new libraries and upgrade 150 community libraries over the MTEF period. In collaboration with the Department of Basic Education, the department also plans to build 70 dual library service points to support school curricula and enhance learning outcomes.

### Positioning the cultural and creative industries

Through the Mzansi Golden Economy strategy, the department aims to ensure that the arts sector contributes to inclusive economic growth, job creation, artist development and urban renewal by creating employment opportunities in the arts, culture and heritage sector, thereby stimulating the broader economy.

The strategy involves activities such as arts festivals, touring ventures, public art projects, and engagement in the cultural and creative industries, through which the department can create employment. An amount of R970.4 million is allocated in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme to implement the Mzansi golden economy strategy over the MTEF period. Of this allocation, 33.7% (R327 million) is set aside to fund 56 flagship cultural events, 90 touring ventures and 60 public art programmes.

Funding of R160 million over the MTEF period through the venture capital fund, which is administered by the National Empowerment Fund for loans to arts and culture organisations, will support the development of small, medium and micro enterprises, and sustainable arts and culture projects administered by previously disadvantaged South Africans.

An amount of R117 million in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme is allocated over the medium term

for interventions such as incubators, master classes and other training initiatives that aim to provide skills training, create jobs and empower artists to participate in the economy. A further R18.3 million has been set aside over the same period in the National Language Services subprogramme for the language bursary programme to fund 900 tertiary students.

### Facilitating nation-building and social cohesion

Community conversations provide a space for people from diverse backgrounds to find levers for social cohesion within their communities towards bridging divisions. Over the medium term, the department plans to host 99 community conversations to provide a platform for individuals and organisations to discuss their perceived differences and form a common understanding of what it means to be South African.

An estimated R13.3 million is expected to be spent over the medium term in the Institutional Governance programme to host these conversations across South Africa. The national social cohesion summit takes place every five years, with the next summit scheduled to take place in 2018/19.

The summit aims to gauge progress made in achieving the resolutions adopted at the previous summit, and provides an opportunity for government, business, labour, youth formations, the media and civil society organisations to work together to address social issues. A total of R9 million has been set aside for the summit in the Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme.

The Young Patriots programme encourages young people to participate actively in building the capacity of the arts, culture and heritage sector, and gain meaningful skills through service delivery improvement and moral 2018 regeneration initiatives, and the youth social cohesion advocates programme. Over the medium term, R28.5 million is allocated in the Social Cohesion and Nation Building subprogramme for activities related to youth development.

### 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 paradisica*)

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### National flag

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

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

When the flag is displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the viewer, with



the hoist or the cord seam at the top.

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

### National anthem

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

*Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* was composed by Methodist mission schoolteacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897. The words of *The Call of South Africa* were written by CJ Langenhoven in May 1918, and the music was composed by Reverend ML de Villiers in 1921.

### National Coat of Arms

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

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

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

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

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

The motto of the coat of arms – *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.

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#### 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.*

- 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 Pretoria in April 2019.

### The Order of Mendi for Bravery

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

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

### The Order of the Baobab

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

- Maduke Lot Ndlovu
- Braam Jordaan
- Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza (Posthumous)
- Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi (Posthumous);
- Ray and Dora Phillips (Posthumous)
- William Smith (Posthumous).

### Order of Ikhamanga

The Order was bestowed in Silver on:

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

Twala.

The Order was bestowed in Gold on:

- Johaar Mosaval.

### Order of Luthuli

The Order was bestowed in Silver to:

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

### The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

The Order in Bronze was bestowed on:

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

The Order in Silver was bestowed on:

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

The Order was bestowed in Gold to:

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

## Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The country's Constitution 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, Telugu 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

DAC 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 DAC's purposes.

The DAC 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.

## Role players

### National Heritage Council

The NHC of South Africa is a statutory body that is responsible for the preservation of the country's heritage. Since its inception in February 2004, it has managed to place heritage as a priority for nation-building and national identity.

The NHC focuses on policy development for the sector to meet its transformation goals, enhance public awareness and education, and increase knowledge production in heritage subjects that were previously neglected. It also makes funding available to projects that present heritage as a socio-economic resource.

