Rural-to-urban migration in Latin American cities often results in large squatter settlements called favelas surrounding cities such as Sao Paulo. Use the information provided in the data sheets and your background knowledge from class to answer all of the following questions in an essay response. Be sure to check off each question as you answer it. Use the back of paper if necessary.

(A) Discuss where the residents of these slums typically come from (1 pt)? Identify and explain one reason why migrants left (push factor) their previous home? (2 pts)

(B) Identify and explain two reasons why these migrants are drawn (pulled) to mega-cities like Sao Paulo? (4 pts)

(C) Many of the migrants live in favelas or squatter settlements in the cities. Describe favelas in Sao Paulo. (2 pt) Describe where favelas are typically located in Sao Paulo? (1 pt)

(D) Identify and explain two problems that Sao Paulo is experiencing because of its size and rapid growth? (4 pts)
Brazil's booming agribusiness targets record 2004

Reuters, 01.07.04, 5:51 PM ET

By Peter Blackburn

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (Reuters) - Brazil's booming agribusiness trade surplus soared 27 percent to a record $25.8 billion in 2003 from the previous year's record $20.3 billion, and should rise further this year.

Commodity superpower Brazil is the world's top exporter of coffee, sugar and orange juice, a leading meat shipper and aims to overtake the United States as the world's top soybean supplier in 2003/04.

"We should have a surplus of between $27 and $28 billion in 2004 if current internal and external conditions continue," Agriculture Minister Roberto Rodrigues said in a statement Wednesday.
Favela - Sao Paulo

Growth of Sao Paulo

1881
1905
1914
1930
1952
1962
1972
1983
1995

Sao Paulo

Tiete River
Rubric  CRQ Sao Paulo- LDC Cities (14 points possible)
Rural-to-urban migration in Latin American cities often results in large squatter settlements called favelas surrounding cities such as Sao Paulo. Use the information provided in the data sheets and your background knowledge from class to answer all of the following questions in an essay response. Be sure to check off each question as you answer it. Use the back of paper if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (A) Discuss where the residents of these slums typically come from (1 pt)? | Residents in the slums typically come from the northern parts of Brazil - specifically NE Brazil. They are usually farmers and peasants.  
(Push) Lack of jobs and opportunity in the north.  
(Explanation) Large mechanized agribusiness has moved into the north and purchased large tracts of land from small-scale labor intensive farmers. Agribusiness can produce crops at a much lower cost than the small-scale farmer cannot compete with the large-scale commercial farmers. Consequently, many farmers are selling their land. This has created a large population of landless farmers who need work. Some do get jobs at food processing plants in the north but most of the labor intensive farming jobs are being replaced with capital intensive (mechanized) farming processes.  
Other Push factors:  
• Large landowners take back the land of their tenant farmers to grow cash crops for export  
• High infant mortality due to lack of clean water, electricity, sewerage and medical care  
• Housing in rural areas is even worse than in the city  
• Periodic droughts in NE Brazil  
• Lack of schools, shops, etc |
| (B) Identify and explain two reasons why these migrants are drawn (pulled) to mega-cities like Sao Paulo? (4 pts) | Pull factors  
• Hope and promise of jobs in the city of Sao Paulo  
• Family members and other successful migrants who have already migrated to the city.  
• Opportunity for city services, better education and health clinics. |
| (C) Many of the migrants live in favelas or squatter settlements in the cities. Describe favelas in Sao Paulo. (2 pt) | What is it? Self constructed neighborhoods (shanty towns) whose layout is usually unplanned, sporadic, and disorganized.  
Newer favelas are created with cardboard and scrap metal - over time the homes are constructed with mud in an adobe type process and become more permanent in appearance.  
Inhabitants of favelas are usually poor migrants from Brazil.  
Location: The newest immigrants began to construct homes and neighborhoods on the periphery or on the outer edges of the city.  
Favelas are also located nearer the city in areas that are not good for building such as river banks and the sides of steep hills.  |
| Describe where favelas are typically located in Sao Paulo? (1 pt) |  |
| (D) Identify and explain two problems that Sao Paulo is experiencing because of its size and rapid growth? (4 pts) |  
• Inadequate housing and services.  
• Shortage of affordable formal housing.  
• The shanty town is likely to be found on inappropriate land. (flood plains, steep hillside)  
• Collapsing infrastructure (roads, water system, electricity etc)  
• Increasing levels of pollution. air, water, ground  
• Increased volume of traffic on poorly maintained roads.  
• A lack of employment means that people have to look for other ways of earning money in the informal sector.  
• Trash disposal  
• Rapid population growth is caused by decreasing death rate and high birth rates. |