



Western Province

Klawerjas Association

EST 2005

Capacity Planning / "Bosberaad" Workshop 28th November 2021 (10am – 1pm) - Stan Abbot Park, Ruyterwacht

Registration:	9:45 – 10:00
Welcome:	5 mins
Introduction:	5 mins
Re-Opening under Covid19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When • How • The Alternative • Q&A 	45 mins
Safety Protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety Officer • PPE • Q&A 	30 mins
National Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of WPKA • Status of Unions/Clubs • Status of SAKBOC • The Alternative • Q&A 	45 mins
Federation Name Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why 	10 mins
General: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegate Participation • Challenges • Highlights • 	20 mins
Closing:	
LUNCH	



Covid-19 Safety Awareness

February is the traditional starting month for our Klawerjas season. Local clubs will consider reopening and weekend activities are reviving, while at the top end international tournaments and national championships are emerging from 2020 lockdowns. Covid-19 remains an ever present danger. Recent, across the table, events such as the Chess World Cup and the European championship had small outbreaks near the start, which were contained by speedy action from the organisers.

At club and weekend level, a recurring issue is how to proceed when one player is ready to wear a face mask and the other is not. Over the table activity, such as Klawerjas, Bridge and Chess at all levels looks to be down significantly due to the pandemic, this is more than offset by the surging interest in easily accessible online games, which have the downside that cheating through use of computer programs during play can become a chronic issue.

What are some precautions that can help prevent the spread of COVID-19?

- Prevention
- Vaccine
- Face masks and respiratory hygiene
- Avoiding crowded indoor spaces and ventilation
- Hand-washing and hygiene
- Social distancing
- Surface cleaning
- Self-isolation
- Healthy diet and lifestyle

How long does the virus survive on surfaces?

It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces, but it seems to behave like other coronaviruses. Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including preliminary information on the COVID-19 virus) may persist on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. This may vary under different conditions (e.g. type of surface, temperature or humidity of the environment).

If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus and protect yourself and others. Clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.

What is the minimum distance to be kept from each other to avoid COVID-19?

Be a hero and break the chain of COVID-19 transmission by practicing physical distancing.

This means we keep a distance of at least 1m from each other and avoid spending time in crowded places or in groups.

In what conditions does COVID-19 survive the longest?

Coronaviruses die very quickly when exposed to the UV light in sunlight. Like other enveloped viruses, SARS-CoV-2 survives longest when the temperature is at room temperature or lower, and when the relative humidity is low (<50%).

Can I get the virus through handling or receiving packages or products?

It is possible that one may touch the SARS-CoV-2 virus while handling packages contaminated by the virus however, one may only contract the virus or be affected by it when the virus comes into contact with your mucosal membranes (mouth, tongue or nose) thus entering your body. This is not the main means of transmission. Inhaling respiratory droplets is the main way the virus spreads.

The virus does not survive well on surfaces, therefore there is a lower risk of it spreading from products or packages that are shipped or delivered over a period of time.

How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that cause COVID-19 spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks. You can also become infected by

touching a contaminated surface and then touching your eyes, nose or mouth before washing your hands.

What role can I play in the fight against the virus?

Be aware of fake news reporting, ensuring credible resources from the WHO, CDC or NICD are only shared. Speak out against negative behaviours and negative social media statements stereotyping various individuals.

Ensure personal hygiene and good health practices such as cough and sneeze etiquette.

Express your appreciation to healthcare workers who are on the frontline taking care of patients and helping make sure this disease does not spread further.

Can the virus spread through food items?

The Coronavirus is spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets. Currently there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with food. Before preparing or eating food it is important to always rinse the food with water and wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds for general food safety.

The new Covid-19 strain – “Omicron” (B.1.1.529) - what we know so far

The variant, which originated in southern Africa, is of growing concern to public health officials who fear it may be more transmissible than previous strains and vaccine-resistant.

The department of health and scientists from the Network for Genomic Surveillance in SA on Thursday announced the detection of a new Covid-19 variant called B.1.1.529.

Health minister Joe Phaahla said the rise in infections of the new variant started just more than a week ago.

He said the Tshwane metro in Gauteng had registered the highest number of infections, with other parts of the province likely to see a rise.

Here are five things we know so far.

Not a SA variant

KwaZulu-Natal Research Innovation and Sequencing Platform (Krisp) genome sequencer Prof Tulio de Oliveira cautioned against calling the new variant a SA variant, saying it would be assigned its official name by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

“The variant has been found in Botswana and Hong Kong from travellers in SA. The variant has increased in Gauteng and may have spread in other provinces,” said De Oliveira.

Where is it most prevalent?

Most cases of the new variant were detected in Gauteng although it is increasing in other provinces, said Dr Richard Lessells of Krisp. He said while scientists can make some predictions about the impact of mutations, their full significance is still being assessed.

