

2016 Rio Olympics

Unit 1: Leisure, Sport and Tourism

Location:

- Landscape includes seas, mountains and forest.
- Metro city, developed around the Tijuca Forest (largest urban forest globally)
- Government are urbanizing the Favelas.
- By the 1970's, 13% of the population lived in slums, now 22%.

Social Impacts:

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cheaper than London and Beijing Olympics.- 93,000 staff needed, decreases unemployment.- More facilities built, increases quality of life of the local people.- More infrastructure built, ie. highways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preparations took over a year, disturbing the flow of the city.- 7.9 billion dollar invested into the games, money that wasn't invested into the city.- 380,000 visitors increased traffic.- Previous World Cup location, so little time to recover.- Sporting facilities are neglected.

Economic Impacts:

- Rio's governor declared a state of financial emergency in June, requesting federal funds for public services during the Olympic Games to avoid "total collapse in public security, health, education and environmental management" - Rio's official Gazette.
- Emerging countries rarely see an increase in economic wealth as compared to HIC's hosting the international games.
- 380,000 visitors increase local tourism.

Environmental Impacts:

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use of modern technologies to mitigate carbon emissions- Clean up of water bodies and trash- 100% of workers and spectators used public transport- All organic waste composted- All prize medals were made from recycled materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 28,000 athletes and staff were carried by planes to Brazil.- 17,000 tonnes of waste was produced- 29,500 gigawatts of electricity were used for the games- 3,600,000 tonnes of CO₂ was estimated to be emitted.

Political Impacts:

- In May of 2016, Brazil's first female president (Dilma Rousseff) was impeached, a month before the games, over accusations that she doctored Brazil's accounts in order to present a more positive view of the country's fiscal situation.
- Street protests, a failing economy, the spread of Zika virus and concerns about logistical planning for the Olympics, Rio was not looking good.
- The president also stood in front of a commission with more than half its members facing fraud or criminal charges.
- The estimated impact on the Brazilian GDP from 2009 to 2016 stands at approximately US\$11 billion.
- Between 2017 and 2027 estimations are of US\$ 13.5 billion.

What do people think?

- Many people saw it as a benefit, as it improved economic climate of Brazil as it brought global exposure via the media.
- Some people living in Brazil thought it brought pride and inspiration to their country.
- People saw a rise in crime rate around lower developmental areas such as the Favelas.

