

**AFRICAN UNION**

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**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**  
**Twentieth Ordinary Session**  
**23 - 27 January 2012**  
**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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**REPORT OF THE 4<sup>TH</sup> SESSION**  
**OF THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT**

**AFRICAN UNION**

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**4TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT  
OF THE AFRICAN UNION  
17-21 OCTOBER 2011  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

CAMS/MN/Rpt(IV)

**THEME: "CONSOLIDATING AFRICA'S RENAISSANCE THROUGH  
SPORT"**

**REPORT OF THE MINISTERS' MEETING**

**REPORT OF 4<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE AU CONFERENCE OF  
MINISTERS OF SPORT, 17-21, OCTOBER 2011,  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS4) of the African Union was held at the African Union Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 20-21 October 2011. The meeting was convened to consider the Report of the Commission regarding the New African Sport Architecture, the dissolution of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), transition mechanism, and integration of SCSA functions into the AU Commission.

2. The theme of the Conference was “***Consolidating Africa’s Renaissance through Sport***”

**ATTENDANCE**

3. The Conference was attended by delegates from the following AU Member States: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

4. The following Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations and cooperating partners were represented: Association of National Olympic Committees in Africa (ANOCA), African Women in Sport Association (AWISA), Confederation of African Deaf Sports (CADS), Confederation of African Football (CAF), Commonwealth Secretariat, Organisation of Military Sport (OSMA), Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), Association of African Sport Confederations (AASC), World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), Africa International Sport Convention (JAPPO/CISA), International Association of Athletics Confederations (IAAF), International Olympics Committee (IOC), Organising Committee for the 10th All Africa Games (COJA) and UK Sport.

5. The complete list of participants is attached as Annex 1

**Agenda Item 1: OPENING CERMONY**

6. In her opening statement, the African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs, Her Excellency, Adv. Bience Gawanas, outlined the achievements and commitments of the Department of Social Affairs of the AU Commission on the establishment of a New African Sport Architecture as transition mechanism for the integration of the

functions of the SCSA and its dissolution as mandated by the CAMS and endorsed by the Executive Council Decision, EX.CL/Dec.543(XVI), of February 2010.

7. In his opening remarks, the Chairperson of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport, Honourable Alhaji Suleiman, Minister of Sport and Chairman of Nigerian Sport Commission, reminded the meeting on the various activities and accomplishments of sport in Africa while under this Chairmanship. and reiterated Nigeria's offer to host Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa in January 2012.

## **Agenda Item 2: PROCEDURAL MATTERS**

### **A) Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work**

8. The meeting adopted the agenda and programme of work.

### **B) Election of the Bureau**

9. The meeting decided that, in order to complete its objectives and mandate, the current Bureau for CAMS3 will be retained through to January 2012.

9.1 The Bureau for CAMS3 (to continue to January 2012):

Chairperson:	Nigeria (Western Africa)
1st Vice Chairperson:	Namibia (Southern Africa)
2nd Vice Chairperson:	Tanzania (Eastern Africa)
3rd Vice Chairperson:	Cameroon (Central Africa)
Rapporteur:	Tunisia (Northern Africa)

9.2 The Bureau for CAMS4 (to assume in January 2012):

Chairperson:	Namibia (Southern Africa)
1st Vice Chairperson:	The Sudan (Eastern Africa)
2nd Vice Chairperson:	Republic of Congo (Central Africa)
3rd Vice Chairperson:	Algeria (Northern Africa)
Rapporteur:	Mali (Western Africa)

## **Agenda Item 3: CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF AUC ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAMS3 DECISIONS**

10. H.E. the Commissioner for Social Affairs of AUC presented the Report of the Chairperson of the AUC on the implementation of the CAMS3 decisions (CAMS/EXT/4(IV)), as well as the various sport related activities of the AUC. The main implementation challenge faced by AUC remains the lack of collaboration by the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa (SCSA).

11. The Ministers took note of the Report.

## **Agenda Item 4: CONSIDERATION OF THE EXPERTS' REPORT**

12. The Ministers considered the Report of the Experts and made the following observations.

- Africa should strive to, achieve and maintain a positive image of sport on the Continent.
  - The Chairperson of CAMS4 will liaise with the SCSA President-in-Office, the SCSA Secretary, and the AUC, to officially consummate and detail, in a report format, the dissolution process in accordance with the SCSA Constitution, in-time for the Extra-Ordinary SCSA General Assembly Session in January 2012 in Abuja, Nigeria.
  - The Republic of Mozambique stated that it already deposited monies for the purpose of hosting the 2011 African Games into the SCSA account in 2010, Communications from AUC did not reach the Government of Mozambique only after the funds transfer was already made.
  - The process of establishment and operations of the Secretariat to be responsible for sport will adhere to African Union procedures.
  - There remains a clear need for absolute role clarification and certainty on the exact roles, titles and responsibilities of the ASA Secretariat responsible for sport based in Cameroon and the AUC/DSA Division of Sport in Ethiopia.
  - The Republic of Uganda offered to host the Office of the ASA. However, it was pointed out that this offer should have been made on technical expert level for assessment. The Republic of Uganda reiterated its offer and requested due consideration. After a plea from the Chairperson, the offer was withdrawn.
  - The Division of Sport in the Department of Social Affairs shall mainly attend to policy matters and servicing of meetings of the CAMS and the Sport Advisory Board, whilst the ASA office Secretariat a Specialised Technical Institution of the AU will report to the Department of Social Affairs, expenses of which to be incorporated into the annual AUC Budget, in accordance with procedures and regulations of the AUC.
  - the Secretariat for the ASA a Specialised Technical Institution of the AU will report to the Director of Social Affairs expenses of which to be incorporated into the annual AUC Budget, in accordance with procedures and regulations of the AUC.
13. While taking note of the report, the following decisions were taken:
- a) In order for Sport in Africa to be awarded its rightful position the Ministers requested the reconsideration of the Division of Sport within the Department of Social Affairs, as approved by the Executive Council, Sport should be a full-fledged Directorate and should be pursued as such.

- b) A monitored minimum quota percentage (20%) of women and persons with disabilities should be maintained throughout sport management structures.
- c) Mass participation in sport, for the overall health and development of the people of Africa, be encouraged on the Continent.
- d) The geographical sporting zones be revisited to ensure a more balanced approach.
- e) African sport develop a Continental harmonised strategy in terms of missions and visions of African sport globally.
- f) Member States be involved (through cooperation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation) in the operations of sport movements through concrete agreements and joint management structures in accordance with existing international agreements.
- g) Sport (Physical Education) be integrated into educational curricula, while schools should have the required infrastructure (facilities, trained service providers, etc.) to practice sport.
- h) Governments should empower youth by acting as an enabler and rendering sport available to young people.
- i) Africa should become more visible in its endeavours for using sports as a development tool for the attainment of the MDGs, whether implemented by Government, Non-Governmental Organisations or Civil Society Organisations.
- j) Africa should engage professionals (marketers, managers and trainers) when arranging Continental and regional events, coupled with creating incentives to athletes as encouragement to participate at these events.
- k) A harmonised Sport Events Calendar be established and maintained to avoid duplication and clashing of schedules of sport events.
- l) Pertaining to ownership, organisation and management of the African Games, the African Union must reserve ownership, while entrusting the management, coordination and organisation of the Games through an MoU to be signed between AUC and Association of National Olympic Committees in Africa (ANOCA).
- m) African Union Member States are urged to ratify the international Convention on anti-doping and comply with WADA anti-doping statutes.
- n) Sport and sporting activities among the physically challenged will be promoted in Africa.

- o) The Fifth Conference of Ministers in of Sport in Africa (CAMS5), the Chairperson of CAMS will be the AU Member State representing the AU on the WADA Executive Committee.
14. .Agenda item 5 proposed by Member States

**a) Update of the 2011 African Games by Republic of Mozambique:**

15. A brief update on infrastructural upgrades done in Mozambique to accommodate the 2011 African Games was provided by the Government of Mozambique, which was described as an overall success and full of lessons learnt for the future.

**a) Submission on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Africa Cup of Nations by the Republic of Mali:**

16. The fight against HIV/AIDS is of Continental concern and advocated that the “Red Card” campaign, launched by UNAIDS, be adopted Continentally.

