

Report on the IV “Future of the City Center” Symposium in João Pessoa, State of Paraíba, Brazil I by Carlos Nome and Geovany Silva (project coordinators at UFPB, Brazil) and collaboration with Dimitri Castor, Samira Elias, Ana Negrão, Marcele Trigueiro

This report deals with the description and general comments resulting from the last meeting of researchers held in Brazil, from March 2nd to 7th, 2020, in the city of João Pessoa (State of Paraíba, Brazil). João Pessoa hosted the 4th meeting of the international research project “Future of the City Center”, with workshops, lectures and research meetings, as well as technical visits to important areas of the city and the region of João Pessoa and Cabedelo. The first research partners of the project to arrive in João Pessoa were Robert Rogerson (coming from Recife), and the others who disembarked in João Pessoa: Bob Giddings, Marcus Jefferies and Pantaleo Daniel Rwelamila. Bob and Robert arrived on February 28 in Brazil, Marcus and Pantaleo arrived on March 1.

A. Day 1: Monday, 02/03/2020

Technical visits

The project's activities started officially on March 2 at 10 am, with a meeting, at Federal University of Paraíba's (UFPB) Pro-Rectorate of Graduate Studies (PRPG), on international agreements. There was discussion about future research partnerships between universities together with Prof. Maria Luiza (Pro-Dean of Graduate Studies), Marcia, Isac, guest professors. The meeting discussed possible approaches to internationalization at UFPB. It started with a discussion about the initiatives in force at the university, as well as the limitations encountered so far in the “Future of the City Center” project. The demand for agreements and agility in processing them were highlighted. Issues about funding and formalities at the university level were discussed. In the case of Brazil, attention was drawn to the impact of bureaucratic processes in the execution of ongoing agreements. The adoption or viability of new mechanisms for the execution of financial resources similar to international molds is of vital importance to support UFPB's internationalization objectives. There were reciprocal expressions of interest in structuring agreements with the partners of the Future of the City Center Symposium. Finally, the formation of agreements with initiatives such as the FCC was discussed.



Figure 01 First days of technical visits in the historic center of João Pessoa-PB, Brazil.

In the afternoon, at 5 pm, there was an FCC Research & Publications Meeting at the event Hotel - Aram Beach & Convention Hotel, Bairro Tambaú, João Pessoa.

B. Day 2: Tuesday, 03/03/2020

Technical visits

On this date, the professors of DAU-UFPB (Geovany Silva, Ivan Cavalcanti and Dimitri Castor) met the professors participating in the project in question (Marcus, Bob, Robert and Pantaleo) at their hotel. The visit started by taking Av. Rui Carneiro in the direction of the beach-center, during this journey Professor Ivan (doctor in history of architecture) contextualized the historical aspects of the city, from its foundation to recent urban evolution. The traffic problems observed on the route, representative of the city's commuting, were discussed among those present. The first stop was the Convento São Francisco, the urban-architectural features of the surroundings were observed, followed by a guided tour of the convent facilities where Professor Ivan described the architectural features of the building in question. The view of the lower city and the Sanhauá River was opportune through the windows of the "Third Order", allowing a better understanding of the site and of the initial settlement of the city.

Then the team went to Largo de São Frei Pedro Gonçalves; where walking through Hotel Globo the history of the city was revisited and some problems could be observed in loco, such as the abandonment and ruin of historic buildings, the low urban vitality present in the area, the underutilization of the existing railway network, among others. The team then passed through the Urban Integration Terminal and the Bus Station on the way to Praça João Pessoa, where a third stop was made and walked on foot to R. Duque de Caxias, Ponto de Cem Réis and R. Visconde de Pelotas. Along this path, the debate on the positive aspects of the pedestrian street (Duque de Caxias) and public areas in the city centers was highlighted. There was a relatively low number of uses and services, and a high incidence of empty and abandoned buildings, as well as the profile of the public who frequented the place. It was also opportune to observe the

axis of Av. Padre Meira, from Parque Solón de Lucena, and the latter as a natural border that prevented the expansion of the city towards the shore until the beginning of the 20th century with the opening of Av. Epitácio Pessoa.

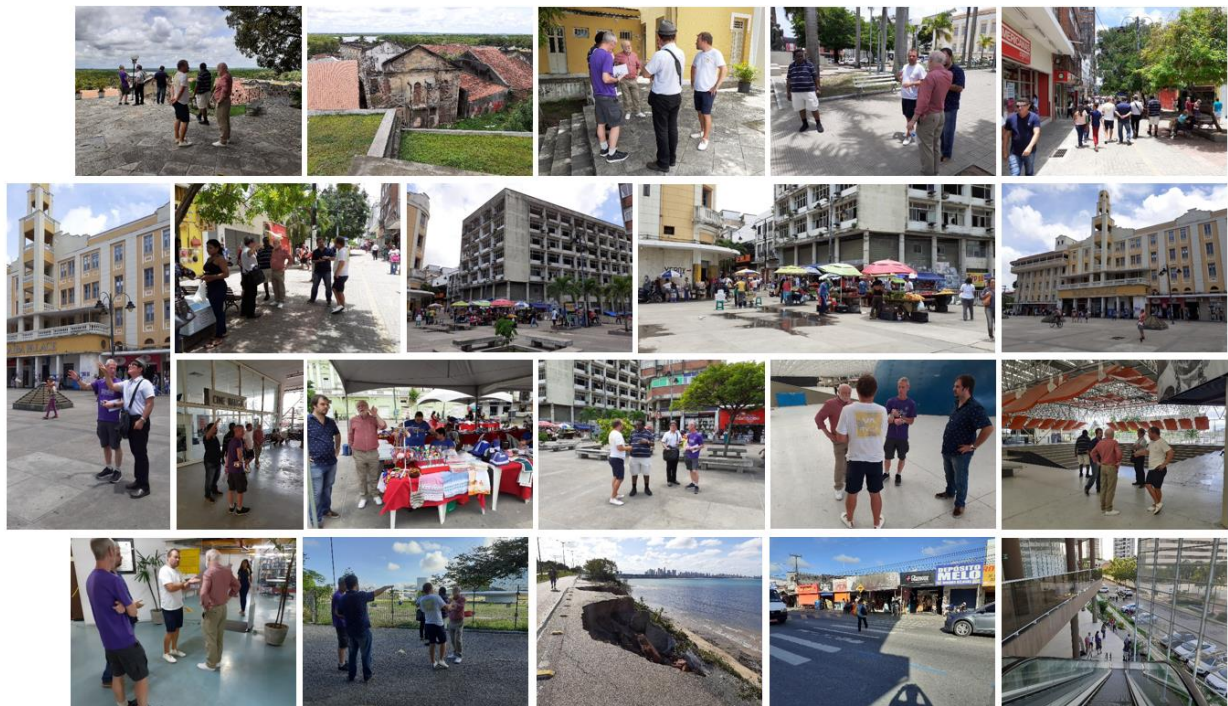


Figure 02 First days of technical visits in the historic center, Cultural Space, Mangabeira, waterfront and Ponta do Seixas area in João Pessoa-PB, Brazil.

On the way to lunch, there was a stop at the José Lins do Rêgo Cultural Space, the role of public buildings in the city, scrapping and maintenance costs by the State were discussed. During a lunch break, in a restaurant in Cabo Branco, the researchers involved reported the general impressions they had had until then, listing positive and negative points.

During the afternoon, the first stop was Ponta do Cabo Branco to understand the recent discussions on environmental aspects of the city. Once again, the debate about public buildings with high maintenance costs and little return for the population came up with the observation of the Estação Ciência. Then the team headed, through Av. Hilton Souto Maior to Bairro Mangabeira, passing through several horizontal condominiums that exemplify a new model of expansion of the city, through Mangabeira Shopping, that represents the economic growth of the population of that neighborhood, and the Mercado de Mangabeira, representing traditional commerce. The apparent characteristic of a polynuclear city and how that centrality seemed to develop such an important role within João Pessoa was discussed.

Then, the team moved to the Altiplano neighborhood, the hosting faculty highlighted the controversial process of recent legal changes that allowed for great real estate exploitation with the consolidation of a specific market niche for high-standard buildings and great verticality in the region. The Tour Geneve building was visited as an example of this standard, including housing, commerce, and services. It also has a tourist spot, a lookout on the upper terrace, which allows a wide view of the city, useful for the apprehension of the site and location of previously visited points.

