

AFRICAN

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UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Seminar for Secretaries General of African Sports Confederations
15-16 July 2015, Yaoundé, Cameroon

**THE ARCHITECTURE
FOR SPORT IN
AFRICA (ASA)**

PRESENTATION BY THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

MACHACHA SHEPANDE
Head of Sport Division
AUC

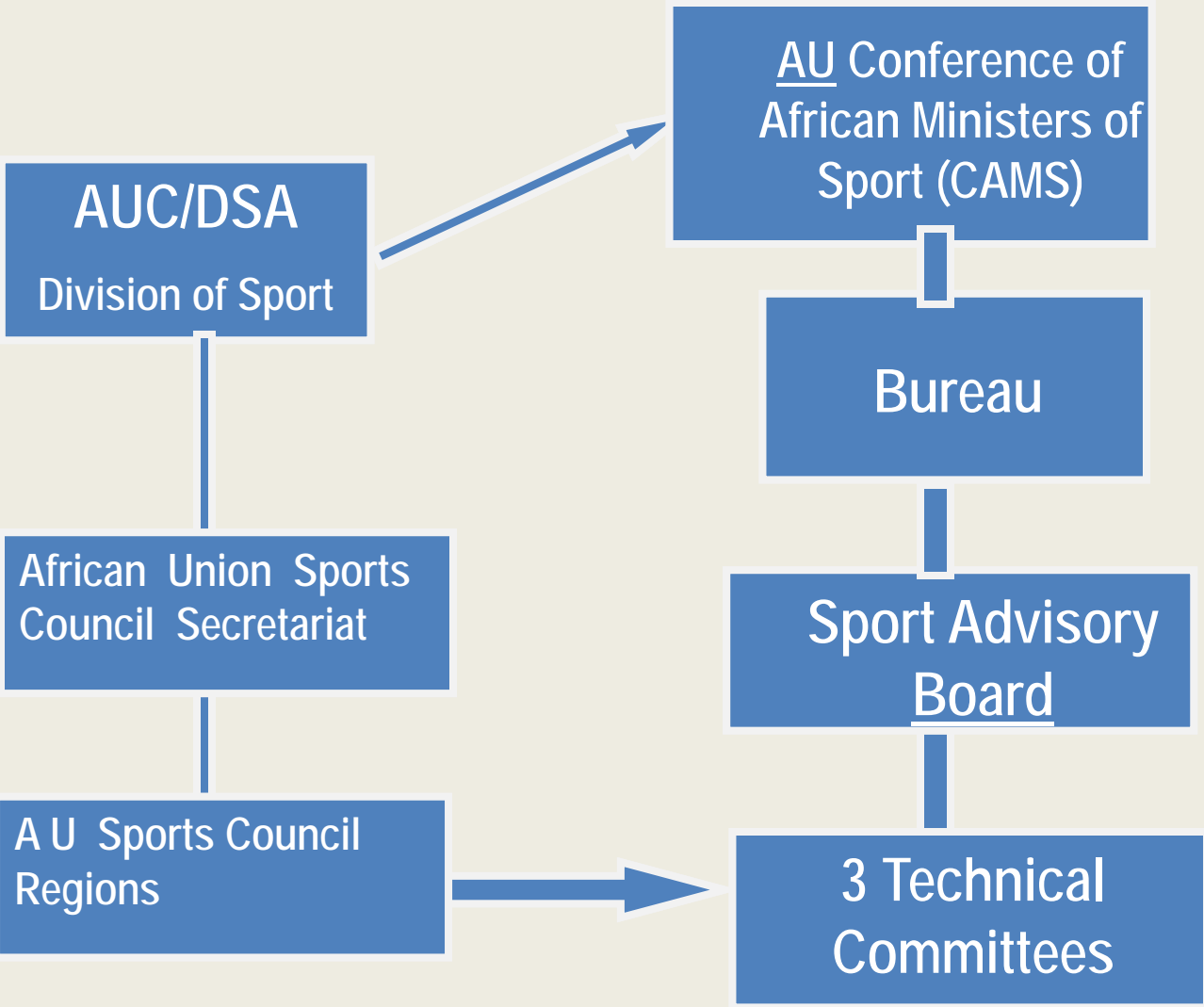
THE ARCHITECTURE FOR SPORT IN AFRICA (ASA)

is a continental framework designed to facilitate and provide better coordination and harmonization of Sport among different sports stakeholders in Africa and International sports Organizations

