

OVERVIEW OF THE ARTICULATIONS BETWEEN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPACT STUDY UNDER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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ABSTRACT

The Neighborhood Impact Study (EIV) aims to identify in advance the possible urban impacts, positive and negative, as a result of the implementation of large-scale enterprises or activities in physical areas within the municipality. For this reason, this research aimed to raise scientific evidence on the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Target 11.1 of the SDG. To this end, as a methodological choice, an Integrative Literature Review was developed through a qualitative approach, considered appropriate to discuss how knowledge has been built about the advances and challenges for the use of EIV and disorderly urban growth and its importance for cities, population and the necessary care for the conservation of the environment. At the conclusion of this research, it was evidenced that the EIV is a tool that, if adopted efficiently, will be able to contribute to the creation of sustainable cities, through the balance between economic growth, environmental protection and social equity. It is worth adding that the content of the research allows us to affirm that it is essential to adopt tools that contribute to the sustainability of cities and thus ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities and improve the quality of life of all residents.

Keywords: Neighborhood Impact Study, Environmental Impact, City Statute, Sustainable Development Goal.

INTRODUCTION

This study is based on the idea that the process of disorderly and unplanned growth of Brazilian cities, environmental degradation and social tensions have been placing Brazilian municipalities under severe pressures on human and social development.

Thus, it is possible to find several studies in the literature that deal with disorderly urban growth, brings a common point in the approaches in part of these studies, the idea that this process consumes a lot of energy, creates inadequate infrastructures and public services, and is responsible for large carbon emissions, bringing serious environmental pollution (Mourão *et al.*, 2019; Soeiro Vieira *et al.*, 2022, Saleme and Micchelucci, 2023).

In this dynamic, in spite of the existence of the express constitutional provision recommended by the Federal Constitution of 1988, bringing general guidelines on the Right to the City, especially with demands related to the environment and urban issues, aiming at future well-being and ensuring that there are conditions of use for a future society that succeeds the current one (Brasil, 1988).

The national legislation that deals with the implementation of the Neighborhood Impact Study (EIV) is Law 10.257 of 2001, called the City Statute. with the objective of identifying in advance the possible urban impacts, positive and negative, as a result of the implementation of large-scale enterprises or activities in physical areas within the municipality (Brasil, 2001).

On this issue, the studies by Almeida and Calais (2021), Soeiro Vieira *et al.* (2022) and Saleme and Micchelucci (2023), similarly indicate the existence of exploring the obstacles, weaknesses and potentialities of the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities and its implications in the area of environmental protection, as well as the use of EIV as an instrument for enforcing and controlling urban legislation.

As he reinforces, the greater or lesser emphasis and depth to be considered in relation to one or another impact, results from the configuration of the type and size of the enterprise, and the urban, socioeconomic and cultural context of the place. Sánchez (2006) considers that the term is used to describe local impacts in urban areas such as overload of the road system, saturation of infrastructure, microclimatic changes, increase in the frequency and intensity of floods due to soil sealing, among others.

For Silva (2022), inefficiency in urban land use is one of the problems caused by rapid urbanization. Indicator 11.3.1 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is designed to test the efficiency of urban land use. However, an economically developed city

is not synonymous with a sustainable city. Cities need to qualify to provide their inhabitants with a dignified quality of life and find alternatives for economic and sustainable development.

Kronemberger (2019, p. 40), point to the idea that the 2030 Agenda is important, as a result, of covering issues and demands related to the environment, society and economy in a global way, as well as the institutional issues of Sustainable Development. It has 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 indicators, in addition to the Declaration (vision, principles and shared commitments).

In developing these arguments, it is understood that when there is inadequate planning, the idea is glimpsed that disorderly urban growth can lead to congestion, higher crime rates, pollution, increased levels of inequality and social exclusion. On the other hand, the literature by Fabrício *et al.* (2019), point to the idea that there is a need to promote and implement sustainable production and consumption practices aimed at achieving one of the main challenges of contemporary times, which is Sustainable Development. Thus, Brazilian municipalities have been living with the paradox of maintaining capitalist and progressive thinking against the need to achieve development and care for the preservation of the environment for future generations.

Therefore, this study brings an interdisciplinary approach to how man relates to the environment, specifically, in relation to issues that deal with the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Target 11.1 of the SDG.

Thus, this article presents an Integrative review of the literature, focusing on the need for the joint evolution of society and nature. In addition to the disorderly expansion of cities, it is understood that rapid urbanization has brought many problems and challenges, including the growing number of slum dwellers, increased air pollution, large volumes of solid waste, and insufficient or inaccessible basic services and infrastructure to the most vulnerable population, which have made cities more vulnerable to disasters.

