

2011

## INFO BROCHURE CHALLENGE TROPHY



*Women's Intercontinental Phase*





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# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



Dear Handball Friends,

Four months after the first ever IHF Intercontinental Challenge Trophy for Men's teams in Jaipur, India, now it is my gratitude to welcome you all in Almaty, Kazakhstan, for the first ever women's IHF Trophy competition. Those Challenge Trophies, organized by the IHF are milestones for the development of handball worldwide – not only for the four participating nations, but for all National Federations. It means the great chance for all teams to use intercontinental competitions to improve handball.

In all Continents several tournaments in different zones had been played until the four participants Congo, Finland, Cuba and host Kazakhstan had been qualified as the best teams of their Continental Federations for this IHF Intercontinental Challenge Trophy. The qualification process started in 2010 when 16 tournaments had been played with in total 1222 players from all continents, 490 players followed until now in 2011 at seven tournaments. But the special meaning of those Challenge Trophies is not only the competition, but the courses for referees and coaches from the hosting and participating nations. So in total 245 coaches and 238 referees attended the courses – which mean an enormous input for the development of those Federations.

But now the competition is in focus, as the “world champion of smaller handball nations” will be decorated in Almaty. Kazakhstan is a well-known handball country.

I wish all teams and spectators a great premiere in Almaty!

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "H. Moustafa", is placed below the text "Yours sincerely,".

Dr Hassan Moustafa

IHF President

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



The I Women's Intercontinental Phase is essentially an IHF event

## Event Holder

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## Organizer

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The International Handball Federation has awarded the I Women's Intercontinental of Challenge Trophy to the Kazakhstan Handball Federation.

4 national teams have qualified for the I Women's Intercontinental of Challenge Trophy. They are entitled to take part provided they have fulfilled their obligations towards the IHF.

Date of competition:

**3 November 2011 to 6 November 2011**

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## Contact Details

### Organiser

Handball Federation of Kazakhstan  
Abai Street 48Lefts Side  
Almaty KZ-050000  
Phone: +7 727 292 72 55  
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E-mail: kazhandball-office@rambler.ru

### Organisation

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# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## CITY OF ALMATY

### ***Prehistoric Almaty***

During 1000–900 BC in the Bronze Age the first farmers and cattle-breeders established settlements on the territory of Almaty.

During the Saka's period (from 700 BC to the beginning of the Common Era), these lands were chosen for residence by Saka tribes and later Uisun tribes inhabiting the territory north of the Tian Shan mountain range. The evidences of these times are numerous burial tumuli and ancient settlements, especially giant burial mounds of Saka tsars. The most famous archaeological finds are the Golden man from the Issyk Kurgan, Zhalauly treasure, Kargaly diadem, Zhetysu arts bronze (boilers, lamps and altars). During the period of Saka and uisun governance, Almaty became the early education center.

### ***Middle Ages***

The next stage of Almaty evolution is attributed to the Middle Ages (8–10th centuries) and is characterized by city culture development, transfer to a settled way of living, farming and handicraft development, and the emergence of a number of towns and cities in the territory of Zhetysu.

In the 10–14th centuries, settlements in the territory of the so called "Big Almaty" became part of the trade routes of the Silk Road. At that time, Almaty became one of the trade, craft and agricultural centers on the Silk Road and possessed an official mint. The city was first mentioned as Almatu in books from the 13th century.

### ***15th–18th centuries***

In the 15th–18th centuries, the city was on the way to degradation as trade activities were decreasing on this part of the Silk Road. Notwithstanding, this period was saturated with very important political events that had significant impact on the history of Almaty and Kazakhstan as a whole. It was a period of crucial ethnic and political transformations. The Kazakh state and nation were founded here, close to Almaty.

These lands also witnessed the tragic developments related to the Dzungar intervention and rigorous efforts of the Kazakh to protect their land and preserve independence. In 1730 the Kazakh defeated the Dzungar in the Anyrakay mountains, 70 km to north-west from Almaty. It was a critical moment of the Patriotic War between Kazakhs and Dzungars.

### ***Foundation of Verniy***

Zenkov Cathedral, a 19th-century Russian Orthodox cathedral located in Panfilov Park, is the second tallest wooden building in the world.

