

Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games NEWS TOPIC LIST

Sports

1. National Sports Training Network invests in young Brazilian talent

One of the major legacies of the Rio 2016 Games will be the National Sports Training Network, with projects contemplating all states of the country and the Federal District. The network, set up to interconnect various existing or under-construction sports facilities throughout the country, has been structured around partnerships with states, municipalities and universities in order to identify and develop talents and young athletes in Olympic and Paralympic sports, from junior to elite level.

- In addition to offering professional training, the Network also organises high-performance sports and coordinates a number of sports facilities that will benefit Brazilians of all regions. These include 240 Sport Initiation Centres (CIEs) in 229 Brazilian municipalities, as well as 47 official athletics tracks throughout the country and Olympic facilities in Rio de Janeiro.
- Each CIE will offer 13 Olympic, 6 Paralympic and one non-Olympic sport (indoor football). They will make up the base level of the National Sports Training Network.
- Renovation/construction works in local training facilities at military units and the School of Physical Education and Sports of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).
- Examples of facilities built to reinforce the Network include: i) the National Paralympic Training Centre in the city of São Paulo, opened in May; ii) the Northeast Olympic Training Centre in Fortaleza (Ceará), which hosted the Youth School Games in September 2015; iii) the Pan-American Judo Centre in Lauro de Freitas (Bahia), opened in 2014; iv) the Caixa Athletics Arena and the Caixa Gymnastics Arena, in São Bernardo do Campo (SP), both delivered in 2014; v) the Centre for Excellence in Diving of the University of Brasilia (UnB), in Brasilia.
- Facilities for high-performance sports were also renovated and expanded in military units in Rio, such as the Admiral Alberto Nunes Physical Education Centre (Cefan), the Air Force University (Unifa), the Army Physical Training Centre (CCFEx), the Naval Academy and the Air Force Command (Caer).

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Sports. Contact: +55 (11) 3088-0990 ascom@esporte.gov.br

2. How science is supporting the search for better sports performance

Research institutes from the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC) are helping athletes pursue excellence with supercomputing resources and equipment tailored to their individuals needs.

One as such is the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC), which is part of one of the country's largest initiative in the pursuit of sporting excellence: The Olympic Laboratory (financed with funds from the Federal Government).

- The LNCC has a project at the Maria Lenk Aquatic Park in Rio, where it provides support to athletes in different areas of knowledge, namely biochemistry, biomechanics, nutrition, psychology, physiology, sports training and computer modelling, on which it is responsible for generating data.
- The LNCC developed a solution called Holistic Athlete Monitoring System (or Saha in the Portuguese acronym), which is run on one of the LNCC's supercomputers in Petrópolis (state of Rio de Janeiro). The tool cross-references data from the different areas and makes suggestions to improve the performance of athletes.
- Parameters such as swimming strokes, the accuracy of blows on the martial arts *tatami* or the speed of runs on the track can all be improved, increasing the chances of medals.

- The Olympic Laboratory also includes researchers in a number of areas coming from universities such as the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), which coordinate research efforts in nutrition and biochemistry.
- Any Brazilian Olympian or Paralympian can have access to the laboratory. Session scheduling is managed by the federations of the respective sports.
- A possible story can showcase this universe of research and support for athletes in search of better results and medals, point out technology solutions being developed to improve sports development and bring in researchers as topic characters.
- The Laboratory was built and equipped with resources from the Financier of Studies and Projects (Finep) of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC), with investments of R\$ 13 million.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications / Fabio Porto, Researcher at the LNCC. Contact: +55 (61) 2033 7515/ +55 (24) 2233-6120 – imprensa@mcti.gov.br / fporto@lncc.br

3. The Paralympians of throwing sports: research and development of custom-made seats for Brazilian athletes to use in competitions

Paralympic athletes pursuing medals in sports such as shot put, discus and javelin competitions require enormous amounts of training in their search for results and technical infrastructure in order.

With that in mind, the National Institute of Technology (INT/MCTIC) developed a project exclusively dedicated to athletes of these three sports, which has led to custom-built seats for five individual competitors.

- They are: Roseanna Ferreira dos Santos, who won two gold medals in the Sydney 2000 Games; Vanderson Silva; Julyana Cristina da Silva; Márcio Lucas da Paz; and Rafael Amorim Coury.
- A story can showcase the use of technology to achieve better results in sports: how Paralympic athletes are increasingly seeking cutting-edge technologies to obtain better results in competitions.
- The Ergonomics Laboratory of the Institute performed 3D scans of the bodies of the athletes, using sensors to capture their movement during throws.
- It then used this data to design seats specifically adjusted to the mechanical movements of each thrower.
- The Three-Dimensional Models Laboratory of the Institute then built functional and reduced-scale prototypes of the seats in 3D printers.
- The seats are currently undergoing final adjustments to match the conditions that must be met during the Paralympic Games.
- Researcher Carla Patricia, from the Ergonomics Laboratory, can detail how designing a custom-built seat can become a competitive advantage.

Source suggestion:

- Carla Patricia - Ergonomics Laboratory - INT/Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications. Contact: +55 (21) 2123-1058 / +55 (61) 2033 7515

4. Military delegations from 100 countries in the Rio 2016 Games

Heads of military delegations from 100 countries participating in the Olympic Games will be staying at the Club of the International Military Sports Council (IMSC). The structure will be operational at the beginning of August, inside the University of the Air Force (UNIFA) at Campo dos Afonsos.

- A press conference will open the IMSC on 7 August
- Closure will take place on 20/08, with the presence of military athletes.
- The space will include accommodation, leisure and support areas, as well as a media centre that will hold meetings, press conferences and interviews with Brazilian and foreign military athletes.
- The media centre, under responsibility of the IMSC, will also disclose the results achieved by military athletes in Olympic events.
- The aim of the IMSC Club is to promote and disseminate the importance of military sports.
- With the slogan "Friendship through Sport", the International Military Sports Council is one of the largest multidisciplinary organisations in the world. Founded in 1948, it organises over 20 sporting events for the armed forces of its 135 member countries, including continental and regional competitions and the World Military Games, comprising of approximately 30 different sports.

The performance of Brazilian military athletes

The 100+ Brazilian military athletes that have already qualified for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and are part of the High Performance Athletes Program (PAAR) have an ambitious target: to win at least ten Olympic medals at the Games, a feat that, if achieved, will represent twice the number won by the 51 Brazilian military athletes who competed in the London Olympics in 2012.

- Military athletes can talk about their stories of overcoming difficulties, how they train and what their inspirations are.
- Military and civilian athletes will share the same training centres. How is the interaction between them? How are they different or what do they have in common?

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Defence. Contact: +55 (61) 3312 4070 ascom@defesa.gov.br

5. 5. Paralympians' guide dogs will be allowed to enter Brazil

Will the Paralympic athletes who will compete in the Rio 2016 Games and need guide dogs be able to bring their animals to Brazil? What are the rules for bringing them in and importing their food? What care should be taken for the transport of the animals?