In this context, the following guiding research question was formulated: What is the scientific evidence on the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Sustainable Development?

In this scenario, the justification for carrying out this research is the importance of contributing to the construction of knowledge about the effectiveness of EIV practices in Brazil as a tool for urban planning and management, as well as identifying how the performance of this tool can contribute to the achievement of Target 11.1 of UN SDG 11. It

should be added here that it is relevant to seek to highlight the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Target 11.1 of the SDG, thus contributing to the construction of an understanding of the assessment of neighborhood impacts and their importance for cities, population and the necessary care for the conservation of the environment.

Therefore, the objective of this article is to gather scientific evidence on the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities from the perspective of Sustainable Development.

METHODOLOGY

This is an Integrative Literature Review carried out through a qualitative approach, considered appropriate to discuss how knowledge has been built through related evidence on the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Goal 11 of the SDG.

Thus, during the development of the study, six stages will be followed (Figure 1), as recommended by Mendes, Silveira and Galvão (2008): a) Identify the guiding question; b) To raise the inclusion and exclusion criteria and literature search sampling; c) Collect data; d) Critically analyze the chosen researches; e) Discuss the results and f) Synthesize and present the review.

Figure 1 – Flowchart of the stages of the Integrative Literature Review



Source: Mendes, Silveira and Galvão (2008)

The online databases were consulted, from December 2023 to January 2024: *Scientific Electronic Library Online* (SCIELO), *Web of Science Platforms*, *Scopus* and *Google Scholar*, using the following keywords for the search: "Neighborhood Impact Study", "Sustainable Development Goal 11", "Urban Management" and "Preservation of the Environment", in Portuguese, published in the period between 2019 and 2024. 2023, with *Qualis* B1 to A1.

The exclusion criteria were: productions with incomplete or repeated texts and publications that are outside the established time frame. To identify issues that are related to the advances and challenges for the use of EIV in Brazilian municipalities under the bias of Goal 11 of the SDG, with the help of the *Iramuteq* software, the most significant words that appear most in the abstracts of the selected works.

On this issue, Souza *et al.* (2020), state that the use of *Iramuteq* in the analysis of interview data can occur in different ways. In this study, we focused on the "Word Cloud" analysis, which according to Alves *et al.* (2022, p. 10), "[...] This type of analysis projects words structured in the form of a cloud, with different sizes, with the largest being those that have a certain importance, as they are repeated more often in the textual corpus."

With the chosen articles, each article was read thoroughly and in its entirety, in order to critically analyze the content of the material and reflect on the forms of approaches that

the studies brought in their data. All publications, without exception, went through this sieve in which it was possible to list the main conclusions found by the researched literature on the subject.

Subsequently, the findings found in the analyzed contents were described in categories of analysis, so that it was possible to provide subsidies in the answer to the guiding question of the research. Thus, the data were analyzed through Content Analysis, which is "a set of communication analysis techniques, which uses systematic and objective procedures to describe the content of messages" (Franco, 2020).

In addition, the content of the analyzed articles was maintained in its originality, that is, these articles were not limited to distorting at any time the ideas defended by the authors chosen in this Integrative Literature Review. As for the risks of the research, it was evident the possibility of the occurrence of possible similarities in the analyses and the discussion carried out, which can be characterized as plagiarism, so the author was concerned with giving due credit to the authors who contributed to the research. In order to prevent this from occurring, we sought to respect the provisions of Law No. 9,610/1998, which deals with Copyright in Brazil (Brasil, 1988), as well as the Regulatory Standard of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT) No. 10520/2023, recently updated, which deals with Citations in documents.