The NHC engages heritage stakeholders in public and private institutions, including the various organs of civil society, mobilises debates and builds awareness about heritage.

### Golden Shield National Heritage Awards

The awards acknowledge active citizenship that protects and promotes the country's heritage.

### South African Heritage Resources Agency

SAHRA is mandated to coordinate the identification and management of the national estate. The aims are to introduce an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of the heritage resources and to enable provincial and local authorities to adopt powers to protect and manage them. SAHRA is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999, as the national

administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage.

SAHRA provides for the identification, protection, conservation and promotion of South Africa's heritage for present and future generations. It established the National Heritage Resources Fund to provide financial assistance to approved bodies or individuals, for any project that contributes to the conservation and protection of South Africa's national heritage resources.

Conservation categories include:

- national heritage sites, registers, areas and objects
- protected areas
- structures of more than 60 years old
- burial grounds and graves
- fossils (palaeontology) and archaeology
- rock art
- sites relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
- movable objects such as those recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa
- discoveries that are associated with living heritage; ethnographic and decorative art; objects of scientific interest; books, documents, photographs, film material or sound recordings.

SAHRA conserves buildings of historical or architectural value.

It is the national administrative management body for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage. The agency's main functions include managing the national estate through partnerships with other bodies to promote an integrated heritage resources management system. Heritage South Africa is a non-profit organisation that conserves South Africa's variety of architectural gems.

### South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC)

The SAGNC advises the Minister of Arts and Culture on the transformation and standardisation of official geographical names in South Africa. The council has jurisdiction over all names of geographical features and entities falling within the territories over which the South African Government has sovereignty.

The renaming of geographical features is regarded as a form of symbolic reparation to address South Africa's past.

The following principles are adhered to:

- each individual feature or entity should have only one official name
- the following types of geographical names would generally be avoided:
  - approved names of places elsewhere in South Africa
  - names of places in other countries and names of countries
  - names that are blasphemous, indecent, offensive, vulgar, unaesthetic or embarrassing
  - names that are discriminatory or derogatory
  - names that may be regarded as an advertisement for a particular product, service or firm
  - names of living people.

Geographical names committees have been established in all nine provinces.

### National Arts Council of South Africa

The NAC facilitates opportunities for people to practise and appreciate the arts. The council also promotes the general application of the arts in the community, fosters the expression of national identity by means of the arts, promotes freedom in the practice of the arts, and gives historically disadvantaged people greater access to the arts.

The mandate of the NAC is to:

- provide, and encourage the provision of, opportunities for persons to practice the arts;
- promote the appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the arts;
- promote the general application of the arts in the community;
- foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness by means of the arts;
- uphold and promote the right of any person to freedom in the practice of the arts;
- give the historically disadvantaged such additional help and resources as are required to give them greater access to the arts;
- address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts;
- promote and facilitate national and international liaison between individuals and institutions in respect of the arts; and

- develop and promote the arts and to encourage excellence in regard to these.

### Arts institutions

The following arts institutions contribute to a sustainable performing arts industry based on access, excellence, diversity and redress, and encourage the development of the full range of performing arts:

- State Theatre, Pretoria
- Playhouse Company, Durban
- ArtsCape, Cape Town
- Market Theatre, Johannesburg
- Performing Arts Centre of the Free State, Bloemfontein
- Windybrow Theatre, Johannesburg.

The institutions receive annual transfers from the DAC, but also generate revenue through entrance fees, donor assistance, sponsorships and rental income.

### Business and Arts South Africa (BASA)

BASA's vision is to be the leading connector catalyst and resource that supports a better understanding by business of the arts, and continues to advocate an arts culture in our society.

BASA's mission is to ensure the relevance and sustainability of the arts in South Africa by providing expertise in developing partnerships between business and the arts.

### Arts and Culture Trust (ACT)

The ACT is the oldest arts funding agency in democratic South Africa. Since 1994 it has advanced its position towards becoming a self-sustaining perpetual fund for the continued development of arts and culture.

It was established to develop and promote arts, culture and heritage, in general, by securing financial and other resources; and to promote the needs and the role of the sector in the public domain.

