STORIES FROM THE
COPA AMÉRICA
FEMENINA
-CONMEBOL-
EVOLUCIÓN

- CONMEBOL -

COPA AMERICA

FEMENINA

COLOMBIA 2022

CONMEBOL WOMEN'S PUBLICATION

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- CONMEBOL -

COPA AMERICA

FEMENINA

COLOMBIA 2022

THE CONMEBOL COPA AMÉRICA IS INSPIRATION

ALEJANDRO DOMINGUEZ
PRESIDENT OF CONMEBOL

Girls, boys, and young people of South America:

My name is Alejandro Domínguez and I am president of CONMEBOL, an institution devoted to the organisation of association football, futsal and beach football, in all categories – women's and men's.

This book that I have the pleasure of presenting to you deals with the history of one of our main competitions: the CONMEBOL Copa América Femenina, which has been held since 1991 and which will be played in Colombia this year.

In its pages, you will discover valuable examples of courage and the will to overcome, featuring girls and young women who faced and conquered prejudice and adversity.

They won that match, and the recognition of the entire continent, armed with their passion, dedication, intelligence and love for football.

At CONMEBOL, we want the pitches and stadiums to be packed with girls, we want young female players to feel valued and encouraged, we want the number of female coaches and referees to multiply, we want all of them to be outstanding stars of global football.

And that is achieved by acknowledging the many and great things done by girls and women who had the courage to Dream Big.

We look forward to seeing you!

31 YEARS OF THE GREATEST WOMEN'S FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA

NERY PUMPIDO

DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

In 1991, 31 years ago, the CONMEBOL Copa América Femenina started with just three participants: Brazil, Chile and Venezuela. Since then, the tournament has grown quickly and today, the Copa América Femenina is the largest women's football tournament in South America. At it, we have witnessed the best female players from South America represent their countries.

We hope that through this book we can commemorate all the legendary female players, the teams that have competed in this tournament and the moments that have shaped this great competition.

This book seeks to recognise the past and the hopes of the future. It not only represents and highlights the women of previous generations who faced adversity to play football; this book is also an invitation for girls to be able to learn and see themselves within this sport that we love so much. It seeks to inspire future generations of girls to follow their dreams.

We hope that you learn, retain your curiosity and, above all, that you know that you are the future of football. Dream big.

MAKING HISTORY

MONSERRAT JIMÉNEZ
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL
LEGAL DIRECTOR

In their path in football – both on and off the pitch – women have faced many challenges. We have had to overcome endless prejudices, and there were times in history when the law even excluded us from playing football. However, at the end of the journey, all of these adversities enabled us to show that women belong in all areas. And of course, sport is no exception.

History has witnessed how woman stepped forward and earned, through their talent and work, a very special place. Today, nobody doubts that everything we put our minds to is possible for us.

Today, we are recognising the generations of women who had the strength, courage, passion and fighting spirit to encourage women's football. In honour of those who paved the way for us, today we not only need to continue to enjoy the spaces conquered, we must also continue to gain even more ground.

The CONMEBOL Copa América Femenina inspires us to believe that it is possible to achieve any goal or objective that we set ourselves. It is a tournament that is characterised by the participation of legendary players who take centre stage in iconic stadiums, by new emerging talents, by celebrations and emotions and, above all, by the unmatched passion of South America.

Let's continue to create our path in football through our different roles. I truly believe that new and greater accomplishments await.

Let's continue to dream big. Let's continue to show that nothing is impossible for women.

ALL ABOUT YOU

NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

HAVE YOU EVER PLAYED FOOTBALL?
YES ( ) NO ( )

HAVE YOU EVER WATCHED A WOMEN'S FOOTBALL MATCH?
YES ( ) NO ( )

WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO FIND IN THIS BOOK:

STORIES OF WOMEN'S FOOTBALL IN SOUTH AMERICA
STORIES FROM THE COPA AMÉRICA FEMENINA DE FÚTBOL

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

A pencil to write with and colouring materials

PAINT THE COUNTRY YOU WERE BORN IN WITH YOUR FAVOURITE COLOUR

HAVE YOU EVER VISITED A COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA?
YES ( ) NO ( )

IF YOU HAVE, WHICH ONE?

_____

IF NOT, WHICH COUNTRY WOULD YOU LIKE TO DISCOVER?

_____

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The official languages of CONMEBOL are Spanish and Portuguese

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN ON THE PITCH

The CONMEBOL Copa América, also known as the Campeonato Sudamericano de Fútbol Femenino, is the main tournament among the national football teams of the countries of South America.

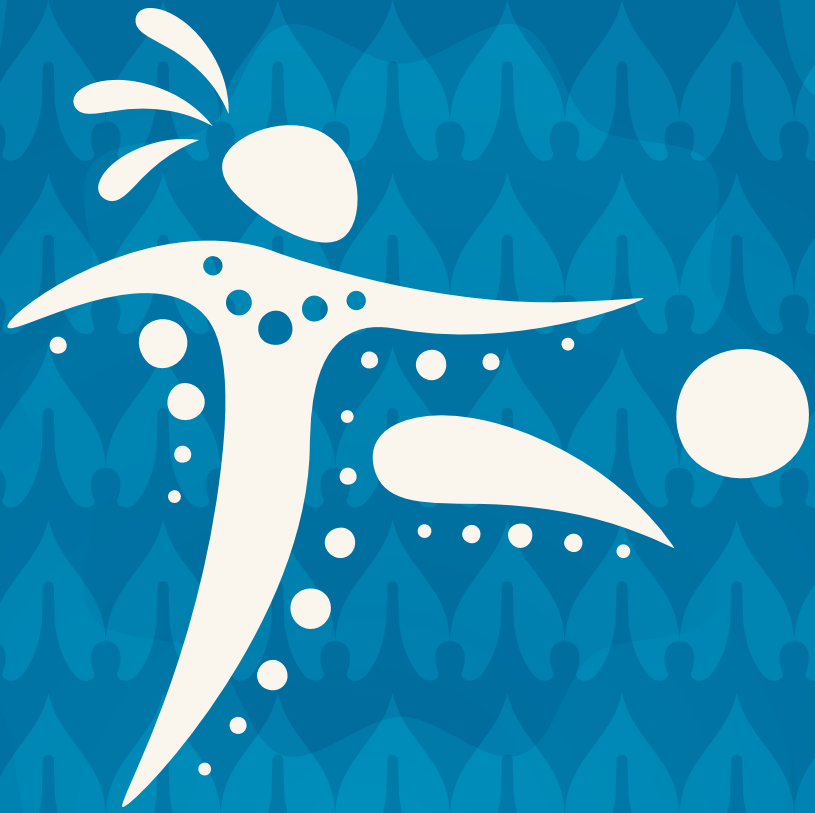
PAINT THE COUNTRIES YOU FIND IN THE WORD SEARCH