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply published a Normative Instruction in March detailing the procedures for the arrival of these animals and their food.
- The rules apply to the dogs that will accompany the Paralympic athletes. Presenting the International Veterinary Certificate and proof of immunisation against rabies are some of the requirements.
- There are also rules for the packaging of food. Athletes, coaches, trainers, medical personnel and heads of delegation are some of the people who must follow the guidelines provided by the Brazilian government.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply. Contact: + 55 (61) 3218 2708/2203 imprensa@agricultura.gov.br
- Press office of the Brazilian Association of Airlines - ABEAR (for information on the transport of animals). Contact: +55 (11) 2369 6007

6. Olympic structures will be an important legacy for Brazilians

The Federal Government has made significant investments to provide the country with Olympic structures that are compatible with the requirements of the Olympic Games and which will be an important legacy for the Brazilian people.

- In the Olympic Park in Deodoro for example, renovations were made to existing facilities, including the National Shooting Centre, the National Equestrian Centre, the Modern Pentathlon Centre and the Hockey Centre.
- Resources were also invested to build new sporting venues, such as the Arena da Juventude, the Slalom Stadium, the Deodoro Stadium, the Mountain Bike Centre and the BMX Olympic Centre.
- At the Barra Olympic Park, investments have been made to build permanent sport facilities, such as the Olympic Tennis Centre and the Olympic Velodrome. At Carioca Arenas 1, 2 and 3 resources were invested in air conditioning.
- Both the permanent venues in Barra da Tijuca and the ones built in Deodoro are part of the Olympic Training Centre (OTC), which will be at the top of the National Sports Training Network.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Sports. Contact: +55 (61) 3217-1875. ascom@esporte.gov.br

7. The technology behind climate condition monitoring for outdoor competitions.

The General Coordination of Meteorology, Climatology and Hydrology of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications will also be present at the Games, operating three weather stations in strategic locations in the city of Rio de Janeiro and two metocean floats at Guanabara Bay.

- The equipment will provide support to competitions for sports such as golf, sailing, rowing and marathon (swimming), as well as other events held in outdoor environments.
- It is interesting to show what the devices are like, how they are operated and the technology employed.
- A possible story could also outline which parameters are verified by the equipment.
- How does this equipment operate, and how will the Ministry Coordination act during the Games?
- How will the information provided impact competitions? How can changes in weather conditions impact athlete performance? And how does as a competitor develop her/his strategy taking into account such information?

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications Contact: +55 (61) 2033-7515 – imprensa@mcti.gov.br

8. International cooperation agreements for sport

Brazil has about 60 cooperation agreements for the development of sport, signed with countries such as Russia and China and other nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- These agreements comprise actions such as professional training courses for football, training programs for athletes in Brazil, sending Brazilian coaches to receive training and attend workshops abroad etc.

- One highlight of the program are the projects that teach *capoeira* (the famous Brazilian martial art) in refugee camps, created with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- A possible story could also be supported by characters such as the young Kazakhstan players training at the "Olé Brazil Futebol Clube" football school in Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo).
- Other possible characters may be those that work on teaching beach volleyball (a sport in which Brazil is a leading country) in Benin, Africa.
- There are also projects such as the "Haitian Day of Sports for Peace", which has the support of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Contact: +55 (61) 2030 6160/8006/8007 flavio.beicker@itamaraty.gov.br

9. Young workers are given opportunities during the Rio 2016 Games

A total of 455 youths were selected to work as apprentices at the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. By the end of the year, the apprentices will have had 400 hours of lectures outside of their school hours, divided into two stages - the first ending on 30 June and the second after the Games, on 21 December. During the Rio 2016 Games, they will work as assistants in sport competitions and other events. All were duly hired and are being paid a salary based on the minimum wage, but in proportion to the hours they spent in the program, either studying or working.

Source suggestions:

- Click here to see a video with the young apprentices (in Portuguese) <http://mtps.gov.br/component/content/article?id=3511>
- Press Office of the Ministry of Labour. Contact: +55 (61) 2021-5449 imprensa@mte.gov.br

10. Athletes at School Program: encouraging sport practice and democratizing access to sport

The Ministry of Education created the "Athlete at School" (*Atleta na Escola*) program with the aim of encouraging sport practice at schools, as well as developing and disseminating Olympic and Paralympic values. The focus is on students at the elementary education level, which is a constitutional responsibility of states and municipalities. Nonetheless, the Federal Government develops actions and guidelines for this level of education, servicing kindergarten and elementary education.

- The program also aims to encourage the training of young talents, identifying and guiding these students.
- It is divided into two major areas of focus: school games, with competitions in various stages and involving different ways; and the Sport Initiation Centre, which provides support to the talents identified during the school games.
- The story can be explored with a focus on students who take part in competitions or have joined the Sport Initiation Centres.
- MEC (Ministry of Education) transfers funds to the school units so that they can organise the activities of the program internally. Currently, about 44,000 schools in Brazil participate.

- MEC also coordinates the "More Education" program, whose goal is to foster educational policies at the elementary school stage (the first nine years of schooling, for children aged 6 to 14).
- State, municipal and Federal District public schools that join the program can opt for activities defined in several "Macrofields" (high-level areas). Of those, 51,400 schools develop activities on the "Sports and Leisure" Macrofield, which includes athletics, rhythmic gymnastics, orienteering, cycling, tennis, recreation/leisure, volleyball, basketball, street basketball, football, indoor football, handball, table tennis, judo, karate, taekwondo, yoga, swimming, traditional chess, virtual chess, and Sports at School.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Education. Contact: +55 (61) 2022-7520/7530/7540 imprensa@mec.gov.br

Environment

11. Amazon Tall Tower Observatory brings advances in environmental research

A partnership between Brazil and Germany, the Amazon Tall Tower Observatory brings advancements in research and a better understanding of the interaction between the biosphere and atmosphere. The Tower is a 325-m (1066-ft) structure set up at the Uatumã Sustainable Development Reserve, located between the municipalities of São Sebastião do Uatumã and Itapiranga, in the state of Amazonas, 150 km (93 mi) from the capital Manaus.

- The goal of the project is to monitor and study the climate of the Amazon region for about 20 to 30 years based on data it will collect on gas exchanges and transports between the forest and atmosphere.
- The tower has laser sensors and radars at different heights that it can use to conduct measurements at ground level - such as amount of water, temperature and humidity - and of the air above and below the canopy of trees, allowing for a better understanding of the flows of steam water and aerosol (solid and liquid particles in suspension) that are important for the formation of clouds.
- It allows for the monitoring of a vast atmospheric space, never before fully covered, of about 1,000 km² (386 square miles) in area, filling gaps in monitoring coverage and collecting data from satellites and other instruments. The expectation is that the project will attract high scientific investment from several countries.
- The data is transmitted to the laboratories of the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA/MCTIC) and the Max Planck Institute of Chemistry and Biogeochemistry, responsible for implementing the project.
- The story can detail the purpose of the project and the scope of the research conducted, which also goes to show the immense size of the tower structure: It weights 142 tons, and is built out of 15,000 different parts. They were transported from Curitiba to the Reserve by six trucks that travelled 4,500 km (about 2,800 miles) until Humaitá (state of Amazonas), where they were loaded onto a ferry that ran through the Amazon and Uatumã rivers. Twenty-six kilometres of steel wire ropes have been used to fix the structure to concrete blocks installed on the forest floor.

