

# English Abstracts

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*Prepared and arranged by Simin Zamani*



## Social Impact Assessment of BRT Line Displacement in Mowlavi Street

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### Abstract

Deputy of Transportation and Traffic of Tehran Municipal Region 12 has presented a plan to displace the BRT line from the south side of Mowlavi Street to the middle in order to increase safety and organize public transportation. This paper aims to study the social and cultural impacts of this intervention on the social life of Mowlavi Street in accordance with the stakeholders' needs, situations, and opinions. The main methodology of this research is based on qualitative approach and phenomenological method using in-depth interview and focus group techniques. Accordingly, relying on the theoretical framework of livability, several concepts such as sustainability, sustainable transportation, quality of life and safety have been brought forth. The findings indicate that the displacement of Mowlavi BRT line can increase street safety; however, this requires a high level of organizational cooperation of Traffic Police on this street. On the other hand, one-way to two-way street conversion which is also aligned with the local residents' and businesses' social and economic benefits in Harandi and Takhti neighborhoods, can increase the transportation demand for Mowlavi Street.

**Key Words:** Urban Livability, Sustainable Transportation, Phenomenology, Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Mowlavi Street.

## Socio-Cultural Impacts Assessment of the Construction of a wet market in Helikooptersazi neighborhood in Karaj

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### Abstract

The present paper is derived from a study conducted in 2020 under the title “Social and cultural impacts of the construction of a wet market in Karaj region 7”. The most important purpose of this study is to make sure the designed project conforms to the surrounding social and cultural context and also to improve their interaction and effective relationship. Considering that the design and construction of the wet market have both positive and negative effects and impacts – on the one hand, its establishment and operation can cause problems and difficulties for the neighbors and local residents of the project, and on the other hand, it can contribute to economic benefits, social justice, and reducing intra-city traffic – it reveals the necessity of research on social and cultural effects and impacts. The research method of this study is a combination of quantitative (survey) and qualitative (field observation and in-depth interview) research. Qualitative methods have been used for exploratory studies and quantitative methods have been used to ascertain the findings of those studies. Findings of the research indicate that the most important effects based on size and scope, extent, frequency, and composition are: 1- Demographic changes 2- Assessing people’s perceptions about public health and safety (traffic and pollution) 3 - Disruption of daily life 4- Assessing the change in commercial centralization of the community 5- Impact on business and employment 6- Assessing the formation of attitudes towards the project 7- Assessing the activities of the stakeholder group 8- Trading real estate and land. Finally, a smart monitoring system is developed to reduce the negative impacts of the design and construction of the wet market and strategies to strengthen the positive impacts.

**Key Words:** development action, urban management, social and cultural impacts, wet market.

## **Socio-cultural impact assessment of establishing Marvdasht sports complex (Tehran municipal region7)**

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### **Abstract**

The present study seeks to respond to Qasr-Heshmatieh neighborhood residents' needs regarding sports facilities. Some of the most important goals of this project include impacts such as direct and indirect empowering and informing the residents on health issues, providing access to sports facilities, establishing public spaces and increasing social interactions in those spaces, increasing perceived safety and health for the residents of Qasr-Heshmatieh neighborhood due to the existence of a safe place for doing sports, improving residents' physical health due to easier accessibility to sports facilities and equipment compared to the past, increasing the visits from other parts of the region to use the facilities and building new interaction, etc. The present study is descriptive in terms of process and applied in terms of the research objective. Documentary and field study were also used for data collection. However, it must be mentioned that the present study can also be categorized among assessment studies. The establishment of Marvdasht sports complex in Tehran municipal region 7 has both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts include increasing social relations, social capital, safety for women, health, participation in sports activities, reducing addiction rate, change in the lifestyle, employment, creation of new jobs, revenue gain for the municipality, and reducing noise from teenagers and the youth, while negative impacts include environmental pollution, increased traffic, parking space shortage, and congestion and crowdedness in the neighborhood.