**Agenda Item 6: VENUE OF THE 5<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT**

17. The Republic of Cote D'Ivoire offered to host CAMS5 in October 2013.

**Agenda Item 7: ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**Election of the Africa Region WADA Board**

18. WADA informed that it has four positions available soon for representation from the African region for their Foundation Board and the Executive Committee. Eligible Member States (having ratified the relevant UNESCO Convention and paid up membership) are: Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Cape Verde, Gabon, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Mauritius, and Seychelles. Upcoming vacancies for the WADA Board are with the Foundation Board – being a three year seat, and the Executive Committee – being a one year seat. The following Member States are nominated:

- 18.1 Northern Africa: Egypt to serve Foundation Board: Jan 2012 – Dec 2015.
- 18.2 Southern Africa: Botswana to serve Foundation Board: Jan 2013 – Dec 2016
- 18.3 Central Africa: Ethiopia to serve Foundation Board: Jan 2014 – Dec 2017
- 18.4 Eastern Africa: Gabon to serve Foundation Board: Jan 2016 – Dec 2019
- 18.5 South Africa will serve the Executive Committee

19. In future, the Chairperson of CAMS will be the Member State representing AU on the Executive Committee.

**Addis Ababa Declaration**

20. The Addis Ababa Declaration was adopted by the Ministers of CAMS4.

**Agenda Item 7: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE 4<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT**

21. The Ministers adopted their Report of the CAMS4with amendments to be incorporated by the AU Commission.

**Agenda Item 8: CLOSING**

22. The Chairperson of the Ministers' Meeting, Honourable Alhaji Suleiman, Minister of Sport and Chairman of Nigerian Sport Commission, thanked the Ministers for their constructive contributions, and the AU Commission for their technical support to make the meeting a success.

23. ANOCA expressed its appreciation for the meeting, and emphasised its appreciation for the trust placed in them to organise and manage the African Games.

24. H.E. Advocate Gawanas, Commissioner for Social Affairs (DSA/AUC) expressed her appreciation to the meeting for committing to making sport the integration factor for Africa.

25. The meeting was then adjourned.

SC6289

**EX/CL/697(XX)**  
**Annex**

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE AFRICAN SPORT  
ARCHITECTURE (ASA)**

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**DEFINITIONS**

<b>Sport</b>	a competitive physical activity that involves the use of skills and talents of individuals in a manner prescribed by established rules of a governing body.
<b>Athlete</b>	a person trained to compete in sports.
<b>Disability</b>	any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.
<b>Doping</b>	use of any performance enhancing substance in sport.
<b>Sports Academy</b>	an institution for training sports personnel and athletes.
<b>Sports Personnel</b>	people involved in the sports industry such as sports administrators and managers, sports scientists, experts in sports equipment, maintenance of sports facilities and sports event organizers.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	any institution, organization or individual with a particular interest in the development of sport.

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AG</b>	African Games
<b>AASC</b>	Association of African Sport Confederations
<b>ASA</b>	African Sport Architecture
<b>ASA</b>	African Sport Architecture
<b>ANOCA</b>	Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa
<b>APC</b>	African Paralympic Committee
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>AWISA</b>	African Women in Sport Association
<b>COJA</b>	African Games Local Organizing Committee
<b>CSA</b>	Council for Sport in Africa
<b>DSA</b>	Department of Social Affairs
<b>IOC</b>	International Olympic Committee
<b>IPC</b>	International Paralympic Committee
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>NADA</b>	National Anti-Doping Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>NOC</b>	National Olympic Committee
<b>OSMA</b>	Organization for Military Sport
<b>RADO</b>	Regional Anti-Doping Organization
<b>RCSA</b>	Regional Council for Sport in Africa
<b>RCAMS</b>	Regional Conference of African Ministers of Sport
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>SCSA</b>	Supreme Council for Sport in Africa
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>WADA</b>	World Anti-Doping Agency

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Executive Council at its Sixteenth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 1 February 2010 endorsed the recommendations of the Third Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS3) held in Abuja, Nigeria from 12-16 October 2009 on the dissolution of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA), four months after the conclusion of the African Games to be held in Maputo, Mozambique in September 2011 (Decision EX.CL/Dec.543 (XVI)).
2. In the decision concerned, the Executive Council also requested the African Union Commission, **“...to conduct further studies regarding the integration of the functions of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) in to the Commission including the transitional mechanism and the current financial situation relating to SCSA”**. The Council further called for the establishment of a new, **“...Architecture for Sports, consisting of the current Conference of Ministers of Sports (CAMS) and its Bureau to provide political leadership in the domain of sports, and a Sport Advisory Board with Technical Committees to prepare issues for discussion and decision for the CAMS meeting”**.
3. SCSA was established on 14 December 1966 and served as a specialized agency of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the coordination of the African Sports Movement and to utilize sport in the fight against colonialism and apartheid on the Continent. SCSA played a valuable role, particularly in the struggle against Apartheid by sensitizing the international community on the atrocities committed by the apartheid regime in South Africa; and by organizing the boycott of international sports events that included the participation of the apartheid regime and those countries having sporting links with it.
4. SCSA was also expected to serve as a forum for concerted action by Member States for the promotion and development of sport in Africa (SCSA Constitution, Article 3). However, SCSA lacked the capacity to implement any sports development programmes or had any meaningful cooperation and continental international sport organizations, except being the owners of the African Games, pursuant to Article 41 of SCSA Constitution.
5. Fundamental political, economic and social developments have taken place on the Continent since the end of colonial and apartheid era. There was the transition from the OAU to the AU with new structures and mandate leading to the restructuring of its organs and specialized agencies, but not SCSA. SCSA continued to operate with its old structure and mandate, thereby rendering it less competent and effective.
6. Furthermore, the ever growing popularity of sports and its competitiveness in Africa, as well as on the international scene raised the question as to whether SCSA had the requisite structure to implement the new Vision and Mission of the AU and to meet the sport challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Therefore, there is a need for a sport architecture to reflect and address the new realities, particularly the use of sport as a tool for development on the continent.
7. In response, the African Union institutionalized the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS) in 2006, to provide political leadership for the harmonization and coordination of sport

policy matters on the Continent. In addition, note was taken of the enlargement of the African Sport Movement, such as ANOCA and AASC, that provides specialized technical services.

8. Pursuant to the decision of the Executive Council, the AUC, conducted an in-depth appraisal of the structures and functions of the SCSA and evaluated its current capacity in the development of sports in Africa within the context of the New Sport Architecture. The following issues were addressed:

- i) The current financial and human resources at the disposal of the continent in developing sport as well as using sport for the development and growth of Africa;
- ii) Clear synergy between the current needs and demands of the sport community in Africa and the Mission and Vision of the African Union;
- iii) Structures and functions of the new Architecture for Sports in Africa i.e. what structure can best be designed to address effectively the sporting needs of the continent;
- iv) Transitional arrangements for the integration of the function of the SCSA by the new Architecture;
- v) Budget to cover staff and operation cost of the new Architecture while strengthening its institutions to be self-sufficient;
- vi) Funding potentials of the new Architecture; and
- vii) The status of the new Architecture as a specialized office of the African Union Commission.

9. The initial draft report was subjected to a peer-review by independent sport experts, the Committee of Seven involving experts from ANOCA, AASC, and the Bureau of the CAMS3. Among the key recommendations of the Report are:

- (a) Separate Sport Division in the Department of Social Affairs of the AUC to address issues relating to sport policy on the continent;
- (b) The establishment of a Specialized Office under the AUC (the African Sport Architecture Secretariat) to handle technical and operational aspects of sport development and development for sport in Africa, including the organization of the African Games;
- (c) Establishment of three (3) technical committees to advise the proposed Specialized Institution for Sport in Africa, namely: (i) Technical Committee for Sport Development; (ii) Technical Committee for Finance ; and (iii) Technical Committee for the African Games. In this regard, the conclusion of an MOU with ANOCA and AASC will be desirable;

- (d) The Specialized Institution for Sport in Africa is to be self-financing with expected huge revenue to be generated from the marketing of the African Games and other sporting activities, funds from partners such as the IOC, as well as financial contributions and fees charged to Member States for participation in sporting activities;
- (e) A road map to ensure a smooth transition for transferring the functions of SCSA to the new Architecture for Sport in Africa; and
- (f) The Government of the Republic of Cameroon has offered to host the new ASA Office Secretariat. If the offer is accepted, a new Host Agreement with Cameroon would be required.

## PART 1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Council at its Sixteenth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 1 February 2010 endorsed the recommendations of the Third Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS3) held in Abuja, Nigeria from 12-16 October 2009 on the dissolution of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) after the conclusion of the African Games to be held in Mozambique in September 2011 (Decision EX.CL/Dec.543 (XVI)).

