



ACNOA

REVIEW OF AFRICAN OLYMPISM

M A G A Z I N E

SPECIAL EDITION



PARIS 2024

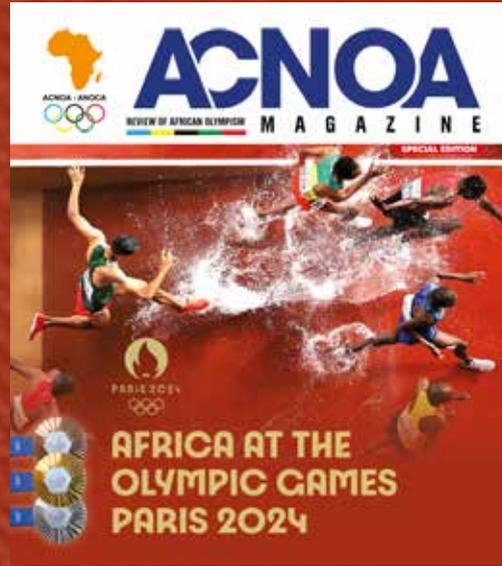


AFRICA AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES PARIS 2024





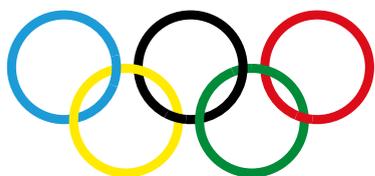
CONTENT



Anoca President's special message	10-11
IOC President's Message	12-13
Living memory	14-15
Africa's great epic moments at the Olympic Games	16-36
Our Guest	38-41
ANOCA in action	42-58



ACNOA - ANOCA



**AFRICAN
NOCs**



ANOCA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Honourable Mustapha BERRAF
President (Algeria)



Mr Joao Da Costa Alegre AFONSO
1st Vice-President
(Sao Tome and Principe)



Mrs Matlohang MOILOA-RAMOQOPO
2nd Vice-President
(Lesotho)



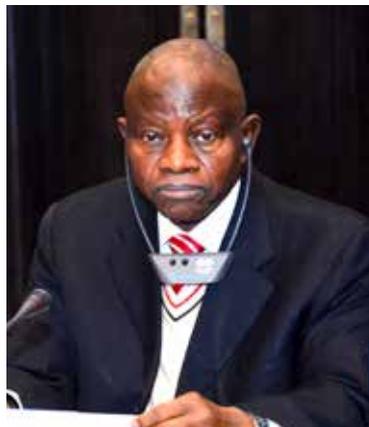
Mr Hamid Kamal LAHLOU
3rd Vice-President
(Morocco)



Mrs Fardouza MOUSSA EGUEH
4th Vice-President
(Djibouti)



Engr. Ahmed Abou Elgasim HASHIM
Secretary General
(Sudan)



Engr. Habu Ahmed GUMEL
Treasurer General
(Nigeria)



Mr Khaled EZANKOULI
Representative Zone 1
(Libya)



Mr Habib SISSOKO
Representative Zone 2
(Mali)

ANOCA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Mr Jean YAMEOGO
Representative Zone 3
(Burkina Faso)



Mr Manuel Asumu CAWAN
Representative Zone 4
(Equatorial Guinea)



Dr Ashebir GAYO
Representative Zone 5
(Ethiopia)



Mr Alfred FOLOKO
Representative Zone 6
(Zambia)



Mr Antonio GOPAL
Representative Zone 7
(Seychelles)



Mrs Gaby AHRENS
Athletes Commission Chair
(Namibia)



Dr. Paul TERGAT
Honorary Chair, Athletes Commission
(Kenya)



Mrs Tegla LOROUPE
Representative Refugee Athletes
(Kenya)



Mrs Victoire NGON NTAME
Vice Chair Athletes Commission
(Cameroon)



ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES OF AFRICA (ANOCA)

HISTORY

The Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) was established on 28 June 1981 in Lome, Togo. It is the supreme governing body of the African Olympic Movement and currently has 54 member NOCs and seven development zones. ANOCA is headquartered in Abuja (Nigeria).

MISSION AND ROLE

ANOCA shall abide by the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter and has as mission to:

Contribute to developing, fostering and defending the Olympic Movement and its autonomy in Africa pursuant to the Olympic Charter.

Serve and promote the interests of the member National Olympic Committees (NOCs) in their dealings with third parties, in all matters of general interest in collaboration with the IOC and ANOC.

Promote understanding, cooperation and mutual assistance among NOCs of Africa.

Help African NOCs, in collaboration with the IOC, to promote, develop and defend Olympic ethics, good governance in sport, financial transparency and sustainability in the operations of NOCs across the African continent.

Work in close collaboration with African NOCs to better rationalise Olympic Solidarity and ANOCA funds.

Assist NOCs to organise and coordinate Africa's preparation for and participation in the Olympic Games, Intercontinental Games and Multisport Games.

Develop and sustain cooperation ties between African NOCs, the International Olympic Committee, the Association of National Olympic Committees and the other Member Continental Associations.

Organise continental games in close cooperation with the NOCs of Africa and other third party organisations, in accordance with the Olympic Charter and with the aim of promoting high performance and the sustainable development in sport, and to demand that continental games are held accordingly.

Collaborate with governmental and non-governmental sports bodies in general, in order to facilitate development and implementation in Africa of a coherent sports development strategy, which in terms of operational programmes clearly expresses the right for all to practise sports and physical activities.

Foster, through creative initiatives and sponsorship of training programmes and planned actions, a more rational and constantly upgraded preparation of African athletes for the Olympic Games.

Help African NOCs fight against all forms of discrimination, especially racial, political or religious discrimination within the Olympic Movement;

Encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures, with the aim of implementing the principle of equality between men and women.

Secure, in compliance with the fundamental principles that govern the Olympic Movement, funding sources likely to boost and support the action of African NOCs at local level.

Instil in and foster among the Youth especially, the love of sports practice as a means of education, training, health and environmental protection, social cohesion and integration.

Encourage the NOCs of Africa to work towards the integration of sport values in school syllabuses and to encourage and promote the creation of Olympic Academies and Museums as a means of disseminating culture and Olympic values.

Collaborate with the NOCs in grooming and training sports administrators with a view to furthering the fundamental principles of Olympism and good governance;

Strengthen, in collaboration with other African sports bodies, the observance of sports ethics during competitions and in relations between sports stakeholders as well as rigidly oppose any form of discrimination based on sex, race or religious considerations in sport and endeavour to ensure that the spirit of fair play rules in sport and that violence is banned.

Fight against the use of banned substances and methods, support the important mission of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in the global fight against doping, undertake to fully abide by the World Anti-Doping Code and urge its members to do the same.

Protect clean athletes and the probity of sport by supporting the fight against doping and taking measures against any form of manipulation of competitions and related corruption.

Encourage and support the efforts of sports organisations and public authorities to ensure the social and professional future of athletes.

Encourage and support a responsible approach to environmental issues, promote sustainable development in sport and require that Continental Games be organised accordingly.

AFRICA WILL RISE TO THE CHALLENGE IN PARIS

From 26 July to 11 August 2024 Paris, the dream city, will be hosting the world's biggest multisport event, the Summer Olympic Games, during which all the continents will come together to share some memorable moments in the Olympic spirit. This offers an excellent platform for Africa to showcase to the world a unified image of its sport, its competitors and the structures and institutions that support it.

Athletes are already geared up for the kickoff to this exciting gathering, which will hold the French capital and global audiences spellbound for its entire duration. Paris, the historic city, is eagerly looking forward to welcoming the world's sporting youth, with thousands of Africans among the visitors and competitors. These will include athletes, technical and administrative officials and fans.

The French capital will be hosting the event for the second time, after it first hosted in 1924. That year, Africa was represented by just South Africa and Egypt, and bagged three medals (1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze). For the 2024 edition, the Continent will indeed be at the epicentre of the event, given that all our NOCs will be participating this time, and our Olympic dream is to win more than the 37 medals won in Tokyo 2020 during the Games of the 32nd Olympiad. I believe strongly in this wonderful dream, which I hope to share with you.

For all the participants, the Olympic Games are a great gathering and represent much more than a race for medals. It is also about celebrating Olympism, by highlighting the values of ethics, fair play, respect for the opponent, a healthy lifestyle and modesty. Hence, I am hereby appealing to all Africans to participate in a way befitting of our continent, both on and off the tracks and pitches.



We have put our faith in the performance of our athletes, and left nothing to chance. They are well prepared and ready for the world's most prestigious sports competition.

To create the best conditions for the Continent's participation in Paris 2024, our association took a number of steps, including setting up a special commission to provide financial support to athletes based on predefined criteria, to help them prepare for qualifiers and also participate in the Games. Besides, with its strategic partners, including Olympic Solidarity, ANOCA supported the Continent's NOCs and their athletes through a number of projects and programmes for optimal preparation at various levels.

The Olympic Games Paris 2024 are Africa's Games. The French capital will engage the global sports movement, and this will be highlighted by Africa's impressive presence and participation. Our continent will once again be rubbing shoulders with others in a healthy competition that spotlights Olympic values. We will arrive in Paris in an excellent frame of mind. **We are ready!**

From an organisational perspective, all African NOCs have closed ranks to ensure the well-being of their athletes. The continental sports federations have given their backing and the governments of African nations have reassured us of their commitment to supporting all our athletes and providing them with an enabling working environment. This is a reality and a fact buttressed by IOC Olympic Solidarity.

I would personally like to thank my friend Dr Thomas BACH for all his support and his invaluable contribution to helping the African Olympic and Sports Movement prepare for its historic participation in the Paris 2024 Olympic Games.