RESULTS

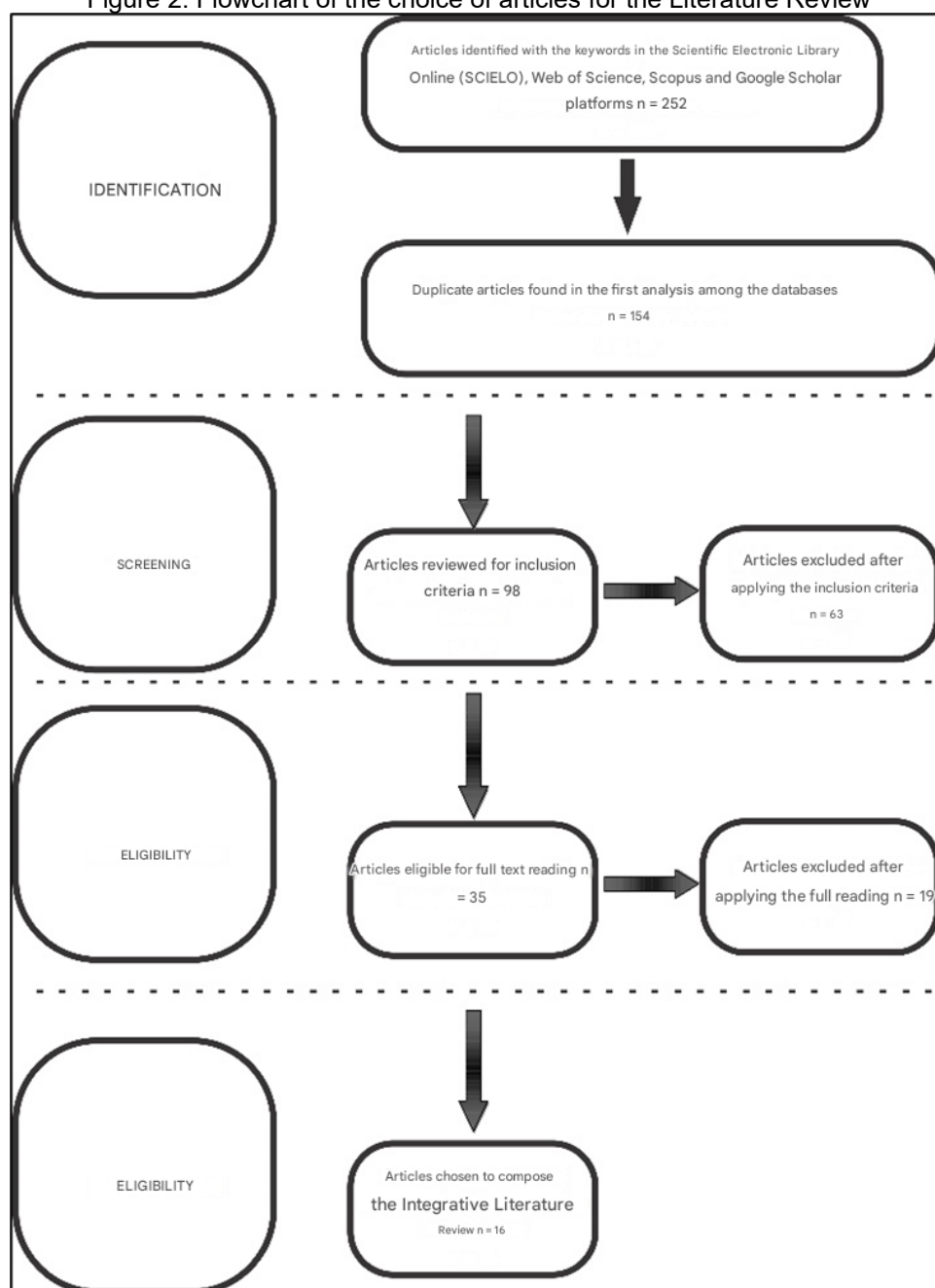
Preliminarily, 252 articles were found for the initial screening in the *Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO)*, *Web of Science*, *Scopus* and *Google Scholar* databases, of which 154 were excluded, based on the criterion of the adequacy of the title to the investigated theme and the exclusion of duplicate occurrences. After the first refinement, abstracts of 98 studies were read in order to verify whether the content of the articles was adequate for the present research, as well as the methodologies developed in these articles, for this reason, resulted in the exclusion of 63 articles that were inappropriate to the theme proposed for this investigation.

Thus, in a new filtering with the terms "Neighborhood Impact Study" AND "Urban Management" and "Neighborhood Impact Study" AND "Environmental Preservation" and "Neighborhood Impact Study" AND "Sustainable Development Goal", and the reading of the 35 texts in full, analyzing each article individually and applying the inclusion factors and eligibility criteria were made, filtering that resulted in the exclusion of 19 articles, reduced to

16 articles, which managed to fit the inclusion criteria, which were read in full and included in this study. The final sample consisted of 18 articles included in the present review (Figure 2).

After individually analyzing the information contained in the research chosen for this study, chart 1 was created to demonstratively illustrate the information compiled from the analyzed articles, which are: Authors/year; research title, database, *Qualis* of the article and objective.

Figure 2: Flowchart of the choice of articles for the Literature Review



Source: Prepared by the authors, 2024.