On 4 February 1854 the modern history of the city began with the strengthening of the Russian piedmont Fort Verniy nearby the Zailiysky Alatau mountain range between Bolshaya and Malaya Almatinka rivers. The construction of the Verniy Fort was almost finished by autumn 1854. It was a fenced pentagon and one of its sides was built along the Malaya Almatinka. Later, wood fence was replaced with the wall of brick with embrasures. Main facilities were erected around the big square for training and parading.



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## CITY OF ALMATY

In 1855 the first displaced Kazakh appeared in Verniy. Since 1856, Verniy started accepting Russian peasants. They founded the Bolshaya Almatinskaya Stanitsa (Cossack village) nearby the fortification. The inflow of migrants was increasing and led to construction of the Malaya Almatinskaya Stanitsa and Tatarskaya (Tashkentskaya) sloboda. It was the place of settlement for Tatar merchants and craftsmen.

In 1867 the Verniy Fort was transformed into the town and called Almatinsk. However, the population did not like the new name of the town and soon the town was re-named as Verniy.

According to the First City Plan, the city perimeters were 2 km on the south along Almatinka river, and 3 km on the west. The new city area was divided into residential parts, and the latter — into districts. Three categories of the city buildings were distinguished. Buildings of the first and second categories were two-storied or, at least, one-storied constructions with the high semi-basement. Buildings of categories I and II were erected around and in the center of the city, others — on the outskirts.

On 28 May 1887, at 4 a.m., an earthquake almost totally destroyed Verniy in 11–12 minutes. Brick buildings were mostly damaged. As a result, people were inclined to build up one-storied construction made of wood or adobe.

### ***The Soviet Era***

In 1918, Verniy established Soviet power. The city with the region became part of the Turkestan autonomy (Tatarstan) in the RSFSR.

February 5, 1921, it was decided to rename Verniy to Alma-Ata, which was one of the ancient name of the area: Almaty - "apple."

On April 3, 1927 the capital of Kazak ASSR moved from Kyzylorda to Alma-Ata, within the RSFSR. This was an additional impetus for intensive development. From 1936 (since the formation of the Kazakh SSR), Alma-Ata was the capital of the first Kazakh SSR, and then it used to be a capital of an independent Kazakhstan.

### ***Industrialization in the Soviet period***

After 1941, due to the mass evacuation of factories and workers from the European part of Soviet Union during World War II, Alma-Ata of administrative and trading centre with a border-security destination and an underdeveloped industry has become one of the largest industrial centres of the Soviet Union. A special role in this process was played by the location of the city, which was in the rearward. During the years 1941-1945 the industrial potential of the city has increased significantly. The economically active population of the city has grown from 104 thousand in 1919 to 365,000 in 1968. In 1967 the city had 145 enterprises, with the bulk of their weight - light and food industry, which is slightly different from a typical Soviet city bias towards heavy industry and capital goods production. The main industries are food processing (36% of gross industrial output), based largely on local abundant fruit and vegetable raw materials, and light industry (31%). The main plants and the food industry: Meat, flour and cereals (pasta with a factory), milk, sparkling wines, canned fruit, tobacco



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## CITY OF ALMATY

factories, confectionery, distillery plants, wine, brewery, yeast, tea-packing factory, light industry, textile and fur mills, factories, cotton spinning, knitting, carpets, footwear, apparel, printing and aAlmaty Cotton combine. Heavy industry accounted for 33% of the production was presented by the enterprises of heavy engineering, electrical engineering there are factories, foundry and engineering, car repair, repair bearing, building materials, woodworking, concrete structures and structural elements, house-building.

### ***20th century Almaty***

#### ***Almaty from the Revolution of 1917 to World War II***

In 1921, the joint solemn sitting was summoned for the participation of the representative of government regional and sub-regional institutions, professional trades, the Muslim people to make a decision to assign a new name to Verniy — Alma-Ata.

In 1926, the Council of Labour and Defence approved the construction of the Turkestan-Siberia Railway railway that was a crucial element of the republic reconstruction, specifically on the east and southeast of the republic. The Turkestan-Siberia Railway construction was also a decisive economic aspect that foreordained the destiny of Alma-Ata as a capital of Kazakh ASSR. In 1930 the construction of the highway and railway to the Alma-Ata station was completed.

