

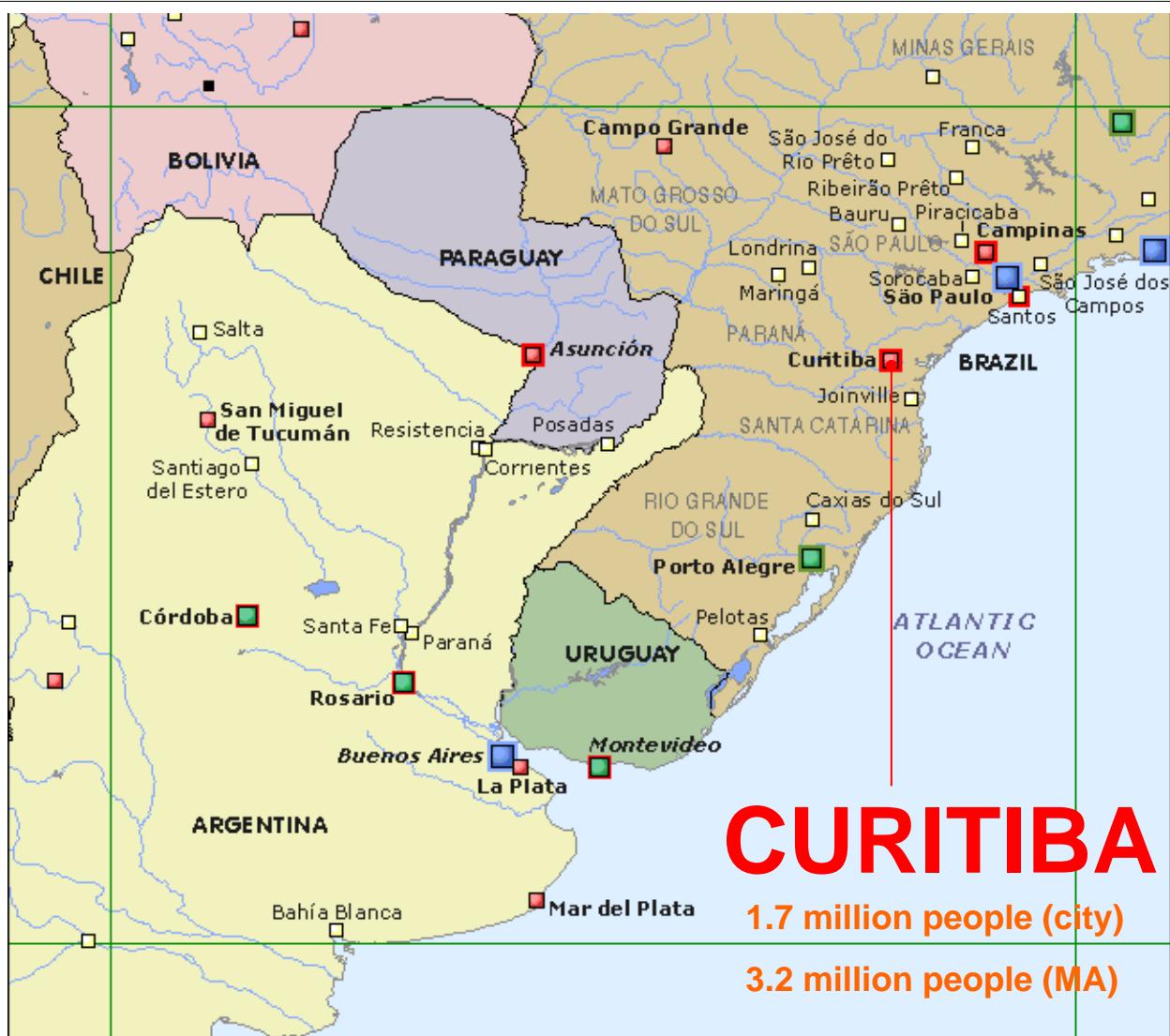
CURITIBA

The most successful practice in urban scale in the world,
in terms of urban sustainability