Chart 1 – Articles chosen for Integrative Review in the period from 2018 to 2023

Authors/Year	Job title	Database	Qualis	Objective
Braga (2018)	Transparency and social control in the rules on Neighborhood Impact Study in the urban agglomeration of Piracicaba-SP	Geographical Studies: Electronic Journal of Geography	B1	To evaluate the Master Plans, and related urban standards, of the 23 municipalities of the Urban Agglomeration of Piracicaba-SP, regarding aspects related to transparency and social control in the process of analysis and approval of Neighborhood Impact Studies
Almeida Coutinho (2019)	Environmental public policies and the statute of the city: urban development in a democratic state and the rule of law	Revista Argumentum-Argumentum Journal of Law	B1	To analyze how the environmental issue and environmental policies were dealt with by the City Statute.
Peres and Cassian (2019)	The Neighborhood Impact Study (EIV) in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil: advances and challenges to urban environmental management	city. Brazilian Journal of Urban Management	A1	Present a methodological roadmap for improving the regulation and elaboration of EIVs.
Silva (2020)	Legal analysis of the neighborhood impact study as a mechanism to promote sustainable development in the municipality of Manaus/AM	Route	A3	To evaluate the importance of the Neighborhood Impact Study for the construction of a balanced urban environment, a challenge that opposes the public interest and the private interest, the application of public order norms and the social use of property, in order to have a sustainable development of cities
Sant'anna (2020)	Neighborhood Impact Study: the city's profile	City Law Journal	A1	To examine one of the instruments of urban policy - the (EIV) and its insertion in the profile of the city, which is constituted by corpus, but also by animus
Inguaggiato, Stanganini and Melanda (2021))	The Neighborhood Impact Study as a tool for Urban Management in Medium-Sized Municipalities in São Paulo (100 thousand to 400 thousand inhabitants)	city. Brazilian Journal of Urban Management	A1	To survey the legislation on EIV in the pre-established municipalities, through a bibliographic and legislative review on the subject
Almeida, Calais and Lopes (2021)	(Im)possibilities of the neighborhood impact study as an instrument of the right to the city in Belo Horizonte	City Law Journal	A1	To observe to what extent such an instrument contributes to a more democratic management of the urban space of Belo Horizonte, thus contributing to the right to the city being a reality

Miranda <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Analysis of the demand for Neighborhood Impact Studies in Goiânia, GO	Baru Magazine	A1	To evaluate the demand for Neighborhood Impact Studies (EIV) in Goiânia, GO.
Scopel <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Neighborhood Impact Study: Procedures for approval in the Municipality of Serra/ES	Ifes Science Magazine	B1	To present through schematic models: the history of the legislation that deals with the EIV, the flow of the process, the agents involved, and to analyze the necessary procedures for the approval of the EIV in the municipality of Serra/ES
Vieira, Couto and Bello (2022)	The (in)effectiveness of the instruments of the neighborhood impact study and environmental impact study in the metropolitan region of Belém (PA)	City Law Journal	A1	To identify the degree of social effectiveness (effectiveness) of the instruments of previous neighborhood impact and environmental impact studies (EIV and EIA) by the municipalities that make up the Metropolitan Region of Belém (RMB)
Medeiros, Kos in Fauth (2022)	The concept of neighborhood in Brazilian urban legislation and its application in Neighborhood Impact Studies (EIV) in Florianópolis/SC	city. Brazilian Journal of Urban Management	A1	To demonstrate, based on research in concrete cases, how the neighborhood has been delimited in the first five years of application of the instrument in the city of Florianópolis/SC.
Silva e Marson (2022)	The relevance of the neighborhood impact study: Conjunto Vera Cruz in Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil	Research, Society and Development	A3	To demonstrate the relevance of the Neighborhood Impact Study for residential projects, case study of the Nelson Mandela Residential in the Vera Cruz Complex in Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil.
Santos Junior and Vasconcelos (2023)	Impacts caused by polarization: a study on the University Center of Goiatuba-Unicerrado.	Research, Society and Development	A3	Check if there is commuting, traffic on public roads and use of the institution's facilities and if these are sufficient to ensure the minimum comfort to the students who travel to it and if there is any influence on the people who are installed in its vicinity
Saleme and Micchelucci (2023)	Convenience of imposing neighborhood impact studies and compensatory, mitigating and remunerative measures	City Law Journal	A1	Discuss the use of the neighborhood impact study (EIV) as an instrument for the implementation and control of impactful activities and enterprises and how urban legislation does so in the face of the economic conveniences generated by public or private enterprises

Source: Prepared by the author, 2024

In an illustrative way, figure 3 presents a word cloud, in order to demonstrate the main terms that are present in the objective of each article chosen to be analyzed. It was

Figure 3 also demonstrates the active form and recurrence with more than five times in all the texts analyzed, being interrelated with the researched theme: Impact (44), Urban (39), EIV (37), City (37), Neighborhood (34) and Instrument (20), among others. Thus, the following category of analysis was established: The EIV as an instrument for sustainable urban management and planning in Brazilian municipalities.

