

MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT



DRAFT: Provincial Sport and Recreation Policy

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DEFINITIONS IN THE DOCUMENTS

PGDS	-	Provincial Growth & Development Strategy
DCSR	-	Department of Culture, Sport & Recreation
MEC	-	Member of Executive Council
SASCOC	-	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee
MSC	-	Mpumalanga Sports Council
MRC	-	Mpumalanga Recreation Council
MAS	-	Mpumalanga Academy of Sport
JED	-	Joint Economic Development
MSS	-	Mpumalanga School Sport
SASSU	-	South African Student Sport Union
MSRAB	-	Mpumalanga Sport & Recreation Advisory Board
MDE	-	Mpumalanga Department of Education
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
NACOC	-	National Coordinating Committee

Chapter 1

Chief Directorate: Sport, Recreation and School Sport

Preamble

Sport, Recreation and School Sport are as old as the human race itself. As social activities they have grown over the years and down the ages to permeate the entire social fabric of any given society. Sport in particular has developed to be a bridgehead crossing all barriers, such as gender, race, and age.

Every person in Mpumalanga has the right to enjoy and safely participate in a wide variety of appropriate sporting activities.

A number of agencies have an important responsibility in organizing and coordinating sport. The co-operation and goodwill of these partners is vital if we are to succeed in providing all proper sporting activities.

However, the very proliferation of sporting providers, while in the map offering a healthy diversity, sometimes results in duplication and conflicting standards. More importantly, it leaves gaps on the delivery of sport, which can mean a less than complete experience for many people.

While South Africa has entered a new democratic age, sport and recreation must bring the two divided worlds together. The preamble of our national constitution states that:

"We, the people of South Africa, recognize the injustices of our past. Honor those who suffered for justice and freedom in our land: Respect those who have worked to build and develop our country: and Believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity".

From this quotation Mpumalanga Chief Directorate of Sport, Recreation and School Sport will work hard to the upliftment of all citizens of this Province through sport, recreation and school Sport. It will work towards:

- uniting the people of Mpumalanga;
- creating work opportunities;
- boosting the provincial image;
- promoting health;
- consolidating international ties;
- restoring the culture of learning; and
- teaching and redeeming the so-called marginalized youth.

The new era has dawn for the millions of citizens of Mpumalanga to now participate in sport and recreation, undivided and funded equally for all through equality of funding and resource distribution.

Chapter 2

Introduction

The White Paper endeavors to contribute to the promotion of sport and recreation by establishing a framework for co-ordinating the efforts of the various role players and thereby give direction to all groups and agencies whose action and policies includes the promotion of sport and recreation from national through to community level.

Sport and Recreation must be viewed as having a symbiotic relationship. They are not at opposite ends of a continuum, as some people believe. Indeed an examination of their relationship would show more similarities than differences.