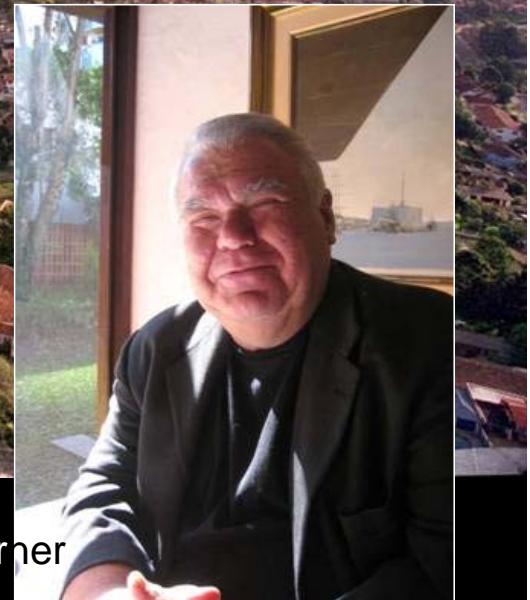
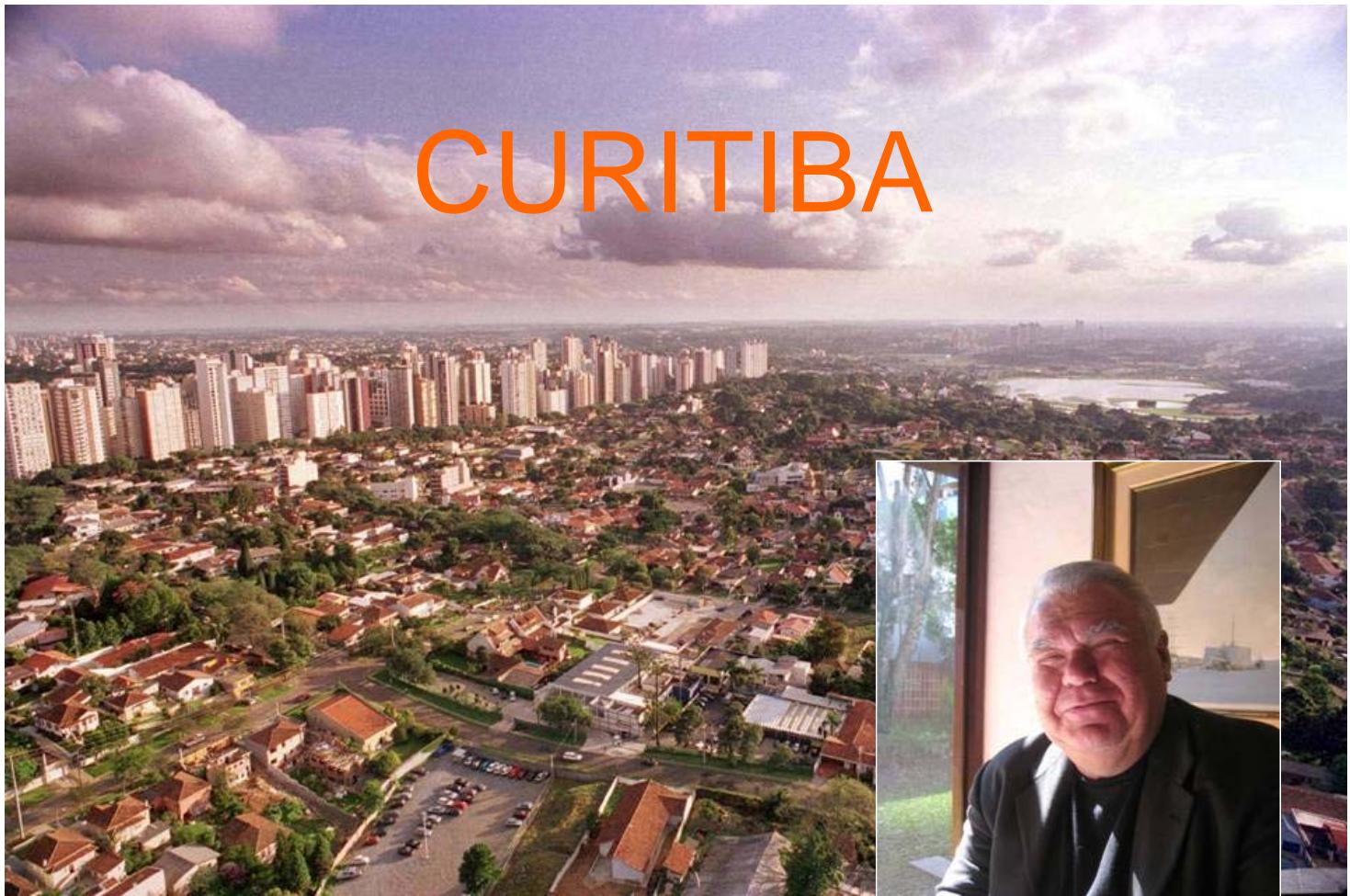