We say THANK YOU to all these players, the linchpins of ANOCA, which itself promotes effective, results-based governance of sport.

It is this unity, this solidarity, that makes us strong and powerful. I urge you to stand with our athletes for the entire duration of the competition so that we can provide

the best possible professional support.

To our athletes: I see the flame aglow in you, that dream of every sportsman and woman, the dream of one day competing in the Olympics and coming into the spotlight. This, therefore, is a great opportunity for you. In Paris, the eyes of the entire African continent will be riveted on you, to support you, and it will be a success for everyone: the opportunity to live a unique experience, to take part in an event that brings together all nations of the world in peace and friendship, where men and women of goodwill are time and again exposed to Olympic values. You are the torchbearers of a winning Olympic Africa. While many of you are talented, experienced and competent, you all have the natural and professional resources to mount all the podiums in the disciplines for which you will be competing at the Paris 2024 Games. The medal haul will undoubtedly be abundant.

We will be relying on you in Paris! We will be putting all our faith in you because your preparation has been effective, and no stone has been left unturned to ensure that your conditions are the best, nothing has been left to chance. However, your spirit of fair play must shine through, and your patience and drive must set an example for others to emulate, because you are role models.

Paris 2024 must be an opportunity to mobilise all of our 54 NOCs, all our governments, all African youth, all African families - in a nutshell, our entire beloved and beautiful continent, mother AFRICA. It is thanks to this unity based on love and solidarity, that we will go from success to success and that our athletes will continue to herald Olympic and sports victories for Africa.

All the best to the AFRICA OLYMPIC TEAM!

Honorable Mustapha Berraf

IOC member
ANOCA President
Holder of the African Olympic Order
Holder of the ANOC Olympic Order
Holder of the IOC Olympic Order.





**IOC President stands with
African athletes and ANOCA**

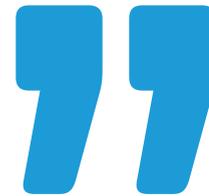
Dr Thomas BACH's in his message:



Dear President of ANOCA, my dear colleague and friend,
Mustapha BERRAF;

Athletes are not only at the heart – they are the heart of our
Olympic Community.

This is the most impactful representation that a person can have. They deserve this right and should be involved in all decision-making that affects their lives. Athletes have the major responsibility to lead by example. This is why I am also so pleased to see how ANOCA, through its Athletes' Commission, is doing exactly that: leading by example, empowering athletes, and being at the core of action. Today, I would like to congratulate you all. I would also like to thank everyone at ANOCA under the great leadership of the President, and my great friend, Mustapha BERRAF, for supporting athletes and promoting sport and its values across Africa. As the athletes have shown us, we can only go faster, aim higher and become stronger, together. This is a perfect illustration of our new Olympic motto: Faster, Higher, Stronger - Together. In this Olympic spirit, I wish African athletes every success at Paris 2024.



Goodbye and see you soon.

Dr Thomas Bach
IOC President

LIVING MEMORY
DUTY TO INFORM

“

**I remain convinced
that, before long,
Africa will get itself
organised in spite of
everything...”**



AFRICAN GAMES
A HUGE
AFRICAN
SPORTS
GATHERING

It was Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, who launched the idea of games for the African continent.

Tribute to
PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

1863 • 1937

Who revived the Olympic Games, was also the pioneer advocate of the African Games.

As early as 1904, following the Olympic Games in Saint-Louis (USA), he predicted the emergence of great African champions. In his «**Olympic Memoirs**», twenty years after the first failed attempt to organise the African Games, he wrote: “**I remain convinced that, before long, Africa will get itself organised in spite of everything...**”

**From Saint-Louis 1904
to Tokyo 2020**

AFRICA'S GREAT EPIC MOMENTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES





Egyptian delegation
parades at the 1920
Olympic Games.



The Paris 2024 Games are a sports event that is rewriting the history of the Olympics, being the first that will be strictly gender-balanced Games of all time, featuring as many male as female athletes. New events and new disciplines will be introduced. The world's biggest multisport event, the Summer Olympic Games, will be followed by the Paralympic Games, as has been the tradition for several years now. Africa will be participating, alongside other continents.

Every athlete would like to excel, every country would like to do better than in previous editions, every continent would want to assert itself, when the exciting race for medals would take off. We must all, therefore, ask

ourselves this fundamental question today: What about Africa's past at the Olympic Games?

To answer this question, we will revisit the continent's great contribution to this great gathering of the world's youth. Indeed, it was well before African countries gained independence, in most cases in the 1960s, that Africa fully realised the central role of sport in youth development, and began to take steps to celebrate Olympism in all its facets. Participating in various editions of the Olympic Games helps further achieve this aim. For Africans, the Games have always been a great opportunity to come together and share Olympic values.

The continent joined the modern Olympic Movement after gaining political independence at the beginning of



the second half of the 20th century. It currently counts 54 NOCs, all members of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC). For 43 years now, the African Olympic Movement has been represented by its supreme governing body, the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA), founded on 28 June 1981 in Lome, Togo, and currently under the stewardship of Honourable Mustapha BERRAF.

Olympic Africa also has seven development Zones, and is a very active member of the Commonwealth Games Federation, the Francophonie, the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, etc. It has several IOC members, some of whom head bodies within the Olympic Movement. It has been working with Olympic Solidarity since 1981 to

implement multiple projects and programmes designed to foster sport and the values of Olympism across the continent. In addition, the Olympafrica International Foundation, with Honourable Mustapha BERRAF as its statutory President, and which is an important secular arm of ANOCA, works across Africa for full continental youth development through its 50 functional centres.

This edition of ANOCA Magazine focuses on the history of Africa's participation in the Olympic Games. It is divided into three periods (1904-1956, 1960-1988 and 1992-2020, and takes us through the highlights of Africa's epic journey at this prestigious global event.

1st Period

From Saint-Louis 1904 to Melbourne 1956

Strong influence of European colonisation



From 1904, the year of its first participation, to 1956, only a handful of countries on the Continent participated in the Olympic Games. Africa's low participation was due to colonisation, which prevented colonies from having their own National Olympic Committees.

The few countries that

took part in these events are South Africa and Egypt, and to a lesser extent Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, with South Africa and Egypt being the only countries to win medals. During this era, several African athletes even competed under the French flag.

Saint-Louis 1904

only two athletes from South Africa compete initially



Africa's long road to the modern Olympic Games began in 1904 with South Africa's effective presence at the 3rd edition organised in Saint-Louis, USA. The 1904 Olympic Games, officially known as the Games of the III Olympiad, took place from 1 July to 23 November 1904. They were held in Saint-Louis to coincide

with the Universal Exhibition held there the same year. Thirteen nations were represented, with a total of 625 athletes. Len Tau and Jan Mashiani, two South African athletes, made their appearance as marathon runners. Barefoot runner Len Tau finished 9th, while his compatriot came 13th in the final rankings.

London 1908

Africa's first medallist, Reggie Walker, bags gold



The 1908 Olympic Games took place in London (United Kingdom) from 27 April to 31 October 1908, bringing together 2,008 athletes, including 1,971 male and 37 female athletes. Just like in 1904, South Africa was the only African nation to compete. It is worth noting that as early as 1907, the International Olympic Committee authorised the four British colonies (Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Natal Colony and

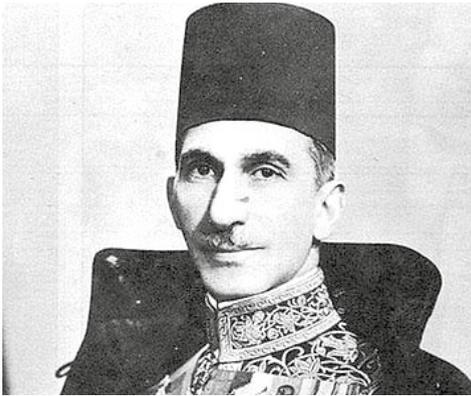
Transvaal Colony) to field a joint team at this event. The first National Olympic Committee was established in early 1908 and sent a team of seven athletes to London, even before the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910. During the competition, Reginald Edgar Walker, known as Reggie Walker, born on 16 March 1889, beat the American James Rector and the Canadian Bobby Kerr. He was the first African Olympic champion and the youngest winner of the Olympic 100m at 19 years and 128 days.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1908 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	14 th	2 (1 gold and 1 silver)

Stockholm 1912

Egypt makes debut appearance, South Africa goes up a notch



The 1912 edition took place in Stockholm, Sweden, from 6 to 22 July 1912, with 2,407 athletes participating and Egypt making its first appearance with fencer Moharned Ahasanein Pacha.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1912 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	7 th	6 (4 gold and 2 silver)

Antwerp 1920

South Africa confirms



The Games of the VII Olympiad took place in Antwerp, Belgium, from 23 April to 12 September 1920. Twenty-nine nations and 2,626 athletes (including 65 female athletes) took part in this edition, which followed the 1912 Games, the 1916 Games having been cancelled due to the World War. As in 1912,