Due regard is given to ensuring a spread of projects across all the cultural and artistic disciplines, including arts administration, arts education, community art, festivals, heritage, craft, fine art, dance, music, theatre, literature, multidisciplinary and new media.

A number of focused funding and development programmes implemented by ACT support a broad range of activities nationally. Through the Professional Development Programme, the Trust makes funding available to individual artists, practitioners and arts and culture organisations and institutions in the form of once-off grants. The Scholarships Programme facilitates the allocation of three grants to pursue undergraduate performing arts studies and the annual ACT Awards recognise and celebrates excellence in South African arts, culture and creativity.

Through the presentation of arts management master classes, ACT develops administration and management skills of practitioners, which in turn increases the capacity and sustainability of arts organisations and institutions. The annual Arts and Culture Conference aims to share information, knowledge and research with stakeholders of the creative economy with a view to develop, enable and inspire the sector.

### Community art centres and other Cultural organisations

There are hundreds of community art centres in operation, varying from community-initiated to government-managed centres, in South Africa.

The centres operate at different levels, ranging from general socio-cultural promotion to advanced programmes and vocational training.

Some of these centres are located in, for example, craft centres, community halls and theatres.

Many art centres are functioning well and have made impressive contributions to local socio-economic development.

The DAC endorses and supports programmes in needy centres that are community-initiated or non-governmental.

### Bureau of Heraldry

The Bureau of Heraldry was founded in 1963 and is responsible for registering:

- coats of arms
- badges and other emblems such as flags, seals, medals and insignia of rank and offices of order
- names and uniforms (colours) of associations and

- organisations, such as universities
- promoting national symbols.

### National Language Service (NLS)

The NLS is tasked with meeting the constitutional obligations of multilingualism by managing language diversity through language planning, human-language technologies and terminology projects. It also provides a translation and editing service in the official and foreign languages.

Through its bursary scheme, the department offers language-learning opportunities, as well as training in language practice.

The NLS promotes the use and equal status of all official languages. This entails the review of the national language policy, the development of language terminologies and human language technology, translation and publishing services in all official languages, and the awarding of bursaries.

### Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)

PanSALB is a constitutional organisation that was established in 1995 to support and safeguard the language rights of all South Africans. In terms of Section 4 of the PanSalb Act, 1995 (Act 59 of 1995), the board is an independent organ of state, subject only to the Constitution and its founding legislation, and must perform its duties without fear, favour or prejudice.

### Programmes, projects and initiatives Public Art Development Programme (PADP)

The PADP is a work stream of the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy (MGE). It is implemented in partnership with other levels of government, agencies and civil society. The PADP is implemented to strengthen and grow the arts, culture and heritage sector, with particular emphasis on giving the youth, women, children and persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate and benefit from the PADP.

- The objectives of the PADP include:
- creating decent work for artists, designers, researchers, storytellers, crafters, performance artists and a range of other workers that are involved in the realisation and presentation of public artworks

- attracting investment and economic activity to particular locations, including the rural areas.

### Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy

The MGE strategy will host 63 flagship cultural events over the medium term at an estimated cost of R532,1 million over the period, budgeted for in the Cultural and Creative Industries Development subprogramme in the Arts and Culture Promotion and Development programme.

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

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

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

The DAC is planning the South Africa-Russia Season for the medium term. The department projects that the MGE strategy will create an estimated 53 000 work opportunities over the period.

### Art Bank

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

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

## Festivals

Arts and cultural festivals abound in South Africa, offering something for every taste – from prickly pears, peaches, “witblits”, asparagus and cherries, to various music forms, dance, arts, science, books and whales.

Many of these have become annual events, growing in popularity and attendance numbers.

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.
- Arts Alive International Festival in Newtown, Johannesburg provides the best in homegrown and overseas entertainment in September.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival features international and African artists. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- The Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance, presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, known as the KKNK, a vibrant festival for the performing arts, is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music.
- The Mangaung African Cultural Festival (Macufe) in Bloemfontein in the Free State is one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa. This 10-day festival showcases the cream of African and international talent.
- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.
- 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 level are: Innibos in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga; Taung Cultural Calabash in North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; the Windybrew Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; and the Hilton Arts Festival in KwaZulu-Natal.

