

7 Olympic spirit

Where should the 2022 Winter Olympics be held?



During February and March 2014, Sochi, a Russian city on the Black Sea coast, hosted the XXII Winter Olympic Games. Nearly 3000 athletes from eighty-eight nations participated in fifteen different disciplines. These included a range of skiing and snowboarding events as well as curling, ice skating, skeleton and bobsleigh. The hosts, Russia, topped the medal table but it was also a very successful event for Team GB as they had their most successful Winter Olympics since 1924 with one gold (Lizzy Yarnold won the women's skeleton bobs), one silver and two bronze medals.

The hosts for the 2018 Winter Olympics were decided at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in July 2011, with Pyeongchang in South Korea winning at their third attempt, having previously been beaten by Vancouver (hosts in 2010) and Sochi. This time they beat Annecy, France and Munich, Germany in the first round of voting, securing sixty-three votes to Munich's twenty-five and Annecy's seven.



7.1 What factors are important in deciding who will host the Winter Olympics?

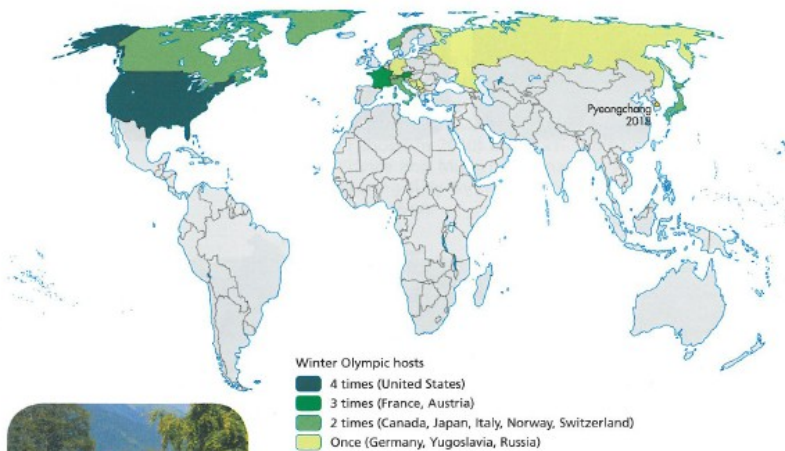
Have a look at:

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/02/140214-snow-conditions-melt-sochi-olympics/>

which describes some of the problems that a relatively warm climate can bring to winter sports and how these can be combatted.

The IOC take a number of different factors into account when deciding upon who will have the honour of hosting the Winter Olympics. Think about what these factors might be and write a list. Try to get between five and ten factors on your list. Now rank these in order of importance with the factor you think is most important as number one.

Some countries have hosted the Winter Olympics on more than one occasion or have already hosted a Summer Olympics but not a Winter Olympics. You can see these countries on the map. Do you think that being a previous host is an advantage or a disadvantage when it comes to bidding? Why do you think this?



Obviously, to host a Winter Olympics you need to have a climate which allows snow sports to take place. With average temperatures in February of 8.3 °C and a humid, **subtropical climate**, Sochi was the warmest city ever to host a Winter Olympics.

However, this is not the only consideration of the IOC. The host city must prove that it is large enough to be able to handle the large numbers of athletes, journalists and tourists who all need to stay in hotels and be able to travel easily to venues. The local people also need to give their support to the bid as they will be the ones who will be paying the bill...and it could be a large one! The budget for the Sochi Games was originally US\$12 billion but this rocketed to US\$51 billion, making it the most expensive Olympics ever.



► Consolidating your thinking ◀

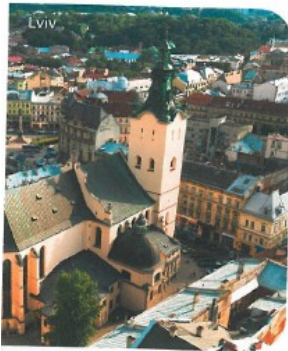
If the costs of hosting the Winter Olympics are so high, what advantages does being the successful bid bring? Create a mind map which identifies the benefits of hosting a Winter Olympics. Now, try to categorise your points by colour coding your mind map. You could think about which benefits are **social, political, environmental** or **economic**. You could think about which benefits are likely to be short term and which are likely to be long term. You could also think about whether the benefits are likely to be felt locally, nationally or globally.