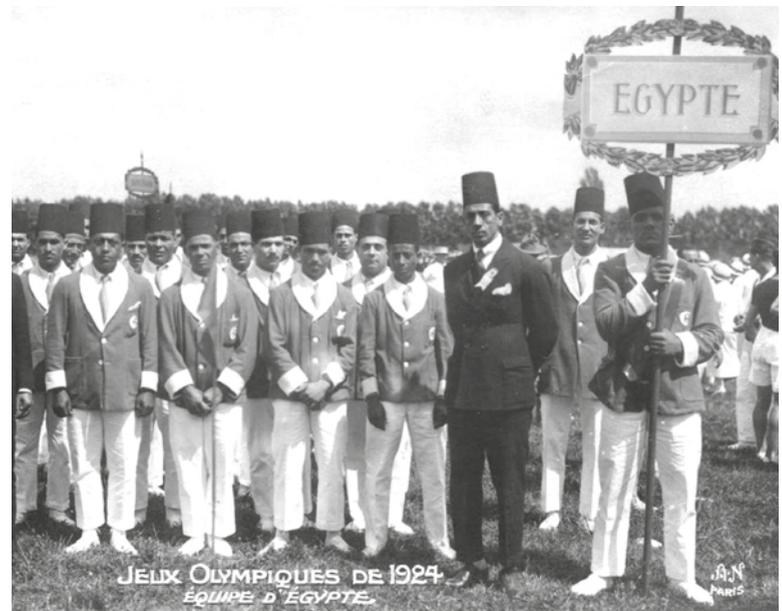
South Africa and Egypt were again the two participating nations. South Africa stood out in the rankings with 10 medals, 3 of which were gold.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1920 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	11 th	10 (3 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze)

Paris 1924

South Africa and Egypt represent Africa at maiden Paris Games



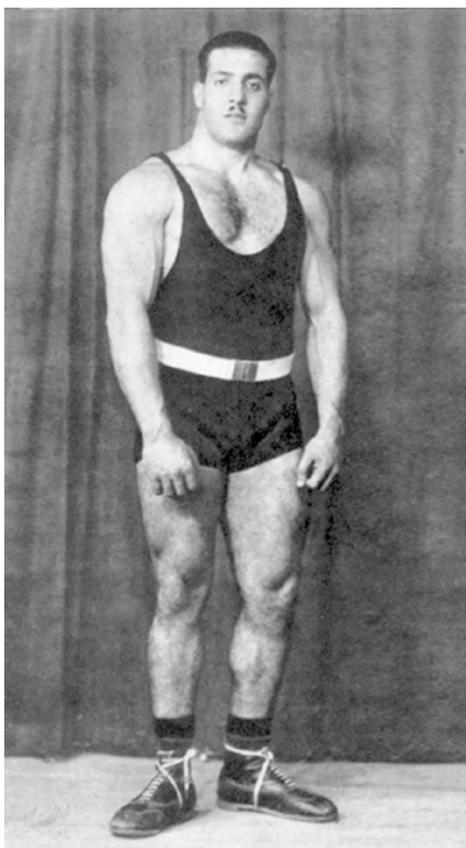
The Games of the VIII Olympiad were the seventh edition of the modern Olympic Games; they were the first to be named the Summer Olympic Games, with the Winter Olympic Games being held in Chamonix-Mont-Blanc for the first time in the Games' history. They were held in Paris, France, from 5 to 27 July 1924. 44 delegations took part in the competition, with 3,089 athletes, including 135 female athletes. Africa was represented by South Africa (30 athletes) and Egypt (33 athletes).

Africa's medal rankings at the 1924 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	18 th	3 (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze)

Amsterdam 1928

Egypt wins first non-South African medals



The 1928 Summer Olympics, also known as the Games of the IX Olympiad of the modern era, were held from 28 July to 12 August 1928 in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The Olympic flame was lit for the first time on 28 July, with women making their debut in athletics: 46 nations and 2,883 athletes (including 277 women) took part in 109 events in 14 sports. Three African countries took part: South Africa (24 athletes), Egypt (32 athletes) and Rhodesia (2

athletes). The first non-South African medals were won by Egypt. Ranked 4th in light-heavyweight Greco-Roman wrestling in 1924, Ibrahim Moustafa won gold in 1928. El Sayed Nosseir also bagged gold and set a new world record in the light-heavyweight weightlifting competition. Farid Simaika, for his part, won a silver medal.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1928 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Egypt	1 st	17 th	4 (2 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	23 th	3 (1 gold and 2 bronze)

Los Angeles 1932

South Africa, the Continent's sole representative



The Games of the X Olympiad of the modern era were held from 30 July to 14 August in Los Angeles, USA, and brought together 37 nations and 1,332 athletes (including 126 women), who took part in 117 events in 14 sports. Only one African delegation (South Africa) took part in this competition with 12 athletes.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1932 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	15 th	5 (2 gold, 3 bronze)

Berlin 1936

Egypt stages comeback



The Games were held in Berlin, Germany, from 1 to 16 August 1936. 49 delegations participated, with a total of 3,967 athletes, 335 of whom were women. Egypt broke the record of African participation with 54 athletes, while South Africa was represented by 25 athletes. During the competition, Egyptian Khadr

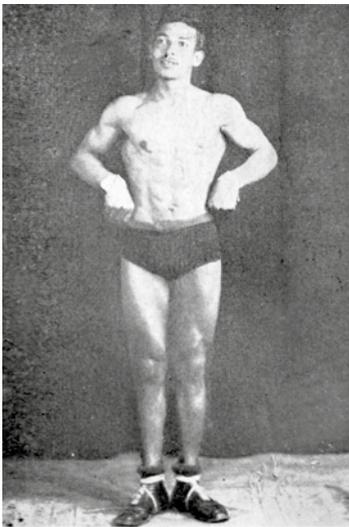
Sayed El Touni won the middleweight title, lifting 15 kg more than the winner of the light heavyweight division, and Anwar Mohammed Mesbah clinched gold in the lightweight category.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1936 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Egypt	1 st	15 th	5 (2 gold, 1 silver, 2 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	25 th	1 silver

London 1948

Egypt's sheer dominance in weightlifting



The Games of the XIV Olympiad of the modern era were held from 29 July to 14 August 1948 in London, UK, the first to be held since Berlin 1936. The 1940 Olympic Games had been scheduled for Tokyo and then Helsinki, but were cancelled due to the outbreak of the Second World War. This was also the case for the 1944 Games in London. 59 delegations took part in the London event, with a total of 4,104 athletes, including

390 women. Africa, for its part, was represented by two delegations: South Africa (35 athletes) and Egypt (85 representatives). Weightlifter Ibrahim Hassanien Shams grabbed the headlines by winning a gold medal in the lightweight event. The same medal was won by Mahmoud Fayad in the featherweight division.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1948 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Egypt	1 st	16 th	5 (2 gold, 2 silver, 1 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	18 th	4 (2 gold, 1 silver, 1 bronze)

Helsinki 1952

Black Africa's debut appearance



The 1952 Summer Olympics were celebrated from 19 July to 3 August in Helsinki, Finland. 69 delegations participated, including 4,955 athletes, 519 of them women. Africa had a record participation of four delegations in the event: South Africa, Egypt, the Gold Coast and Nigeria. South African athletes Joan Harrison (100m backstroke) and Esther Brand (high jump) became the first African women to win a gold medal.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1952 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	12 th	10 (2 gold, 4 silver, 4 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	40 th (tied)	1 bronze

Melbourne 1956

Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia and Uganda make their debut

The Games of the XVI Olympiad of the modern era organised in Melbourne, Australia, from 22 November to 8 December 1956 saw the participation of 3,314 athletes from 72 countries in 17 sports disciplines. 6 African



countries, including South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Uganda, took part in this event.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1956 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	33 rd	4 bronze

2nd Period

From Rome 1960 to Seoul 1988

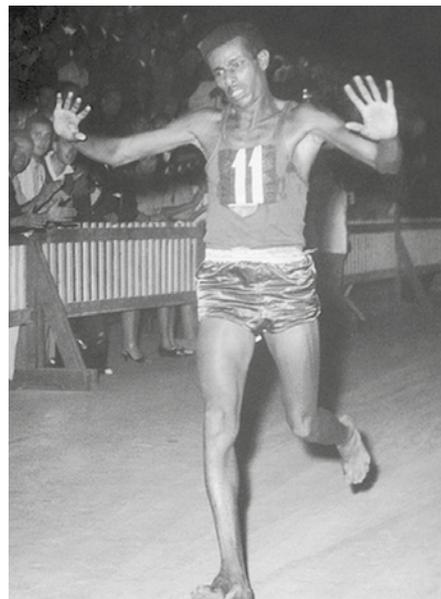
Increased African participation after the colonial period

African countries made contact with the IOC right after obtaining independence in the early 1960s.

Several NOCs were established, and the African Olympic and Sports Movement was gradually being structured, leading to the constitution of a governing body, the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA), on June 28 in Lome, Togo. This strengthened ties between Africa and the IOC, creating a climate of trust and understanding that led to a greater participation of the continent's NOCs in the Olympic Games.

Rome 1960

Ethiopia's Abebe Bikila's stellar performance



The 1960 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XVII Olympiad of the modern era, were held in Rome, Italy, from 25 August to 11 September 1960, the year most African countries gained their independence. This political context prompted greater participation by African countries. A total of 12 African countries sent

delegations to Rome. In this edition, Ghana's Clement Quartey won the silver medal in the welterweight division, becoming the first African boxer to win a medal. The highlight of Rome 1960 was undoubtedly Ethiopia's Abebe Bikila's thrilling performance in the marathon event that took place on 10 September 1960. He won the marathon, running barefoot, at night, in 2 h 15 min 16.2 seconds (breaking the world record) ahead of Morocco's icon, Abdeslam Radi.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1960 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Ethiopia	1 st	21 st	1 gold
South Africa	2 nd	28 th	3 (1 silver, 2 bronze)
Egypt	3 rd	30 th	2 (1 silver, 1 bronze)
Ghana	4 th (tied)	32 nd (tied)	1 silver
Morocco	4 th (tied)	32 nd (tied)	1 silver

Tokyo 1964

Abebe Bikila's repeat performance



22 African countries took part in the XVIII Olympiad of the modern era that held from 10 to 24 October 1964 in Tokyo, Japan. Kenya won its first medal (800m bronze) thanks to Wilson Kiprugut. With his shoes on this time around, Bikila finished the race in 2 h 12 min 11 s, four minutes clear of the runner up, and set a new world record. He became the first to win the Olympic marathon two times in a row.