**Key Words:** social impacts, cultural impacts, sports complex, Marvdasht, Tehran municipal region 7.

## **Social Impact Assessment (SIA): A Review of SIA Procedure in Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) essentially is an individual report or a subfield of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It is demarcated as the social sciences required in developing a knowledge base to provide a systematic assessment, in advance of the impacts, on the day-to-day quality of life of persons and communities whose environment is affected by a proposed project, plan or policy change. SIA is a platform for diverse groups and people in a community to voices out their need and concern. SIA are the ‘people impacts’ of development actions. Social impact assessments focus on the human dimension of environments, and seek to identify the impacts on people who benefits and who loses. New provision has been enforced in January 2017 to the Malaysia SIA procedure. Therefore the objective of this paper is to review the new provision and procedure of SIA enforcement in Malaysia.

**Key Words:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Act A1522, Act 172.

**Modifying social impact assessment to enhance the effectiveness of company social investment strategies in contributing to local community development**

Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal 38(5), 382 – 396, 2020

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**Abstract**

Good practice social impact assessment (SIA) should lead to improved local community development outcomes. However, the social benefits alleged to flow from projects are often not as evident to affected communities as the project's adverse impacts. Projects still give inadequate attention to social issues and fail to achieve social development outcomes. Using a prominent gas project in Russia, the Nord Stream 2 project, as an illustrative example, we explore the potential of environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) to enhance the effectiveness of project contributions to local community development. We analyse the main steps of the community development process for the Nord Stream 2 project, and consider how it benefitted from the SIA process. We also reflect on the potential further contribution of SIA to community development. Even though SIA and community development are interrelated, we conclude that SIA, as currently practiced, is constrained in its ability to contribute to community development outcomes. Adjustments to the SIA and corporate social investment frameworks are needed to make them more effective in achieving social development outcomes.

**Key Words:** Environmental impact assessment, community development agreement, strategic social investment, community engagement, extractive industries and society, International Finance Corporation Performance Standards.

Interview with “Ismail Salehi”  
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**Bilateral interactions of social and environmental impact assessment  
A step towards sustainable development**

**Interviewer: Zahra Khastoo**

Dr. Esmail Salehi, who graduated from the University of Tehran in Urban Planning, has done many research and studies in the field of urban management as well as ecological resilience in his scientific record. He was a member of the Graduate Council of the School of Environment from 2010 to 2021 and was in charge of the committee for composing the five-year strategic plan of the School of Environment in 2010. Therefore, the forthcoming interview with Dr. Salehi has been conducted about constructive interaction between environmental and social impact assessment. In this regard, Dr. Salehi considers the operational weakness of environmental authorities as one of the problems in environmental research in Iran; while by taking Iran’s spatial planning seriously, the power of environmental authorities for the protection and preservation of natural resources can be developed. Moreover, he points out that to strengthen bilateral interactions in assessing social and environmental impacts, a systemic approach can contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of development measures in Iran.



**Assessing the Social Impact of Development Projects: Experience in India and Other Asian Countries**

**Prepared and arranged by Simin Zamani**

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**Abstract**

The book “Assessing the Social Impact of Development Projects: Experience in India and Other Asian Countries”, edited by Hari Mohan Mathur and translated by Meysam Ahrabian Sadr, is one of the books that the Office of Social and Cultural Studies of Tehran Municipality has published in collaboration with Hamshahri Publication in 2020 in order to provide access to sources and texts in the field of social impact assessment and the filling the vacuum of such studies in the field of urban studies.

This book provides a point of view about the concerns and issues related to the social impact of development projects in India and other Asian countries, including Bangladesh, China, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, which can be a useful and necessary source for other governments, multilateral development agencies, policymakers, development planners, executives, researchers, educators, environmentalists, social scientists, consultants, academics all over the world. This book is written in thirteen chapters, which are categorized into 4 sections: (1) framework, (2) SIA: Policy and practice in India, (3) experiences in other Asian countries, and (4) mitigating adverse social impacts. The first chapter of this book looks into the introduction and history of social impact assessment.

**Key Words:** Environmental Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Asia, India, Resettlement Projects.

