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### Special Edition – FIFA 2010 World Cup – South Africa

#### Security and Travel Information



The excitement is building throughout the world as the final countdown begins before the largest annual sporting event on the planet gets underway. Already thousands of fans, media personnel and athletes have begun arriving at airports throughout the only African country to ever hold this event. The choice of South Africa as the host-nation for the FIFA 2010 World Cup is truly significant for all those attending. Not only does it represent the first African country to host the tournament but it will provide travelers and tourists with a truly exciting spectacle. The event will be held **June 11 – July 10, 2010**, and is expected to attract over 500,000 spectators to South Africa.

The country of South Africa consists of 9 provinces spread over 2 million square kilometres and has a population greater than 45 million people. Besides the capital city of Pretoria, there are several other major, internationally renowned urban centers throughout the country, including Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and the capital judicial city of Bloemfontein. Eleven official languages are recognized in South Africa and travelers will find that most of the population speaks at certain degree of English. Northern European travelers will find that the Afrikaans language is very similar to Dutch and German. Besides the wide variety of linguistic groups South Africa also enjoys a large array of national minorities. Besides the indigenous Black African and White Afrikaner populations there are also vibrant south and east Asian communities as well. These realities mean that travelers to multiple World Cup events will have to navigate across large distances, negotiate using multiple languages in a variety of social environments. In order to mitigate these concerns **Zurich World Travel Protection (ZWTP)** has attempted to provide a condensed guide for all of those travelers and tourists who plan on being in South Africa during this historic competition.

#### Event and Stadium Locations:

As in other World Cup events the actual matches will be held in different cities throughout the host nation. Nine cities have been chosen in all, with a total of ten stadiums. As the initial round-robin ends, the number of venues will shrink, until the final match is held in Johannesburg on the last day of the competition. Each stadium, or event park, has multiple facilities to service fans, tourists, media and athletes. ZWTP has obtained the locations of each of the event parks and has attempted to highlight some of the services and challenges each venue offers:

**Johannesburg:** The city of Johannesburg is located in the north-east end of the country in Gauteng Province, in the region known as the Highveld. The city, which is known for its gold production, has a population of over 3.2 million people and is South Africa's largest urban area. The city has a vibrant nightlife and several museums, including the National Apartheid Museum; however travel to the outer districts should be restricted due to the high-crime rates in these areas. The city is the host of two World Cup venues. Tambo international airport is located 30km north-east of the city centre.



**Soccer City Stadium (Johannesburg)** - is located in the Nasrec district in downtown Johannesburg, near where the Golden Hwy and Western Bypass come close together. It has a capacity of 87,000 and tickets are available north of the Soweto Golf Course.

**Ellis Park Stadium (Johannesburg)** – is located in the Doornfontein district and is located 10km northeast of the Soccer City Venue. Park and Ride facilities are available approximately 1km northeast of the stadium. [www.joburg.org.za](http://www.joburg.org.za)

**Cape Town:** The city of Cape Town is perhaps South Africa's most popular city. Built at the base of the spine of the mountains that intersect South Africa's Western Cape the city is known for its beautiful scenery and beaches. Located in the southwest end of the country, Cape Town is the capital of the Western Cape Province. Table Mountain and Robben Island are popular tourist sites.

**Green Point Stadium (Cape Town)** – is located on the western edge of Table Bay Harbour, right beside the ocean. Tickets are available 500 meters south of the stadium and 'parking and ride' as well as public transit is readily available if coming in from the east. Cape Town International Airport is 22km to the east. [www.tourismcapetown.co.za](http://www.tourismcapetown.co.za)

**Tshwane / Pretoria:** The city of Pretoria is the capital of the country of South Africa and is the home of its national parliament, the Union Buildings. The centre of city is Hatfield Square, where most of the nightlife and culture is based. Pretoria is also the home of South Africa's only national zoo. The city is 60km north of Johannesburg which are both connected by the N1 hwy; it is also serviced by Tambo International Airport, located 40km south of the city.

