



FIFA's Continental Confederations

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Asian Football Association (AFC)



The confederation was formally established on May 8, 1954, at Manila, Philippines, and on June 21, 1954, in Berne, Switzerland, it was recognized by FIFA. The AFC also puts on additional tournaments notably the AFC Cup and AFC Champions League in addition to the AFC Asian Cup.

The majority of the 47 AFC members are Asian nations. Previously a member of OFC, Australia joined AFC in 2006. The decision was made to increase competition in the region and provide Australia a more equal chance of qualifying for the FIFA World Cup. It also allows A-League clubs to play in the AFC Champions League, raising the level of Australian football both internationally and among clubs. Since switching to play under the AFC, records show that Australia has qualified for every World Cup (2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, and 2022). Australia's entry into Asia has improved the region's football image while also inspiring countries to step up their efforts to raise their game in order to secure World Cup tickets.

FIFA, AFC
47 members

AFC relationship with the Women's Football

The AFC Women's Asian Cup, which acts as a qualifying event for the Women's World Cup, is put together by the AFC. Apart from China hosting the 1991 and the 2007 Women's World Cup, the 2023 event will be the second AFC federation to host this tournament.

Women's Football Development Program, which aims to promote and develop women's football across Asia, was introduced by the AFC in 2008.

The AFC started the "It's My Game" initiative in 2019 with the goal of empowering women and girls through soccer. The campaign's main objectives are to promote gender equality in football, increase participation in the sport, and improve governance and leadership possibilities for women.

The AFC Women's Football Conference, which brings together stakeholders from across Asia to discuss issues connected to women's football, is another component of the campaign. The conference seeks to support the growth of women's football in Asia and give stakeholders a forum to exchange ideas and best practices.

Cultural Bias within Asia

Cultural bias within Asia is not uncommon when discussing the lack of prioritization of women's football based on traditions/religions of the region limiting a women's exposure to sport. Arguably this leads to significantly less funding and infrastructure surrounding women's football. The treatment of women both on and off the field can also be impacted by cultural bias. For instance, women may not be seen as having the same physical capabilities as men in some societies, which might result in less severe training regimens for women's teams. When playing against teams from other cultures that have more demanding training regimens and less cultural bias, this may put women at a disadvantage. This can also be seen through the media coverage as many companies refused to support women's football. FIFA along with AFC have more to do through inclusion of women within their boards, officials and coaching teams to create more union within the whole system

Confederation of African Football (CAF)

The organization was started with the intention of growing and promoting soccer throughout Africa. In 1957, Khartoum, Sudan, hosted the inaugural African Cup of Nations. Egypt took first place in the competition.

Since its foundation, CAF has expanded considerably. The Africa Cup of Nations, the African Nations Championship, and the African Champions League are just a few of the events it is in charge of planning. It now has 54 member associations. South Africa hosted the World Cup for the first time as an African nation in 2010.

The main issues facing Africa's football administration systems are systemic and institutionalized. Aside for a relatively small number of nations like South Africa, local leagues and clubs on the continent are generally administered in an amateurish manner, and allegations of match fixing are common. In addition, political meddling creates a setting in which football develops into a complicated social construct where area, culture, politics, and economics all interact to produce very little growth of the game as a thriving commercial entity. However, FIFA's long-standing rules of non-interference have frequently resulted in corrupt officials staying in power for decades. The lack of openness in the game's management has an unbreakable connection to the underdevelopment of the game. Although the kind and extent of corruption may vary from nation to nation, it is evident from the literature that the most, if not all, African countries suffer from substantial administrative issues.



FIFA, CAF
54 members

Recent Protest/Challenges

The development of women's football in Africa has numerous obstacles. The [several issues](#) that have hindered the development of the women's game include a lack of representation, inadequate facilities, low pay, and inadequate finance. There are also several challenges due to socio-cultural traditions that are not inviting for women to play in sport.

Although strategic plans have been created it is a whole other story in order to implement into action. The Black Queens, Ghana's women's national team, [conducted a march](#) on to demand payment of bonuses that have been owed for more than a year and total US\$25,000 for each player. The team showed solidarity because their bonuses from winning the 2015 All Africa Games in Congo Brazzaville had not been paid, among promises from the Ghanaian government. If their requests were not granted, the team had threatened to skip their Africa Women Cup of Nations qualifying match against Kenya.

CAF Women's Football Initiatives

A comprehensive strategy has been unveiled by CAF for the growth of women's soccer in Africa. A comprehensive and inclusive strategy that will guide the growth and promotion of the women's game under the direction of the [Women's Football Department](#) was drafted with input from important stakeholders and experts.

The CAF Women's Champions League is among the women's competitions for clubs that will be added as part of the strategy. It also aspires to build a powerful and cohesive women's football brand for Africa that draws on African ideals and has appeal on a regional and international scale.