Source suggestion:

- Antonio Manzi - Researcher / Press Office of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications. Contact: +(61) 2033-7515 – imprensa@mcti.gov.br

12. Amazon Protected Areas Region (ARPA) program preserves forests

ARPA is the largest tropical forest conservation program in the world. It currently supports 114 protected areas, or a total area of 59 million hectares (about 98% of the program's target). The protected areas benefit from goods, services and other actions the program offers. ARPA is coordinated by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment. It is structured around partnerships with the Amazonas state government, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the World Bank, the KfW (the Financial Cooperation Bank of Germany), WWF Brazil, the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio) and civil society organisations.

- ARPA has as its goal to expand, consolidate and maintain part of the National Protected Areas System (SNUC) in the Amazon Biome, protecting at least 50 million hectares and promoting sustainable development in the region.
- It seeks to identify the areas that are the most representative samples of the diversity of Amazon ecology.
- It promotes the creation and consolidation of "full protection" and "sustainable use" protected areas, articulated into ensembles (mosaics) of protected areas.
- It develops long-term financial sustainability strategies for the protected areas that include supporting the development of local communities.
- It monitors the conservation of biological diversity.

Source suggestion:

Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1227/1437/1311 imprensa@mma.gov.br

13. Paris agreement - Brazilian targets for cutting carbon emissions

As a major protagonist in the climate agenda, Brazil undertook the commitment during the United Nations Convention on Climate Change to cut carbon emissions by 37% by 2025 compared to 2005 levels, with an indicative reduction target of 43% (from the same baseline) by 2030. Measures to limit the increase in global average temperatures were agreed upon by over 190 countries meeting in the French capital last December. Brazil proposed interventions in all productive sectors to achieve the emission reduction percentages.

- Brazil is one of the few developing countries to have taken an absolute emissions reduction target.
- To achieve those, the measures to be adopted by Brazil by 2030 include: the end of illegal deforestation in the country; the restoration and reforestation of 12 million hectares; the recovering of 15 million hectares of degraded pastures; and the implementation of crop-livestock-forest integration in five million hectares of land.
- In the energy sector, Brazil will increase the share of renewable sources in its energy grid to 45%. That same average is 13% worldwide, and 7% for OECD countries.
- Brazil will also ensure a 66% share of hydroelectricity in its power generation grid, as well as a minimum 23% share of renewable sources - wind, solar, biomass.
- Another commitment undertaken was to increase energy efficiency by about 10%.

Source suggestion:

Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1227/1437/1311 imprensa@mma.gov.br

14. Deforestation control actions in the Amazon

The greatest contribution to climate change mitigation in Brazil takes place through changes in the use of lands and forests. The Legal Amazon is monitored through satellite imagery by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). In 2004, the Federal Government established the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm). The Plan promotes public policies to keep the forest standing through monitoring, surveillance and control measures.

- The deforestation rate found in 2015 (5,831 km²/2,251 mi²) represents a 79% decrease compared with the same rate for 2004 (27,772 km²/10,722 mi²), when PPCDAm started,
- The 2015 rate is the third lowest since the start of monitoring, and represents over 70% compared with the decrease forecast for 2020 (close to the target set in Brazil's national voluntary commitment to reduce deforestation in the Amazon by 80% in 2020).

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1227/1437/1311 imprensa@mma.gov.br

15. Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) compiles land information

CAR is an essential tool used by state and federal governments for the recovery of degraded areas, the creation of ecological corridors and the conservation of other natural resources. In essence, CAR is a survey of the georeferenced property information that also brings data on the limits of Permanent Protection Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs), remnants of native vegetation, consolidated rural areas, areas of social interest and public utility areas. The values of areas for environmental diagnosis are calculated from a digital map. By May 2016, 91% of registrable areas were already in the CAR System (www.car.gov.br).

- The Rural Environmental Registry - CAR - is a mandatory electronic record of all rural properties.
- It aims to integrate environmental information regarding the status of Permanent Preservation Areas - APP, Legal Reserve areas - RLs, forests and remnants of native vegetation, Restricted Use Areas and consolidated areas into data about the country's rural properties and possessions.
- The Registry is a strategic database for environmental management of the country. It contributes to the control, monitoring and combating of the degradation of forests and other forms of native vegetation in Brazil, and also assists the environmental and economic planning of rural properties.

Source suggestion:

- <http://www.florestal.gov.br/cadastro-ambiental-rural/numeros-do-cadastro-ambiental-rural>
- Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1227/1437/1311 imprensa@mma.gov.br

16. Drought and Desertification Early Warning System (SAP)

The system can serve as inspiration for other countries suffering from desertification. The SAP is a tool that integrates remote sensing and weather forecast data to allow for continuous monitoring of the most susceptible areas and improve our understanding of the combined effects of drought and desertification. The project was developed at the National Institute for Space Research (INPE/MCTI), and is conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Environment.

- With the SAP, the Federal Government can have reliable information to be able to predict droughts in the Brazilian semi-arid region.
- It will be possible to accurately identify the current vulnerability scenarios resulting from land use, with emphasis on desertification issues.
- The system can determine future scenarios as a result of climate change.
- In addition to assessing and monitoring land degradation, the system will also be able to disseminate information and better guide the definition and implementation of public policies.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1227/1437/1311 imprensa@mma.gov.br

Culture

17. Brazilian crafts production to be highlighted during the Rio 2016 Games

The Sebrae Brazilian Crafts Reference Centre (CRAB) was opened to the public on March 22, featuring an exhibition that presents a comprehensive overview of Brazilian craftsmanship. The exhibition runs until September 24, and promises to be a nice outing option for tourists in between Olympic Games competitions. Visitors can also take a bit of Brazil craftsmanship home, as some exhibition pieces will be sold at the "Brasil Original" store.

- During the Olympics, Sebrae (Brazil's Small and Medium Enterprise Support Service) will have buses carrying tourists from the Games and facilities where athletes will be (such as the Athletes Village) to the Crafts Reference Centre in Tiradentes Square (downtown Rio).
- The exhibition, curated by Adélia Borges and Jair de Souza, features 800 pieces made by artisans from all of Brazil's 26 states and Federal District. The collection showcases a number of objects made with raw materials derived from plants and trees, such as wood, straw, seeds and resin.
- Those include pieces like placemats, fixtures, furniture, baskets, bags, silverware, jewelry, decorative panels, flowers, toys, fabrics, carpets, cushions, hats, blankets and sculptures.
- The selection is predominantly of collective authorship works, prepared by about 50 crafts associations or cooperatives, both rural and urban, and about 20 indigenous ethnic groups.
- The Centre will also feature a restaurant and a café/bistro with dishes that showcase Brazil's gastronomic wealth, with typical ingredients and culinary practices.
- Sebrae will set up Brasil Original stores at the Reference Centre and in three malls in the city of Rio (Rio Sul, Barra Shopping and Norte Shopping), which will operate from 5 August to 16 September.