Finally, the researchers and hosting faculty went to the hotel where ended the technical visit of the first day.



Figure 03 Tour Geneve building visit: Views of housing towers in the Altiplano, Cabo Branco, Tambaú and waterfront neighborhoods.

C. Day 3: Wednesday, 03/04/2020

Technical visits

Wednesday morning's activities were divided into two parts, that of the visit with foreign researchers, and that of the Public School Children Workshop with the theme: City of the Future. In the context of the visits, the beginning of the work took place, around 9 am, with the route of the passing by the edge of Bessa beach and Praia de Intermares. At these two points the available infrastructure was presented as well as the visual integration between the city and the beach. It was also emphasized that the configuration of the urban plot allows democratic access to the entire shore border. Users from all walks of life share the beach on weekends. Informal seaside commerce is one of the striking elements of these two visited points. Then came the visit to Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, dated 1586, at ground zero of BR 230, also known as the Transamazônica Highway. The visit to the fortress pointed to the remains of the first occupations in Brazil and considerations about the strategic importance of the place for the country since its beginnings. This was followed by a tour of the port city of Cabedelo, part of the metropolitan region of João Pessoa. It was emphasized that although the city of Cabedelo is responsible for the second largest GDP in the state, the income distribution is highly unequal and the absolute majority of its population is of low income. We passed through the administrative center, public market, neighborhoods with traditional occupations and the train station that connects the center of Cabedelo to the center of João Pessoa. Issues of low quality of the available infrastructure and the apparent density built with semi-detached buildings that have been part of the city since the 1960s were highlighted. From this point the tour continued towards the Renascer community, which consists of a residential area with a predominance of subnormal housing surrounded by a degraded mangrove area. In the vicinity there is a river beach where fishing activity occurs, recognized by the municipal government. In addition to the income generated by the Renascer Fishing Unit, there is a recurrence of informal street commerce and local commerce. It is considered a traditional community in the municipality and has social problems such as violence, drug sales and consumption, irregular occupations, and a lack of public spaces, as well as adequate infrastructure.

From this point the tour went to the São José community located in the city of João Pessoa on the banks of the Jaguaribe River between the neighborhoods of Manaíra and Brisamar. Also considered a traditional community, it stands out for showing the contrast of income distribution in the capital of the state of Paraíba. It differs in turn because it is a hillside occupation with restricted vehicular access and pedestrian bridges that connect it to the Manaíra neighborhood, which can be considered an opportunity for integrative urban interventions. It lacks adequate infrastructure and also has problems with drug sales and use, and violence. Being around neighborhoods considered noble, it is stigmatized as a source of crime. However, it is a community that organizes itself in terms of structuring actions for its benefit and uses informal commerce and the provision of services to these neighborhoods as a source of income. The visit to the São José community was followed by a working meeting to adjust dates of symposium products and lunch. During the afternoon there was a guided tour of two works by the construction company Atlantis. First, a construction site of what will consist of a mixed-use business and service venture on one of the city's main avenues. The development strategies of the enterprise, such as land acquisition, and marketing strategies were discussed. Clearly aimed at the medical profession, it offers amenities for its users to spend the day in the building. The second development, on the other hand, was a high-end residential on the edge of Cabo Branco, an upscale neighborhood in the state capital. In this enterprise, elements of social segregation were evidenced from the implementation of amenities for the exclusive use of residents. Elements like the swimming pool on the roof facing the sea reinforce this feeling. The level of security offered through the 24-hour concierge, cameras, and electric fences attracted attention.

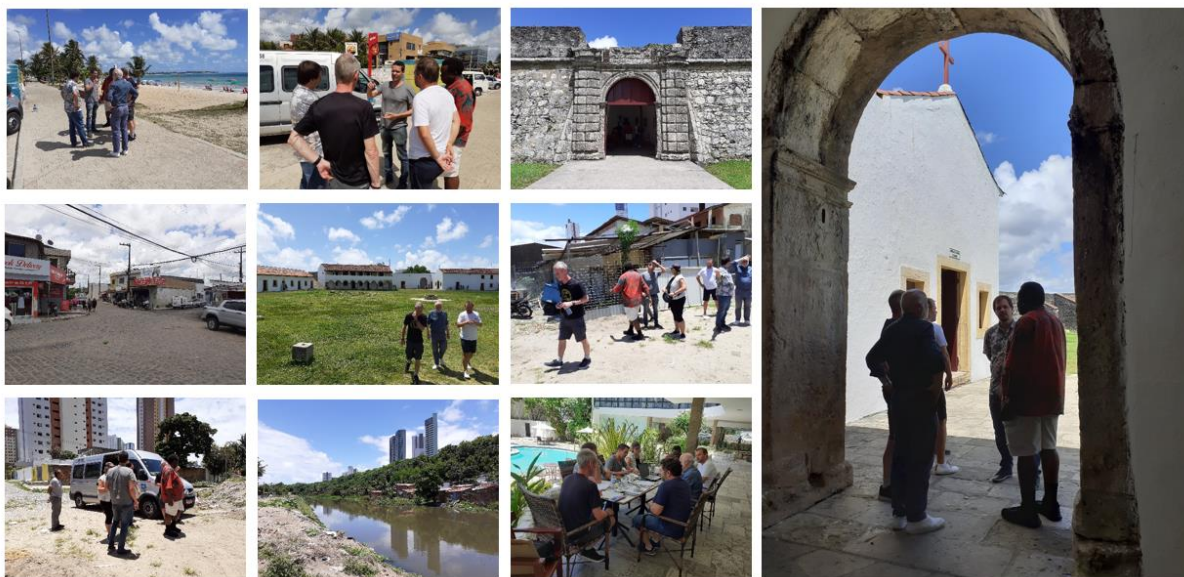


Figure 04 Technical views at the Portuguese Fort Santa Catarina in Cabedelo, São José Community, and regions of the Manaíra and Tambaú neighborhood.

Workshop with Children: City of the Future - coordinated by Samira Elias, Ana Negrão, Jackeline Silva, Marcele Trigueiro (8 am to 12 pm)

In parallel to the visits, there was the “Workshop with Children: City of the Future”, also held in the morning starting at 8:30 am at Usina Cultural Energisa, with about 30 students from 4th and 5th grades of elementary school, most of them above 9 years old. The purpose of this action was to insert the children’s point of view on what they see in the city and possible scenarios, especially in the context of children in public schools. The workshop took place on March 4, 2020, from 8 am to 12 pm, and under the coordination of professors Ana Negrão, Jackeline Silva, Marcele Trigueiro and Samira Elias.

First, when the students arrived at the site, they were welcomed with a speech by Professor Jakeline, who accompanied them on the bus route from Escola Antônio Pessoa, located at Av. Beaurepaire Rohan, 149 - Centro, to Usina Energisa (site of the Symposium and the Oficina), at R. João Bernardo de Albuquerque, 243 - Tambiá, close to the João Pessoa Center.

The professor also explained about the dynamics of the workshop, which was structured in two moments. Drawing materials, donated to students after the workshop ended, were made available in folders. The folders were composed of colored A5 paper, crayons, pencils, and rubber band. The drawings were prepared on A2 sheets, by students of the 4th and 5th years of Escola Antônio Pessoa. The pedagogical activity was divided into 10 groups of 3 students, distributed in different worktables, activities started, effectively, at 9:00 am.

The workshop aimed to carry out an educational and cultural action, which sought to apprehend, through drawings, the perception of the city and its constituent parts, and the representation of its future image, from the perspective of a group of children. As already mentioned, the dynamics of the workshop were structured in two stages. In the first moment, mental maps of the current reality were elaborated, in a creative description of the reality experienced by the students. The drawings were made freehand and in graphite, therefore, monochromatic. This activity lasted 1 hour. Then, a break for lunch was offered to students and teachers, in an interval of 30 minutes.

The second moment started with the presentation of a short video entitled “Colorful City: A short about the importance of color in our lives” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KzhtK5Pq5el>) - which portrays the importance social participation in the search for better cities. And then, a speech from the profa. Samira Elias explained how the dynamics would proceed, having been proposed the elaboration of a colored drawing (correlated to the activity with the presented video), as a complement to the drawing with graffiti, to portray a city that each student would like to live and experience. The proposal foresaw the exploration of the creativity of each student to understand the children's perception of the existing space and what can be improved in the near future. The Workshop closed at 12:00, and the students returned to their school accompanied by their teachers.

