Cartografia Cultural
Mapping Cultural Assets, Resources and Opportunities In Afro-Brazilian and Quilombo Communities

2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA
Charles Cross, ASLA
FULBRIGHT-HAYS GROUP PROJECTS ABROAD PROGRAM
This program provides grants to support overseas projects in training, research, and curriculum development in modern foreign languages and area studies by teachers, undergraduate and graduate students, and faculty engaged in a common endeavor. Projects may include short-term seminars, curriculum development, group research or study, or advanced intensive language programs that focus on the humanities, social sciences, or languages. This program holds an annual competition, except the language projects, which compete every three years.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND GOALS
This study will identify, evaluate and document the cultural, historic, and geographic resources of the Quilombo communities of Brazil. Mapping these resources will generate more value and increased understanding. Revealing the hidden histories will create new opportunities and ways of thinking around education, celebration, preservation/protection and resistance to exploitation of these assets. A large part of this project will include building the capacity of stakeholders to use the tool after it is developed. This will assist the users in making data driven decisions and developing strategies based on priorities set by the community.

METHODOLOGY
In approaching this study a series of detailed actions will need to be undertaken to insure its success: Developing partnerships with local agencies and institutions and organizations; Convening and engaging Quilombo community elders and stakeholders to obtain their participation and input; Researching models, precedents, and best practices used in other communities’ heritage or cultural planning efforts; Inventory of community, historical, cultural assets, institutions, organizations, resources traditions, and activities; Developing unifying themes based on data collection, research and verification; Geographic Information System software (GIS) data set development.
The University of Detroit Mercy is pleased to announce that our institution was awarded a second Fulbright-Hays Group Project Abroad to Brazil. The current award is open to Detroit area K-12 educators and Detroit Mercy faculty. The program, African Contributions and Contemporary Issues in Northeast Brazil, will take place in Sao Luis, Maranhao, and Salvador, Bahia, Brazil for one month during the summer of 2018.

Congratulations to our 2018 awardees! Stay tuned for curriculum projects resulting from our 2018 summer project!

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Daniel Knoupa, College of Liberal Arts and Education
Lara Wasner, College of Liberal Arts and Education

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Markita Moore, Detroit Public Schools Community District, Detroit MI
Carole Morisseau, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, MI
Michael Woodberry-Means, Renaissance High School, Detroit MI

This project provides a 4-week collaborative learning experience in Brazil which gives participants multiple perspectives of the African-American experience through scholarly research and dialogue in northeast Brazil in order to inform learning, build and enhance curricular resources, and internationalize curricula in meaningful and measurable ways. As a result, participants will develop thematic units and projects that can be integrated in their schools and institutions, as well as shared with audiences nationwide.

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad
University of Detroit Mercy program to Brazil — 2018
1.0 Project Location and Historic Context

Brazilian States and Project Locations

The University of Texas at Austin Perry-Castañeda Library
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

1973 Land Use
1973 Natural Vegetation
1973 Temperature and Precipitation
1973 Population, Administrative Divisions, and Economic Regions
1973 Economic Activity
Slavery in Brazil

By The Brazilian Report

Slaves transport their owner in Bahia, 1860. Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles

Slaves in Minas Gerais, 1880. Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles
Whipping Post in Alcantara

First picture of the work inside a gold mine, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles

Enlargement of "Slaves in the yard of a coffee farm, Vale do Paraíba, Brazil, c. 1882". The Instituto Moreira Salles

Slaves in the coffee harvest, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, c. 1882. Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles
Quilombos are settlements founded by formerly enslaved people of African origin in Brazil. The majority of the inhabitants, known as Quilombolas, were escaped slaves. Some quilombos were established after the abolition of slavery as a way for the formerly enslaved to live an unrestricted life of freedom without being scrutinized for one’s culture, traditions and customs. The quilombos stand as a form of resistance to slavery. Throughout Brazil many of these enclaves still exist and have been recognized in the Brazilian constitution, granting the residents inalienable community land rights. The formalization process to solidify their status must go through the Cultural Foundation of Palmares and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). These agencies investigate to determine if the claim is legitimate. Upon final verification, title to the land is given to the community and can never be sold, leased or subdivided.