*By courtesy of Jaime Lerner,
the former mayor of Curitiba,
Brazil*



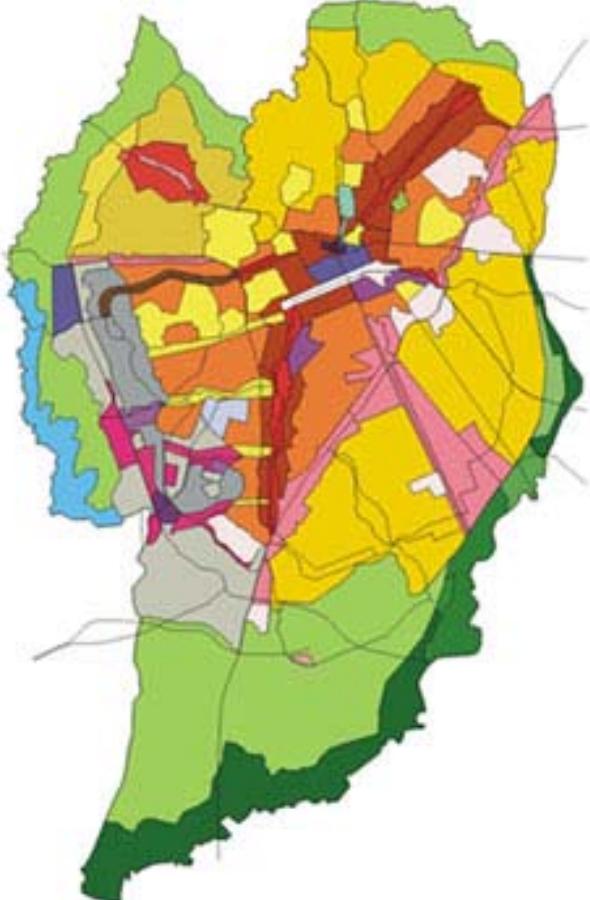


CURITIBA



元市長: Jaime Lerner

ゾーニングと土地利用法、1975



The Zoning and Land Use Act, 1975

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

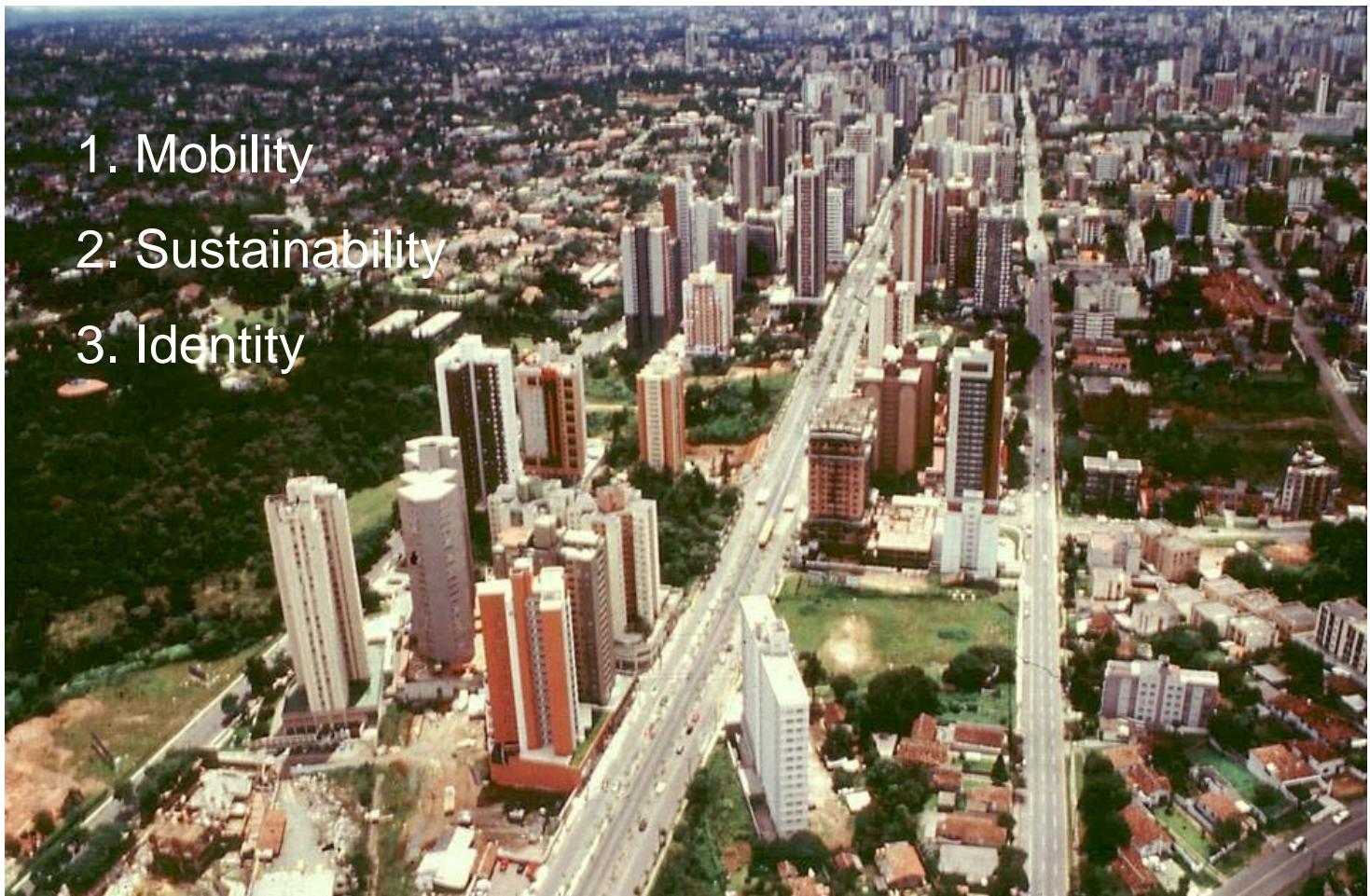
Organized land use was implemented as an urban planning mechanism. Zoning for specific purposes and occupation parameters guided investments and organized public and private activities.