The Executive Council further called for the establishment of a new, “**...Architecture for Sports, consisting of the current Conference of Ministers of Sports (CAMS) and its Bureau to provide political leadership in the domain of sports, and a Sport Advisory Board with Technical Committees to prepare issues for discussion and decision for the CAMS meetings**”.

### II. THE MANDATE OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

2. Following the decision to dissolve the SCSA, the African Union Commission was mandated by the Executive Council, “**...to conduct further studies regarding the integration of the functions of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) into the Commission including the transitional mechanism and the current financial situation relating to SCSA.**”

3. The Commission was further requested to, “**...submit the outcome of its studies to the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC) through the relevant Sub-Committees, including the Structures Sub Committee and the Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters for consideration and necessary action.**”

### III. METHODOLOGY

4. This Report has been prepared by the Commission following extensive individual interviews and discussions with the SCSA Secretariat General Staff, the Secretary Generals of the three (3) SCSA Zones, the ANOCA Technical Director, the President of AASC, four (4) members of continental confederations and other relevant stakeholders including staff members of the Commission.

5. The Commission also reviewed various existing AU policies and other relevant documents related to Sport in Africa.

6. The Commission also investigated the marketing, sponsorship and commercialization potential of the African Games to generate resources to sustain the new African Sport Architecture.

7. The Commission and the Chairperson of the CAMS3 furthermore commissioned consultant studies on the integration of the functions of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) in to the Commission including the transitional mechanism and the current financial situation relating to SCSA, as was requested by the Executive Council. The reports of the studies were subjected to peer review, and presented to the Committee of Seven, instituted by the CAMS2, as well as to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Bureau of the CAMS3. The recommendations of the studies adopted by the Bureau have been incorporated into this report.

#### **IV. BACKGROUND OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SPORT IN AFRICA (SCSA)**

8. The SCSA was established on 14 December 1966 and served as a specialized agency of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the coordination of the Africa Sports Movement and to utilize Sport in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid on the continent. Invariably, the SCSA was essentially a political organization which furthered the aims and objectives of the OAU through Sport.

9. The core functions of the SCSA, according to its Constitution, are:

- i. Enabling and implementing ways and means likely to foster development of African Sport;
- ii. Fostering the development of African Sport;
- iii. Cooperating with international organizations and institutions specialized in training of Sports administrators;
- iv. Coordinating the organization of the African Games; and
- v. Directing, coordinating and supporting the activities of the SCSA Sport Development Zones.

10. The Structures of the SCSA as enumerated in its Constitution are:

- i. General Assembly
- ii. Executive Committee
- iii. Presidency
- iv. Secretariat General
- v. Specialized Commissions
- vi. Sports Development Zones

vii. African Games

**11.** The SCSA mandate and structures were designed to facilitate the successful liberation objectives of the continent during colonialism. Indeed, the OAU through the active involvement of the SCSA was able to use sport as a campaign tool to boycott international sporting activities in order to send a clear message to the outside world that Africa would not engage in sports with colonizers and apartheid regimes.

**12.** Noting that the SCSA was primarily established to advance the achievement of the political objectives of the OAU, it was therefore more focused on holding meetings and campaigns against apartheid and colonial regimes participating in international sporting events. Sport development and development through sports were not principal focus areas.

## **V. TRANSITION FROM OAU TO AU**

**13.** The OAU was able to meet its objectives of liberating the entire continent from apartheid and colonialism. The postcolonial challenges required a different organization to meet the needs of independent states. This resulted in the transformation of the OAU into the AU with a mandate to integrate the continent and promote development and growth.

**14.** Many of the agencies that operated under the OAU were absorbed into the AU and were subsequently fashioned to meet the new mandate of the organization.

**15.** While progress was noted in many areas following the transition to the AU, the SCSA remained largely operative within the structure and context of the OAU. It has not been sensitive enough to changes in Sports development and governance taking place throughout the world. The majority of member countries started to ask what value was accrued from being members of the SCSA. Invariably many started failing on meeting their annual subscriptions.

- i. Attendance at SCSA meetings also declined and nearly all SCSA Zones, except one, became very inactive. This was mainly due to the following:
- ii. Lack of leadership and guidance from the SCSA Head office;
- iii. Absence of dedicated sports development programmes;
- iv. Focus of communication from the SCSA solely concerning subscriptions by Member States without offering development programmes; and
- v. The only visible SCSA programme, The African Games, was organized by AASC, ANOCA and COJA with the SCSA treated as an outsider.

**16.** With regard to the organization of the African Games, the governing instruments of the SCSA do not provide the following:

- i. Organizations which should be included in committees involved in the preparations and hosting of the African Games;
- ii. Responsibilities of the host country contained in a host Manual;
- iii. Responsibilities of participating countries contained in participating country manuals;
- iv. Regulations for the media, both print and electronic, to organize and manage their work in conjunction with the SCSA;
- v. Regulations on time lines for technical committees and other structures required in the preparation for the African Games, regarding technical rules, transport, accommodation, accreditation, volunteers, catering, and other plans;
- vi. Provisions for how the African Games should be marketed in the host country as opposed to regionally and internationally;
- vii. Provisions for the organization of sport activities in accordance with AU recognized regional groupings.

17. The lack of clear governing instruments resulted in confusion and tension in the way the African Games are organized and how they are supposed to be hosted. This has been the prevailing situation before the decision to create the new African Sport Architecture.

## VI. STEPS TAKEN BY THE AFRICAN UNION IN REVITALIZING SPORTS IN AFRICA

18. The establishment of the AU obviously led to the restructuring of the OAU organs and specialized agencies. The Constitutive Act of the AU clearly calls for the promotion of **“...sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies.”**

19. In pursuit of the promotion of sustainable social development, the Commission established the Department of Social Affairs with a Division of Sport and Culture and also institutionalized the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport in 2006 to provide political and professional leadership for the harmonization and coordination of sport policy matters on the continent. It also developed a Sport Policy Framework to serve as overall guide to member States in development of national sport policies and programmes.

20. Given the realization that there was an enlarged sports movement with specialized technical services on the African Continent as well as challenges the SCSA faced in developing and promoting sports in Africa, the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS) had to decide that the SCSA be dissolved and be replaced by a New Architecture of African Sports and the decision was accordingly endorsed by the Executive Council.

## **VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN SPORTS ARCHITECTURE (ASA)**

**21.** The ASA is designed to ensure that:

- i) The role of Ministers and Governments in African sports is clearly defined;
- ii) There are appropriate structures with clear aims and objectives;
- iii) There are clear roles and responsibilities between ANOCA, AASC, other regional sports organizations and the AU and the New Architecture for African Sport;
- iv) It has clear structures with clear mandates, membership and reporting/communication lines;
- v) The Sport Development Zones are empowered and revitalized;
- vi) Encourage Member States to fund sports development programs as opposed to funding and hosting only sports events.

**22.** The ASA is a promising opportunity to prove Africa's commitment to sport development and to give due recognition to the central role that governments play in sports. It will also play an important role in providing better coordination and harmonization between the different Sports stakeholders in Africa and International Sports Organizations. Africa has an opportunity to engage the global community and make sport a central theme (a tool) for social integration and development, particularly in addressing the Millennium Development Goals. ASA will also encourage and facilitate sport as a commercial venture.

