

Cartografia Cultural

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

*2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA
Charles Cross, ASLA*



Home in Alcantara

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0.0 Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad

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. www2.ed.gov/programs/iegpsgpa/index.html

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 the 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.



2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA Fellows, Sao Luis, Maranhao Brazil. Photo by Roba Hrisseh

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad

University of Detroit Mercy program to Brazil — 2018

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!

Detroit Mercy Faculty

Charles Cross, School of Architecture

Renady Hightower, College of Health Professions

Daniel Kroupa, College of Liberal Arts and Education

Lara Wasner, College of Liberal Arts and Education

K-12, pre-service, community college teachers

Natalie Barmore, Cass Technical High School, Detroit MI

Patrina Chatman, Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, Detroit MI

Marnina Falk, Detroit Foreign Language Immersion and Culture Studies (FLICS), Detroit MI

Camelia Ramona Gligor, Osborn High School, Detroit, MI

Roba Hrisseh, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA

Suzanne Lynch, Hillsborough Community College, Tampa FL

Daniel McArthur, Henry Ford Academy: School for Creative Studies, Detroit MI

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.

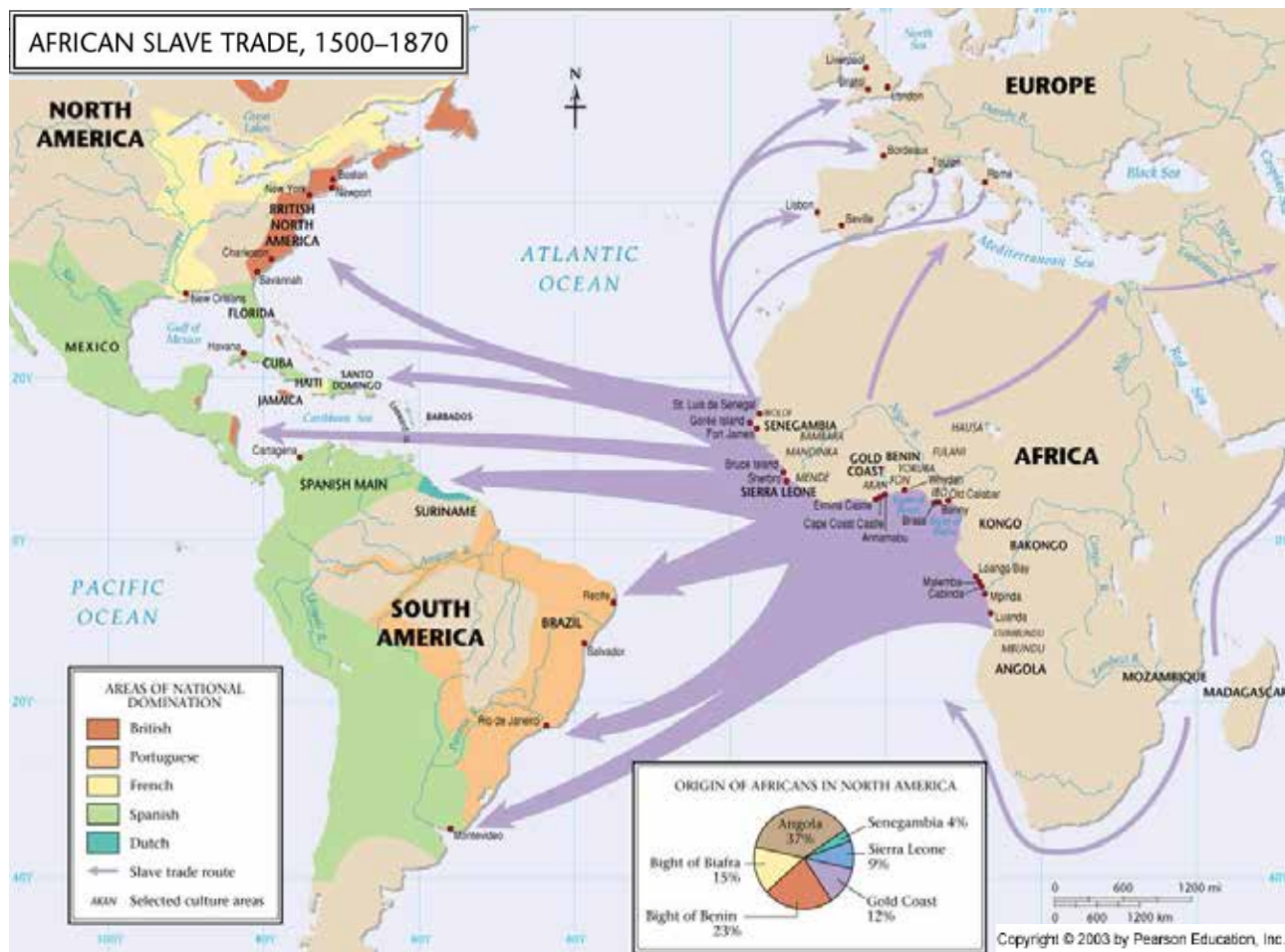
www.udmercy.edu/academics/academic-affairs/fulbright/gpa.php

1.0 Project Location and Historic Context

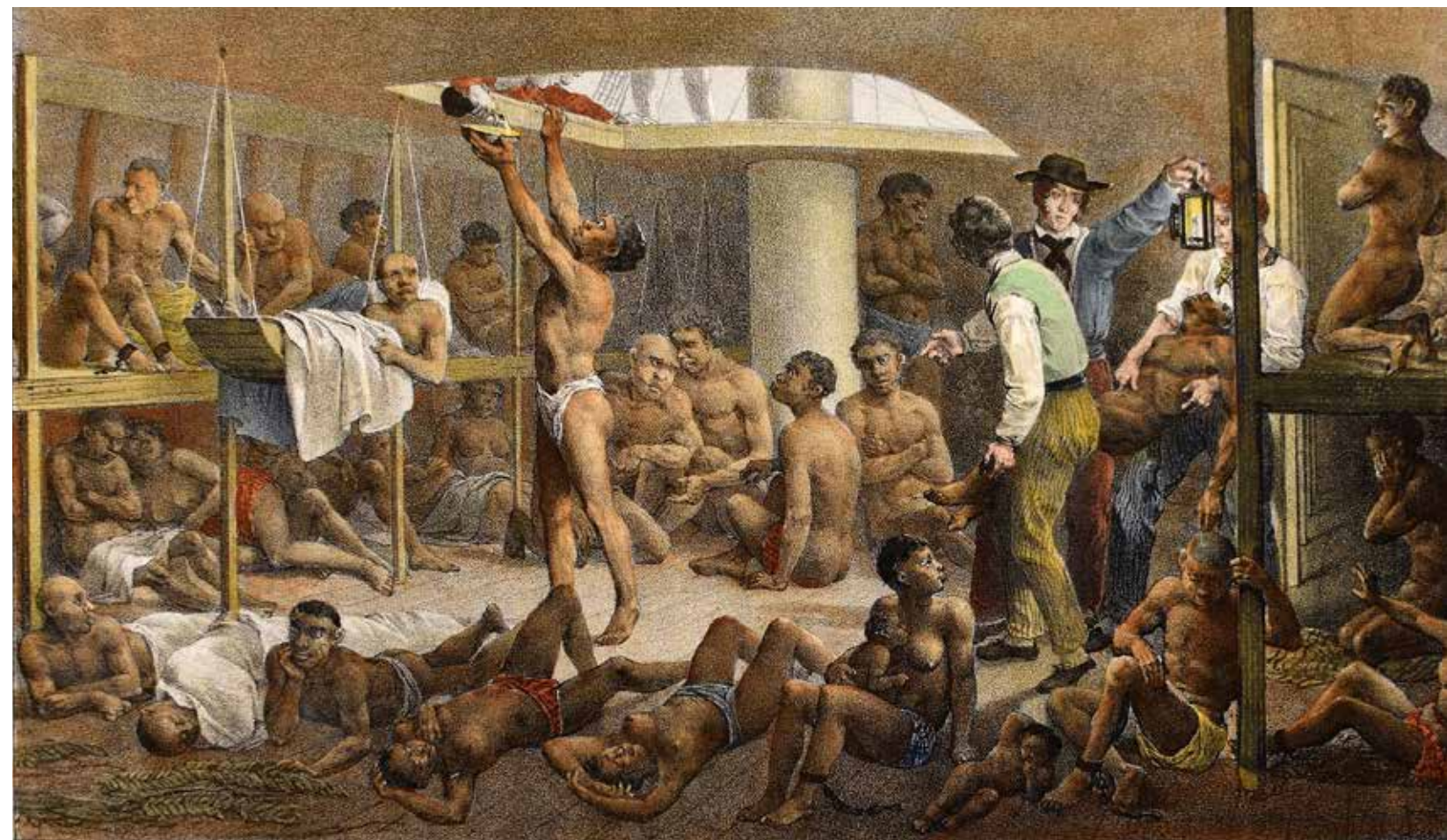


Brazilian States and Project Locations





www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/183nnv5/african_slave_trade_map_1200x969/



Enslaved Africans being transported on slave ship. Image by Johann Moritz Rugendas (c. 1827) interior of a slave ship hold in the Brazilian trade. Source: Voyage pittoresque dans le Bresil (1835)

GUIDE TO BRAZIL OCT 15, 2017

Slavery in Brazil

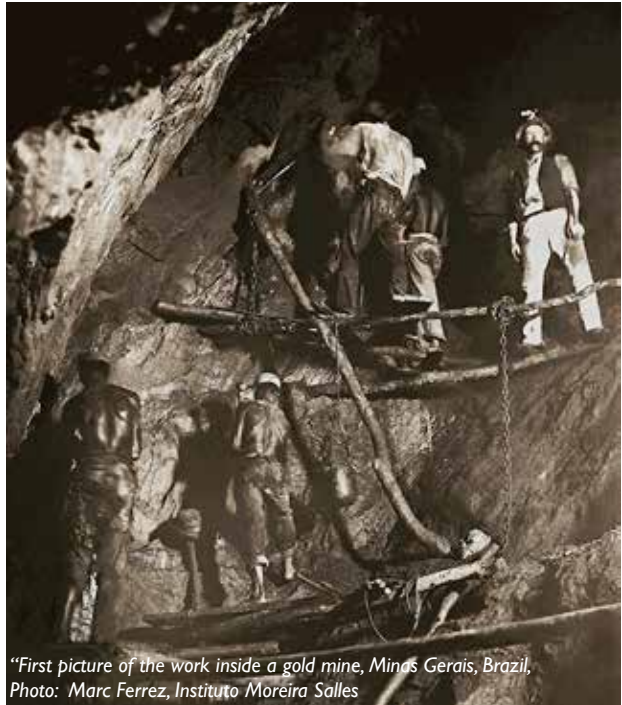
BY THE BRAZILIAN REPORT



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



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



"First picture of the work inside a gold mine, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles



Whipping Post in Alcantara



Slaves in the coffee harvest, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, c. 1882" 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

2.0 Quilombos



Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Pretos

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.