“Vaccines remain critical in the protection against severe disease and protecting the health system from another surge and cases,” said the health minister.

Can the vaccine protect me from the new variant?

Wits University virologist Penny Moore said it would take weeks to get data confirming whether the new variant could evade the body's immunity after previous infection or vaccination.

“Many of the mutations of this variant are mutations we know well. We know they are likely associated with immune escape. To get data from the laboratory experiments will probably take a few weeks,” she said.

She said non-pharmaceutical interventions must be followed for continued protection.

Low infections might not be a reality this festive season

Phaahla said the spike in infections was unexpected as the experts had predicted it to occur around mid-to-late December. He said the new variant was initially thought to be cluster outbreaks of the Delta variant before the new variant was identified.

“This new enemy is unpredictable. If we have many people indoors or outdoors, make sure washing of hands and sanitising is maintained. We have an additional tool, which is vaccination to help us avoid serious illness,” said the minister.

Yahoo News Australia and agencies

Sat, 27 November 2021, 12:01 am-5-min read

A new Covid-19 variant is already causing panic, with some experts saying it is potentially 500 per cent more infectious than previous variants.

The variant, B.1.1.529 was discovered earlier this month in Africa and while the World Health Organization (WHO) only listed it as a Variants Under Monitoring on November 24, it has experts rattled.

"My god—the new #B11259 variant being possibly 500% more competitively infectious is the most staggering stat yet," epidemiologist Dr Eric Feigl-Ding tweeted.

He added that the variant, which will likely be referred to as the Nu Variant as per the WHO's labelling based off the Greek alphabet, has more than two times the number of "bad spike mutations" compared to Delta.

NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN

Background

The apartheid era in South Africa, which ended in 1994 when the country held its first ever democratic elections, was characterised by numerous discriminatory laws and practices based on race. The sport and recreation sector did not escape the scourge of legalised, institutionalised and non-institutionalised racial practices.

The vast majority of Blacks (i.e. African, Indian and Coloured people) did not have equal access to competitive or recreational sports opportunities at school or community levels. There was little or no investment into sports infrastructure, equipment, attire, development, talent identification and/or activities for previously disadvantaged population groups. At the same time, apartheid South Africa was subjected to international sporting sanctions which isolated the country and its White athletes from international competition.

Irrespective of these racial practices various sports organisations tirelessly fought for establishing a sports system free of discrimination and that would provide equal participation opportunities for all South Africans. This was done through the dedicated leadership and work of organisations such as the South African Council on Sport (SACOS), the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA) and the National Sports Council (NSC).

In 1993, the NSC convened a “Vision for Sport” national sports conference. The NSC was established to unify sports structures; develop a national sports policy and facilitate equitable development of sport in a democratic South Africa. The sports development pyramid or continuum of foundation, participation, performance and excellence phases was mooted at this conference. This approach, as well as the outcomes of the conference, was included in the democratic government’s first discussion paper on sport entitled “Getting the Nation to Play”.

The advent of democracy in 1994 ushered in significant changes to policies and legislation that impacted on all sectors of society and that addressed all aspects of political, social-economic and human rights of people. All the changes were driven by the democratic government’s goal of transforming South Africa into a free, just and equitable society that meets the needs of its people by creating a better life for all.

The new democratic government of South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) as the ruling party, consolidated the efforts of SACOS, SANROC and the NSC by building a democratic sports system that addressed the imbalances of the past.

The process of unifying South African sports bodies was institutionally achieved in the early nineties. Given government’s understanding of the important socio-economic and developmental role of sport, this sector was identified as needing to be transformed to, amongst others, increase and ensure equitable access to all sporting opportunities; develop and build the sports economy; increase the social

development impact of sport; harness and further develop the competitive abilities of South African sports persons to participate in international sports competitions and for the sector to reflect the demographics of the country.

In 1996, the late Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr S.V. Tshwete released a White Paper on sport and recreation. The White Paper was the first official policy on sport and recreation since the establishment of this Ministry on 1 July 1994. Five years after the first White Paper on sport and recreation was released, it was revised and updated to take into account new developments in the sport and recreation sector.

At the end of 2000, the then Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr B.M.N. Balfour appointed a Ministerial Task Team (MTT) to investigate factors that negatively impact on South Africa's performance in high performance sport at an international level. This initiative was partly motivated by the perception that South Africa performed poorly at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Although the MTT was tasked with focusing on high performance or elite sport; its report and recommendations addressed improving the overall sports system in South Africa.