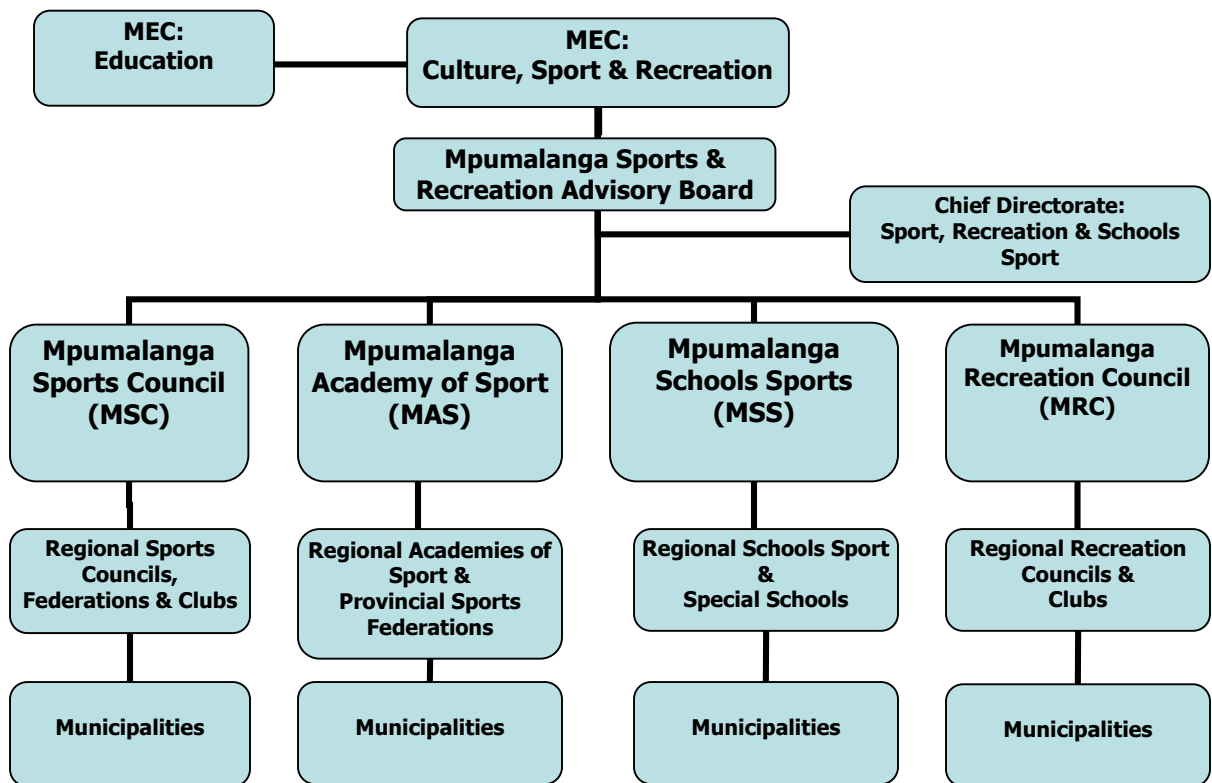
Although several attempts have been made to succinctly define sport and recreation, no consensus has been reached. For the purpose of this document the following definitions will suffice.

Sport: is any activity that requires a significant level of physical involvement and in which participants engage in either a structured or unstructured environment, for the purpose of declaring a winner, through not solely: or purely for relaxation, personal satisfaction, physical health, emotional growth and development.

Recreation: is guided by the process of voluntary participation in any activity which contributes to the improvement of general health well being and the skills of both the individuals and society.

The Chief Directorate of Sport, Recreation and school Sport subscribes to the definition of sport, recreation and school sport above.

Organogram



Chapter 3

Purpose

The purpose of this Document is to ensure the provision of opportunities to all people of Mpumalanga to develop and enrich their lives through sport and recreation. This document strives to coordinate and give direction to

sport and recreation promotion and development by outlining the framework and guidelines for a coordinated approach to sport.

Vision Statement for the DCSR: Mpumalanga

Create access to equitable and quality services on Culture, Sport and Information.

Mission Statement of the DCSR: Mpumalanga

Through stimulating and developing cultural, sporting and informational capacities of the people.

Strategies for Change

In order to achieve the aims stated above the DCSR: Mpumalanga shall adopt the following broad strategic objectives:

The DCSR-Mpumalanga shall:

- Assist the Provincial Government to define the role of key players involved in the provision of sport and recreation services to the people of Mpumalanga.
- Facilitate the establishment of Mpumalanga Sports Council.
- Facilitate the establishment of Mpumalanga School Sport Council.
- Facilitate the establishment of Mpumalanga Recreation Council.
- Assist the Mpumalanga Academy of sport in its endeavors to promote high performance sport for elite athletes in the province
- Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation Department will encourage and assist Sport Federations to host international events.
- Develop and maintain sound inter-departmental relations in order that sport and recreation projects may be fully supported by all

government departments as well as assisting government spheres in promoting healthy living lifestyle.

- Facilitate the upgrading and provisioning of basic sport facilities by municipalities through IDP process in consultation with the communities.
- Subsidize sport and recreation organizations to develop sport and recreation services and programmes from mass participation to elite levels.
- Work with other organizations to provide training for the people of Mpumalanga in all areas of sport and recreation service delivery - from business administration to providing health information.
- Develop separate Policies and Strategic Plans to assist in the provision of sport and recreation programmes and services to all people in Mpumalanga with particular focus on people with disabilities, those affected by HIV/AIDS, youth, children, youth at risk and woman.

Chapter 4

Governance of Sport and Recreation

Cabinet particularly through the MEC and the Portfolio Committee for Sport, Recreation and Education, is principally responsible for defining government policy, legislation and budget allocation.