Members of Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Pretos with several Fulbright members

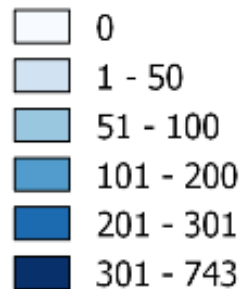
Throughout Brazil many of these enclaves still exist and have been recognized in the Brazilian constitution, granting the residents inalienable community land rights.

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.

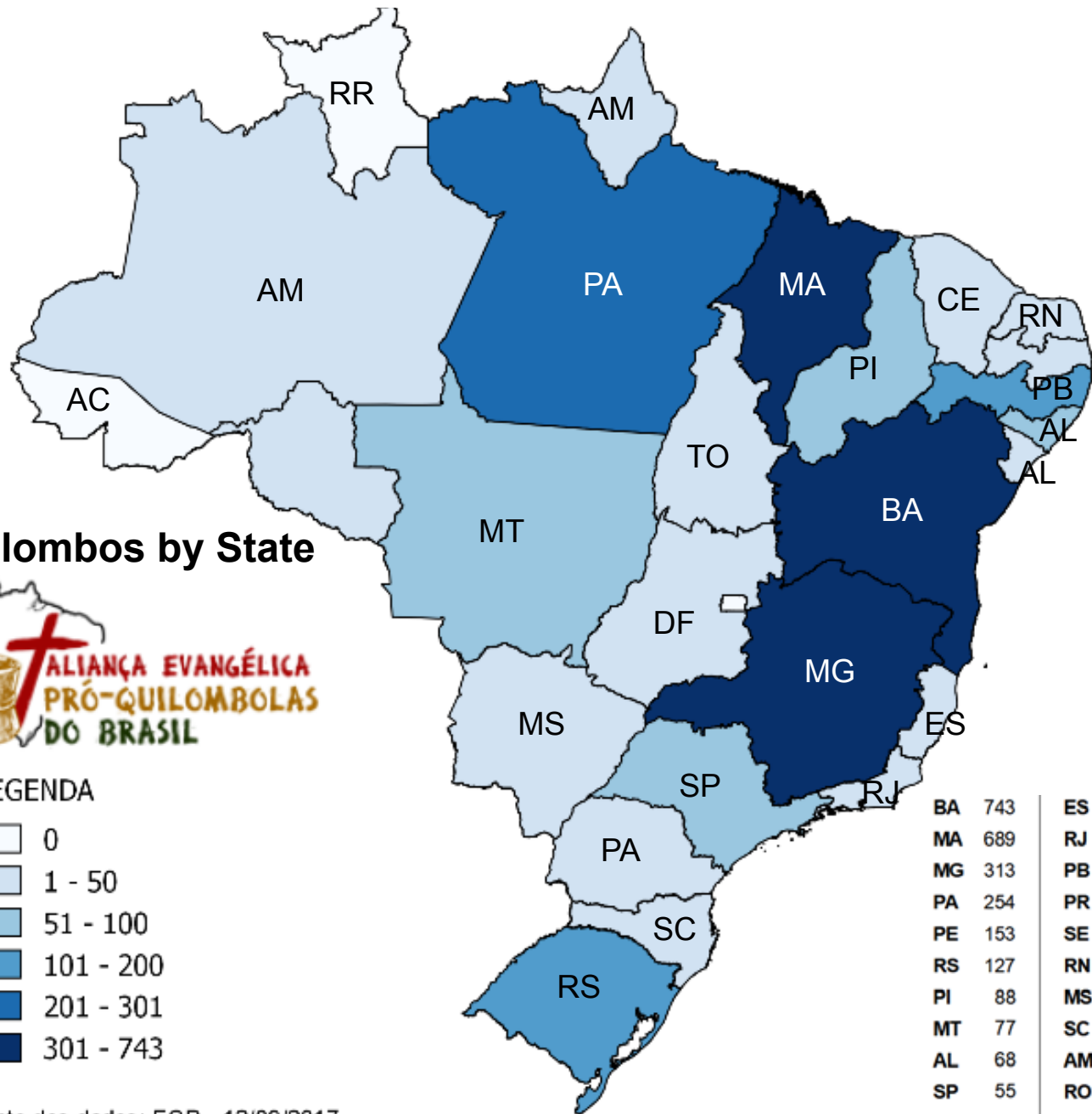
Quilombos by State



LEGENDA



Fonte dos dados: FCP - 12/09/2017
 Análise e Gráficos:
 Alisson Medeiros - Missão Juvep
 (CC BY-SA 4.0 2017)



COMUNIDADE DOS ARTUROS

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.



ALCANTARA

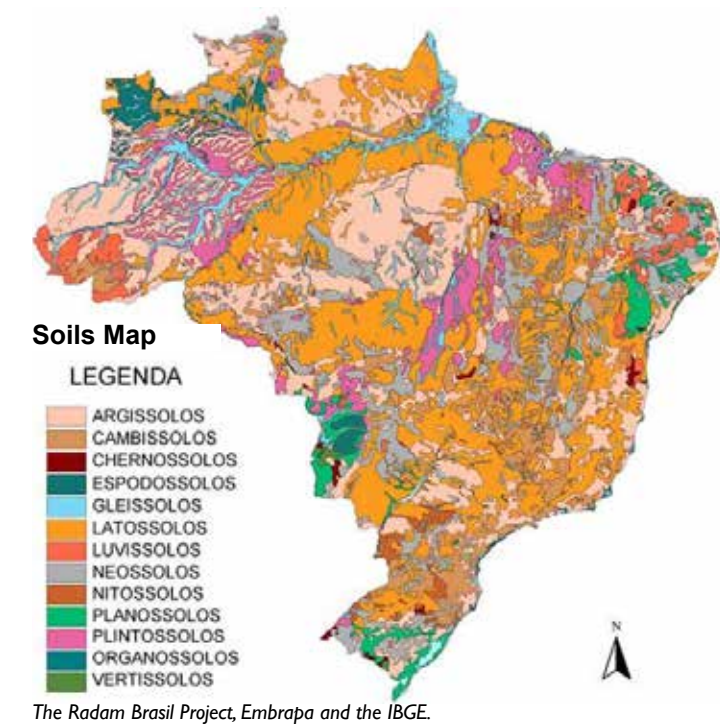
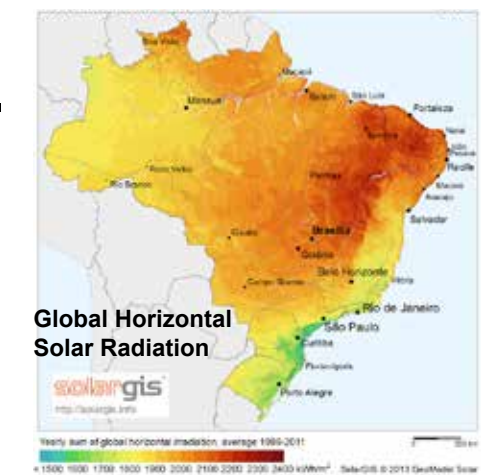
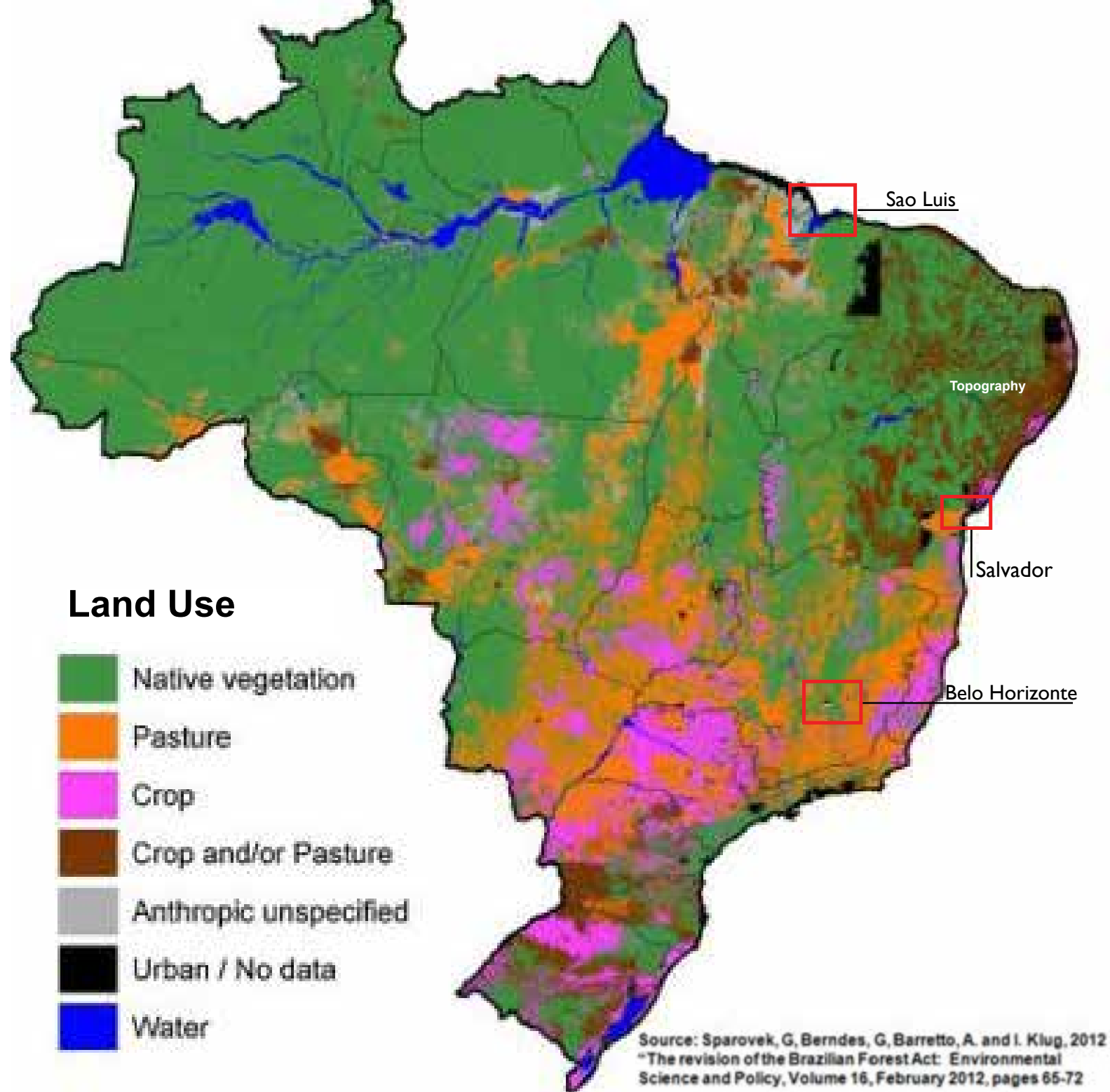
Alcantara is located about an hour outside of Sao Luis. Some members of the quilombo have been displaced by a new aerospace facility. This facility has caused many of the fishing village to be re-located too far inland for them to continue to make a living from the fishing. Many have been forced into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



MANZO NGUNZO KAIANGO

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.

