



Desenvolvimento
e Meio Ambiente



Biblioteca Digital
de Periódicos
BDP | UFPR
revistas.ufpr.br

Territorial heritage as a framework for sustainable development: the basket of goods and services and a traditional festival on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro

O patrimônio territorial como referência para o desenvolvimento

sustentável: a cesta de bens e serviços e uma festa típica na periferia do Rio de Janeiro

Maíra SOUZA^{1*}, Mauro BARROS¹, Wladimir MOTTA¹, José André MELLO¹

Article received on
March 16, 2025

Final version accepted on
September 23, 2025

Published on
May 13, 2026

1 Federal Center for
Technological Education
Celso Suckow da Fonseca
(CEFET/RJ), Rio de Janeiro,
RJ, Brazil.

* Contact e-mail:
maira.epto@gmail.com

Abstract: This research employs territorial heritage as a framework to identify opportunities for sustainable development in peripheral regions by recognizing territorial resources capable of providing quality products and services. This is the case of Jaceruba, a neighborhood located in the municipality of Nova Iguaçu, a peripheral region of Rio de Janeiro. The territory, characterized predominantly by family farming, faces social vulnerability, with one of its territorial dynamics being the Jaceruba Banana Festival, which aims to achieve better living and working conditions for its residents. In this study, the territory's potential was identified through semi-structured interviews with 15 local stakeholders, drawing on the theoretical foundations of the territorial heritage approach and the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services (BTGS) framework. The results demonstrated that Jaceruba has cassava production as a specific resource and flagship product, recognized and strongly linked to the territory, suggesting the potential for obtaining a geographical indication for cassava. The town possesses unique characteristics and resources, including agroecology, exceptional soil fertility, geographic isolation, community hospitality, agricultural diversity, and a distinctive history linked to Imperial Brazil. These attributes, together with the Jaceruba Environmental Protection Area and the Tinguá Biological Reserve, create opportunities for developing a diversified offering of specific products and services identified in this study, particularly organic by-products and community-based tourism. Finally, it was found that the traditional festival has brought public authorities closer to the community, contributing to the development of increasingly coordinated territorial governance in proposing local development initiatives.

Keywords: family farming; festivals; basket of territorial goods and services; territorial heritage; distinctive territorial symbols.

Resumo: A pesquisa mobiliza o estudo do patrimônio territorial como referência para identificar oportunidades de um desenvolvimento sustentável em regiões periféricas, percebendo recursos territoriais capazes de ofertar produtos e serviços de qualidade. Este é o caso de Jaceruba, um bairro localizado no município de Nova Iguaçu, região periférica do Rio de Janeiro. O território, com a predominância da agricultura familiar, se encontra em vulnerabilidade social, apresentando como uma de suas dinâmicas territoriais a Festa da Banana de Jaceruba, que visa alcançar melhores condições de vida e trabalho para seus habitantes. Neste estudo, foram identificadas as potencialidades do território por meio de entrevistas semiestruturadas com 15 atores locais, em que se utilizou como embasamento teórico as concepções da abordagem do patrimônio territorial e da Cesta de Bens e Serviços Territoriais (CBST). Os resultados demonstraram que Jaceruba possui produção de aipim como recurso específico e produto líder, reconhecido e fortemente vinculado ao território, trazendo indícios de uma possível obtenção da indicação



geográfica do aipim. A localidade possui características e recursos singulares como agroecologia, fertilidade do solo incomum, isolamento, acolhimento da comunidade, diversidade agrícola e um passado particular ligado ao Brasil Império. Tais atributos, juntamente com a APA Jaceruba e a Reserva Biológica do Tinguá, trazem oportunidades para se criar uma oferta diversificada de produtos e serviços específicos revelados neste estudo, os quais se destacam os subprodutos orgânicos e o turismo de base comunitária. Por fim, constatou-se que a festa típica tem aproximado o poder público da comunidade, contribuindo para a construção de uma governança territorial cada vez mais articulada na proposição de ações de desenvolvimento local.

Palavras-chave: agricultura familiar; festas; cesta de bens e serviços territoriais; patrimônio territorial; signos distintivos territoriais.