Have a look at this infographic which highlights all of the things that had to be constructed for the Sochi Winter Olympics to take place:

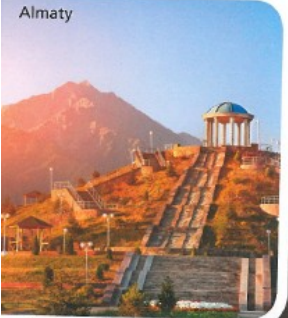
http://inhabitat.com/attachment_id=616105

Which aspect of this infographic is most surprising?





Lviv



Almaty



Krakow

7.2 So who is in the running for 2022?

The bidding process for the XXIV Winter Olympics, to be held in 2022, is underway and there are currently five cities in the running.

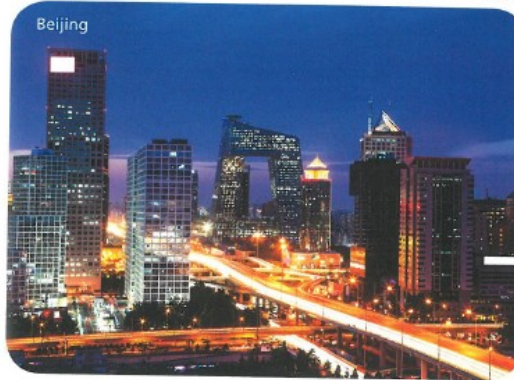
They are:

- Krakow, Poland
- Oslo, Norway
- Almaty, Kazakhstan
- Lviv, Ukraine
- Beijing, China

You may have heard of some of these cities already. With a partner, discuss what you already know about these five cities or the countries in which they are located. Do you have a favourite?

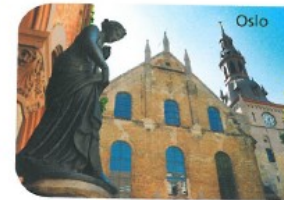
Consolidating your thinking

You are going to carry out a decision-making exercise to decide which of the five cities on the shortlist should be given the honour of hosting the 2022 Winter Olympics. You can use the sheets in the Teacher Book (pp.68–71) to help you to structure your enquiry.



Beijing

Was the city that you chose using the ranking system the same as the city you chose at the beginning of the enquiry? Has everyone in the class chosen the same city or have people come to different conclusions? Why do you think this is?



Oslo

The five potential hosts





Read these three articles which tell the stories of ski resorts around the world and highlight the challenges which they face as global temperatures rise:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/earthnews/3342553/Climate-change-threat-to-alpine-ski-resorts.html>

<http://www.outsideonline.com/outdoor-adventure/the-current/footprint/Three-Major-Ski-Resort-CEOs-Talk-Climate-Change.html>

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/13/us/climate-change-threatens-ski-industrys-livelihood.html?_r=0



7.4 How is climate change going to impact on the Winter Olympics in the future?

Having too warm a climate during the ski season is not just a problem for the southern hemisphere. The impact of climate change on **glaciated areas** is likely to be a significant feature of all regions in the future. Estimates suggest that since the mid-1980s there has been a 10% reduction in the amount of snowfall, which is likely to be due to warming global temperatures. Also, snow is likely to melt earlier in the year, which means that resorts may have to reduce the length of their seasons. The places that are likely to be hardest hit are those resorts at fairly low **altitudes**; one alternative is to move the resorts up the mountains but this is likely to have negative effects on an already vulnerable environment.

► Consolidating your thinking ◀

If you were the CEO of one of these ski resorts, what would you do? Make a list of all the things you would need to consider. Which of these do you have some control over? Which do you have little control over? Can you formulate a plan to keep the ski resort running? What would you prioritise?



7.5 Why is sustainability the key?

Just as changes in temperature will likely have a significant impact on the ability of ski resorts to generate enough income, equally ski resorts can have a significant impact on the surrounding environment. The large, heavy machinery installed to house chairlifts or gondolas creates visual and noise pollution and snow machines can deplete natural water sources in order to create artificial snow. In addition, as ski runs and pistes are developed and added to a resort, so the **species diversity** and richness of trees, flowers and birds decreases.