ARGENTINA | BOLIVIA | BRAZIL
CHILE | COLOMBIA | ECUADOR
PARAGUAY | PERU| URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

A	R	E	C	U	A	D	O	R	K	M
R	C	O	L	O	M	B	I	A	Y	L
B	O	L	I	V	I	A	I	A	V	V
P	L	F	O	B	A	R	U	L	A	E
K	D	P	A	R	A	G	U	A	Y	N
O	P	G	B	O	U	E	M	L	J	E
B	R	P	L	R	A	N	U	A	I	Z
G	K	L	U	R	A	T	B	L	D	U
R	E	K	P	C	H	I	L	E	O	E
C	H	B	E	B	C	N	I	L	B	L
B	J	L	R	B	R	A	Z	I	L	A
G	L	K	U	C	H	F	I	E	K	P

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Founded in 1916, CONMEBOL is the world's oldest football confederation



WHO ORGANISES THE COPA AMÉRICA?

It is organised by the South American Football Confederation, in conjunction with the local member association.

SINCE WHEN HAS THE COPA AMÉRICA FEMENINA BEEN HELD? _ _ _ _

BUT WHAT IS CONMEBOL?

CONMEBOL is the simplified form of the name

CONFEDERACIÓN SUDAMERICANA DE FÚTBOL

(South American Football Confederation)

FILL IN THE MISSING LETTERS TO COMPLETE THE NAME

CONMEBOL

CON_____ ____ME_____ DE ___BOL

answer: 1991

WHAT IS A CONFEDERATION?

It is a group of football associations that belong to the same continent, or a part of it. In America there are two: CONMEBOL which encompasses 10 countries in South America and another confederation that covers the associations of the countries in North and Central America and the Caribbean.

IT IS OLDER THAN OUR GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS!

CONMEBOL was founded on 9 July 1916 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, over the course of the first men's Copa América held that same year.

WHAT DOES CONMEBOL DO?

It governs and runs football in South America across all categories. It promotes football while respecting human rights, in a spirit of peace, understanding and fair play, guaranteeing that within football there is no discrimination of an individual or group of people for political reasons, gender, religion, race, ethnic origin, nationality or any other reason.

WHAT ARE THE CATEGORIES?

They are the different ways of playing football: on a football pitch, FIFA futsal and beach football

LIST OTHER WAYS OF PLAYING FOOTBALL:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

A CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN

The CONMEBOL Copa América Femenina was created in 1991, with the participation of three teams: Brazil, Venezuela and Chile. It took place 75 years after the men's tournament!

IN TOTAL, THE MEN'S TEAMS HAVE PLAYED 46 EDITIONS AND WOMEN HAVE PLAYED NINE.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Five countries have hosted the nine editions of the Copa América Femenina: Brazil (1991 and 1995), Argentina (1998 and 2006), Peru (2003), Ecuador (2010 and 2014), Chile (2018), Colombia (2022).

MEN | 1916 | 46 EDITIONS

WOMEN | 1991 | 9 EDITIONS

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO PLAY FOOTBALL?

A BALL!

SO, WHY DID IT TAKE SO LONG FOR FEMALE PLAYERS TO COMPETE IN THE COPA AMÉRICA?

?

?

A GAME FOR BOYS?

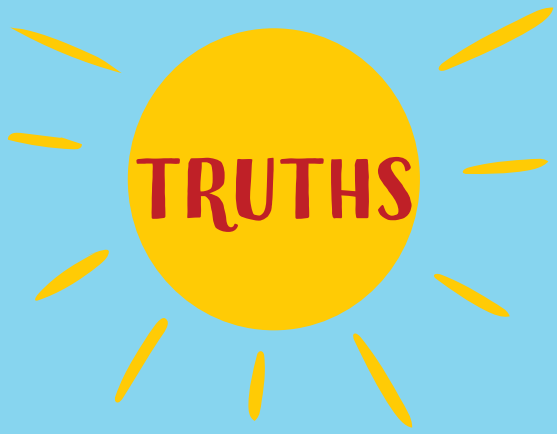
Games that involve running behind a ball at your feet to score a goal are very old. We know of stories from 100, 200, 300, 1,000 and even 3,000 years ago! Greeks, Romans, Florentines, indigenous Guaraní people, Native Americans, Eskimos, Chinese, Japanese, Australians... Many peoples played with a ball at their feet in the past.

However, it was in the United Kingdom, in Europe, where the rules of football as we now know them, began to be organised. This happened at least 150 years ago. Modern football, with the same rules for everyone, began to have competitions on different continents, but initially only with boys!

GIRLS HAD A TOUGH TIME GETTING INVITED ONTO THE PITCH TO PLAY.

BUT WHY?