The overall responsibility for policy, provision and delivery of sport and recreation shall reside with the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation (DCSR: Mpumalanga).

Key Challenges Facing Sport Development

The National Department of Sport and Recreation's White Paper, lists 8 priorities for sport. Each of these priorities aim to address the key challenges facing sport namely: inadequate infrastructure, an absence of

management skills in sport, confusion over roles and duplication of work, fragmentation and a lack of coordination and alignment among role players, racial representivity and a need for a clear strategy for talent identification and development.

Although government has put in place programmes to address these challenges, significant portions of the poor in the Province are still not able to access and participate in sporting activities. The reasons for this lack of access vary – from sporting infrastructure that is not accessible to people with disabilities to complete lack of sporting infrastructure and related investments in some communities. In most poor communities, whatever sporting infrastructure does exist is either unused or in such poor physical condition that it is rendered un-useable.

The reality of poverty in itself impacts so negatively on people's health and well-being, their time and even their limited financial resources that most poor people in the Province struggle to even consider being involved in sporting activities. The legacy of Apartheid has resulted in this situation playing itself out in racial and class terms. The race dynamic was particularly prevalent before the advent of democracy in 1994, in that sport development and activities was mainly a privilege of white sector of the country's population. In more recent years, the race element has been combined with the class element in that the more financially affluent sectors of the Province's population, regardless of race, have more access to sporting activities and resources such as grant-in-aid funding by government than those who are on the lower rungs, in financial terms, of the social strata. This Policy Framework addresses these critical challenges of increasing access and providing redress to those sectors of society that previously did not benefit from sporting development. It also aims to ensure that the principles of equity and quality underpin all sporting development in the Province.

Sporting activities at a school level can be described as a critical "foundation" phase of encouraging and supporting involvement of all – regardless of race, gender, class, disability, etc in the long-term. Sporting development at school level can take the form of physical education classes, establishment of school leagues and even as extra-mural activities offered by a school. An ongoing challenge, however, is introducing

sporting development and activities as a compulsory curriculum issue. This Framework confirms the role and importance of school sport to long-term sustainable sporting development in the Province.

The challenge related to duplication of roles and work is evident by the fact that the current Sport System in the country constitutes of approximately 80 sport codes and several thousands of schools and clubs as well as many other roleplayers (each with its own lines of authority and communication) involved in the delivery and provision of sport. The system comprises several primary and multiple support units which often results in a duplication of efforts and a reduction in the quality of sporting services that are being provided. Thus this Policy Framework emphasises the need for increased coordination, cooperation and alignment between various sporting role-players, as a critical element of sporting development. The co-ordination and cooperation must be implemented in a manner that does not reduce the quality of overall performance nor those of individual component units.

The Provincial Government Role - Sport and Recreation

- Develop a Sport and Recreation Framework Policy for the province
- Negotiate and Recommend for the allocation of land for development of sport and recreation facilities and stakeholders with all relevant departments
- Develop programmes to promote rural and urban sport and recreation activities
- Facilitate the promotion of Regional and Provincial sport and recreation events
- Formulation of the funding policy to assist the development and training of sport and recreation administrators and officials
- To facilitate the process of relaxing leasing agreement with municipalities to allow access to communities.
- To assist in the promotion of all sport and recreation activities
- Together with MSC, monitor sport governance and development and intervene in the interest of sport and recreation and the public when ever necessary.

The Ministry (through the MEC & Chief Directorate of Sport, Recreation and School Sport)

Role of the Government

The Provincial Legislature, through the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) and the Provincial Department of Sport and Recreation is principally responsible for:

Policy development, within the content of National Sport and Recreation policy, with the primary agents being the Mpumalanga Sports Council and provincial federations

Implementation of recreation policy via the Mpumalanga Recreation Council (MRC)

Creating an enabling environment for sport to take place

The role of the National Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa

- Develop a policy framework for the governance of sport and recreation in South Africa
- Make sport accessible to all South Africans
- Provide the infrastructure required for sport and recreation (e.g. scientific support)
- Ensure the existence of programmes that develop the human resource potential in sport and recreation
- Provide mechanisms for unlocking resources, so as to extend the budget for the provisioning of sport and recreation (e.g. sponsors, national lottery, overseas funding, credits for Joint Economic Development (JED) programmes, Sport Trust)
- Enter into international agreements for the purpose of sharing technology, skills transfer, and the development of sport and recreation for its agencies, provincial government and local authorities