## 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 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 peoples, to the modern and youthful productions of today.

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

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

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

With mainstream venues like the National Theatre barring black people from creative participation, the Market Theatre in Johannesburg and The Space in Cape Town were just two

of many theatres established to give black artists a stage and multiracial audience. Theatre venues were desegregated in 1978.

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

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

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

## 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 forties and fifties, are being redefined; the country also has a rich choral tradition, and 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 Programme is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African music.

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

### Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

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

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

### Mangaung African Cultural Festival

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

### South African Music Awards (SAMAs)

The 24th annual SAMAs ceremony was held in Sun City in June 2019.

- Best Traditional Album – Candy – Hupenyu Unenge Viri
- Best Traditional Faith Music Album – Spirit of Praise – Spirit of Praise Vol 7
- Beste Kontemporere Musiek Album – Coenie de Villiers – Pure Coenie
- Beste Pop Album – Snotkop – Sous
- Capasso Best Selling Digital Download Composers Award – Joyous Celebration 22 – All for you :Lindelani Mkhize, Mqobi Nxumalo, Sipiwe Ngcobo, Thobeka Mahlangu
- Collaboration of the year – Black Coffee feat. David Guetta and Delilah Montagu – Drive
- Duo/Group of the Year – Black Motion – Moya Wa Taola
- Female Artist of the Year – Sho Madjozi
- Lifetime Achievement Award – HHP, TKZEE and Mango Groove
- Male Artist of the Year – Black Coffee – Music is King
- Music Video of the Year – Jeremy Loops – Gold by Robert Smith

- Newcomer of the Year – Sho Madjozi – Limpopo Champions League
- Record of the Year – Holly Rey – Deeper
- Remix of the Year – Zakwe – Sebentin by Cassper Nyovest, HHP, Blaklez, Kwesta and Musiholiq
- Rest of Africa Artist – Diamond Platnumz – A Boy from Tandale
- SAMPRA Highest Airplay Song of the Year – Lady Zamar –Collide
- SAMRO Composers Highest Airplay Award – Lady Zamar –Collide
- Album of the Year – Sjava – Umqhele
- Best Adult Contemporary Album – Ard Matthews – Impossible Machines
- Best African Adult Contemporary Album – Nathi- Iphupha Labantu
- Best African Indigenous Faith Album – Ithimba Le Africa – Sesiphunyukile
- Best Afro Pop Album – Sjava – Umqhele
- Best Alternative Album – Nakhane – You Will Not Die
- Best Contemporary Faith Music Album – We Will Worship – Seasons Volume 1
- Best Dance Album – Black Motion – Moya Wa Taola
- Best Engineered Album – Vusi Nova – Manyan-nyan by Robin Walsh
- Best Hip Hop Album – Nasty C – Strings N Bling
- Best Jazz Album – Bokani Dyer Trio – Neo Native
- Best Kwaito/Gqom/Amapiano – Spikiri – King Don Father
- Best Live Audio Visual Recording – Cassper Nyovest – Fill up Orlando Stadium – Robin Kohl
- Best Maskandi Album – Sgwebu Sentambo – Yekani Umona
- Best Pop Album – Tresor – Nostalgia
- Best Produced Album – Nasty C – Strings and Bling
- Best RnB/Soul Album – Zonke – L.O.V.E
- Best Reggae Album – Black Dillinger – Mavara is King
- Best Rock Album – Dan Patlansky – Perfection Kills
- Best Selling Artist – Joyous Celebration 22
- Best Selling DVD – Joyous Celebration 22

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

The SATMA Awards are aimed at promoting, preserving, uplifting, developing, honouring and awarding traditional musicians across racial and ethnic backgrounds.

### 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 (Wits) Theatre is another popular dance venue.

### Dance Umbrella

The Dance Umbrella is an annual platform for South African contemporary dance at which new choreographic creations are presented. It is an open platform encompassing performances by youth and community groups, the efforts of young choreographers and commissioned works from professionals.

Celebrating its 30th anniversary, Dance Umbrella 2018, ran at various theatres and venues in Johannesburg from 6 to 18 March 2018. It opened on March 6 and 7 2018 at the UJ Centre for the Arts with two works: Gula Matari by Vincent Sekwati Mantsoe and Mayhem by Gregory Vuyani Maqoma.