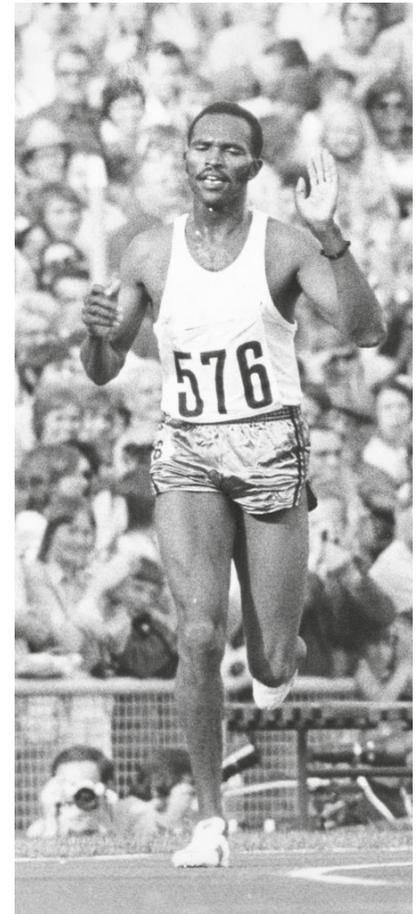
Africa's medal rankings at the 1964 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Ethiopia	1 st	24 th	1 gold
Tunisia	2 nd	28 th	2 (1 silver, 1 bronze)
Ghana	3 rd (tied)	34 th (tied)	1 bronze
Kenya	3 rd (tied)	34 th (tied)	1 bronze
Nigeria	3 rd (tied)	34 th (tied)	1 bronze

Mexico 1968

Africa establishes reputation as athletics powerhouse

The 1968 Summer Olympics, the Games of the XIX Olympiad of the modern era, were celebrated from 12 to 27 October 1968 in Mexico City, Mexico. 112 countries (including 25 African) and 5,516 athletes (4,735 men and 781 women) took part in 172 events in 18 sports disciplines. In this edition, African countries dominated in athletics, with clear sweeps in the events beyond 800m. Prominent among them was Kenya's Kipchoke Keino, who won the 1,500m event and a silver medal in the 5,000m event. Mamo Wolde continued Ethiopia's proud tradition with a victory in the marathon.



Africa's medal rankings at the 1968 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	14 th	9 (3 gold, 4 silver, 2 bronze)
Ethiopia	2 nd	25 th	2 (1 gold, 1 silver)
Tunisia	3 rd	28 th	2 (1 gold, 1 bronze)
Uganda	4 th	36 th (tied)	2 (1 silver, 1 bronze)
Cameroon	5 th	39 th	1 silver

Munich 1972

Africa's clear sweep in mid-distance races

The Games of the XX Olympiad of the modern era were held from 26 August to 11 September 1972 in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany. 7,134 athletes from 121 countries answered present with a record number of 30 participating delegations from Africa. African countries made an impressive show in mid-distance races with clear sweeps in the 3,000m steeplechase, the 1,500m relay and the 400m hurdles thanks to the outstanding performance of Uganda's John Akii-Bua.



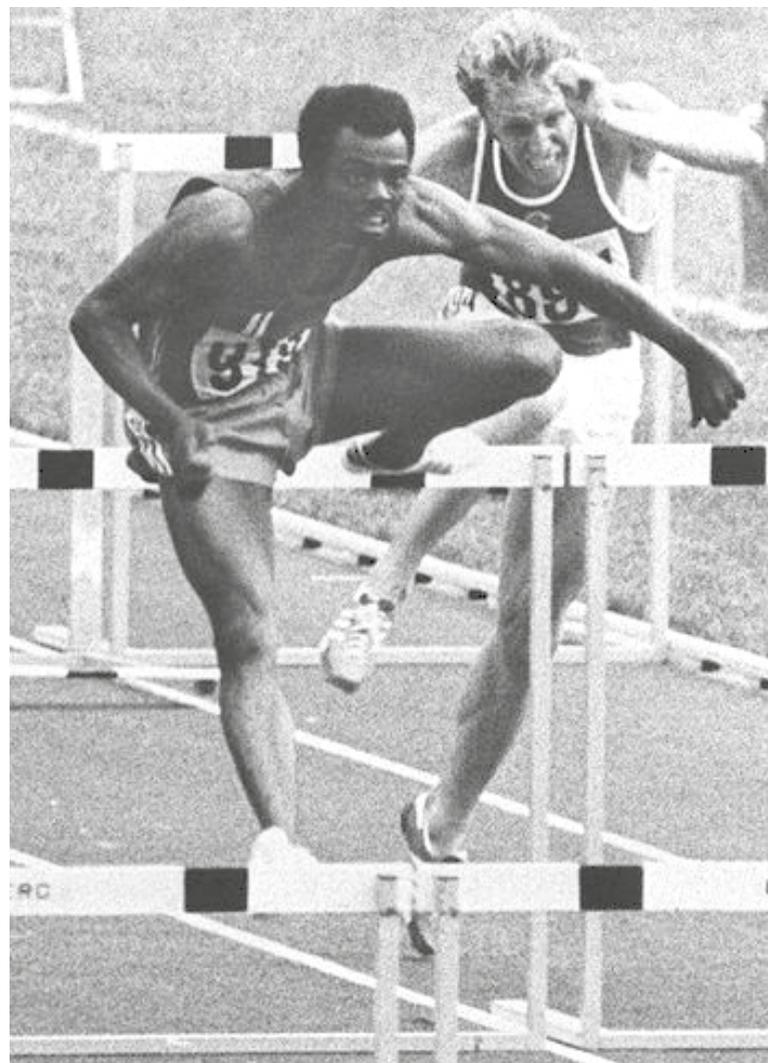
Africa's medal rankings at the 1972 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	19 th	9 (2 gold, 3 silver, 4 bronze)
Uganda	2 nd	24 th	2 (1 gold, 1 silver)
Tunisia	3 rd	33 rd (tied)	1 silver
Ethiopia	4 th	41 st (tied)	2 bronze
Ghana	5 th (tied)	43 rd (tied)	1 bronze
Niger	5 th (tied)	43 rd (tied)	1 bronze
Nigeria	5 th (tied)	43 rd (tied)	1 bronze

Montreal 1976

Africa boycotts the Olympics

The Games of the XXI Olympiad of the modern era took place from 21 July to 1 August 1976 in Montreal, Canada. Montreal was the second French-speaking city to host the Summer Games after Paris. 92 nations and 6,084 athletes (including 1,260 women) took part in 198 competitions in 21 sports. African countries boycotted the Games in protest at New Zealand's participation. The country had sent its rugby team to South Africa, then under the apartheid regime. Only two African countries finished this edition, and won no medals.



Moscow 1980

“King” Miruts Yifter reigns over 5,000 and 10,000 metres

The 1980 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XXII Olympiad of the modern era, were held in Moscow, USSR, from 19 July to 3 August 1980 for the very first time. 80 countries and 5,179 athletes (including 1,115 women) travelled to Moscow to take part in 203 events in 21 disciplines. A total of 22 African countries were present in the USSR capital. Kenya joined the United States in boycotting the Games, but Ethiopia was present and took centre stage with Miruts Yifter winning the 5,000 and 10,000 metres. Meanwhile, Zimbabwe, having returned to the Olympic Movement, surprisingly won the hockey tournament.



Africa's medal rankings at the 1980 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Ethiopia	1 st	17 th (tied)	4 (2 gold and 2 bronze)
Zimbabwe	2 nd	23 rd (tied)	1 gold medal
Tanzania	3 rd	28 th	2 silver medals
Uganda	4 th	32 nd	1 silver medal

Los Angeles 1984

Morocco's Nawal El Moutawakel crowned champion



The 1984 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the 23rd Olympiad of modern era, were held from 28 July to 12 August 1984 in Los Angeles, USA. 140 countries and 6,829 athletes (including 1,566 women) took part in 221 events in 21 disciplines. A total of 42 delegations came from Africa, making it the continent with the largest number

of delegations. At the Los Angeles Games, Morocco's Nawal El Moutawakel became the first African woman to win a gold medal in 400 metres hurdles. The continent came back with 13 medals, including 3 gold, 3 silver and 7 bronze.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1984 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Morocco	1 st	18 th	2 gold medals
Kenya	2 nd	23 rd	2 (1 gold and 1 bronze)
Nigeria	3 rd	30 th (tied)	2 (1 silver and 1 bronze)
Côte d'Ivoire	4 th	33 rd (tied)	1 silver medal
Egypt	5 th	33 rd (tied)	1 silver medal
Algeria	6 th	42 nd	2 bronze medals
Cameroon	7 th (tied)	43 rd (tied)	1 bronze medal
Zambia	7 th (tied)	43 rd (tied)	1 bronze medal

Seoul 1988

Kenya's reassuring performance

The 1988 Summer Olympic Games were held from 17 September to 2 October 1988 in Seoul, South Korea. For the second time after Tokyo in 1964, the Asian continent hosted this major global event. 159 nations and 8,391 athletes (including 2,194 women) took part in the event. The sports programme featured 237 events in 23 disciplines, including tennis and table tennis, which



were officially on the Seoul schedule. 41 African countries participated in this 1988 event, which confirmed Kenya's dominance over other African countries. Of the continent's 14 medals, Kenya won 9, including 5 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze. In 1992 in Barcelona, Africa came back with 25 medals (5 gold, 12 silver, 8 bronze).