The Olympics has had mixed success regarding its environmental impact. Greenpeace were highly critical of the 2004 Summer Olympics held in Athens and were particularly critical that **renewable** forms of energy were not used, especially given that the city had the potential to generate vast amounts of solar energy. Conversely, Sydney in 2000 was cited as the first 'green' Olympics, whilst London 2012 has been held up as a positive example of how winning a bid can transform an area for the better.

► Consolidating your thinking ◀

So, with these two points in mind, how sustainable has the Sochi Winter Olympics been?

Are the conclusions and the messages conveyed in the documents and articles in the side panel the same? Which sources do you think are the most reliable? Why do you think this? Give the Sochi Winter Olympics a score out of ten (with ten being very environmentally sustainable). Justify the score you have given.

Finally, write a list of recommendations that you would make to the 2022 host city to make their Winter Olympics as environmentally sustainable as possible.



Read the summary of the Sochi sustainability report on pages 74 and 75 of the Teacher Book and the articles below, which detail the environmental impact that the Sochi Winter Olympics is likely to have had on the environment.

<http://www.time.com/2828/sochi-winter-olympics-environmental-damage/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-26152047>

<http://www.dw.de/olympic-winter-games-have-damaging-effect-on-sochis-environment/a-17449525>



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Land grabbing is a very controversial geographical issue with strong opinions from those in the countries in which it occurs, such as Ethiopia. On 28 May 2012, the United Nations' World Food Programme warned that 'Africa's future population' will be 1 billion by 2050. There are two of the main three countries that formed part of the resulting or the decision.

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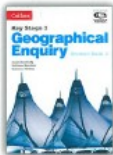
They are often 'land grabbers' primarily because of over-irrigation they are grabbing huge amounts of land (mostly privately owned) and what the result will be... The result is a problem for the people that live there because the government and foreign investors are taking away the land from the local people. They are not up with contracts that give them the land for periods of 99 years. Although this they often lose water resources and the local people are left with no water and no money for their needs. (...) Who are you grabbing the land?

It often people on the planet are (usually) hungry. 2.8 billion under the age of 15 are malnourished and they are expected to rise to 3.8 billion by 2050. Just to do that we need to increase the amount of food we produce. The only solution is technology, mechanisation, irrigation, fertilisers and things that make it more productive and up to 100% of the world's population. There are two for the land grabbers - they are the ones who are going to feed you, granddaddy!

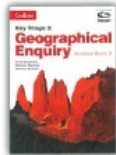


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Key Stage 3

Geographical Enquiry Student Book 1

David Weatherly
Nicholas Sheehan
Rebecca Kitchen



Some of the land acquired by foreign companies is not farmland at all, but forest, which is then cut down and burned, creating serious environmental problems such as local droughts and the release of greenhouse gases.	As a result of the arrival of foreign agribusinesses, Ethiopia now exports US\$60 million of fruit and vegetables and US\$160 million of flowers every year.
By 2075 the world's population will rise by 2 billion to 9.2 billion and opening up the underdeveloped lands of Africa is an important way of ensuring that these extra people are fed.	In Ethiopia the high-tech production of sesame, an oilseed grown by Chinese companies for chocolates and biscuits, has already driven down the price that small-scale farmers receive for their sesame.
Few displaced locals who get jobs in the commercial farms have a contract or are paid more than the minimum subsistence wage.	Most of the farmland bought or leased by foreign companies in Ethiopia is the poorer lowland with a harsh climate and malaria infestation, which local people tend to avoid anyway.
Foreign companies who set up commercial farms develop infrastructure such as roads, railways and electricity supplies, which benefit the whole country, not just themselves.	Modern agribusiness farms require huge amounts of irrigation water, which leads to the drying up of local streams and lakes on which local people depend for drinking water.
Human rights observers have witnessed examples of local people being forcibly driven off their ancestral lands so that it can be sold by the government.	The resentment created by forced removals to inferior quality marginal land with poorer services has led to demonstrations and the fear of rioting in some African countries.