MYTHS



TRUTHS

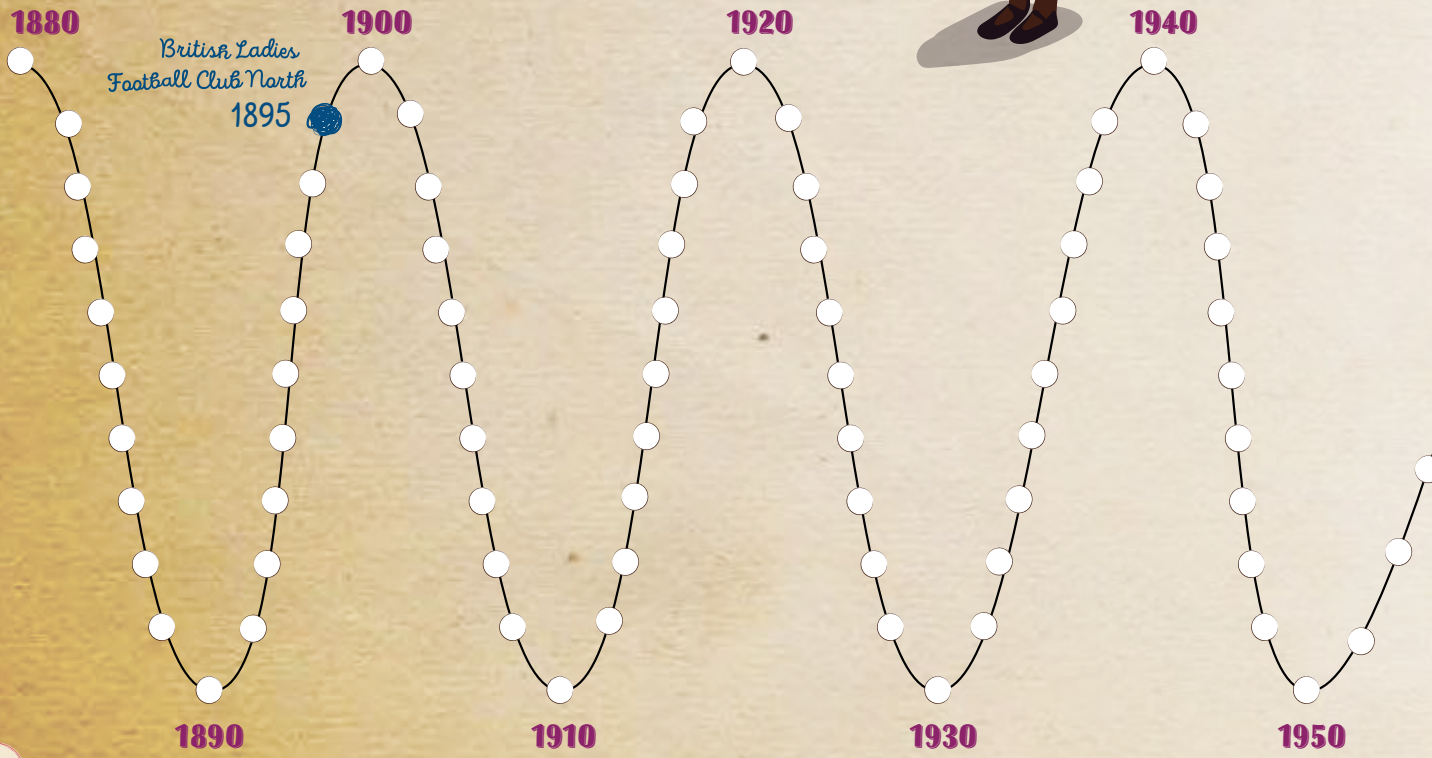
MYTHS	TRUTHS
GIRLS KNOW NOTHING ABOUT FOOTBALL!	FOOTBALL IS LEARNED. GIRLS AND BOYS CAN PLAY IN ORDER TO LEARN ABOUT FOOTBALL.
IT IS A VIOLENT GAME AND GIRLS COULD GET HURT!	BOYS AND GIRLS COULD GET HURT IN ANY SPORT AND GAME!
IT IS HARMFUL TO THE HEALTH OF GIRLS!	DOING SPORT IS GOOD FOR HEALTH!
FOOTBALL MAKES GIRLS LOOK LIKE BOYS!	SPORT IS A RIGHT FOR EVERYONE!
THERE ARE MORE SUITABLE SPORTS FOR GIRLS!	EVERYONE SHOULD DO THE SPORT THEY LIKE BEST.

CREATE A MYTH AND A TRUTH ABOUT FOOTBALL

A GAME FOR GIRLS?