Source suggestion:

- Sebrae Press Office. Contact: +55 (61) 2107 9300 imprensa@sebrae.com.br

18. Products and services based on Brazilian natural resources will be highlighted during the Rio 2016 Games

Privileged with continental dimensions, Brazil stands out for its diverse flora consisting of tropical forests like the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest, as well as different terrestrial biomes like the Cerrado, Pantanal, Caatinga, Pampa, as well as Coastal and Marine Zones. The country is also remarkable for its sociocultural diversity, represented by more than 200 indigenous peoples and numerous traditional communities (such as *quilombolas* - descendants of escaped slaves -, gatherers and farmers) who sustainably manage natural

resources in these biomes. Given this reality, the Federal Government has invested in actions aimed at the promotion of the so-called sociobiodiversity products.

- The Ministries of Social Development and Agrarian Development (MDSA) and the Environment (MMA) are organizing the Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sociobiodiversity Products Fair, which will be held at the Casa Brasil (set up at the Mauá Square, in Rio de Janeiro) on 19 and 20 August. The Fair will also be held at the Rio Botanical Gardens between 18 and 21 August.
- Sociobiodiversity is seen as the relationship between goods and services generated from natural resources that are focused on the creation of production chains of interest to traditional peoples and communities and family farmers.
- Products from different Brazilian terrestrial biomes will be exhibited and sold during the Fair, and a specific publication on the products will be available as well.
- The event will promote the products and the exchanges of experience developed as part of the eco-social ventures involved, and also bring information about the possibilities for sustainable use of the different biomes and their conservation.
- The Casa Brasil is a space conceived by the Federal Government to showcase Brazil's actions in various fields (social, cultural and economic) in an integrated manner. The area is set up at the Mauá Square region in Rio de Janeiro, and will run for the duration of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2016.

Suggestion sources:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development.
Contact: +61-2030 1505 imprensa@mds.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Environment. Contact: +55 (61) 2028-1029/1437/1311
imprensa@mma.gov.br

Economics / Infrastructure

19. Solidarity Economy

All participants/residents of the 2016 Games and Olympic Village who visit the craft fairs, kiosks and circuits with food stalls will get the chance to try a number of solidarity economy products. The Ministry of Labour signed agreements with the city of Rio and the state government to allow about 100 artisan and organic farmer ventures, as well as 190 discarded recycled waste picker organisations, to showcase the products they produce.

- About 4,000 entrepreneurs will be involved in solidarity economy activities.
- An agreement signed with the city of Rio will support the Carioca Fair Circuit and the Rio Ecosol Circuit, which benefits artisans and farmers.
- The latter, the result of an agreement with the state government, is part of the Solidarity Waste Separation project. It ensures waste collectors from three networks of cooperatives can sort recyclable materials from garbage, which is then sent to cooperatives throughout the state.
- The collectors will also provide environmental education to visitors regarding waste separation and recycling.
- Two social economy enterprises were in charge of producing 10,000 thematic cushions designed for athlete rooms in the Olympic Village and press area, which they have already completed. The pieces will be presented to the public after the opening of the Games.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Labour. Contact: +55 (61) 2021-5449 imprensa@mte.gov.br

20. Productivity in Brazilian agriculture

With extensive fertile land, favourable climate and advanced cultivation technologies, Brazil has one of the main bases of its economy in agriculture. The country is one of the world's leading food producers and suppliers. In 2015, agribusiness GDP grew by 1.8% compared to 2014, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The country is the world's largest exporter of beef, coffee and orange juice. It ranks second in soybean complex (grain, meal and oil) and poultry exports.

- A possible story may explore the development of the sector and the outlook for Brazilian agribusiness for the country and for world trade.
- It can also explore the country's investment in research, technology and innovation for the industry.
- The planting of soybean in the Brazilian Midwest for example, only became possible thanks to the results of research carried out by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) in partnership with producers, industry and private research centres.
- The work, which consisted in adapting the soybean seed to flourish in the Cerrado climate, transformed the state of Mato Grosso, in the Midwest, into the largest producer of soybeans in the country.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Agriculture. Contact: +55 (61) 3218- 2203 e 3218-2104. imprensa@agricultura.gov.br
- Press Office of Embrapa. Contact: +55 (61) 3448-4012

21. Federal public investments improve urban mobility in Rio

One of the three sections of the Light Rail Vehicle (LRV) has been operating in the city of Rio de Janeiro since 5 June this year. With R\$ 532 million in federal funding, the LRV will connect the City Centre and Port Region of Rio through 28 km of tracks with 26 stops. The first stretch completed is the most important one for transport during the Rio 2016 Games, connecting the Central Bus Station to Cinelândia, near the Santos Dumont Airport, with 18 stations.

- The project is based on the concept of integrated public transport, connecting multiple transport modes such as the metro, trains, boats, cable cars, the BRT system, the conventional bus network and an airport (Santos Dumont).
- When ready, the system will be capable of carrying 300,000 passengers per day.
- The Rio LRV was designed without catenaries (cables to capture power through overhead wires). The trains do not depend on suspended cables, and are powered by two power sources.
- The stations and stops will be fitted with accessible platforms, featuring tactile floor lines (for use by the visually impaired) throughout their length and soft, non-slip access ramps.
- With final cost of R\$ 1.157 billion, the LRV was partially funded by a public-private partnership (PPP) signed by the city of Rio that raised R\$ 625 million for the project.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Cities. Contact: +55 (61) 2108-1602

22. Project Enterprising Flame encourages small businesses to export

Aiming to encourage micro and small Brazilian entrepreneurs to export more, the *Chama Empreendedora* (Enterprising Flame) Project has mobilised more than 1,100 entrepreneurs in the country and more than 130 partners in order to promote the national economy. During the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association will host a showroom of products produced by 300 companies from the five regions of the country. The program is a partnership between the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services and Sebrae (Small and Medium Enterprises Support Service), the Correios (Postal Service), the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association, the Confederation of Trade Associations of Brazil (CACB), the National Confederation of Young Entrepreneurs (CONAJE) and several business networks from all over the country.

- The project was built around workshops organised with companies, seminars and mobilisation efforts in 16 capitals from all five regions of the country, all geared towards attracting and signing up companies with export potential.
- About 300 companies have been catalogued to participate in the Enterprising Flame showroom, all featuring products with regional characteristics and export potential. Product lines include furniture, food, jewelry, designer pieces and others.
- The products will be on display from 25 July to 16 September at the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association. On 19 September, the results of the event will be celebrated at the Museum of Tomorrow.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services. Contact: +55 (61) 2027 7218
- General Coordinator of the Enterprising Flame Program, Marcus Baron. Contact: +55 (21) 2514 1274/99779- 6957 marcusvbarao@gmail.com

23. Wind power is the fastest growing energy source in Brazil

Renewables account for over 42% of the Brazilian energy grid. When considering only the generation of electricity, the share of renewable energy sources rises to over 80%. Even though it already enjoys a relatively advantageous scenario, Brazil has not stood still and has been breaking records in the area, especially in wind power generation.

- According to the Power System Monitoring Monthly Newsletter, issued by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, installed capacity for the wind power generation sector grew by 56.9% in 2015 compared to 2014.
- Among all electricity generation sources, wind has seen the greatest expansion. In April 2016 alone, wind produced 132% more energy than in the same period of 2015. And compared to May 2015, the same month this year saw a growth rate of 46%.

