

FOR A DEVELOPED YOUNG SPORTING AFRICA

# TOGETHER WITH YOUNG AFRICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN, LET'S SHAPE THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN SPORT



lgiers paves the way for a new commitment, with Sport and Olympism at the service of young African school children.

These first-ever School Games are a new initiative in the history of Africa that provides a training ground for our young athletes. From 26 July to 5 August 2025, Algiers will bring together more than 3,500 athletes and officials from all 54 participating countries.

For us, this event is already a success simply because the challenges faced in its organisation were met by the power of solidarity of the entire African Olympic and Sports Movement.

We aim to promote sports and physical activities among young Africans, foster cooperation and friendship among African countries, and develop young sports talents and skills.

The power of our unity is reflected in our joint efforts. All African NOCs are, therefore, encouraged to deploy all their extraordinary skills for the success of this competition.



I congratulate and thank the 54 NOCs that have been working hard since the idea of these African School Games was first mooted.

I would like to thank Algeria and its President, H.E. Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE, for their hospitality and for providing young African school children with modern facilities for this continental come together.

I would also like to thank the International School Sport Federation, ISF, for its commitment alongside ANOCA in securing the partnership agreement between both parties, enabling the organisation of the African School Games.

I wish to especially thank our supreme governing body, the IOC, for its tremendous support in implementing all our continental initiatives. A windfall of a memorandum of understanding between ANOCA and ISF at the Olympic Games Paris 2024 last July, the African School Games 2025 are part of a move to support the continent's budding athletes ahead of major competitions such as the African Youth Games slated for December 2025 in Luanda, the Youth Olympic Games Dakar 2026 and the Olympic Games Los Angeles 2028.

These inaugural Games will promote sport, friendship and culture, serving as a huge melting pot of African diversity.

Mustapha Berraf

ANOCA President
IOC Member
ANOC Vice President
President of the Olympafrica Foundation



to address all organisational specifics with diligence and efficiency.

t a meeting on Monday, 21 April 2025, attended by the ANOCA President, the Ministry's executive officials, representatives of the Ministry of National Education, African NOCs, NOC Algeria (COA) and the Algerian Federation of School Sport (FASS), Walid SADI stressed the *«utmost priority»* given to this continental sports event by the country's highest authorities, foremost amongst them the President of the Republic, Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE.

He emphasised «the implementation of the resolutions of this meeting within the allotted time.»

According to the press release, the meeting focused on finalising

organisational preparations, particularly the number of participating countries, sports disciplines on schedule and the official date for the kick-off of competitions.

The Games are an important preparatory phase for African athletes, who will be able to gain competitive experience at the continental level in preparation for their participation in major regional and international sports competitions.

«The choice of Algeria to host this continental event is a show of the trust of relevant international bodies in the country's ability to make this first edition a model of success,» the Minister stated.

#### **EXPECTED ATHLETES**

3,500 young athletes and escorts from 54 participating countries

#### **AGE GROUP**

Young school children between 14 and 17 years will take part in the Games

#### **GAMES PARTNERS**

The IOC

The International School Sports Federation

African Sports Federations

Ministries of Sports and Education of participating countries

Sponsors and local partners.

## HOST CITIES

#### ▶ ANNABA

The city of Annaba is located north-east of the country, 536 km east of Algiers and 106 km west of the Tunisian border. It will host 13 disciplines (Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Beach Canoe, Beach Rowing, Judo, Wrestling, Tennis, Breaking, and Skateboard).



#### ▶ CONSTANTINE

The capital of eastern Algeria, with a population of 475,510, it is the country's third-largest city after Algiers and Oran, and will be hosting 6 disciplines (Football (G), Table Tennis, Gymnastics, BMX, Volleyball, and Equestrian events).



### **SETIF**

Setif is located in north-east Algeria, 217 km east-south-east Algiers, at an altitude of 1,100m in the upper plateaux region. It will host 5 disciplines (Badminton, Basketball, Swimming, Taekwondo, Kung Fu Wushu).



### **▶** SKIKDA

Skikda is 480 km from the Algerian capital, Algiers. It is a coastal city with beaches. It will host 2 disciplines (Handball and Beach Volleyball).