Where should the 2022 Winter Olympics be held?

► Purpose ◀

This investigation is designed to enable pupils to explore the relationship between the physical environment and human activity and to make real-life decisions given a range of evidence and information. By using the Winter Olympics, an event which the pupils may have followed and have some prior knowledge of, they are introduced to the different factors which the International Olympic Committee (IOC) take into consideration to make their decision as to who should be given the honour of hosting. Factors such as a suitable climate for winter sports are fairly obvious but there are a number of other considerations, such as local support, positive media coverage and enough hotel rooms to house the athletes, journalists and tourists, which are also important. Having a large enough budget to stage the Games successfully is vital; Sochi 2014 was the most expensive Olympics (either summer or winter) ever staged, costing the Russians US\$51 billion.

Pupils are asked to consider the advantages of spending so much money and to classify them. Ways of classifying are suggested (although pupils could suggest another method) and can be used individually or combined to differentiate this task. The five contenders for the 2022 Winter Olympics are then introduced and pupils are encouraged to carry out a decision-making exercise using materials from the Teacher Book.

It is important for pupils to understand that there is no one 'correct' answer and different people may reach different conclusions given the same evidence. The main thing is that pupils can justify their opinions and support these with factual data. The pupils can then write up their findings in an extended piece of persuasive writing. An example of this task is given in the Teacher Book. It is not intended to be a model answer. It has been left deliberately undeveloped as critiquing it forms part of the pupils' investigation. Whilst the author makes a range of sensible points and is fairly persuasive, the writing lacks detail, factual support of the points and powerful language.

The enquiry can then be extended in three separate ways. Firstly, pupils can consider whether a southern hemisphere country would make a good contender as host of the Winter Olympics in the future. Secondly, the environmental impact of winter sports, particularly skiing, is explored. Finally, pupils are asked to assess the environmental impact and sustainability of the Sochi Winter Olympics and to suggest ways in which the 2022 host could be as sustainable as possible.

► Aims ◀

Through this enquiry, pupils will be challenged and supported to:

- Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places, including their defining physical and human geographical characteristics, and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of geographical processes.
- Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.
- Interpret a range of sources of geographical information to reach substantiated conclusions and judgements consistent with the evidence, and communicate these in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

► Links to Key Stage 3 subject content ◀

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries, including the key physical and human characteristics and major cities of those in Russia and Asia.

Human and physical geography

- Understand through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales the key processes in physical geography relating to weather and climate and glaciation.
- Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments and the climate and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases, and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom.
- Interpret topographical and thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs.

► Possible assessable outcomes ◀

- A piece of extended persuasive writing which puts forward a justification for one of five shortlisted host cities of the 2022 Winter Olympics. The piece should explain why the city should be chosen as well as why the others are not as suitable.
- A website home-page for the city which has been chosen to host the 2022 Winter Olympics. The page will welcome visitors and give information about the city. The home-page should feature an introduction to the city, a map and a description of its location. Images to show what the city is like and factual information should also be included.
- A poster which promotes one of three possible southern hemisphere cities which have the potential to hold the Winter Olympics in the future. This should include a logo, a slogan and at least three reasons why it would be a suitable venue.

Winter Olympics research

Enquiry Support Materials

In order to decide which city should host the 2022 Winter Olympics, you will need to carry out some research. The table below will help you to structure your research.

In the left hand column of the table are some of the factors which the IOC will take into account when making their decision. Once you have filled in the tables you can think of a couple of your own factors and create a similar table if you want to.