[illegible]

DISCUSSION

Based on this understanding, the research of Vieira, Couto and Bello (2022), Saleme and Micchelucci (2023) and Polizel and Montaña (2023), brings a common point in their

approaches, the fact that there is a pressing need to break the paradigm in the urban planning of municipalities, control of the use and occupation of land and space, in the sense of contemplating in an interdisciplinary way the planning of cities and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this dynamic, Almeida, Calais and Lopes (2021), warn of the need to meet all the demands of the municipality without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own social needs and effects on health, cultural heritage, education, transportation, among others, that is, the studies show that the use of the EIV presents itself as an alternative to operationalize efforts and indicate mitigating measures in critical areas of suffering possible impacts on the neighborhood where the projects will be implemented and ensure sustainability and guarantee of well-being to its inhabitants.

Likewise, Braga (2018) states that there is a character of transparency and social control of urban policy when using the EIV, as this tool is capable of encouraging environmental preservation, reducing urban conflicts and increasing the quality of life of residents. In this same dynamic, the lack of planning that should be required by the municipality, ends up causing a serious problem to society because it does not know the current and future problems generated by the implementation of residential developments. In this way, it notes the importance of the EIV for the application of both private and public residential developments, which aims to propose the improvement of the quality of life of society

It was also evidenced that there is a relationship between the EIV and the promotion of sustainability, Silva (2020) showed in his research that the environmental dimension used in the processes developed during the implementation of the EIV, is based on the principle that urban planning should take into account cultural spaces and explicitly aim to promote quality of life in the urban environment and sustainability.

Regarding environmental issues, it was evidenced in the research Fernandes de Medeiros, Kos and Fauth (2022), that there are concerns about climate change and are present in urban policies and the social function of urban property, in the implementation of the EIV by the municipality, aimed at meeting future environmental demands according to the collective good and the possible implications of the decisions made in the present.

Therefore, it is understood that the municipality that uses the EIV in its processes will have greater chances of building more harmonious, attractive and safe urban spaces, also offering services and facilities to meet all the basic needs of citizens, such as the social

right to housing for all. Additionally, it can be said that the EIV is capable of intervening in the built environment in the search for positive effects directly aimed at the urban issue, that is, who and where are those susceptible to being harmed in cities and the development of cultural and historical spaces and the variety of alternative modes of mobility and accessibility for the three dimensions of sustainable development: Economic, Social and Environmental.

CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of this research, it was evidenced that the EIV is a tool that, if adopted efficiently, will be able to contribute to the creation of sustainable cities, through the balance between economic growth, environmental protection and social equity. It is worth adding that the content of the research allows us to affirm that it is essential to adopt tools that contribute to the sustainability of cities and thus ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities and improve the quality of life of all residents.

Another inference that is made in the contents found in the analyzed research is the fact that when talking about sustainable urban development, the EIV can be cited as a tool capable of prioritizing long-term planning and innovative solutions to face the challenges of rapid urbanization and climate change currently underway with great speed.

It was possible to verify in the content of the analyzed research that there is an emerging consensus on the need for urban planning of cities and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which should interact with each other and in all processes aimed at the rapid growth of cities and sustainable urban development.

In general, the content of the analyzed articles points to the idea that the use of the EIV by municipalities can serve as a strategy to guide cities towards sustainability and facilitate an urban planning process based on positive visions and accessibility for the three dimensions of sustainable development: Economic, Social and Environmental.

Finally, it was evident that current trends suggest that this urban expansion will cause direct impacts on the environment and its indirect impacts will also increase, over time and space. Therefore, the EIV presents itself as an efficient tool of contemporary urbanization, presenting a series of contributions to face the immense challenges to achieve global sustainability, including the conservation of biodiversity, more harmonious, attractive, safe urban spaces and human well-being.

Numerous efforts exist to establish priorities and actions to promote sustainability in urban development. Here, it was evidenced that the EIV can contribute to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 11 on inclusion, security, resilient and sustainable cities.

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