- Intervene in the interests of sport and recreation as well as the public whenever conflicts arise that are difficult to resolve at the agency level
- Coordinate the input into the Department of Education of physical education curriculum at school and tertiary level
- Provide incentives for excellence in sport and recreation

Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation Advisory Board

This body will be composed of 6 (Six) people appointed by the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) through advertisement on both electronics and printed media. Candidates to serve on the Board should be people drawn from the following sectors:

- Legal
- Business
- Finance and
- Civil society

The afore-mentioned people should at least have passion in both sport and recreation with a certain level of experience to be outlined in an advert. Additional four members will automatically be drawn from the following structures:

- Mpumalanga Sports Council
- Mpumalanga Recreation Council
- Mpumalanga School Sport; and
- Mpumalanga Academy of Sport

The Board will operate with direction of the Chairperson and Treasurer nominated by the members as appointed by the MEC. Other serving members will be allocated portfolios as the need arises within the Board. The allowances for the Board Members will be determined by the MEC.

The Board will be Responsible for the Following:

- Advise the MEC on sport policy matters
- Raise funds for further development of sport and recreation

- Oversee the efficient running of the MSC, MRC, MSS and MAS matters and provide guidance where necessary
- Provide strategic direction for the sport and recreation movement in the province
- Assist in the resolution of disputes as and when requested by the Executive Committees of the above-mentioned structures.
- Regulate and approve formation and establishment of structures delivering sport and recreation.
- Bilateral and multi-lateral international sport and recreation agreements between the province and the foreign countries.

Mpumalanga Sports Council (MSC)

Mpumalanga Sports Council (MSC) is a central partner of the Department in relation to policy development and implementation, and creating an enabling environment for sport. The MSC is the recognized coordinating and controlling body for sport in the province. In executing the above the MSC has to perform the following functions:

- a) Ensure that sport development and promotion in Mpumalanga includes:
 - Talent identification and development through Mpumalanga Academy of Sport and Provincial Sports Federations
 - Capacity building
 - Promotion of indigenous sport in Mpumalanga
- b) Representation of its affiliates at all relevant Provincial Forums and Structures
- c) Implementation of government policy on sport and recreation at the Provincial level
- d) Ensure unity in sport in the province
- e) Administer internal dispute handling mechanisms within its affiliates, prior to mediation by itself, and subsequent involvement of the Board and the Department
- f) Ensure that its affiliates conform to transformation policies laid by the provincial office
- g) Act as custodian of provincial symbols and colours
- h) All new structures need to lodge applications to Mpumalanga Sports Council for recommendation to the Board.

Provincial Sports Federations

The core business of Provincial Sports Federations is, to act as the principal delivery agents for their respective sport's disciplines. Provincial Sport Federations achieve this by guaranteeing equitable access to their sporting codes, proper representation of their relevant structures, talent identification programmes and increasing levels of participation in sport; as well as compliance to the transformation charter and recognition criteria set by government.

The functions of the Provincial Federations are:

- ❖ Actively promote their sport (to ensure maximum participation)
- ❖ Represent their sport within macro bodies, to government and within their National Sport Federation
- ❖ Ensure that Mpumalanga competes at national level and is on par with national competitive standards in their sports disciplines
- ❖ Ensure that they comply to accepted provincial boundaries as per government policy
- ❖ Develop internal dispute handling mechanisms within their sports disciplines and to invite macro body mediation when necessary
- ❖ Formation and nurturing of clubs in local areas
- ❖ Conduct and administer sport camps
- ❖ Build capacity within their sporting code in terms of Administration, Technical and Coaching expertise.

Schools and Tertiary Institutions

The recognized co-ordinating body for the organization of school sport is MSS (Mpumalanga School Sport) whereas SASSU (South African Students Sports Union) is the recognized body for tertiary sport.

