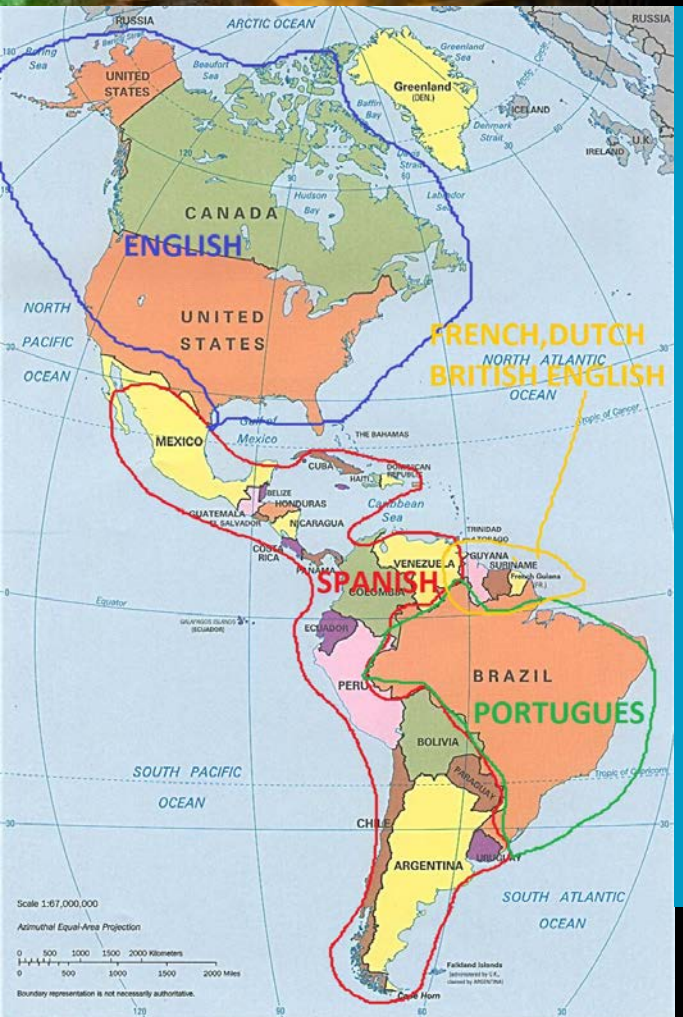
CURITIBA-BRAZIL

BREATHING CITY

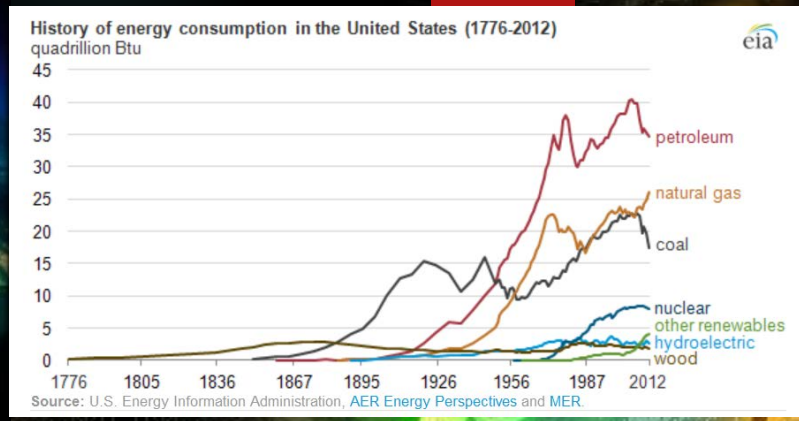
LANGUAGES

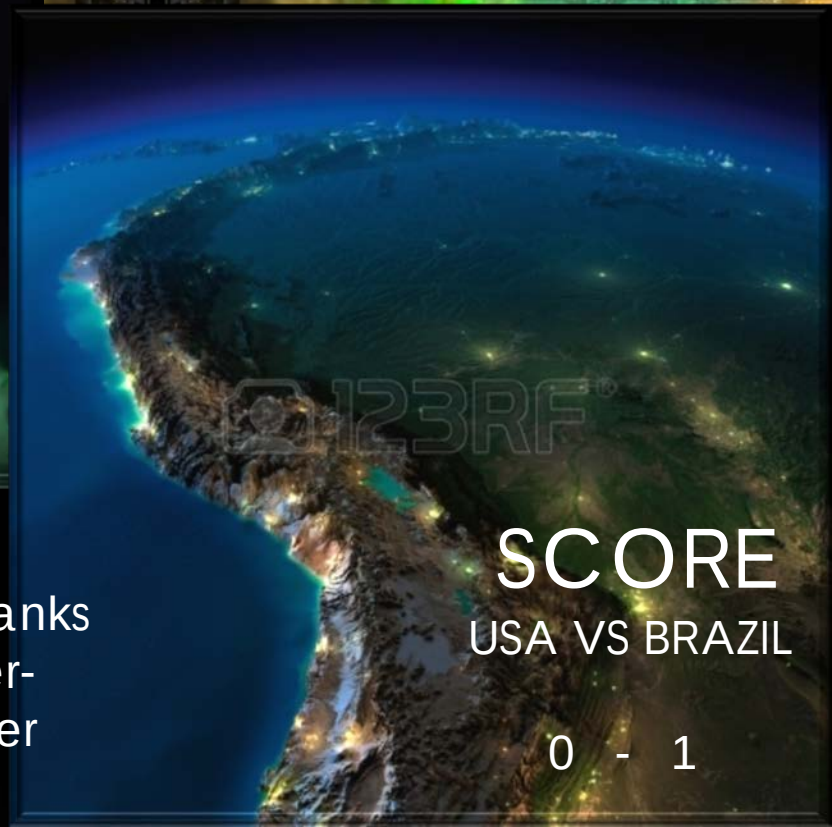


RESPONSIBILITIES

LOCATION

The city covers 432.17 square kilometers (166.86 sq. mi) on the First Plateau of Paraná. Curitiba





VS

The United States is the 2nd largest energy consumer (after China) in terms of total use in 2010.The U.S. ranks seventh in energy consumption per-capita after Canada and a number of small nations

SCORE

USA VS BRAZIL

0 - 1

BRAZIL VS USA

Energy Consumption: Brazil

Energy Consumption: U.S.A. Compared to Brazil

U.S.A.	Ratio	Brazil
Land Area: (km²)		
9,158,960	1:1	8,456,510
Population: (2012)		
314 million	3:2	194 million
Energy Consumption: (million barrels of oil equivalent) **Population:** (2012)		
314 million	3:2	194 million
Energy Consumption: (million barrels of oil equivalent)		
16,389	8:1	2,085
Energy Per Capita: (barrels of oil equivalent per person)		
52.2	5:1	10.7

SCORE

USA VS BRAZIL

0 - 2

Population and Energy Consumption

The population problem isn't just a matter of the number of people. People consume food, fresh water, wood, minerals, and energy as we go about our daily lives. And producing food, pumping groundwater, harvesting wood, mining minerals, and burning fuel all deplete our resource base and produce pollution.

NEW YORK PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND CURITIBA PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