## **PART 2 MEMBERSHIP, MANDATE AND STRUCTURE OF THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE**

### **VIII. AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE**

#### **A. MEMBERSHIP**

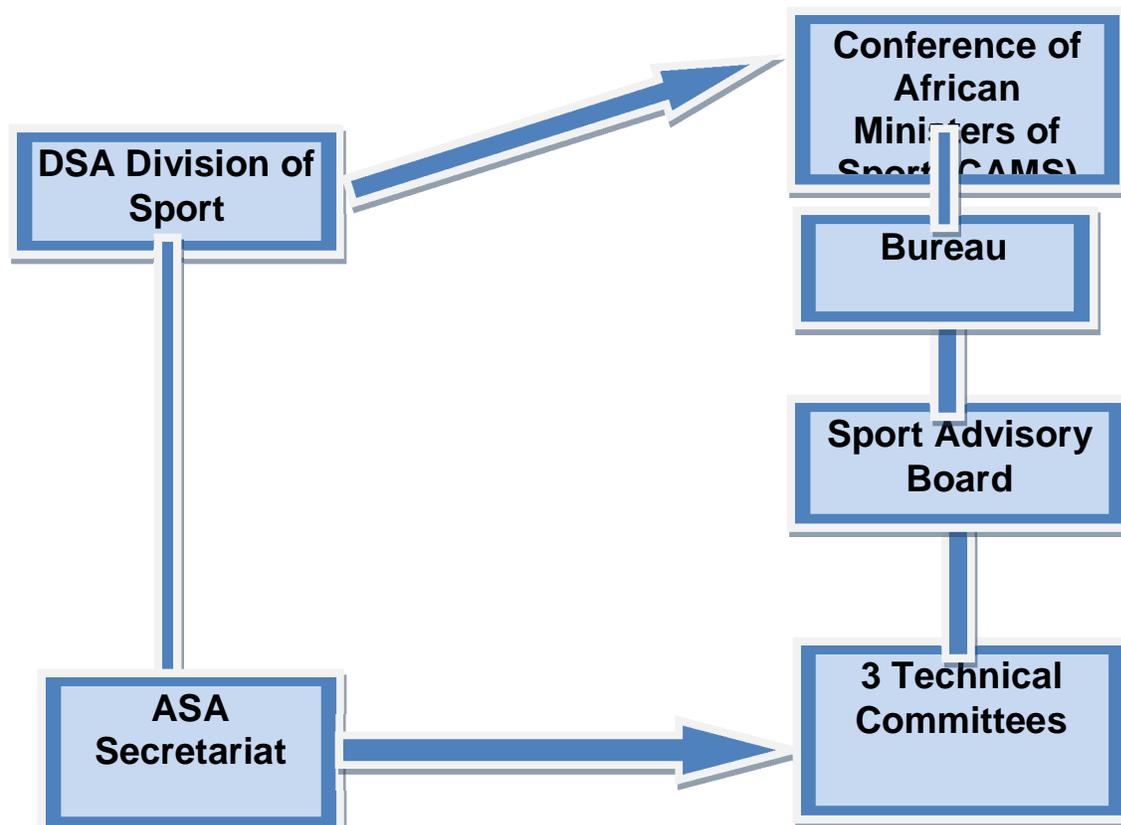
**23.** The membership of the African Sport Architecture (ASA) shall comprise of:

- i) African Union
- ii) All Member States of the African Union;
- iii) States granted observer status for the purpose of participating in the African Games and sporting activities in Africa;
- iv) Members of the African Sport Movement already incorporated in the relevant structures of the ASA.

**OVERALL MANDATE OF THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE**

- 24.** The African Sport Architecture will perform the following functions:
- i. Service the policy development needs of the AU in so far as sports matters are concerned;
  - ii. Promote sport as a fundamental human right to be enjoyed by all;
  - iii. Promote and defend sport development and development through sport;
  - iv. Ensure that Member States fund development of sports directly and indirectly;
  - v. Ensure that Member States develop sports policies, programmes, systems and structures;
  - vi. 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;
  - vii. 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;
  - viii. Promote and develop sports with the purpose of the continent benefiting more from the proceeds of sport activities;
  - ix. Promote the African Games and ensure that it becomes a qualifier for the Olympic African Games and other international events, and that high profile athletes are attracted to the African Games;
  - x. Increase the revenue of the African Games and institute transparent mechanisms regarding the proceeds raised from the marketing and sponsorship of the African Games;
  - xi. Promote cooperation with international sports organizations with a view to solicit sponsorship, funding and training of sportsmen and women;
  - xii. Ensure that ANOCA and AASC play their assigned roles within the new African Sport Architecture.

## B. STRUCTURE OF THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE (ASA)



25. The structure of the African Sport Architecture shall comprise of:

- i. AU Conference of Ministers of Sports (CAMS);
- ii. AUC as Secretariat;
- iii. The Bureau of CAMS;
- iv. The Sports Advisory Board;
- v. The three (3) Technical Committees;
- vi. AUC Department of Social Affairs/ Division of Sport
- vii. The Secretariat for African Sport Architecture
- viii. Sport Development Zones as per AU Regions

## IX. THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT (CAMS)

### A. MEMBERSHIP

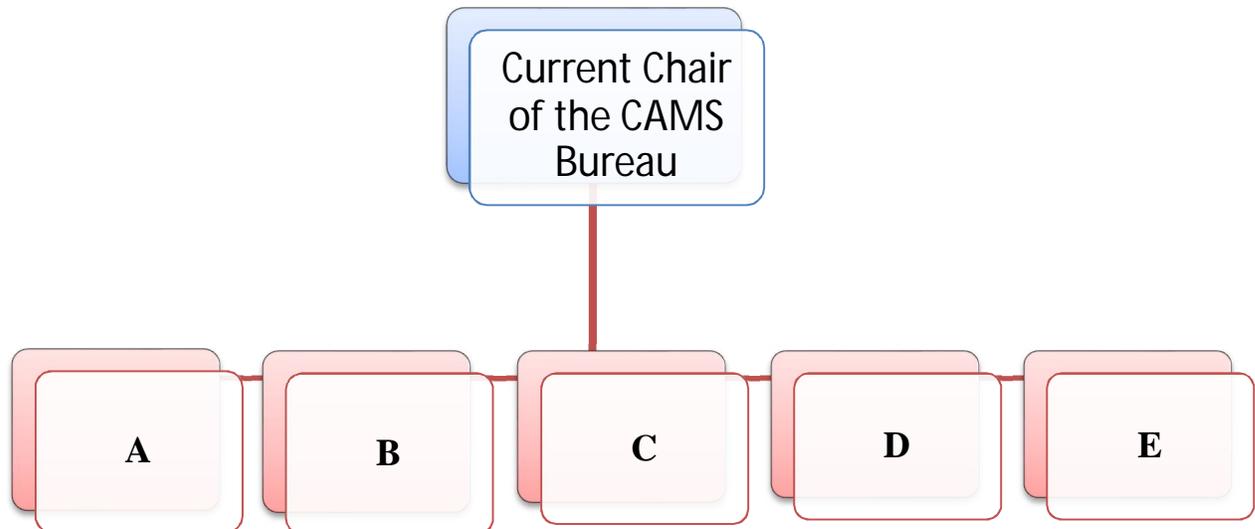
- 26.** The Membership of the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport shall be:
- i. Ministers of Sports from all AU Member States;
  - ii. AUC/DSA as Secretariat
  - iii. Government experts to render support to their ministers, but shall not participate directly in CAMS deliberations;
  - iv. Observers invited by CAMS including representatives of the African Sport Movement and from relevant regional and international organizations. These representatives shall not participate in deliberations of the CAMS.
- 27.** The CAMS shall be the Supreme Sports Body on the continent with the responsibility to provide political leadership and direction regarding sport in Africa. It shall meet once every two years to allow it to fully consider all relevant business and receive all required reports from relevant structures. However, Extra Ordinary meetings of the Conference of Ministers may be convened in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Statutory Meetings of the African Union.

## **B. FUNCTIONS**

- 28. The CAMS shall:**
- i. Monitor the implementation of the AU Sport Policy Framework for Africa (2008-2018);
  - ii. Harmonize and coordinate sports for development on the African continent;
  - iii. Consider the implementation of policy guidelines on the development and promotion of Sport in Africa;
  - iv. 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
  - v. Ratify the composition of the Sport Advisory Board and Technical Committees.

## X. THE BUREAU OF THE AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF SPORT

### A. MEMBERSHIP



- A. AU Region, Northern Africa
- B. AU Region, Southern Africa
- C. AU Region, Central Africa
- D. AU Region, Eastern Africa
- E. AU Region, Western Africa

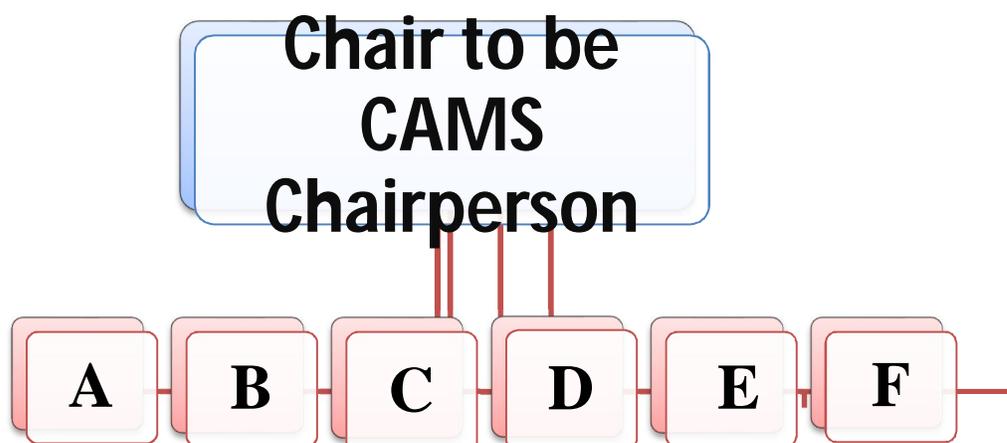
**29. The Bureau for the CAMS is composed of** chair, 3 vice chairpersons and Rapporteur, representing the five (5) AU regions. The Members of the Bureau are elected by the Member States of the different regions during the Sessions of the CAMS. The Chairperson is elected on regional rotation. Meetings of the Bureau are called by the Chairperson and are convened in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Statutory meetings of the AU. The DSA serves as Secretariat.

