



national
2011 sport and
recreation
indaba

Declaration of the National Sport and Recreation Indaba

22 November 2011

The 693 delegates from the South African sport and recreation sector present at the National Sport and Recreation Indaba held on 21 – 22 November 2011 at Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand, hereby gathered under the theme of “from policy to practice”. We hereby;

ACKNOWLEDGE THAT:

- 1) As a country and as people we have inherited an inequitable, unequal and divided sport and recreation landscape.
- 2) The racial practices of the former apartheid regime resulted in a fragmented sport system that had a detrimental impact on the development of sport and recreation in South Africa.
- 3) Irrespective of these racial practices various sports organisations tirelessly fought for the establishment of a sports system free of discrimination that would provide equal participation opportunities for all South Africans.

- 4) There is an urgent need for the transformation of the delivery of sport and recreation in order to level the playing field within our sector.
- 5) Sport is a fundamental constitutional, socio-economic and human right which has the potential to improve the quality of life of all South Africans.
- 6) We have not successfully implemented the sports development continuum which will ensure the well coordinated and seamless development of athletes from talent identification to the elite levels.
- 7) The lack of physical education and participation in sport in schools has led to increased inactivity, obesity and socially deviant behaviour.
- 8) The use of illegal substances for performance enhancement has become a serious problem in schools.
- 9) There is still an inequitable and inaccessible provision of sport and recreation infrastructure at community level, especially in peri-urban and rural areas.
- 10) South African sport has insufficient leadership and weak corporate governance impacting on the delivery of sport to all sectors of the community.
- 11) There is a lack of efficient and effective structures and programmes to build human capacity.
- 12) There is a lack of cooperation and alignment of strategic goals between the role-players in sport and recreation.
- 13) Recreation is neglected as a key element of an active nation.

14) Sport and recreation activities have not always been inclusive of marginalised groups, especially women, the youth, the elderly, people residing in rural areas and persons with disabilities.

BELIEVING THAT:

- 1) Through real transformation, South Africa could become a successful active and winning nation in the global arena, however, there is a need for additional financial resources to deliver sport and recreation.
- 2) The NSRP represents a truly “bottom-up” plan for transforming the delivery of sport and recreation in South Africa and was developed through an intense and thorough consultative process with robust debates and constructive contributions from all role-players that comprise the sports sector in the country.
- 3) The South African sport and recreation system should be based on three core pillars namely an active nation, a winning nation and an enabling environment.
- 4) The NSRP has the potential to reconstruct and revitalise the delivery of sport and recreation towards building an active and winning nation that equitably improves the lives of all South Africans.
- 5) Sustainable talent identification, nurturing and development programmes are required to contribute to holistically transforming the sport and recreation sector.
- 6) South Africa will have to prioritise National Federations to maximise its chances of international success.

- 7) Physical education must be compulsory and there must be vibrant sports programmes in all schools.
- 8) Sufficient and accessible sports facilities that are well maintained and fully utilised, as well as a sufficient pool of highly skilled and professional human capacity are a prerequisite for the delivery of sport.
- 9) Sport is a valuable tool to support and achieve a diverse range of national and global developmental priorities.
- 10) South Africa has the potential and means to be a destination of choice for major events and sports tourism.
- 11) The power of sport in nation building, unity of purpose, and social cohesion is immense and evident in South Africa's success as a young democracy and continental sporting powerhouse.
- 12) Sport and recreation is a significant contributor to the country's GDP and therefore the sport economy must be enhanced and the sport sector must be recognised as an employment driver in government's new growth path.
- 13) The sport and recreation sector must be underpinned by a code of ethics with South Africa globally respected for its high values and ethical behaviour.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE AND DECLARE THAT:

The complete list of resolutions adopted at the 2011 National Sports and Recreation Indaba is attached as Annexure A as well as the transformation resolutions (Annexure B).

- 1) The National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) must be updated with the **ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS** and inputs from the National Indaba by 31 January 2012.
- 2) The NSRP will be an 8-year sustainable plan which will be closely monitored annually to identify any hindrances which may negatively impact on implementation. This plan will be reviewed in 2020.
- 3) There will be inclusive and equitable delivery of sport and recreation to ALL in South Africa; in a manner that ensures access, socio-economic development, and excellence as part of a transformation continuum.
- 4) Transforming the delivery of sport and recreation is a policy imperative and as such will be led by government and implemented by SASCOG together with other role-players in the sport and recreation sector.
- 5) The key role of government is to create the applicable policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks, and to support an enabling environment for the equitable delivery of sport and recreation.
- 6) SASCOG shall lead civil society in “translating policy into action”.
- 7) All sport and recreation funding will be prioritised for activities contained in the NSRP and funding for any other programmes not contained in the

NSRP shall be considered in so far as they further the goals and objectives of the NSRP.