In order for clubs to compete in men's continental championships in Africa, CAF made the decision to [modify its rules](#) in 2021. The goal of the rule is to advance women's soccer in Africa and get it on clubs' radar screens. As new rules take effect for the 2022–23 season, some clubs have waited too long to decide how to add a women's squad to their roster.

Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF)



The North American Football Confederation (NAFC) and the Confederación Centroamericana y del Caribe de Fútbol (CCCF) merged on September 18, 1961, in Mexico City, Mexico, to form CONCACAF. Three sub-regions comprise [CONCACAF](#): the Caribbean (31 Member Associations under the regional entity Caribbean Football Union - CFU), Central America (7 Member Associations under the regional entity Unión Centroamericana de Fútbol - UNCAF), and North America (3 Member Associations under the regional entity North American Football Union - NAFU - which is not operational).

[FIFA](#), [CONCACAF](#)

There are a number of problems within CONCACAF. The FIFA corruption crisis in 2015 was one of the most significant issues. High-ranking CONCACAF officials were detained and accused of [corrupt behaviour](#). However, CONCACAF has now taken action to address these problems and has put into place changes intended to increase accountability and transparency. CONCACAF has put into place a number of measures designed to increase accountability and transparency. The CONCACAF [Reform Framework](#) was unveiled in 2015, and it aimed to integrate the Confederation's governance and business operations with best practices for corporations while also separating politics from the game's business and administration. The Reform Framework intended to improve governance, promote public disclosure, and strengthen anti-corruption procedures in order to significantly strengthen the Confederation's management, operations, and management. In 2021, CONCACAF declared that it had passed a set of reforms that went above and beyond those of FIFA's.

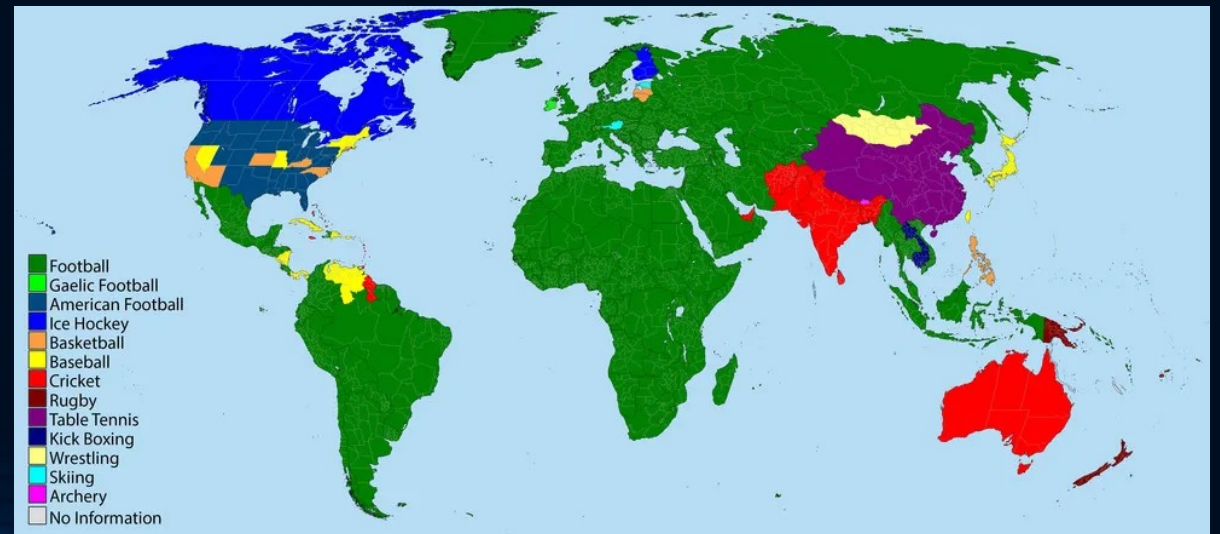
Promotion of Women's Football

According to the FIFA, CONCACAF Women's Football Conference, some of the obstacles that female footballers have encountered within CONCACAF include changing how people view governments, communities and promoting the construction of strategies that would lead to sustainable and successful growth. The first-ever CONCACAF strategy framework for advancing and expanding women's soccer in the region has been unveiled. The strategy is built on three main pillars: promoting the value of women's soccer and speaking out for significant issues affecting women; growing the sport and creating pathways to develop and empower players both on and off the field; and using commercial means to create a self-sustaining growth model for the sport.

North American Sport Culture

American football is the most widely-watched sport in the country, according to a [Vox survey](#). On a global level, baseball and basketball are comparatively minor sports. The NFL's 2022 season saw an average attendance of close to 70k spectators. This made it the professional sports league in North America with the biggest attendance.

