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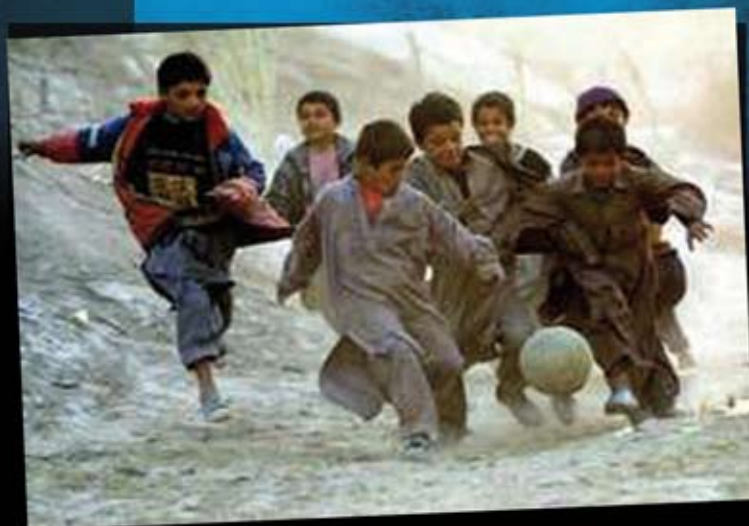
The Vision

„ I have two big dreams: become boxing world champion and fight in my homeland of Afghanistan!“

Hamid Rahimi

With the realization of one the most momentous sporting event of Afghanistan, the team of FFP is aiming to establish the sport as of of the main goals and important factors for the future of children and the youths. The team consists of Hamid Rahimi, selected PR consultants and supporters from Germany and Afghanistan, who continously work on the realization of this vision. The Olympic Comitee of Afghanistan (www.nocafghanistan.com), who is in close contact with the Department of Foreign Affairs, is supporting the FFP so that a smooth run can be guaranteed.

FIGHT FOR PEACE



Sport knows no boundaries

„Fight for Peace“ is designed like the Muhammad Ali's fight „Rumble in the Jungle“ in Congo. That fight was supported by the government and Ali took a symbolic stand against the oppression and misery of Africa. This historical event marked the highest TV ratings in the history and afterwards had a lasting effect on the self confidence of the African population.

Sport knows no boundaries. Sport does not have any advantages. Sport is a language that everyone can understand and speak.

The history of the sport is also a story of success and tolerance. After the end of the apartheid the sport rugby achieved something that no politician ever managed: a divided country was supporting and cheering for their national rugby team. This „Ping-Pong diplomacy“ made it into the history books: never had a political talk achieved such a high outcome compared to this simple Ping-Pong game plan – a political approach between China and the USA.

FIGHT FOR PEACE



Sport instead of violence

Sport in a war zone-what benefit do you get from it

A war does not always mean a fight. War is expressed in fear, depression, trauma and sickness. Sport is proved to be one of the best cures against depression and sickness. During sporting activity the human body releases Endorphin and especially in war zones like Afghanistan these sporting activities can help to deal with the trauma of wartime experiences.

FIGHT FOR PEACE



So how can a sporting event support this?

Teenagers need role models with whom they can identify, who will guide them through their life and show them alternative examples for their future. In Afghanistan there aren't many sporting idols. The euphoria at a sporting event can be a strong impulse and can be the first step to transfer dreams into realization with a mental change. Although the sporting resources are limited in Afghanistan everyone has the chance to do sports every day. An athlete does not need a lot: a boxer his hands, a sprinter his legs, a gymnast his arms and everyone a needful will.

Especially in such a devastated country like Afghanistan, with a very limited infrastructure in the sporting sector, boxing can lead the way in a country in crisis because not a lot is needed only a little hall with a solid ground as well as a small and cheap equipment. The Nationalen Olympic Comitee will be supportive with already existing possibilities. An excellent example: the fundamentalistic stamped country with the separated role of women will name a small team of female boxers for the Olympic Games 2012, which has been training under impressive conditions for the past two years. These rare tendencies towards a more open position must be supported!

FIGHT FOR PEACE



photo: Box-Training with the female boxers for the Olympic games 2012

A never ending war

Afghanistan has been dominated in recent decades by misery and violence. The war includes a plurality of successive conflicts that have persisted for over thirty years.

With the Soviet invasion in 1979, a ten-year struggle began between the Soviet-backed government and opposition groups, the Mujahedin that reached a death toll of 1.5 million during this war. The clashes led to the overthrow of the regime and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This led at the same time to a new phase of destruction and violence, warring mujahideen clenched around the crown of power. Open street battles, bombings and rocket attacks transformed the country into a desert war zone.