It is important to note that the Workshop had the collaboration and participation of undergraduate students in Architecture and Urbanism from UFPB in the organization, and in the pedagogical orientation of the groups of students. In our view, the objective was accomplished, as the activities were quite interesting and well expressed in the drawings, as well as the interaction between the children, the University students, teachers and professors of the two institutions (UFPB and Public School). Also, the symbolic objective of bringing a dialogue on the future of the city to children, most of whom have few socioeconomic conditions. Perhaps this is

the greatest contribution of this action: the establishment of new possibilities and views on the city between the parties.



Figure 05 Images of actions with children in “the cities of the future” workshop.

The day ended with a meeting from 16:00 to 17:30 FCC to further discuss Research & Publications, and a Dinner attended by Bob, Robert, PD, Marcus, Carlos e Geovany

Day 4: Thursday, 05/03/2020

First day of the 4th FCC Symposium

8: 00h Reception - Carlos Nome, Geovany Silva and Lucy Donegan and representatives of UFPB

Brief presentation of the research, introducing the presentation routine, and opening the symposium with the speeches of professors Maria Luiza (Dean of Graduate Studies - PRPG) and Isaac Medeiros (Dean of Research - PROPESQ), both from UFPB, Brazilian institution participating in the FCC project. Both reinforced the importance and interest of UFPB in signing research and exchange agreements such as that carried out by the “Future of the City Center”.

8: 30h Public Ministry - MPF Representative / José Godoy

The prosecutor of the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), Mr. José Godoy, made a presentation on the main Brazilian legal frameworks, and how they act at each stage or autarchy in the implementation of public policies, especially in the field of planning urban. It also addressed the MP's view of its social role in the independent defense of society and democracy. The Public Ministry has the role of supervising and protecting the fundamental principles and interests of society. And its operation is independent of any of the three branches, Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.

8: 55h Cidade de Conde / Planning - Flávio Tavares

The architect and urban planner Flávio Tavares, secretary of municipal planning, brings the experiences of the past years to the front of the city of Conde-PB, a city in the metropolitan region (southern part of the coast), where important planning actions (legislation) and urban projects in the city, involving public participation and architectural and urban design contests, as well as innovative community building initiatives.

9: 20h INCITI Recife Projects - Circe Monteiro

Prof^a Circe Monteiro (UFPE-Recife), works at INCITI in Recife-PE, a research and design institute responsible for various urban projects and recovery of degraded areas in the city of Recife. She demonstrated strong social engagement in the institute proposals and intense community action and participation in the recovery of public areas, especially on the margins of urban rivers.

9: 45h Coffee / Coffee break

10: 00h Presentation: Bob Giddings (Northumbria University / Strathclyde)

Prof. Bob Giddings, as coordinator and international leader of the FCC project, presented his ideas on the theme "The Future of City Centers", demonstrating concepts, ideas and examples of interesting urban projects in various parts of the world, especially among cities participating in the research (Newcastle - UK, Newcastle - Australia, Pretoria - South Africa, and João Pessoa - Brazil). His presentation, therefore, made a connection between the other lectures and returned to the centrality of the topic at hand. This presentation subsidized the discussions that took place in the afternoon at the proposed Urban Ideas Workshop.

10: 25h Porto Digital Recife - Leonardo Guimarães

Leonardo Guimarães brought the results of the planning and implementation of Porto Digital in Recife, an important project for the formation and consolidation of a technological pole in the central and historical region of the city of Recife, which also sought to reactivate the economy and the generation of jobs in the region since the late 1990s.

10: 50h BR Cidades / IAB PB - Aida Pontes

As recently inaugurated president of the Brazilian Institute of Architects - regional of the State of Paraíba - also active in the NGO BR Cidades, Aida Pontes presented a brief speech on the main actions of the institute and the NGO BR Cidades with society. Main examples were on discussions of municipal ordinance plans, public debates about the city and society. She emphasized the need to think about public housing integrating public spaces with more quality and focusing on multiple users.

11: 15h NGO Habitat Brasil - Mohema Rolim

As representative of Habitat for Humanity in Brazil, based in Recife, State of Pernambuco, Mohema Rolim, presented a survey of empty and idle properties in the neighborhood of Santo Amaro, central and historic region of the capital of Pernambuco. This neighborhood has about 100 unoccupied private properties, that is 41% of the total, however, the majority of these, about 95%, are in good or regular conditions. It is estimated that there is a total of 105.3 thousand m² of unoccupied built area with potential for housing use, which corresponds to approximately 2,106 residential units. Most of these properties have debts with the city, totaling more than R \$

20 million. On the other hand, in the center there are about 29 thousand people in communities of social interest and 3.8 thousand in risk areas, the vast majority, 47% of people, working in the center.

11:40 am Urban interventions in squares - Architect Marco Suassuna

Architect and urban planner Marco Suassuna brought an example of community participation and involvement in the creation of a small public square in the neighborhood, next to the Community of Residents of Condomínio Residencial Paulo Miranda in João Pessoa, State of Paraíba. Through a participatory process and social engagement, a proposal was made to revitalize the area with rest spaces, sports, a community garden, and the integration of a sports complex is planned for the coming years.

12:05h Project Galleries - Luciana Balbino

The historian Luciana Balbino presented the Galerias Project, which was an initiative of the plastic artists Guataçara Monteiro and João Paulo Pessoa, whose proposal was to take expressions of the arts to poor communities and could also promote the local economic and touristic development. The initiative involved about 12 artists from various parts of the country, along with five volunteer supporters. The proposal was to paint the walls of houses in the rural community Chã de Jardim, located on the banks of the PB-079 highway, in the city of Areia, in the interior of the state of Paraíba. The themes of the works were diverse, from expressions of the local culture, such as self-portraits of its inhabitants, local symbols, and regional signs.



Figure 06 First day of presentations of the FCC symposium at Usina Energisa.

12:30 to 13:50 - Lunch

14: 00h-16: 30h Letícia Palazzi / Lucy Donegan (panorama on the 1st day) – discussion of problems, potentialities, and guidelines. afterwards, the “Workshop and coffee” started.

WORKSHOP 1 | 05/03/2020 - Thursday afternoon

Summary of presentations and upcoming discussions: Urban and architectural interventions / Urban and architectural interventions; Socioenvironmental strategies / Socioenvironmental strategies; Development of technologies and economics / Technological developments and economy; and Governance / Governance actions.

From the presentations made, some notes were presented to the working groups as guidance for the afternoon discussions:

How do you imagine users of city centers in 20 years?
What are your institution's projects and actions for the future?

The following were the main key questions for the proposals:

Who is the city center for?
Which communities can occupy the city center?
What is it for?
What kind of activities can happen?
Why is it the focus of human activity?
Why are people attracted to city centers?
How can your future be guided?
What types of strategies can be devised?

GROUP 01 | Pantaleo Daniel (We did not get any feedback from the group)

GROUP 02 | Marcus Jefferies

The work started with a discussion about the understanding and meaning of the Center for each participant. It was noticed that there were different understandings on the part of the group members, so it was adopted as a strategy, that each individual should highlight the center's perimeter on a printed map. The proposal was to follow the understanding that the center would be the place where "things happen". The results showed perimeters that varied from the traditional center, to the axes of Epiácio Pessoa avenue and Pedro II avenue, spreading along the beach as in the figure below. After analyzing these representations, the consensus was reached that the city is multi-nucleated.

"Yes, we have a multi center city! This is not a problem! Yes, it could be something good, if we use the right and adequate strategy."

It was then decided that the discussions on the four proposed axes would be represented with post-it notes in different colors, being:

Axis 1 Governance

Dispersed cultural opportunities (guideline)

Integration of smaller clusters of social housing (guideline)

Government actions to inhabit the center (guideline)

Encouragement by government to reuse heritage buildings (guideline)

Axis 2. Technological development and economy

Integrating smartphone use with urban dynamics

Technology and economics combined with traditional socio-cultural realities, remember the historical formation for the construction of a future with cultural identity
Development of a creative economy involving the various social groups in the city
Smart transportation mode
Accessibility and mobility

Axis 3 Urban and architectural interventions

More spackled public spaces
Modify and transform the use of the city center to attract people
Multiple uses of space

Axis 4 Socio Environmental strategies

Create pedestrian paths with different kinds of shadows. Not only from trees
Spaces suited to the urban climate
More green spaces
Use of sustainable architecture in various projects
Why do we need one city center? Inter-connecting zones / centers
A place for everyone
Redundant / empty buildings used for social housing or start-up opportunities
Increase frequency! Use of the historic center to rescue the affective memory of the city's origin through culture.