These two bodies are recognized as affiliates of the MSC. The core business is to ensure maximum participation in terms of inter-school and inter-tertiary sport through:

- a) Implementation of government policy on sport and recreation at school level

- b) Making representations to macro- bodies and relevant government departments with respect to school and tertiary sport and recreation
- c) Liaison with national and provincial federations with regard to their core business

Mpumalanga Recreation Council

The Provincial Recreation Council is an agency of the Department in relation to policy development, co-ordination of Recreation bodies and program implementation for recreation. In executing these roles the MRC shall:

- a) Ensure that Mpumalanga citizens engage in a physical active lifestyle by:
 - Encouraging and recruiting young and adult citizens to participate in active physical activity
 - Designing and developing programs to encourage Mpumalanga citizens to participate in recreation
- b) Implementing Government policy on recreation at the Provincial level

The role of the Private Sector and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

It is envisaged that the primary role of the private sector and NGOs will be to assist and provide financial support in the implementation of sport and recreation programmes. The private sector represents a vast resource base, which must be harnessed to contribute to the implementation of this policy in a variety of areas including:

- Capital investment
- Operation and maintenance
- Training and capacity building
- Organization development
- Financial and commercial services

The private sector will also be called upon to make significant investments in the promotion and development of sport and recreation. The Sport and

Recreation Advisory Board will, to a large extent, depend on private sector involvement and contributions.

The role of the Provincial Education Department

It is proposed that the MDE and the DCSR Mpumalanga form liaison committee to jointly address school sport and recreation matters.

The MDE should work with the other recognised sport and recreation organisations (particularly MSS) with regard to the promotion and development of school sport and recreation.

The role of foreign countries/bodies

The DCSR Mpumalanga welcomes international co-operation and assistance to meet its developmental objectives. It would initially favour financing in the area of sport and recreation development and promotion. This is particularly the case with facilities, given that such development is, by definition, in disadvantage communities, thus making it very difficult to repay loan finance.

The DCSR: Mpumalanga is of the view that interaction can take place in the following spheres.

- Information and research
- Exchanging of experience , expertise and skills
- Training
- Policy development
- Technology exchange
- Business/Sport strategies
- Sports Tourism

A great deal of experience, in both success and unsuccessful sport and recreation ventures, exists in various parts of the world. Positive interaction with those who have gained such experience will be sought in order to benefit our sports people.

Mpumalanga Academy of Sport

The Academy concept and model was adopted from the Australian Development System, and has been registered as a Non-profit making Organisation and incorporated under Section 21 (Mpumalanga Academy of Sport) to address the following:

- Relatively poor world rankings and a lack of international exposure after South Africa's exclusion from world sport
- Geographical distribution (location) of athletes
- Demographic imbalance of provincial/national teams/squads
- Infrastructure

It is also a challenge to the Academy to implement well-designed programmes to address the abovementioned obstacles by providing systems to break these huge barriers through the following objectives, which are a process to:

- ❑ Enhance the level of performance of talented athletes; and coaches and increase the rate of sports development in the province
- ❑ Create a structured performance pathway for talented athletes and coaches
- ❑ Assist in changing the demographical composition of the South African Teams
- ❑ Implement programmes to identify, nurture and develop sporting talent as part of a National Plan
- ❑ Provide quality support services to the elite and talented athletes and coaches in the province
- ❑ Enhance the education of individuals and groups by means of training opportunities for coaches, administrators and technical officials
- ❑ Ensure quality coaching is provided to elite and talented athletes in the province

- ❑ Overcome fragmented and duplication in the delivery of support services
- ❑ Conduct applied research with a view to enhancing coach and athlete performances
- ❑ Make use of cutting edge ethical sports technology to enhance athletes and coaches' performances
- ❑ Contribute to a national data base on elite athletes
- ❑ Provide access to relevant information (literature, videos and internet) on the latest trends in sports training, coaching, science, teams sports analysis programmes and other related topics
- ❑ Provide education on banned substances in conjunction with the SA Institute for Drug Free Sport
- ❑ Provide education on HIV/AIDS with particular reference to the sporting fraternity

Core-Business of the Academy

The core-business of the Academy is to provide sport services and support to the athletes, coaches, technical officials, administrators and managers. This is done through a structured path-way developed by the Academy, South African Sports Commission, and Service Providers: University of Pretoria and High Performance Centre in consultation with the Provincial Sports Federations as prioritized by the National Framework.