The internationally renowned annual festival presented 18 programmes of new contemporary dance works from both local and international choreographers.

### 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 Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, showcase collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary works.

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

## Rock art

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAC 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 July 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. It is a pictorial account of the events that took place on 16 June 1976 – a fateful day that marked a significant change in the discourse of South Africa's push for liberation. The foreword of the book was written by Struggle veteran Winnie Madikizela-Mandela.

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

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

## Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage, reflecting contributions from all the cultural groups in the country. Through

the centuries, a unique trend has developed in South Africa's architectural style, which has been referred to as an innovative marriage of traditions.

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

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

## Crafts

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

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

With workplaces ranging from the pavements and markets of the big cities to dwellings in deep rural areas, South Africans produce a remarkable range of arts and crafts, including various forms of traditional artwork and innovative new products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Design

Design Indaba, the internationally acclaimed creative conference, took place in Cape Town from 27 February to 1 March 2019 at the Artscape Theatre, and once again set the standard for creative excellence, innovative entrepreneurship and lateral solutions-based thinking on global design and social challenges.

In keeping with the Design Indaba ethos - a better world through creativity - the conference promised to inspire design activism through compelling presentations that combine career-changing insights and cutting-edge work. From architecture and industrial design to pop culture, emerging technologies and environmental problem-solving, the 2019 edition offered inspiration and insights across industries.

## Literature

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

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

The local literature sector has become globally competitive

and the country's writers continue to command respect throughout the world.

Well-known South African writers include Nobel Prize winners JM Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer, Gcina Mhlope, Phaswane Mpe, Es'kia Mphahlele, Wally Serote, Athol Fugard, Herman Charles Bosman, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Breyten Breytenbach, Dalene Mathee, Alan Paton, Olive Schreiner, Andre P 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 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, NP 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 2018 National Book Week celebrations (NBW) ran from 3 to 9 September under the theme: #OURSTORIES.

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

The programme reaches a diverse audience during its annual

visits across the country, including pre-schoolers, learners from Grade R -12, youth, adults, the elderly, the visually impaired, the hearing impaired and the disabled persons.

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 National Book Week campaign.

This annual campaign is supported by the SABDC, in association with the Department of Arts and Culture, with broadcast media support from the SABC Foundation.

The DAC 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 department 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 Franschoek 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 2018 winners of the prestigious South African Literary Awards were announced at a gleaming awards ceremony on 6 November at UNISA.

Twenty-three South African authors were shortlisted for the 2018 SALA. The winners, which include authors, poets,

writers and literary practitioners whose works are continuously contributing to the enrichment of South Africa's literary landscape, were celebrated in an auspicious ceremony.

The SALA have honoured over a hundred individuals in the past 13 years. The year 2018 marked the highest milestone of the awards, as the shortlist included, for the first time, two additional categories: Novel Award and Children's Literature Award.

Following the passing on of the second National Poet Laureate, Prof Keorapetse Kgotsitsile, the prestigious South African Literary Awards announced liberation struggle poet and novelist Mongane Wally Serote as the successor.

Kelwyn Sole received the Poetry Award for his anthology *Walking, Falling*, whilst South African journalist, writer and publisher Sam Mathe got the Literary Journalism Award.

The Lifetime Achievement Literary Award was jointly awarded to author of historical and political Hermann Giliomee and award winning author Ronnie Kasrils.

The Chairperson Award was given to South Africa's most distinguished award-winning photo journalist, Peter Magubane.

The Novel Award was awarded to Dan Sleigh for his book *1795*, with Malebo Sephodi receiving the First-Time Published Author Award for her memoir, *Miss Behave*.

Nick Mulgrew and Nicole Jaekel Strauss were announced as joint winners for the Nadine Gordimer Short Story Award for *The First Law of Sadness* and *As in die mond*, respectively.

Jürgen Schadenberg was the recipient of the Creative Non-Fiction Award for his monograph, *The Way I See It*.

## 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 IW Schlesinger set up Killarney Studios in Johannesburg.

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

In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the

opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

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

The South African Government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry.

