

## An LEDC city with improved living Standards – São Paulo

- Sao Paulo is the richest and largest city in Brazil. **Urbanisation** (from rural Brazil, to the big cities) has increased the population of São Paulo from 7 million in 1970 to 23 million today. The city authorities have an impossible task of providing housing and services for all.

### The Rich People of São Paulo:

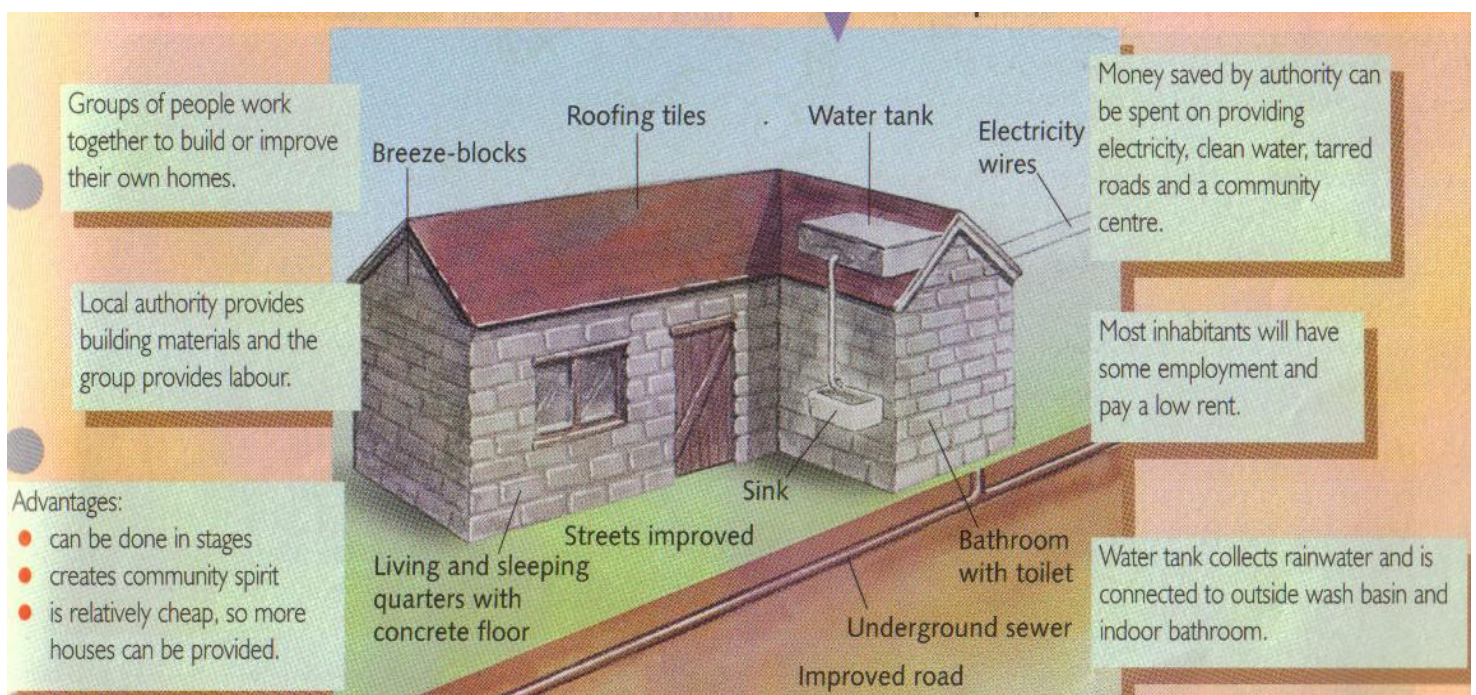
- The well-off of São Paulo live in elegant, expensive houses with large gardens and swimming pools. The properties are located near to the CBD.
- This group of people live in expensive housing ranging from elegant apartment complexes, each with its own social and recreational facilities, to Californian style detached houses with large gardens, and individual swimming pools. Family Size is with 2 to 3 children and maids. They are located near CBD where people can easily work and shop there. Their children are well-educated and healthy and have well-paid jobs.

### Housing for Poor [Favelas]:

- The Favelas are similar to the shanty towns in Lima - primitive shacks of wood and metal, some with only one room, and Disease is common.
- Favelas are found on land that has little economic value and which the well-off find Unsuitable for Development.
  - Develops on Steep Hillsides which are liable to landslides, or on badly drained, unhealthy valley floors. The housing is often a collection of primitive shacks made from any material available – wood, uneven iron, and cardboards. Some of them only have one room to, sleep, eat, and live, while some have more children having two rooms.
- Most of the Houses lack of such basic amenities as – electricity, clean running water, toilets and main sewerage. It is overcrowded with high housing density.

### Housing Improvements in São Paulo:

- ✓ 2 local government – assisted schemes
  1. *Community housing Projects*
    - Low-Cost improvements**
    - ✓ Existing homes may be improved by rebuilding the houses with cheap and quick and easy-to-use breeze-blocks.
    - ✓ A water tank on top collecting rainwater and supplying it to a basin outside and indoor bathroom/toilet
    - ✓ Electricity and mains sewerage are added. Most inhabitants of this type of employment enabling them to pay low – rents



## 2. Self-Help Schemes

- ✓ Groups of People are encouraged to help build their own homes. The local-authority will help them by providing land, a small loan, cheap building materials and basic services.
- ✓ The money which saves the authorities can be used to provide amenities such as electricity, a clean water supply, tarred roads and a community centre