Provision of the following services is found to be the better intervention to current challenges facing sports development and performance of our country in international events:

- ✓ Talent Identification and Development
- ✓ Coaching
- ✓ Performance Squads
- ✓ Education and Training
- ✓ Life Skills programmes

- ✓ Training Camps/Team Preparation
- ✓ Sports Science and Sports Medicine Support

Accreditation and Skills training

It is proposed that the Academy should have the following responsibilities:

- ◆ The design of courses for the training of sport and recreation officials, athletes and educators.
- ◆ The co-ordination and standardization of courses focusing on the training development of sport and recreation administrators, managers, coaches and recreation leaders.
- ◆ Skills training at all level of sport and recreation from participation and spectators to officials, administrators, sport coaches and recreation officers designed for different categories of disabilities.
- ◆ Able to be implemented in all areas of society; and
- ◆ Sustainable.

The inter-dependent and joint role and responsibilities of these role players relate to

- developing sporting talent;
- promoting mass participation in sport and recreation in communities
- promoting high performance, professional level and competitive sport
- developing guidelines for resource allocation by government and sporting bodies
- facilitating regular interaction, communication and co-operation between all sport development role-players
- actively contributing to the realization of this Sporting Development Policy Framework and its related strategies

Chapter 5

KEY PILLARS OF THIS SPORT DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The FOUR (4) key pillars mentioned below are informed by the purpose, policy principles, and objectives of this Framework. The pillars represent

the strategic thrust and sporting development areas that the province will focus on, promote, support, and invest in.

Given that sporting development can only be successfully achieved through co-operation between all role-players, the pillars of this Framework can guide the sport programmes and projects of all role-players that are directly or indirectly involved in and/or considering involvement in sporting development.

1. Enabling Environment and Co-ordination i.r.o. Sport

This pillar is aimed at increasing sustainable co-ordination and co-operation amongst the various sport role players from all sectors of society and ensuring the development of a policy and legislative environment that promotes sporting development.

The key activities in terms of this Pillar will include:

- regularizing and formalizing multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships,
- ensuring the provision of dedicated budgets and development of dedicated programmes,
- building the capacity of the sector, and the
- provision of sporting equipment and kits,

This will also ensure that any funding requests within sport and recreation which may be driven by Federations, Sport Councils, Tertiary Institutions and NGO's are afforded an equitable opportunity to seek support funding from Government. This Support could be for projects, programmes and participation at national and international levels which may require either a once off or of a multiyear funding support through sources such the grant-in-aid funding.

The Department has already begun the process of strengthening the different sporting structures in the various communities with the overall objective of ensuring that communities are the central building and

sporting fiber of sport overall. To this end, the draft grant in aid policy (see attached) will be a tool that is used to ensure systematic collaboration in the delivery of sport through the hubs in the different communities across the sporting continuum.

1. Sporting Facilities Infrastructure Development and Provision

The aim of this pillar is to ensure the provision of much needed infrastructure and facilities that can support international, national and provincial competitive sporting events and activities, serve to promote and support major events, high performance and professional sport and that can be used by local communities as part of mass participation programmes towards redressing one of the legacies of Apartheid.

In addition, the initiative is further enhanced by the close collaboration between Sport and the different local Government authorities and the Department of Local Government who are primary role players in ensuring that the creation of facilities is done in an integrated manner that involves the provision of amenities where such facilities are developed through MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) funding.

2. Mass Participation in Sport

This pillar aims to address ongoing disparity in terms of the different participation levels in sport of especially disadvantaged and under-developed communities because of issues such as minimum access, high unemployment, and vulnerability of communities due to crime factors. This is particularly critical given the generally low figures of persons who participate in sport either competitively or for leisure.

Research conducted by the HSRC has indicated that historically disadvantaged communities have limited access to direct participation in regular sporting activities. It found that less than 20% of young people regularly participate in sport. Amongst those over thirty five (35) years of age, the percentage drops to below 10%. Such limited participation has a negative impact on the daily health and fitness of people, as well as the social stability of communities. It also means that sporting talent identification and development programmes are limited to a very small

section of the province's population. The Mass Participation in Sport Pillar has two key focus areas; namely Mass Participation Programmes and School Sport.