Figure 07 Activities of the FCC Symposium workshop in the afternoon - 03/05/2020.

GROUP 03 | Robert Rogerson

In order to build a discussion involving the João Pessoa Center, its centralities, urbanities and dynamics, the table participants chose to list the main events that happened in the area throughout the year, in order to map the attractors capable of moving the neighborhood . The group realized that the attractiveness of that sector was due, notably to the diversity of activities - occasional or even daily - that generated particular dynamics in different spaces, already deeply rooted in the local culture. In parallel, however, “flaws” in the mobility of this central core

of the city were pointed out, which in the discussions represented a difficulty in the fluidity of connection between parts of the neighborhood, as well as between the neighborhood and the rest of the city. In a second moment, the participants of the table started to discuss in more detail aspects related to mobility as well as the uses of spaces: the poor quality of the sidewalks, the insufficient offer of public transport lines, or even homogeneity of uses and the emptying of the region, after business hours, characteristics were highlighted in the different statements of the participants. Finally, a mobility plan was elaborated, with the objective of spatializing the events, activities, routes and needs initially listed; in this plan, the gradual walking of specific areas of the neighborhood and the exploration of other modes of transport, such as the VLT, appeared as potential guidelines for intervention.

GROUP 04 | Bob Giddings

The discussions started with the report of each participant about their perception of the Center. It was defined by the participants that the center is divided into two categories:

- Historic Center - made up of historic heritage;
- Shopping Center - composed of commerce, services, and popular commerce.

The group members described some main urban elements in the Historic Center of João Pessoa:

- Squares
- Churches
- Buildings of Cultural Value
- Bus Terminal
- Railway terminal
- Bus Terminal (Integration)
- Popular Trade

Participants reported the formation of three shopping centers, analyzing the connection between the center and the beach, considering the access through Av Eptácio Pessoa:

- Main - Commercial Center Lagoa - Center defined by affective memory and tradition;
- Intermediate - Commercial Center Eptácio - Center formed by territorial expansion;
- New - Commercial Center Praia - Focused on tourism;

What is your view on the different shopping centers that are being formed? About this questioning, the participants briefly reported the composition of each center:

- Commercial Center Lagoa – Main
 - Squares
 - Parks
 - Churches
 - Bus terminal
 - Theater
 - Schools
 - Public Buildings – Bars
 - Restaurants
 - Mall
 - Comercio Popular
 - Parking
 - University
- Commercial Center Eptácio - Intermediate

- Sophisticated Commerce
 - University
 - Religious Temple
 - Military Battalion
- Commercial Center Praia – New
 - Trade aimed at tourists
 - Restaurants
 - Hotels
 - Handicraft Market
 - Bars

Another question was raised to guide the discussions: Are people interested in living in the center (Lagoa Region)? Why?

The answer was no, and the justification was because the center has a degraded area and the factor that defined the answer was mainly the question of security. Although the center still has attractions, they reported the existence of prejudice from the population about that area, in addition to issues of insecurity and crime influenced by little movement of people outside business hours.

This scenario led to another question: What would motivate people to live in the center (Lagoa Region)?

In the arguments, the most prevalent were suggestions to promote safety, such as mixed uses and operation at all times. The most commented words were life, use, commerce, housing, security, open spaces. Some municipal initiatives to revitalize the center were commented on, such as the Animacentro project, which promotes cultural events such as concerts, exhibitions and outdoor fairs. The restoration of Villa Sanhauá and Parque da Lagoa was exposed, as well as the controversial Park that started its implementation in the Porto do Capim region.

Along with the initiatives they suggested other problems as reported: the removal of local residents, the creation of parking (again favoring and encouraging the use of cars) and the use of permanent preservation areas. Carnival was raised as a one-off initiative, isolated actions in the center and surroundings do not promote security according to the group. Av. Epitácio Pessoa at this time becomes more frequented, however it is also a punctual situation. In discussions on the use of public transport, it was reported that “many people” (it was not commented on in the group which class or what type of person) do not use public transport due to prejudice (dirty, inefficient, and uncomfortable) and due to the popularization of transport by app. Regarding living in the center, the stated argument was that it is cheaper. In contrast, a brief discussion was raised about living in the Altiplano, for social reasons (status) and in many cases, each member of the family owns a car. The downtown buildings do not offer such convenience.

In summary, the group declared a difference between Historic Center and Commercial Center, pointed out physical and social characteristics that keep people away from the center, whether to live or live and relate to the center, highlighting mainly: degraded areas, prejudice, criminality and insecurity. To revitalize the Center in an integrated manner, the group suggested promoting the meeting of classes through cultural events and mixed uses. The group was unanimous in agreeing that associated housing and commerce promote safety in the urban environment, bringing life to the city.

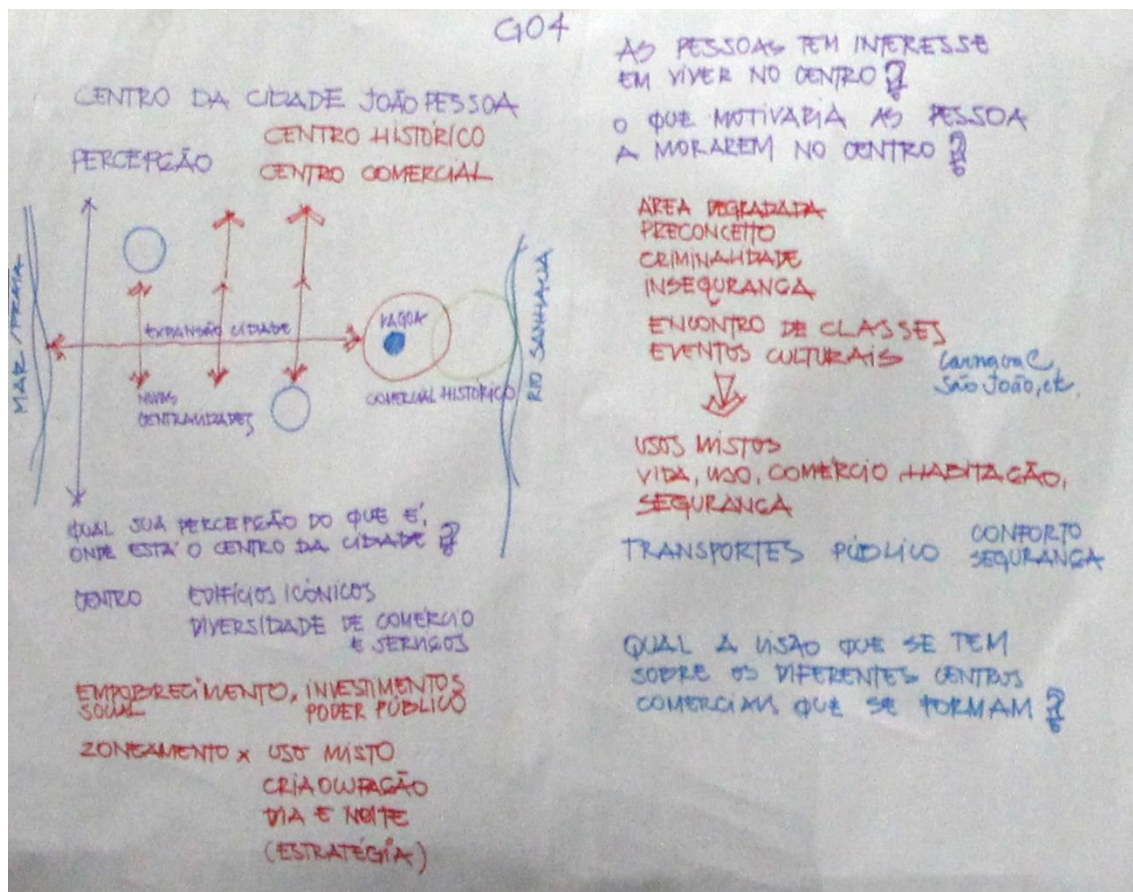


Figure 08 Final Result of Group 4: Notes on the development of group ideas.