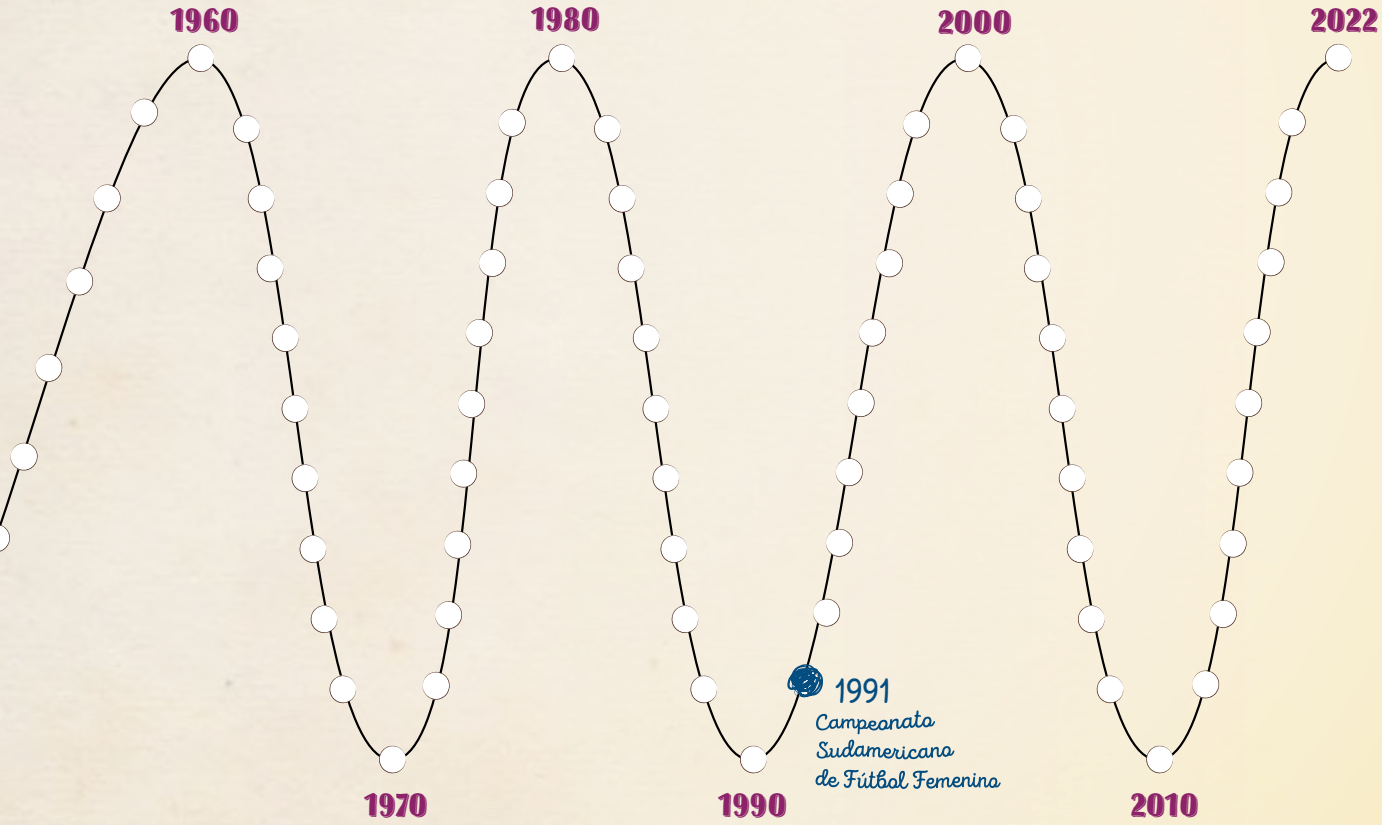
Many girls played football, even without the official recognition of leagues and football organisations. The English team British Ladies' Football Club North is one of the oldest reported.

DO YOU KNOW OTHER WOMEN'S FOOTBALL TEAMS? HELP US TO COMPLETE THE YEARS WITH THESE WOMEN'S TEAMS!



Draw a coloured circle around the year in which you THINK girls in your country first played football! (Hey, it doesn't count if you turn the page!)

Ask your mum, aunts, grandmothers or older women than you, when they began to play football! Draw a circle around the years and write their names with another colour.



THE PIONEERS OF THE LAST CENTURY

Around the time of the launch of the first South American men's championship organised by CONMEBOL, in 1916, there were already girls playing football in different countries in South America. Just imagine that!

1910 | CHILE

Girls play football at their school in Talca.

THE MATCH TOOK PLACE WHERE INDEPENDENCE PARK IS NOW LOCATED

1913 | ARGENTINA

Celestes 3-0 Rosas was the result between the two teams at Club Fémina de Rosario.

1915 | BRAZIL

In the city of Rio de Janeiro, the girls of Vila Isabel Football Club wanted to play football.

THE PITCH WAS INSIDE THE ZOO!

1919 | CHILE

The female teams Flor de Chile Football Club and Pedro del Río Zañartu played in the province of Concepción.

KNOWN AS RUBRO-NEGRO DO CATUMBI

1920 | BRAZIL

The Helios Athletic Club, in Rio de Janeiro, and the clubs ABC Sport Club and Sport Club Natalense, also had girls playing.

1923 | ARGENTINA

The teams of Las Argentinas and Las Cosmopolitas played on the old Boca Juniors pitch in front of 6,000 people.

1921 | BRAZIL

Girls from the neighbourhoods of Cantareira and Tremembé, in Sao Paulo, played on the pitch of Tremembé Football Club.

THE MATCH TOOK PLACE DURING A FESTA JUNINA (JUNE FESTIVAL) CELEBRATION

1923 | PARAGUAY

Las Argentinas challenged Las Paraguayas days after that match.

PLAYERS FROM THE FLAMENGO SIDE WORE YELLOW FOOTBALL BOOTS

1919 | BRAZIL

Club de Regatas de Flamengo and Progresso Football Club presented women's teams who competed against boy's children's teams.

THERE ARE STILL UNKNOWN FEMALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS AND WOMEN'S TEAMS ALL OVER SOUTH AMERICA.

SO, WHAT HAPPENED WITH WOMEN'S FOOTBALL IN SOUTH AMERICA?

IT WAS BANNED

In Brazil and Paraguay, football was banned by law for girls.

In 1941 and 1965, the Brazilians reaffirmed their discontent with women's football and banned women from playing several sports! Brazil only allowed them to play in 1983.

Club Olimpia was the first Paraguayan club to get the ball rolling for women under the presidency of Osvaldo Domínguez Dibb, and because of this, it received a notification from the secretary of sports because women's football was banned by law.

Decree No.9553 of April 1960 said: "Women and minors will not be permitted to play sports that are incompatible with their nature (...)"

IT WASN'T TAUGHT

In countries such as Chile and Argentina, sports such as basketball, swimming and athletics were considered more suitable for girls to learn in schools. Football was not considered a sport for girls!

IT WASN'T ACCESSIBLE

In many regions in Latin America, girls, adolescents and women were generally not taught or given access to sport!

Imagine something that you really like!
Now, imagine that your country bans you from doing that!
(Create a sign for that ban)
Say how you would feel about that obstacle

HOWEVER, DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES, SOUTH AMERICAN GIRLS ALWAYS FOUND A WAY TO PLAY FOOTBALL!

THE PATH TO THE COPA AMÉRICA FEMENINA IN 1991

Up until 1991, the year when the Copa América Femenina and the FIFA Women's World Cup was held for the first time, women's sport tried to organize itself, without confederations or official events.

ARGENTINE WOMEN

BRAZILIAN WOMEN

URUGUAYAN WOMEN

BOLIVIAN WOMEN

PERUVIAN WOMEN

COLOMBIAN WOMEN

VENEZUELAN WOMEN

ECUADORIAN WOMEN

PARAGUAYAN WOMEN

CHILEAN WOMEN

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE ALWAYS PLAYED FOOTBALL!

