

## **LANDSLIDE DISASTER PREVENTION PLAN FOR SAO PAULO CITY, BRAZIL**

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SAO PAULO, ONE OF THE MEGACITIES IN THE WORLD, 10 MILLION INHABITANTS, HAS 20% OF ITS POPULATION LIVING IN UNPLANNED, INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN MARGINAL AREAS. THIS POPULATION IS VULNERABLE TO MANY KINDS OF HAZARDS, PARTICULARLY LANDSLIDES AND FLOWS. FROM THE END OF THE 80'S DECADE, THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAO PAULO HAS BEEN LIVING WITH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF HAZARD SITUATIONS AND ACCIDENTS DUE TO LANDSLIDES. SINCE THEN, MOST OF THE ACTIONS CONDUCTED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES TO REDUCE THE RISKS IN LANDSLIDE-PRONE AREAS ARE BASED ON STRUCTURAL MEASURES (CIVIL WORKS) AND REMOVING PEOPLE FROM THE RISK AREAS. THOSE ACTIONS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN ENOUGH TO COMPLETELY SOLVE THE PROBLEM AS THE NUMBER OF LANDSLIDE RISK AREAS CONTINUALLY INCREASES WITH ADDITIONAL PROBLEM: THE CONTRIBUTION FOR POLLUTION AND DEGRADATION THE PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS AS CANTAREIRA MOUNTAINS OR IMPORTANT WATER'S RESOURCE OF THE CITY. THE STUDY ACHIVED ASSESS THE GEOLOGICAL, GEOTHECNICAL AND MAN-MADE ASPECTS OF LANDSLIDES, DISCUSS THE DIFERENT MODELS ADOPTED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES FOR REDUCE THIS PROBLEM AND EVALUATES THE APPLICATION OF A LANDSLIDE WARNING SYSTEM TO ENHANCE THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN RISK AREAS. THE DISTRICT OF PIRITUBA-JARAGUÁ, ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL AREAS TO LANDSLIDES IN SAO PAULO CITY, WAS CHOSEN AS A STUDY SPECIFIC AREA IN ORDER TO DISCUSS THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND PARAMETERS REQUIRED TO THE ELABORATION AND APPLICATION OF A LANDSLIDE DISASTER PREVENTION PLAN.