Africa's medal rankings at the 1988 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	13 th	9 (5 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze)
Morocco	2 nd	28 th	3 (1 gold and 2 bronze)
Senegal	3 rd	36 th (tied)	1 silver medal
Djibouti	4 th	46 th (tied)	1 bronze medal

3rd Period

From Barcelona 1992 onwards

Africa pushes for more medals

Barcelona 1992 opened a new chapter in Africa's participation in the Olympic Games in terms of the medal haul. From that moment on, the Continent has never returned from a sporting event with less than twenty medals. From Barcelona 1992 to Tokyo 2020, African athletes not only reigned supreme in certain athletics events, but also distinguished themselves in other disciplines such as swimming, taekwondo, fencing and even football, where Nigeria and Cameroon won gold medals successively in Atlanta in 1996 and Sydney in 2000. Compared to previous years, the number of



participating African NOCs also increased considerably thanks to the re-admission of South Africa to the Games after its suspension owing to its apartheid policy, and the independence of Namibia and Eritrea. The number of medals won also increased considerably.

Barcelona 1992 South Africa bounces back

The 1992 Summer Olympic Games were held in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, from 25 July to 9 August 1992. These were the first-ever Games to be held on Spanish soil, and the first to be held without a boycott since the Munich Games in 1972. 169 nations and 9,356 athletes (including 2,704 women) took part in 257 events in 23 disciplines, including baseball and badminton, which were officially on schedule at the Barcelona Games. Athletes from 46 African countries travelled to Spain for this major event. Among them were those from South



Africa, who bounced back after a 28-year suspension, and those from Namibia, which gained its independence two years earlier. As had been the case for several editions, Africa continued to hold sway in mid-distance and long-distance races. Kenya grabbed both gold and silver in the men's 800m with William Tanui and Nixon Kiprotich respectively. Better still, it had a clear podium sweep in 3,000m steeplechase with Mathew Birir (1st), Patrick Sang (2nd) and William Mutwo (3rd). Africa won the men's 10,000m, with Morocco's Khalid Skah atop the podium, followed by Kenya's Richard Chelimo and Ethiopia's Addis Ebebe. Algeria's Hassiba Boulmerka finished first in the women's 1500m and Namibia's Frankie Fredericks won two silver medals in the 100m and 200m. This was the first



time in the history of the Olympic Games that an African stepped on the podium in the short sprint. The Ghanaian football team won the bronze medal following its victory over Australia (1-0) in the third-place match. Africa bagged a total of 25 medals (5 gold, 12 silver, 8 bronze), down by one place since Seoul 1998. With 8 medals, including 2 gold, Kenya once more topped the African rankings. It should also be noted that 19 of the 25 medals were won in athletics. All five Olympic gold medals won by Africa also came from this discipline.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1992 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	21 st	8 (2 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze)
Morocco	2 nd	31 st	4 (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze)
Ethiopia	3 rd	33 rd	3 (1 gold and 2 bronze)
Algeria	4 th	34 th	2 (1 gold and 1 bronze)
Nigeria	5 th	38 th (tied)	4 (3 silver and 1 bronze)
South Africa	6 th (tied)	41 st (tied)	2 silver medals
Namibia	6 th (tied)	41 st (tied)	2 silver medals

Atlanta 1996

Nigeria triumphs in football

The 1996 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as the Games of the XXVI Olympiad of the modern era, were held in Atlanta. It was the fourth time that the United States was hosting the Summer Olympic Games, after St Louis in 1904 and Los Angeles in 1932 and 1984. The Games were dubbed the Centenary Olympic Games, one hundred years after the first modern Olympiads. 197 nations and 10,318 athletes (including 3,512 women) took part in 271 events in 26 disciplines. A total of 52 African countries took part in this major event, with 5 of them (Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe) making their first appearance. In Atlanta, Africa made a tremendous leap forward, winning 34 medals (11 gold, 9 silver, 14 bronze). The highlight



was undoubtedly the victory of Nigeria's football team in the final, four years after Ghana's bronze medal in the same tournament. A gold medal obtained after a top-notch performance in which the «Super Eagles» beat two of the most prestigious teams in the world, Brazil and Argentina, in the semi-final and final respectively. Nigeria made history as it became the first African nation to win the

Olympic Football trophy. South Africa achieved the best African performance with its three medals, two of which were won by the 100m and 200m breaststroke specialist Penelope Heyns (the first swimmer in history to win an Olympic double in breaststroke competitions). Marathoner Josia Thugwane also made history as he became the first black South African to win an Olympic medal. Ethiopia did slightly better than in Atlanta, winning two medals: the men's 10,000m with Haile Gebresselassie and the women's marathon with Fatuma Roba. Four years after his fellow compatriot Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria's Nourredine Morceli also emerged victorious in the 1,500m, becoming the first Algerian male athlete to win this competition. His fellow compatriot, Hocine Soltani, bronze medallist in the featherweight event at the 1992 Olympics, grabbed gold in the lightweight final, beating Bulgaria's Tontcho Tontchev. In its maiden participation, Burundi won the first-ever gold medal thanks to Niyongabo in the 5,000m. Maria Mutola's bronze medal in the 800m was Mozambique's first-ever Olympic medal. In all, Africa won 34 medals (11 gold, 9 silver, 14 bronze), a significant improvement compared to the 1992 Olympic Games.

Africa's medal rankings at the 1996 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	27 th	5 (3 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze)
Nigeria	2 nd	32 nd	6 (2 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze)
Algeria	3 rd (tied)	34 th (tied)	3 (2 gold and 1 bronze)
Ethiopia	3 rd (tied)	34 th (tied)	3 (2 gold and 1 bronze)
Kenya	5 th	38 th	8 (1 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze)
Burundi	6 th	49 th	1 gold medal
Namibia	7 th	55 th	2 silver medals
Zambia	8 th	61 st	1 silver medal
Morocco	9 th (tied)	68 th (tied)	2 bronze medals
Mozambique	10 th (tied)	71 st (tied)	1 bronze medal
Uganda	10 th (tied)	71 st (tied)	1 bronze medal
Tunisia	10 th (tied)	71 st (tied)	1 bronze medal

Sydney 2000

Cameroon holds sway in football

The Games of the XXVII Olympiad of the modern era were held from 15 September to 1 October 2000. Africa had the largest number of representatives: out of 199 countries 53 were present. In Sydney, Eritrea made its debut appearance. African athletes won 35 medals (10 gold, 10 silver, 15 bronze). This time around, Ethiopia topped the African medal charts, winning 4 gold medals with Wolde Million (5,000 m), Abera Gezahgne (men's marathon), Derartu Tulu (women's 10,000 m) and Haile Gebreselassie (10,000 m). The latter retained his title, while Tulu regained hers, eight years after her Barcelona



victory and a maternity leave. In addition to the four titles, Ethiopians also won a silver and three bronze medals, thus 8 medals, almost a quarter of all medals won by Africa. Kenya grabbed two medals, retaining its title in the 3,000m steeplechase, a discipline in which the country won a double with Reuben Kosgei and Wilson Boit Kipketer. The young talented Kenyan, Noah Ngeny surprisingly won the final of the 1,500m beating the favourite, Morocco's Hichem El Guerrouj who, after dominating the qualifiers, won silver.

Africa's medal rankings at the 2000 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Ethiopia	1 st	20 th	8 (4 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze)
Kenya	2 nd	29 th	7 (2 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze)
Nigeria	3 rd	41 st	3 (1 gold and 2 silver)
Algeria	4 th	42 nd	5 (1 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze)
Cameroon	5 th	50 th	1 gold medal
South Africa	6 th	55 th	5 (2 silver and 3 bronze)
Morocco	7 th	58 th	5 (1 silver and 4 bronze)

Athens 2004

Hicham El Guerrouj, Olympic superstar



The Games were organised from 13 to 29 August 2004 in the Greek capital city, Athens, second-time host of the event after the first historic modern Olympic Games in 1896. 201 nations and 10, 625 athletes (including 4,329 women) competed in 28 sports and 301 events (up by one event compared to the Sydney Olympics). 53 African countries were represented at the Games, with Africa living up to its Sydney Olympics performance, winning 35 medals (9 gold, 13 silver, 13 bronze). Ethiopia topped

the charts with a total of 7 medals (2 gold, 3 silver, 2 bronze), winning titles in the women's 10,000m distance event and a double win thanks to Defar Meseret and Kenenisa Bekele for men. Finishing second behind Hicham El Guerrouj, Bekele won a silver medal in the 5,000m.

The Moroccan athlete won both the 1,500m and 5,000m, a feat that was only achieved by Finnish athlete Paavo Nurmi at the Paris 1924 Games. Kenya, which settled for one title, took over the 3,000 steeplechase, where it remains untouchable. Ezekiel Kemboi won the event ahead of his compatriots Kipruto Brimin and Paul Kipsiele Koech. Still in athletics, Cameroon's Françoise Mbango Etone created a sensation by dominating the women's triple jump event with a 15.30m leap, setting a new African record in the process. She became the first Cameroonian athlete in history, both men and women, to win an individual Olympic title. In addition to athletics, which remains the continent's biggest medal winner, the Greek capital witnessed an explosion of southern African swimmers (South Africa and Zimbabwe), as they won 6 medals (2 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze).