In 1996, the fundamentalist aligned Taliban came to the power. The Taliban militias continued their misanthropic ideals of a functioning society into reality - it was the regime of terror. Oppression, torture and stoning have become synonyms of Taliban rule, the cruel dictatorship of religion in the world.

After the terrorist attacks of September 11 the Taliban dictatorship was overthrown with the help of the United States. Since 2004, the country is an Islamic Republic, in spite of this, the situation has improved only brisk. Afghanistan is still one of the most dangerous countries in the world

AFGHANISTAN



Youths at the Hindu Kush

On May 1, 2011 in the southeastern Afghan province of Paktia a twelve-year-old has perpetrated a suicide attack. He died and four other people were killed as well.

The head of Al-Qaida has been eliminated, but the ideology is still alive and the biggest victims are the children of Afghanistan. The shocking message of Paktia reflects the fate of many children and young people of Afghanistan. Used as bombers, child soldiers and trade goods, they are merely an object, a means to an end.

Only half of the boys and five percent of girls are enrolled in school, every third child must go to work. These educational deficits are the greatest obstacle to them in the rebuild of Afghanistan. For the children of Afghanistan there is only a little childhood. Sports, leisure and education are only given with a limited availability. Most of them have never held a ball in the hands or seen a school from the inside.



photo: Visit at the Indira Gandhi Hospital
in Kabul

Facts

Peace is the key factor for economic and social progress. Where there is no peace, there is no progress

- The illiteracy rate is 70%. The school system is realized very slow is not covered nationwide yet.
- With over 10 million unexploded mines, Afghanistan is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world.
- For every 10,000 inhabitants, there are two doctors and 4.2 hospital beds.
- One in four children dies before fifth birthday.
- Every year 300,000 children die under the age of five-the highest child mortality rate in the world.
- Life expectancy averages 44 years.
- Rudimentary infrastructure also hamper the development.

AFGHANISTAN



The person

Hamid Rahimi was born in 1983 in Afghanistan / Kabul. He grew up in the midst of bombing and missile attacks. When he was eight years old he lost his best friend during a visit to an ice cream parlors. A terrorist bomb killed his friend in front of his eyes. An experience that left a lasting impression and still pursues him emotionally up to today.

In 1993 the Rahimi family organized a dangerous escape to Germany. For two years they lived in a dilapidated refugee camp in Hamburg until they were finally transferred to a housing estate. But Germany had also vowed to become a difficult territory with its own problems and pitfalls for Hamid, who had accepted the German Citizenship. Exclusion and material deprivation drove the teenager Hamid in a cycle of violence and aggression. His youth in a troubled neighborhood in Hamburg was, like many children of immigrants, desolate and with no prospects. The turning point came in his life when he came in contact with boxing.

HAMID RAHIMI



The athlete

A visit to a boxing match of the legendary boxing world champion Dariusz "Tiger" Michalczewski increased his curiosity for the sport. On his own accord, he spent several months in an isolated training camp in Thailand, where he had his first amateur fights. He turned his back to his past and Hamid then fully concentrated on the sport of boxing. In 2006 Hamid "The Dragon" Rahimi successfully started his pro career. Since then he has fought 19 fights with 18 wins.

In 2010 he won the GBC Intercontinental title and also added the PABA championship to his collection.

Reports about his eventful life and his successful career as an athlete have made him famous in Germany and especially in his native Afghanistan. As the most successful Afghan professional boxer in his homeland he has the status of a national hero and has grown through the media into a role model for a sporting youth. Because he swings the German and Afghan flag during his walk-ins, he draws the attention to his homeland and is also regarded as a representative for international understanding.

This is documented primarily in the reconnaissance mission in early July 2011 when he was able to visit his native country for the first time after almost 20 years for a period of 10 days.

HAMID RAHIMI



The Peace Fighter

„Fighting is the natural instinct of a people. In Afghanistan the teenagers only have limited access and alternatives to sports, there is no compensation to reduce frustration and aggression, which in turn leads to fights on the street and a existence without prospects. □ Boxing is a way of preventing violence, because to control violence is the biggest challenge for a person who previously had no control over his aggression. □ Especially in a war zone the effects of the sport are underestimated. Such an event can be very important for the youth in Afghanistan because they can experience the euphoria of a sporting event and see that they also achieve an athletic success from what they may draw hope and courage. □ To me “Fight for Peace” is a matter of heart because I have known war, violence and fear, because I know how important sports is because boxing has saved me and now I want to save others.“

Hamid Rahimi

HAMID RAHIMI



photo: Receive at the Kabul Airport

First trip

tours, negotiations, agreements and results

Late June / early July 2011, three months before the planned date for the boxing event "Fight for Peace", the reconnaissance mission to Afghanistan was implemented on the invitation of the National Olympic Committee (NOC). The FFP team was guided by the NOC in Kabul and was able to make all major agreements including a direct impression of the local pre-requirements and as well clarify the logistical, infra-structural and particular safety conditions. The first binding agreements and commitments as well as definition of the date of the event for October 1st or 8th 2011 are the first positive results of this trip.