### B. FUNCTIONS

**30. The Bureau of the CAMS shall:**

- i. Determine the agenda and programme of work of the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport;
- ii. Consider documentation for the Conference of Ministers of Sport prepared by the AU Commission;
- iii. Follow up on the implementation of CAMS decisions.

## XI. THE SPORT ADVISORY BOARD (SAB)



- A. 2 Rep. AASC
- B. 2 Rep. ANOCA
- C. Coordinator
- D. Chairperson of 5 AU Region (Experts)
- E. Chairpersons of the 3 Technical Committees
- F. Head of Division of Sport, DSA

**Cost of participation in all meetings of the Sport Advisory Board shall be borne by the respective Governments/Associations/Confederations.**

### A. MEMBERSHIP

31. The Membership of the Sport Advisory Board shall be comprised of:
- i. Chair from Member State from AU regions on rotational basis;
  - ii. Head of Division of Sport, Department of Social Affairs, AUC;
  - iii. Coordinator of the African Sport Architecture Secretariat
  - iv. Two (2) representatives from **ANOCA**;
  - v. Two (2) Representatives from **AASC**;
  - vi. Chairpersons of the five (5) AU Sports Regions, expert level;
  - vii. Chairpersons of the three (3) Technical Committees.

## B. FUNCTIONS

32. The Sport Advisory Board shall meet biennially and shall:
- i. Consider different aspects of sports on the continent;
  - ii. Recommend strategic/activity plans for the AU Commission and Regional Economic Communities;
  - iii. Advise the AU Conference of Ministers on emerging issues and other related matters related to sport;
  - iv. Advise the Commission on the implementation of CAMS decisions by Member States;
  - v. Consider recommendations on host country for the African Games for approval by the CAMS;
  - vi. Recommend members of the Technical Committees to the CAMS

## XII. TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

### A. COMPETENCES

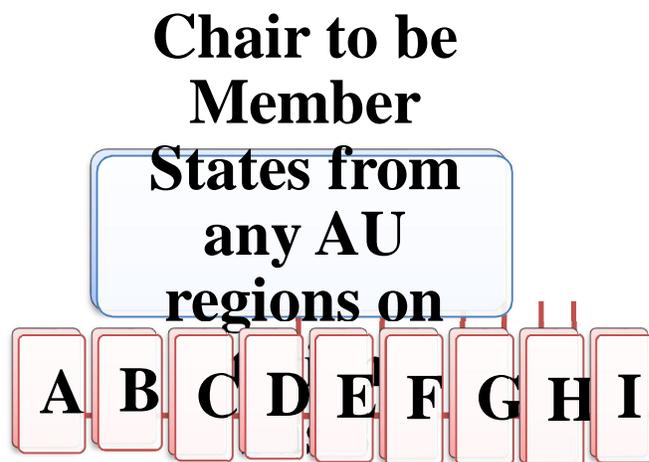
**All Members who shall serve on the Technical Committees shall possess the requisite competence, skills and qualifications from internationally recognized institutions of the respective fields.**

**Cost of participation in all meetings of the Technical Committee shall be borne by the respective Governments/Associations/Confederations.**

33. The following shall be the Technical Committees in the new African Sport Architecture (ASA):
- i. Technical Committee on Sport for Development
    - Women in Sport
    - Sport for Development and Peace
    - Sport for People with Disabilities/Paralympics
    - Medical and Anti-Doping Sport for all
    - School and Tertiary Sport
    - Sport and the environment
  - ii. Technical Committee for Finance
  - iii. Technical Committee for the African Games and Marketing

**B. FUNCTIONS**

34. The CAMS shall approve individual members of the respective technical committees further to the recommendations of the Sports Advisory Board;
35. The Technical Committees shall report directly to the Sports Advisory Board;
36. The powers and duties of the Technical Committees shall be determined by **the Sport Advisory Board**;

**a. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- 
- A. Rep. ANOCA  
 B. Rep. AASC  
 C. Senior Sport officer Development (ASA Secretariat)  
 D. AWISA Rep.  
 E. Rep. Sport for Development and Peace  
 F. Rep. School and Tertiary Sport  
 G. Rep. People with disabilities; Paralympic  
 H. Rep. Medical and Anti-Doping  
 I. Rep. Sport for All; Military Sport (OSMA)

**A. MEMBERSHIP**

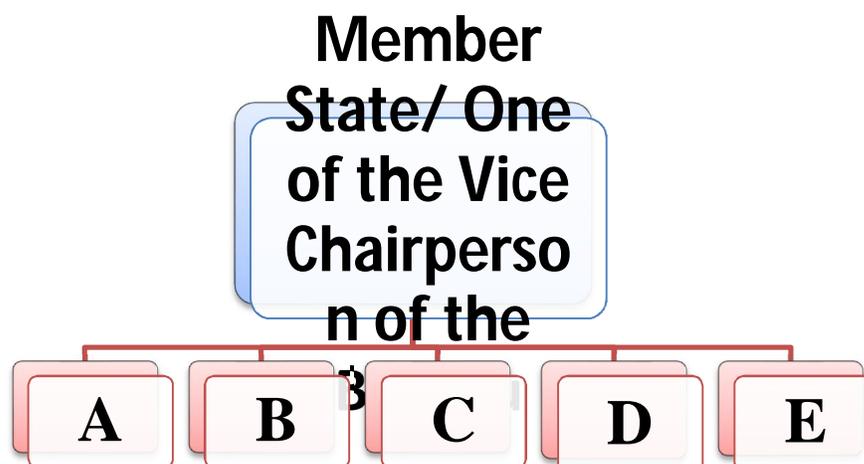
37. The Technical Committee on Sport for Development shall comprise of the following:
- i. Chair to be member states from any of the AU five regions on rotational basis
  - ii. Rep. ANOCA
  - iii. Rep. AASC
  - iv. Senior Sport officer Development(ASA Secretariat)

- v. AWISA Rep.
- vi. Rep. Sport for Dev't and Peace
- vii. Rep. School and Tertiary Sport
- viii. Rep. People with disabilities; Paralympic
- ix. Rep. Medical and Anti-Doping
- x. Rep. Sport for All ; Military Sport (OSMA)

## **B. FUNCTIONS**

- 38.** The Technical Committee on Sport for Development shall carry out the following duties:
- i. Facilitate training of professionals in Sports medicine and anti-doping;
  - ii. Facilitate training of professionals in sports science and related fields of study;
  - iii. Advocate and promote anti-doping programmes on and off fields of play;
  - iv. Conduct education and awareness campaigns on communicable/ transmittable diseases and anti- doping;
  - v. Ensure and monitor inclusivity and equity in sports including promoting the involvement of women and girls, not only as athletes but also as technical officials, administrators and in other sports structures;
  - vi. Design and ensure the implementation of sports awareness and education programmes for women and the girl child;
  - vii. Lobby for local manufacturing of sports equipment;
  - viii. Enhance the development and implementation of sport development programmes for sport for people with Disabilities;
  - ix. Ensure the establishment of structures for People with Disabilities in all Member States in the 5 AU Regions;
  - x. Ensure and monitor inclusivity and equity in Sports including promoting the involvement of People with Disabilities in Sport not only as athletes but also as officials, administrators and other forms of involvement;
  - xi. Lobby for the manufacture, provision of and education/ awareness campaign on products required by People with Disabilities;
  - xii. Design programmes for sport and development through sport and ensure that these are implemented;
  - xiii. Develop sports education and accreditation criteria and systems to be implemented in the 5 Regions;
  - xiv. Focus on crisis areas affected by man-made or natural calamities in Africa and to produce strategic plans for the introduction of Sport and Recreation for victims in these areas; and
  - xv. Aim at the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) through Sport
  - xvi. Sports law
  - xvii. Sports policy
  - xviii. Mainstreaming Research
  - xix. Coach Education

**b. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR FINANCE**



- A. ANOCA Representative
- B. AASC Representative
- C. 1 Representative from each of the 5 AU Regions
- D. AUC Finance Officer
- E. Accounting Expert

**A. MEMBERSHIP**

- i. Chair to be Member State / One of the Vice Chairperson of the Bureau
- ii. ANOCA representative
- iii. AASC representative
- iv. One (1) Representative from each of the five (5) AU Regions
- v. One (1) AUC Finance Officer.
- vi. One (1) Accounting Officer

**B. FUNCTIONS**

**39.** The duties of the Finance and Audit Technical Committee shall include:

- i. Consideration of financial and audit matters for the ASA, including income from the African Games to be paid to the AU Commission and Sport in Africa Office;
- ii. Receiving and considering statements and audits from the Council of Sport in Africa;
- iii. Consideration of the Operational and Programmes budgets of the African Sport Architecture Secretariat;
- iv. Resource mobilization.