# 25 SPORTS DISCIPLINES

**Athletics** 

Fencing

Judo

**BMX** 

**Badminton** 

Football

**Swimming** 

Volleyball

Basketball

Handball

Kung Fu Wushu

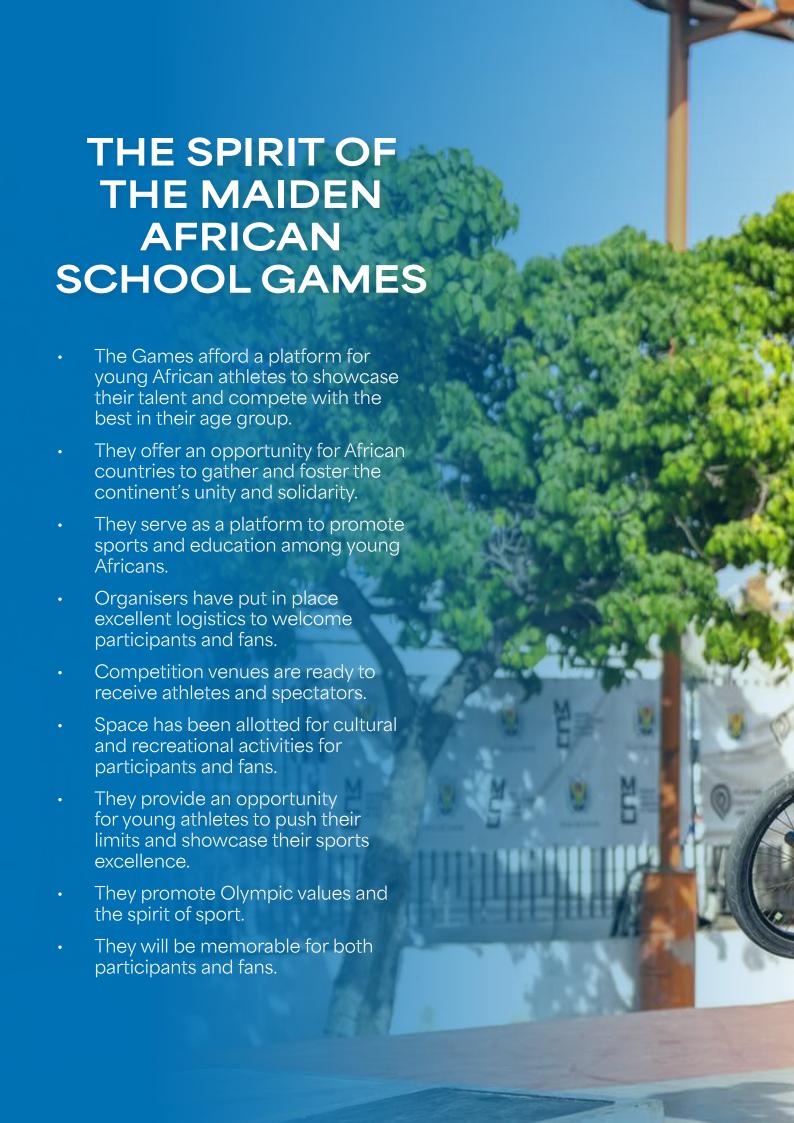
Skateboard

Basketball 3x3



Gymnastics
Taekwondo
Beach Volley
Boxing
Beach Canoe
Table Tennis
Equestrian
Cycling
Wrestling
Beach rowing
Breaking
Dance
Tennis







# ALGERIA, LAND OF HOSPITALITY AND SPORT

Igeria is a sovereign state in North Africa, part of the Maghreb region. Its capital is Algiers, the country's most populous city, in the north, on the Mediterranean coast. Algeria shares over 6,343 km of land borders with Tunisia to the northeast, Libya to the east, Niger to the south-east, Mali to the south-west, Mauritania and the Western Sahara to the west, and Morocco to the north-west.

Since enacting its Constitution in 1963, Algeria has been a Presidential State, with a resident population of 46.7 million as of 1 January 2024.

With a surface area of 2,381,741 km2, it is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world and the largest in Africa, the Arab world and the Mediterranean Basin.

Algeria has been a member of the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU), the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab League practically since its independence in 1962. It also joined the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1969 and was one of the founding members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation in the same year.

In February 1989, along with the other Maghreb countries, Algeria took part in the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).





The country also joined the Union for the Mediterranean in 2008.

Algerian sport truly began during the French colonial period. Several disciplines were practised and many competitions were launched.

After independence, Algeria continued to develop several sports disciplines, including football, volleyball, handball, martial arts (taekwondo, judo, karate, full-contact, etc.), athletics, swimming, tennis, cycling, boxing, rowing and sailing.

The most popular sport in Algeria is football. Several football clubs were founded in the first decades of the 20th century. The Association of Algerian Muslim Ulema strongly encouraged the initiative to create Algerian Muslim Scouts. Several sports activities took place when the association was established, and then the Algerian People's Party undertook to manage the scouts and sports clubs. Several Algerians participated in various sports events in the 20th century (Olympic Games, Pan-African Games. Pan-Arab Games. Mediterranean Games. etc.).

Algerian boasts several sports complexes. Football stadiums in Algeria are run by Algerian football clubs and the Ministry of Youth and Sports manages all sports-related activities. Many national and international sports events are organised around various sports disciplines in Algeria. The country boasts several sports federations that contribute to the development of sports disciplines.





The most important of them all is the Algerian Football Federation (FAF). FAF is an association of Algerian football clubs that organises national competitions and international matches for the Algerian National Football Team.

The first Algerian to win a gold medal was El Ouafi BOUGHERA in the marathon at the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928. Several men and women were champions in athletics in the 1990s, including Hassiba **BOULMERKA** and Noureddine MORCELI. In football, several names have gone down in the history of Algerian sport, including Rabah MADJER, Lakhdar BELLOUMI. Mustapha DAHLEB, Rachid MAKHLOUFI, Assad SALAH, Lamas HACENE, Mahrez RIAD, among others. Some sports, such as boxing, have also had their moments of glory since the 1950s: Belhadj MOHAND CHERIF (national champion and former colonel of Wilaya III), Mohamed BENGUESMIA world champion in the light-heavyweight category, Loucif HAMANI was African champion, etc. Not forgetting the ANOCA President and his prestigious career, which saw him join the national senior basketball team at the age of 16, and made an excellent show at the European Championships in Boblingen, Germany.