Africa's medal rankings at the 2004 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Ethiopia	1 st	28 th	7 (2 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze)
Morocco	2 nd	36 th	3 (2 gold and 1 silver)
Kenya	3 rd	41 th	7 (1 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze)
South Africa	4 th	43 th	6 (1 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze)
Egypt	5 th	46 th	5 (1 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze)
Zimbabwe	6 th	50 th	3 (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze)
Cameroon	7 th	54 th	1 gold medal
Nigeria	7 th	69 th	2 bronze medals

Beijing 2008

Cameroon's Françoise Mbango repeats feat

The 2008 Summer Olympic Games, officially the Games of the XXIX Olympiad of the modern era, took place in Beijing and in 6 other Chinese cities from 8 to 24 August 2008. The Games brought together 11,028 athletes from 204 countries, including 53 from Africa, who competed in 28 sports for 958 medals in all. Africa hauled 40 medals (13 gold, 13 silver and 14 bronze), performing better than at the two previous editions. This performance was largely thanks to results achieved in athletics, Africa's favourite discipline, where it won 28 medals, including 10 in gold. Kenya staged the best performance in its Olympic history with 14 medals (6 gold, 4 silver, 4 bronze). Dominating the long- and middle-distance race events, Kenyans held full sway in the 800m with the double triumph of Pamela



Jelimo, followed by Janeth Jepkosgei in the women's race, and Wilfred Bungei in the men's race. Kenya also won the 1,500m race with Nancy Jebet Langat and Asbel Kipruto Kiprop for women and men respectively. The latter, a runner up in the final, was awarded the Olympic title a year later after the gold medal was withdrawn from Bahraini runner Rashid Ramzi, who tested positive for doping. Samuel Wangiru won the men's marathon. Ethiopia emerged as Africa's second-best performer with 7 medals (4 gold, 1 silver, 2 bronze). Kenenisa Bekele retained his



10,000m title on an all-African podium and won the 5,000m ahead of two Kenyans, while Tirunesh Dibaba achieved a double win in the 10,000 and 5,000m, setting a new women's 10,000m Olympic record in 29:54.66. Triple medallist in Athens, Zimbabwean swimmer, Kirsty Coventry, went further to win a quadruple (1 gold and 3 silvers), beating, in the process, the world 200m backstroke record. Cameroon's Françoise Mbango Etone won a gold medal in the women's triple jump for the second time in a row, retaining her Olympic title after landing a new Olympic record of 15.39m.

Africa's medal rankings at the 2008 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	13 th	16 (6 gold, 4 silver and 6 bronze)
Ethiopia	2 nd	17 th	7 (4 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze)
Zimbabwe	3 rd	38 th	4 (1 gold and 3 bronze)
Cameroon	4 th	53 th (tied)	1 gold
Tunisia	4 th (tied)	53 th (tied)	1 gold
Nigeria	6 th	57 th	5 (3 silver and 2 bronze)
Algeria	7 th (tied)	68 th	2 (1 silver and 1 bronze)
Morocco	7 th (tied)	68 th (tied)	2 bronze
South Africa	9 th (tied)	72 th (tied)	1 silver
Sudan	9 th (tied)	72 th (tied)	1 silver
Egypt	11 th	81 th	2 bronze
Mauritius	12 th (tied)	82 th (tied)	1 bronze
Togo	12 th (tied)	82 th (tied)	1 bronze

London 2012

Spotlight on South Africa

The London Olympics took place from 27 July to 12 August 2012 in the English capital, London, the first city to host the modern Olympic Games for the third time after 1908 and 1948. 10,568 athletes from 204 countries, including 53 from Africa, participated in the Games, competing in 302 events and 26 sports. Upon gaining independence on 9 July 2011, South Sudan sent its first athlete, Guor Marial, to the London Olympics to compete under Olympic colours, given that the country had no National Olympic Committee at the time. South Africa won 6 medals, including 3 gold. Despite winning its first-ever title in rowing, South Africa mainly stood out in swimming, with two gold medals thanks to Cameron Van der Burgh in the 100m breaststroke and Chad Le Clos in the 200m butterfly. Ethiopia also came out on top with 7 medals, including 3 in gold. Tirunesh Dibaba retained her title in the women's 10,000m but lost the 5,000m to her compatriot



Meseret Defar. Ethiopian athlete, Tiki Gelana, won the women's marathon, while Uganda's Stephen Kiprotich led the men's race. Kenya came back from London with 12 medals. David Rudisha dominated the men's 800m race to win in 1:40.91, a tenth of a second faster than the world record he set in 2010.

Africa's medal rankings at the 2012 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
South Africa	1 st	20 th	6 (4 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze)
Ethiopia	2 nd	24 th	7 (3 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze)
Kenya	3 rd	29 ^{ème}	12 (2 gold, 4 silver and 6 bronze)
Tunisia	4 th	36 th	3 (2 gold and bronze)
Algeria	5 th	50 th (tied)	1 gold medal
Uganda	5 th (tied)	50 th (tied)	1 gold medal
Egypt	7 th	56 th	4 (3 silver and 1 bronze)
Botswana	8 th (tied)	70 th (tied)	1 silver medal
Gabon	8 th (tied)	70 th (tied)	1 silver medal
Morocco	10 th	79 th (tied)	1 bronze medal



Rio 2016

Africa hits the 45 medal threshold



The Rio Summer Olympics took place from 5 to 21 August 2016, with more than 11,000 athletes from 204 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and two independent teams. The two independent teams comprised athletes from the Independent Olympic Athletes (including athletes from Kuwait whose NOC had been suspended), and the Olympic Refugee Athletes, with some ten refugee athletes from various countries. The Games programme featured 28 sports, including rugby sevens and golf, added by the IOC in 2009 with all 54 African countries participating. In London in 2012, Africa won 35 medals (12 gold, 11 silver, 12 bronze), which figure increased in Rio, when the continent's athletes won 45 medals, including 9 gold, 19 silver and 17 bronze, thus setting a new record. Kenya topped the African rankings with 13 medals (6 gold, 6 silver and 1 bronze) all thanks to marathoners David



Rudisha, Jelagat Sumgong, Faith Kipyegon, Conseslus Kipruto and Vivian Cheruiyot, who all bagged gold, as well as to javelin specialist Julius Yego, who won a silver medal.

Africa's medal rankings at the 2016 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	15 th	13 (6 gold, 6 silver and 1 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	30 th	10 (2 gold, 6 silver and 2 bronze)
Ethiopia	3 rd	44 th	8 (1 gold, 2 silver and 5 bronze)
Côte d'Ivoire	4 th	51 st (tied)	2 (1 gold and 1 bronze)
Algeria	5 th	63 rd	2 silver medals
Burundi	6 th (tied)	69 th	1 silver medal
Niger	6 th (tied)	56 th	1 silver medal
Egypt	8 th (tied)	75 th (tied)	3 bronze medals
Tunisia	8 th (tied)	75 th (tied)	3 bronze medals
Morocco	10 th (tied)	78 th (tied)	1 bronze medal
Nigeria	10 th (tied)	78 th (tied)	1 bronze medal

Tokyo 2020

Eliud Kipchoge confirms amazing talent



Initially scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020 in Japan, the 2020 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad of the modern era, were rescheduled for 23 July to 8 August 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. They were the second Summer Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo after the 1964 Games, with all 54 African countries competing. Africa hauled 37 medals, 11 of which were gold. Out of 54 African countries, 13 won at least one Olympic medal. With 10 medals, including 4 gold, Kenya emerged 1st in the African rankings and 19th in world rankings, with a thrilling performance by Eliud Kipchoge. The fastest man in the world over 42 kilometres retained the title he had won five years earlier in Rio. Kipchoge got a solo win in 2:08:38, with 26 degrees and 80% humidity, dominating the race from start to finish. At 36, he became the third man to win the marathon twice in a row, after Ethiopia's Abebe Bikila (1960 and 1964) and East Germany's Waldemar Cierpinski (1976 and 1980).

Africa's medal rankings at the 2020 Olympics

Country	African Ranking	World Ranking	Number of Medals
Kenya	1 st	19 th	10 (4 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze)
South Africa	2 nd	52 nd	3 (1 gold and 2 silver)
Egypt	3 rd	54 th	6 (1 gold, 1 silver and 4 bronze)
Ethiopia	4 th	56 th (tied)	4 (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze)
Tunisia	5 th	58 th	2 (1 gold and 1 silver)
Morocco	6 th	63 rd (tied)	1 gold medal
Nigeria	7 th	74 th (tied)	2 (1 silver and 1 bronze)
Namibia	8 th	77 th (tied)	1 silver medal
Botswana	9 th (tied)	86 th (tied)	1 bronze medal
Burkina Faso	9 th (tied)	86 th (tied)	1 bronze medal
Côte d'Ivoire	9 th (tied)	86 th (tied)	1 bronze medal
Ghana	9 th (tied)	86 th (tied)	1 bronze medal



PARIS 2024



JEU de la
OLYMPIADE
PARIS 2024

PARIS 2024



MUSTAPHA BERRAF

ANOCA President talks to ANOCA Magazine, Honourable Mustapha Berraf in a chat with ANOCA Magazine, barely a few days to the start of the Summer Olympic Games Paris 2024.

Mr President, in what mood are ANOCA and African athletes barely a few days to the start of the Paris Games?

The Olympic Games bring people together, in fellowship, to share Olympic values. All African countries have embraced this spirit. This shows how keen the continent's NOCs are to take part in this event. What's more, all African countries, through their various NOCs, have received an official invitation to the event from the International Olympic Committee. That said, I can tell you that all the 54 African NOCs will be taking part in this great sports gathering. Needless to recall that all the Continental NOCs also competed in the Tokyo 2020 Games.