1. Introduction

Nova Iguaçu is a densely populated municipality located in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, in Baixada Fluminense. It exhibits all the typical problems of a peripheral region, including unplanned growth, urban violence, and inadequate public services (Menezes & Mello, 2022; Menezes et al., 2024). Only 15.21% of the city's population is employed, with formal workers earning approximately two minimum wages per month, and with only 23.63% of its area urbanized, the region comprises extensive green areas that serve as biodiversity repositories within the Atlantic Forest biome (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística [IBGE], 2022).

This is the case of Jaceruba, the region analyzed in this study, a neighborhood located approximately 40 km from the center of Nova Iguaçu, encompassing the Jaceruba Environmental Protection Area and the Tinguá Biological Reserve, where agricultural production predominates and families are engaged in family farming. Facing social exclusion, the region has organized festivals (Santos et al., 2025), such as the Jaceruba Banana Festival, driven by the pursuit of recognition and territorial claims, seeking both infrastructure improvements and better economic conditions for its residents, thereby transforming the festival into a symbolic-cultural representation of local community achievements (Angelo, 2015; Silva & Angelo, 2016; Angelo & Fogaça, 2020). The town exemplifies the various social and environmental problems caused by standardized productivist models that ultimately excluded or oversimplified territories, disregarding the generation of synergies with territorial factors – specific resources and their social fabric (Favareto, 2023).

In this regard, development perspectives grounded in (re)connections with territories have been emerging in the literature (Pecqueur, 2001; Santos, 2002; Chelotti, 2010). Recent studies have addressed territorial heritage, conceptualizing it as a set of tangible and intangible components accumulated over the years, together with the participation of social actors, including civil society, representative organizations, public and private sectors, and the scientific community (Dallabrida, 2020; Ayelén Sudden, 2022). These components are complemented by various physical and subjective dimensions that, over time, can be socially valued through coor-

minated efforts (Carniello et al., 2022; Mueller et al., 2022; Gumiero et al., 2022; Denardin et al., 2022; Büttenbender et al., 2022; Rotta et al., 2022).

Various propositions have been put forward to identify opportunities for sustainable development through the activation of resources present in territories, such as the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services (BTGS) approach (Pecqueur, 2001; Cazella et al., 2020). To this end, strategies have been adopted, particularly in regions with family farming, including production innovation (Souza et al., 2022) and tourism (Souza & Farias, 2023; Souza et al., 2023). The intention is for the products and services offered to achieve recognition and specificity linked to their territories, providing distinctive signs through a territorial brand (Dallabrida, 2023; Castellanos et al., 2024).

Many territories within this perspective still require assessment to enable the proposal of public policies, programs, or actions promoting territorial development. Dallabrida et al. (2023) propose the study of territorial heritage, systematizing it across social, natural, productive, human-intellectual, and institutional dimensions. Pecqueur (2001) introduced the theoretical-methodological approach of the BTGS with the objective of identifying specific territorial resources to promote, through their valorization, a diversified offering of quality territorial goods and services.

This study aims to use the territorial heritage approach proposed by Dallabrida et al. (2023) and the BTGS approach (Pecqueur, 2001) as references to identify opportunities for sustainable development in the Jaceruba region through the perceptions of local stakeholders. The research adopted a qualitative approach, conducting field research with semi-structured interviews as the data collection method, involving associative, public, and private stakeholders. The literature review addressed the concept of sustainable development, territorial heritage and its dimensions, the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services methodology, as well as the contextualization of distinctive signs.

It should be emphasized that initiatives such as this are essential during this transition toward approaches aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the 2030 Agenda (Berdegue & Favareto, 2019). Thus, this study is aligned with Goal 2: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”; with Target 8.9 of Goal 8: “By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products”; and with Goal 11: “Sustainable cities and communities” (Organização das Nações Unidas [ONU], 2015).

In summary, the study is structured with an introduction and a literature review addressing the concepts of sustainable development, territorial heritage, basket of territorial goods and services, and distinctive signs. Subsequently, the qualitative methodological approach is described, along

with the results obtained through the perceptions of local stakeholders. Finally, the concluding remarks are presented.