**Loftus Verfeld Stadium (Pretoria)** – is located just north of Jorrisen St. (Lynwood Rd.). 'Park and Rides' are available to the east and south of the stadium. [www.tshwane.gov.za/tourism](http://www.tshwane.gov.za/tourism)

**Durban:** The city of Durban, in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province, was built in the heart of a natural harbour, around which are located hills and mountains, upon which the modern outlying townships are built. The city has one of the largest modern harbours in the World and has a population of over 3 million people. It is the centre of South Africa's Zulu people and those of south Asian ancestry and was once the home of Gandhi. Surfing and nightlife (Florida Rd.) are available year-round. Air access is available through King Shaka International Airport.

**Durban Stadium** – is located several hundred meters north of the Harbour, across from the M1 Hwy. 'Park and Rides' are available to the north and west, with public transportation running parallel to the coast directly west of the stadium. [www.zulu.org.za](http://www.zulu.org.za)

**Port Elizabeth / Nelson Mandela Bay:** Port Elizabeth is the capital of the East Cape Province and has population of just over 1 million people. Located on South Africa's Sunshine Coast along the centre of the southern seashore, the city is surrounded by beaches making it a prime spot for water sports. It is nestled in the shelter of Algoa Bay and is the site of several wildlife reserves. It is accessible through Port Elizabeth International Airport.

**Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium** – is located several kilometers north of the main harbour. It is close to the waterfront and is accessible from public transit. Tickets are available at Greenshields Park. The airport is located 2km south of the stadium. [www.nmbt.co.za](http://www.nmbt.co.za)

**Mangaung / Bloemfontein:** The city is located in central South Africa on the plateau that makes up the Free State Province. Despite being a smaller city, Bloemfontein offers tourists many museums and other sites from its colonial heritage. The city has Bloemfontein Airport to service domestic flights; the facility has also been renovated to accommodate World Cup visitors. The city also serves as the gateway to South Africa's Lesotho territory, which is autonomous.

**Free State Stadium** – is located just south of Signal Hill, and is bordered by Kings Way and At Horak St. Bloemfontein Airport is located 15km west of the venue. [www.bloemfontein.co.za](http://www.bloemfontein.co.za)

**Nelspruit:** The city of Nelspruit is located in the north-eastern area of South Africa, in Mpumalanga Province. The region is served by Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport – just 22km north of the city – and is only a 3.5 hour drive to Johannesburg in a region of the Crocodile River Valley known as the Lowveld. The city is next door to Kruger National Park, the major tourist attraction, as well as several other natural wonders, such as Sudwala Caves and Blyde River canyon.

**Mbombela Stadium** – is located just west of the intersection of Madiba Dr. and Louis Trichardt Dr. Several 'park and ride' locations are situated just east of the venue. [www.mbombela.gov.za](http://www.mbombela.gov.za)

**Polokwane:** The city of Polokwane is a small urban centre located in Limpopo Province in the northeast of the country. The city itself is on the N1 Hwy, about 120km north of Pretoria. Scenic mountains overlook the community, which is home to vibrant gardens and other scenery.

**Polokwane Stadium** – is located approximately 3km south of the airport, near the intersection of Drop St. and Thabo Mbeki St. [www.polokwane.gov.za](http://www.polokwane.gov.za)

**Rustenburg:** The city of Rustenburg is located in the north of South Africa, in Northwest Province in a region called the Highveld. The city is known for its mining in platinum and for agriculture. With a population of approximately under 500,000 people, it is the smallest venue location for the tournament. Other attractions include the local Bird Reservation and other natural wonders. It is about 165km by car to Johannesburg (200km to Tambo International Airport).