Tips for journalists covering the Games in Salvador and São Paulo:

- The Northeast stands out as one of the largest wind power production frontiers of the world. It is responsible for producing more than 80% of the wind power generated in Brazil.
- The states of Rio Grande do Norte, Bahia and Ceará have the largest number of wind plants in the region.
- The sector's expansion boosts the economy of the regions in which the wind parks are installed, and drives the development of companies in the production chain.
- The state of São Paulo concentrates a number of companies involved in the production chain

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Contact: +55 (61) 2032-5620/5588 – ascom@mme.gov.br

24. Incentives to self-production of energy accelerate new connections

Residential, commercial, rural and industrial areas in Brazil today have much better access to technologies that can help them generate their own energy. This is partially the result of a program launched by the Federal Government in December 2015, called Distributed Power Generation Development Program (ProGD in the Portuguese acronym). An initial assessment of the program's results showed significant growth in the rate of new connections.

- From January to May 2016 alone, 1,781 new distributed generation connections were made (i.e. when electricity is generated in the consumption areas, often by consumers themselves).
- This number is 6.5 times the number of connections seen in the same period of 2015, when 272 connections were installed.
- The program has the potential to help the creation of 2.7 million connections in the country by 2030, including residential, business, industrial and agricultural areas.
- This can prevent the emission of 29 million tons of CO₂ in the atmosphere. It will also generate 23,500 MW of clean, renewable energy.
- ProGD encourages the generation of energy by the consumers themselves, based on renewable energy sources (especially solar).
- Under this program, the Bank of the Northeast has recently launched a new line of credit for the region (with funds from the FNE, the Constitutional Fund for Financing of the Northeast) that can be leveraged by companies wishing to generate their own power.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Contact: +55 (61) 2032-5620/5588 – ascom@mme.gov.br
- For information on business cases: Brazilian Association of Photovoltaic Solar Energy (Absolar). Contact: +55 (11) 3088-0990

25. Survey will gauge tourist expectations for the Games and collect feedback of their journey

A survey to be conducted by the Ministry of Tourism will assess tourist satisfaction during the Rio 2016 Games. In total, three surveys will be carried out: two with international audiences - tourists and journalists - and one with domestic visitors. The Ministry of Tourism estimates that Brazil is likely to receive up to 500 thousand tourists during the event.

A similar survey conducted by the Ministry of Tourism during the World Cup showed that 95.3% of foreign tourists who came to Brazil said they intend to return to the country.

[Training for tourist service](#)

More than five thousand Rio workers who will serve tourists during the Rio 2016 Games have been trained by the Ministry of Tourism. Street vendors, hotel/hostel front desk services and municipal guards all received training on basic English, professional etiquette and sales and promotional activities.

Character suggestions:

- Character 1: Eliza Marques, food truck owner:
"The course helps students open their minds to issues that go beyond our everyday life, like getting to actually know the city we're in, even so we can better inform tourists".
Contact info: +55 (21) 98650-9978
- Character 2: Rodrigo Chagas, municipal guard:
"It's the first time I have lessons that combine tourism and my work practice. In addition to enriching my CV, the course also gave me some basic understanding of English. Now, I feel I'm better prepared if I to need help a foreigner".
Contact info: +55 (21) 984185415
- Character 3: Rosângela Guedes Pereira, vendor at Ipanema beach:
"It's always important to learn. What I liked the most about the course was the English part. It makes it easier to deal with foreign tourists. I also learned how to organise my stock more efficiently".
Contact info: +55 (21) 99127462
- Videos and photos also with the Ministry of Tourism Press Office

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Tourism. Contact: +55 (61) 2023.7064
imprensa@turismo.gov.br

26. Tourism Economics / Increased passenger numbers

Spanning a country of continental dimensions, domestic tourism in Brazil has enormous weight in air traffic. Passenger numbers have grown remarkably in recent years, from 30 million in 2002 to 100 million in 2014. Airplanes are the main means of transport used by Brazilians during their trips.

- The Consumer Survey - a study by the Ministry of Tourism that estimates travel intentions for the next six months from a sample of 2,000 respondents in seven Brazilian cities - shows that 55.9% of trips are made by plane. In second come car trips, with 29.5%.
- In 2014 alone, seven million Brazilians took their first plane trip.
- This is the case of carpenter Pedro Conceição, who lives in Brasília (DF). This year, he embarked on a plane to visit his family in the state of Maranhão for the first time. Having planned in advance, Pedro managed to buy a plane ticket that took him to the state capital São Luiz in two hours. A bus trip would have taken him two days.

Source suggestions:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Tourism. Contact: +55 (61) 2023 7064 imprensa@turismo.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation. Contact: +55 (61) 2029 7038
ascom@transportes.gov.br
- Brazilian Airline Association (ABEAR). Contact: +55 (11) 2369 6007
- Pedro Conceição. Contact: +55 (61) 98666 5812

27. Tourism Economy / growth in the sector

Tourism accounts for 3.7% of national GDP, as well as three million direct jobs. The sector managed to make progress in the economic agenda and is gradually beginning to show its importance, including for the development of other productive chains.

- For example, tourism was responsible for the purchase of 225,000 cars in the automotive industry in 2014.
- Every year, the tourism sector purchases about 200,000 beds and 200,000 chairs from furniture vendors; over 120,000 televisions, 140,000 telephones and 130,000 showers from the electronics industry; and more than six million bedding and bath sets from the textile industry.
- The 80 largest companies in the tourism industry account for a turnover of R\$ 64.6 billion and 115,000 jobs throughout Brazil.

Source suggestions:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Tourism. Contact: +55 (61) 2023 7064 imprensa@turismo.gov.br
- Brazilian Franchising Association: revenue from hotel and tourism franchises reached R\$ 10.2 billion in 2015, a 9% increase compared to 2014 - above the general rate of the sector, which was 8.3%. Franchises showed the third largest increase among all sectors surveyed, coming after personal accessories and footwear (12%) and business, services and other retail sectors (10.2%). Contact: +55 (11) 3020-8800
- Business tourism: The Brazilian Association of Corporate Travel Agencies (Brazil is the only Latin American destination in the top 10 countries for international events, according to the criteria of the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)). Contact: +55 (11) 2626-9692

28. Green Passport offers fun, sustainable tourist trips

In the middle of all the excitement of the 2016 Games, there are many who would like to take advantage of their trip to Brazil to see places that offer greater contact with nature, walking and cycling tours, as well as the chance to taste local cuisine, among other perks. The Green Passport was conceived with those people in mind: the itineraries it proposes combine fun and sustainability, including ecotourism and adventure tourism in the parks. It is also part of a campaign (www.passaporteverde.org.br) through which tourists will be encouraged to adopt sustainable attitudes that show respect for the environment and local culture.