3.0 Existing Conditions





Classes with a predominance of woody vegetation	Classes with a predominance of shrubby and grassy vegetation	Classes with antropogenic transformed vegetation	Other categories
1. Evergreen Needleleaf Forest	6. Closed Shrublands	12. Croplands*	11. Permanent Wetlands
2. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest	7. Open Shrublands	13. Urban and Built-up	15. Snow and Ice
3. Deciduous Needleleaf Forest	8. Woody Savannas	14. Croplands/Natural Vegetation Mosaic	16. Barren and Sparsely Vegetated
4. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest	9. Savannas		17. Water surface
5. Mixed Forest	10. Grasslands		

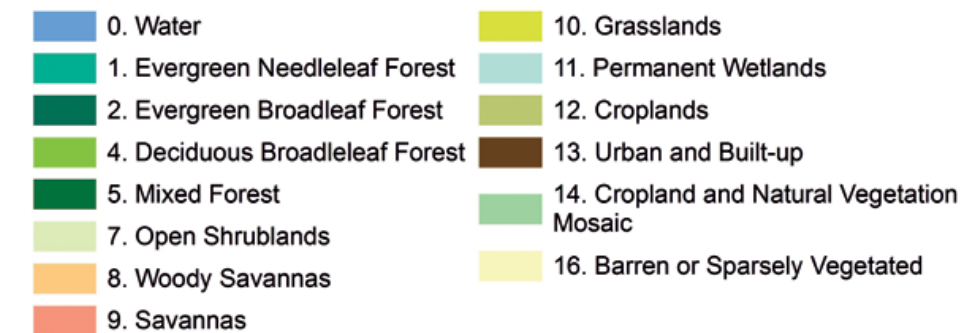
* Any fields in which seasonal crops are grown, including minimal and zero plowing.
 Source: Modified from Loveland et al. 2000.



The main processes of LULC transformation and corresponding types of changes

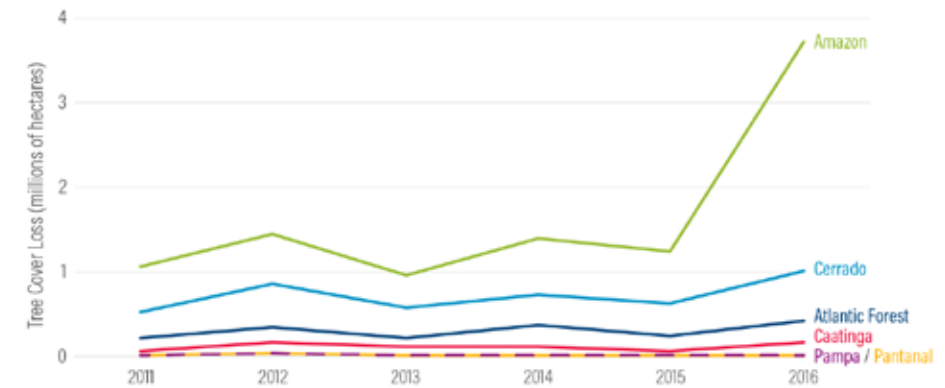
Nº	Process	Types of changes
1.	Draining	All changes for transitions from the 0 category; 11/2, 11/8, 11/9
2.	Flooding and partial flooding	All changes resulting in transitions to categories 0 and 11
3.	Conversion to cropland*	All changes resulting in transition to category 12 and changes causing the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

Land Cover 2012





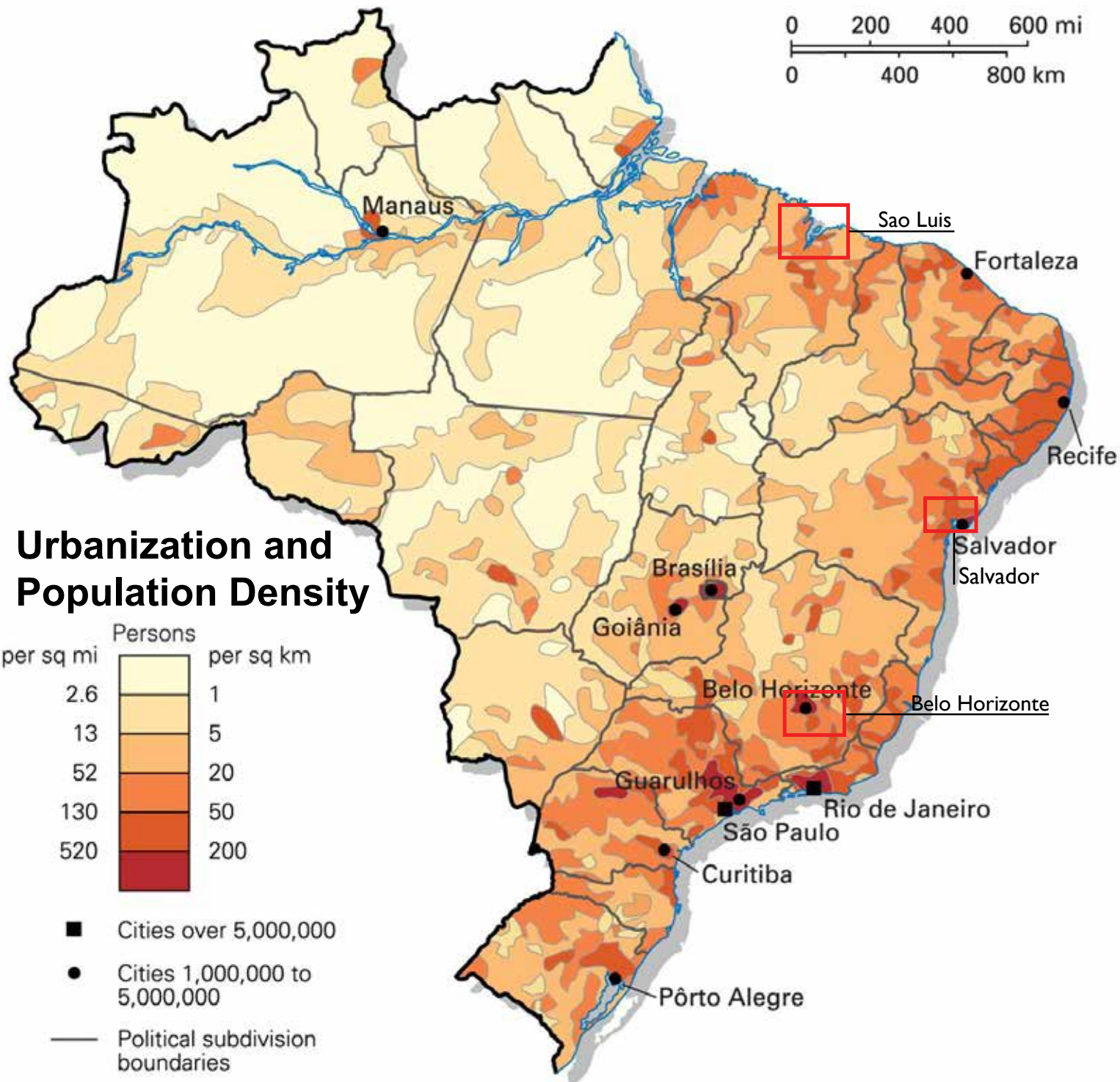
Tree Cover Loss Spikes in Brazil's Amazon Biome



Processes

- Unwatering
- Flooding and partial flooding
- Agriculture
- Transformation of vegetation cover on agriculture
- Deforestation
- Savannization (savanna vegetation replacing the deciduous forests)
- Decreasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover
- Increasing share of tree vegetation (in some cases, reforestation)
- Increasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover
- Construction and other forms of anthropogenic transformation within settlement territories

GLOBAL WIND WATCH WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE



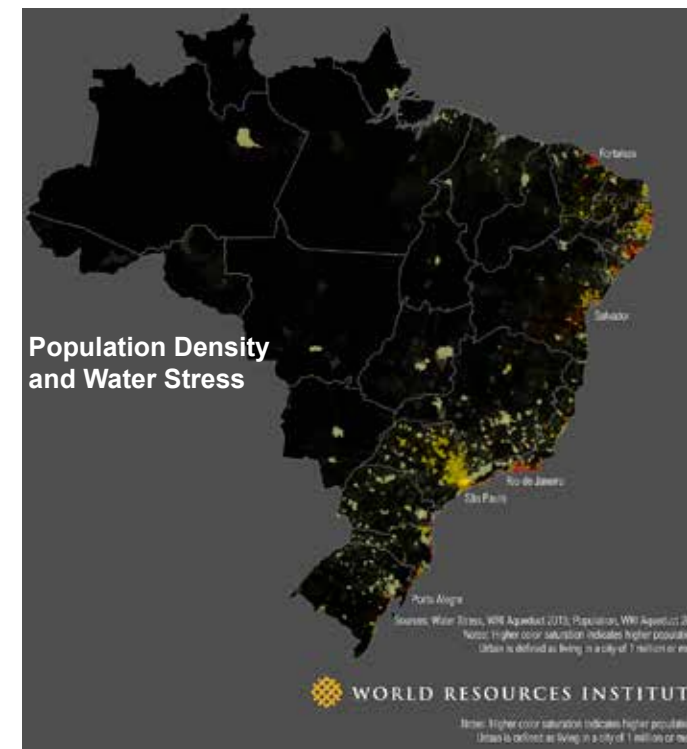
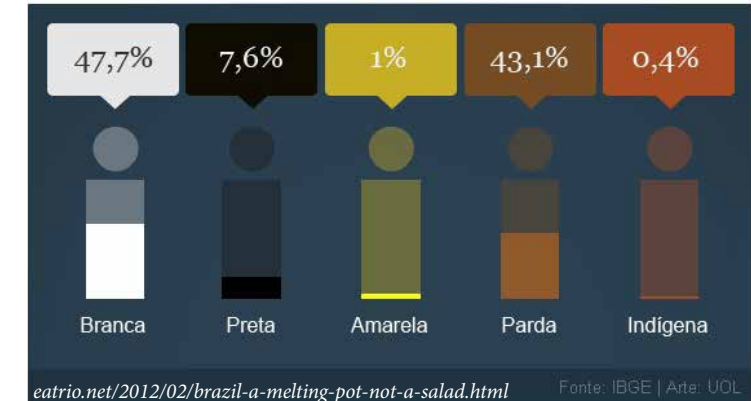
www.britannica.com/place/Brazil/Settlement-patterns