SUBWAY COMPLEX STATION VS SIMPLICITY BUS STATION

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

PETROLEUM VS SOYBEANS

EXCESSIVE OIL CONSUMPTION

AFTER SANDY-GREEN POINT, NY

SCORE

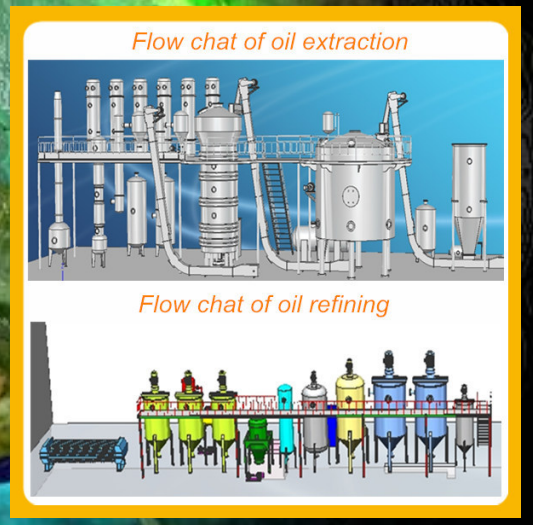
USA VS BRAZIL

0 -3

PETROLEUM VS SOYBEAM

AFTER HAVING BEEN USED

PETROLEUM



SOYBEAM

SCORE

USA VS BRAZIL

0 - 5

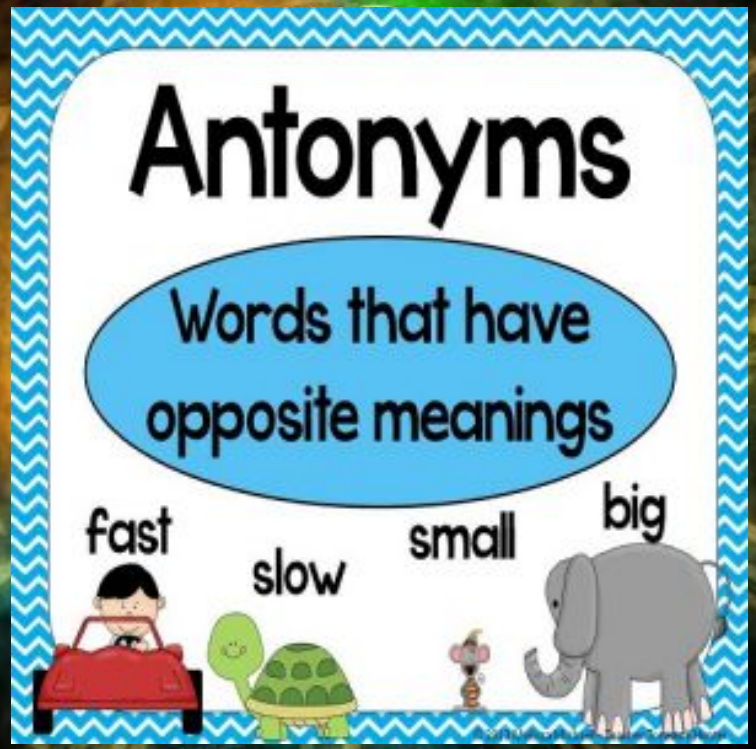
THE IMPORTANT OF THESE WORDS FOR CURIBA'S PEOPLE

NEW YORK

COMPLEXITY
the quality or state of not being simple
: the quality or state of being complex

ANTOGONISM
actively expressed opposition or hostility
<antagonism between factions>

IRREVERENT
lacking proper respect or seriousness



CURIBA

SIMPLICITY
the state or quality of being plain
or not fancy or complicated

SOLIDARITY
a feeling of unity between people
who have the same interests, goals

RESPECTFUL
showing high regard or courtesy
<a respectful manner>

SCORE
USA VS BRAZIL

0 - 6

HOW PEOPLE IMAGING BRAZIL

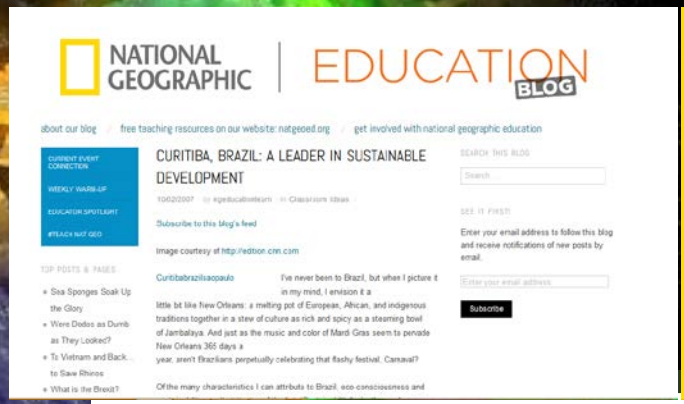
SCORE
USA VS BRAZIL
0 -7

BEATIFUL LANDSCAPES

Curitiba

it is possible to have a livable city without spending top dollar.