The incentives 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.

Film 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.

## 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.

In March 2019, the NFVF in partnership with MIFA hosted the second edition of "The Road to Annecy" pitching session, which took place at the Cape Town International Animation Film Festival.

The session specifically aimed to create a platform for South African producers to pitch their projects that are in development

or production to potential investors, producers, distributors, and programmers and international funding agencies for either production or sales.

**i** In April 2018, the University of Johannesburg honoured internationally-renowned Ndebele artist Esther Mahlangu with a doctoral degree for her contribution to the arts. Mahlangu was born in 1935 on a farm near Middelburg, Mpumalanga. She has also been recognised internationally with a painting on a boulevard in New York. She has also collaborated with international brands, such as BMW and singer John Legend. Her work has been featured at galleries across the globe,

## South African Film and Television Awards (SAFTAs)

The 13th annual SAFTAs, were held in March 2019 in Sun City, North West. The winners were:

- Best TV Soap: Uzalo.
- Best Actor (TV soap) – Jamie Bartlett: Rhythm City.
- Best Actress (TV soap) – Kgomotso Christopher: Scandal.
- Best Supporting Actress (TV soap) – Gcina Mkhize: Isibaya
- Best Supporting Actor (TV soap) Abdul Khoza: Isibaya
- Best TV drama: Lockdown 2.
- Best Actor (TV drama) – Mothusi Magano: Emoyeni.
- Best Actress (TV drama) – Dawn Thandeka King: Lockdown 2.
- Best Supporting Actress (TV drama) – Lorcia Cooper: Lockdown 2.
- Best Supporting Actor (TV drama) – S'dumo Mtshali: Is'thunzi Season 2.
- Best TV comedy: Tali's Wedding Diary
- Best Actor (TV comedy) – Hannes Brummer: Elke Skewe Pot 2.
- Best Actress (TV comedy) – Julia Anastasopoulos: Tali's Wedding Diary.
- Best Supporting Actress (TV comedy) – Nomsa Buthelezi: Abo Mzala 3.
- Best Supporting Actor (TV comedy) – Warren Masemola: Single Galz.

- Best Talk Show: Thando Bares All.
- Best TV Presenter – Sivuyile Ngesi: The Man Cave Season 6.
- Most Popular TV Soap/Telenovela: The River.
- Best Feature Film: Sew the Winter to my Skin.
- Best Actress (feature film) – Jill Levenberg: Ellen, The Ellen Pakkies Story.
- Best Actor (feature film) – Jarrid Geduld: Ellen, The Ellen Pakkies Story.
- Best Supporting Actress (feature film) – Ilse Klink: Stroomop.
- Best Supporting Actor (feature film) – Zolisa Xaluva: Sew the Winter to my Skin.
- Best Documentary Feature: Everything Must Fall.
- Best Short Film: Stillborn.

## 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 DAC.

They receive an annual subsidy from the department, but function autonomously.

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

- 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
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha.

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

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

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

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

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

In April 2009, the DAC 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 April 2013.

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

//hapo is a Khoi word which means “a dream”. The museum will help the country define the 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, Port Elizabeth and Durban
- 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 DAC, but work closely with the national heritage institutions:

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

The best-known cultural history collections are housed in the Iziko and the Ditsong museums, 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 DAC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It explores cultural diversity and commonalities, links the present and the past to offer a better understanding of both, and nurtures the living cultures of all South Africans.

Mining is best represented by the De Beers Museum at the

Big Hole in Kimberley, where visitors can view the biggest hole ever made by man with pick and shovel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibitions in the museum include audiovisual footage recorded during the apartheid era.

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

A common type of museum in South Africa is the "house" museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; the mansion of the 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. Performing arts institutions 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.

On 18 May, the world celebrates International Museum Day which is coordinated by the International Council of Museums. The objective of International Museum Day 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 peoples.

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

The 2018 International Museum Day theme was: Hyperconnected museums: New approaches, new publics.

Participation in International Museum Day is growing among museums 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 nine provinces run their archiving services independently from the National Archives.

The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System, which can be found at [www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za).

It includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audiovisual material.