On 2 March 1927, It was the initiative of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh Republic to transfer the capital from Kyzyl-Orda to Alma-Ata. The VI Kazakhstani Congress approved this initiative.[7]

On 29 April 1927, it was officially decided on the sitting of the Russian SFSR Committee to transfer the capital of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic from Kyzyl-Orda to Alma-Ata.

Besides, the Alma-Ata airport was opened in 1930 and people from the capital of Kazakhstan could fly now from Alma-Ata to Moscow. Alma-Ata became the air gate to Kazakhstan. Transformation of the small town into the capital of the Republic was supplied by the large-scaled construction of new administrative and government facilities and housing.

Given the transfer of the capital of Kazakhstan to Alma-Ata, in 1936 the Architecture and Planning Bureau elaborated the General Plan aimed at re-creating Alma-Ata as the new cultural and comfortable capital of Kazakhstan. The Plan was based on the existing rectangular system of districts that would further be strengthened and reconstructed.

#### ***Almaty in World War II***

During World War II the city territory was changed to a large extent. To organize the home front and concentrate industrial and material resources, the residential stock was compressed to arrange accommodation for 26,000 persons evacuated. Alma-Ata hosted over 30 industrial facilities from the front areas, 8 evacuated hospitals, 15 institutes, universities and technical schools, around 20 cultural institutions, etc. picture production from Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow were also evacuated to Alma-Ata.





# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## CITY OF ALMATY

Over 52,000 Alma-Ata residents received the title: Owing to self-denying labour. 48 residents were granted the title of Hero of The Soviet Union. Three rifle divisions were raised in Alma-Ata, including the well-known 8th Guards Rifle Division 'Panfilov', along with 2 rifle battalions and 3 aviation regiments that were raised on the bases of the air club of Alma-Ata.

### ***Almaty from 1945 to 2000***

From 1966 to 1971, 1,400,000 square meters of public and cooperative housing were built. Annually, around 300,000 square meters of dwellings were under construction, and most of the buildings made during this time were earthquake-proof multi-storied buildings. Furthermore, construction unification and type-design practice diversified architectural forms, leading to a more varied cityscape. During this period, lots of schools, hospitals, cultural and entertainment facilities were constructed, including Lenin's Palace, Kazakhstan Hotel, and the "Medeo" sports complex.

The Medeu Dam, designed to protect the city of Almaty and the Medeo skating rink from catastrophic mudflows, was built in 1966 and reinforced a number of times in the 1960s and 1970s.

The supersonic transport Tupolev Tu-144 went into service on 26 December 1975, flying mail and freight between Moscow and Alma-Ata in preparation for passenger services, which commenced in November 1977. The Aeroflot flight on 1 June 1978 was the Tu-144's 55th and last scheduled passenger service.

Since 1981, the underground Almaty Metro construction project has been in development.

On 16 December 1986 Jeltoksan riot took place in response to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's dismissal of Dinmukhamed Kunayev.

In 1993 the government made a decision to rename Alma-Ata. The new name of the city is Almaty.

In 1997 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev approved the Decree to transfer the capital from Almaty to Astana.

On 1 July 1998 a Law was passed concerning the special status of Almaty as a scientific, cultural, historical, financial and industrial center.

### ***21st century Almaty***

The new 2030 General Plan of Almaty was developed in 1998 and aims at forming ecologically safe, secure and socially comfortable living conditions. The main objective is to promote Almaty's image as a garden-city. One of the components of the General Plan is to continue multi-storied and individual construction, reorganize industrial territories, improve transport infrastructure and launch Almaty Metro.