**Rustenburg Stadium** – is located in the northwest end of the city. It is easily accessible by car, public transit and 'park and rides.' [www.rustenburg.gov.za/fifaworldcup](http://www.rustenburg.gov.za/fifaworldcup)  
It should be noted that no outside equipment, including food and drink, will be allowed into any stadium facility. Any object or item deemed offensive or dangerous will be denied entry. Spectators should arrive 2 hours prior to game time to ensure entry.

### Schedule Notes:

- The Round Robin event is being held at all locations and concludes on June 23, 2010.
- The Round of 16 runs from June 26 – 29, and also includes all venue sites.
- The quarter-finals will be at both Johannesburg sites (July 2 – 3), Port Elizabeth / Nelson Mandela Bay (July 2), and Cape Town (July 3).
- The semi-finals will be held in Cape Town (July 6) and Durban (July 7)
- The tournament consolation finals will be held in Port Elizabeth / Nelson Mandela Bay (July 10)
- The tournament finals will be held in Johannesburg, Soccer City, (July 11)

### Transportation:

South Africa offers a wide array of travel options for the World Cup travelers. All venues, besides Rustenburg, are in cities that have access to local international airport. All travelers seeking to find flights during the tournament should attempt to book them as soon as possible. Delays should be expected at all venue airports and travelers should arrive early in order to ensure a smooth travel experience. Traveling between cities if not using airlines can seem complicated but is also quite easy. South Africa does offer a relatively modern road system that links all of its major urban areas with reliable road services that can transport cars to their destinations as fast as if traveling on a highway in Europe. It is unsafe to drive in certain urban areas due to the density of housing. Do not drive personal vehicles in township areas as it is unsafe to travel in townships even when within a vehicle. Remember to bring money for tolls when driving and that in South Africa cars travel on the left hand side of the road.

Public transportation has been a growing concern in South Africa. Several unions that service South African transportation services, such as the passenger rail system and public bus systems have announced plans to go on full or limited strike actions. The Shosholoza Meyl Rail Service is a private service that transports travelers between South Africa's cities and offers stops in all of the venue cities. The public transportation, operated by Metrorail Services, offers reliable public transportation in 6 of the 9 host cities, (Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein). All cities in South Africa also offer their own public bus system, which serves the immediate local area. These services are affordable but will be hard to navigate during the increased congestion during the tournament. Be sure to continually monitor all transportation services during the World Cup as their status and availability will likely change.

### **Potential threats:**

Every city in South Africa has its own unique problems with safety and security. Indeed, much has been made of the crime and murder rates in this African country. And, in many ways, it is important not to understate the physical realities that face most of the population of South Africa. In South Africa the greatest geographical area to avoid are the slums, or townships, of the major cities. While it often assumed that there is a hierarchy of violent areas nearly every major urban area has its own outlying 'townships.' These areas are often characterized by their lack of essential services, such as water, electricity and housing, and unemployment, which is over 50% in some districts. In general, the national employment index sits at roughly 25% already, revealing that the problems associated with the townships extend to other areas of the country as well. The Kwa Mashu Township in Durban is now the murder capital of South Africa; however, it recently replaced the Nyala Township of Cape Town, a region thought to be less hazardous. It is important to understand that violent crimes occur regularly in South Africa and, in many areas, are a way of life. In Johannesburg the rate of violent crime is more than double that of other major cities and tourists there have been targeted for robberies. Sexual violence and violence against women is also high within South Africa. Travelers, particularly women, should not venture into township districts without a guide or without a profound reason. Women should avoid traveling alone in exposed conditions, such as at night or in untraveled areas. Travel on rural roads can also be hazardous, especially at night. Only park in well-lit areas; street security guards, called "car guards" may ask if you want them to watch your car, which is possible if they receive payment, generally 2 dollars. All travel between cities should be done during daylight and with companions. Do not accept rides from strangers or unmarked cabs. Trouble can be avoided by simply carefully planning routes and using common sense.