1941 With the ban on football in the country, for many years Brazilian women played at charity and artistic events.

1960 The Paraguayan government banned playing sports such as football as they considered it harmful to "women's nature".

1970 In Uruguay, female players created the Amateur Association of Women's Football (AAFF) and for five years they organised championships.

1971

Argentina was the first South American team to compete in the II Campeonato in Mexico. The independent tournament had an average of over 80,000 spectators.

1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 there are stories of girls playing football in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

1988

FIFA organised the FIFA Women's Invitation Tournament, the first official tournament. Brazil took home a bronze medal.

WHY IS THE COPA AMÉRICA FEMENINA DE FÚTBOL SO IMPORTANT?

OFFICIAL CHAMPIONSHIP WITH TEAMS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

QUALIFIER FOR:

-FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD CUP
-OLYMPIC GAMES SINCE 2006
-PAN AMERICAN GAMES SINCE 2010

THE DEBUTANTS

1991
BRAZIL, CHILE Y VENEZUELA

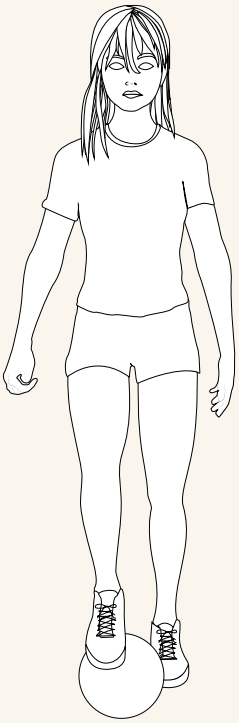
1995
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR

1998
COLOMBIA, PARAGUAY, PERU AND URUGUAY

¡DRAW A CIRCLE AROUND THE YEAR WHEN YOUR COUNTRY STARTED PLAYING IN THE COPA AMÉRICA!

1991 1995 1998 2003 2006 2010 2014 2018 2022

DRAW THE KIT YOU DREAM OF WEARING WITH YOUR COUNTRY'S TEAM! UNLEASH YOUR CREATIVITY!



INTERESTING FACTS:

Chile and Brazil are the teams with the most appearances in the Copa América!

1ST EDITION - 1991

PERIOD: 28 April to 5 May

LOCATION: Brazil

PITCH: Willie Davis Regional Stadium | Maringá

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Brazil, Chile and Venezuela

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won the tournament with two victories and qualified for the first FIFA Women's World Cup, in China, held the same year.

TOP SCORER: Adriana Viola (BRA) with four goals.

ADA CRUZ (CHI) WAS NAMED PLAYER OF THE TOURNAMENT.

"I was 22 years old at the time and I was fortunate to be top scorer at the tournament. It was a very special moment for me and for Brazil. I think that we were opening important doors at that time. And we were delighted to be on the pitch for the first time, for me, at an official tournament wearing the Brazil shirt".

ADRIANA VIOLA, TOP SCORER FROM BRAZIL

INTERESTING FACTS

ANOTHER CITY

The Chile and Venezuela teams faced off at the Arnaldo Busatto Stadium, in the city of Cascavel, in Brazil.

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE CUP

Brazil, with two victories in the tournament, guaranteed a place at the 1st edition of the FIFA Women's World Cup, held in China in 1991. The Brazilians were the only representatives of South America!

NICKNAMES

The Chilean side was also known as “La Roja Femenina” and the Venezuelan side as “La Vinotinto”.

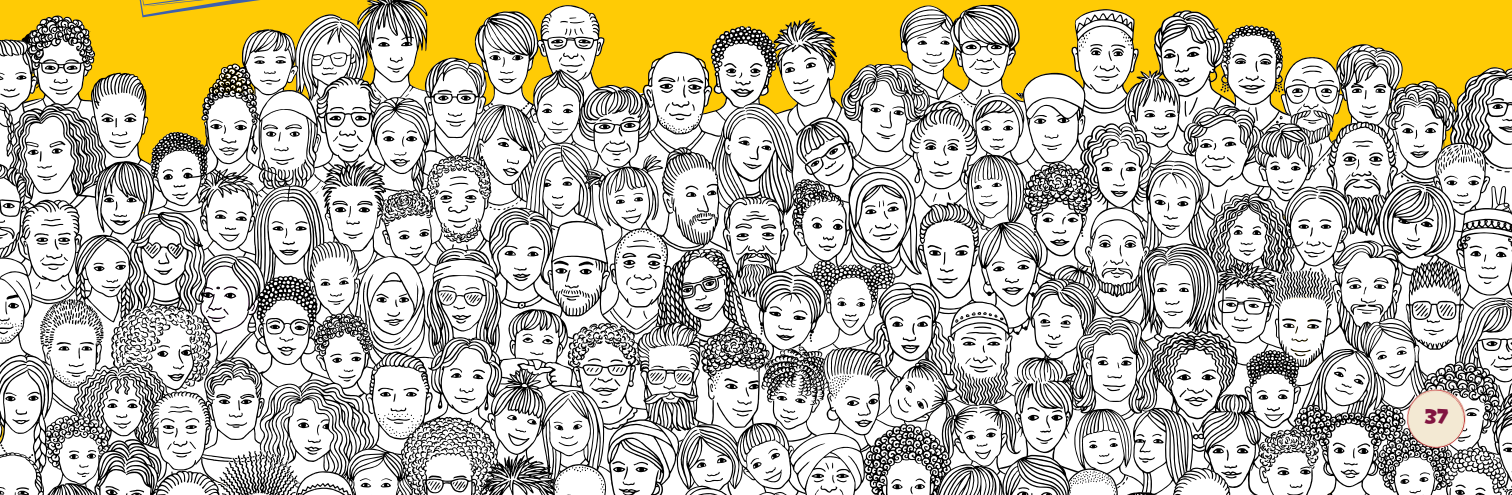
“WHO WANTS TO PLAY???”