- 8) It is accepted that there will be consequentials following the finalisation of the NSRP. These will be considered within the prescripts of the adopted resolutions of the Indaba.
- 9) All role-players in sport and recreation commit themselves to the implementation of the NSRP and will align all their strategic plans, constitutional, administrative and technical focus areas accordingly.

We, the signatories of this Declaration, hereby commit to working in partnership with each other to realise the Resolutions in this Declaration and implement the National Sport and Recreation Plan.

Duly signed on 22 November 2011 by the following delegates of the Indaba.

Minister of Sport and Recreation,
Mr F.A. Mbalula

Deputy Minister of Sport and Recreation
Mr G.C. Oosthuisen

Mr. Alec Moemi

Director-General: Department of Sport and Recreation SA

Ms X Tom

MEC for Sport, Recreation, Arts & Culture: Eastern Cape Province

Mr D Kgothule

MEC for Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation: Free State Province

Mr L Maile

MEC for Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation: Gauteng Province

Ms N Sibhidla

MEC for Arts, Culture, Sport & Recreation: KZN Province

Dr H.J. Mashamba

MEC for Sport, Arts & Culture: Limpopo Province

Ms S Manana

MEC for Culture, Sport & Recreation: Mpumalanga Province

Ms P Williams

MEC for Sport, Arts & Culture: Northern Cape Province

Mr P Chauke,

MEC for Sport, Arts & Culture: North West Province

Dr I Meyer

MEC for Culture Affairs & Sport: Western Cape Province

Mr Gideon Sam

President: SASCOG

Mr. Tubby Reddy

CEO/Secretary General: SASCOG

ANNEXURE A

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION INDABA: GALAGHER CONVENTION CENTRE: 21 – 22 NOVEMBER 2011

RECREATION / MASS PARTICIPATION

The Indaba noted that:

1. Recreation and sports development are two clearly distinguishable terms and that mass participation is applicable to both.
2. Sport development includes regulated, formalized and structured activity.
3. Recreation consists of activities aimed at having fun and participation is by individual choice.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. Recreation can include any activity chosen by the individual to help promote mental and physical well being.
2. There has to be government initiated and funded recreation programmes/campaigns to encourage and promote participation in sport as a life long activity.

SPORTS HUBS AND CLUBS

The Indaba noted that:

1. A hub is a platform or vehicle to encourage mass participation in sport and recreation activities in order to promote active and healthy lifestyles amongst all age groups and abilities.
2. A club is a structured, constituted base for participation in sport and serves as a vehicle for long term participant development as well as mentorship programmes to cater for high performance.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. Hubs must be established to promote participation in sport and recreation within communities where there is no sport and recreation taking place.

2. Sports councils should act as interface to support the linking of hubs/clubs with federations, municipalities, civil society structures and NGO's to ensure integration of sports programmes and to avoid duplication of resources.
3. Where clubs are non-existent, hubs will work jointly with federations to support the creation of clubs.
4. Hubs should serve to provide outreach programmes for vulnerable and marginalized groups.
5. Hubs must be funded by government and capacitated by 2-3 coordinators who will be employed by government.
6. Clubs must facilitate coaching clinics and organize coaches to deliver programmes in schools and the community.

SA GAMES / SCHOOL GAMES

The Indaba noted that:

1. The National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) proposes that the SA Games be replaced by School Sport Games.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. The National Top School Games and the SA Youth Olympic Games should be rolled out from Jan 2012.
2. The format of the National Top School Games must be finalised through discussions with federations in the second week of January 2012.
3. These Schools Games will serve as a platform for talent identification as well as selection for international participation.
4. All schools (private, public and state aided), including schools catering for learners with a physical disability and special educational needs, will participate in the school games.
5. The Safety at Sport and Recreation Events Act will have to be implemented to ensure the safety of participating children at all sports events.
6. Support will be provided to all federations but not equally.
7. Talented athletes who emerge and display potential to win medals will be given full support.

