**Issue 20 - News around the world**

The news update this issue concentrates on the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympics in Brazil.

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| **3 March 2013 - Brazilian police move to reduce crime in Rio’s poorest districts**  Brazilian police backed by troops, helicopters and armoured vehicles moved into favelas near Rio de Janeiro's international airport. More than 1,300 security personnel were involved.  It is part of a strategy to take control of Rio's poor districts from drug-trafficking gangs before next year's World Cup and the 2016 Olympics.  The occupation of the favelas is part of a plan to secure access to and from Rio's international airport. Since 2008 more than 30 favelas in Rio have been "pacified" in the government campaign to improve public security before it hosts the world's two biggest sporting events.  The programme has helped bring down crime rates in and around the communities, but there are more than 600 favelas in the city, and critics say the pacification programme only benefits areas near richer neighbourhoods popular with tourists or Olympic and World Cup venues. |  |
| **1 March 2013 – New jobs for Wales at Flintshire Toyota plant**  Car giant Toyota says it is creating 70 jobs at its engine plant in Flintshire to meet an increase in demand.  The Deeside factory is now making engines for vehicles made in **Brazil** and it is about to start supplying them for a new car being made in the UK.  The Welsh plant employs more than 500 people and became the first factory outside Japan to build Toyota's hybrid vehicle. |  |
| **18 January 2013 – Energy crisis looms in Brazil during drought**  Twelve years ago Brazilians across much of the country faced a stark choice: cut down on their energy use or be cut off completely. The strict measures were part of the government's response to a severe drought that had led to a big drop in the production of hydroelectricity, Brazil's main source of energy.  And that stark choice might be looming again today, posing a big political headache for the government of President Dilma Rousseff. Brazil's hydroelectric dams, which generate 67% of the country's power, have seen water levels dip to critical levels. Could this disaster be the consequence of massive deforestation in Amazonia? |  |