Quilombo Communities

Legenda

- Quilombolas
- Divisão Estadual

Quilombolas

Área de 2.720.579 ha
296 quilombolas
0,3% do Brasil

2.0 Quilombos

Quilombos are settlements founded by formerly enslaved people of African origin in Brazil. The majority of the inhabitants, known as Quilombolas, were escaped slaves. Some quilombos were established after the abolition of slavery as a way for the formerly enslaved to live an unrestricted life of freedom without being scrutinized for one’s culture, traditions and customs. The quilombos stand as a form of resistance to slavery. Throughout Brazil many of these enclaves still exist and have been recognized in the Brazilian constitution, granting the residents inalienable community land rights. The formalization process to solidify their status must go through the Cultural Foundation of Palmares and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). These agencies investigate to determine if the claim is legitimate. Upon final verification, title to the land is given to the community and can never be sold, leased or subdivided.

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Alcantara is located about an hour outside of São Luis. Some members of the quilombo have been displaced by a new aerospace facility. This facility has caused many of the fishing village to be relocated too far inland for them to continue to make a living from fishing. Many have been forced into farming in this rural quilombo.

Quilombo Manzo is located on the eastern section of Belo Horizonte. It is a Candomblé house and is recognized as an Intangible Cultural Heritage site within the municipality. They promote Afro-Brazilian culture through music, dance, capoeira, and spiritual activities. This quilombo is recognized by declaration of its function.

Arturos is located on the outskirts of Belo Horizonte and is considered an URBAN Quilombo. When founded the surrounding area was rural. Over the years the area has seen rapid urbanization. Arturos community is experiencing several challenges that come along with being located in an urban context such as drugs and gang activity.
3.0 Existing Conditions

The expansion of soybeans and other commercial crops (Estatísticas 2011). Sugar cane is cultivated on the same field during 4—5 years; it grows up after harvest and is poorly distinguishable from perennial crops on the surface imagery. Rice is particularly interesting for our study, because the expansion of this irrigated crop causes a specific type of changes (Fig. 2, Table 2).

The comparison of data for 2001—2012 does not cover all the types of changes (IGBP classification (Table 1). The first digit assigned a two-digit index according to the processes causing the land cover changes; each of them was identified through the use of MODIS data. The processes described on the basis of statistical data analysis, i.e. expansion of agriculture and creation of forest plantations, identified through the interpretation of space imagery. Rice is particularly interesting for our study, because the expansion of this irrigated crop causes a specific type of changes (Fig. 2, Table 2).

96 types of changes were identified and assigned a two-digit index according to the IGBP classification (Table 1). The first digit corresponds to the land cover type in 2001, and the second — to the same in 2012. For example, type “2/9” means the change “evergreen broad-leaved forest — savanna”; “evergreen broad-leaved forest — cropland” corresponds to the land cover type in 2001, and the second — to the same in 2012. Therefore it was impossible to analyze the dynamics of areas under pasturing.

The essential changes of growing structures and main process related to the drivers of LULC changes in Brazil. However, we decided it was feasible to consider these two processes as the main structure and main process related to the drivers of LULC changes in Brazil. The processes described on the basis of statistical data analysis, i.e. expansion of agriculture and creation of forest plantations, identified through the use of MODIS data. The processes described on the basis of statistical data analysis, i.e. expansion of agriculture and creation of forest plantations, identified through the use of MODIS data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Classification of LULC of the international Geosphere-Biosphere Program classes with a predominance of woody vegetation, classes with a predominance of shrubby and grassy vegetation, classes with anthropogenic transformed vegetation, other categories with a predominance of shrubby and grassy vegetation, classes with anthropogenic transformed vegetation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes with a predominance of woody vegetation</th>
<th>Classes with a predominance of shrubby and grassy vegetation</th>
<th>Classes with anthropogenic transformed vegetation</th>
<th>Other categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest</td>
<td>13. Urban and Built-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Deciduous Needleleaf Forest</td>
<td>14. Croplands/Natural Vegetation Mosaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest</td>
<td>9. Savannas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Closed Shrublands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Open Shrublands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Woody Savannas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Any fields in which seasonal crops are grown, including minimal and zero plowing.