Brazil Demographics Profile 2018



Population	207,353,391 (July 2017 est.)
Age structure	0-14 years: 22.33% (male 23,599,867/female 22,696,756) 15-24 years: 16.36% (male 17,212,048/female 16,721,295) 25-54 years: 43.86% (male 45,114,076/female 45,836,147) 55-64 years: 9.12% (male 8,931,065/female 9,974,723) 65 years and over: 8.33% (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 - population	Sao Paulo 21.066 million; Rio de Janeiro 12.902 million; Belo Horizonte 5.716 million; BRASILIA (capital) 4.155 million; Fortaleza 3.88 million; Recife 3.739 million (2015)

www.indexmundi.com/brazil/demographics_profile.html



Sao Luis



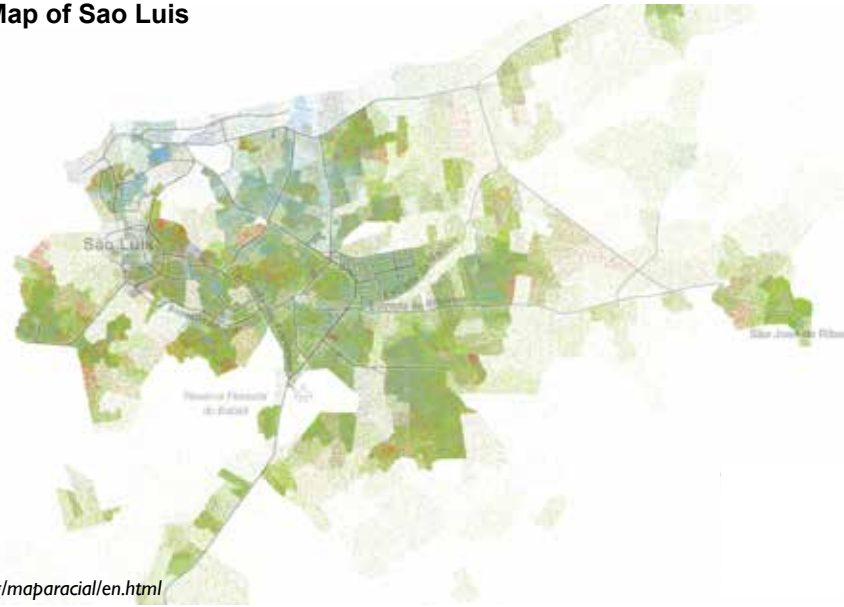
São Luís, city, capital of Maranhão estado (state), northeastern Brazil. It lies on the west side of São Luís Island on the Atlantic coast. The island is really a long, narrow peninsula between the drowned mouths of the Mearim and Itapicuru rivers (São Marcos Bay to the west and São José Bay to the east), 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).

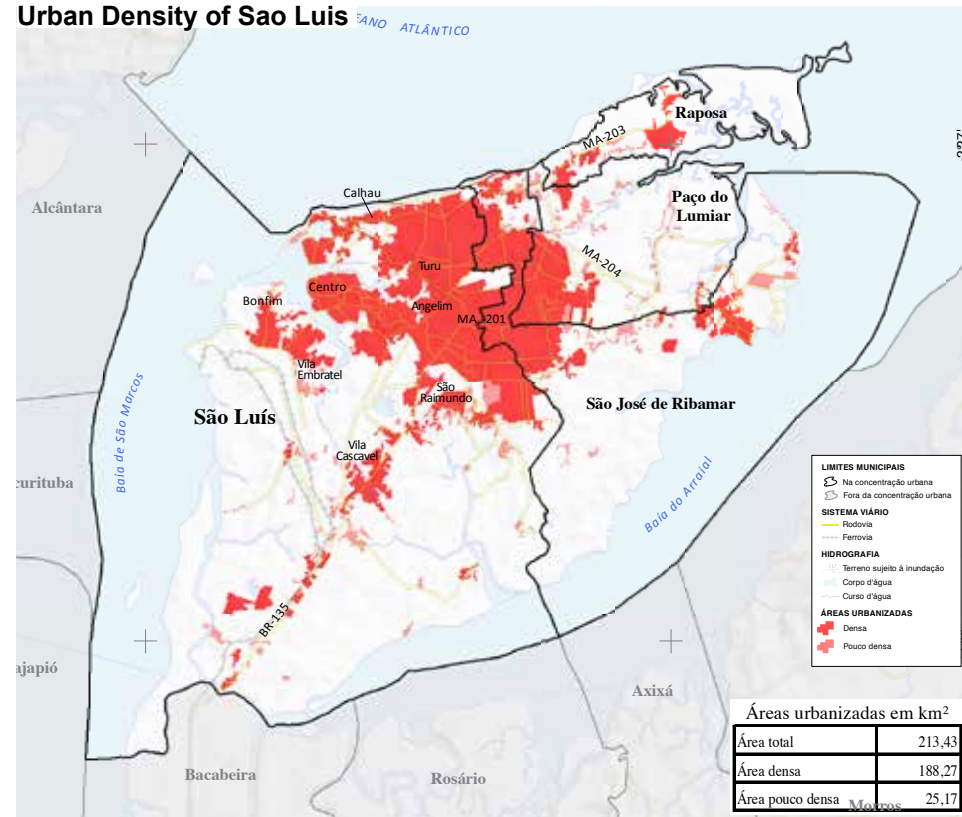
The city is the seat of the Institute of History and Geography, one of the oldest in Brazil, of the Federal University of Maranhão (1966), and since 1679 the city has been the seat of a bishopric. Many buildings, such as the Palace of Justice, preserve much of the Portuguese colonial atmosphere; the 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 Brasília. 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.

Racial Map of Sao Luis



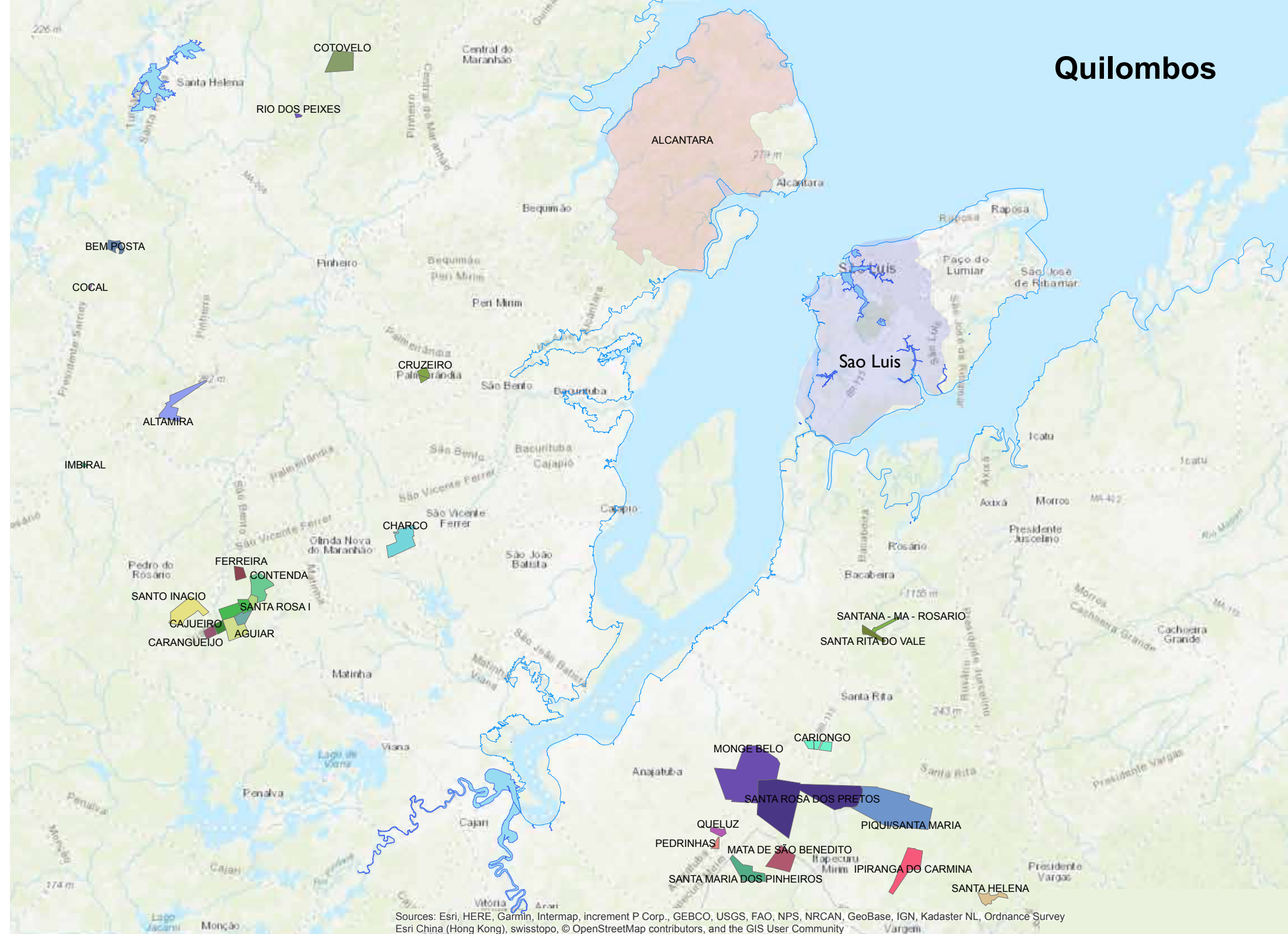
patadata.org/maparacial/en.html

Urban Density of Sao Luis



Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community







Fishermen Sculpture at Calhau Beach

Belo Horizonte



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.