Law 5.234/75 defined land use in Curitiba. It created residential areas, with different population density rates; recovery areas; special zoning for services, manufacturing, and rural activities.

It defined structural sectors; pedestrian areas; natural preservation areas, riverside preservation areas; parks; and the Historical District.

クリチバ環境都市開発の3つのキーワード

1. Mobility
2. Sustainability
3. Identity

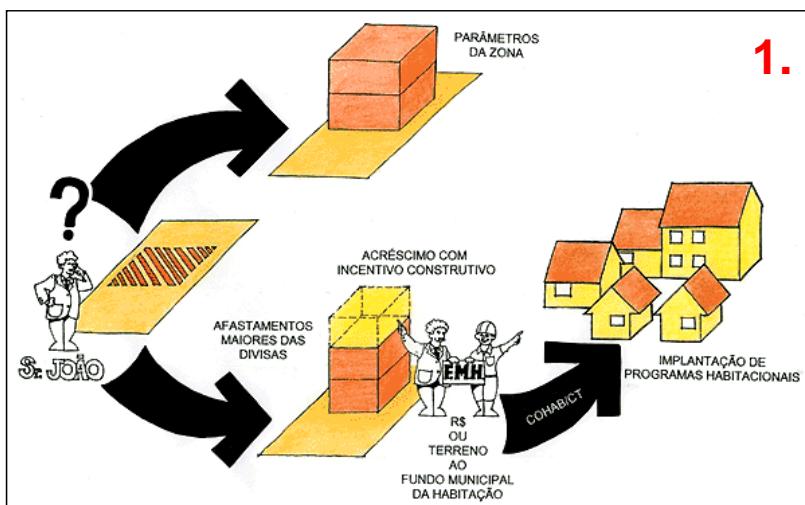


建築権利交換法 (Building Rights Transfer Act)

The country's democratization process also provided conditions for increasing artistic and cultural activities during that decade which, in turn, led to a greater demand for cultural facilities.

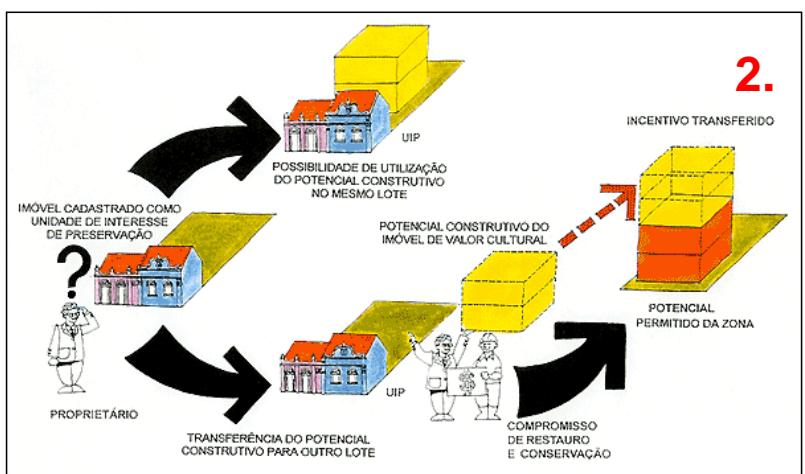
1982 witnesses the creation of one of the most important incentive instruments for city development: the Building Rights Transfer Act.

This law gave a new impetus to the city's process of preservation of its historic, cultural, and architectural heritage.