Source: Modified from Loveland et al. 2006.
The main processes of LULC transformation and corresponding types of changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Types of changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Draining</td>
<td>All changes for transitions from the 0 category; 1/13, 11/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flooding and partial flooding</td>
<td>All changes resulting in transitions to categories 0 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conversion to cropland*</td>
<td>All changes resulting in transition to category 12 and changes causing the transition of non-cultivated lands to category 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agricultural transformations (changes of vegetation cover on agricultural lands)</td>
<td>All changes relating to categories 12 and 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deforestation</td>
<td>2/14, 2/10, 2/8, 9/8, 8/10, 9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>“Savanization” (savanna vegetation replacing the deciduous forests)</td>
<td>4/9, 4/8, 5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Decreasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover</td>
<td>7/10, 6/7, 6/9, 6/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Increasing share of tree vegetation (in some cases, reforestation)</td>
<td>7/9, 8/2, 8/4, 8/14, 9/2, 9/4, 9/8, 9/14, 10/2, 10/8, 10/14, 14/2, 14/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Increasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover</td>
<td>7/7, 10/9, 10/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Construction and other forms of anthropogenic transformation within settlement territories</td>
<td>2/13, 8/13, 9/13, 10/13, as well as all transitions from category 13*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. The main processes of LULC transformation and corresponding types of changes**

Data Source: GLCF, MODiS 2001–2012

**Fig. 2. Brazil: land cover, 2012 and LULC changes (by processes), 2001–2012.**
Table 2. The main processes of LULC transformation and corresponding types of changes

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deforestation 2/14, 2/10, 2/8, 2/9, 8/9, 8/10, 9/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;Savanization&quot; (savanna vegetation replacing the deciduous forests) 4/9, 4/8, 5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Decreasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover 7/10, 6/7, 6/9, 6/8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Increasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover 9/7, 10/9, 10/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>&quot;Burning native grasslands&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: GLCF, MODiS 2001—2012
Brazil Demographics Profile 2018

Population: 207,353,391 (July 2017 est.)

Age structure:
- 0–14 years: 22.3% (male 23,599,867/female 22,696,756)
- 15–24 years: 16.3% (male 17,212,048/female 16,721,295)
- 25–54 years: 43.8% (male 45,114,076/female 45,836,147)
- 55–64 years: 9.1% (male 8,931,065/female 9,974,723)
- 65 years and over: 8.3% (male 7,356,838/female 9,910,576) (2017 est.)

Dependency ratios:
- Total dependency ratio: 43.8
- Youth dependency ratio: 32.4
- Elderly dependency ratio: 11.4
- Potential support ratio: 8.7 (2015 est.)

Median age:
- Total: 32 years
- Male: 31.1 years
- Female: 32.8 years (2017 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.73% (2017 est.)

Birth rate: 14.1 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Death rate: 6.7 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)

Urbanization:
- Urban population: 86.2% of total population (2017)
- Rate of urbanization: 0.99% annual rate of change (2015–20 est.)

Major cities:
- São Paulo: 21.066 million
- Rio de Janeiro: 12.902 million
- Belo Horizonte: 5.716 million
- Brasília (capital): 4.155 million
- Fortaleza: 3.88 million
- Recife: 3.739 million (2015)

Sex ratio:
- At birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
- 0–14 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
- 15–24 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
- 25–54 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
- 55–64 years: 0.89 male(s)/female
- 65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female
- Total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2016 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
- Total: 17.5 deaths/1,000 live births
- Male: 20.5 deaths/1,000 live births
- Female: 14.2 deaths/1,000 live births (2017 est.)

Life expectancy:
- Total population: 74 years
- Male: 70.5 years
- Female: 70.3 years (2017 est.)