**c. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE AFRICAN GAMES**

Figure 1 Chair ANOCA



A. ANOCA Rep.

B. AASC Rep.

C. AUC

- AG TO BE MANAGED AND ORGANIZED BY ANOCA, AASC, COJA
- MOU TO BE SIGNED BETWEEN AUC, ANOCA AND AASC

**A. MEMBERSHIP**

**40.** The Members of the **African Games technical committee** shall comprise of the following:

- i. Chaired by ANOCA ;
- ii. AUC Representative
- iii. AASC Representative;

**B. FUNCTIONS**

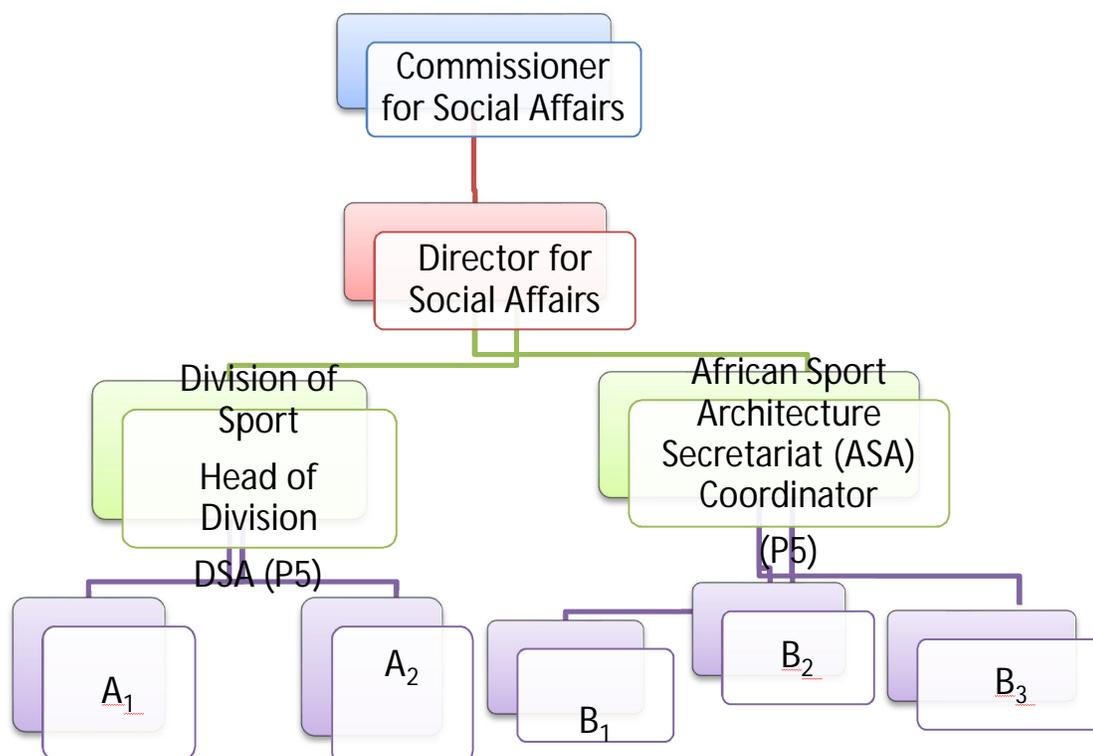
**41.** The duties of the **African Games Technical Committee** shall include:

- i. Develop and implement strategies of marketing the new African Sport Architecture and its programmes;
- ii. Develop a brand for the new African Sport Architecture and implement strategies to market and maintain the brand;
- iii. Engage sports marketers, sponsors and partners to raise funds for sports;
- iv. Establish systems and structures for collecting funds from all sports programmes and tournaments held under the new African Sports Architecture;
- v. Develop guidelines for bidding and hosting of the African Games;
- vi. Report on the preparation, organization and hosting of the African games by the local Organizing Committee (COJA);
- vii. Advise on the production of the African Games Protocol Agreement which will be signed by ANOCAs and the Host Country;

- viii. Ensure that the African Games are organized and hosted in accordance with the African Games Protocols;
- ix. Consider the budget and expenditure for the African Games
- x. Raise funds
- xi. Consider and approve the AG African Games manuals and the African Games General Rules and Regulations.
- xii. Recommend deposit fee to be paid by the AG host country.

The geographical distribution of the five (5) regions, as formally adopted by the African Union, is as follows: **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, 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, Nine (9) Member 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. The Regional Sport Structures will be organized at Regional level, according to regional goals for the development of sport in the regions. As indicated above, regions will have the opportunity to be represented in the Sport Advisory Board and the various Technical Committees of the African Sports Architecture.

**STRUCTURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, AU COMMISSION  
AND THE ASA OFFICE SECRETARIAT**



A<sub>1</sub>. Snr. Sprt Officer (P3)  
A<sub>2</sub>. Sport Officer (P2)

B<sub>1</sub> Finance Officer (P2)  
B<sub>2</sub>. Snr. Sprt officer for Sport for Dev't (P3)  
B<sub>3</sub>. Snr. Sprt officer for AAG & Marketing (P3)

### **XIII. AUC DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS/ DIVISION OF SPORT**

#### **A. MEMBERSHIP**

**42.** The Department of Social Affairs is headed by a Commissioner for Social Affairs and consists of a Directorate headed by Director and Heads of Divisions.

#### **B. FUNCTIONS OF DIVISION OF SPORT, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS:**

**43.** The duties of the Department of Social Affairs/Division of Sport shall include:

- i. Determine the agenda and programme of work in consultation with CAMS Chair;
- ii. Prepare working documents and logistics for the sessions of the AU Conference of Ministers of Sport, its Bureau and for the Sport Advisory Board;
- iii. Service meetings of the CAMS, its Bureau and the Sport Advisory Board;
- iv. Follow up on implementation of policy matters and decisions of the CAMS, Bureau and Sport Advisory Board;

- v. Prepare MOU's and partnership agreements with partners in sport;
- vi. Attend to policy matters on sport and develop indicators to guide policy implementation; and
- vii. Monitor, guide and supervise the Secretariat

#### **XIV. THE AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE SECRETARIAT**

##### **A. MEMBERSHIP**

**44.** Reporting to and fully responsible to the Department of Social Affairs, Division of Sport, the membership of the Secretariat shall be comprised of:

- i. Coordinator for the Secretariat, (P5);
- ii. Senior Sport Officer African Games and Marketing (P3);
- iii. Senior Sport Officer Sport for Development (P3);
- iv. Finance Officer Finance (P2);

##### **B. FUNCTIONS**

**45.** The functions of the Secretariat shall be encapsulated by the three Technical Committees that it will serve. In addition it will:

- i. Ensure that Member States develop sport policies, programmes, systems and structures;
- ii. Ensure that policies developed by Member States are aligned with the Sport Policy Framework and other continental policies to achieve harmonization and coordination of sports development;
- iii. Oversee the development of sports in Africa in terms of skills development and social interaction; Promote advocacy of important information such as combating the HIV and Aids menace, anti-doping programmes, and person to person development programmes;
- iv. Promote the participation of women and people with disability in sport and sport related leadership programmes;  
Initiate and enhance cooperation with international sports organizations with a view to solicit sponsorship, funding and training opportunities;
- v. Work with ANOCA, AASC and other Sports Confederations as well as sports related NGOs on matters pertaining to development of sport and sport for development in Africa;
- vi. Ensure that the African Games becomes more competitive to attract the participation of the best athletes on the continent; and
- vii. Institute transparent mechanisms regarding the proceeds raised from the marketing and sponsorship of the African Games.
- viii. Initiate and engage negotiations with sports marketers, sponsors and partners to raise funds for the African Games and sports in general.

