



Diálogo Internacional  
sobre Políticas Públicas  
Desafios da urbanização de favelas:  
compartilhando a experiência de São Paulo

# Paraisópolis

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### 1 – What we saw

- Huge area covered by slum, which is very different from the kind of slums other countries have
- This entire area is covered by structures of normally two or three stories, similar type of structures, self-built, a well-done job
- Almost all households have toilets, apparently built at the same time of the houses
- Facilities are being provided by the government
- Some reconstructions, new houses were being constructed at a high cost
  - 55 m<sup>2</sup>, quite a big area (compared to 21 m<sup>2</sup> in India)
- The subsidy varies on the family income
- Some private owners provide the donation of land in exchange of TDR, so that people can be accommodated next to their original site
- Paraisópolis is high level slum
- We didn't see old people

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### 2 – What we liked seeing

- Collecting of data
- Team – extremely dedicated, professional, enthusiastic (lots of women)
- Process which is being followed – methodology of transparency and participation of population
- Micro level discussion – government consider their views and change the proposals
- Social cohesion – they tend to know each other, visitors didn't see violence
- Densification
- TDR experience

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### 3 - Debate

- Subsidy – very high and unsustainable
- Is the state doing too much? Democracy in Brazil is very recent, paternalist
- There is no control over the number of stories they build, of how dense this areas can become
- What is their contribution? (Water and electricity taxes by consumption are also subsidized)
- Productive Microcredit - incentives for service providers, commerce owners
- Employment generation to sustain that slum is a major constrain
- What is the level of interaction of population and policy?

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