- The January 2012 decision of the Executive Council held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Do.EX.CL/697(XX) endorsed the recommendations of the Fourth Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS4) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 17-21 October 2011 on the establishment of a new Architecture for Sport in Africa and dissolution of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA).
- The decision inter alia transferred the functions, assets and liabilities of the SCSA to the AU Commission including the ownership of the Africa Games;
- The decision vested the ownership of the African Games to AU while entrusting the management and organization of the African Games, to ANOCA and AASC;
- The Commission was requested to conclude an MOA with ANOCA and AASC on the ANOCA and AASC on the management and organization of the Games

- The Architecture for Sport In Africa is a product of a broad consultative process which involved all stakeholders
- Engaged 2 consultants
- Draft was subjected to a peer review of Experts
- Considered by CAMS
- Adopted AU Executive Council

STRUCTURE OF THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE (ASA)



THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF THE FIVE (5) REGIONS, AS
FORMALLY ADOPTED BY THE
AFRICAN UNION

1. West Africa, Fifteen (15) Member States:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

2. East Africa, Thirteen (13) Member States:

Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

3. Southern Africa, Ten (10) Member States:

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. Central Africa (09) Members States:

Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome & Principe

5. Northern Africa, Six (6) Member States:

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia and Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

ROLES OF THE AU SPORTS COUNCIL REGIONS

The AU Sports Council Regions in line with Sport Policy Framework and the Architecture for Sport in Africa are the functional units responsible for the implementation of policies and strategies regarding sport development and sport for development.

1. Facilitate the development of relevant sport structures in Member States and the alignment of national sport policies and strategies to the AU Sport Policy Framework and other continental sport policies to achieve harmonization and coordination of sports development.
2. Organize Regional meetings at Ministerial and Experts levels in order to provide guidance of sport policy matters in the Region.

3. Organise Regional Games and participation in the Regional games be a pre-condition for participation in the African Games.

4. Facilitate sport development on the African continent in terms of skills development, social interaction, and communication of relevant information on programmes in combating HIV and AIDS and anti-doping programmes, as well as to promote person-to-person development programmes;

5. Promote cooperation with international sports organizations with a view to solicit sponsorship, funding and training of sportsmen and women;

6. Ensure that ANOCA and AASC at Regional level play their assigned roles within the new African Sport Architecture.

7. Develop Sport development and Sport for development initiatives, strategies and programs relevant to the regions.

The ASA is designed to ensure that:

- The role of Ministers and Governments in African sports is clearly defined;
- There are appropriate structures with clear aims and objective
- There are clear roles and responsibilities between Association of National Olympic Committees in Africa(ANOCA), Association of African Sports Confederation(AASC), other regional sports organizations and the AU and the New Architecture for Sport in Africa;
- It has clear structures with clear mandates, membership and reporting/ communication lines;
- The Sport Development Zones are empowered and revitalized;
- Encourage Member States to fund sports development programs as opposed to funding and hosting only sports events.

■ The ASA is a promising opportunity to:

- Actualize Africa's commitment to sport development and to give due recognition to the central role that governments play in sports.
- Facilitate and provide better coordination and harmonization between the different Sports stakeholders in Africa and International Sports Organizations.
- Engage the global community and make sport a central theme (a tool) for social integration and development, particularly in addressing the Millennium Development Goals.
- Encourage and facilitate sport as a commercial venture.

MEMBERSHIP, MANDATE AND STRUCTURE OF THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE

MEMBERSHIP:

1. AUC
2. All Member States of the African Union;
3. States granted observer status for the purpose of participating in the African Games and sporting activities in Africa;
4. Members of the African Sport Movement already incorporated in the relevant structures of the ASA.