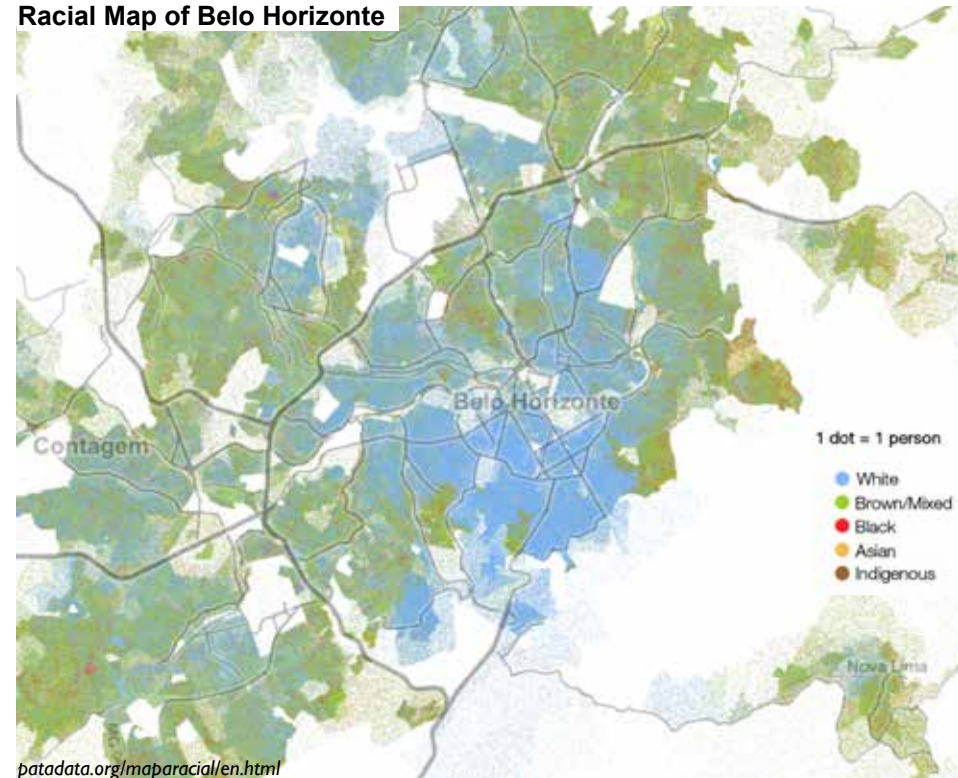
Belo Horizonte is the hub of the state's large central region, with extensive mining and livestock activity throughout the sertão west of the city and heavy industry in its suburbs. It is the regional commercial centre as well, with vigorous activity in banking, commerce, and administration. The city's 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.