2. Literature review

2.1. Sustainable development

Throughout its history, capitalism developed guided by a logic centered on the accumulation of goods and the indiscriminate use of natural resources, establishing itself disproportionately across world regions and intensifying social inequality. Beginning in 1950, the first socioeconomic and environmental crises emerged. At this point, socio-environmental awareness emerged, and global debates on the subject began. A major milestone in this process was the First United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm by the United Nations (WHO) in 1972. It was responsible for introducing the first discussions on the need to incorporate environmental variables into the assessment of economic growth processes, considering the impacts of human action on the environment (Meadows et al., 1972).

As these debates matured, the concept of Sustainable Development (SD) emerged through the Brundtland Report entitled “*Our Common Future*”, presented by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). In this document, environmental, social, and economic issues are interconnected, and SD is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Comissão Mundial para o Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento [CMMDA], 1991).

As a result of the growing awareness of the need for sustainable development, global cooperation agendas were established to address social, environmental, and economic challenges, such as the current 2030 Agenda established by the UN. Entitled “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”, it establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), broken down into 169 targets and 232 indicators. The SDGs cover topics such as poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment, and social justice. It is worth noting that one of the main objectives is the eradication of poverty, underpinned by a sustainable development perspective (ONU, 2015).

2.2. The territorial heritage approach and its dimensions

In recent decades, concepts advocating a “return to territory” have emerged in the literature (Santos, 2002). This perspective converges with studies that consider rural regions, previously disadvantaged due to their exclusion from productivist agricultural models, as rich repositories of specific re-

sources, such as natural landscapes, traditional knowledge, and agricultural diversity, which have remained untouched. These aspects offer possibilities for sustainable territorial development through their valorization via collective mobilization of local actors, with family farming culture playing a prominent role (Denardin et al., 2022; Favareto, 2023).

In this regard, Dallabrida et al. (2023) emphasize the importance of considering, in territorial approach analyses, the dimensions that comprise territorial heritage: productive, natural, cultural, human-intellectual, social, and institutional. For each of these dimensions, a study was published presenting methodological guidelines for diagnosing these components within the territorial approach. These articles are contributions to the research projects “Territorial heritage as a reference in the development process of territories or regions” (CNPq) and “Territorial heritage as a reference in the development process of territories or regions: epistemic-theoretical assumptions and methodological framework proposal” (PPGDTS-UFPR) (Denardin et al., 2022).

First, it is necessary to understand what territorial heritage encompasses: “[...] a set of tangible and intangible assets and resources that have accumulated throughout history in a given territory, resulting from historical processes of socioeconomic and cultural construction and reconstruction in relation to the surrounding environment”. (Dallabrida, 2020, p. 12). In its productive dimension within the territory, variables related to the town’s financial resources, commercial activities and services, equipment and infrastructure, and productive organizations are considered. In regions where the agrarian system predominates, the activation of territorial resources can occur through social innovations, agroecology, and the capacity to add value to production, providing greater quality and specificity (Büttenbender et al., 2022).

Another important aspect to be studied is the setting in which the study region is located, namely its natural dimension. The research by Denardin et al. (2022) highlights the importance of studying the geodiversity of territories, as well as recognizing their historical trajectory and architectural heritage. These components, in addition to offering opportunities for specific products, have educational value and provide possibilities for incorporating tourism services in territories. The authors point to the application of the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services approach as a guiding strategy in this process of valorizing territorial resources.

Continuing the presentation of territorial heritage components, traditional knowledge (*savoir-faire*) is an intangible resource linked to the territory, manifesting in ancestral practices, cultural expressions and typical dishes, among others. It may also originate from knowledge introduced by universities or other organizations that transmit new knowledge to communities (Mueller et al., 2022). Such knowledge comprises the human-intellectual dimension.