- To get access to these journeys, visitors need only access the Green Passport website, go to 'I Take Care' - 'Green Passport Itineraries', select the state and pick the itinerary they would like to know more about. <http://passaporteverde.org.br/en/eucuido/roteiros/>
- The Green Passport campaign is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, developed in partnership with the Ministries of Sport and Environment and with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- In Rio de Janeiro, a new Green Passport itinerary has been tested and approved for the Olympics: The trail of the *Dois Irmãos* (Two Brothers) hill, overlooking the Leblon, Ipanema and Arpoador beaches.
- A possible story could also show the *Talentos do Brasil Rural* (Rural Brazil Talents) program, developed in 2009 by the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the Ministry of Agrarian Development, which aims to promote family farming products and services as part of Brazilian tourism.

Source suggestions:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Tourism. Contact: +55 (61) 2023.7064 imprensa@turismo.gov.br
- Contact for Itineraries: Ana, tour guide and resident of the Vidigal favela, is accredited to conduct visitors on site. Contact: +55 (61) 98394 4928

- Contact for Itineraries: Adam Newman. E-mail: adam@favelaexperience.com or thenetworkingnewman@gmail.com
- Photos: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/a0ta0q8a4ih283x/AADxiMqKSi7paYvily0zmgGba?dl=0>

29. Water supply project in the Northeast

The biggest water supply project in Brazil is now in its final stages of construction. The São Francisco River Integration Project, which will transform the Brazilian semi-arid region, has already begun generating jobs and income, and improving the quality of life of hundreds of small farmers. When water starts running in its canals in early 2017, the 477-km (297-mi) project will benefit twelve million people in the states of Pernambuco, Ceará, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. Currently, water from the São Francisco River already runs 71.3 kilometres in both axes - North and East. The section that already has water passes through the municipalities of Cabrobó and Floresta (state of Pernambuco) - which can be visited. In total, the two axes of the San Francisco Project have 87.4% of works completed - 88.7% in the North axis and 85.4% in the East Axis. There are about 10,000 professionals currently working to complete the structures, as well as 3,727 pieces of equipment in operation.

An item worth mentioning are the archaeological remains found during the São Francisco integration works, currently being studied at the research laboratories of the American Man Museum Foundation (Fumdham), in São Raimundo Nonato (state of Piauí).

Source suggestions:

- Spokesperson - Minister of National Integration, Hélder Barbalho
- Press Office of the Ministry of National integration. Contact: +55 (61) 2034-5296 / 2034-5528

30. Airspace control during the Rio 2016 Games

Special attention will be given to airspace control during the 2016 Games in all cities where competitions will be held. Through the so-called Master Room, an integrated command and control area, the Federal Government will monitor the entire air operation of the event. Airspace will be divided into exclusion areas, for operational security reasons. How will this system work? A story on the topic would also expand the public's knowledge about the operation of the Remotely Piloted Aircraft System of the Horus Squadron. These remotely-piloted aircraft conduct monitoring with high-definition cameras and aerial reconnaissance and surveillance, which they will be doing 24 hours a day at Games time. In parallel, the story can also show the work to support the telecommunications network used in the air operations conducted by DECEA through the 1st DECEA Communications and Control Group, and expand on how it relates to the Olympics. Another airspace control action has to do with restricting the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) and balloons.

- The Master Room is set up inside the Air Navigation Management Centre (CGNA), a unit of the Air Force Command subordinated to the Department of Airspace Control (DECEA) in Rio de Janeiro (RJ).
- The Room will be operational from 20 July to 24 September, 24 hours a day, and feature representatives from all government agencies, airlines and airport managers involved in the Brazilian operation for the event.
- Coordination and integration among the bodies represented in the Room can prevent incidents and promote fast and effective action against any serious occurrence.
- The airspace will be divided into areas of exclusion, particularly for general aviation - private jets, business jets, helicopters, etc. These spaces are divided into three levels (white, yellow and red), called Conditioned Air Spaces.

- The transponder is the primary means of identification for air traffic during air operations. Thus, only aircraft with transponders on board and in operation will be allowed to take flight.
- All general aviation aircraft planning to access the airports in Rio de Janeiro and the football host cities (Brasília, Belo Horizonte, São Paulo, Salvador and Manaus) during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games must meet certain security criteria.
- Drones and balloons will also be monitored.

Professionals involved in the Games

The ten main airports serving the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games will have approximately 11,000 staff working during the event. The main goal is to ensure safety, comfort and peace of mind to passengers and the smooth flow of procedures and operations in Brazilian air transport. These ten major airports – namely Galeão (RJ), Santos Dumont (RJ), Guarulhos (SP), Congonhas (SP), Viracopos (SP), Brasília (DF), Confins (MG), Pampulha (MG), Salvador (BA) and Manaus (AM) – will all implement special operational regimes to serve the mega-event. Special operations began on 19 July and will run until 22 September.

Source suggestion:

- Video: Brazilian Aerospace Defence Command explains how the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) will participate in the Olympics (In Portuguese)
<http://www.brasil2016.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/video-comando-de-defesa-aeroespacial-brasileiro-explica-participacao-da-fab-nos-jogos-olimpicos>
- Press Office of the Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation. Contact: +55 (61) 2029 7038 ascom@transportes.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Defence. Contact: +55 (61) 3312 4070/4071 ascom@defesa.gov.br
- Air Force Press Office. Contact: +55 (61) 3966 9639/9640 and +55 (61) 99961 4239 imprensa@fab.mil.br
- Press Office of the Department of Airspace Control (DECEA). Contact: +55 (21) 2101 6871

International

31. Visa waiver for tourists of four different nationalities can increase international visits

Aiming to facilitate travel to the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Federal Government enacted Federal Law 13,193/15 in November last year allowing visas to be temporarily waived for visitors from four countries: USA, Canada, Japan and Australia. The decision of the Brazilian government to exempt tourists from Australia, Canada, United States and Japan from having a visa to enter Brazil was praised in a statement made by the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) - one of the most respected institutions in the sector in the world. According to the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), the facilitation of travel can generate up to 20% increases in flows between destinations. This would represent an approximate increase of 75,000 international visitors and an injection of US\$ 80 million in the Brazilian economy.

- The measure provides for a temporary exemption from consular visa for stays of up to 90 days from the date of first entry into the national territory.
- The measure was enacted by a joint decree from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Tourism, and is valid until September 18 2016, i.e. including the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

- A number of factors were considered for the choice of these countries, such as their having higher tourist flows into than from Brazil and a strong Olympic tradition.
- In addition, Embratur (Brazilian Tourism Institute) launched a promotional campaign with the slogan "Brazil is open for you", with impact estimated at 70 million people, encouraging Australians, Canadians, North Americans and Japanese to come to Brazil. Videos about Brazil also highlighted the Games at New York's Times Square, the most visited tourist spot in the world, throughout July.
- How can the visa waiver granted to these countries and the campaigns to attract tourists impact the "economy" of the Games? And to what extent does the decision to exempt these visitors from obtaining visas increase spending in the country?