OVERALL MANDATE:

The African Sport Architecture will perform the following functions:

- Service the policy development needs of the AU in so far as sports matters are concerned;

- Promote sport as a fundamental human right to be enjoyed by all;
- Promote and defend sport development and development through sport;
- Ensure that Member States fund development of sports directly and indirectly;
- Ensure that Member States develop sports policies, programmes, systems and structures;
- Facilitate the development of relevant sport structures in Member States and the alignment of national sport policies and strategies to the AU Sport Policy Framework and other continental sport policies to achieve harmonization and coordination of sports development;

- Facilitate sport development on the African continent in terms of skills development, social interaction, and communication of relevant information on programmes in combating HIV and AIDS and anti-doping programmes, as well as to promote person-to-person development programmes;
- Promote and develop sports with the purpose of the continent benefiting more from the proceeds of sport activities;
- Promote the All Africa Games and ensure that it becomes a qualifier for the Olympic Games and other international events, and that high profile athletes are attracted to the Games;

- Increase the revenue of the African Games and institute transparent mechanisms regarding the proceeds raised from the marketing and sponsorship of the African Games;
- Promote cooperation with international sports and organizations with a view to solicit sponsorship, funding and training of sportsmen and women;
- Ensure that ANOCA and AASC play their assigned roles within the new African Sport Architecture.

■ The structure of the African Sport Architecture shall comprise of:

- STC, Ministers of Youth, Culture and Sport
- The Bureau of STC;
- The Sports Advisory Board;
- The three (3) Technical Committees;
- AUC Department of Social Affairs/ Division of Sport;
- AU Sports Council Secretariat
- AU Sports Council Regions

THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF YCS

The STC shall be the Supreme Sports Body on the continent with the responsibility to provide political leadership and direction regarding sport in Africa.

MEMBERSHIP :

- ❑ AUC
- ❑ Ministers of Sports from all AU Member States;
- ❑ Government experts to render support to their ministers, but shall not participate directly in STC deliberations;
- ❑ Observers invited by STC including representatives of the African Sport Movement and from relevant regional and international organizations. These representatives shall not participate in deliberations of the STC.
- ❑ AUC/DSA as secretariat

FUNCTIONS:

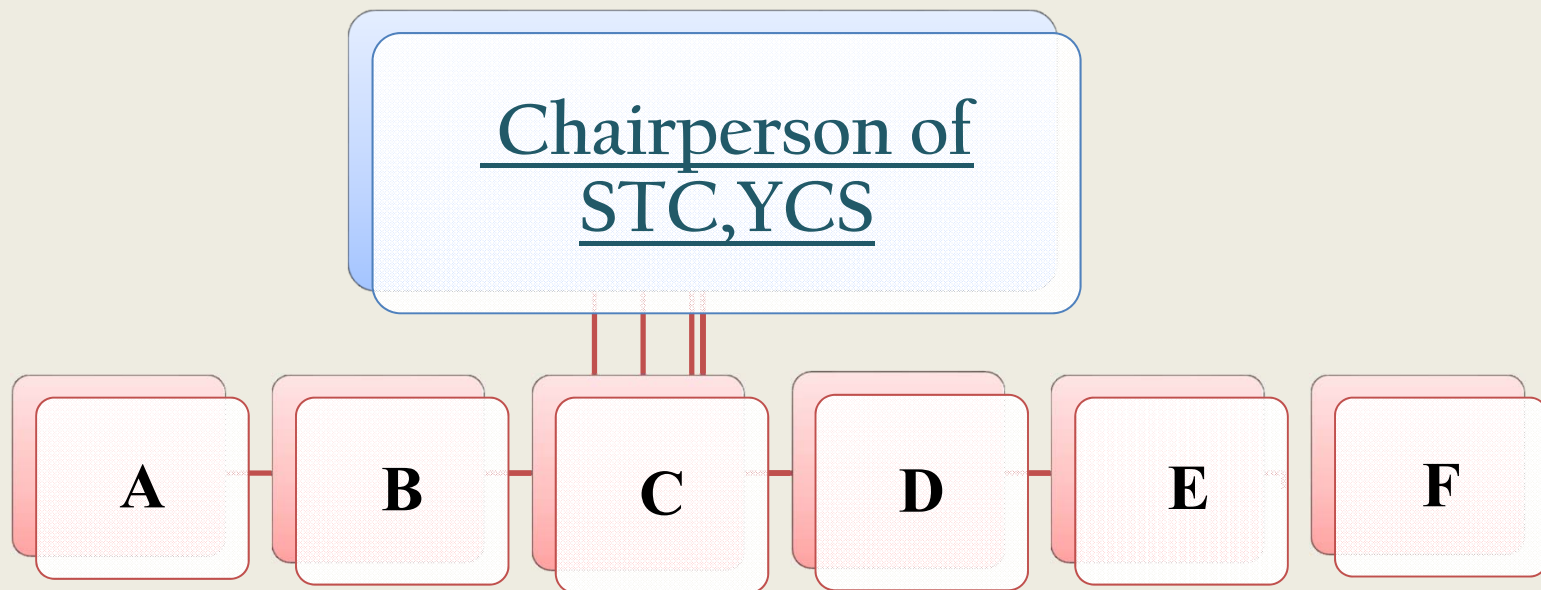
The STC shall:

- Monitor the implementation of the AU Sport Policy Framework for Africa (2008-2018);
- Harmonize and coordinate sports for development on the African continent;
- Consider the implementation of policy guidelines on the development and promotion of Sport in Africa;
- Ensure that the sport agenda for the continent is integrated into relevant programmes in the Department of Social Affairs, and into those of other relevant Departments at the AU Commission; and
- Ratify the composition of the Sport Advisory Board and Technical Committees.

■ THE BUREAU OF THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT

MEMBERSHIP:

- 5 Ministers representing 5 AU Regions



- A. AU Region, North Africa;
- B. AU Region, Southern Africa;
- C. AU Region, Central Africa;
- D. AU Region, East Africa;
- E. AU Region, West Africa

■ THE SPORT ADVISORY BOARD (SAB)



- A. 2 Rep. AASC
- B. 2 Rep. ANOCA
- C. AU Sports Council Executive Secretary
- D. Chair person of 5 AU Region (Experts)
- E. Chairpersons of the 3 Technical Committees
- F. Head of Division of Sport

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

- TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE AFRICAN GAMES
- TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FINANCE
- TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
AFRICAN GAMES

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FINANCE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

THE AFRICAN UNION SPORTS COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT:

*A Specialized Technical Office for Sport in Africa
under the AUC/ Sport Division, Department for
Social Affairs.*

*Responsible for the coordination and
implementation of the technical aspects of sport
in Africa*

GOVERNING INSTRUMENTS OF THE NEW AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE

The New African Sport Architecture shall be governed by the following instruments:

- The Sport Policy Framework for Africa (2008-2018), adopted by the CAMS and AU policy organs;
- The Code on the Relationship between Governments, National and International Sport Organizations adopted by the CAMS;
- A Sport Charter and ASA Statutes to conform with relevant provisions of international sports organizations;
- The Host Manual which stipulates the responsibilities of the host country the African Games as well as the responsibilities of participating countries;

Milestones

- Better coordination, synergy and harmonization between the AUC, Sports Confederation and other stakeholders
- MOA between AUC, ANOCA and AASC on the organization and management of the AG finalized
- AASC has asserted herself offering good leadership, diplomatic status, conducting developmental programmes, permanent Secretariat and staff
- Maximization of the convening power of the AU for decision making
- Efforts being made to make African Games qualifier for the Olympic Games
- Sports Development Regions being strengthened and Regional Games to be qualifier for the African Games

Challenges:

- Insufficient cooperation from most of the Sports Confederations to adjust to the new re-aligned Sport Development Regions in the Architecture
- Many Confederations still operating in the old structure
- Sports Confederations are key to ensure that the African Games become qualifier for the Olympics. Most of them have not asserted themselves nor engaged with International Confederations to make this happen;
- Clashes in schedules of international events
- Lack of coordination and consultation when vying for positions for election at international levels
- Insufficient collaboration with Regional Sport Development bodies NOCs and ANOCA