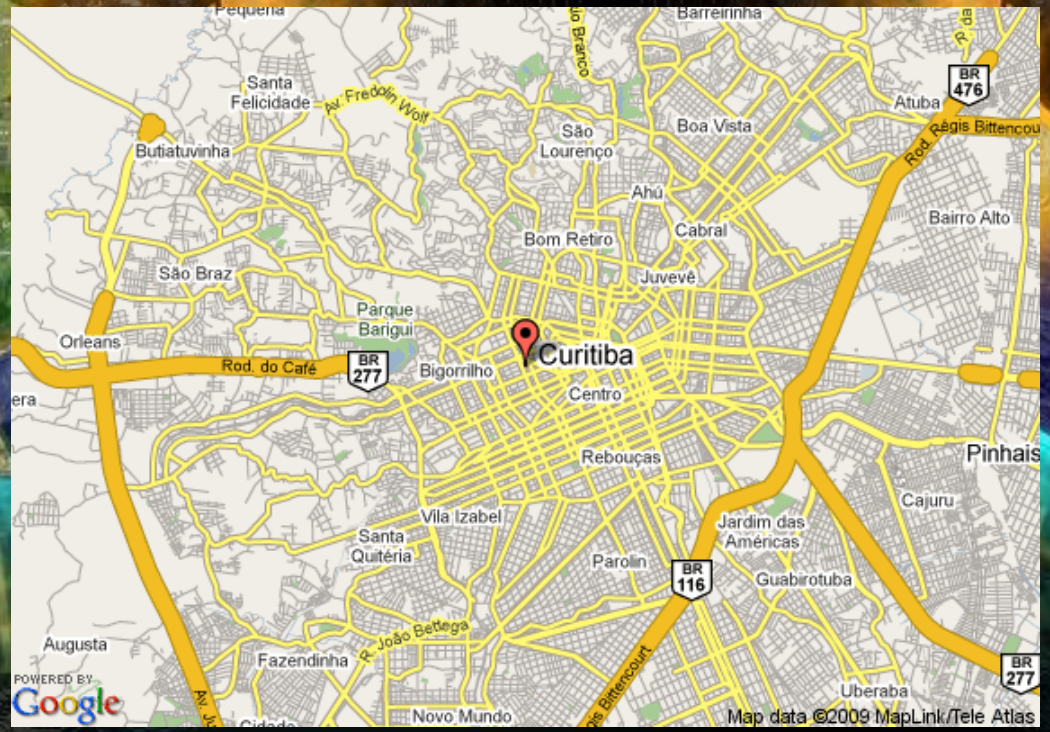
BEATIFUL FUTBOL



BEATIFUL CARNIVALS

GENERAL INFORMATION OF CURITIBA

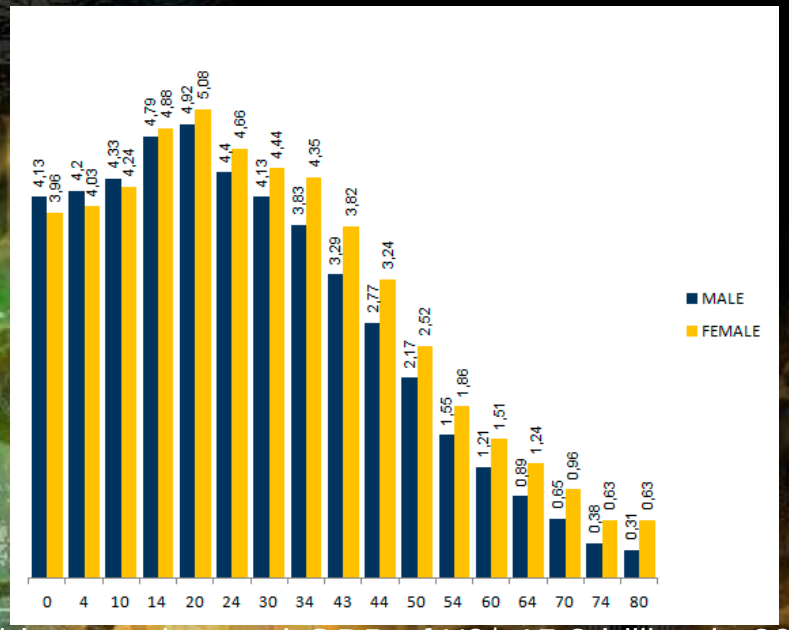
POPULATION



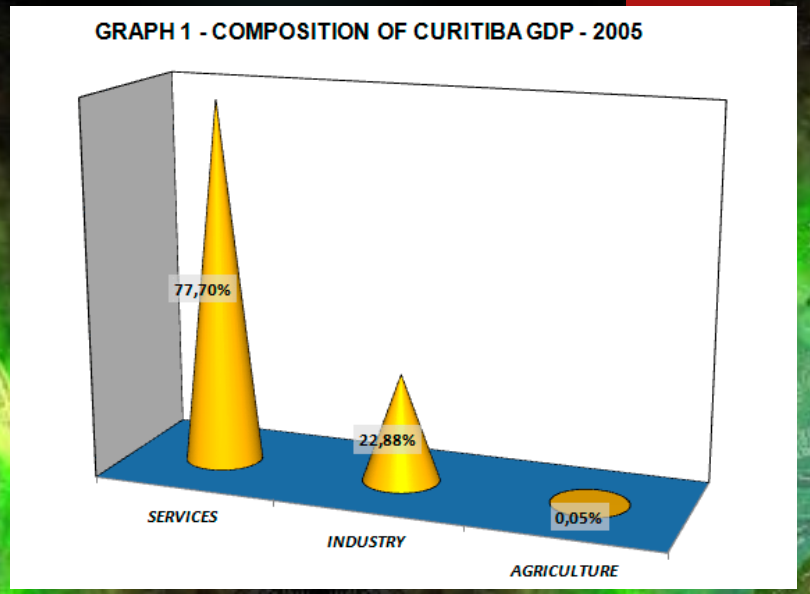
The estimated population of Curitiba in 2007 is 1.8 million inhabitants, occupying the 7th position in the ranking of Brazilian capitals. In Paraná State, it stands out as the largest municipality in number of inhabitants, accounting for 17.5% of the total population.