**XV. GOVERNING INSTRUMENTS OF THE NEW AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE**

- 46.** The New African Sport Architecture shall be governed by the following instruments:
- i. The Sport Policy Framework for Africa (2008-2018), adopted by the CAMS and AU policy organs;
  - ii. The Code on the Relationship between Governments, National and International Sport Organizations adopted by the CAMS;
  - iii. A Sport Statute to be developed, conforming with relevant provisions of international sports organizations and Olympic Charter;
  - iv. The Host Manual which stipulates the responsibilities of the host country as well as the responsibilities of participating countries;
  - v. The Chef de Mission Manual which details the responsibilities of leaders of delegations/ teams and their teams;
  - vi. The African Games Technical Rules Manual which provides details of the rules and overall technical guidance of the African Games;
  - vii. The Media Manual and Plan containing responsibilities of the media, the host country, participating countries and all concerned;
  - viii. The Protocol Manual Plan providing details on the Protocol to be implemented during the African Games; and
  - ix. Any relevant international sport agreement.

**PART 3****CONSIDERATION OF FUNDRAISING PROPOSALS TO SUPPORT THE NEW AFRICAN SPORTS ARCHITECTURE****XVI. FUNDRAISING PROPOSALS TO SUPPORT THE NEW AFRICAN SPORTS ARCHITECTURE (Refer to Annex 1 and 2 )**

- 47.** The New African Sports Architecture shall make sport activities attractive and financially sustainable in Africa. It will raise funds for its operations through the following activities:
- i. Annual subscriptions by Member States to the ASA Office Secretariat;
  - ii. Subscriptions by members of any sports organization from Member States;
  - iii. Sponsorship by donors/ international cooperating partners;
  - iv. Marketing of the African Games through COJA;
  - v. Revenue from all TV, Radio, Internet and other media rights; and
  - vi. Agreed percentage of proceeds from revenue of the African Games collected by host country.

**XVII. PROJECTED REVENUE GENERATION TO SUPPORT THE NEW AFRICAN SPORT ARCHITECTURE**

- 48.** The African Games are held every four years and has the potential to raise a substantial amount of funds to sustain the African Sport Architecture and its Secretariat with proper

forward planning and identification of a professional African Games marketer. Further in view of the collaboration between the AUC, ANOCA and AASC, this will serve 3 purposes:

- Make the AG a qualifier for the Olympic African Games;
- Attract top African athletes who set their eyes on the Olympic African Games and thereby improve the quality and competitiveness of athletes;
- Improve the revenue, sponsorship and marketing of the African Games to sustain the operational and programme budgets of the New African Sport Architecture and its Secretariat.
- In the New African Sport Architecture measures will be made to ensure that Member States fulfill their obligation of pay their contribution as a pre-condition for participation in the AG,
- Measures will also be put in place to institute transparent and accountability mechanism regarding the revenue raised from the AG.
- Due to poor response of Member States contribution to SCSA in 2010 financial year, records show that SCSA was able to raise approximately \$600,000.00 from Annual subscriptions by Member States and other partners.

#### **PART 4**

### **TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR COUNCIL FOR SPORT IN AFRICA GENERAL**

#### **XVIII. STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE DISSOLUTION OF SCSA**

**49.** The SCSA and the AUC agreed to the full implementation of the Decision of the Executive Council EX/CL 543 (XVI) adopted at the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in January 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the dissolution of the SCSA.

**50.** Subsequently, the SCSA Secretariat General through its Report, dated July 2010, to the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Resolution related to the Dissolution of the SCSA and the Preparation for the 10<sup>th</sup> African Games, reaffirmed its commitment to implement the decision on dissolution by the AU Executive Council.

**51.** Whilst the SCSA is statutorily responsible for dissolving itself through the provisions of its Constitution, the AU Policy Organs mandated the AU Commission to assist in the process, which would entail monitoring and supervisory activities during the transitional period to ensure that the timeline for final dissolution of four (4) months after the 10<sup>th</sup> African Games be respected and adhered to strictly.

**52.** In this regard, the SCSA is specifically required to:

- i. Prepare for its winding down four (4) months after the 2011 African Games;
- ii. Start reducing its staff members, particularly non-essential support staff;

- iii. Recast its budget to reflect the dissolution process including payment of separation packages for its staff;
- iv. Implement the austerity measures recommended by the AUC and approved by the SCSA Executive Committee;
- v. Cooperate with the AUC in implementing what has been recommended in the document with the title "A Critical Path for Attaining the Dissolution of SCSA by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011".

**53.** The First meeting of the Bureau of the Third Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport (CAMS 3) of 12 May 2010, Abuja, Nigeria, made recommendations which were to be implemented by the SCSA. The recommendations were also adopted by the meeting of the SCSA Executive Committee, the same day. It was agreed that an Administrator from the AU Commission be appointed to:

- i. Co- sign authority for all operational expenses of the SCSA alongside the SCSA Secretary General;
- ii. Open a separate bank account for SCSA into which earmarked funds shall be paid for the liquidation of liabilities. This account was to be co-signed by an accountant of the AU Commission. The deposit from the Republic of Mozambique for hosting the 2011 African Games should have been deposited into this account;
- iii. Report directly to both CAMS 3 Chairperson and the AU Commission on all income and expenditure of SCSA for the period 1 June 2010 to 31 December 2011;

**54.** It is however noted that the SCSA General Secretariat has not cooperated with the AUC to effect the transitional measures especially those relating to austerity measures leading up to its dissolution.

## **XIX. CURRENT FINANCE AND BUDGET OF THE SCSA**

**55.** The 2010 Financial report of the SCSA indicated that it had a budget of USD 588,809.24 and spent USD 482,161.95. The 2011 budget projected an income of USD1,600,000 and an expenditure of USD 838,756.60.

**56.** It is also important to note that the budget presented at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the SCSA Executive Committee held in Maputo, Mozambique, 26-27 April 2011, by the SCSA General Secretariat, did not reflect that the SCSA is expecting to or is planning to dissolve itself. The budget indicated that it will be financed by the USD1 Million already received from Mozambique and other income amounting to \$USD 600 000, assumingly from annual subscriptions from Member States. On the whole, the budgeted expenditure for 2011 indicated higher amounts for nearly all expenditure items compared to previous years.

57. The fact that 2011 SCSA budget is higher than the previous ones, is a cause for concern in view of the fact that the organization is supposed to wind down by the end of 2011. The budget also does not provide for payment of severance packages for personnel, for arrears to personnel out of service and other creditors. It is clearly envisaged that in December 2011, the SCSA General Secretariat will stop functioning and yet its budget does not reflect this reality.

58. Consequently the Commission had to write to the Government of Mozambique which is hosting the African Games to freeze its deposit of USD 1 million for the marketing of the 10<sup>th</sup> All Africa Games and to deny the SCSA General Secretariat access to any withdrawal from that account.

## XX. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

59. Following discussions and examination of the contracts of the SCSA Secretariat General, and the SCSA Scheme of Service, the following observations were made.

The Commission examined the contract of SCSA Secretary General and scheme of service:

- (i) There are currently nineteen (19) employees on post within the SCSA Secretariat General, including the Secretary General, out of twenty-five (25).
- (ii) All staff with contracts specifying their conditions of service have open ended contracts. According to their contracts the duration is indeterminate and renewable by tacit agreement. However, Article 16 of the SCSA Scheme of Service provides in relevant part that:

**“The special service contract mentioned in Article 15 above shall be signed for a period of three years renewable.....”**

And Article 19 further provides that:

**“If the authorities decide to renew the contract of an officer, they shall inform the latter six months before the contract expires...The said officer’s contract shall be deemed to have been tacitly renewed whenever the present provisions have not been applied.”**

The above provision clearly indicates that special service contracts should be on a fixed term basis though they can be tacitly renewed. There is therefore a discrepancy between the contracts and the SCSA Scheme of Service in this regard.

- (iii) The notice period is provided for in the SCSA Personnel Scheme of Service. Article 62 of the SCSA Personnel Scheme of Service stipulates the following:

**'Dismissal of an employee for any reason other than gross misdemeanour shall be subject to notice the duration of which will vary between one (1) and three (3) months'.**

The article also does not specify what period of notice applies to which category of employees.

The elected officials of SCSA, namely the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary General and Commissions were appointed in April 2005 for a four year term; consequently their terms of office expired in April 2009. The study team was informed that new elections had not been conducted due to the recommendation of the SCSA General Assembly that it should not convene during the transitional period before dissolution as agreed by the Sessions of the SCSA Extraordinary General Assembly and CAMS3, Abuja, Nigeria, 12-16 October 2009. In the light of the above, therefore, the transition process has started.