Brazil Demographics Profile 2018
Home > Factbook > Countries > Brazil
www.indexmundi.com/brazil/demographics_profile.html
São Luís, city, capital of Maranhão estado (state), northeastern Brazil. It lies on the west side of São Luís Island on the Atlantic coast. The island is really a long, narrow peninsula between the drowned mouths of the Mearim and Itapicuru rivers (São Marcos Bay to the west and São José Bay to the east), and it is cut off from the mainland by a shallow side channel, the Mosquito Strait.

The city was formerly called São Luiz do Maranhão, or simply Maranhão. It was founded in 1612 by Daniel de la Touche de la Ravardière, a French naval officer, and named in honour of Louis XIII. It was captured in 1615 by the Portuguese, and from 1641 to 1644 it was held by the Dutch.

The port facilities of São Luís, including the deepwater port of Itaqui, collectively serve as the chief seaport of the state, and the city is the chief outlet for the products of Teresina in Piauí state and Carajás in Pará state, with which it is connected by rail. São Luís has a multinational aluminum plant and steel mills; other industries include sugar refining, a rum distillery, cotton mills, plants for processing cacao, and factories for metallurgical products and chemicals. Its exports include babassu palm oil, lumber, textiles, sugar, rice, cassava (manioc), and corn (maize).

The city is the seat of the Institute of History and Geography, one of the oldest in Brazil, of the Federal University of Maranhão (1966), and since 1679 the city has been the seat of a bishopric. Many buildings, such as the Palace of Justice, preserve much of the Portuguese colonial atmosphere; the city’s historic centre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1997. São Luís has two sizable football (soccer) stadiums. Highways connect São Luís with Belém, Teresina, and Brasilia. A railroad extends to Fortaleza, and São Luís has air service to Belém and Fortaleza. Hydroelectric and thermal electric plants supply energy to the area. Pop. (2010) 1,014,837.

www.britannica.com/place/Sao-Luis
Notas:

(1) Consideram-se concentrações urbanas os arranjos populacionais e os municípios isolados com mais de 100.000 habitantes. Os municípios isolados são aqueles que não fazem parte de arranjos populacionais.

Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.
Fishermen Sculpture at Calhau Beach
Belo Horizonte, city, southern Minas Gerais estado (state), southeastern Brazil. It lies on the western slope of the Espinhaço Mountains, at an elevation of 2,720 feet (830 meters).

The first of Brazil’s planned cities, Belo Horizonte occupies a wide plateau encircled by the Curral del Rey Mountains, a hilly ridge forming the “beautiful horizon” for which the city was named. Belo Horizonte lies on the eastern edge of the sertão, or dry interior, of Brazil. The site was chosen in the late 19th century after the city of Ouro Preto, enclosed within a narrow valley 50 miles (80 km) southeast, was abandoned as the state capital because it could not accommodate the necessary expansions. Belo Horizonte was laid out on a grid, modeled after Washington, D.C., in the United States and La Plata in Argentina. The city was inaugurated as the capital of Minas Gerais in 1897 under the name Cidade de Minas, adopting its present name in 1901. Originally designed with an area of 8 square miles (20 square km), Belo Horizonte is now many times that size, having surpassed a target population of 200,000 people by 1925.

Belo Horizonte is the hub of the state’s large central region, with extensive mining and livestock activity throughout the sertão west of the city and heavy industry in its suburbs. It is the regional commercial centre as well, with vigorous activity in banking, commerce, and administration. The city’s older, longer-established industries include publishing, textiles, furniture, and food processing. The steady growth of heavy industry since 1950, however, has made Belo Horizonte one of the largest industrial centres in Brazil. Electrical generating facilities and plants manufacturing and working iron and steel have been established, primarily in the industrial suburb of Contagem, and a large oil refinery and automobile factories have been constructed in nearby Betim. Auto parts and consumer goods industries have multiplied in their wake.

