CURITIBA METROPOLITAN REGION



The management of a metropolitan area

- impacts the quantity and quality of the services provided to enterprises and the population
- impacts the efficiency with which these services are provided
- determines how the cost of provision is distributed among the different jurisdictions
- determines citizen access to government decisions and government accountability



Metropolitan management schemes should have

- Governance
 - Voice
 - Clear responsibilities
 - Transparency
- Resources
 - Autonomous access to resources
 - Decision making capacity over the use of the resources
- Institutional capacity
 - Provision of services
 - Management of resources
 - Accountability for resource use



Key metropolitan services

- Transportation: coordinate service provision on the territory of the agglomeration and equitably assign the costs among the beneficiaries (population and jurisdictions)
- Sanitation: ensure provision of services in the territory and manage wastes
- Environmental management: manage watersheds to preserve aquifers and drainage systems, and prevent pollution
- Citizen safety: provide services throughout the agglomeration
- Social services: provide health and education services and efficiently assign the costs among jurisdictions



The construction of metropolitan governance structures require

- Reforms in
 - the assignment of responsibilities among jurisdictions
 - the allocation of resources
- ...in turn, the result of
 - a political agreement among stakeholders
 - the willingness to transfer resources and responsibilities
- ...that leads to a gradual process of institution building to
 - provide services
 - manage resources
- ... and to empower the population to
 - participate in decisions
 - demand transparency and accountability



The construction of metropolitan governance structures is a process

- Initial stage:
 - fragmented local governments
 - uncoordinated interventions and provision of services
- First phase, build up political legitimacy Voice:
 - increase conciseness among the citizens on metropolitan issues and solutions
 - generate institutional frameworks to represent community interest at the metropolitan level
- Second phase, build up operational legitimacy Service:
 - establish specialized agencies to provide services
 - coordinate funding for the agencies
- Third phase, establish institutional capacity Governance:
 - one tier government, amalgamation of jurisdictions
 - two tier government, coordination and delegation of functions









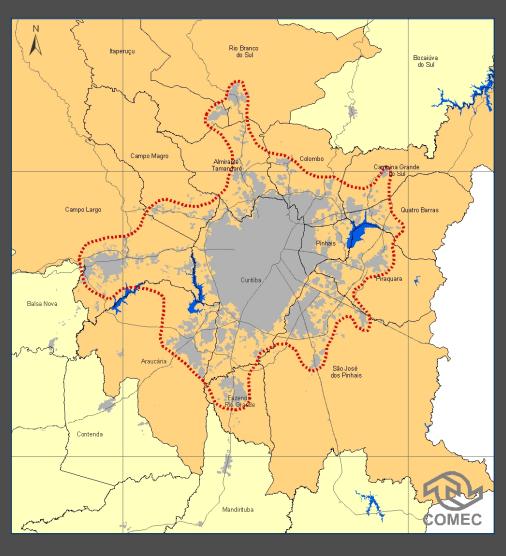
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Current situation

26 municipalities

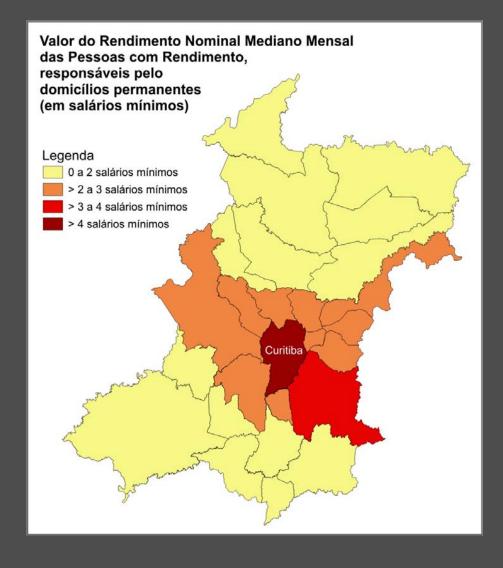
- Population

| | 2000 | 2007 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 2,768,394 | 3,324,852 |
| Urban | 2,524,175 | 3,105,300 |
| | (91.18%) | (93.4%) |
| Rural | 244,219 | 219,552 |
| | (8.82%) | (6.6%) |