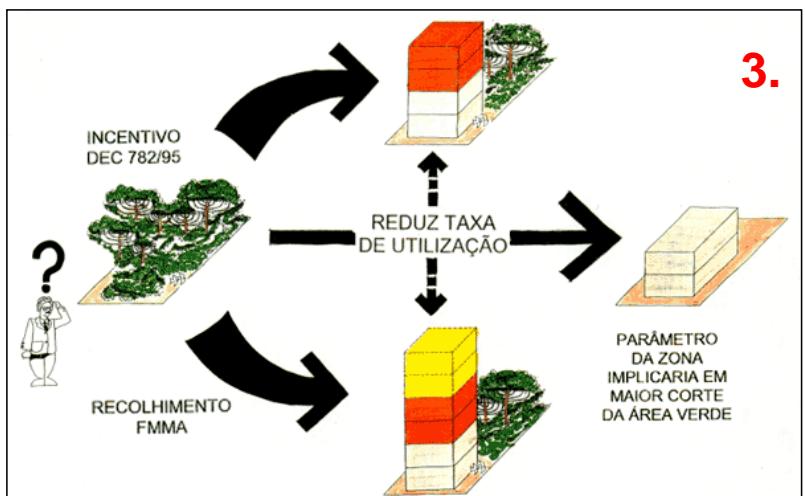
社会住宅建設ファンド

Building Rights Transfer Act-1:
an incentive for implementing Social Interest Housing Programs



文化遺産保全

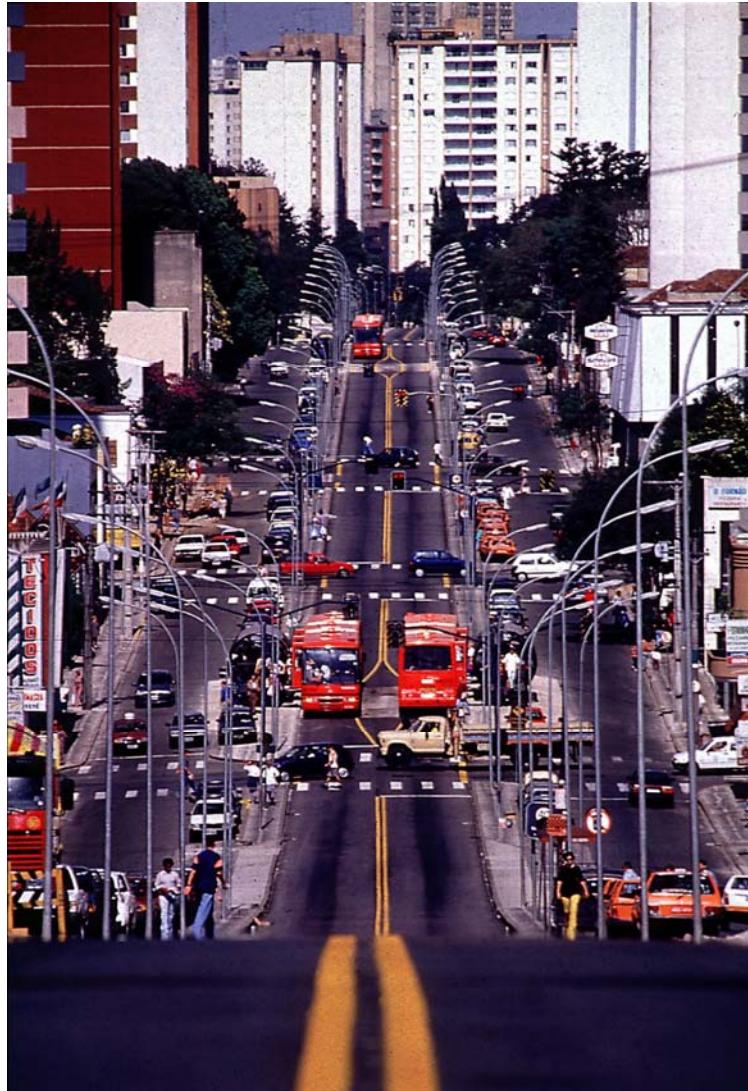
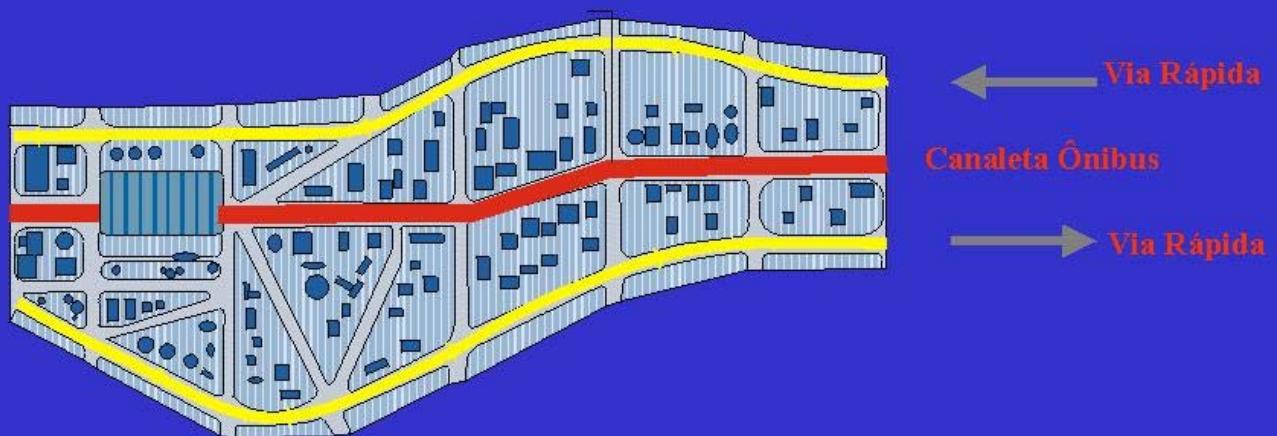
Building Rights Transfer Act-2,
designed to preserve the city's historical, cultural, and architectural heritage