In summary: The "Fight for Peace" event can be realized in Kabul! On the other hand, the first trip was aimed to draw attention for boxing to the youth and the public. A number of training sessions have been implemented with young boxers and a selection of media events were also held. The first donation of boxing equipment and sports clothing received a great response. Hospital visits, training sessions with the Women's boxing clubs, the Olympic committee and further political personalities (including Nobel Prize nominee Sima Samar) were documented with extensive photo and video material



Location

The Ghazi stadium

The boxing contest is expected to take place in the Ghazi Stadium in Kabul. In Afghanistan's national stadium there is a capacity of 35.000 spectators. The Ghazi Stadium has a strong historical but also sad symbolic value. During the Taliban regime soccer games and music events were banned, the stadium was transformed into a place of terror as executions, tortures and stoning were perpetrated there. With the fall of the Taliban regime football games found their revival. The Ghazi Stadium is seen as the memory of the atrocities and will now step by step put back into its original role as a symbol of freedom and joy of sports. The first visit to the stadium gave a good architectural impression. It is the place, with regard to the infrastructure as well as the logistic and safety aspects, where the event "Fight for Peace" can be staged.

DAS ZIEL



Schedule

The boxing program should feature two international professional boxers and up to three Afghan amateur boxers as the center of attention. The headlining fighter of "Fight for Peace" is Hamid Rahimi (18-1, 9 KOs) in a battle against a boxer from the Top 50 in the world rankings. With this fight Rahimi can demonstrate his great ambitions for his native country in a sporting and high-quality challenge. The idea for the implementation: The four largest world boxing organizations WBA, WBO, WBC and IBF (the first commitment is already given) create a "peace belt" as a symbol for the winner. It is a unique alliance: for the first time in the history of boxing all the major world organizations will serve together for this "Fight for Peace."

As a supporting program a musical event will be held. In the running three singers / bands from three nations could perform. The currently best-known Afghan singer VALY (www.Valy-musik.com) has already pledged to put musically a sign of peace.

DAS ZIEL

photo: Meeting with Akbar Zahir
(Afghanistan Olympics Association President)

Media

Coordinated by a sports rights marketing agency the live broadcasts / live-on-tape broadcasts of this boxing event can be implemented worldwide. Through discussions and negotiations with the first major Afghan TV station Ariana TV (which can be received by Afghans and via satellite all over the world) the necessary technical and logistical infrastructure in the production of medium-sized frames has already been tested. Never before has there been a comparable media presence in Afghanistan for a sports event. In the last thirty years there was no sporting event ever edited with a live-processed TV signal. With the media presence / marketing the traditional instruments such as sponsorship, merchandising, etc. are also used for the pre-financing and, ultimately, for a financial success of this event.

Boxing is, alongside football, one of the most popular global sports. The popularity is reflected for example in the German TV audience ratings. At its peak, 18 million viewers watched the boxing fights of Henry Maske and Axel Schulz. Currently about 12 to 14 million viewers turn in when a fight of the Klitschko brothers is shown on TV. Up to 70% market share is the peak value during a live broadcast in Germany and this shows the passion for boxing. The same applies in the U.S., Britain and many Asian countries where boxing matches are high-quality prepared media.

DAS ZIEL



Charity

From the proceeds of this event "Fight for Peace" the most significant amount should be given to the sport in Afghanistan but also independent child and youth aid projects should be significantly supported. With a visit to a children's hospital in Kabul and a meeting with the human rights activist Sima Samar, the first steps were already confirmed and checked locally for the implementation of a high-profile charity event.