Source suggestions:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Tourism. Contact: +55 (61) 2023 7064 imprensa@turismo.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Contact: +55 (61) 2030 6160/8006/8007 flavio.beicker@itamaraty.gov.br
- Embratur Press Office. Contact: +55 (61) 2023-8525 / 8522/8569 ascom@embratur.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Justice and the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE). Contact: +55 (61) 2025 3135/2020 imprensa@mj.gov.br
- World Tourism Organisation. Contact: +34 (91) 567 8100

32. Food items allowed into Brazil for ordinary passengers and athlete delegations

What food items can athletes and tourists bring to Brazil? What foods are prohibited? And how will agricultural surveillance be operated during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games? In Brazil, will airports have special inspection schemes during the event?

- Brazil's International Agricultural Surveillance System (Vigiagro) will be reinforced in the main ports of entry of delegations, officials and tourists coming to Brazil.
- To ensure compliance with international requirements, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) will increase the number of professional teams overseeing the entry and exit of baggage containing food, veterinary drugs, drinks and animals.
- In order to expedite the clearance process, the inspection of luggage or cargo not containing products of animal or plant origin will be held on a priority basis.
- The Brasilia (DF), Guarulhos (SP), Galeão (RJ), Confins (MG), Manaus (AM), Salvador (BA) and Viracopos (SP) airports will have Vigiagro staff increased by 35% during the Games (from 114 to 154). For the Paralympics, the increase in staff size will be of 24%.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply. Contact: + 55 (61) 3218 2708/2203 imprensa@agricultura.gov.br

33. Innovative trade agenda seeks to increase Brazil's insertion in international markets

The Brazilian government has pursued a number of actions aimed at enhancing the country's presence in international markets. This strategy requires the strengthening of trade relations with traditional and emerging partners, and has been pursued through the signing of agreements at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, as well as through negotiations in areas such as goods, services, trade facilitation, technical

regulations and government procurement. A few countries and blocs are considered critical in this context, such as the United States, Mexico, the South American countries of the Pacific Basin and the European Union.

- New Cooperation and Investment Facilitation Agreements.
- Mercosur-EU agreement negotiations.
- Bilateral agenda with countries in the Pacific Basin (Peru, Chile, Colombia and Mexico): Expanded Trade Agreement with Mexico; negotiations for expansion on specific themes (e.g. services, government procurement, investment, trade facilitation etc.) of the agreements with Colombia and Chile; internalisation of the agreement with Peru; (According to Mercosur rules, the negotiation of bilateral agreements that does not involve tariff issues can be made separately from other block members).
- Bilateral agenda with the United States: short-term practical actions to remove non-tariff barriers by implementing and expanding Regulatory Convergence and Trade Facilitation agreements signed with the US.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services. Contact: +55 (61) 2027 7218

34. Monitoring of Heads of State and delegations for the Games and preparations made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Organizing the Rio de Janeiro Games also involves a series of diplomatic service measures and actions by the Brazilian Government under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE).

- MRE employees, including diplomats and other professionals, will be working to meet the demands of athlete and Head of State delegations that will be in Brazil during competitions.
- The Ministry can explain how this work will be developed, demonstrating not only the sheer size of the Games in number of visitors but also how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and agencies that compose it will provide services.
- Another important measure that can serve as a source for stories is the support of foreign consular services as it relates to the Games.
- In addition, the Ministry will be involved in measures to further promote Brazilian culture, trade and tourism.
- MRE will also provide support to the international press, aid in matters of sport cooperation with countries participating in the different sports and help coordinate police cooperation.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Contact: +55 (61) 2030 6160/8006/8007 flavio.beicker@itamaraty.gov.br

Safety

35. International police cooperation is a hallmark of the security planning for the Rio 2016 Games

As part of the security planning for the Rio 2016 Games, the Brazilian government is developing a series of international cooperation activities. Those are coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship, and include international exchanges with other police forces (both through courses and observation missions to major events), the International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI) and the Integrated Antiterrorism Centre

(CIANT), both of which will rely on the collaboration of police forces from other countries. This is the largest international police cooperation operation in the history of Brazil and of Interpol itself.

- The CCPI is part of the Integrated Command and Control System, implemented by the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE) of the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship.
- The CCPI was first set up during the FIFA Confederations Cup 2013, when 22 police officers from eight different countries were brought into the Centre to cooperate. It was then expanded during the FIFA World Cup 2014, when it brought together 205 police officers from 37 different countries.
- For the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the work at the CCPI is being coordinated by the Federal Police, who will be operating with about 250 police officers from 55 countries in addition to staff from Interpol, Ameripol and Europol. They will meet in two command and control centres, set up in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, that will run between the 1st of August and 19 September.
- The team gathered in Brasilia operates 24 hours a day, reviewing information from all foreigners who come to Brazil during the Olympic Games.
- Another important international cooperation initiative is the Major International Sports Events Observer Program, which has allowed law enforcement officers from the main institutions involved in the preparation of the Olympic event to experience and follow the best practices adopted in some of the world's most important international events as they happened.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Justice and the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE). Contact: +55 (61) 2025 3135/2020 imprensa@mj.gov.br

36. Armed Forces provide security to the Olympic Games

The operations of the Ministry of Defence for the security of the Rio 2016 Games begins on July 24, including uniformed policing and maritime patrol tasks. The Federal Government has invested R\$ 78 million for that end.

- Uniformed policing will be done on roads near Olympic venues.
- Naval patrol and inspection actions are some of the security measures adopted by the Navy against threats coming from the sea. Combat divers and marines will be on call to act in recovery and rescue actions focused on deactivating explosive devices and maritime interdiction operations.
- The staff to be deployed by the Armed Forces in the Olympic City rose from 18,000 to 21,000 officers, bringing the total number employed in the Games (also considering the five other football host cities) to 41,000.
- The Federal Government's security operation for the Games will be in full operation from 24 July.
- Featuring representatives from nine ministries of all areas related to the organisation of the Games, the Olympic Games Coordination Group meets every Tuesday until the Games begin to follow-up on the actions in place.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Defence. Contact: +55 (61) 3312 4070 ascom@defesa.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Justice and the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE). Contact: +55 (61) 2025 3135/2020 imprensa@mj.gov.br

37. Integrated security operation for the Rio 2016 Games is the largest in the country's history

How has Brazil prepared to offer maximum security during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games? Brazil will see the largest security scheme in the history of the country during the period of the Games. To ensure the integrity of athletes, tourists and the population of the cities that will host competitions, the Ministries of Defence and Justice and the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin) have coordinated and put into practice integrated actions that will employ almost 90,000 agents. Out of these, 47,000 are from the public safety, civil defence and urban planning apparatus, with 41,000 coming from the Armed Forces.

- The security system organised for the Rio 2016 Games brings together representatives from public safety, civil defence, traffic, intelligence and military organisations. Together, these make up the Integrated Command and Control System (SICC).
- The system will be headquartered at the Integrated Command and Control Centre in Rio downtown.
- The Integrated Command and Control System (SICC) has been enhanced, refitted and modernised for the Games.
- It was activated in 2015, together with Regional Integrated Command and Control Centres, and employed in several test events, such as those for triathlon, paratriathlon, rowing, equestrian sports, road cycling, hockey, slalom canoeing, badminton and tennis.
- This integration experience has also been used in other major events, such as the Confederations Cup, the World Youth Day, Pope Francis' visit to Rio de Janeiro (2013) and the 2014 World Cup.