The Cabinet approval of the MTT report towards the end of 2003 paved the way for the rationalisation of South African sport with a reduction of seven umbrella bodies to only two, namely a fully fledged Department of Sport and Recreation to deal with mass participation and a non-governmental sports organisation to assume the coordinating responsibility for high performance sport. The former entities at a macro-level comprised the following:

- Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA)
- South African Sports Commission (SASC)
- National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA)
- Disability Sport South Africa (DISSA)
- South African Commonwealth Games Association (SACGA)
- South African Students Sports Union (SASSU)
- United School Sports Association of South Africa (USSASA).

In 2004, the South African Sports Commission Act was repealed and the South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC) was established.

It is important to note that where there is reference to "SASCOC" in the NSRP it includes the National Federations as well as the Provincial Sports Councils affiliated to SASCOC.

The 2001 revised White Paper does not reflect the institutional changes made in 2004. Nor does it adequately reflect government's understanding of transformation of the sport and recreation sector based on the sector's role in social development, the sports economy, sport as a right, sport in development and peace, sport and the environment, an outcomes-based approach to governance and the proactive role of a developmental government. The third revision of the White Paper addresses the aforementioned issues. The process of updating the White Paper was finalised in 2012 together with the development of a Road Map that outlined priority areas for sport and recreation. These documents form the basis for the development of government's first ever National Sport and Recreation

Plan, nurturing a vibrant sports system that encourages growth and development of the sports sector and the equitable delivery of sport to all to ensure that South Africa is both “An Active and a Winning Nation”.

Preamble

In South Africa we have experienced how sport can benefit from and exploit social and economic opportunities.

This was experienced, for example, when South Africa won the IRB Rugby World Cup in 1995 and 2007 and more specifically during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. To build on these positive experiences it is essential to have an integrated, coordinated, functional and performance oriented sports system in place. The NSRP is the foundation of such a system.

The strategic focus of the NSRP is 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.

The NSRP is the implementation plan of the policy framework for sport and recreation as captured in the revised White Paper. In other words the White Paper determines the “what” and the NSRP the “how”.

Worldwide strategies are focused on increasing levels of participation in sport and recreation, as well as achieving success in high profile sports. The benefits of this approach, for South Africa, are reflected in a document entitled a “Case for Sport”, published by Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) in December 2009. The NSRP not only focuses on these two internationally recognised pillars for any successful sports system but extrapolates on the enabling environment that is required to give effect to the two focus areas.

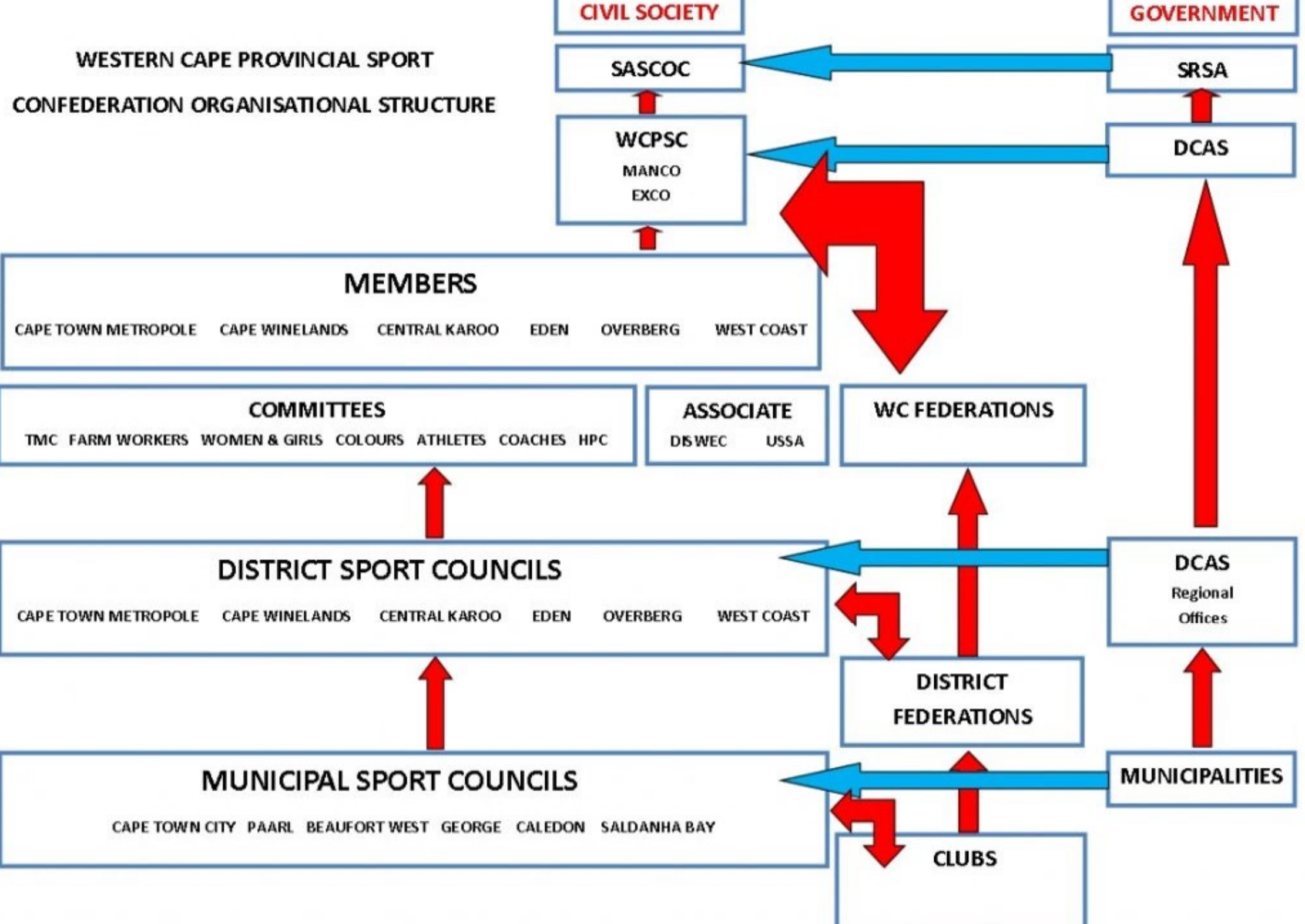
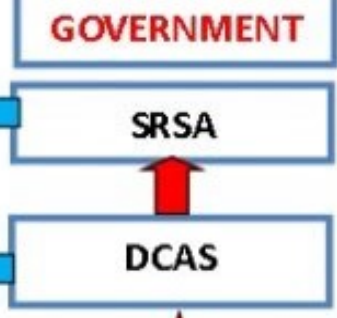
At the heart of the NSRP is a Transformation Charter and a multi-dimensional Transformation Performance Scorecard. The purpose of the Charter is to transform the delivery of sport in South Africa to reap benefits such as the establishment of a competitive and demographically representative sports system guided by the values of equal opportunity, fairness and just behaviour, equitable resource distribution, empowerment, and affirmation.