The average rate of population growth in Curitiba, which reached 5.3% per year in the 1970´s decade, is currently at 1.7%. One main reason for the reducing population growth rate is the drop in birth rate.

Regarding age composition, the range of 15 to 29 years old account for 29% of the population. Women account for 52.05%, and Men for 47.95% of the total population.

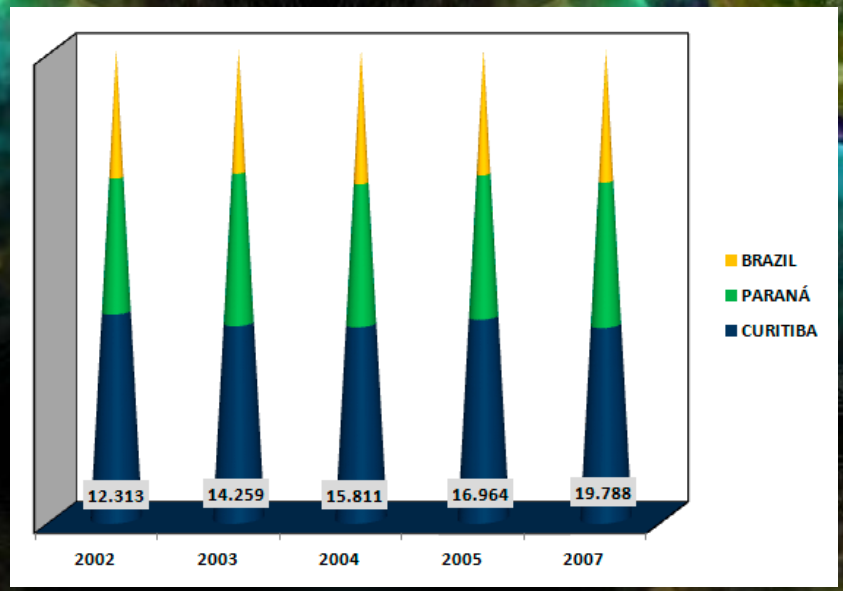


The estimated per capita GDP of Curitiba in 2007 was US$ 8.7 thousand, representing an actual accumulation of 7% over the last five years.



With an estimated GDP of US$ 15.3 billion in 2007, representing a portion of 1.4% in the national GDP, Curitiba occupies the 4th position in the Brazilian capitals ranking.
The Services Sector contributes significantly to the composition of the GDP, accounting for 77% of the total GDP. Industry accounts for almost 23% and Agriculture for less than 1% of the slice.

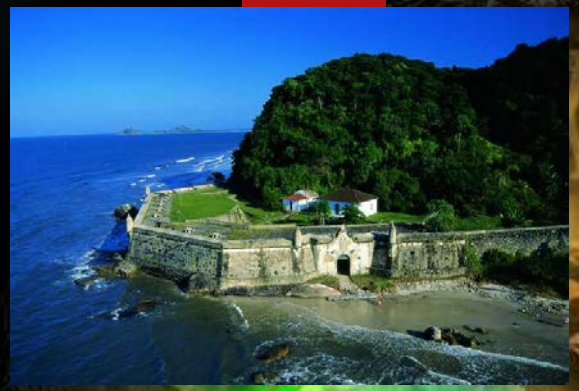
GRAPH 2 – COMPARISON BETWEEN GDP PER CAPITA OF CURITIBA PARANÁ AND BRAZIL – 2002 TO 2007



Curitiba (Tupi: "Pine Nut Land", Portuguese pronunciation: [kuriˈtʃibɐ]) is the capital and largest city of the Brazilian state of Paraná. The city's population numbered approximately 1,879,355 people as of 2015, making it the eighth most populous city in the country, and the largest in Brazil's South Region. The Curitiba Metropolitan area comprises 26 municipalities with a total population of over 3.2 million (IBGE estimate in 2010), making it the seventh most populous in the country.

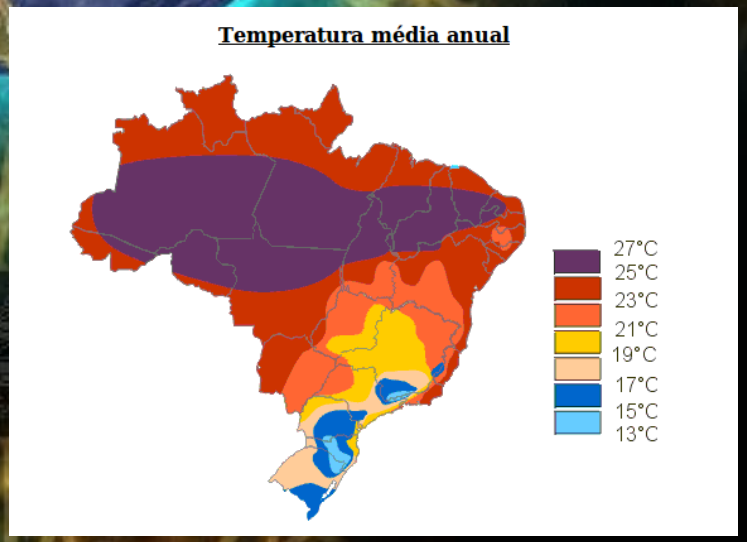
The city sits on a plateau at 932 meters (3,058 ft.) above sea level.