Despite the upsurge in industrial activity, Belo Horizonte has remained relatively pollution free, and a considerable number of tourists are attracted by the impressive buildings and the wide tree-lined avenues radiating from the city centre like the spokes of a wheel. The nearby suburb of Pampulha is noted for its bold architecture, exemplified by the Chapel of São Francisco, designed by Oscar Niemeyer and decorated by Cândido Portinari, and by the Mineirão stadium, one of the largest football (soccer) stadiums in the country. Notable sights in the city centre include the Municipal Park, the broad tree-lined Afonso Pena Avenue, and the Liberdade Palácio (Portuguese: “Freedom Palace”), which houses the governor’s offices.

Belo Horizonte is an important cultural centre, having several museums, including the Palace of the Arts and the Mineiro Museum, as well as a music conservatory, a ballet school, a technical college, and a wide range of secondary and primary schools. The Federal University of Minas Gerais (1927) and the Catholic University of Minas Gerais (1958) are situated in Belo Horizonte. The city has a subway, and major highways and railroads extend from the city in all directions, linking it to communities in the sertão as well as to the main population centres of Brazil’s Atlantic coast. A domestic airport in Pampulha serves the Belo Horizonte metropolitan area, and there is an international airport on the outskirts at Confins. Pop. (2010) 2,375,151; metro. area, 5,414,701.
Nota: (1) Consideram-se concentrações urbanas os arranjos populacionais e os municípios isolados com mais de 100.000 habitantes. Os municípios isolados são aqueles que não fazem parte de arranjos populacionais.
Salvador, also called São Salvador or Bahia, city major port, and capital (since 1889) of Bahia estado (state), northeastern Brazil. It is the country’s third largest city. Salvador is situated at the southern tip of a picturesque, bluff-formed peninsula that separates Todos os Santos (All Saints) Bay, a deep natural harbour, from the Atlantic Ocean. The city has a hot tropical climate, with a cooler rainy season during the winter months (June–August); ocean breezes, especially on the Atlantic side, tend to moderate temperatures. Pop. (2010) 2,674,923; metro. area, 3,458,571.

One of the country’s oldest cities, Salvador was founded in 1549 as the capital of the Portuguese colony of Brazil by Tomé de Sousa, the first governor-general. As the entrepôt of the thriving sugar trade that developed along the bay shores, the city soon became a tempting prize for pirates and enemies of Portugal. It was captured by Dutch forces in 1624 but was retaken the following year. It remained under Portuguese control for the next two centuries. Salvador was the last Portuguese stronghold during the war for Brazilian independence, holding out until July 1823, when the last Portuguese troops were expelled. A monument commemorating the Brazilian victory is in a plaza in the Campo Grande district.

Salvador was a major centre for the African slave trade in the colonial period. Muslim African slaves in the city staged a widespread revolt there in 1835. Salvador still has one of the largest concentrations of black and mulatto populations in Brazil. Those groups have contributed many of the folklore, costumes, and distinctive foods for which the city is noted.

In 1763, following the transfer of the colonial seat of government to Rio de Janeiro, Salvador lost political preeminence and entered a long period of economic decline from which it did not emerge until after 1900. Since 1940, however, Salvador has experienced continuous and rapid population growth, accompanied by significant economic expansion, reflected in extensive public works and private construction. In the early 1970s the nearby Aratu Industrial Centre and the Camacari petrochemical complex were built and linked to Salvador by highway. The first terminal of a deepwater port was opened in 1975, and additional facilities were subsequently built.

A distinctive feature of Salvador is its division into lower (cidade baixa) and upper (cidade alta) parts. The port, commercial district, and adjoining residential zones lie at the foot of a cliff on a low shelf of land facing west onto the bay, only a few feet above sea level. The principal shopping districts, state and municipal government offices, and leading residential areas are on the upper level, extending northward for several miles and eastward to the Atlantic shore. In addition, most of the city’s historic sights are near the edge of the upper city. The old city centre, the Pelourinho (“Pillory”), was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985. The area underwent considerable restoration work in the 1990s, and many colonial-era buildings were preserved. The upper and lower sections are connected by a few graded winding roads, a funicular railway, and several elevators. The Lacerda elevator, an outstanding landmark, is the chief link, lifting passengers 234 feet (71 meters) between the separate streetcar systems.