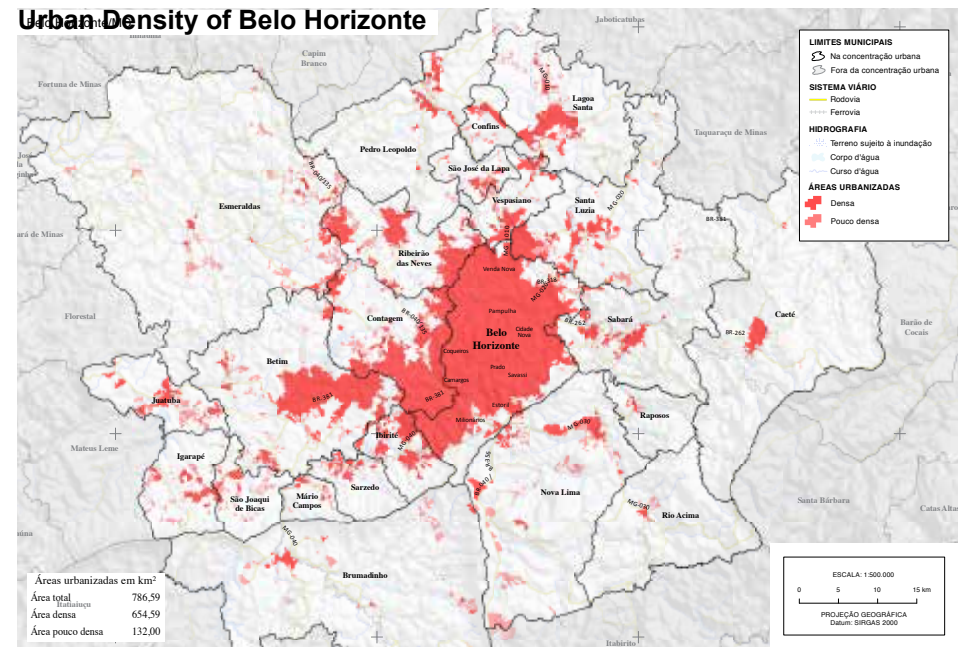
www.britannica.com/place/Belo-Horizonte

Racial Map of Belo Horizonte



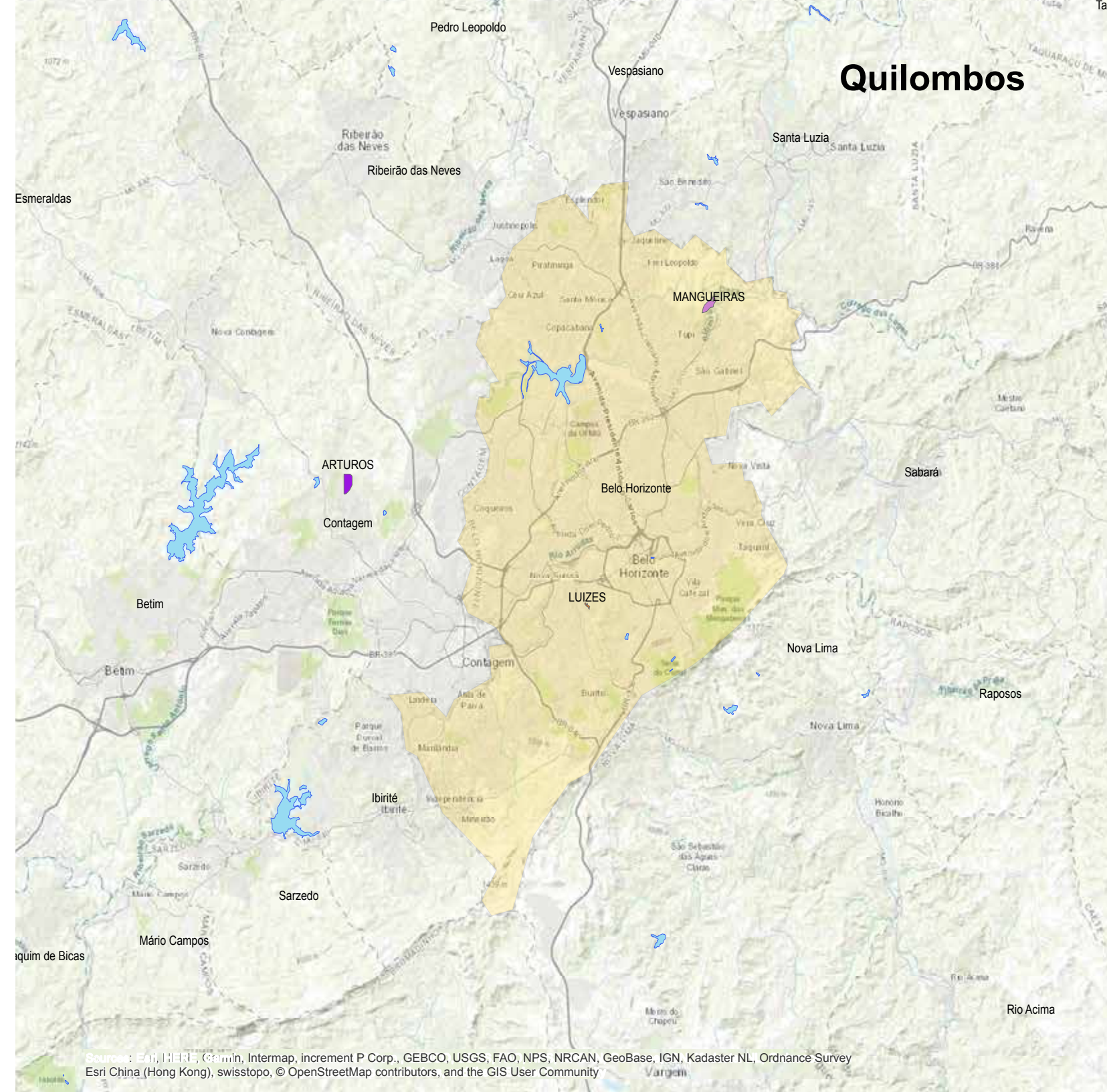
patadata.org/maparacial/en.html

Urban Density of Belo Horizonte



Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos



Source: Esri, DeLorme, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

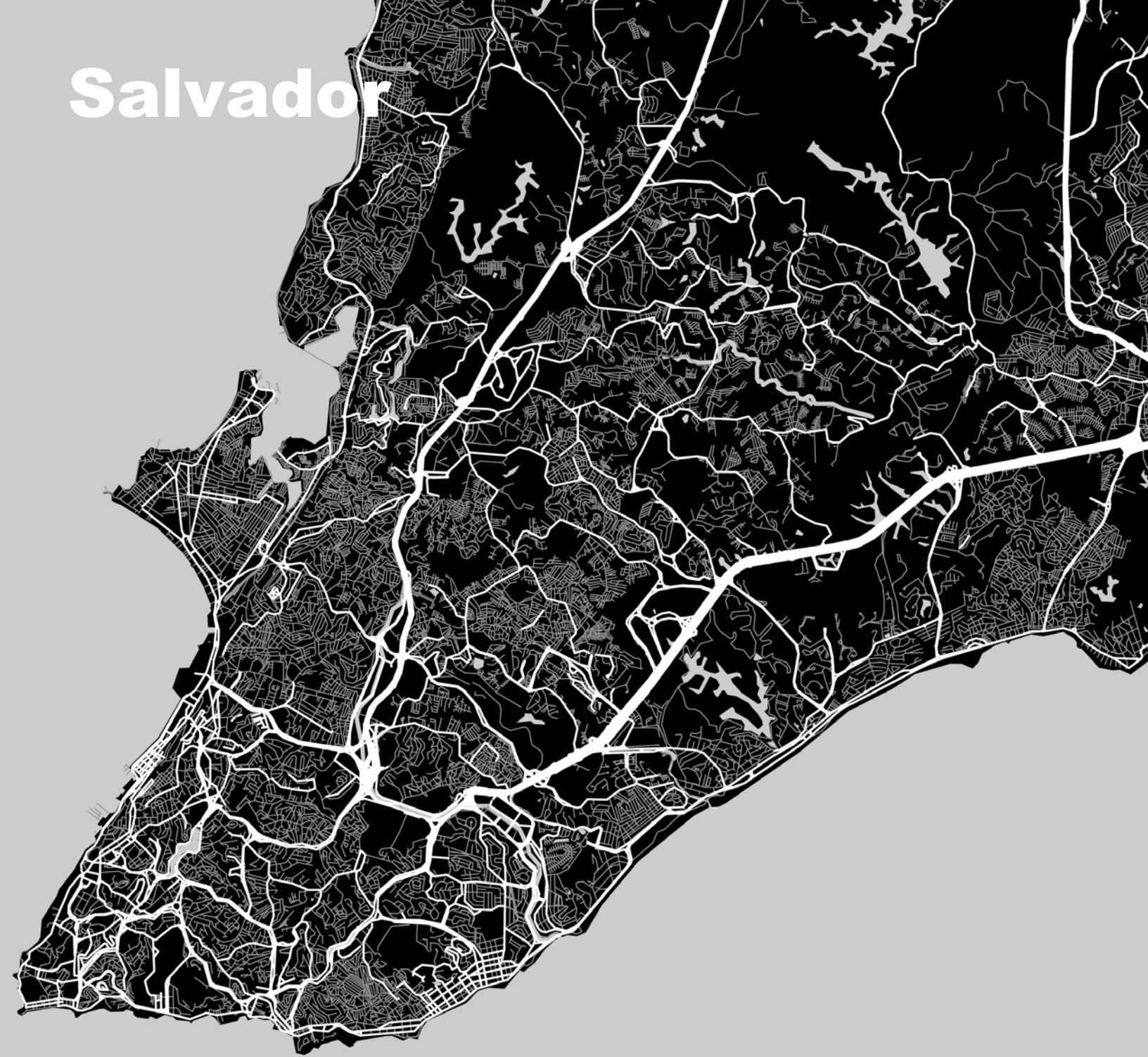






MUSEU DE ARTE

Salvador



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.

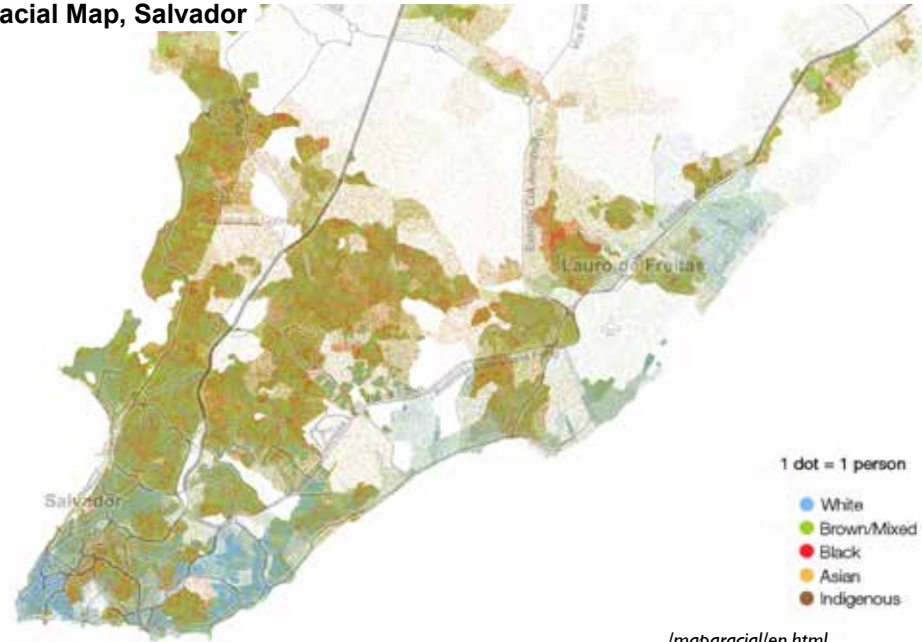
Salvador was a major centre for the African slave trade in the colonial period. Muslim African slaves in the city staged a widespread revolt there in 1835. Salvador still has one of the largest concentrations of black and mulatto populations in Brazil. Those groups have contributed many of the folkways,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

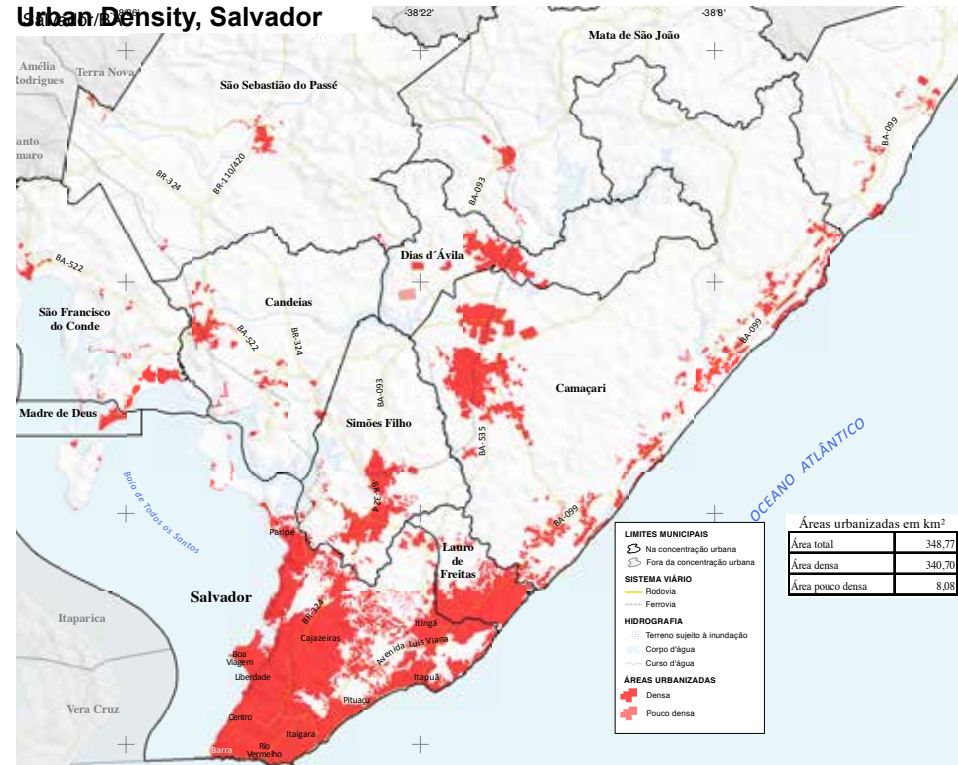
The city is a national cultural centre, famed for the beauty of its many Baroque colonial churches, especially the church of the convent of the Third Order of St. Francis (1701). Salvador's cardinal is the spiritual leader of Brazil's Roman Catholic church. There are also notable examples of colonial 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 Tereza. 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.

Racial Map, Salvador



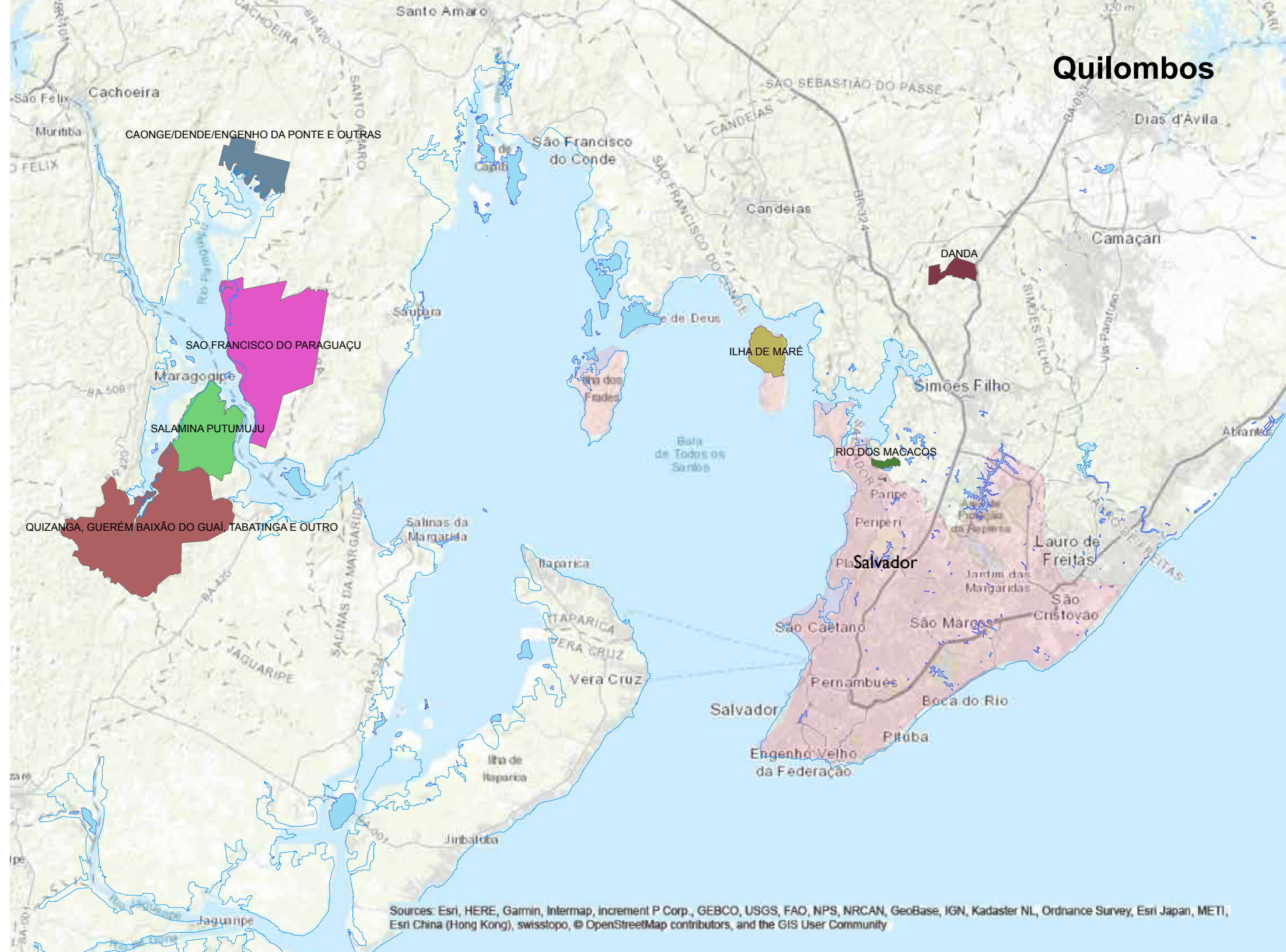
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Urban Density, Salvador



Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community







Church of the Third Order of Our Lady of the Rosary of the Blacks, Salvador Bahia

4.0 SWOT-STEEP Analysis

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

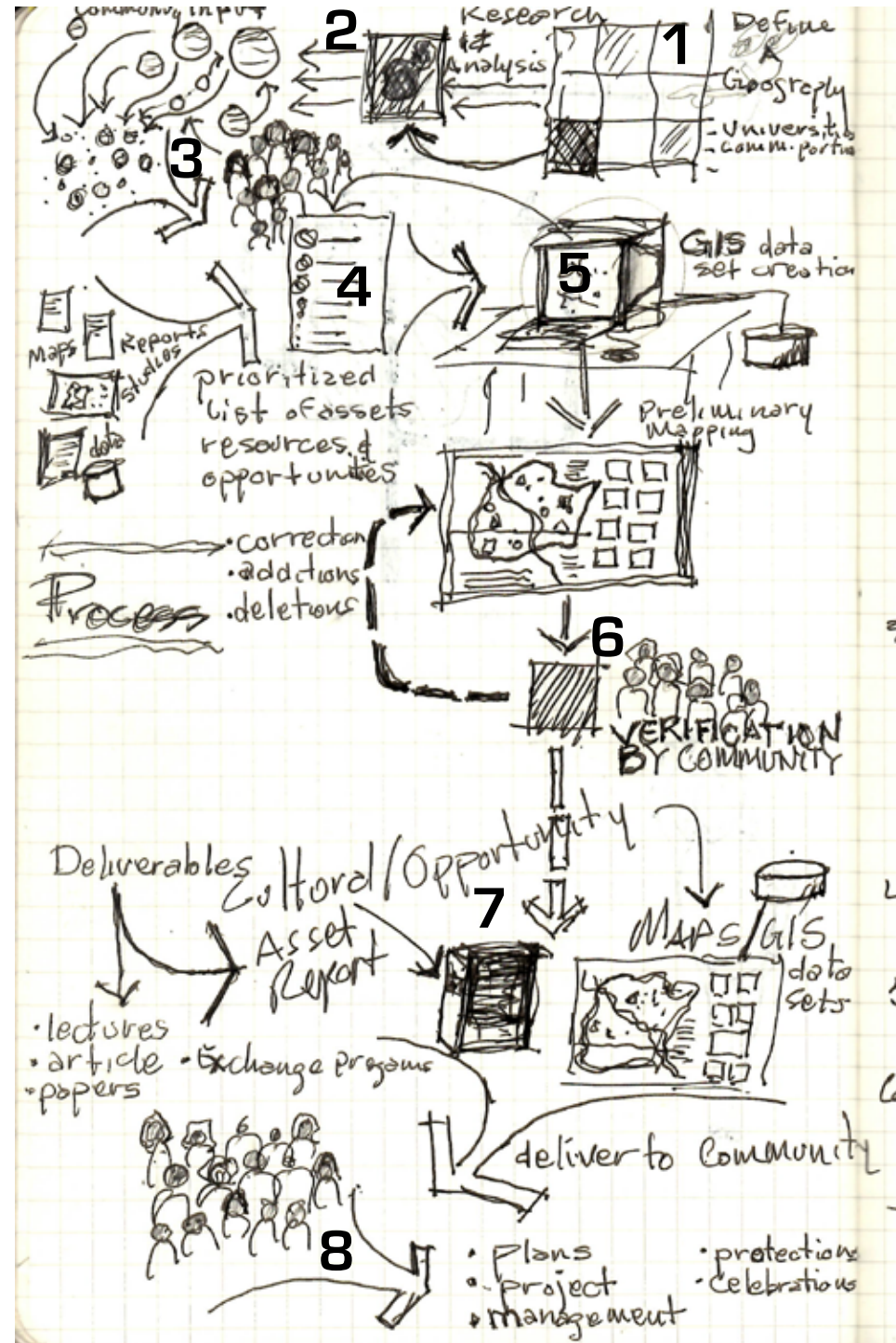
Paula Santos, Coordinator, Interpreter, translator and activist	The Steve Biko Institute	Tereza Lima
Mauricio Paixao, The Centro de Cultura Negro do Maranhao	Gilberto Leal	Professor Dr. Ana Rita Santiago
Professor Luiz Alves Ferreira	Giba Conceicao	Professor Dr. Jose Eduardo-Acervo da Laje
Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Pretos	Professor, Dr. Diosmar Santana	Bahia Street Girls Project
Quilombo Alcantara	Bahia Street Girls Project	Santa Cruz Farm
Landless Workers Movement (MST)	Boa Morte Sisterhood	Casa do Samba
Quilombo Manzo, Belinda Brito	Casa do Samba	Maragogipinho-Pottery Village
Arturos Quilombo	Maragogipinho-Pottery Village	Pantanal Bainano
Nucleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Mulher	Pantanal Bainano	Professor Dr. Vera Peixoto
Federal University of Bahia	Professor Dr. Vera Peixoto	Ile Axe Opo Afonja
Federal University of Minas Gerias	Ile Axe Opo Afonja	Viviam Caroline
Professor, Dr. Angela Figueiredo	Viviam Caroline	Dida
	Leonardo Campos Cunha	Leonardo Campos Cunha

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 information was documented and then synthesized 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 asset and resources mapping project, additional community engagement will need to be done with more specific geographies and groups to focus on issues directly affecting community members.

	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Social/Cultural	Cultural identy and interests legitimized by Government, Academia, Historians; Diversity in Communities (rural & Urban) working together for a comon goal; Strong awareness of ancestry and traditions; Alliances with Black Movement in Brazil; Variety of Generations; Women Playing Powerful Role; African-Centered ideologies present opportunity to share the value; Use music and arts to bind the community; Passion in for their mission; Sense of pride; Number of young people with energy and skill work on behalf of the community; Common beliefs and faith are unifiers; Empowerment-social ideology and the fight against racism, access to equal rights; tradition and sense of belonging; Generational exchange of culture through music and dance; The entire village is engaged in raising the youth; Deliberate in their specific cultural identity	Racially socially discriminated against; Violence threatens people and land; Marginalized, treated as "other", no sense of community outside the Quilombos; Drugs use; Racial discrimination with regards to social status, based on social condition; Not really well organized; General health prevention; Lack of alternatives for youth; Fragility of healthcare access, staffing, resources; Diversity of problems impede collective action; Cultural Identity threatened; Institutionalized racism against Quilombos undercuts own knowledge and identity; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges	Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association; Alliances with blk movement; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges; Aligns with Brs gov. goals of cultura participation; Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Cultural exchange; Share their stories; KIBUTZs movement (learn from mistakes and successes); Afr. Studies ed. Within comm.; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; KL wide scholarship opps As students move into HE acceptance and understanding will increase Coll. Ed. KL can bring knowledge back; Art as external voice that can be shared, oral history projects; Matriarc. lead to stronger bond betw comm; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm Quilombo Associations;	Exploitation and destruction of authenticity; Materialism; Struggle to maintain individual/cultural ID; Fighting for the land but also fighting for identity; Materialism; Tourism-Exploitation and destruction of authenticity, Destroys comm; Bullying of isolation of children at school; Health Issues: Cancer, HBP, Access to HC prof.; Access to health ed; Lack of health personnel; Education: Lack of education access on QL, Content, Quality; Lack of publication of materials and literature, Voice for the local comm; Lack of specialized experts; Maintaining interest in cultural history Education; Health; Legal/activists; Historical; Language is a threat to preserve the culture Urban issues/threats
Technological		Lack of utilities and limitations of water, electricity; lack of access to information; Lack of educational opportunities; Not really well organized Lack of alternatives fto youth stunted by lackm of tech.; Lack of infrastructure; Lack access to information and ability to spread information; Media perpetuatiing negative image of Quilombos; Lack of understanding by the general population; Lack of Access to infomation about health;	Rural Quilombos are Agriculturasly rich; teaching and provide needed tech ; Create inter exchanges	Potential threat by taking away youth mindset; Globalization influences assimilation; Lack of techn. Leaves ppl behind; Lack of economic opp; Education: Lack of education access on QL, Content, Quality; Lack of publication of materials and literature, Voice for the local comm
Ecological/ Environmnet	Connection to the land, agriculturally knowledgeable, resilient; Use of natural remedie and herbs;	No land use plan; Structural, code, building issues; Environmental racism and health issues; Have not identified Natural resources; infrastructure needs; Urban versus rural Have not created a sense of importance outside the Quilombo, isolation and Alienation, forgotten; Vulnerability of land; Resource and land poaching; Shrinking boundaries; Diversity of problems impede collective action	Capitalize on current laws; Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association	Agricultural Issues; Not enough land to develop self sufficiency Regional isolation; Discovery of resources; Lack of land use plan/master plan/ resource plan; Tourism-Exploitation and destruction of authenticity, Destroys comm; Changes available resources; Discovery of resources; Lack of land use plan/master plan/ resource plan; Contamination, sanitation, Distance from water resources
Economic	They actually occupy the land; Appeal to tourism/Contribute to the economy; Tax free ownership of the land; Produce their own goods, benefit from use of the land; Entrepreneurial strengths; Utilization of the grounds;	Lack of Political representation; Govt corruption; Substantance farming is time consuming ; Lack of jobs; lack of resources; How to balance economic needs with Lack of formal education creates economic dependency hinders them from being integrated into society; The isolation makes them a vulnerable to outside negative elements; Economically-limited economic sustainability, support, survival; Must wait for government to provide resources; Limited educational opportunities leads to Limited educational advancement; Diversity of problems impede collective action;	Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Rural Quilombos are Agriculturasly rich; Cultural exchange; Coop ownership models; Econ. Stability Id assets; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; Coop ownership models; Econ. Stability Id assets; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; Capitalize on current laws; Create inter exchanges; Innovation creation of products (ex. Paul Newman prods.)- naturopathic/wellness products; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm; Processing facilities (cassava and rice); Tourism can threaten ID/Opportunity;	Slave labor/vulnerable pop.; Changes available resources; Processing facilities (cassava and rice); Tourism can threaten ID/Opportunity, Demographic/population changes; Lower income family stats create = bottom heavy demographics; Dependence on others, Leadership, Succession when elders pass; Safety: Drugs, Violence, Building Safety; No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; sanitation
Political	Official Recognition by Brazilian Govt.; They have a connection to international courts; Arts and Culture as a form of resistance; Recognized by law; Tourism serves Brazilian Govt. goals of cultural preservation; Collaboration with indigenous groups;	Lack of Political representation; Govt corruption, Acquiring land is time consuming, errors and corruption; Vulnerable under current Govt. leadership; Laws on the books and not enforced or honored; No strength in numbers; Lack of legal knowledge; Violence threatens people and land; Racial discrimination with regards to social status, based on social condition; General health prevention; Diversity of problems impede collective action; Local governmental support is absent; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges;	Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association; Alliances with blk movement; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges; Aligns with Brs gov. goals of cultura participation; Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Comm. w/outside organization; Capitalize on current laws; Look to other successful legal rulings (knowledge at large) in other countries; Look to other successful legal rulings (knowledge at large) in other countries; Capitalize on current laws; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm; Quilombo Associations;	Slave labor/vulnerable pop.; Curr. Fed. Govt treatment/bad actions works to de-ligm communities as culturally relevant; Curr. Fed. Govt treatment/bad actions works to de-ligm communities as culturally relevant; Lack of land deeds of many comm US gov't/outside interest in their land; Racism in general; Fighting for the land but also fighting for identity; Dev. Trap/govt needs more land and displaces more ppl; No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; Safety: Drugs, Violence, Building Safety No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; sanitation