In the 1700s Curitiba possessed a favorable location between cattle-breeding country and marketplaces, leading to a successful cattle trade and the city's first major expansion



Later, between 1850 and 1950, it grew due to logging and agricultural expansion in the Paraná State (first Araucaria logging, later mate and coffee cultivation and in the 1970s wheat, corn and soybean cultivation).

In the 1850s waves of European immigrants arrived in Curitiba, mainly Germans, Italians, Poles and Ukrainians, contributing to the city's economic and cultural development.



Climate
Curitiba has a subtropical highland climate (a form of oceanic or maritime temperate climate) (Cfb), according to the Köppen classification and the Brazilian government classification. Located in Southern Brazil, the humid city lies in a temperate zone.

CURITIBA

MAJOR CHARACTERICS OF CURITIBA

MOBILITY

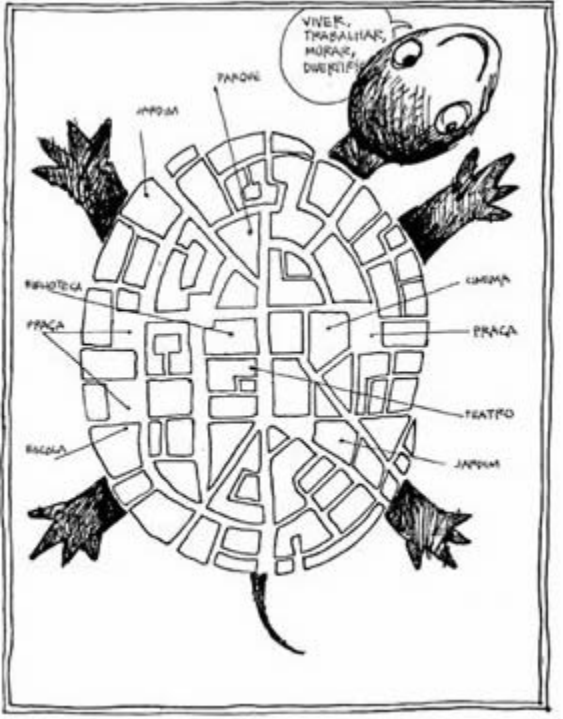
SUSTAINABILITY

IDENTITY

MOBILITY

Curitiba has a planned transportation system, which includes lanes on major streets devoted to a bus rapid transit system. The buses are split into three sections (bi-articulated) and stop at designated elevated tubes, complete with access for disabled riders. Buses charge one price regardless of distance.

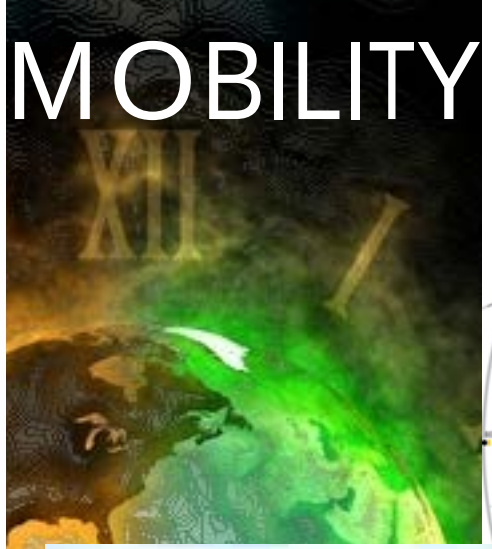
This plan, known as the Curitiba Master Plan, was adopted in 1968. Lerner closed XV de Novembro St. to vehicles, because it had high pedestrian traffic. The plan had a new road design to minimize traffic: the Trinary Road System. This used two one-way streets moving in opposite directions that surround a smaller, two-lane street where the express buses have an exclusive lane. Five of these roads form a star that converges on the city Centre. Land farther from these roads is zoned for lower density development, to pull traffic away from the main roads. In a number of areas subject to floods, buildings were condemned and the land became parks Today, Curitiba is considered one of the world's best examples of urban planning. In June 1996, the chairman of the Habitat II summit of mayors and urban planners in Istanbul praised Curitiba as "the most innovative city in the country