Source suggestions:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Justice and the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE). Contact: +55 (61) 2025 3135/2020 imprensa@mj.gov.br
- Press Office of the Ministry of Defence. Contact: +55 (61) 3312 4070 ascom@defesa.gov.br
- Press Office of the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin). Contact: +55 61 3445 9378 acom@abin.gov.br

Healthcare

38. 24-hour healthcare services during the Rio 2016 Games

How has Brazil prepared to meet the demand and expand healthcare services during the 2016 Games? How can visitors get information about healthcare and how to prevent diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika? Have healthcare agents been prepared to respond to emergencies with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) hazards?

The Federal Government has launched the Integrated Centre for Joint Health Operations (CIOCS), headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, which will be specifically focused on the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. CIOCS is responsible for monitoring health events, and will work 24/7 between 29 July and 26 September. This monitoring will take place in Rio and all football host cities. The work is coordinated by the Ministry of Health, with a staff of 125 people, in partnership with the host states and football host cities.

- The activities conducted by CIOCS include contact with the service units, dealing with incoming calls and notifications, and media and social network monitoring. For its tasks, CIOCS also relies on the *Guardiões da Saúde* ("Health Guardians") smartphone/tablet app and on the monitoring conducted by the World Health Organisation of what is happening in the countries that will have delegations in Brazil.
- At the Olympic city, CIOCS will operate at the Rio Operations Centre (COR).
- The forecast of the Ministry of Health is that about 22,000 people will receive health services in the Olympic venues, with 700 transfers to another service unit.

- The Ministry of Health has invested R\$ 72 million to purchase and equip 146 new ambulances for the Games, which will be left as a legacy for the Mobile Emergency Service (SAMU) after the mega event (the cities that will receive the new ambulances have not yet been defined).
- A total 235 additional hospital beds will be available in Rio (135 in federal institutions, 50 in municipal ones and 50 in state ones).
- About 2,500 temporary professionals will be hired to support the provision of services.
- The Ministry will offer a course on health surveillance and services focused on the mega-event to professionals of the area beginning on 18 July.
- The *Guardiões da Saúde* ("Health Guardians") app allows users to report symptoms of diseases and inform details, such as if they had any contact with people who also had their symptoms, if they have received medical attention and if they have been out of the country recently. This is what is called 'participatory surveillance', which helps the government collect data on disease transmission risks and accelerate response actions.
- The Ministry of Health has also created a website specifically for tourists featuring health guidelines for foreigners visiting Brazil and Brazilians traveling abroad (<http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/secretarias/svs/viajante-en>).
- A special area was created within the website for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, with general information on Zika prevention.
- The Travellers' Health website provides tips on general care and vaccination and offers information about public health services in the country. The information is available in Portuguese, English and Spanish.
- The Unified Healthcare System (Brazil's public, universal healthcare network) is also prepared to serve the population in emergencies with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. As part of the preparatory period of the Games, 1,700 professionals were trained to act in situations involving these components. More than R\$ 1.3 million were invested in that training.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry of Health. Contact: +55 (61) 3315.3989
- Secretary of Health Care, Francisco Figueiredo (to talk about the availability of the 146 new ambulances). Press Office of the Ministry of Health. Contact: +55 (61) 3315.3587
- General Coordinator of Public Health Surveillance and Emergency Response, Wanderson Oliveira. Press Office of the Ministry of Health. Contact: +55 (61) 3315.3835

39. Brazil's National Immunisation Program is a world reference

Brazil is a world reference in vaccination; the SUS (Brazil's universal healthcare system) guarantees free access by the population to the vaccines recommended by the World Health Organisation. Now, an app is going to help the population make sure their vaccination schedule is up to date.

- Currently, Brazil makes 17 vaccines available to the public as part of the National Vaccination Schedule. They fight over 20 diseases in different age groups.
- Every year, the Ministry of Health applies over 300 million vaccine doses in the population. The effort was essential for the eradication of diseases like polio, rubella and measles.
- The Ministry of Health also offers a smartphone/tablet app that can help users fill out their own digital vaccination logs. It also brings complete information about the vaccines provided by the SUS and can generate reminders about seasonal vaccination campaigns and the need to schedule the date of the next immunisation.
- The app automatically calculates (based on the first vaccine entered on the log) when the user must attend the immunisation clinic for further vaccinations, and sends a reminder message.

Source suggestion:

- Coordinator of the National Immunisation Program of the Ministry of Health, Carla Domingues. Press Office of the Ministry of Health. Contact: +55 (61) 3315 3835

40. Education and awareness-raising in the fight against the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito

How has Brazil been acting to control the Zika and microcephaly epidemic? What prevention, treatment and awareness-raising actions are being taken? How are health professionals and the public being trained?

- The training of professionals and the population has been done through campaigns and courses offered free of charge.
- One example is the course "Zika: clinical management in Primary Care", offered by the Ministry of Health through the Open University of the Unified Healthcare System (UNA-SUS).
- The course is currently being adapted and translated (into Spanish and English) by PAHO so that it can be offered to professionals and the general public in other countries.
- Two other similar courses have been created for the diagnosis and management of Dengue and Chikungunya, both offered permanently by the UNA-SUS to health professionals with a higher education degree.
- The Ministry of Health also offers a refresher course in combating the disease's vector that can be taken by community health agents, endemic disease combat agents and people in general who are interested in expanding their knowledge about the disease and how to eliminate the mosquito.

Source suggestion:

- Secretary for Labour Management and Health Education, Antonio Filho. Press Office of the Ministry of Health. Contact: +55 (61) 3315 3434

Public administration

41. Agiliza project helps improve public management practices

A survey conducted in May by the Ministry of Planning with all civil servants and other staff of the federal government has identified the main difficulties reported by these professionals in their internal processes. Over 21,000 responses were received from civil servants working in 197 different government agencies in all of Brazil's 26 states and the Federal District. Now, the Ministry of Planning, in partnership with the IPEA (Institute for Applied Economics Research), will start preparing reference guides on best management practices and selecting pilot projects for the redesign and simplification of internal management processes. The initiative is part of the *Agiliza* (Streamline) project, which acts on three fronts: citizens, business and government.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry Planning, Development and Budget. Contact: +55 (61) 2020 4547 imprensa@planejamento.gov.br
- More information on the project page, part of the Ministry of Planning website: www.planejamento.gov.br/agiliza.

42. Public Sector Innovation Network (INOVAGOV)

The Public Sector Innovation Network has been in place since January 2016, and aims to integrate and encourage arrangements for innovation in the sector. Currently, the InovaGov consists of 31 agencies and Federal Government entities. It has already led to projects conceived from the Network's 'mobilizing challenges'. They are: conduct studies and research on innovation in the public sector; study and develop a platform for collaboration and communication between the members of the network; coordinate joint innovation efforts applied to government programs; and foster public-private alliances that can create an environment conducive to innovation and generate public value. The integration of the three branches of the federal government around the topic will be formalised by the signing of a Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.

Source suggestion:

- Press Office of the Ministry Planning, Development and Budget. Contact: +55 (61) 2020 4547 imprensa@planejamento.gov.br