The National Archives is responsible for collecting non-public records with enduring value of national significance.

The National Archives 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 Oral History Programme seeks to build the National Archives' capacity to document the spoken word, and fill the gaps in the archives of previously disadvantaged communities.

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.

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

The National Archives is also responsible for ensuring effective, transparent and accountable management of all public records.

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa and the multiparty South African collections have been nominated and provisionally registered for the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Memory of the World International Register.

This is part of South Africa's contribution to the documented collective memory of the peoples of the world.

## Library and information services (LIS)

The DAC oversees various libraries, including the National

Library of South Africa, a statutory body; the South African Library for the Blind; and Blind South Africa.

South Africa's growing LIS sector also includes public/community libraries; special libraries; government libraries; and higher education libraries.

In 2018, public libraries in South Africa were commemorating 200 years of existence since the first National Library in South Africa (South African Library) was found in Cape Town in 1818. This was the forerunner of the current National Library of South Africa, Cape Town campus.

### 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.

The NLSA offers free Internet access to users in Cape Town and Pretoria.

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

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

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

The functions of the NLSA are to:

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

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

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

The Bookkeeper Mass De-Acidification 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 also able to offer moderate services to local libraries, archives and museums.

The NLSA is a link between the LIS sector and heritage sector. It will influence a social cohesive nation by providing free and equitable access to knowledge and information resources, with a theme: "A reading nation is a thriving nation".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Library Week was held from 19 to 25 March 2018 under the theme, Libraries: heart of the Community. The theme re-emphasizes the idea that libraries belong to the community and are central to it. The theme is also reminder to all library users that the library is a communal space that caters to specific needs – educational, social, recreational or informative.

LIASA remains aligned with South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 that will shape communities

through among others, skill development in a focused attempt to reduce unemployment especially amongst the youth.

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

The NCLIS is an advisory council that advises the ministers of arts and culture, of basic education and of higher education and training 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 Library and Information Services 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 Legal Deposit Committee was appointed in terms of the Legal Deposit Act of 1997, which is administered by the DAC.

The committee 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
- providing for access to government information.

The core functions of the Legal Deposit Committee include:

- advising the Minister on any matter dealt with in this Act
- making recommendations to the Minister concerning any regulations which the Minister may make under this Act
- coordinating the tasks carried out by the places of legal deposit

- advising any place of legal deposit regarding any matter dealt with in this Act.

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

The Act also provides for the establishment of official publications depositories (OPDs), namely the Constitutional Court Library in Johannesburg, 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.

It also acquires, manufactures and disseminates the technology people with visual disabilities use to read. 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)
- free orientation and mobility training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people).

### International relations

The DAC'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 department 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 DAC is committed to promoting the African Agenda.

The DAC continues to encourage and support initiatives to promote South African artists on the world stage.

### Cultural diplomacy

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

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

Cultural diplomacy support and enhance 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.

Over the past five years South Africa had seasons programmes with France, UK, China, Gabon, and Algeria.

### Africa Seasons

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

### Africa Month

South Africa recognises itself as an integral part of the African continent and therefore understands its national interest as being intrinsically linked to Africa's stability, unity and prosperity.

In line with South Africa's commitment to contribute to a better Africa and a better world and the principles of the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, the DAC initiated the Africa Month Programme in 2015.

The theme for Africa Month 2018 was: "A Year of Nelson Mandela – Building a Better Africa and a Better World". Celebrations culminate in Africa Day on 25 May, which is a day declared by the AU and celebrated in Africa.

### 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, its aim is to create new opportunities for developing and enriching the current bilateral cooperation and exchange mechanisms between China and South Africa in the fields of arts and culture, health, youth, science and technology, education and tourism.

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

South Africa hosted the third BRICS Film Festival from 22 to 27 July 2018 at Playhouse in Durban, KwaZulu Natal. On 31 October 2018, the country hosted the Brics Ministers of Culture Meeting at the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site in Maropeng, Gauteng.

### Indigenous music and oral history

The International Library of African Music (ILAM), 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, ILAM 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 DAC 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 department 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 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 AWHF strives towards the effective conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage. AWHF is aimed at AU member states that signed the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention in support of these goals.