Due to the popularity of Western sports, such as American football, basketball, and hockey expansion of football poses unique challenges based on the sporting culture within North America.



The South American Football Confederation (CONMEBOL)

The South American Football Confederation, or CONMEBOL, was established on July 9, 1916, at the initiative of Héctor Rivadavia Gómez of Uruguay. The plan was agreed by the national football associations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. [The Copa América](#), which is run by CONMEBOL, is the world's first international football competition. In its 47 iteration since the competition's founding in 1916, eight of the 10 national teams from CONMEBOL have taken home the trophy at least once. With 15 cups each, Argentina and Uruguay have won the most championships in the tournament's history.

In addition, CONMEBOL organizes the Copa Libertadores Femenina for women's club teams. The first competition took place in 2009. A women's football competition called the Copa América Femenina is run by CONMEBOL. [Founded in 1991](#), it takes place every four years. The event acts as a qualifying round for both the UEFA-CONMEBOL Women's Finalissima and the FIFA Women's World Cup. The lack of funding to support women's football's growth at both the grassroots and elite levels is one of the problems it now confronts. Despite advancements, women's football still [meets difficulties](#). The pay gap between football players who are male and female is one of the most important issues. According to a report from [El País](#), despite the pandemic, women's soccer in Latin America is being led by Mexico, Chile, and Brazil. The Copa America Feminina, the premier international women's football competition in South America, has been won by Brazil eight times. In 2022, they won their fourth consecutive South American championship while going undefeated and scoring all of their goals.



[FIFA](#), [CONMEBOL](#)

Oceania Football Confederation (OFC)

In 1966, after Australia and New Zealand had twice failed to join the Asian Football Confederation, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea formed the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC). In 2021, the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) unveiled its first women's football-specific strategy plan. The ALL IN: OFC Women's Football Strategy 2027 seeks to further the game's development, expansion, sustainability, and professionalization, resulting in improved results on the international stage. Representatives from all 11 Member Associations attended the inaugural OFC Women's Football Conference in Auckland in 2019. The conference gave Member Associations a chance to debate the best ways to carry out the strategy while also sharing their experiences and difficulties with women's football.

Australia's national team, long seen as Oceania's greatest threat, presented another difficulty for OFC. They played in a lot of extremely non-competitive matches, especially in the 1990s and 2000s. Despite these obstacles, the OFC has started the Power of Football plan, a large-scale initiative to improve people's lives and communities all around the Pacific. The approach extends beyond delivering individual programs to incorporate a focus on social development into all football operations and understands that promoting personal and societal welfare is essential for the long-term sustainability of our sport.



FIFA, OFC

Union of European Football Association (UEFA)

On June 15, 1954, in Basel, Switzerland, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) was formally established. The UEFA European Championship, usually known as the Euro, is the primary tournament for men's national teams. After two years of qualifying matches between 17 national football clubs, the first [European Championship](#) (then known as the European Nations' Cup) final was played in 1960. Among international football competitions, only the World Cup has more significance than the European Championship. Since 1955, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) has hosted an annual club football competition known as the UEFA Champions League. The top-division European clubs compete in one of the most important club championships in the world. 22 clubs have taken home the Champions League/European Cup overall. With fourteen triumphs, including the initial competition, Real Madrid holds the record for most victories.

Over the years, UEFA has encountered numerous difficulties. UEFA reaffirmed its commitment to taking on difficulties in 2021. Prior to the 2022–23 season, UEFA's annual [Safety and Security Conference](#) brought security professionals together to discuss pressing issues. The UEFA Innovation Hub has encouraged businesses worldwide, ranging from start-ups to established organizations, to come up with creative solutions to help combat the effects of COVID-19 through the Reimagine Football project.



[FIFA](#), [UEFA](#)

UEFA Women's Football Promotion

The establishment of the UEFA Competition for National Representative Women's Teams by [UEFA](#) in 1982 marked the beginning of the international governing bodies' significant interest in women's football. The European Championship, which England won in July 2022, was modelled after this. In an effort to organize the women's game, the Women's Football Association (WFA) was founded in 1969. The Fédération Internationale Européenne de Football Féminine (FIEFF) European Cup saw the formation of an independent English team by Harry Batt in the same year.

In order to provide European women's football with the greatest possible framework for growth, the [UEFA Women's Football Strategy 2019–24](#) is focused on strengthening the foundations within UEFA and its member associations. From grassroots to elite levels, UEFA will invest in initiatives and programs to ensure a balanced implementation of this plan. By 2024, UEFA wants to double the number of women and girls playing football in its member associations to 2.5 million, introduce a new UEFA Women's Champions League format, raise player standards by increasing the number of female coaches and referees, among other things. UEFA is also releasing a [strategic communications guide](#) to assist national organizations across Europe in promoting women's football and disseminating messages intended to entice girls and women to play the sport.