SCHOOL SPORT

The Indaba noted that:

1. There is still confusion regarding the clear role demarcation between the sports sector (Government, SASCO and Federations) and the Department of Basic Education (DBE) when it comes to school sport.
2. There is no consistency in the identification of priority codes being practiced in schools.
3. The problem of obesity amongst school children is increasing.
4. The interference of parents at school sport events results in undue pressure on school children that participate in competitions.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. The Constitutional mandate as well as legislation is the point of departure with regard to role demarcation between the key stakeholders in school sport which is captured in the MoU between SRSA and DBE.
2. Federations are the custodians of all codes but at the same time are accountable to all stakeholders.
3. A programme to roll out the 17 school sport priority codes must be developed by federations for implementation in schools.
4. Further consultation must take place with DBE for Physical Education (PE) to become a stand alone subject in the school curriculum.
5. Engagement with Higher Education must be completed with regard to training of educators in PE to ensure a supply of quality educators.
6. An MoU must be signed with Department of Health to develop programmes on nutrition to overcome obesity amongst learners and enforce healthy meals in schools.
7. Guidelines on parent behaviour at school sport events must be developed and made available to parents.
8. Saturday leagues must be introduced by federations to encourage parental involvement.
9. Clear reporting lines in relation to all stakeholders must be followed by federations, municipalities, sports councils and school code structures to

facilitate the smooth and efficient delivery of both school and community sport.

SPORTS FEDERATION BOUNDARIES

The Indaba noted that:

1. Currently the provincial sport boundaries are not aligned to the provincial geo-political boundaries.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. It is a Constitutional imperative that sports federations align their structures to correspond with the political boundaries as in the Constitution by the end of 2013.
2. The process of alignment must be concluded within two years from the date of the National Sports Indaba, namely in November 2013.
3. SASCOC must provide guidelines and continuous monitoring and support the process to ensure that the deadline is achieved.
4. Sports federations must undertake a review of their statutes and make provision to accommodate the alignment of their boundaries with that of the geo-political boundaries.
5. A detailed developmental plan must be provided to SASCOC working towards the two year deadline.
6. Capacity, funding and momentum must be created by relevant role-players for the alignment process.

SPORTS COUNCILS

The indaba noted that:

1. For the fast tracking of the development of talented athletes and to strengthen the development continuum there is a need to strengthen the sports structures at a local, regional and provincial level.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. We need to build the capacity of Sports Councils to be operational and functional and to enable them to leverage existing commercial avenues and to build their own strong, independent and viable brands.

FACILITIES

The indaba noted that:

1. South African sport has a serious problem regarding the building, shared utilisation, equitable access and maintenance of sport and recreation facilities that have far reaching consequences for the transformation and development of the sporting sector.
2. It is important to ensure that the 15% of MIG ring-fenced for the building of sport and recreation facilities is optimally used to benefit the serious backlog in facilities.
3. There is a concern that some school and municipal facilities have restricted access and that this concern should be addressed with the understanding that free access poses issues of additional maintenance and the possibility of vandalism.
4. Some facilities are leased to individuals not involved in sport whilst other facilities are leased to certain clubs/ structures for over 30 years which limits accessibility for the majority of community members.
5. The 2010 stadia are under-utilised.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. Agreement was reached that 15% of the MIG grant will be ring-fenced for the building of sport and recreation facilities. In this regard the Minister of Sport and Recreation will sign a SLA with SALGA. Further debate with SALGA is required regarding the possibility of transferring the ring-fenced grant from MIG to the budget of SRSA.
2. An integrated approach is required when new schools are built with sports facilities (multi-coded) that must be part of the plan.
3. An identified school in a district must be turned into a centre of sport with adequate facilities and the neighboring schools then forms a cluster that all will have access to the facilities at that school.
4. All relevant stakeholders (SGB, universities, communities, municipalities) interact to review existing delimiting rules (lease SASA, MOU) and agree on how to ensure the optimal shared usage of facilities.
5. Municipal facilities bye-laws and tariffs must be reviewed to allow accessibility to all communities.

6. Municipalities must be encouraged to develop effective partnerships with lease holders to ensure equitable access to facilities that are subject to leases.
7. Provincial governments and municipalities must assist to conduct a comprehensive audit of leases with a view to develop practical options for the future use of these facilities.
8. In the design and planning of new sports facilities municipalities should be encouraged to build multi-functional sports facilities. This will:
 - contribute to the optimal use of facilities
 - contribute to integrated sport and recreation programmes and activities
 - contribute to diversification in sport and recreation
 - result in the seasonal usage of the facilities that will contribute safety and a sense of multi-disciplinary community ownership.
9. The national government needs to initiate a forum with the relevant municipalities to develop a way forward for the effective coordination, monitoring and management of the 2010 stadia to ensure the optimum accessibility and sustainable utilization of these facilities so as to maintain the legacy of 2010.