The social fabric of territories is a repository of practices that constitute a local identity, often manifested in popular festivals that seek to bring improvements to the community or represent ancestral traditions, representing the cultural dimension (Carniello et al., 2022). These movements strengthen the coordination of social actors, creating a network of interactions. These actors are represented by civil society, organized into associations and cooperatives, forming the social dimension of territories, with the objective of achieving improvements for the community and benefits for their production, thus configuring the region's social dimension (Rotta et al., 2022). Public and private institutions fall within the institutional dimension, proposing policies, programs, or actions for regional development (Gumiero et al., 2020).

2.3. Basket of territorial goods and services

Denardin et al. (2022, p. 61), in their study on the natural dimension in the territorial approach, indicate “the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services (BTGS) as a theoretical-methodological approach for guiding the process of valorizing territorial resources and assets that contribute to development”. In the BTGS, assets refer to resources undergoing valorization in the territory, while resources correspond to factors not yet exploited (Cazella et al., 2020). Territorial resources can be classified as tangible, such as mineral deposits, forests, soils, rivers, among others, and intangible, such as the traditional knowledge of a farmer or artisan, linked to their history and local culture. Resources and assets are further classified as specific or generic. Elements exclusive to the territory with differentiated quality, impossible to reproduce in another region, are called specific, while generic products and services are added to the BTGS, benefiting from the reputation of their differentiation (Mollard & Pecqueur, 2007).

Conceived by Pecqueur (2001), the BTGS methodology aims to inventory the specific resources of a territory to create a varied offering of differentiated, quality goods and services that prioritize, among other criteria, traditional knowledge, culture, and the natural environment. Among the principles of this approach is that development can be promoted through the coordination of small initiatives in synergy, which may or may not be led by a flagship product or service (Campagne & Pecqueur, 2014).

The framework is based on the premise that the notoriety and recognition of differentiated products and services create a social imaginary of positive quality that is transmitted to other products and services in the territory. To generate such specificity in a region, the following guiding questions should be adopted:

- i) how to do what other territories do not know how or cannot do?
- ii) how to do things differently and better than what is done in those territories? (Pecqueur, 2005).

The BTGS approach has three main components: quality products and services, the setting in which they are embedded (landscape, natural attributes, architecture, history, and culture), and territorial governance. In the process of valorizing specific territorial resources, the coordination of social actors is essential for transforming them into assets. This network of actors comprises associative, public, and private agents and constitutes territorial governance, which is a key element in promoting a BTGS (Cazella et al., 2020). Regarding resource valorization, Campagne and Pecqueur (2014) mention that building a specific image begins with prioritizing local markets, where consumers more easily recognize the inherent qualities of the offering.

2.4. Territorial distinctive signs

In recent years, territorial approaches have sought the transition from a society of objects and commodities to a society of signs, in which the specificities and identity of a given territory are validated, enabling the distinction of regions (Dallabrida, 2023). Numerous territories, including the most remote ones, have individual histories that can be enriched through initiatives by well-coordinated local actors, generating innovative actions that build a local identity and increase their attractiveness (Covas et al., 2019).

When it comes to family farming, initiatives that differ from common practices can be considered innovations, since their production originates from specific territorial resources (Denardin et al., 2022). These territorial dynamics require creative innovation in identifying territorial resources and the methods by which they will be activated, thus enabling the creation of a heterogeneous offering of territorial goods and services. When discussing the identification of specific resources in a given territory, the intention is to promote differentiated goods and services linked to the territory (Cazella et al., 2020).

In this context, the importance of creating distinctive signs for regions stands out – that is, signs used in the market to identify and differentiate products, services, companies, establishments, regions, or localities. These distinctive signs can be established specifically for territories as brands, geographical indications (GI), and domain names. In Brazil, a GI constitutes a distinctive sign established through the recognition of a product or service from a geographic region. According to Covas et al. (2019, p. 4), the distinctive sign “represents the culture, tradition, or terroir of a territory, distinguishable from others”. However, the great challenge for territories lies in achieving their distinctiveness and recognition of their activities, as this requires collective involvement in the production and processing of a specific product (Dallabrida, 2023; Castellanos et al., 2024).