Income distribution in the Curitiba metropolitan region





Consejo Metropolitano de Curitiba COMEC

Established in 1973 14 municipalities 800,000 inhabitants 2008 26 municipalities 3,400,000 inhabitants

Strategic metropolitan
management activities
Line 1. Environmental protection
Aquifers
Forests
Line 2. Guide urban expansion
Most suitable areas
Reduce investment in infrastructure
and transportation



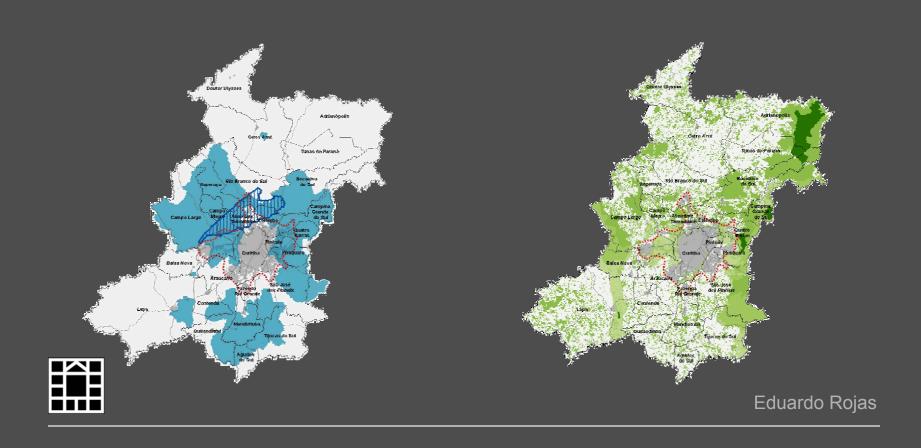


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Line 1.

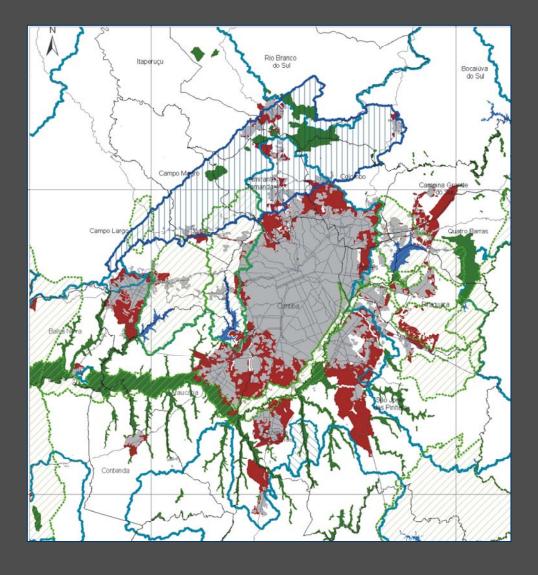
Protect aquifer and forests

- Land use control
- Upgrading existing settlements
- Fiscal compensation for municipalities facing land use restrictions



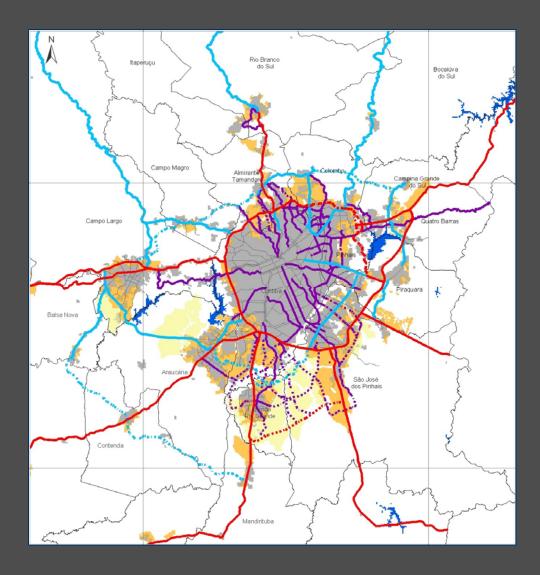
Line 2. Guide urban expansion

Promote the use of unused urban land





Coordinate investment in infrastructure to serve the metropolitan area





Direct new development to suitable areas