GOVERNANCE AT MACRO LEVEL

The indaba noted that:

1. It is not in the best interest of a seamless development continuum that the delivery of sport and the development of athletes is divided across two macro bodies (SRSA – development and SASCOG – high performance).
2. There are both gaps and duplication in service delivery to the sport and recreation sector.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. There is a need for a coordinated, integrated and aligned national sport and recreation system within which all component parts are aligned with the National Sport and Recreation Plan to be subjected to a regular, objective monitoring and evaluation framework.
2. The role demarcation between SRSA and SASCOG must be as follows:

Government

- Overall responsibility of Sport and Recreation in South Africa
- Policy, facilities and resources

- Mass Participation (with NFs)
- Must have MOU with SASCOC and other NGO's
- Transformation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- School Sport

SASCOC

- Enabler and implementer
 - Provincial Sports Councils
 - Elite athletes
 - All high performance activities
 - Delivery of Team SA to multi-coded games
 - Development through Provincial Academies
3. Government must be responsible for policy, infrastructure and creating an enabling environment for all South Africans to participate in sport and recreation and to promote and develop the sports economy and industry in all its facets.
 4. The Confederation and/or Sports Councils must implement the policy and create programmes to that effect within a system of good governance.
 5. Federations and associations are responsible for the delivery of a development system, the delivery of national, provincial and local teams, and to ensure that technical rules and regulations, the system of competitions and clubs in various communities are in place and accessible.
 6. The areas of responsibility of government in implementing the NSRP must be clarified in terms of the different spheres of government.
 7. The departments responsible for sport recreation in the provinces will need to be reviewed to ensure alignment with the NSRP and the agreed outcomes of the Indaba.
 8. There is a need to review the role of MINMECS and MUNMECS to be effective custodians of the NSRP and to monitor and evaluate the implementation.
 9. The constitution and role of SASCOC requires review in order for it to fully carry out its responsibilities in terms of the NSRP and to become the effective and efficient home of the sport movement.
 10. There should be no Government representation on the SASCOC Board, however SASCOC and SRSA must meet quarterly.

AMATEUR VS PROFESSIONAL SPORT

The indaba noted that:

1. The holistic development of young athletes may be impacted upon negatively if they are uprooted from their normal home environments and placed in an academy system at an early age.
2. Although some sporting codes require that future elite athletes are identified at a young age concerns have been raised over these athletes being uprooted and placed in academies only to find out later that they do not have the sporting talent or the resilience to succeed as an elite athlete.
3. The professionalism of sport sometimes necessitates the contracting and relocation of athletes under the age of 18 years.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. There must be a sport specific regulation to support young athletes who are moved from their homes as part of contracts with sports agents/organisations.
2. The protecting of young athletes from professional sport needs to be investigated by a panel appointed by the Minister of Sport and Recreation.

NATIONAL EMBLEM AND COLOURS

The indaba noted that:

1. The national sports emblem is not always used correctly.
2. Our national teams do not participate with standardised colours.
3. Revenue can be generated through sports merchandise.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. There is a strong call for our national teams to participate with a standardized emblem and colours to enhance social cohesion, facilitate nation building and further that intellectual property be utilized for income generation in aid of sports development.

ANNEXURE B

RESOLUTIONS ON TRANSFORMATION

The Indaba noted that:

1. As a country we have inherited an unequal and inequitable legacy of apartheid sport.
2. That this legacy permeated across various stratas of society, including but not limited to:
 - Gender
 - Race
 - Class
 - Disability
 - Rural, peri-urban and urban divide.

Further noting:

3. That the legacy of apartheid created:
 - Divisions
 - Lack of access
 - Uneven provision of facilities
 - Uneven development of sport
 - Inadequate talent identification and development programmes.
4. That a quota system was introduced as a tool and measure to redress the past historical imbalances.
5. That this legacy of inequity and inequality is still embedded in the current system and continues to negatively impact on the following:
 - Sport development
 - Meeting the vision of a winning nation
 - Achieving racially integrated teams and social cohesion.

Believing:

1. That this development has hampered the development of sport overall.
2. That this has limited competitiveness of the country both locally and internationally.

3. The perspective document was provided to delegates of the 2011 Sport Indaba.
4. Transformation is about holistically changing the delivery of sport and the actions of individuals and organisations that comprise the sports sector to ensure:
 - Increased access and opportunities for ALL South Africans, including women, persons with disabilities, youth, children and the elderly to sport and recreation opportunities.
 - Harness the socio-economic benefits of sport.
 - The constitutional right to sport is recognised.

Further believing:

5. That this legacy of apartheid must be reversed and conquered.
6. That the intended objectives of the quota system still have a place in the South African sporting environment.

Aware:

1. Of the fact that certain sections of the sporting community:-
 - Had raised certain reservations and concerns relating to quotas
 - Belief that there is a stigmatization of players by the quota system.
2. That the quota system had contributed to the transformation of sport, although not wholly successful.