5.0 Cultural Asset Mapping



Process Diagram

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:

<i>Definition of Cultural Asset Mapping</i>	<i>Community Engagement</i>	<i>Asset Identification</i>
<i>UNESCO Heritage Designation/Process</i>	<i>Needs Assessment</i>	<i>Documentation</i>
<i>University Partners</i>	<i>Criteria Development</i>	<i>Categorization</i>
<i>Community Partners</i>	<i>Social Cartography</i>	<i>Prioritization</i>

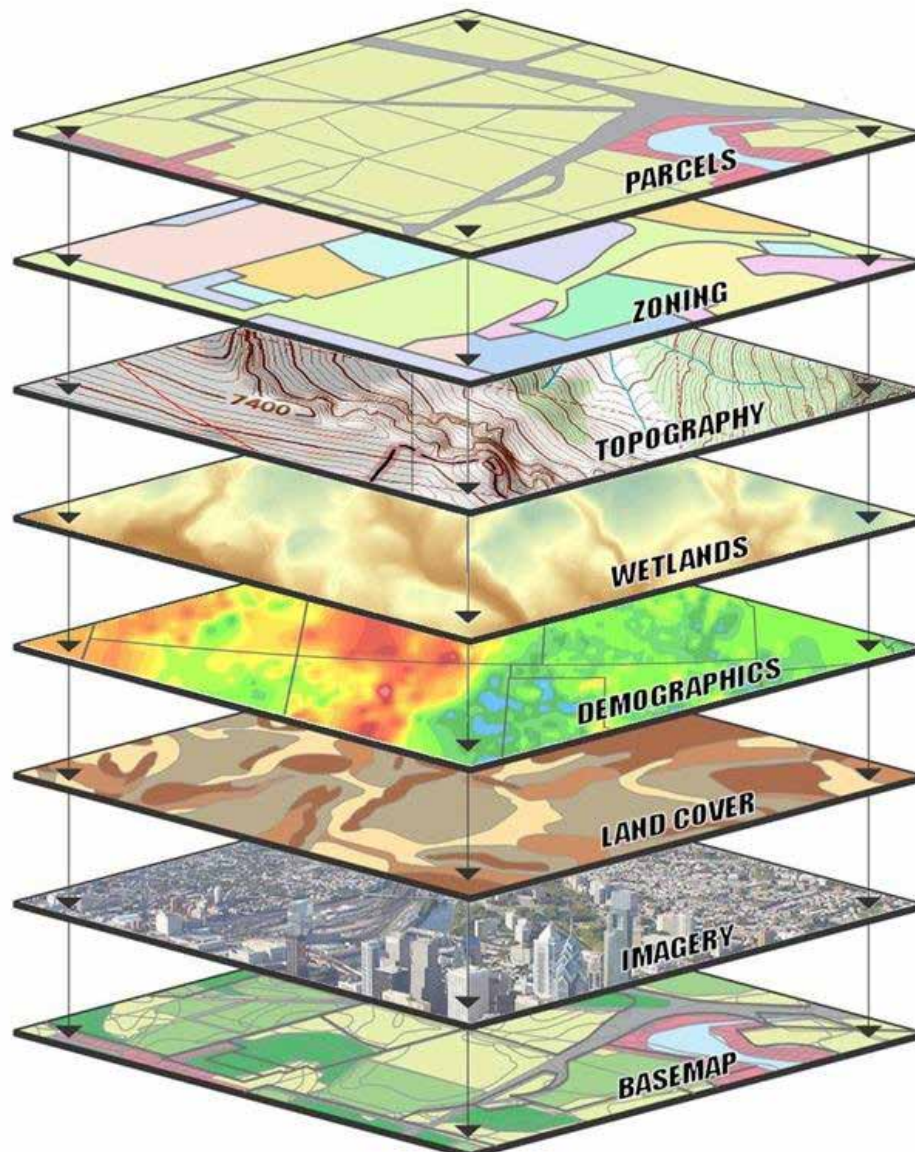
1. Define geographic location and site to study, define deliverable with partners
2. Research and Analysis-define study parameters and features for research; Must verify with community; Maps, reports, papers, research, studies, data, base information, geology, existing conditions surveys, needs assessments, 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

<i>GIS generated maps</i>	<i>Delivery of GIS data sets</i>
<i>Develop lectures</i>	<i>Write articles/papers</i>
<i>Design program for replication</i>	
8. Community Use/Implementation

<i>Build capacity of community to use tools (software, data sets etc.)</i>	<i>Develop plans and projects</i>
<i>Resource, asset and opportunity management</i>	<i>Protection of resources and assets</i>
<i>Celebrate Assets</i>	
9. Review and Evaluation

GIS Data Layers

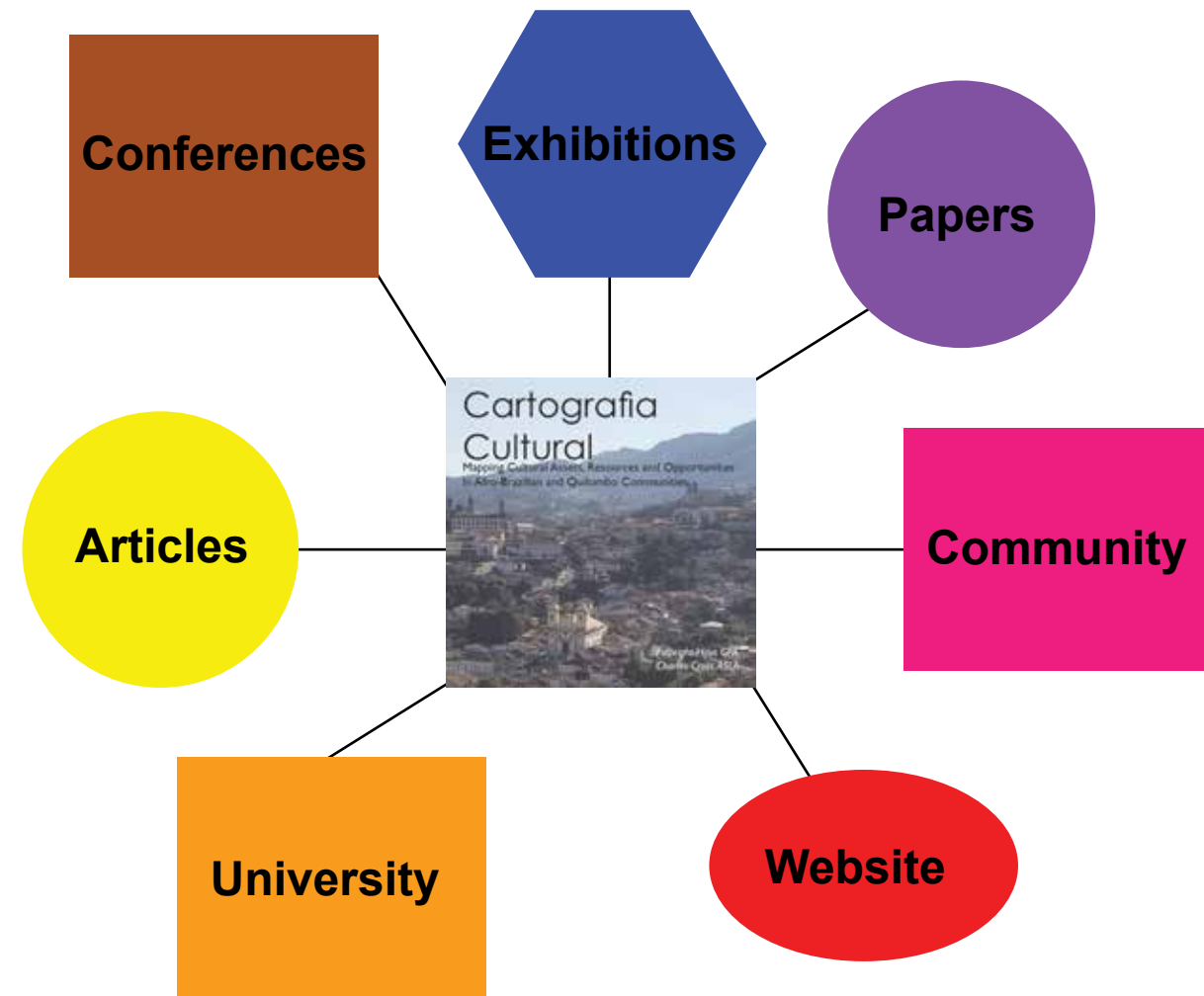
Many different types of data can be integrated into a GIS and represented as a map layer. Cultural assets, resources and opportunities can be documented and mapped based on community priorities to assist with use, management and protection.



www.usgs.gov/media/images/gis-data-layers-visualization



6.0 Dissemination Plan



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

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Sunset in Salvador



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