In order to create the Chilean women’s team that year, it was necessary to publish an advertisement in the country’s newspapers. Approximately 400 women turned up to the call for entries to undergo trials until the final cut, with 18 players who travelled under the command of coach Bernardo Bello.

LOTS OF PEOPLE!

The final of the tournament brought together 31,500 spectators in the city of Maringá, Brazil. It was the first time that fans from the country had the chance to watch the women’s team winning a title in an official championship.

PAINT WITH THE COLOURS OF YOUR FANS



2ND EDITION - 1995

PERIOD: 8 to 22 January

LOCATION: Brazil

PITCH: Parque do Sabiá Stadium (João Havelange Municipal Stadium) | Uberlândia

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won the tournament with five victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (1995) in Sweden.

TOP SCORERS: Sissi (Sisleide Lima do Amor) (BRA) with 12 goals, Roseli de Belo, Michael Jackson (Mariléia dos Santos) (BRA) and Fabiana Otchotorena (ARG) with seven and Pretinha (Delma Gonçalves) (BRA) with six goals.

SISSI (BRA) WAS NAMED THE BEST PLAYER OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

"At that time the toughest team was the Argentine side. It was a surprise for me to have been top scorer because I was never somebody who scored lots of goals due to my role as a midfield player. I was always more about providing assists than scoring goals."-

SISSI, TOP SCORER FROM BRAZIL

MEDAL

INTERESTING FACTS

FAIR PLAY

The Bolivian team, making its debut at the tournament, received the Fair Play trophy. The Bolivian defence, which conceded the most goals at the tournament – 44 – displayed exemplary conduct despite pressure on the pitch.

HEAVY DEFEAT

1995 marked the debut of other global sides. Lithuania, Latvia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Slovakia are examples of teams who suffered very heavy defeats in European tournaments.

MAIZENA

Following research that confirmed that more than 80% of Brazilian housewives used the brand of cornflour Maizena Duryea, the American company based in Brazil became the main sponsor of the tournament in 1991 and of the Brazilian women's team.

CHARITY

The championship brought together more than 200,000 spectators in total and instead of selling tickets, the event collected more than 64,000 kilos of food for donation.

REFEREEING

1995 was the first time that the tournament had women on the refereeing team. Claudia Guedes, Maria Edilene Siqueira, Ivani de Gregori, Selma Leopoldina Lima and Rosimeri Reis – all Brazilian.
The first match officiated by three women at the Copa América was Chile vs Bolivia.

REFEREE: María
ASSISTANT REFEREES: Ivani y Selma

3RD EDITION - 1998

PERIOD: 1 to 15 January

LOCATION: Argentina

PITCH: José María Minella Stadium | Mar Del Plata

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

FIRST TIME WITH 10 COUNTRIES!

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won the tournament with six victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (1999) in the United States.

THE TOP SCORER AT THE TOURNAMENT WAS THE PLAYER ROSELI DE BELO (BRA) WITH 16 GOALS.

"At that time, the truth is that we went there without support; we ourselves, the players, were our biggest support, but even so, we became champions. I am grateful to my friends, the technical committee and everything that I did too for women's football and the team. Top scorer, with a medal and 16 goals – definitely no mean feat."-

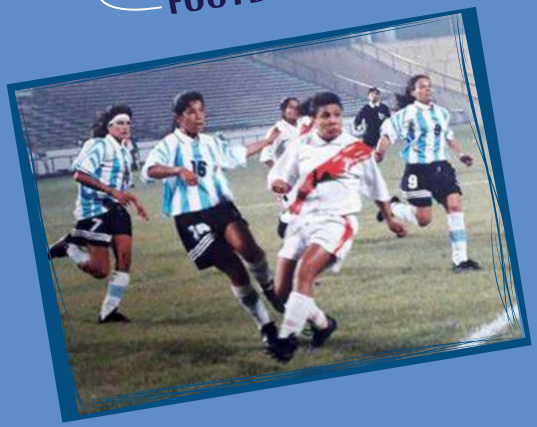
ROSELI BELO, TOP SCORER FROM BRAZIL.

INTERESTING FACTS

FOOTBALL TICKETS

PLAY-OFF

Argentina had a play-off match against Mexico to decide a single place for the FIFA Women's World Cup (1999). The scores were: Mexico 3-1 Argentina (Mexico City) and Argentina 2-3 Mexico (Buenos Aires). The Mexico team qualified.



TOP SCORER FROM "LA U"

The debutant Peruvian side, called up the player who was considered the top scorer of Club Universitario de Deportes, "La U": Vivian Ayres. She played for the Peruvian side from 1996 to 2003 and was part of the group that earned 3rd place at the tournament.

REGISTERED

The tournament involved the participation of Silvia Arébalo, the first female player registered in Uruguay.

THE MOST EXPERIENCED

Myriam Guerrero was the oldest player on the Colombian side, making her debut at the age of 35. In 2003, she became the first woman to take on the coaching management of the Colombia Women's team.

4TH EDITION - 2003

PERIOD: 9 to 17 April

LOCATION: Peru, Ecuador and Argentina

PITCHES: Monumental "U" Stadium | Lima, Reina del Cisne Federative Stadium | Loja, and Padre Ernesto Martearena Stadium | Salta

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won the tournament with three victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup in the United States (2003).

TOP SCORERS: Marisol Medina (ARG) with seven goals and Katia Cilene (BRA) with six goals.

FOOTBALL TICKETS

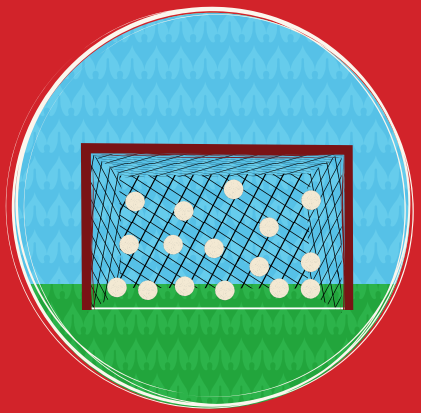
"Thank God, I was lucky to have a group that was really close-knit, so it obviously didn't matter who scored the goals. The aim was clear: we were going to try to qualify for the World Cup knowing that we were competing against Brazil, a global superpower. But we were determined to fight until the very end."