3. The key activities in terms of Mass Participation will include:

- Implementation of Integrated Mass Participation Programme
- Providing access to sporting facilities (including equipment) for local clubs
- Supporting community based coaches to improve the standard of sport played at these centres and in surrounding schools
- Providing a base for the organization of recreation programmes for young people and especially during school holidays
- Identifying and fielding teams that can participate in some of the major sporting activities in the Province
- Encouraging and supporting sport federations to base their development programmes around Mass Participation Programmes
- Assisting with the establishment of a comprehensive club system throughout historically disadvantaged communities
- Linking the Siyadlala and School Sport Mass Participation Pilot Programme (funded by National Government), the Schools Sport Strategy as well as Competitive Sport Strategy and High Performance Programme to this mass participation pillar.

4. The key activities in terms of Schools Sport (including physical education, school leagues, and extra-mural sporting activities) will include:

- Reinforcing and enhancing current school sport and physical education programmes so that it can feed into longer-term sporting development principles and objectives
- Supporting and promoting Involvement in sport at entry level in terms of its contribution to longer-term, sustained and sometimes even to high performance and professional level participation in sport
- Ensuring that physical education, school leagues and the provision of extra-mural sporting activities at schools is incorporated into the overall education system as an important curriculum issue that contributes to the overall development of learners

- Building collaborative and cooperative relations between relevant line departments (such as the Department of Education), spheres of government, sport federations, school sport community structures and other sport role-players
- Support the establishment of Community based School Sport and Tertiary Structures in the Mpumalanga Province in line with the National Coordinating Committee (NACOC) and SASCOC agreement

Chapter 6

Integration of Racial Groups

The Chief Directorate of Sport, Recreation and School Sport is committed in the integration of all racial groups through their participation in sport and recreation.

Increase harmony between the different racial and cultural people of Mpumalanga. Promote sporting events for people with disabilities involving all agencies responsible for the delivery of sport and recreation services.

Chapter 7

People with Disabilities and Excellence

Excellence is the direct result of developing values and confidence which encourage individuals, teams and groups to attain their maximum potential in recreation and sport, thereby contributing to the quality of their own experiences and those of others.

The Directorate and the Federations responsible for athletes with a disability must provide access to opportunities for all athletes with a disability to reach their performance level.

The Directorate will assist the Federation to look for funding so that it may fund programmes, and provide logistical support for athletes with a disability in the Mpumalanga Academy of Sport. Through funding received from sponsorship the Directorate, in conjunction with the Para-Olympic committee of South Africa, the Directorate will assist all Mpumalanga

athletes with a disability to attend Para-Olympic and Commonwealth Games.

The Directorate will in conjunction with the Federation strive to maximize the high standards of performance for athletes with a disability. One of the strategies for this will be through testing of athletes at the Provincial Academy.

Excellence and Strategic Objectives.

- ◆ Ensure that all athletes with a disability in Mpumalanga Province have an opportunity to excel in their respective fields of sport and recreation, with equitable competition opportunities where appropriate.
- ◆ Ensure that coaching and high performance development programs take account of specific needs of athletes with a disability.
- ◆ Increase the recognition of sporting achievement by athletes.
- ◆ Ensure equitable access to sponsorship and the improvement of the prize monies for disability related events
- ◆ Develop a pathway from participation programmes to elite competition for athletes with a disability.
- ◆ Advocate for increase in the number of athletes with disability at the Para-Olympic and South African Special Olympics.
- ◆ Collect data on active people with disabilities.
- ◆ Monitor the number of events for athletes with a disability, their media coverage and promote relevant issues.

Chapter 8

Financial assistance will be granted only if the applying organization:

1. has a democratically elected administration
2. uses financial support provided exclusively for the provision and/or advancement of sport and recreation.
3. is not an exclusively professional body
4. is able, by means of audited income and expenditure statements, to provide evidence of sound financial management annually and keep current registers of participants.

Further details will be found in a Provincial Funding Policy to be developed by the Chief Directorate of Sport, Recreation and Schools Sport.

The Department reserves the right to:

- Support only those bodies that pursue purely sports and recreation objectives
- Withdraw its subsidy should a sports and recreation body fail to deal with its general administration on a sound basis

Funds for sport development are allocated on merits

The basis on which subsidy for sport development projects is dependent on the following

- the impact of the project within a particular community
- the community accessibility to the sport or recreation development project.
- the contribution that the project makes in relation to the improvement of the socio-economic position of the community.