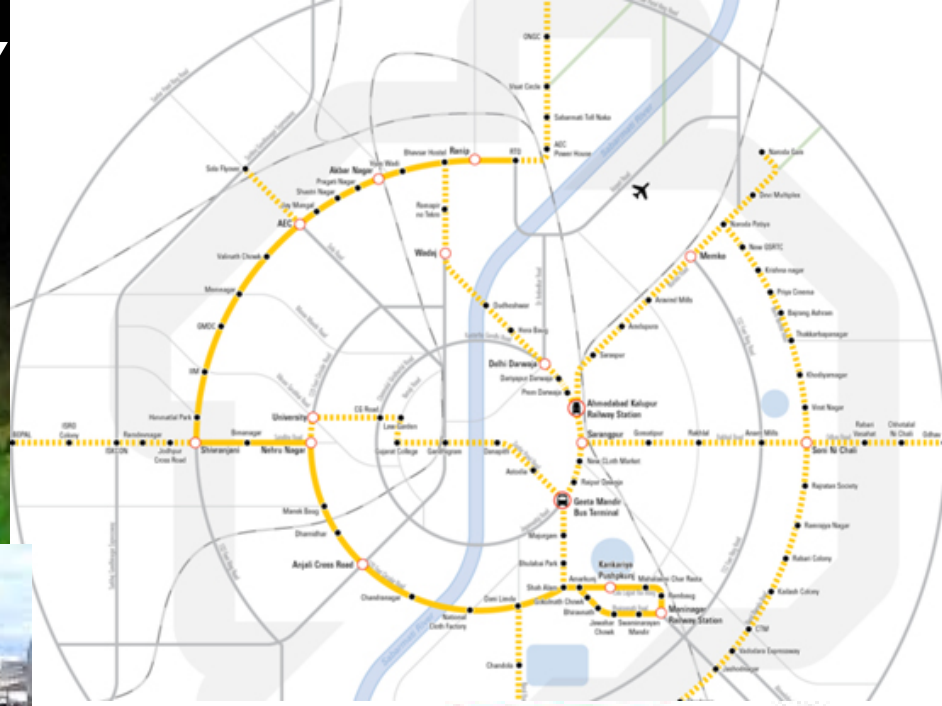


"It is important to have an integrated view of the city. It is like the Turtle embodying life, work and movement. If the turtle's shell is divided into different parts, it will die. Similarly, in a city, the elements of living and working cannot be separated. There is an absolute need to integrate compatible urban functions within the city."

- Jaime Lerner

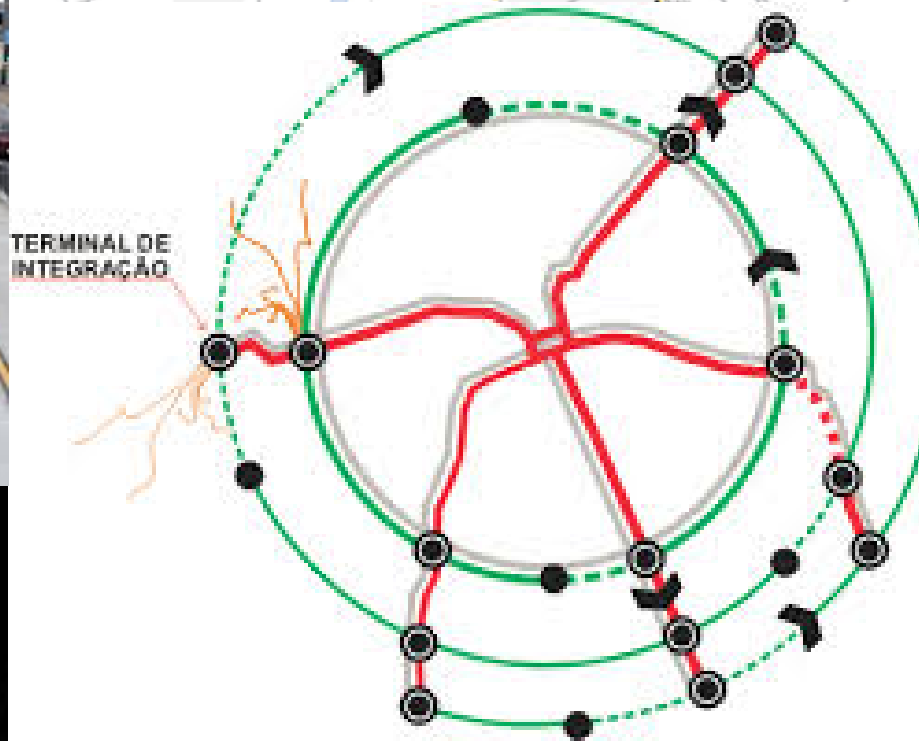
MOBILITY





JAIME LERNER

Jaime Lerner, architect and urban planner, was three time Mayor of Curitiba (1971-1975, 1979-1983, 1989-1992) and was Governor of Parana (1994-1998, 1999 -2002). He was awarded a Special Mention for the 2010 Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize.



