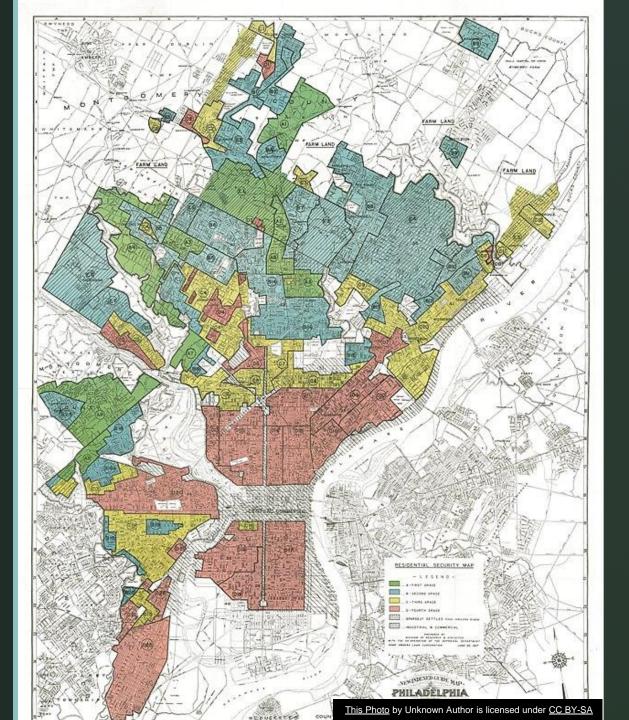
Elena Mendoza

Community Land Trusts Viewed From the United States Perspective Gaining Global Lessons

ABSTRACT/THESIS

- The sought out American Dream
 - Systematic discrimination stopping the BIPOC community
 - Gentrification
- CLTs in response of Gentrification nationally and globally
- This Paper demonstrates:
 - Opportunities CLTs create
 - Lessons from the United States and global experiences of CLTs





Gentrification

- What is Gentrification?
 - Brings in the rich out with the poor
 - Seen in BIPOC neighborhoods
 - Related with less supply and more demand
- History:
 - * "shift from agricultural to an industrial economy" (Contini, 1972)
 - Redlining and urban renewal
- ***** Effects:
 - Rising Property values and Displacement
 - Cultural and Social Disruptions

Community Land Trusts (CLT)



Model:

Combats or slows down gentrification

Non-profit organization holds land

Separation of land ownership and home ownership



History:

1960s by Charles Sherrod



Effects:

Long-term ownership Permanent affordability Stabilizes the Economy

Global Comparison: Sao Paulo, Brazil

- State of the area;
 - * Rapid urbanization cause by real estate development
 - Gentrification only focusing on high-end residents
 - Displacement
- **CLTs**
 - Land for community-controlled housing
 - Movimento dos Trabalhardores Sem Teto: grassroots organization
 - Hindered by legal and economic barriers

Global Comparison: London, United Kingdom

- **State of the area:**
 - Housing crisis
 - Domestic and international investments
- * CLT
 - * Removes from a speculative market
 - Mixed-use development

Lessons and Policy Recommendations

Sao Paulo Success:

Strong grassroots mobilization and government support

Legal framework to formalize informal settlements

London Success:

Greater London Authority facilitated the growth of CLTs

Public awareness and political support