

## **LEARNING WITH EVENTS LEGACIES: HEALTH PROMOTION AND URBAN CHANGES WITH THE RIO20016 MOBILITY PROJECTS**

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### **Abstract**

Every Olympic host city dreams of accomplishing at least three things. First, to provide the best conditions for the competing athletes. Second, is to stage a top standard Olympics with distinctive features that create memorable impressions of the host city and its culture, and that will reverberate throughout the world. Third, to bequeath a legacy to the host community and country that will benefit their inhabitants for many years to come – called legacies.

Among the legacies, the most recognizable impacts include those related to urban planning, architecture, city marketing, sports infrastructure, economy and tourism. However, In the Olympic Charter, the International Olympic Committee plan clearly defines from the earliest stages the objectives to leave a public health legacy. This article describes two types of legacies: the process that begins seven years before the games and produces new jobs, infrastructure and buildings to support the new Olympic City, and the post events legacies with a new development and incorporation to the ex-host cities. Both of them includes the health promotion in all phases.

Olympic Games events, even with limited duration, mobilize a chain of local producers and suppliers, based on projects that justify themselves as future bequests to the society that hosts them briefly, without necessarily addressing the deficit of existing infrastructure, increased by new demands quantifiable in advance. The project thus associated with investment policies in the sector with other projects not yet developed, or proposals that have reference policies in other sectors, not aligned in their goals.

A solid indicator of urban health is in the transport system impacts until the event dates, a present factor when population treats with everyday changes and mobility difficulties in one hand, and with Olympic Plan legacies in the other hand. The research proposes some comparative studies development, based on urban design, transport systems and health indicators approach, health equipment, to examine urban interventions impacts of large projects in the host city, and Public Health in all policies, with health promotion included in planning and project activities, also monitoring results after the events.

**Keywords:** Legacy, events, health promotion, urban planning