The implementation, management and monitoring of sport's transformation is supported by a scorecard that will enable the sports system to measure where it is in its transformation journey, whether it is improving and to set targets. The NSRP provides for the different stages of a long-term participant development plan. This includes, among others the physical, mental, emotional, and cognitive development of athletes within the entire sports development continuum, including athletes with a disability. (Also see the reference document “South African Sport for Life – Long Term Participant Development”).

In all the activities, as outlined in the NSRP, special emphasis is put on the inclusion, empowerment and promotion of GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITY GROUPS, namely the youth, the aged, women, rural communities and people with disabilities.

Without a coordinated, integrated and aligned national sports system within which all component parts are focused towards a common set of goals and objectives, the potential value of sport to the South African society cannot be fully realised. To ensure a collective buy-in and to streamline implementation towards common objectives, it is important that role-players align their strategic and business plans with the NSRP and that planning cycles, as far as is possible, are also aligned. Due to the complexity and broad application of the NSRP it is foreseeable that it will be implemented in consecutive phases. The components of each phase will supplement each other and enrich previous phases. A thematic approach is envisaged with relevant themes being adopted each year.

**WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPORT
CONFEDERATION ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**





NORTHERN CAPE

Matzikama

Cederberg

WEST
COAST

Bergrivier

Saldanha
Bay

Swartland

CAPE
WINELANDS

Breede
Valley

Langeberg

CITY OF
CAPE
TOWN

Theewaters-
kloof

Swellen-
dam

Overstrand

Cape
Agulhas

Stellenbosch

Laingsburg

CENTRAL KAROO

Prince Albert

Kannaland

Oudtshoorn

GARDEN ROUTE

Hessequa

Mossel
Bay

George

Knysna Bitou

EASTERN
CAPE

Beaufort West



Western Province

Klawerjas Association

EST 2005

WP Klawerjas - Marketing Expo

4th December 2021 – Westridge Civic

The Covid pandemic resulted in many businesses closing their doors or putting their staff on short-time. This resulted in unemployment and/or great financial challenges to many of you out there. Some of you resorted to selling and/or apply your trade skills to make ends meet. Let's support each other during these tough times.

WPKA offer you an opportunity to display your product/s, trade skills etc.

- You will be allowed to setup a table to display your product/s, sell or take orders.
- If you have a trade skill like:
 - General Maintenance
 - Building Construction & Maintenance
 - Electrician
 - Gardening
 - Painting
 - Tiling
 - Car Mechanic/Maintenance
 - Catering
 - Etc

Please feel free to bring your flyers and put them on display.

(A Table will be provided and will also display your flyer on our website)

Alternatively, contact us to assist you with your flyer.

Fee: No Charge (For Klawerjas Players and their immediate family only)