As for the mood of our athletes, I can confidently say that they they are upbeat, since I am constantly in touch with many of them. Our sportsmen and women are mindful of the importance of the virtues of fair play, self-sacrifice and the desire to outdo themselves, in all circumstances. They believe in the values of sport as a way of moving forward. They know that Paris 2024 affords an excellent opportunity for them to shine, and they know how to go about it.

Any idea about the number of African athletes expected to take part in this event?

As far as the number of African athletes expected is concerned, it's too early to give an exact figure since, as you are well aware, at the time of this interview, several qualifiers are still going on and some athletes may still clinch a ticket for Paris 2024. But one thing is certain: Africa will be taking part in the Games with approximately a thousand athletes. Of course, Paris is a historic city for many Africans, given the long-standing relations between some of the continent's countries and France.

All this seems to be an additional motivating factor for our athletes. In plainer terms, they will be at home in Paris.

Are you satisfied with the conditions under which African athletes prepared?

ANOCA has been involved throughout the process of preparing our continent for these Games, which will once again showcase to the world the immense talent of our young athletes. You know, participation in such an event is measured not only by the number of medals won but also, and above all, by indicators such as the number of NOCs present and the individual behaviour of the athletes on and off the tracks and pitches. ANOCA and its partners have therefore focused on these three specific areas, and I think that the conditions under which these athletes prepared have improved significantly compared to previous editions. Many of them trained in Europe, the United States and even Asia. Others trained locally. Of course, a number of Olympafrica centres were also training grounds for many of these athletes. All these factors denote the multi-purpose nature of the facilities provided to the continent's young people by our institution. Thanks to this remarkable synergy, our athletes are fully braced for the Games. Of course, I'm not leaving out the governments, continental sports confederations and other partners, to whom I'd like to express my gratitude for their unwavering commitment to our athletes' preparation process.

In Paris, our athletes will display enthusiasm, resolve and dignity, given that their preparation was multi-dimensional.

What are your expectations of African participation in this event?

Africa's take home from Paris 2024 should be multi-faceted. Logically, the continent's athletes will be highlighting a number of qualities, including giving their all and demonstrating discipline - values that boost personal development, not only on the sports field, but off the playing field as well. Olympafrica centres across the continent are an invaluable incubator that is also at the forefront of this process of building a healthy and robust Olympic and sports morality and mentality that prepares young people for major events such as the Olympic Games.



ANOCA has been involved throughout the process of preparing our continent for these Games, which will once again showcase to the world the immense talent of our young athletes.



Olympafrica Centres are ANOCA's most important sport promotion instrument.

Suffice it to note that the Olympic Games play a vital role in sports and the personal development of each participant. They provide the opportunity for participants to experience an extraordinary Olympic atmosphere, have a feel of a major multi-sport event, as well as the Olympic spirit which, fundamentally, is about meeting other cultures, exchanging ideas, and the life learning process.

As concerns sport per se, some will be able to better their personal records or beat Olympic records, while others will win medals because, as you are well aware, we're hoping to do better in this regard than we did in Tokyo 2020.

What is the ANOCA President's message to African athletes ahead of Paris 2024?

Dear athletes, this event is yours, so bask in the moment. During these Games and beyond, you must compete, bearing in mind the Olympic culture based on the promotion of values such as mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and fairplay. You are duty bound to respect these principles during this event and even throughout your career. Only then will you be called 'great sportsmen and women, because talent alone does not

suffice: behaviour on and off the tracks and pitches is also a factor to be taken into account in grooming a great champion.

You should make the most of every moment of Paris 2024 to leave an indelible imprint that will be engraved in people's memories. You will also benefit from the new-found serenity within the African Olympic and Sports Movement. All stakeholders are with you. This spirit of solidarity must drive your every effort.

Mr President, we are going to end this interview with an open question if you don't mind. How is ANOCA faring today?

I think ANOCA, which currently has 54 member NOCs, is thriving. Much ground has been covered in recent years. Firstly, from a strictly institutional perspective, our development Zones are functioning very well and have a remarkable impact. Our commissions have also been quite vibrant, each in its relevant field. As a tangible outcome of the vibrancy displayed by our institution, I can, in particular, say that we organise several sporting events for the continent's young people, such as the African Youth Games, which have now been organised four times. This event aims, amongst others, to foster the values of peace, tolerance, solidarity and fraternity among African nations through sport and culture; to bring together Africa's young sportsmen and women to celebrate excellence; and to prepare the continent's youth aged 15 to 17 for world events. This is also the case for the African Beach Games, the 2nd edition of which was held in 2023 in Hammamet, Tunisia. It should also be noted that several ANOCA development Zones continue to organise successful Zone Games. I would like to point out that in addition to these events organised by ANOCA and its branches (the Zones), our institution regularly leads African delegations to the Summer Olympic Games, the Winter Olympic Games, the Summer Youth Olympic Games, the Winter Youth Olympic Games and other events such as the Commonwealth Games.

Talking about cooperation, we have signed new agreements and maintained relations with already established partners. For instance, I note with delight the partnership with the South Korean NOC, which has



facilitated the movements of African athletes. The same applies for an important Memorandum of Understanding signed with China on the sidelines of the Asian Games held from 23 September to 8 October 2023 in Hangzhou, and which aims to further deepen the multilateral relations between Africa and China.

We are also engaged in a fruitful partnership with the International School Sports Federation. Together, we aim to highlight the educational and social potential of sport for young Africans. It is important to boost sports in schools.

Olympic Solidarity has remained a reliable ally for the many continental youth development projects and programmes. I will be remiss if I do not mention Olympafrica, which is now present across Africa through its centres and which, for our organisation, is a powerful instrument enabling young people to practise their favourite sports and carry out socio-professional, youth development activities in society. Our institution is also supporting Senegal in its preparations for the 4th Youth Olympic Games, a first for Africa.

Besides, it is important to point out that, since 2021, ANOCA developed a quadrennial strategic plan, a real compass for its multiple actions. Also worth mentioning is the African NOCs Headquarters Construction Project, now in its implementation phase, and which aims at providing



You should make the most of every moment of Paris 2024 to leave an indelible imprint that will be engraved in people's memories. You will also benefit from the new-found serenity within the African Olympic and Sports Movement. All stakeholders are with you. This spirit of solidarity must drive your every effort.



NOCs that do not have their own offices with befitting headquarters.

I cannot possibly provide an exhaustive list of all the actions undertaken on the ground that allow us to say, without doubt, that ANOCA is looking up, positively. ANOCA is in great shape and the African Olympic and Sports Movement is one with new-found serenity. ANOCA provides education to African youth through sport development for a promising future. The key is to create a peaceful environment conducive to youth development, so that they can become active and responsible leaders in a united and prosperous Africa.

I would like to thank Olympic Solidarity for its unconditional support to African youth and the African Olympic Movement as a whole. All this is possible thanks to the invaluable and beneficial involvement of Dr Thomas BACH, who spares no effort to provide us with all the necessary support. We are sincerely grateful to him and wish him every success in the discharge of his exacting duties at the helm of the International Olympic Committee.

Thank you, Mr President

You are most welcome...

Olympafrica

PROGRAMME PUTS A SMILE ON THE FACES OF YOUNG AFRICANS





The 2021-2024 Olympiad was also marked by a strong commitment by ANOCA officials to extend the Olympafrica Programme across the continent. Young residents and others were thus able to practise their favourite sport, learn Olympic values and a trade at the same time were prepared for the professional world. The Olympafrica Programme, developed and implemented by ANOCA, is still providing many youths of the continent with the opportunity to practise their favourite sports disciplines and carry out other activities. More than just a social development programme through sport, it makes Olympism a school of life for thousands of young Africans. The Olympafrica International Foundation, which manages the programme under the auspices of ANOCA, is developing a range of social, cultural and sports projects in fields as varied as sport, health and vocational training and agriculture.

There was need to improve and extend the number of existing Olympafrica centres during this Olympiad. While some were constructed, others were renovated to enable residents practise their favourite sports while carrying out other activities as well. As concerns 1st generation centres, funds were allocated to renovate infrastructure at the Lesotho, Burundi and Niger centres, while work is also underway in Sassandra (Côte D'Ivoire). In the same vein, the Lagos Centre (Nigeria) was renovated and the Asrama Centre (Togo) constructed.









Africa currently has some fifty Olympafrica centres, which cater for African youth through sport, inculcating in them the Olympic values of solidarity, fair play and sharing.

Headed by the ANOCA President, Honourable Mustapha Berraf, the Foundation has implemented its programme over the past few years through several activities, including:

- **O! YES** (Olympafrica Youth Empowerment through Sport): This project is highly successful at the various Olympic centres, and has kept young residents quite active.
- **The Iba Mbaye Scholarship:** This project is in memory of late Iba Mbaye, pioneer Executive Director of the Olympafrica Foundation, in recognition of his services to the Olympic Movement through this programme. Winners are selected following a sports and general knowledge quiz on Olympic values. 13 (thirteen) centres were chosen to host the project, for the single edition of 2021.
- **Futbolnet:** Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the standard Futbolnet Programme was modified to comply with the new social distancing and health measures. All Olympafrica network centres benefitted from the programme, and activities were launched in October 2021, running smoothly through 2022 and 2023.

Since its inception, the Olympafrica Foundation has contributed to the furtherance of Olympic ideals across the African continent, and its mission highlights the importance ANOCA attaches to this flagship project. According to ANOCA, Olympafrica is one of the cornerstones of its youth development policy in Africa.

Over the last few months, ANOCA President Mustapha Berraf has never hesitated to visit some centres dedicated to this African youth development programme, to experience first-hand the realities of Olympafrica centres.

Olympafrica is the brainchild of former IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, who sought to help developing countries enjoy the windfalls of Olympism. The first centre, in Somone (Sénégal), was opened on 24 February 1990.