DAS ZIEL

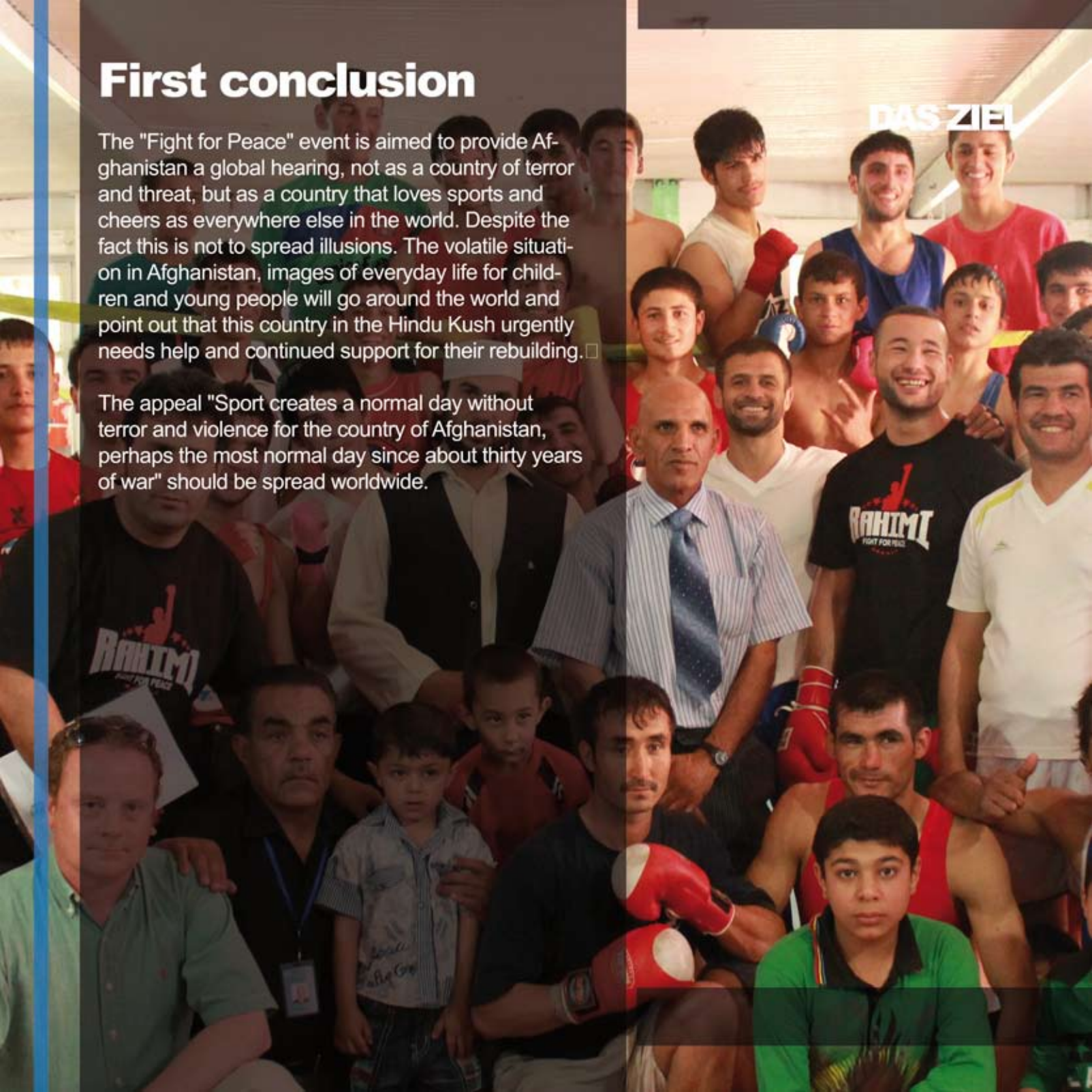


First conclusion

The "Fight for Peace" event is aimed to provide Afghanistan a global hearing, not as a country of terror and threat, but as a country that loves sports and cheers as everywhere else in the world. Despite the fact this is not to spread illusions. The volatile situation in Afghanistan, images of everyday life for children and young people will go around the world and point out that this country in the Hindu Kush urgently needs help and continued support for their rebuilding. □

The appeal "Sport creates a normal day without terror and violence for the country of Afghanistan, perhaps the most normal day since about thirty years of war" should be spread worldwide.

DAS ZIEL



BECOME A PEACE FIGHTER

There are many reasons to work with FFP and to become a "Peace Fighter":

- A „Peace Fighter“ is committed to the implementation of a unique sporting event in a crisis area.
- A „Peace Fighter“ makes sports accessible to children and Afghanistan's youth.
- A „Peace Fighter“ sets a sign of peace.
- A „Peace Fighter“ builds bridges between people, cultures and entire nations.
- A „Peace Fighter“ writes history by fighting against a war with sports, by giving hope and courage to the people and by taking new way that others should follow.



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