都市緑地保全

Building Rights Transfer Act-3,
designed for the preservation of the city's green areas.

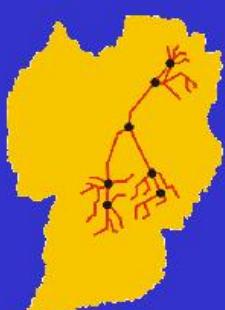
1. Mobility: 交通システム



公共交通(バス)システムの発展



1974



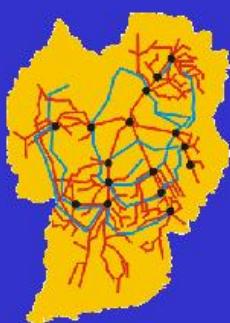
1977



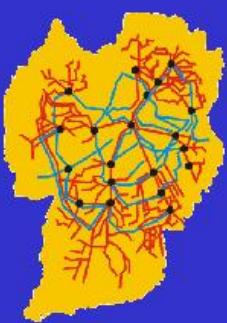
1980



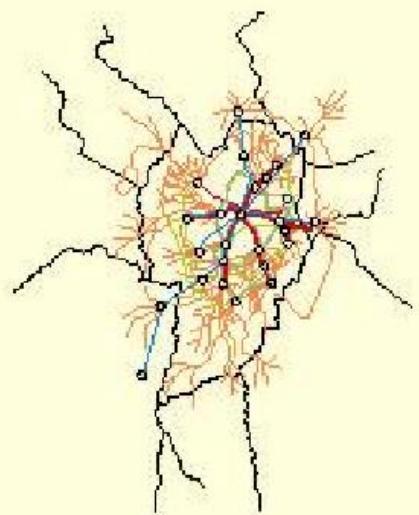
1982



1991



1995



2000

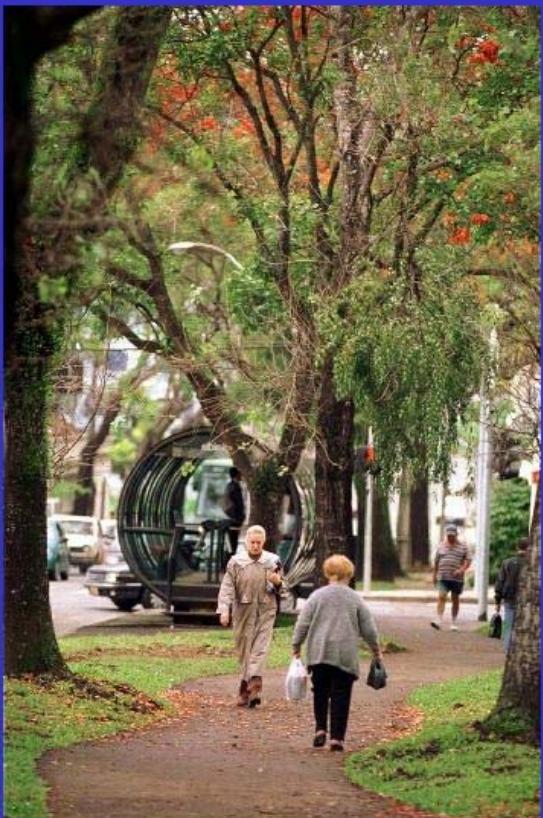






120 Km

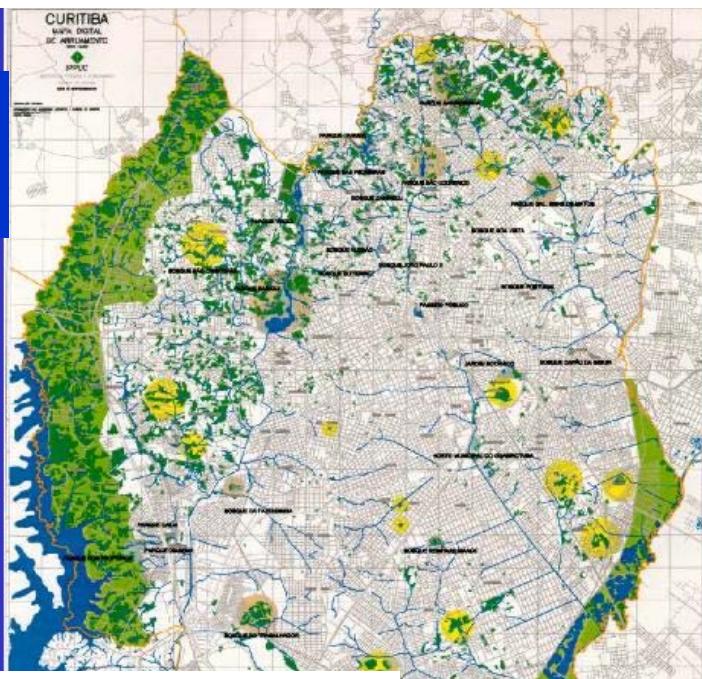
緑道 + サイクリング道路





目抜き通りの歩行者天国化

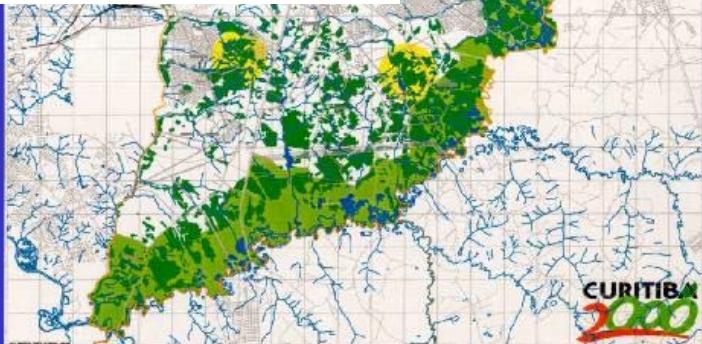
2. Sustainability 環境政策(水と緑)