17: 30h-18: 30h First Day Synthesis Bob / Marcus / Robert / PD / Carlos / Lucy

18: 40h-20: 30h Musical / Cultural presentation - Local Ballet Group – Closing of the first day of the Symposium with the Ballet de Rua Group – of the Historic Center (open to all).



Figure 09 Cultural presentation of the first day of the FCC Symposium with the Ballet de Rua group, with young artists from the João Pessoa City Center.



Figure 10 Closing photo of the first day of the symposium.

E. Day 5: Friday, 06/03/2020

Second day of the 4th FCC Symposium

8: 00h Presentation - Robert Rogerson (University of Strathclyde, Scotland)

(What are the contrasts?) 05:00 min recording

Robert introduced his perception in his early days in João Pessoa and NE. The proposal was to discuss 3 elements: 1) to discuss some of the elements of the workshop and learning; 2) comparisons with other cities; and 3) think about the future of the city center to encourage discussion.

After 6 days I discovered that the city of João Pessoa is much more than its beaches, although it attracts visitors, the city is much more than that. The city center is also much more than that and needs to be understood in its complexity. What we are doing is listening to the different actors and their perceptions about difficulties and challenges. We visited the historic center and the most modern center. What ideas came up in these 6 days.

The first question we learned was what is the city center, and we realized that the identity of the city center of João Pessoa is not so clear when compared to the other cities that are part of the project (in this case, it is understood that it is in relation to the other 3 symposia and their respective cities: Newcastle - UK, Newcastle - AUS, and Pretoria - RSA). In these places the

historic center is the city center. This role is not so clear here, which makes the question of what your future will be more interesting. And there may be more than one center. But also, there is an understanding that the city center must have a significant historical context.

In this context, the question arises of where does this fit in a contemporary city and for whom does it represent the center? So, who are the users of the center? Finally, is there an edge of the city center? If we are in the middle (Usina Energisa - headquarters of the 4th FCC Symposium) where is the border, what is the limit, before thinking what to do in the center? In practice, there are ways to connect the center to the rest of the city. Most of the time, transportation, trains, buses are discussed. But there are other examples, such as those in Recife (State of Pernambuco), which make it possible to achieve another order of connection. They are reflections on how to connect more remote communities to the city center in terms of belonging and far beyond cars. Who should be the future city center user? Who is and should remain? The emphasis given to existing housing and the relationship with work and opportunities generated by integration. In a way, many buildings are not designed with that in mind. As is the example of several interventions on the edge of the city. How to make the center more inclusive and inviting? Who should be included? How to generate spaces for those who do not have resources for those with special needs or specific demands, since we are different people. How to make it possible, an opportunity for residents of different social classes or temporary residents? Informal traders, tourists, students... some inspirations The streets are slow, have other uses, such as fairs and festivals. The challenges of how to occupy historic buildings center in a contemporary context. The opportunities are still preserved here and which have the potential to be integrated into active and transforming contemporary contexts. What are the rhythms that define the city and how can they be included in transforming the future of city centers. The risk is to think about the physical side instead of people. But if people come first, the center that allows this integration of multiple uses if actors may be desirable. How would João Pessoa benefit from this?

The first challenge is to understand this future. The recognition that there are more or less permanent elements in the construction of the city can help us understand how to accommodate the transformation of the center through readjustments, reuse, reframing recycling of what is more permanent. What are the transformations that change the way you use the city? How does this affect how and who uses the center? And the smart city can be the focus of how we transform cities. Without cars, what happens? What are the opportunities, sustainability, space, for whom? So the question is no longer how I get to and from the center, and it becomes liberating for the center and its users.

8: 30h Civil Construction Union - Sinduscon (Construction Industry Syndicate)- José William min 26:50

SINDUSCON's actions in the market: The city's challenges are historical. Sinduscon intermediates actions in the city from buildings to infrastructure and makes up the life of the city. The changes accompanied by Sinduscon are part of discussions with the government and allow actions that have had good and bad results. This discussion aims to establish a strong relationship between the public and private sectors, which is seen as essential for the development of any city and seeks harmonious growth. The city until the 70s was the historic center and the waterfront was a summer area. The development of these areas is recent compared to the city's age. In 1970 there were 210 thousand habitants and now 1.1 million people in the metropolitan region.

The city requires integrated actions, the actors need to recognize the search for both infrastructure and private ventures. Enterprises must be responsible and aware without generating friction. But expansions are necessary and must be organized and the rules must be applied to everyone, from the builder to irregular occupations. In this way it is possible to generate income. The responsibility of the private sector, SINDUSCON and public authorities is to build these partnerships responsibly and to minimize problems. How to stop the disorganized growth of the city? And how to recognize that the actors that can be inspected to a large extent already are. However, there is a decompensation in the treatment of people who occupy and build in informality. The question of how the government deals with these occupations can be marked out in a way that does not generate such disparate treatments with those who try to do things right. What can we do with the center? We need interaction between urban mobility and the historic center. Recognizing your wealth? How to adapt the new city to the historic center. But without incentive how to restore historic properties to promote this integration. The mechanisms exist, but that is the part of the government. Full or partial tax breaks can be part of the solution. It is forbidden to change, but it allows itself to fall apart. The expansion to the south and coast is expressive and needs solutions for connection with the historic center, especially in the form of urban mobility solutions.

According to the presenter "We have to leave the cars at home, but how if the transport is bad?" How to start the conversation if the labor and real estate debt of many properties in the center is immense. But they could be turned into incentives. How to balance responsibilities so that everyone has to meet the same criteria? Without open discussion, subnormal conditions are enabled by inaction. The role of Sinduscon is to establish partnerships with the public ministry, with the state government, city hall and open paths to build a city in a positive and purposeful way. Even if developers are seen as entrepreneurs at all costs, the good side is not discussed. The question is to discuss in an open way aiming at the continuity of actions not dependent on political winds every 4 years. The involvement of all sectors can be one of the ways to help. Developers are not saints, but there is a stated will to seek a fairer city that everyone can enjoy. But forums like the FCC are necessary so that all voices are heard respectfully and we are able to move towards a healthy future.

8: 55h Housing Secretariat - SemHab - André Coelho PMJP (min 47:00)

Talking about the future requires talking about the present. What is being done today in João Pessoa. The housing secretariat is responsible for housing policies and land regulation, and by March it will deliver 7553 housing units 2085 under construction 40 thousand benefited 9638 units will be completed this year. 1973 land legalization 6000 people benefited. Communities like Roger's still live on the sewer, most of them don't have bathrooms at home. The process of redeveloping the area was initiated, removing families and offering assistance programs such as rent assistance. In this way, it was possible to resolve infrastructure issues such as water, sewage, paving and electricity networks, as well as working on environmental recovery initiatives. This eliminates problems with illegal connections and occupations in environmental protection areas and, consequently, reduces flooding in these areas. 42 million in investments. There is concern with offering bike paths, lighting, sidewalks, parking. Saturnino de Brito, deaths due to landslides in areas are common 35 million investments construction of wall to contain and remove families, we offer rent and the same level of infrastructure described. Residents return to the area and maintain a community census. The proposal is to recover the environmental protection area. In Vila Sanhauá the city recognized that the historic center needed to bring residents to the center. Thus began to generate occupation from the recovery of abandoned and degraded buildings. The proposal was to revitalize the area through its occupation. Developed 100% by the technical team of the city government, in partnership with

IPHAN. The investment with municipal resources of 5 million was what made the construction feasible. There was removal of occupations and tax regularization. 7 buildings were converted into 17 units in total. Between 83 3 40 m2. In addition to the coworking space and guidance for creative economy initiatives. The project was aimed at people who already lived in the area and lived at most 2 km from the area. It was proposed that the rent would be 20 years and workshops rent for 1 year.

There is an understanding that the private sector has an essential role in the transformation of the historic center. There is an open demand to try new things and end the culture of inaction in the city center. Combined with actions like the "Anima Centro" it is possible to revitalize the city center. As a result, there is a more democratic appropriation, with users of all kinds and more varied communities.