3. Methodology

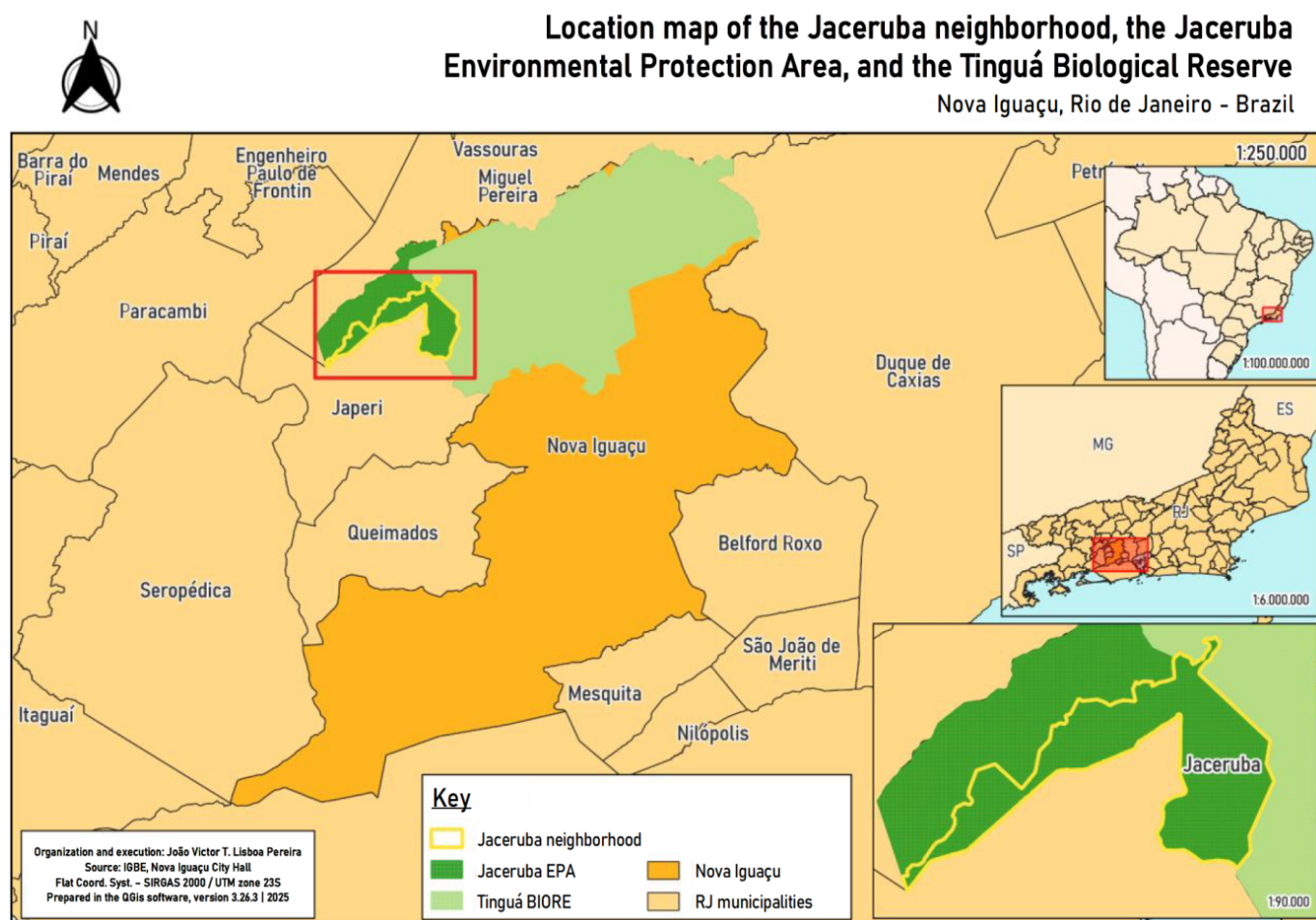
The research was conducted in the municipality of Nova Iguaçu, Baixada Fluminense, located in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro. The city, emancipated in 1833, has a population of 785,867 inhabitants and a territorial area of 520.584 km² (IBGE, 2022). At one of its extremities lies the neighborhood of Jaceruba (Figure 1), bordering the municipalities of Japeri and Miguel Pereira.