## ACCOMMODATION IHF NOMINEES

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## ACCOMMODATION IHF REFEREES

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## ACCOMMODATION TEAM AND TEAM OFFICIALS

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# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## IHF NOMINEES

	Arrival	Departure
<b>IHF President</b>		
Dr. Hassan Moustafa		
<b>IHF Lecturer:</b>		
Traute BERTHOLD (AUT)	02.11.2011 01:15 LH468	07.11.2011 03:10 LH649
<b>Referees:</b>		
Coralie COCHARD (FRA)	02.11.2011 05:25 KC 876	07.11.2011 06:15 KC 871
Victoria HERY (FRA)	02.11.2011 05:25 KC 876	07.11.2011 06:15 KC 871
Sveltana VLADIMINOVA (KAZ)	On site	On site
Veronika MAYLASIA (KAZ)	On site	On site
Sonia BELOUM(BUR)	02.11.2011 05:25 KC 876	07.11.2011 06:15 KC 871
Ida ZOEHINGA (BUR)	02.11.2011 05:25 KC 876	07.11.2011 06:15 KC 871



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## TECHNICAL MEETING

### AGENDA

1. Welcome
2. Definitive Team Registration (check of players passports)
3. Information provided by the organizer
4. Playing schedule / throw-off times
5. Warming-up / timing / procedure before and after the match (man of the match etc.)
6. Media matters
7. Training schedule
8. Appointment of delegates and referees
9. Determination of colors of player uniforms
10. Miscellaneous
11. Checking of the national anthems



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## COMPETITION SYSTEM AND MATCH EVALUATION

The preliminary round of the Competition will be played on a round robin basis. After the preliminary round, two additional placement matches will be played. The winner of the match between the two best ranked teams after the preliminary round determines the winner of the I IHF Women's Intercontinental Challenge Trophy

The matches in the preliminary round shall be evaluated as follows:

- Each match won = 2 points
- Each match drawn = 1 point for each team
- Each match lost = no points

Teams are ranked according to the total number of points gained.

If two or more teams have gained the same number of points after the round has been completed, classification is decided as follows:

- Results in points between the teams concerned
- Goal differences in the matches between the teams concerned
- Greater number of plus goals in the matches between the teams concerned.

If the teams are still equal, a decision is made between those teams with equal number of points as follows:

- Goal difference is subtracted in all matches
- Greater number of plus goals in all matches.

If classification still is not possible, a draw shall decide. The IHF representative on site shall execute the draw, if possible in the presence of the 'responsible team officials'. If the 'responsible team official' cannot be present, other co-workers selected by the IHF shall take part.



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## COMPETITION SYSTEM AND MATCH EVALUATION

After the preliminary round, two additional placement matches will be played. The teams ranked 3 and 4 in the preliminary round will compete in the bronze medal match and so determining the teams ranked 3rd and 4th in the final classification of the I IHF Women's Inter Continental Challenge Trophy.

The teams ranked 1 and 2 after the preliminary round will play the FINAL of the I IHF Women's Inter Continental Challenge Trophy, thus determining the teams ranked 1st and 2nd in the final classification.



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## Procedure before and after the matches (on the field of play)

### Before the matches

30 minutes (at least)	starting warm-up
16 minutes	Coin toss
11 minutes	Teams leave the court
10 minutes	Welcome
9.5 minutes	Entry of the teams
8 minutes	Presentation
4 minutes	National anthems
0 minutes	Start of the match



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## IMPORTANT DATES

02 November: Arrival Finland Delegation	Almaty Airport	02:55
02 November: Arrival of all participants	Almaty Airport	
02 November: Technical Meeting	Team Hotel	20:00
03 November: Opening Ceremony	Venue	17:00-18:00
03 November: Competition Day 1	Venue	18:00-19:30 20:00-21:30
04 November: Competition Day 2	Venue	16:00-17:30 18:00-19:30
05 November: Competition Day 3	Venue	16:00-17:30 18:00-19:30
06 November: Competition Day 4	Venue	16:00-17:30 18:00-19:30
Award Ceremony-Closing Ceremony	Venue	20:00-21:00
07 November: Departure Technical Officials and teams	Almaty Airport	All day



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## PLAYING SCHEDULE

<b>Date</b>	<b><u>No</u></b>	<b><u>Time</u></b>	<b><u>Teams</u></b>	
<b>03.11</b>	1	18:00	CUB	KAZ
<b>03.11</b>	2	20:00	CGO	FIN
<b>04.11</b>	3	16:00	CUB	FIN
<b>04.11</b>	4	18:00	CGO	KAZ
<b>05.11</b>	5	16:00	CUB	CGO
<b>05.11</b>	6	18:00	KAZ	FIN
<b>06.11</b>	7	16:00	Placement 3/4	
<b>06.11</b>	8	18:00	Final	