Therefore it was resolved that:

1. The quota system still has a role to play in the transformation of South African sport. This will be implemented using a developmental approach as contained in the revised Transformation Charter.
2. As time goes, the quota system needs to be reviewed within a process of creating an enabling environment for a winning nation that will support merit in the long run.

Further resolve:

3. To adopt the Transformation Charter as part of the National Sport and Recreation plan.
4. To adopt the scorecard as a monitoring and evaluation tool for transformation.

5. SASCOG will partner with federations to refine the generic scorecard for each specific code of sport, for implementation immediately after the Indaba.
6. Implementation of the scorecard must be underpinned by funding.
7. SRSA and SASCOG will take responsibility for overseeing transformation.
8. There is no need for specific legislation and regulations on transformation at this point in time.

In conclusion:

1. It was agreed that transformation is about changing the delivery of sport and the actions of individuals and organisations that comprise the sport sector to ensure:
 - Increased access and opportunities for ALL South Africans, including women, persons with disabilities, youth, children and the elderly, to sport and recreation activities.
 - Harness the socio-economic benefits of sport.
 - To recognise the constitutional right to sport.
 - Holistic approach to the delivery of sport.
2. The main obstacles to transformation include:
 - Resistance to change.
 - Lack of funding.
 - Lack of/or insufficient infrastructure, facilities, transport, etc.
 - Poor corporate governance.
 - Lack of talent identification, development and exposure.
 - Insufficient or lack of community based sport and recreations structures.
 - Translating policy into action.
 - Lack of a unified single sport plan for the sector as a whole.
 - Lack of / or insufficient collaboration between government departments and spheres of departments.
3. The following additional matters were raised as issues that could impact on transformation:
 - Language can be a barrier.
 - Multi-cultural education programmes should be implemented to address issues of diversity.
 - Sport can serve as a tool for transforming society and not just the sports sector.
 - Sportspersons have a role to play in raising sport on government's agenda.
 - The sports sector should provide for the inclusivity and the special needs of people with a disability participating in sport.
 - Status of Paralympics needs to be considered by SASCOG.

- Municipalities have resources and should be a partner at planning stages to improve access.
- Need to provide life-skills for ex-sport persons.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE INCORPORATED AS ACTIVITIES IN THE UPDATED NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN

1. Role-players in sport and recreation must promote active participation in sport and recreation by initiating and implementing innovative campaigns at all levels of engagement.
2. There is a need to identify and develop talented athletes through the implementation of a structured system biased to athletes from disadvantaged backgrounds, who are currently marginalized.
3. The development of South African sport must be supported through a coordinated Academy System.
4. There is acknowledgement that achievements of exceptional performances of athletes, coaches and administrators and technical officials should be recognized through the establishment of the Sport Awards.
5. All participants and sport practitioners must endeavour to adhere to high values and ethical behaviour as contained in the national code of conduct on sport and recreation.
6. The sporting codes best suited to broadening the participation base and/or achieving international success must be prioritised to maximize the return on investment.
7. The important role of sport and recreation is recognised in the following areas:
 - Promote tourism in South Africa.
 - Serve as a mechanism for achieving development and peace outcomes.
 - Contribute to environmental issues.
 - Serve as a mechanism towards achieving and supporting the priorities of National Government.
8. Athletes must have a fully representative forum to address their needs and South African coaches must be supported and empowered.
9. We need to empower the sport and recreation sectors with relevant information through a well-equipped Sports Information Centre.
10. Through the medium of a Sports House NFs must be provided with administrative and governance support. There is a need to establish sports houses also in the provinces to serve as an operation base for federations and sports councils.

11. Vast investments are required to build human capacity and leadership in the sport and recreation sector and to broaden the knowledge base of volunteers through training courses.
12. CATHSSETA must play a meaningful role in providing learnerships/interns for federations/sports councils and clubs and by doing so creating job opportunities to young people.
13. We need to ensure that South African sport and recreation benefit from strategic international relations.
14. An aligned funding model is required to realise the implementation of the NSRP.
15. The sports sector, as the sector that planted the idea in society of a Lottery, must receive the biggest chunk of the lotteries allocation.
16. The provincial departments responsible for sport and recreation should provide seed and incubation funding for the provincial sports councils.
17. Initiatives are required to ensure that the private sector becomes more involved in the funding of sport and recreation.
18. The sporting sector needs to capitalize on the impact that broadcasting and sponsorship have on equitable exposure and promote the development of sport and recreation.
19. In broad terms there is a need to revisit the discussion and update the research on a sports tax.
20. The roles of all stakeholders must be clarified through national guidelines.