Chapter 9

Health Education in Sport

While it is important to teach communities about the importance of sport and recreation in maintaining good health, it is equally important for participants to be taught ways and means of curtailing health risks in sport. The focus of this area should be on the:

- importance of sport and recreation in keeping a healthy body,
- the accompanying socio-economic benefits of a healthy community,
- prevention of health risk in sport and recreation,
- HIV/AIDS education and other transmitted diseases,
- maintaining good health standards,
- prevention of drug abuse.

Chapter 10

Research Development

It is through continuous research that knowledge and information may be updated to meet current expectations and needs. Research will undoubtedly lead to development of new courses in sport education. Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation is presently in the process of developing a sport database.

Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation is investigating the development of a sport library that will keep track of all sport and recreation information will be contained in video cassettes, audio cassettes, books, manuals, journals and magazines, articles and various other means of carrying and transferring information.

Chapter 11

Transformation

Definition: Transformation is a conscious, deliberate, planned and goal-directed process of fundamentally changing the conditions that have in the

past led to the deliberate exclusion of the majority of South Africa's people from meaningful participation in sport and recreation and from taking their rightful place in the sports movement of the world.

PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY FRAMEWORK

This Policy Framework aims to ensure that the main sport development role-players work in partnership with each other, while performing their specific roles, towards;

- the common vision of building Mpumalanga as "A Province of the Pioneering Spirit" where sport and recreation promotes nation building, economic growth and create sustainable livelihoods through ensuring skilled, active and healthy communities";
- addressing the constraints and challenges to sporting development;
- harnessing the opportunities that sporting development offers
- achieving the policy principles and objectives of this Framework; and
- implementing the key sporting development pillars of this Framework

Implementation of this Policy Framework will result in:

- Alignment of the work of government, macro-sport bodies, sport federations and private sector partners involved in sport development
- A common understanding and approach, of all role-players involved in sport development, to the social and economic objectives of the Framework
- Enhancing co-operative governance between the Mpumalanga Provincial Government and local government structures within the Province

Noting That:

- It is government's ultimate objective that the demographics of the participants in sport and recreation will reflect the demographics of the society;
- It is government's stated policy that merit will constitute the basis for advancement in sport and recreation;

- Advancement on the basis of merit, without a truly leveled playing field (access, opportunities and support), can never be realized fully;
- Government, at this point in time has no “teeth” (other than political, some financial, and endorsement influence) with which to enforce transformation in sport. It is largely dependent on the goodwill of stakeholders in the sport and recreation movement. A legal instrument, a “Sports Transformation Act” is envisaged as a last resort to enforce transformation;
- The following laws may, however, assist in promoting transformation in sport and recreation and forms the basis in which this policy has been developed:
 - ✓ The constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act no. 200 of 1993 as amended);
 - ✓ The promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act No. 4 of 2000);
 - ✓ The employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998);
 - ✓ The National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act No. 110 of 1998)
 - ✓ National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill
 - ✓ Whitepaper on Sport and Recreation
 - ✓ SA Institute for Drug Free Sport Act, 1997
 - ✓ SA Institute for Drug Free Sport Amendment Bill
 - ✓ Lotteries Act No. 57 of 1997
 - ✓ Non Profit Organizations Act No. 71 1997
 - ✓ Safety of Sport and Recreational Events Bill 2006
 - ✓ SA Boxing Act No. 11 of 2001
 - ✓ Employment Equity Act No. 55 of 1998
 - ✓ Tobacco Products Control Amendment No. 12 of 1999
 - ✓ Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993
 - ✓ Human Rights Commission Act No. 54 of 1994
 - ✓ Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999

Chapter 12

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation; Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation Advisory Board in partnership with the Provincial Macro Sports and Recreation Bodies will assemble a Working Committee that will be responsible for the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation on progress achieved in an effort to enforce this policy as a tool to transform Sport and Recreation in Mpumalanga Province.

In conclusion, it should be noted that for completeness of this policy the abovementioned Acts and Transcripts must be read together with this policy.

Short Title

This document shall be called "**Mpumalanga Sport and Recreation Policy of 2008**"