The middle column contains the names of the five potential host cities for each of the factors. You need to research information using the weblinks below to determine how suitable each city is. See the example below to help you think about the sort of thing you need to write:

Factor	Comment	Rank
Climate	Krakow, Poland: -2 °C and 34 mm of precipitation in February. Climate is suitable for winter sports as precipitation may fall as snow as it is below freezing.	
	Oslo, Norway: -4 °C and 21 cm of snow in February.	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	

Weblinks to help with your research

General websites

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Winter_Olympics
- <http://www.olympic.org/content/the-ioc/bidding-for-the-games/current-bid-process-2022/>
- http://www.gamesbids.com/eng/winter_olympic_bids/index.1.html

Krakow, Poland

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w_bid_for_the_2022_Winter_Olympics

Oslo, Norway

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo_bid_for_the_2022_Winter_Olympics

Almaty, Kazakhstan

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almaty_bid_for_the_2022_Winter_Olympics

Lviv, Ukraine

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lviv_bid_for_the_2022_Winter_Olympics
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-15983012>

Beijing, China

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_bid_for_the_2022_Winter_Olympics
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-26478452>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-26252516>

Research table

Enquiry Support Materials

Which city should host the 2022 Winter Olympics?

Factor	Comment	Rank
Climate	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Winter sports	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Economic development	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Transport	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	

Research table

Enquiry Support Materials

Which city should host the 2022 Winter Olympics?

Factor	Comment	Rank
Previous success at managing large sporting events	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Local support	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Previous hosting	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	
Positive media coverage	Krakow, Poland:	
	Oslo, Norway:	
	Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
	Lviv, Ukraine:	
	Beijing, China:	

Winter Olympics research

Enquiry Support Materials

Once you have discovered the information for each of the factors and each of the host cities, you need to rank them. Award 1st place to the city that you think is most suitable, down to 5th place for the city that you think is least suitable. Do this for each of the factors.

You then need to add up all the ranks for each of the cities. So, for example, if Krakow, Poland, is ranked 1st, 4th and 5th in three different factors you would add $1 + 4 + 5 = 10$ to give a total score of 10. Do this for all five shortlisted cities and all of the factors in the table below. The city with the lowest score is the one which should host the 2022 Winter Olympics.

City ranks for all of the factors	Total score
Krakow, Poland:	
Oslo, Norway:	
Almaty, Kazakhstan:	
Lviv, Ukraine:	
Beijing, China:	

The city with the lowest score, and therefore the one which I think should host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, is:

Creating a home page

Enquiry Support Materials

Having decided upon the host city for the 2022 Winter Olympics, you have been asked to produce a website home page which welcomes people to the city and promotes it to a wider audience.

You will need to make sure that your website contains the following features:

- An introduction describing what the city is like
- A map and a description of the location of the city
- A range of images to show what the city is like
- Factual information to support your description

Think about the sort of information that would be useful to promote your city. You might want to consider the culture, economy, environment or services that your city has. What makes your city unique? You could design a logo, a motto or slogan to publicise your city and put on the home page.

You can create actual webpages, such as the example below, for free using websites such as www.weebly.com.



Where should the 2022 Winter Olympics be held?**Paragraph 1: Introductory paragraph**

The Winter Olympics are held every four years. The last event was in 2014 and was in Sochi which is in Russia. They have already decided who is going to host the 2018 Winter Olympics and it is going to be held in PeongChang which is in South Korea. The city which is going to host the 2022 Winter Olympics has not been decided yet. There are five cities to choose from which are Krakow in Poland, Oslo in Norway, Almaty in Kazakhstan, Lviv in Ukraine and Beijing in China. Looking at all of the evidence, I think Oslo should be the place where the 2022 Winter Olympics are held.

Paragraph 2: Why should my chosen city be the host?

Oslo is the perfect place to hold the Winter Olympics because it has the perfect climate for all of the winter sports. It is below freezing which means that it will probably snow during the event which is important because the competitors need fresh snow to ski and snowboard on. Norway has also hosted the Winter Olympics in the past. This is a massive advantage because they know the sorts of things which will make the Games successful and they have already built some of the venues. Norway has also got a very good transportation system and Oslo has an international airport nearby so people will be able to travel to the Games easily. Also, Norway is an economically developed country and so they will find it quite easy to raise the US\$5 billion which is what the Winter Olympics will cost. Norway is also quite a peaceful country and the media coverage is good.

Paragraph 3: Why are the other cities not as suitable?