The city is a national cultural centre, famed for the beauty of its many Baroque colonial churches, especially the church of the convent of the Third Order of St. Francis (1700). Salvador’s cardinal is the spiritual leader of Brazil’s Roman Catholic church. There are also notable examples of colonial secular architecture, including the Barra lighthouse at the Atlantic tip of the peninsula and many 17th-century forts. Salvador is the seat of the Federal University of Bahia (1946) and the Catholic University of Salvador (1961). There are several museums, including one displaying sacred art in the monastery of Santa Teresa. The former home of writer Jorge Amado in the Pelourinho district has been preserved as a museum and an archive of his works. The city’s pre-Lenten Carnival attracts large crowds annually.
Nota: (1) Consideram-se concentrações urbanas os arranjos populacionais e os municípios isolados com mais de 100.000 habitantes. Os municípios isolados são aqueles que não fazem parte de arranjos populacionais.

Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.
Church of the Third Order of Our Lady of the Rosary of the Blacks, Salvador Bahia
Strengths

Social/Cultural
- Social justice, community, diversity, respect, empowerment, freedom from discrimination
- Development of educational programs and policies
- Voice for the local community
- Opportunity for employment and economic growth
- Political stability

Economic
- Economic sustainability
- Strong economic performance
- Economic diversification
- Economic growth
- Employment opportunities

Environmental
- Environmental protection
- Environmental sustainability
- Economic development
- Environmental stewardship
- Economic vitality

Technical
- Efficient management of resources
- Effective use of technology
- Economic growth
- Environmental protection
- Economic sustainability

Weaknesses

Social/Cultural
- Lack of social justice
- Economic inequality
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Economic recession

Economic
- Economic decline
- Economic instability
- Environmental degradation
- Economic inequality
- Political instability

Environmental
- Environmental degradation
- Economic instability
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Political instability

Technical
- Technical inefficiency
- Technical limitations
- Economic instability
- Environmental degradation
- Political instability

Opportunities

Social/Cultural
- Social justice
- Education
- Economic development
- Environmental protection
- Political stability

Economic
- Economic growth
- Environmental protection
- Political stability
- Economic development
- Environmental protection

Environmental
- Environmental protection
- Economic development
- Political stability
- Economic growth
- Economic development

Technical
- Technical innovation
- Economic growth
- Environmental protection
- Political stability
- Economic development

Threats

Social/Cultural
- Economic inequality
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Economic instability
- Political instability

Economic
- Economic instability
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Economic instability
- Political instability

Environmental
- Economic instability
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Economic instability
- Political instability

Technical
- Technical limitations
- Economic instability
- Political instability
- Environmental degradation
- Political instability

4.0 SWOT-STEAP Analysis

This SWOT-STEAP analysis is based on input from participants from the three region focus areas of Sao Luis, Maranhao, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais and Salvador, Bahia. The following is a list of the participants that helped to inform this analysis.

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Mauricio Piaxo, The Centro de Cultura
Negro do Maranhao
Professor Luiz Alves Ferreira
Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Pretos
Quilombo Alcantara
Landless Workers Movement (MST)
Quilombo Março, Belinda Brito
Arutos Quilombo
Nucleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Mulher
Federal University of Bahia
Professor, Dr. Angela Figueiredo

The Steve Biko Institute
Gilbert Leal
Giba Conceica

Professor, Dr. Dismario Santana
Bahia Street Girls Project
Santa Cruz Farm
Boa Morte Sisterhood
Casa do Samba
Maragopinho-Pottery Village
Pantanal Banano
Professor Dr. Vera Peixoto
Ile Ave Opa Alona
Vivian Carolina
Dida
Leonardo Campos Kunha

Teresa Lima
Professor Dr. Ana Rita Santiago
Professor Dr. Jose Eduardo Acervo da Laje
Terciliano Jr.
J. Cunha
Professor Valdecir Nascimento
Olle Johnson III
Sara Zewde
Flavio Carsalade
Kathryn Curtis

The many churches and museums, site visits, festivals workshops, demonstra-
tions, tours presentations and lectures.