9:20h João Pessoa Sustainable Plan UEP / BID - José Rivaldo and Caio Silva (1:13:00)

In the IDB program, membership was for medium-sized cities with rapid growth. The 2013 "João Pessoa Sustentável UEP / BID" proposal met this criterion, at the time, with 700 thousand inhabitants and accounts in order it was possible to participate. In 2014, the plan was prepared with studies on sustainable growth planned for the next 30 years, (find on the city hall website). This initiative pointed out actions for the PMJP to be contemplated by the program in 2015. The action in Beira Rio was selected as a pilot for the implementation of the program demonstrating its social character. In terms of resources, this is US \$ 100 million from the IDB and US \$ 100 million from the city of João Pessoa. In 2017 it was possible to prove all the documentation and only in 2018 did the approval of the Federal Senate obtain and finally sign the contract. After another year of processing, in December 2019 the initiative received access to resources.

The objective of the program is to offer João Pessoa integrated urban development based on the strengthening of sustainable urban planning, municipal urban management, fiscal balance and continuous improvement of the population's quality of life. The program is structured in two components: one for urban development and city management; and another the strengthening of public management.

It is difficult to have own resources to intervene and improve the city. Sustainability should not only be environmental, there should be a balance with the financial component. Thus it is possible to become independent (or have more autonomy) from external resources for interventions in cities. Three axes of focus: 1. Review of the master plan; 2. Elaboration of an economic plan associated with low carbon initiatives, dealing with urban mobility; 3. The plan for risk and disaster reduction. To integrate these actions into the project for a city cooperation center, to monitor how the city is working.

The first actions of the program are the implementations presented by SEHAB. Other interventions will be the environmental recovery of the roger dump in the community of S. The proposal is for a park, in addition to the riverside project. The proposal is to remove families that are at risk or who live in precarious conditions. In order to accompany this reallocation, families are being registered. The acquisition and readjustment of housing in the central area, in addition to the implementation of small businesses in condominiums, can be included in this process. The issue is to provide income source opportunities for families who have financial difficulties. In the case of families that are not in the risk areas, their land will be regularized. In the same way, buildings will be re-registered to allow adjustments in the collection of IPTU's.

There is the need to migrate to a 100% online process to reduce bureaucracy and monitor the progress of the program. The selection processes will be through expressions of interest followed by sharing of terms of reference for the selected companies followed by price assessments and qualification of services.

9:45h Coffee / Coffee break

10:00h IPHAN Heritage Institute - Raglan Gondim

The mission of IPHAN is the identification, protection, preservation and inspection of the preservation of the national historical heritage created by the 1988 constitution. The focus now becomes the preservation of the material, immaterial and archaeological "Subject" representative of Brazilian culture.

An example of recent actions of this nature in João Pessoa is the Festa do Rosário and the listing of churches and terraces in the city of Pombal, as a set to be listed. It seeks the valorization of the subject that inhabits the place consolidates memory and identity through the valorization and development of belonging. 1265 registered properties in Brazil 33% in the Northeast. There are 83 urban centers listed in Brazil, 2 in Paraíba, João Pessoa (2009) and Areia.

With the partnership of IPHAEP and the maturation of the 2004 state history, the occupation of the center from the 16th to the 18th centuries is considered to define the limits of the historic center listed by João Pessoa. It is important to understand how the registration of the fall book characterizes the recognized value of the listed element. So when rethinking a master plan, this discussion has to be rescued and considered. In the case of João Pessoa, there are approximately (27) 37 hectares, 25 streets, 6 squares and approximately 502 buildings. The recognized values were the permanence of assets and the process of transformation of the city. So it is an inherent part of the city and should be incorporated into urban management and urban management planning.

Performance of IPHAN and partnership with PMJP (24 years of partnership). Restoration of the Casa dos Contos new IPHAN headquarters. Integrated restoration and preservation of the Franciscan and Carmelite Ensemble. Maintenance of the house of the Treasury. Restoration, requalification and reconstruction of the Old Customs, the old Conventinho, installation of the center of the arts for the communities of Varadouro. Recovery of access roads connecting the upper and lower city. This incorporates both roads and sidewalks and public lighting. Requalification of the ice factory and the ecological park of the Sanhauá River. An attempt is made to address the demands of the riverside communities and the lower city MP and PMJP with the housing issue. For IPHAN, this is a desirable possibility to explore the question and sew a solid dialogue to find the answer.

10:25h Eccus Institute Initiatives - Diego Sousa

Since 2017, the NGO has been working with integration between the pedagogical and cultural politicians The political pillar that concerns Governance and empowerment through transformation of citizens, knowledge of legislation and mechanisms of social control. The cultural pillar brings traditional culture closer together, by rescuing its values, the culture of peace and sustainability. And the pedagogical pillar working in formal and informal education. An exchange between technological centers and society is sought. It works from 17 sustainable development goals. It adopts the stance that citizens should be proactive in building solutions

and not expect government actions. There is incentive in the form of public spaces for these initiatives.

The actions permeate Bioconstruction, ecological sanitation, environmental education, permaculture and agroforestry systems. It is divided into the department of projects, culture, permaculture, architecture and engineering, and the communication department. Pedagogical projects focused on environmental issues and training and citizenship practices. Workshops, lectures and courses on waste treatment are offered. But there is little diffusion about the examples of alternative actions that can be explored by society. This is in line with the National Environmental Education Policy, which points out that it must be transversal to all forms of education, fleeing the model of segmented disciplinary education. Construction of a pedagogical booklet and training of teachers, network of our gardens, in João Pessoa. Disputes between similar initiatives end up being a problem for fundraising. Like school gardens, and urban gardens, there is a council between those of the Terra Viva Collective and Engineers Without Borders. 2019 1,700 m² integrated community action center (Creche Escola Samura) in the Sapiranga community with serious social problems. Biodynamic architecture and engineering in superadobe, adobe and ram bricks and green roofs. It has two treatment stations with an evapotranspiration basin and biovalets for black and gray waters, in addition to rainwater capture. The dialogue with the community understood that much more than a day care center was needed. In this case, there is an auditorium with a multipurpose hall, community kitchen and community garden. Built with workshops and collective effort regime for 1 year. Uses social technology principles, Low impact, low cost and easy replication. There were cases, which result from this initiative, in which sanitation consortia were made in several houses with a shared biovalet. CIAC serves more than 100 children.

Solid waste management plan, diagnosis, and compost proposal for waste treatment at the Verde Green hotel. 20% of waste is consumed right there in the organic garden. Bioremediation of urban rivers deals with the implementation of evapotranspiration basins in communities on the banks of the Rio do Cabelo. EcoCine culture project every two months with documentaries on an ecological theme. Organic production, recovery of springs, and recovery of the Atlantic forest, CASA de Engenho Flour and ecological tourism and land regularization. Marathon Social Technologies in Conde is a cooperation competition 7 schools 23 classes over 125 with low impact and low cost social technologies that culminate in a science fair. Consultancies, on the themes that permeate Bioconstruction, ecological sanitation, environmental education, permaculture and agroforestry systems. The search for an aggregation of knowledge requires cooperative work from multiple disciplines. In this way it is possible to have a positive impact.

10:50h Projects Raízes da Alma Institute - Carolly Barbosa

Graduation Thesis – an exploration or speculation about potential urban equipment that can contribute to the food chain in urban areas. It aims to bring food production and consumption closer to consumers. Three challenges for the world in 2050, the first is the area to supply the planet with food there is an estimate of a demand of 593 million hectares; the second is how to reduce waste in the production chain; and the third is the distance generated by traditional markets in raising awareness about production processes.

In this case, the proposal is a building that provides opportunities for the production, distribution, education and recycling of waste. The search to understand the specificities of the proposed typology, optimizing area and natural resources such as water, inputs. A mixed plant production tower was explored. Optimization of the logistics for washing, storage, and direct distribution to the market. The consumer gets closer to the producer through the logic of free fairs organizing

the flows. The cultural component also advances materiality discussions. In the same way, it was important that the building management was inviting to the community, causing the desire for an approach. The exploration of new types of buildings is essential to prepare society to face the challenges that lie ahead. The understanding that there are current technologies that enable solutions to these issues is feasible is vital for the advancement of building a sustainable future for urban centers.

Raízes da Alma (Marinésio and Eli) - Realities in the approach of vegetable production in the city.