人口1人当たりの緑地面積=51.50m²

SISTEMA DE UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO

51,50 m² de área verde
por habitante



再生されたウォーターフロント





BOSQUE DO PAPA

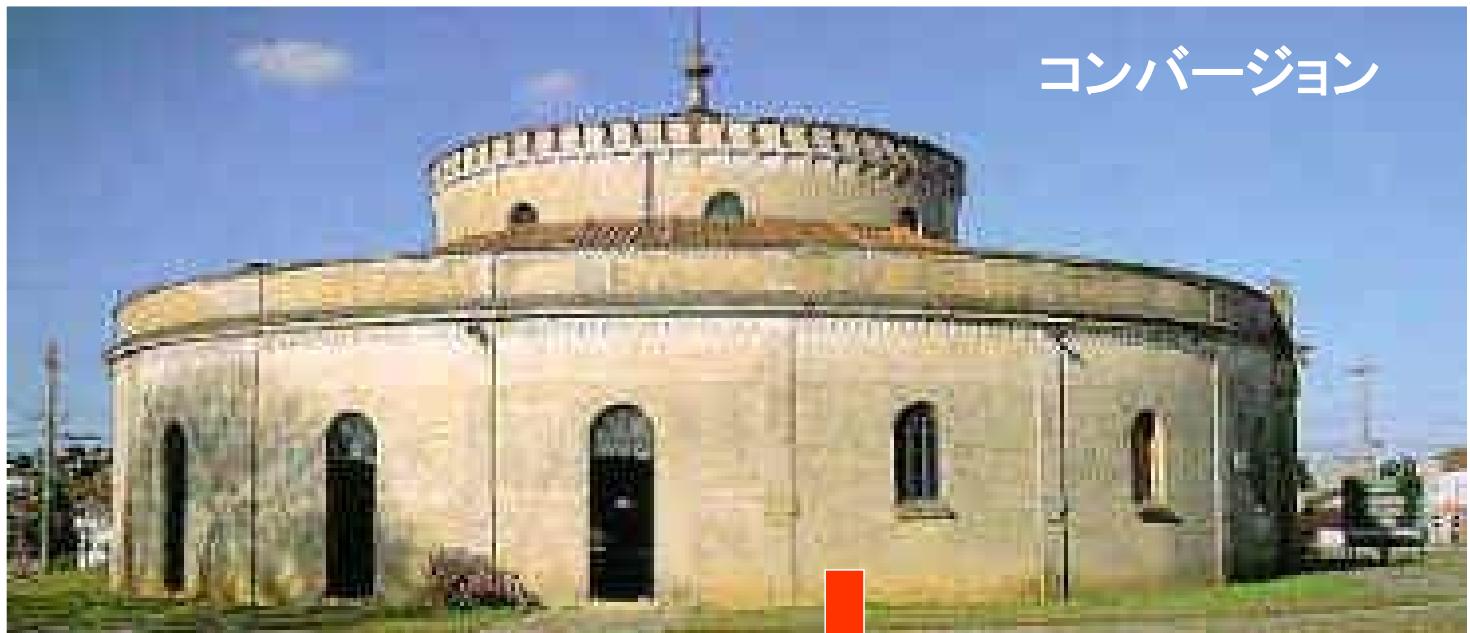




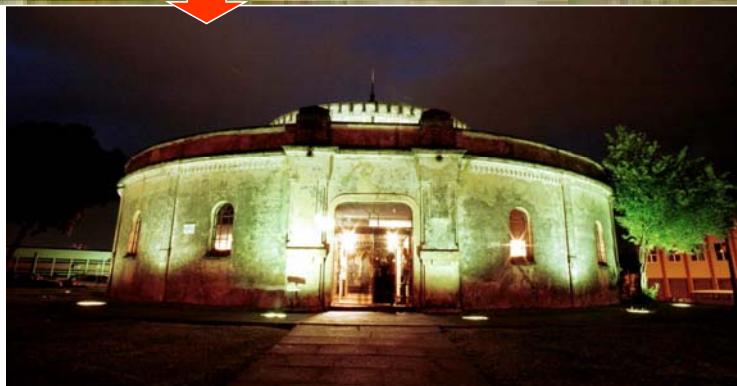