NOC Headquarters Construction Project

DOING AFRICA PROUD

In its strategic objective to be a worthy and respected organisation within the Olympic Movement, ANOCA, under the stewardship of the Honourable Mustapha BERRAF, initiated an ambitious project to help NOCs with no headquarters to build one.

The Project sought to equip African NOCs with modern headquarters in a bid to streamline their managerial and administrative performances and, by so doing, create a conducive environment for these structures to foster youth development in Africa. The Project is coordinated by Engr Ahmed Habu GUMEL, who also doubles as ANOCA Treasurer General. As a master strategist, with a wealth of experience and expertise, this senior official has lent



momentum to this Project that, today, does Africa proud. He has been sparing no effort to support NOCs in their various requisite procedures and stages.

Since its inception, out of the 26 applications for funding submitted between 2022 and 2024, about 14 (fourteen) have received funds to start building their headquarters. Out of the 26 approved projects, only one, Eswatini, has been completed and the headquarters was commissioned in 2023.

While Malawi, Equatorial Guinea and Togo have received the funds necessary for their projects, the following countries have received their first instalments: Angola,

Benin, Chad, Cape Verde, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. Furthermore, the ANOCA Secretariat continues to receive project progress reports from countries such as Angola, Chad, Malawi and Togo. Contracts have been signed with new applicants Botswana, Mauritius and Somalia in 2024 and they will receiving funds soon.

While some NOCs have applied for funding to build their headquarters and their applications are currently under review, others like Cameroon, Mozambique and Namibia have applied to renovate theirs. Meanwhile, NOCs of Lesotho, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Zambia are fine-tuning their applications.

To date, more than \$600,000 have been granted to 14 NOCs for their headquarters project and more will be allocated by the end of 2024.

An architecture firm was recruited to provide the Association with technical support. Though only Eswatini has officially commissioned its NOC headquarters, many others have already been completed, while construction works are well underway in some other countries.

For its effective implementation, the project receives significant financial and technical support from the IOC, thanks to the strong resolve of its president, Dr Thomas Bach.

The required procedure for the NOC headquarters construction project is as follows:

- An initial list of beneficiaries is drafted by the ANOCA EXCO.
- A copy of the list is sent to all identified NOCs, with a view to collecting all the necessary information. These NOCs must provide a land title of the land on which they intend to build their headquarters.
- The complete plans are then sent to all NOCs, together with the cost estimates, so that each can submit proposals from 3 (three) construction companies, with completion deadlines. NOCs verify if the plans comply with the architectural standards in force in their countries.
- A contract is then signed between ANOCA and beneficiary NOCs to ensure proper use of allocated funds. ANOCA also earmarks a small amount of money for utilities.
- After this stage, NOCs sign a building contract at a fixed rate to avoid increases in price.
- NOCs also choose the building control office to ensure the building is of good quality and complies with the cost estimates.







Sports Cooperation

ANOCA PARTNERS WITH A NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

The Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) and the Chinese Olympic Committee on 26 September 2023 signed a sports cooperation agreement, the first time that the Chinese Olympic Committee is signing a cooperation agreement with a continental Olympic association. The agreement was signed by Gao ZHIDAN, President of the Chinese Olympic Committee and Director of the General Administration of State Sports and the Honourable Mustapha BERRAF, IOC member and President of ANOCA.

Speaking on the occasion, Gao ZHIDAN said:

“Guided by President Xi Jinping’s political concept of sincerity, tangible results and good faith towards Africa, Sino-African sports relations have been flourishing. The Chinese and African sporting communities have supported each other and stayed together through difficult times, and sports cooperation has continued to break new grounds.”

As for Mustapha BERRAF:

“China supports long-term development of African sport, and the African sporting community will always be a reliable partner for China.”



The Chinese and African sporting communities have supported each other and stayed together through difficult times, and sports cooperation has continued to break new grounds.



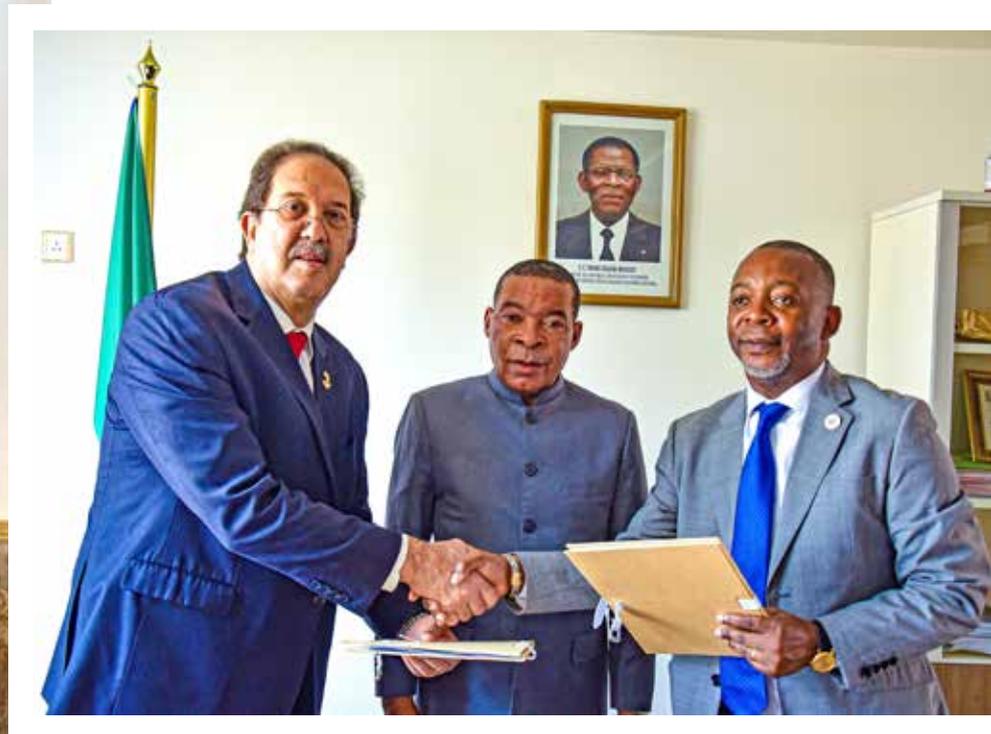


ANOCA also signed a sports cooperation protocol with the French National Olympic and Sports Committee in a bid to consolidate friendship and understanding between France and Africa. The aim is to foster the fundamental principles and essential values of Olympism in accordance with the Olympic Charter. Aware of the challenges that the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games represent for them, both parties decided to work together to define the terms of the cooperation protocol.

The key issues at stake are the dissemination of Olympic values, the fight against discrimination, sports ethics and the promotion of sport. Areas for cooperation include sports practice, the fight against doping and anti-sport behaviour, safe and healthy sport, preparation of African athletes for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, institutional cooperation and sharing of best practices in the organisation of major international sports events.

The final section defines the cooperation arrangements, notably the organisation of training programmes or

ANOCA also signed a sports cooperation protocol with the French National Olympic and Sports Committee in a bid to consolidate friendship and understanding between France and Africa. The aim is to foster the fundamental principles and essential values of Olympism in accordance with the Olympic Charter.



seminars, visits between delegations, issuance of visas, defrayal of expenses, promotion of the protocol, implementation of institutional cooperation, duration of the protocol, which ends on 31 December 2025, independence of the parties and confidentiality.

ANOCA and another partner, the International School Sport Federation (ISF), plan to support education through sport. Plans include the possibility of organising the first ever African School Games in 2025, and more school competitions in Africa.

The aim is also to improve sports infrastructure, train physical education teachers and encourage schoolchildren to take up sport.

All these initiatives are backed by the ANOCA President, Mustapha BERRAF, and ISF President, Laurent PETRYNKA. IOC President, Dr Thomas BACH, recommends that school sports be considered as a fundamental instrument for the education and emancipation of the African society.



PARIS 2024 OLYMPICS ANOCA'S SUPPORT TO AFRICAN ATHLETES

In August 2022, the Association of National Olympic Committees launched a support programme for African athletes ahead of the Olympic Games Paris 2024.

It is a scholarship programme from which 48 athletes from 11 NOCs have benefited. Out of the 48 athletes, 33 have qualified for the Olympic Games, being 68% and, out of the 33 qualified athletes, 12 are female and 21 male.

The qualified athletes are from the following NOCs: Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia and Uganda, and will be competing in the following disciplines: athletics, boxing, judo, fencing, modern pentathlon, shooting, swimming, taekwondo, weightlifting and wrestling.

These statistics evolve with the qualifiers. ANOCA Olympic scholarships also train athletes thanks to agreements that sought to ensure a befitting participation in the Paris 2024 Olympic Games, including in particular, the anti-doping system and all the Olympic practices.

African athletes are thus doubly equipped in both sporting and administrative terms.

With this in mind, ANOCA remains upbeat that African athletes will stage an outstanding performance in Paris, especially as some of the qualified athletes feature in the list of the top ten athletes in the world athletics rankings. They include male athletes Ferdinand Omanyala of Kenya, AkaniSimbine of South Africa and, in the women's category, Marie-Josée Ta Lou of Côte d'Ivoire, ranked 3rd in the 100m and 7th in the 200m.

Like several of his peers, NOC-K President, in an interview, thanked ANOCA President, Moustapha BERRAF and his Executive Committee, for the assistance provided to his country's athletes and to other African athletes through these various grants, with a view to ensuring optimal preparation for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games.

It is now left for ANOCA is to present the general report on this programme, in light of the reports from the beneficiary NOCs.



ACNOA - ANOCA



**GOOD LUCK TO
ALL ATHLETES**