The other four cities are not as suitable as Oslo in my opinion. Krakow has a good climate and has hosted large winter sports events in the past but has never held a Winter Olympics. Also, the transport system is not as good as Oslo's, although they say that they will redevelop it for the Games. Almaty is also not the best candidate as the 2014 and 2018 Games will be in the same part of the world (Russia and Asia) so it does not seem very fair for them to host three times in a row. Also Kazakhstan is not a very rich country so they might struggle to pay for all of the improvements which are needed. Lviv would have had a good chance but Ukraine is in the news at the moment as there is a lot of unrest in the country and so I don't think this is a good place to have such an important event. Finally, Beijing isn't a very good candidate as there has not been a lot of snowfall in the area and also the pollution levels are very high which will not be good for the athletes.

Paragraph 4: Concluding paragraph

In conclusion, I have decided that Oslo should host the Winter Olympics in 2022 because they have more positives than the other four cities and I think the people of Norway would make it a huge success.

The Sochi Winter Olympics has resulted in a range of positive economic, social and environmental changes. The Sochi sustainability report explores some of these changes and a summary of the report is provided below.

Economic changes

- The Krasnodar region (in which Sochi is located) has seen the multiplier effect working to increase business, create new jobs and develop transport infrastructure.
- Between 2008 and 2010, the number of contractors working in the region doubled and the number of different jobs increased making the economy more diverse.
- Many of the businesses benefitting from the Winter Olympics were not large, global companies but were small businesses and individuals. Their share of the economy increased from 18% in 2008 to 31% in 2011.
- The Krasnodar region has moved up the Russian economy rankings from 27th in 2005 to 14th in 2011.
- The total amount spent on sports facilities and infrastructure by the end of 2012 was US\$3.2 billion.
- The Russian government spent almost five times more than this (nearly US\$16.5 billion) developing transport, health and social services, tourism facilities and housing in the Sochi area.
- The government lengthened the Tuapse–Adler–Abkhazia railway which runs through the city of Sochi. They also laid more than 1300 km of roads and developed 46 km of footpaths.
- Before the development of the resort, Sochi was a 'summer only' resort and tourism was seasonal. Now, the development of winter sports has reduced the seasonality of tourism.
- The number of tourists increased from three to five million between 2005 and 2009. However, this figure has stagnated and then declined in recent years so that 2011 figures are back to those seen in 2006.
- The city of Sochi has a positive image in the media; negative stories were five times less frequent than positive stories between 2009 and 2010.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the number of international events in Sochi and the surrounding region increased by about 70%. Unsurprisingly, the vast majority of these were sporting events.
- In 2009, the number of jobs increased by more than sixty times compared to 2008 figures. In 2011, approximately 56,000 people were employed working on the Olympic sites.
- Taking into account the multiplier effect, the total number of jobs created by the Olympics is over 560,000.
- In 2011, the unemployment rate was 0.6% lower than the Russian national average.

Social changes

- Between 2005 and 2011, the birth rate in Sochi and the surrounding region grew whilst the death rate fell. Since 2010, the birth rate has been higher than the death rate.
- Sochi has also seen significant population growth due to migration which is thirteen times greater than Russia as a whole.
- In 2010, the Krasnodar region was above average in terms of calorie consumption compared to Russia as a whole (2650 calories per day).
- Housing in Sochi has become more affordable. All of the districts in the city (except Centralny) are dominated by traditional, rural settlements which have their own planning.

Sochi sustainability report

Enquiry Support Materials

- Between 2005 and 2011, the number of people playing sport in Sochi has doubled. The number of women and those with a disability who are playing sport is increasing at a faster rate than the total growth.
- People have become particularly interested in winter sports, especially alpine skiing, snowboarding, figure skating and ice hockey.
- In 2010, Russia's bid to host the 2018 Football World Cup was approved by FIFA and Sochi has been named as one of the host cities. Also, the Russian Grand Prix (based in Sochi) has been added to the Formula 1 calendar and Sochi will be involved in hosting the Ice Hockey World Championships in 2016.
- The Sochi Winter Olympics was the twelfth tobacco-free Games. 80% of people living in Sochi approve of the initiatives to reduce smoking in the city.
- There have been significant changes in attitude to people with a disability. Sochi University has trained thirty-one people to work with people with disabilities and all sports venues are 'barrier free' to make them accessible.
- The percentage of people in Sochi who have a Higher Education is 31%, an increase of 5% since 2002. This is significantly higher than the region of Krasnodar and Russia as a whole.
- The total number of people attending Olympics-based education programmes was over 209,000 people.
- Sochi hosted the Cultural Olympiad between 2010 and 2014 with about 35,000 people visiting concerts, art competitions, festivals and exhibitions.
- Over 25,000 volunteers were working at the Olympics and it is hoped that a culture of volunteering will be one of the legacies of the Games.