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## TRAINING SCHEDULE

<b>Date</b>	<b><u>Time</u></b>	<b><u>Teams</u></b>
<b>03.11</b>	08:00	CGO
<b>03.11</b>	09:00	FIN
<b>03.11</b>	10:00	KAZ
<b>03.11</b>	11:00	CUB
<b>04.11</b>	09:00	CUB
<b>04.11</b>	10:00	FIN
<b>04.11</b>	11:00	KAZ
<b>04.11</b>	12:00	CGO
<b>05.11</b>	09:00	CGO
<b>05.11</b>	10:00	CUB
<b>05.11</b>	11:00	KAZ
<b>05.11</b>	12:00	FIN
<b>06.11</b>	10:00	PL 4
<b>06.11</b>	11:00	PL 3
<b>06.11</b>	12:00	PL 2
<b>06.11</b>	13:00	PL 1



## PARTICIPANTS

	CONGO
	CUBA
	FINLAND
	KAZAKHSTAN

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## PARTICIPANTS



Makoumbou	Angéla	29.03.1992	Player
Yalibi	Raïssa	11.03.1992	Player
Eyoma-Yoma	Viya	05.05.1991	Player
Zoubabela	Uranie Grace	17.03.1993	Player
Bikako	Florence	09.05.1991	Player
Mambou	Suzanne Bellette	24.04.1992	Player
Moukassa	Jo Vernay	22.03.1992	Player
Divoko-Divoko	Neida Klenn	21.06.1993	Player
Nkouka	Marjolaine	31.12.1992	Player
Mouélé-Missamou	Chrichna Rup	29.06.1991	Player
Mouangomo	Antoinette	25.05.1994	Player
Tchikaya	Mireille Clem.	01.03.1992	Player
Iloki	Florianne	23.12.1992	Player
Mpima	Roseline	24.02.1993	Player
Koulina	Solamge Anne	10.05.1958	Coach
Badenika-MB	Simon Pierre	05.09.1966	Coach
Samassoula-MB	Remy	12.05.1977	Physiotherapist

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## PARTICIPANTS



Niurky	Mora Aria	06.01.1994	Player
Angela	Amoro Garcia	11.05.1992	Player
Xiomara	Torres Perez	07.04.1996	Player
Alinaidis	Anache Dominguez	26.04.1994	Player
Arisleydis	Marquez Iglesias		Player
Milena	Meas Matos	26.06.1993	Player
Irennis	Cespedes Rosalez	22.01.1991	Player
Sheyla	Salas Hehavarria	28.01.1993	Player
Sheyla	Gamboa Roble	12.04.1994	Player
Yaimarelis	Mijan Capote	30.03.1993	Player
Yordanka	Casamayor Centray	29.07.1992	Player
Raiza	Beltran Caballero	26.08.1994	Player
Katerine	Marchal Penarver	26.09.1994	Player
Lorena	Tellez Delgado	26.11.1996	Player
Jorge	Espinosa Pena	27.02.1968	Coach
Ana Merci	Mendez Gonzalez	31.10.1983	Coach
Andres David	Hurtado Marcel	26.09.1962	Head Of Delegation

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## PARTICIPANTS



Lindholm	Sofia	04.03.1991	Player
Janson-Heikkinen	Alina	23.07.1994	Player
Lillqvist	Betina	20.02.1990	Player
Berg	Victoria	17.08.1991	Player
Hilli	Johanna	14.05.1994	Player
Jäntti	Inka	15.07.1991	Player
Böckelman	Carolina	23.01.1991	Player
Kunnas	Sanni	28.08.1991	Player
Ax	Kathlen	15.02.1993	Player
Karajalainen	Salla	24.08.1992	Player
Lindholm	Madeleine	25.09.1994	Player
Backman	Kesia	22.09.1993	Player
Näräkkä	Annika	05.03.1993	Player
Lindahl	Anna	26.05.1991	Player
Lindholm	Birgitta	08.01.1976	Coach
Lindlöf	Andreas	02.06.1981	Materials
Lindlöf	Niklas	18.05.1978	Physiotherapist