In the context of a local cuisine inspired by the Slow food context, the group opted to start their work with urban gardens in the city of João Pessoa. There is an invisibility of the farmer in gastronomy, the merits of the dish all go to the chef. In addition to being a predatory supply chain for farmers. Thus, the need to create alternatives was recognized. In 2014, work was carried out to occupy an alley in the neighborhood of Bancários. The soil was recovered, with the help of UFPB and farmers. There was an approximation of the community, 14 thousand jobs generated by urban gardens in Curitiba and it distributes organic food. Axes of action. Education gastronomy and agroecology. It aims to continue agroecological initiatives. An example of these activities developed are actions in schools, dealing with multisensory in schools and inclusion of students with special needs. I work like that of Hotel Verde Green and show the context with the private sector, illustrating the use of residual spaces to implement initiatives that allow integrating social and economic aspects. Examples are Praça da Vitória and Abrigo do Pretinho (children) and CEAP in Santa Rita 160 families 2 hours with 8 beds in total. With the planning and rotation of production, the demands of the community are met, the engagement of this community ends up strengthening the sense of belonging. The production can be sold by Whatsapp in addition to horticulture and composting workshops, some free of charge. Urban gardens forum with the public authorities to strengthen these initiatives. Adopt a community garden aiming at collective financing and occupying idle spaces in the city of João Pessoa. Once a month, an effort will be made to implement community gardens in different neighborhoods in different neighborhoods and has demanded this support to transform the city into a greener and more productive one.

12:30 to 13:50 - Lunch

AFTERNOON

14: 00h-16:30h - Robert Rogerson / Bob Giddings (panorama day 2) problems, potential and guidelines for the Workshop and coffee - Key-Points Project

WORKSHOP 2 | 06/03/2020 - Thursday afternoon

It was divided into working groups distributed among the 4 international project partners - Four groups discussing by topic for Joao Pessoa:

- A. What you view as working well? / What do you see as working well?
- B. What is needed in the future? / What is needed in the future?

Group 1: City center vision + policy planning

Group 2: Affordable housing + Residents / Affordable housing + Residents

Group 3: Employment + Retailing / Employment + Retail

Group 4: Public realm + culture / Public domain + culture

And each group can consider transport + mobility / And each group can consider transport + mobility

GROUP 01 | Robert Rogerson

The themes defined for this group were Affordable Housing + Residents and Mobility and Transport. Two questions guided the discussions on this day:

- 1- What do you see as working well?
- 2- What is needed in the future?

In the stated arguments, an opposite process occurred, the participants reported what did not work. According to them the center presents:

- Connection Difficulty - Due to the layout of the road system;
- Dimensioning of roads and sidewalks - Pedestrians and automobiles;
- Real Estate Speculation - The action of the real estate market on historic heritage buildings was commented;
- Lagoa Integration Terminal - Poorly planned;
- Urban voids
- Homogeneous trade

Villa Sanhauá, entered the agenda as something that worked well, however it was argued whether it was bringing new people to live in the center (revitalizing) or just displacing people who already lived in the center (prerogative of the notice of assignment of housing). Based on this argument and other discussions around housing in the center, the group defined that living is not restricted to just housing (house or apartment). People, need more things to make housing accessible, not only in the financial sense, but in a fuller sense with the right to access leisure, commerce and services, thus providing a better quality of life. The final sentence of the discussions was: "The quality of the place, defines your choice of living".

Based on this definition, the group launched 11 positive and 11 negative characteristics on the center. The group believes that in the center there are positive and negative aspects distributed in specific locations. After listing these characteristics, the road sections corresponding to each one were marked on the map. Through the negative characteristics, 5 actions were defined to be taken by the city manager, with the intention of improving urban quality and consequently the act of living well and in an accessible way according to the group. Finally, a letter system was created that related actions to more than one characteristic, that is, an action would resolve several negative characteristics at the same time.

The tables below present the summary of the discussions:

	FEATURES	
POSITIVES	NEGATIVE	REF
Wide sidewalk	Narrow and irregular sidewalk	A
Infrastructure	Monofunctional	B
Sanitation	Congestion	C
Public transport terminals	Lack of distribution of terminals	D
Job offers	Social selectivity	E
Affectivity	Prejudice	F
Voids - good use Voids	bad use	G

Afforestation	Lack of Afforestation	H
Services	Drainage	I
Public initiative	Lack of private investment	J
Culture	Speculation	K

ACTIONS

ACTIONS	REF
Traffic limitations (car) - multimodal	C - A - D
Collective construction of accessible sidewalks - regularization	A - I
Rehabilitation of voids	B - G - J - K
Public incentive for mixtures	E - B - G - J - K
Collective initiative to create green areas	H - I
No specific action has been determined	F

GROUP 02 | Pantaleo Rweamila (We did not get any feedback from the group)

GROUP 03 | Marcus Jeffreys

On the second day there was a provocation to think about what the current scenario would be and how we would like it to be, within the topic of 'employment and retailing' but also under the aspects of 'transport and mobility'. Discussions emerged and ran through both the proposed and adjacent themes, and after some time of reflection the group decided to systematize the information on a panel using post-it notes in different colors, identifying what was diagnosed and what would be desired about the two proposed topics, being:

• Employment and retailing

Diagnosed:

Old city center is safe as it is busy
 Variety of services
 Old city center has everything (retail)
 Small "city centers" with mixed services
 Urban crops

Wanted:

Mix of retail - different retail at beach compared to retail needed at old city center
 Encouragement to improve sidewalks to help activity and movement at street level
 Old city center is quiet after 6pm - it needs night time economy
 Supermarkets should have links to local producers
 Express supermarkets to service city center residents
 Retail / employment - basic infrastructure also needed: supermarket, schools, healthcare

• Transport and mobility

Diagnosed:

Variety of transport
 Connection between all parts of the city

Wanted:

Communication / marketing needed to explain bus system (routes)
Technology related to transport
Need to use simple technology available
Smaller and more comfortable buses feeding out from bus / train station

Group 4 | Bob Giddings

The discussions started with the report of each participant about their perception of the Center. It was defined by the participants that the center is divided into two categories: Historic Center - composed of the historic heritage; Shopping Center - composed of commerce, services and popular commerce. The members of the group described some main urban elements in the Historic Center of João Pessoa: squares, churches, buildings of cultural value, bus terminal, rail terminal, bus terminal (Integration) and popular commerce.

Participants reported the formation of three shopping centers, analyzing the connection from the center to the shore, considering the access through Av Eptácio Pessoa:

1. Main - Centro Comercial Lagoa - Center defined by affective memory and tradition;
2. Intermediate - Centro Comercial Eptácio - Center formed by territorial expansion;
3. New - Praia Shopping Center - Focused on tourism;

What is your view on the different shopping centers that are being formed? About this questioning, the participants briefly reported the composition of each center:

1. Main - Lagoa Shopping Center

- Squares
- Parks
- Churches
- Bus terminal
- Theater
- Schools
- Public Buildings
- Bars
- Restaurants
- Mall
- Comercio Popular
- Parking
- University

2. Intermediate - Eptácio Shopping Center

- Sophisticated Commerce
- University
- Religious Temple
- Military Battalion

3. New - Praia Shopping Center

- Trade aimed at tourists
- Restaurants
- Hotels

- Handicraft Market
- Bars

Another question was raised to guide the discussions: Are people interested in living in the center (Lagoa Region)? Why?

The answer was no, and the justification was because the center has a degraded area and the factor that defined the answer was mainly the question of security. Although the center still has attractions, they reported the existence of prejudice from the population about that area, in addition to issues of insecurity and crime influenced by little movement of people outside business hours.

This scenario led to another question: What would motivate people to live in the center (Lagoa Region)?

In the arguments, the most prevalent were suggestions to promote safety, such as mixed uses and operation at all times. The most commented words were: life, use, commerce, housing, security, open spaces.

Some municipal initiatives to revitalize the center were commented on, such as the Anima centro project, which promotes cultural events such as concerts, exhibitions and outdoor fairs. The restoration of Vila Sanhauá and Parque da Lagoa, and the controversial Park that started its implementation in the Porto do Capim region were exposed.

Along with the initiatives, other problems arose as reported: the removal of local residents, the creation of parking (again favoring and encouraging the use of cars) and the use of permanent preservation areas. Carnival was raised as a one-off initiative, isolated actions in the center and surroundings do not promote security according to the group. Av. Eptácio Pessoa at this time becomes more frequented, however it is also a punctual situation. In discussions on the use of public transport, it was reported that “many people” (it was not commented on in the group which class or what type of person) do not use public transport due to prejudice (dirty, inefficient and uncomfortable) and due to the popularization of transport by app.