Environmental Protection

- There has been a reduction in water consumption, both overall and per person, and water quality has improved slightly.
- There are thirty-four sewerage treatment plants in the city and these are being improved and modernised as part of the redevelopment.
- The concentrations of pollutants, including carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, have increased although this is likely to be due to the increased construction work in the city.
- The Olympic buildings are being built to strict environmental standards and include paying attention to the impact on agricultural land and animal habitats, trying to use pre-existing buildings and brownfield sites, developing public transport to reduce greenhouse gases and maximising open spaces.

Read the summary and the full report (using the link provided) and write a conclusion which summarises the main points and makes a statement about how sustainable the Sochi Olympics have been.

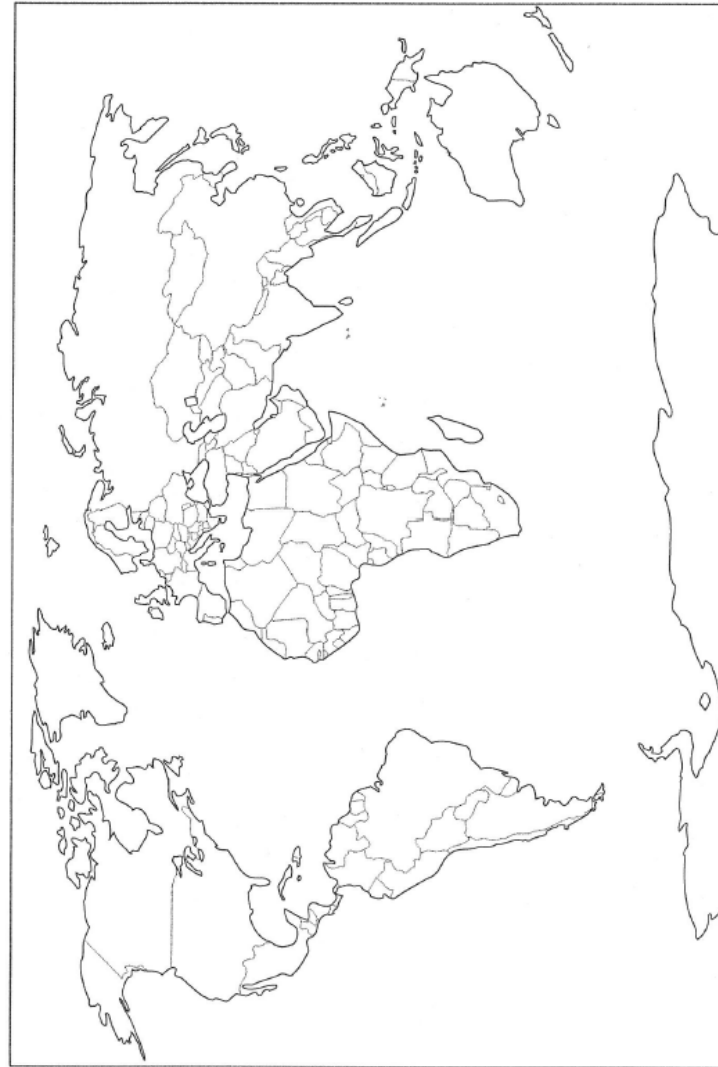
Which change do you think has had the most positive effect and why? What do you think the world has learned from the Sochi Winter Olympics? Justify and explain your answers.

You can access the full report at:

http://sochi2014.blob.core.windows.net/storage/games/strategy/OGI_Digest_Eng_fin.pdf

World countries outline map

Enquiry Support Materials



Teachers: add instructions for your own use.