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## PARTICIPANTS



KAZAKHSTAN

Yevgeniya	Latkina	14.03.1992	Player
Darya	Zheleznova	13.02.1990	Player
Anastassiya	Rodina	30.06.1991	Player
Gulim	Kodekova	06.03.1991	Player
Irina	Alexandrova	02.10.1994	Player
Aida	Zhanarbekova	08.11.1992	Player
Dinara	Ulumbetova	14.08.1992	Player
Valentina	Stolbovaya	18.02.1990	Player
Assem	Batyrbekova	16.01.1990	Player
Alessya	Yunussova	21.04.1991	Player
Elena	Klimenko	30.04.1991	Player
Aziza	Kabulova	29.07.1990	Player
Darya	Nadeina	05.03.1991	Player
Oxana	Gribanova	22.01.1990	Player
Vera	Mineyeva	12.01.1960	Assistant Coach
Mazhit	Yussupov	15.07.1953	Manager

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## CONTINENTAL PHASE RESULTS



European Handball Federation



Date	Match	Result	HT
11.12.2010	<b>1</b> FIN-ISR	<b>28:26</b>	<b>13:11</b>



Confederation Africaine de Handball



Preliminary Round				
Date		Match	Result	HT
22.05.2011	1	RWA-CGO	27:42	13:16
	2	CIV-CPV	29:25	16:15
	3	ETH-MAD	12:27	07:13
23.05.2011	4	CPV-MOZ	36:25	19:12
	5	CGO-ETH	49:13	20:07
	6	RWA-MAD	40:25	22:17
24.05.2011	6	CGO-MAD	54:23	24:08
	7	CIV-MOZ	31:21	13:10
	8	RWA-ETH	23:17	12:09
27.05.2011	9	RWA-CPV	17:30	05:12
	<b>10</b>	<b>CGO-CIV</b>	<b>36:21</b>	<b>18:10</b>



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## CONTINENTAL PHASE RESULTS



Pan-American Team Handball Federation



Matches				
Date		Match	Result	HT
14.06.2011	1	CUB-COL	47:15	
	2	GUA-NCA	32:13	
15.06.2011	3	CUB-NCA	57:13	
	4	GUA-COL	25:19	
16.06.2011	5	NCA-COL	14:36	
	6	GUA-CUB	19:45	
17.06.2011	7	CUB-NCA	47:09	
	8	GUA-COL	25:22	
18.06.2011	9	NCA-COL	15:37	
	<b>10</b>	<b>CUB-GUA</b>	<b>46:13</b>	

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## CONTINENTAL PHASE RESULTS



Asian Handball Federation



Matches				
Date		Match	Result	HT
10.06.2011	1	KAZ-UZB	42:23	19:10
	2	THA-TPE	22:31	9:15
11.06.2011	3	THA-KAZ	27:41	12:21
	4	UZB-TPE	14:32	3:16
12.06.2011	5	KAZ-TPE	39:28	20:16
	6	UZB-THA	31:29	13:15
13.06.2011	7	UZB-THA	31:33	16:12
	8	<b>KAZ-TPE</b>	<b>21:20</b>	<b>12:10</b>



# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE

## FINAL RANKING

1. ....

2. ....

3.....

4. ....

5. ....

### All-Star Team

\_\_\_\_\_

Goalkeeper

\_\_\_\_\_

Left wing

\_\_\_\_\_

Pivot

\_\_\_\_\_

Right wing

\_\_\_\_\_

Left back

\_\_\_\_\_

Centre back

\_\_\_\_\_

Right back

**Most Valuable Player:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Top Scorer:**

\_\_\_\_\_

# I WOMEN'S INTERCONTINENTAL PHASE



## USEFUL ADDRESSES:

### **Playing Hall**

*“Baluan Sholak” Sports Palace*

*44, Abai ave., Almaty*

*Republic of Kazakhstan*

### **Venue Administrator (local responsible):**

*Yuriy Zakharin*

Email: *sport\_info@mail.kz*

Phone: *+7-727 -292-5814* Fax: *+7-727 -292-6364*

### **Training Hall**

*“Dostyk” Sports Complex*

*48, Abai ave., Almaty .*

*Republic of Kazakhstan*

### **Venue Administrator (local responsible):**

*Timur Abdulvagapov*

Email: *dostyk1@rambler.ru*

Phone: *+7-272-378-53-10* Fax: *+7-272-378-53-10*