MOBILITY

NEW YORK SUBWAY STATION

VS

CURITIBA BUS STATION

SCORE

USA VS BRAZIL

0 - 8

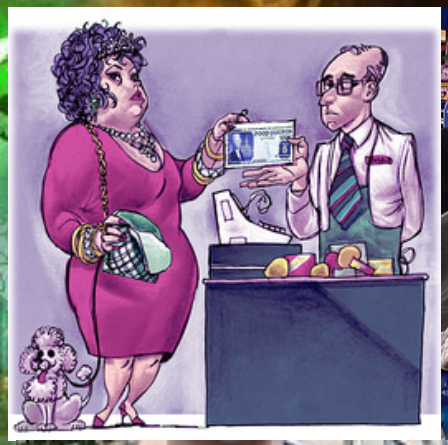
SUSTAINABILITY

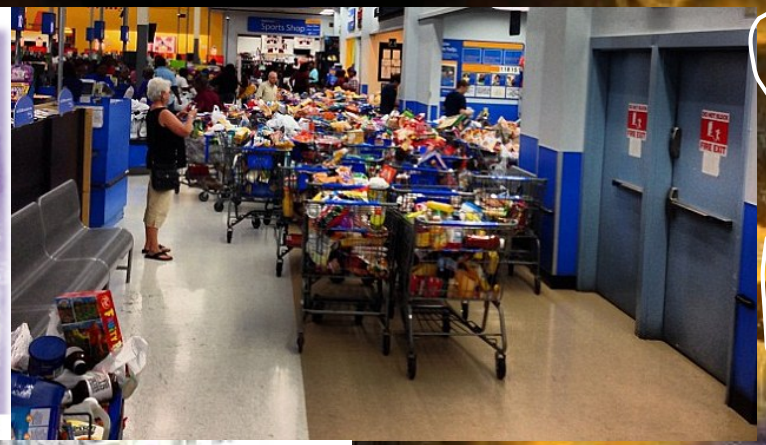
WHICH WEIGHTS MORE... A KILO OF GARBAGE OR A KILO OF FOOD ?

NEW YORK FOOD STAMPS

VS

CURITIBAFOOD GREEM EXCHANGE PROGRAM





The Green Exchange Program, where people can exchange recyclables for food, is an innovative policy that has helped the poor and solved the problem of surplus agricultural products.

IDENTITY

COMPLEXITY

the state or quality of being complex

CARELESS

SIMPLICITY

the state or quality of being plain or not fancy or complicated

Typical layout between stations

Typical layout at station

CARE

CURITIBA PARK

One of the most well regarded world cities in terms of urban planning is Curitiba, Brazil — a place known for its efficient and innovative bus rapid transit system. But the city is also known for its parks, in particular using them to increase quality of life and act as green infrastructure to protect against floods.

The city has about 50 square meters of parkland per person (i.e. 12 acres per 1000), most of which were created in the last 30 years under the direction of forward-looking urban planner/former mayor Jaime Lerner. The protected land is complemented by compact housing, as the city of 1.5 million has a population density of 10,750 per square mile (which is around the same as Philadelphia or Washington, D.C.).

In effect, these green spaces are giant storm water facilities, with the lakes as central features. If rains are heavy, the lake rises over the surrounding parks. And Lerner and parks director Hitochi Nakamura made sure to connect places to one another (as mentioned in the below linked video). Together they helped create over 90 miles of new trails within the city, located in southern Brazil about 250 miles southwest of São Paulo.

VIDEOS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0zOZI-VMuSg

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SQ9risujxPk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXHdnh_GSJI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_0adXkQ2Qw

IF YOU DEDICATED YOURSELF ...DEEPLY TO YOUR DREAM, YOU CAN BE SURE ONE DAY , THE DREAM WOULD COME FROM BEHIND AND IT WOULD TELL YOU...DID YOU REMENBER ME ? ... I AM YOUR DREAM

NEVER STOP DREAMING

BY JAIME LERNER
CORITIBA NATIONAL HERO

REFERENCE INFORMATION

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curitiba

http://www.leekuanyewworldcityprize.com.sg/features_jaime_lerner.htm