Regarding living in the center, the stated argument was that it is cheaper. In contrast, a brief discussion was raised about living in the Altiplano, for social reasons (status) and in many cases, each member of the family owns a car. The downtown buildings do not offer such convenience. In summary, the group declared a difference between Historic Center and Shopping Center, pointed out physical and social characteristics that keep people away from the center, whether to live or live and relate to the center, highlighting mainly: degraded areas, prejudice, criminality and insecurity .

To revitalize the Center in an integrated manner, the group suggested promoting the meeting of classes through cultural events and mixed uses. The group was unanimous in agreeing that associated housing and commerce promote safety in the urban environment, bringing life to the city.

17:30h-18: 30h Second and Final Day - Synthesis: Bob / Marcus / Robert / PD / Carlos / Geovany

18:40h-20: 30h Musical / Cultural presentation (open to all) – Closing of the Symposium with the Calungas Percussion Group.



Figure 11 Closing photo of the second and last day of the FCC symposium with the percussionist musical group As Calungas, active in the center of João Pessoa.

F. PARALLEL SESSION: Presentation of the Panels selected to exhibit Projects and Research of works related to the study of urban centres

List of Posters Presented and their Authors:

1. - Title: Housing in the Center - contemporary interventions in pre-existence in historic centers, reality Brazil - Portugal.
- Author: Pier Paolo Bertuzzi Pizzolato.
2. - Title: Panorama of the mapping of traffic noise in João Pessoa - PB.
- Authors: Ana Beatriz Pinto Rodrigues, Kalina Montenegro, Renato Régis, Tamáris Brasileiro and Juliana Costa Moraes.
3. - Title: Social Technologies Marathon.
- Authors: Rafael Sanchez Souza, Diego Carlos Batista Sousa and Sayonara Andrade Eliziário.
4. - Title: Inhabiting the Void: A rehearsal test of urban vacancies in the IPHAN tipping polygonal in João Pessoa - PB.
- Author: Yanna Karla Garcia Silva.

5. - Title: Afforestation as heritage: International strategies for conservation and integrated planning.
- Authors: Leandro Ismael de Azevedo Lacerda, Larissa Ellen Oliveira de Lima, Juliana Xavier Andrade de Oliveira and José Augusto Ribeiro da Silveira.
6. - Title: Central Historic Area: Barriers, decisions and feasibility.
- Authors: Juliana Xavier Andrade de Oliveira, Júlio Gonçalves da Silveira, Niara Fernandes Barbosa Formiga Dantas and José Augusto Ribeiro da Silveira.
7. - Title: Passiflora experience and best practices of Urban Renewal: Dialogues between Recife and Antwerp.
- Authors: Yuri Nascimento Paes da Costa and Marleen Goethals.
8. - Title: Climate analysis of João Pessoa city center supported by GIS tools and computational simulation.
- Author: Vladimir Sobral de Souza.
9. - Title: Live paths: a proposal for urban intervention in the vassoural neighborhood in Caruaru-PE,
- Authors: Thais Rodrigues da Silva, Cássia Gabrielle Martins de Albuquerque, Mylena Sabino de Andrade, Roberta Guimarães, Samara Laurentino Silva and Vinnícius Casé.
10. - Title: Urban Farm + Public Market: Architecture Speculation for João Pessoa.
- Author: Nayara Carolly Soares Barbosa.
11. - Title: JotAppé - Urban Accessibility Mapping System.
- Authors: Daniel Adolpho Daltin Assis, Rafael Sanchez Souza and Raelson Farias de Araújo.
12. - Title: Social Requalification Center
- Author: Petrus Fernandes.
13. - Title: Economic dynamics and productive structure from the metropolitan region of João Pessoa (2006 - 2016).
- Authors: Rebeca Marota da Silva and Cadmiel Mergulhão Onofre de Melo.

G. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In summary, the symposium proposed to close the research activities, meetings and debates started since 2018 with the group of researchers from the Future of the City Center. The integration between the guided technical visits between March 3 and 4, 2020 in João Pessoa and its metropolitan region, allowed international guests to get a view of the local reality, its potential and challenges. Thus, it made it possible for them to have greater clarity to participate in the debates during the symposium discussions on 05 and 06/03/2020.

On March 4, the activity was held with children from public schools, which was very important for the social engagement of local collaborating researchers and the project with society. Their results were exposed on the day of the symposium, along with the selected panels, and the murals with the works resulting from the afternoon workshop on the days.

The symposium itself had a structure of short lectures in the morning, and in the afternoon, cart activities and projects for the João Pessoa center. Thus, a great interaction was possible between the participants, mostly undergraduate, graduate students, freelance professionals and social representatives, together with each international guest (Marcus, Pantaleo, Robert and Bob). Each of them coordinated the work on the four project tables, allowing an intense exchange of experience between those involved. The coordinators of the Symposium in Brazil, Geovany Silva and Carlos Nome, gave support to the organization and participated sporadically in practically all work tables. In the two days, cultural presentations were planned as a closure, thus, the group “Balet de Rua” (group of dancing students) and the Calungas (group of percussion), closed the works with a little of the local culture of the city, all artists working in the historic center.

In general, the symposium was very productive, its results generated a compilation of information, data, panels, drawings, diagrams, and reports that could serve as a basis for future publications and work. The formatting of a research agreement to continue the work was made possible with the involvement of the UFPB's Dean of Research, providing support to the negotiations for the continuity of a scientific cooperation agreement between the five universities on four continents.

APPENDIX IN IMAGES

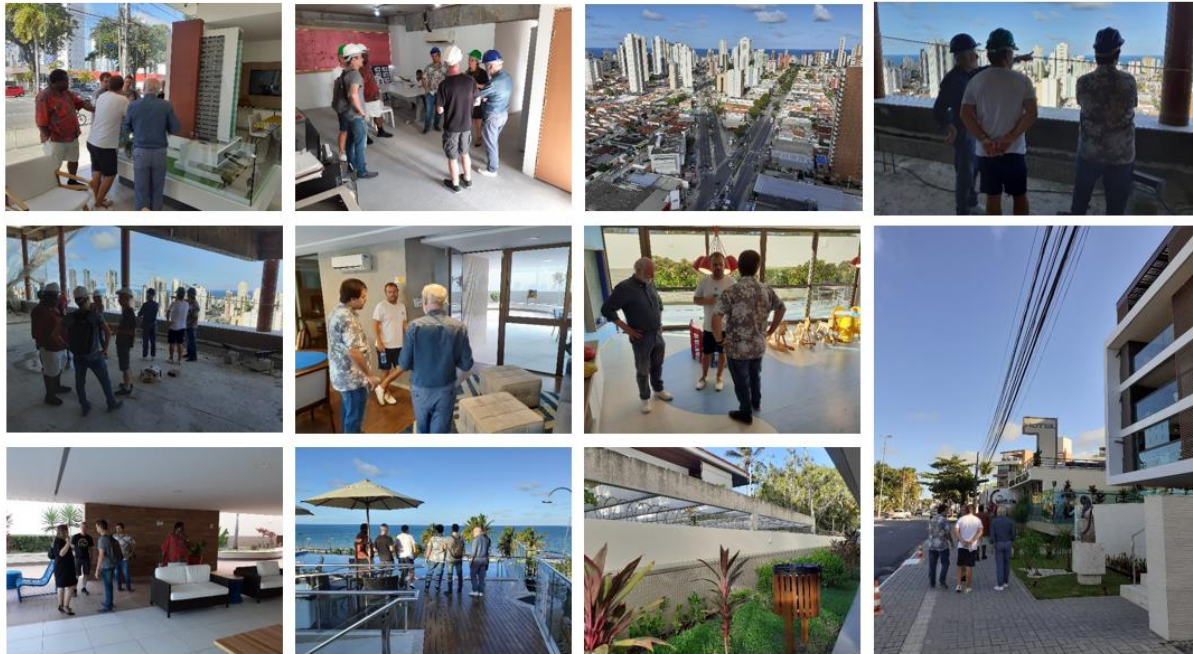


Figure A Visits in Cabedelo and João Pessoa.



Figure B Workshop with children: the city of the future - Wednesday, 04/03/2020.



Figure C Some products from the FCC Symposium afternoon workshop.