MARISOL MEDINA, TOP SCORER FROM ARGENTINA

INTERESTING FACTS:

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE CUP

For the first time, South America sent two sides to compete in the FIFA Women's World Cup. Argentina was the second team to qualify for the event.



OPEN GOAL

The Colombian defence conceded the most goals – 16.

CLOSED GOAL

The Argentine team did not concede any goals at the tournament, a historic feat at the Copa América.

NO GOALS

Venezuela did not score any goals at the competition.

THE NEWCOMERS

In 2002, FIFA organised the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship for the first time in Canada. Brazil was the sole representative of CONMEBOL, with two of the big names in global football making their debuts: Marta Vieira and Cristiane Rozeira.

5TH EDITION - 2006

PERIOD: 10 to 26 November

LOCATION: Argentina

PITCHES: José María Minella Stadium | Mar Del Plata

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

CHAMPIONS: Argentina were champions with six victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (2007) in China and for the Summer Olympic Games (2008) in Beijing, China.

TOP SCORER: Cristiane Rozeira (BRA) with 12 goals.

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICADO

OTORGADO A: Pellegrino, Aline

POR SU PARTICIPACIÓN EN EL CAMPEONATO SUDAMERICANO DE FÚTBOL FEMENINO. ARGENTINA 2006.

"I believe that it is a key competition, the main competition for competing in a World Cup and subsequently the Olympic Games"

CRISTIANE ROZEIRA, TOP SCORER FROM BRAZIL.

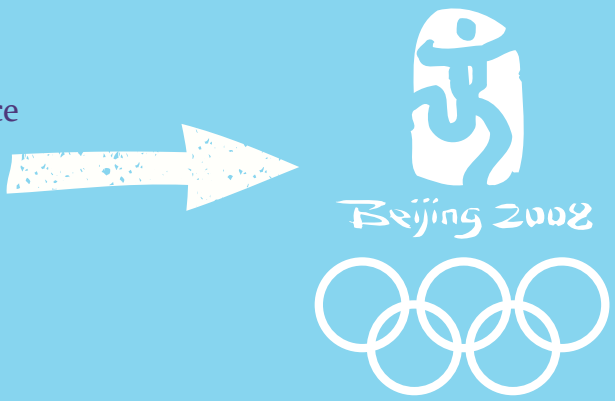
INTERESTING FACTS

SOUTH AMERICAN WOMEN CONTINUE IN THE CUP

Just as at the 2003 edition of the Copa América, the two teams with the best results in the ranking qualified for the 2007 World Cup, in China.

A PLACE AT THE OLYMPICS

The new development was a place at the Olympic Games (2008) in Beijing earned by the champion team and the chance to compete for another place in the play-off model for the runner-up.



UNPRECEDENTED DEFEAT

The 2006 edition saw the unprecedented defeat of the Brazilian team at the tournament. This result was repeated in 2014, and Argentina is the only team to have beaten Brazil since then.

THE END OF THE WINNING STREAK

Even with their defeat, the Brazilians ensured their place at the FIFA Women's World Cup and they won 5-1 against the African side Ghana in the play-off for the Olympic Games.

6TH EDITION - 2010

PERIOD: 4 to 21 November

LOCATION: Ecuador

PITCHES: Atahualpa Olympic Stadium | Quito Latacunga, Bellavista Stadium | Ambato, Riobamba Olympic Stadium | Riobamba, Reina del Cisne Federative Stadium | Loja, Alejandro Serrano Aguilar Stadium | Cuenca and Jorge Andrade Cantos Stadium | Azogues

TEAMS THAT COMPETED:
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

CHAMPION: Brazil won the tournament with seven victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (2011) in Germany, and for the Olympic Games (2012) in London.

TOP SCORERS: Marta Vieira (BRA) with nine goals. Cristiane Rozeira (BRA) with eight goals. Yoreli Rincón (COL) with five goals.

"The evolution of the Chilean team is clear; it has been growing every year. And that is very important. It is very good to see the growth and development of women's football in South America", she concluded

MARTA VIEIRA, PLAYER FROM BRAZIL.

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COPA AMERICA
FEMENINA

INTERESTING FACTS:

UNPRECEDENTED PLACE

The Colombian team qualified for the first time to compete in the World Cup and Olympic Games.

NEW NAME

From 2010 on, the championship officially adopted the name CONMEBOL Copa América Femenina de Fútbol.

PAN AMERICAN

From the 2010 edition on, the tournament switched to qualify four teams for the football championship held during the Pan American Games.

7

SEVEN

In the end, the tournament involved seven stadiums and different cities in Ecuador, a new development that was repeated at the following edition.

7TH EDITION - 2014

PERIOD: 11 to 28 September

LOCATION: Ecuador

PITCHES: Atahualpa Olympic Stadium and Gonzalo Pozo Ripalda Stadium | Quito, La Cocha Municipal Stadium | Latacunga, Bellavista Stadium | Ambato, Olympic Stadium | Riobamba, Reina del Cisne Federative Stadium | Loja, Alejandro Serrano Aguilar Stadium | Cuenca, Jorge Andrade Cantos Stadium | Azogues and General Rumiñahui Municipal Stadium | Sangolquí

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won the tournament with five victories and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (2015) in Canada, and for the Pan American Games in Toronto (2015).

TOP SCORERS: Cristiane Rozeira (BRA) with six goals. Rebeca Fernández (PAR) with four goals.

"That year (2006) I didn't get the top scorer trophy. Now in 2014, I got a beautiful photo. People honoured and applauded the great tournament we had, which was extremely important." -

CRISTIANE ROZEIRA, TOP SCORER FROM BRAZIL

INTERESTING FACTS

ECUADOR DEBUT

The Ecuador team qualified for the Women's World Cup for the first time in its history!

THE DOUBLE

Colombia once again finished runner-up at the tournament and booked their spot at the World Cup and at the Pan American Games.