These activists, artists, musicians, dance groups, youth groups, residents and leaders from the Quilombos, Candomblé houses, members of the Landless Workers Movement (MST), educational program directors, professors, educators, religious institutions and tour leaders have contributed to the development of this analysis by providing information and insight into Afro-Brazilian lifestyles, traditions, geography and culture.

This analysis documentation was determined by the Fulbright-Hays GPA Fellows based on several areas of expertise, including education, dance, art, health, activism, geography, geology, urbanism, heritage and culture. The outcome is this analysis documenting the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats based on Social/Cultural factors, Environmental/ Ecological issues, Economic influences and Political considerations. While this is a starting point for the cultural and resource mapping project, additional community engagement will need to be done with more specific geographies and groups to focus on issues directly affecting community members.
5.0 Cultural Asset Mapping

Process: Cultural Asset, Resource and Opportunity Mapping

The process of resource, cultural asset and opportunity mapping is a means of authenticating the tangible and intangible. Hidden histories, heritage and traditions can be revealed and enshrined through documentation and design. The following items will be researched prior to the implementation of this process:

1. Define geographic location and site to study, define deliverable with partners
2. Research and Analysis - define study parameters and features for research; Must verify with community; Maps, reports, papers, research, studies, data, base information, geology, existing conditions surveys, needs assessments, vegetation, animals, habitat, soils etc.
3. Engage with community - identify issues, needs, and health issues to map, other areas of research to conduct, traditions, cultural practices and their origins, history, future plans, resources, culturally/spiritually significant sites, social practices and priorities
4. Data synthesis - prioritization of assets, resources and opportunities based on community needs, utilization and importance
5. GIS mapping and data set creation - Develop data sets based on research and analysis
   Preliminary map creation
6. Verify maps, data and priorities with community and partners
   Corrections, Additions, Deletions
7. Deliverables to community and partners
   Comprehensive Report cataloging process, identified and mapped assets, resources and opportunities
   GIS generated maps
   Delivery of GIS data sets
   Develop lectures
   Write articles/papers
   Design program for replication
8. Community Use/Implementation
   Build capacity of community to use tools (software, data sets etc.)
   Develop plans and projects
   Resource, asset and opportunity management
   Celebrate Assets
9. Review and Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Diagram</th>
<th>5.0 Cultural Asset Mapping</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition of Cultural Asset Mapping</td>
<td>Community Engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO Heritage Designation/Process</td>
<td>Needs Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>University Partners</td>
<td>Criteria Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Partners</td>
<td>Social Cartography</td>
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GIS Data Layers

Many different types of data can be integrated into a GIS and represented as a map layer. Cultural assets, resources and opportunities can be documented and mapped based on community priorities to assist with use, management and protection.

Example of UNESCO Asset Map: whc.unesco.org/en/interactive-map/

6.0 Dissemination Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presentation in educational setting</td>
<td>University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture Site Analysis Class</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference/Workshop</td>
<td>Vernacular Architecture Forum</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community/Public Presentation</td>
<td>Detroit Collaborative Design Center</td>
<td>November 2018</td>
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<td>News Article</td>
<td>Landscape Architecture Magazine</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>News Article</td>
<td>Landscape Journal</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
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<td>Develop Content</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community/Public Presentation</td>
<td>Wayne County Community College District</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference/Workshop</td>
<td>American Institute of Architects</td>
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<td>Conference/Workshop</td>
<td>American Society of Landscape Architects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exhibition</td>
<td>University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture</td>
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<td>News Article</td>
<td>University of Detroit Mercy Spiritus Magazine</td>
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<td>Community/Public Presentation</td>
<td>Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History</td>
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<td>Community/Public Presentation</td>
<td>Impact Detroit Network</td>
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<td>Federal University of Maranhao</td>
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<td>Federal University of Minas Gerais</td>
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<td>National Organization of Minority Architects</td>
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<td>Michigan Chapter of American Institute of Architects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference/Workshop</td>
<td>Michigan Chapter of The American Society of Landscape Architects</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation in educational setting</td>
<td>University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture Live at 5</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
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2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA Brazil