## **PART 5 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSITION**

**60. Following the study undertaken by the Commission and deliberations held by the Bureau of CAMS3, the following recommendations are made:**

- i. Pursuant to Resolution No 2009-01/EGA/SCSA of the Extra Ordinary Session of the SCSA General Assembly, held on 16 October 2009, in Abuja, Nigeria, the SCSA General Assembly should convene an Extra-Ordinary Session for the sole purpose of its dissolution pursuant to Article 61 of the SCSA Constitution.
- ii. The Extra-Ordinary Session of the SCSA General Assembly should take decisions regarding the transitional mechanism for the transfer of SCSA functions to the AU Commission in the light of the following directives contained in the SCSA General Assembly Resolution No. 2011-01/EGA/SCSA,
  - a. That SCSA shall cease to exist at the end of the Extra-Ordinary Session of the General Assembly
  - b. All the functions of the SCSA are hereby transferred to the African Union Commission;
  - c. All the moveable and immovable assets of SCSA are hereby ceded to the African Union Commission;
  - d. An interim period of 4 months from the date of dissolution during which:
    - i. A Receiver should be appointed by the African Union Commission to sort out the assets and liabilities of SCSA;

- ii. An Administrator is seconded to authorize all operational expenses of SCSA, conduct an audit of SCSA staff including their employability in the new sport architecture by the AUC and absorption by the Government of Cameroun, and attend to the payment of arrears to current, retired and deceased staff of SCSA;
  - iii. Member States are invited to offer to the AUC, an Administrator and other staff to be seconded at the expense of the Member States;
  - iv. The Secretary General of SCSA shall render full account of expenditure after the last financial audit i.e. from June 2010 to date.
  - v. Issuance of a three-month notice by the AUC to the Republic of Cameroun in accordance with Article 23 of the Headquarters Agreement between SCSA and the Republic of Cameroun dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 1967.
- e. The SCSA should also pay separation packages payable to staff, a percentage of salary arrears to be paid, and to designate an organisation to take over its movable and immovable assets, and determine the term of office for elected officials whose term has expired.
- f. An administrator should also be appointed to implement austerity measures adopted by the 41<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the SCSA Executive Committee, 13-14 May 2010, Abuja, Nigeria. The SCSA Financial Rules shall have to be amended to provide for the implementation of the austerity measures. It should be borne in mind that according to the SCSA Constitution, Article 56 and Article 11 of the SCSA Financial Rules, members who fail to honour their financial obligations shall not participate in the voting of the General Assembly.
- g. Finally, the Cooperation Agreement between the OAU/ African Union and the SCSA should be terminated in terms of the relevant provision. This also goes for the revision or termination of the Host Agreement between SCSA and the Government of Cameroon (see Annex 3).
- h. The AU Commission should request Member States to second an Administrator to SCSA to fulfil the role of day-to-day administrator and oversee the implementation of agreed austerity measures during the transition period.
- 61.** The newly established Division of Sport under the Department of Social Affairs in the Commission should be immediately made fully operational by recruiting staff members and providing funding for its operations.

**ANNEX 1****FORECAST OF ANNUAL OPERATIONAL AND PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR  
THE ASA SECRETARIAT AS A SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION UNDER THE  
BUDGET OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION**

DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL COST
<b>OPERATIONAL</b>	
<b>Staff Costs</b>	
Coordinator (P-5)	112,004
Senior Sports Officer - Sport for Development (P-3)	84,000
Senior Sports Officer - AAG & Marketing (P-3)	84,000
Finance & Auditing Officer (P-2)	73,346
<b>Sub-total - Staff Costs</b>	<b>353,350</b>
<b>Office Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>	
Furniture & Fixtures	10,000
Office Equipment	15,000
Vehicles	36,458
<b>Sub-total - Office Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>	<b>61,458</b>
<b>Rental &amp; Maintenance of Office Premises, Equipment, Vehicles</b>	
Rental of Office Premises	0
Maintenance of Vehicles	3,000
Maintenance of Equipment	0
Maintenance of Premises	5,000
<b>Sub-total - Rental &amp; Maintenance of Office Premises, Equipment, Vehicles</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Stationery and Office Supplies</b>	
Stationery & Office Supplies	4,000
Printing of Documents	10,000
Library & Books services	1,000
<b>Sub-total - Stationery &amp; Office Supplies</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Communications</b>	
Telephone	5,000
Postage	4,000
Diplomatic Pouches	0
Freight Charges	0
Fax	1,500
Internet Services	10,000
Newspapers & Periodicals	1,000
<b>Sub-total - Communications</b>	<b>21,500</b>
<b>Official Missions, Meetings &amp; seminars</b>	
Official Missions	10,000
Meetings & seminars	15,000

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>ANNUAL COST</b>
Sub-total - Official Missions, Meetings & Seminars	25,000
<b>Other Operating Expenses</b>	
Utilities (water and electricity)	12,000
Insurance of property	10,000
Fuel and Lubricants	5,000
Bank Charges	4,000
Loss on Foreign Exchange	1,000
<b>Sub-total - Other Operating Expenses</b>	<b>32,000</b>
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>	<b>516,308</b>
<b>PROGRAMME</b>	
<b>Support Staff to the Secretariat</b>	
Interpreter/Translator (P-2)	73,346
Finance & Administrative assistant (G-6)	25,000
Administrative Assistant (G-5)	21,000
Secretary (G-4 * 2)	35,000
Driver (G-3)	15,000
<b>Sub-total - Support Staff to the Secretariat</b>	<b>169,346</b>
<b>Programme Activities</b>	
	<b>100,000</b>
Sub-total - Programme Activities	100,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS</b>	<b>269,346</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGET ( OPERATIONAL &amp; PROGRAMME)</b>	<b>785,653</b>

**Annex 2**

**APPROXIMATE REVENUE RAISED FROM THE PREVIOUS AFRICAN GAMES EDITIONS**

	<b>EDITION</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>HOST CITY/ COUNTRY</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE REVENUE RAISED</b>
	<b>6<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>Harare, Zimbabwe</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000.00</b>
	<b>7<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Johannesburg, South Africa</b>	<b>\$2,000,000.00</b>
	<b>8<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Abuja, Nigeria</b>	<b>\$2,000,000.00</b>
	<b>9<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Algiers, Algeria</b>	<b>\$ 250, 000,00.</b>
	<b>10<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Maputo, Mozambique</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000.00</b>
	<b>11<sup>th</sup> African Games</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Congo</b>	<b>-</b>

### ANNEX 3

YAOUNDE, 11 JULY 2011

#### **Meeting of the Committee of 7 on the study on the architecture of the organ in charge to manage African sport, following the dissolution of the SCSA**

The decision of dissolving the SCSA, taken at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the ministers in charge of sports, in Accra, Ghana, has entered into its implementation phase. The latter raises a set of problems, among which the status of its staff, the form of the new architecture to take over, and on a strategic strand, the new orientation of the missions assigned to this new structure. As the country hosting the headquarters of the SCSA, Cameroon is willing to give its position on the elaboration of the new strategies which accompany this sensitive operation.

It is worth recalling that, since the establishment of the SCSA in 1966 and event during hard times, Cameroon steadily supported this institution through various forms. Regular consultations were conducted with the SCSA and the Cameroonian ministry in charge of sports, to accompany the realization of the objectives assigned for African sport. For reinvigorating this cooperation, Cameroon has recently given a new building for the headquarters of the organization, in order to mark its attachment to what it committed for since 1966. Therefore, it is natural that the dissolution of the SCASA could result in a feeling of frustration to our country.

In any case, this decision taken by the Conference of ministers in 2007 in Accra and confirmed two years later in Abuja will be accompanied by Cameroon. Regarding in peculiar the new architecture of the organ to manage the African sport, Cameroon adheres to the conclusions of the report related to the integration of the SCSA's functions in the AU Commission, notably in its items 13, 14 and 15.

In this regard, Cameroon is formulating two proposals:

- That the African sport be managed by a specific structure, relatively autonomous within the AUC Department of Social Affairs, in the form of a Directorate General of Sports
- That the new structure had its headquarters in Yaoundé in the current building hosting the headquarters of the SCSA.

Within the transitional process which has started, Cameroon encourages the AU to devote a special attention at all the challenges related to the liabilities of the SCSA, so that they are on the shoulders of all the members states, represented by the Ministers in charge of Sports and that the rights of the former employees of the SCSA are cleared in accordance with the legal framework in force.

The Minister  
MICHEL ZOAH

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