HOME TURF

The Brazilian team won the tournament and guaranteed a place at the Olympic Games which would take place at home, in Rio (2016).

8TH EDITION - 2018

PERIOD: 4 to 22 April

LOCATION: Chile

PITCHES: La Portada Stadium | La Serena and Francisco Sánchez Rumoroso Stadium | CoquimboRumoroso | Coquimbo

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

CHAMPIONS: Brazil won every game and qualified for the FIFA Women's World Cup (2019) in France; for the Pan American Games (2019) in Peru; and for the Olympic Games in Tokyo (2020), held on an exceptional basis in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

TOP SCORERS: Catalina Usme (COL) with nine goals. Bia Zaneratto (BRA) and Soledad Jaimes (ARG) with six goals.

"The championship enabled the players to have a constant competitive rhythm and stay in peak physical condition. That has been decisive and that is the task that needs to continue in order to see new figures emerge in women's football in Colombia."

CATALINA USME, TOP SCORER FROM COLOMBIA.

INTERESTING FACTS:

CHILE, HERE!

Chile hosted the championship for the first time and earned a place at the World Cup. Just like the Brazilians, the Chilean woman have participated in every edition of the Copa América.

FORMIGA

Miraildes Maciel Mota, Formiga (the Ant), is the player with the highest number of appearances at the Copa América. The Brazilian competed in six editions and won three titles.

NEW TROPHY

They were presented with the official trophy of the CONMEBOL Copa América, which was inspired by women's strength and power holding up a ball.

CONMEBOL

CATALINA
11
15

CHILE 2018

de todos

- CONMEBOL -

COPA AMERICA

FEMENINA

COLOMBIA 2022

9TH EDITION - 2022

PERIOD: 8 to 30 July 2022

LOCATION: Colombia

PITCHES: Pascual Guerrero | Cali; Centenario Stadium | Armenia and Alfonso López Stadium | Bucaramanga

TEAMS THAT COMPETED: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

CHAMPIONS: _____

TOP SCORER: _____

HERE IS THE IMAGE OF THE TOP SCORER

STICK A PHOTO OF THE WINNING TEAM HERE

INTERESTING FACTS:

FROM SOUTH AMERICA TO THE WORLD

The winning team of the Copa América 2022 will participate in the FIFA Women's World Cup in Australia & New Zealand (2023) Pan American Games (2023) in Chile and the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris (2024).

STICK A PHOTO OF YOUR FAVOURITE TEAM HERE

IN TWOS

From the 10th edition of the Copa América on, CONMEBOL promised to hold the championship every two years, and no longer every four.

NEW PRIZES

For the first time, the top two places will receive financial resources as a prize for their participation.

OUR STORIES

DID YOU REALISE THAT IN ADDITION TO THE PHOTOS, THE PREVIOUS PAGES SHOW DIFFERENT OBJECTS KEPT BY THE PLAYERS THEMSELVES?

IF YOU DIDN'T SEE THEM, GO BACK AND LOOK FOR THOSE MEMENTOS. THERE ARE FOUR IN TOTAL!

DO YOU ALSO HAVE A MEMENTO?

DRAW AN OBJECT HERE THAT YOU HAVE IN YOUR BEDROOM, AND THAT IS FULL OF YOUR STORIES!

ABOUT US

This book was made by people who love football. By girls who were once able to compete and others who did not even imagine themselves representing their country by playing for it.

FOOTBALL IS ALSO MADE BY WOMEN, ON AND OFF THE PITCH.

Referees, head coaches, journalists, commentators, researchers, managers and leaders are just a few examples of how women can take action in the world of football.

- CONMEBOL -™

MORE THAN 45% OF CONMEBOL STAFF ARE WOMEN

MAY THE CONTINENT CONTINUE TO THRILL THE WORLD. LET'S CONTINUE TO ENJOY STORIES AT THE CONMEBOL COPA AMÉRICA FEMENINA.

RESEARCH TEAM

JULIANA CABRAL: former captain of the Brazilian team (2001-2004).

AIRA BONFIM: producer and historian affiliated with the Brazilian Museum of Football (2011-2018).

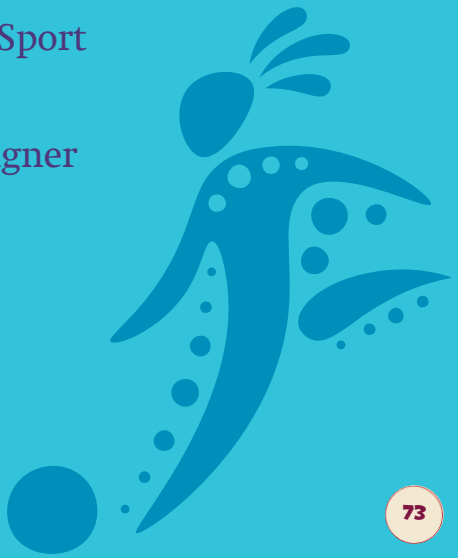
LU CASTRO: journalist and curator of exhibition projects on football in Brazil.

SILVANA GOELLNER: retired university professor and coordinator of research projects on sporting memory in Brazil.

LIGIA DONA: social scientist affiliated with the Museum of Football (2016-2022).

CLAUDIA MARTINEZ MINA: Coordinator of the Gender, Sport and Culture Studies Group (GEPORA) in Colombia.

CASSIMANO: Brazilian photographer and graphic designer who is passionate about sport and popular culture.



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FOR CUTTING OUT

FOR CUTTING OUT

FOR CUTTING OUT

IN CONTINUOUS EVOLUTION

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL IN SOUTH AMERICA IS GROWING EVERY DAY, WITH GIRLS, ADOLESCENTS AND WOMEN SHOWING THE WORLD THEIR PASSION AND TALENT IN AN INCLUSIVE FOOTBALL WHERE EVERYONE IS A STAR. WE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE WRITING STORIES...
STORIES THAT PUSH US TO
DREAM BIG.

- CONMEBOL -
EVOLUCIÓN