電柱で建てた市民環境大学

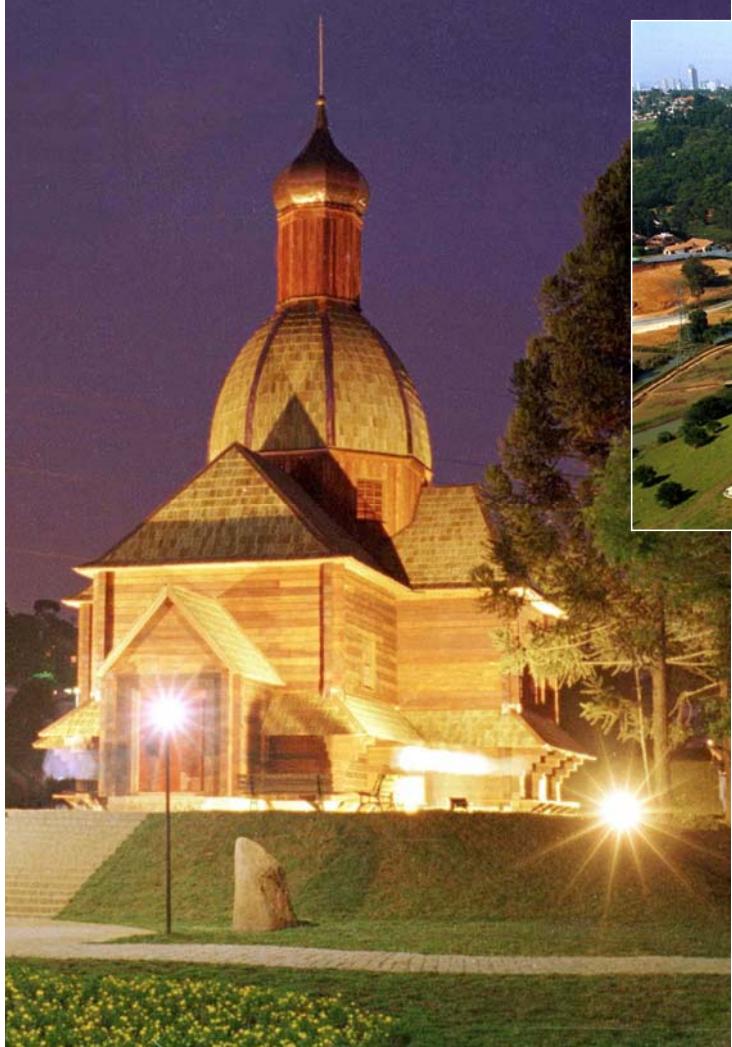


3. Identity (民族文化の多様性+歴史的資産)



火薬庫から劇場へ





ウクライナ庭園



日本庭園



ガラスのオペラハウス



環境教育キャラバン

ライフスタイルと環境教育



分別ごみを野菜と交換するシステム



未来のこども達のために



子供たちのための環境学習と実践