### **Health / Vaccinations:**

While there are no required medical vaccines for entering South Africa there are several major diseases that pose a particular risk to foreign travelers. All visitors should discuss their travel plans and personal health with a health-care provider. Several vaccinations are recommended before arriving:

- Hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG) - recommended for all travelers.
- Hepatitis B, especially if you might be exposed to blood or body fluids (for example, health-care workers).
- Malaria: The risk exists throughout the year in the low altitude areas of Mpumalanga Province, including Kruger Park, Northern Province and northeastern KwaZulu-Natal as far south as the Tugela River.
- Rabies, particularly if going on Safari
- Typhoid vaccine: Recommended for all travelers.

### Health / Vaccinations – Continued:

- Updated booster doses should also be taken for tetanus-diphtheria, measles, as well as the one-time dose of polio vaccine for adults.
- HIV, the rates of HIV infection continue to rise throughout South Africa. Take extra precaution. Water is generally safe to drink in major urban areas. Do not drink tap water from streams or rivers, or from undeveloped urban areas and townships. When in doubt drink bottled water.

### Weather:

During the FIFA 2010 competition South Africa will be in the midst of its winter season. While being described as “moderate” by many climatologists the large nature of the country means that conditions can differ depending on the specific location. The country’s average seasonal high for the period is between 17-18 degrees Celsius. The coastal regions and the south often experience wetter, colder conditions; however, the interior regions, while being drier, can also get quite cold at night. All those attending night matches should bring warm clothing or blankets.

### Culture:

South Africa certainly does present safety concerns for the average traveler; however, the majority of the serious issues that those attending will be presented with can be avoided with simple foresight and awareness. As the FIFA 2010 Fan Guide reports, “South Africa is a land of contrasts.” It is a place of great wealth and startling poverty; warm inclusion and incredible division. The shadows of the Apartheid government that was only abandoned in 1994 are still visible throughout the country, despite years of public reconciliation and the generally successful government efforts to foster national unity. Consequently, in many areas of the country racial tensions continue to influence daily attitudes and interactions. Indeed, recent events continue to underscore the realities of this situation. Just two months ago a major leader of an Afrikaaner nationalist party was murdered on his ranch outside of Cape Town, sparking immediate fears of violent campaign towards the government of President Jacob Zuma of the African National Congress (ANC – the ruling political party). Just several weeks ago the leader of the ANC Youth League ignited a political crisis by refusing to halt the singing of a former resistance song, which literally calls for supporters to “Kill the Boer.” While neither of these events developed into the social firestorms that onlookers feared they would, they do demonstrate the continued racial and social polarization that continues in South Africa today. The issue of racism is unlikely to affect the average traveler as long as cultural sensitivity is shown in all common interactions. South Africans are generally warm and inviting to tourists and travelers and are, on the whole, excited to share their country with the World.

### Resources:

For those travelers requiring relative currency comparisons:  
1 USD = 8 SA Rand = 0.6 BP = 0.7 Euros

Police Services: 10111  
Ambulance (Emergency Medical) Services: 10177  
Fire Services: 10111  
Emergency Number for Cell Phones: 112

Official FIFA 2010 Website: <http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/organisation/index.html>

### Resources – Continued:

Official South Africa Fan Guide:

<http://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/loc/01/20/26/44/fanguidelres.pdf>

South African Tourism Department: [www.southafricainfo.com](http://www.southafricainfo.com)

South African Travel Information: [www.findyourway2010.co.za](http://www.findyourway2010.co.za)

Shosholozameyl Rail Service: [www.shosholozameyl.co.za](http://www.shosholozameyl.co.za)

Metro Rail Services: [www.metrorail.co.za](http://www.metrorail.co.za)

Travel Medical Services in South Africa: [www.sastm.org.za](http://www.sastm.org.za)

Foreign Embassies in South Africa: [www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/forrep/index.htm](http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/forrep/index.htm)

### Map of World Cup 2010 Venue Locations:



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