Rich in biodiversity, Jaceruba has an Environmental Protection Area, the Jaceruba EPA, located within the Atlantic Forest biome, where part of its territory belongs to the Tinguá Biological Reserve (Tinguá BIORÉ). The neighborhood is predominantly rural, embedded in the context of family farming, and is located approximately 40 km from the city center, with difficult access due to road conditions. Facing social exclusion, the community of approximately 4,000 inhabitants has held the “Jaceruba Banana Festival” since 2007, aiming to attract public incentives for improving living conditions and local production (Angelo, 2015; Silva & Angelo, 2016; Angelo & Fogaça, 2020).

The aforementioned aspects reveal that the rural region has remained untouched by productivist models. This condition enables the existence of a rich setting characterized by specific resources, traditional knowledge,

Figure 1

Location map of the Jaceruba neighborhood, the Jaceruba Environmental Protection Area, and the Tinguá Biological Reserve.



and agricultural diversity (Denardin et al., 2022). The existing territorial dynamics in promoting its traditional festival demonstrate the synergy among territorial actors, indicating the presence of cultural aspects (Carniello et al., 2022) and civil society organization (Rotta et al., 2022) that can be enhanced. Considering also the socioeconomic difficulties faced in the town, the setting proves conducive to applying the territorial approach proposed by Dallabrida et al. (2023) for diagnosing opportunities for sustainable development.

For this purpose, an exploratory and descriptive research with a qualitative nature was adopted, seeking to collect data and understand them through the perceptions (Minayo, 2012) of actors involved with the study region. The methods used included literature review, field research, and semi-structured interviews, guided by the script presented as supplementary material.

The literature review aimed to illuminate the theoretical framework used to achieve the results. Thus, the section addressed the concept of sustainable development, the territorial heritage approach and its dimensions, the Basket of Territorial Goods and Services, and territorial distinctive signs. To identify the works used, keywords were applied in the Scopus and SciELO databases: “abordagem territorial”, “approach territorial”, “cesta de bens e serviços territoriais”, “basket of territorial goods and services”, “signos distintivos territoriais” and “territorial distinctive signs”. Secondly, information was collected from conference papers, websites, technical manuals, and management reports provided by the research interviewees to complement information about the analyzed region.

Field research in the Jaceruba neighborhood was conducted with the support of the Nova Iguaçu Municipal Government in two phases. The first occurred on April 20, 2024, with visits to rural properties, local businesses, historical sites, and waterfalls in the region. In the second phase, on June 26, 2024, a visit was made to the Tinguá Biological Reserve, a restricted access area under the responsibility of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), where the reservoirs and water collection points in Jaceruba are located, in addition to historical monuments.

As a data collection technique for the research, semi-structured interviews were conducted, as they allow flexibility and changes in the question script to build a richly detailed work (Guazi, 2021). The interview guide was designed to identify environmentally sustainable socioeconomic opportunities through the perceptions of local stakeholders. For this purpose, the territorial approach proposed by Dallabrida et al. (2023) was used as a reference, which systematizes territorial heritage into six dimensions: productive, natural, cultural, human-intellectual, social, and institutional. It should be noted that for each of these dimensions, there is a published article, resulting from research projects, that presents methodological guidelines for their analysis. The Basket of Territorial Goods and Services meth-

odology was also incorporated into the research, as suggested by the study on the natural dimension developed by Denardin et al. (2022). Finally, the concept of territorial distinctive signs was added.

Table 1 presents the theoretical framework used as the basis for developing the interview guide questions. Additionally, information was collected about the interviewees – name, age, personal and professional background, and involvement with the study region. The interview guide consisted of 12 questions, the responses to which were transcribed and subjected to qualitative analysis. For data processing, the content analysis method was adopted, employed in systematizing qualitative information and producing scientific interpretations (Bardin, 1977).

Regarding the interviews, the snowball sampling technique was adopted (Vinuto, 2014), in which actors, during the interviews, could indicate new interviewees, thus obtaining key actors in the territory – associative, public, and private agents. It is worth noting that, throughout the presentation of results, perceptions considered valuable for the study were highlighted, with excerpts from statements italicized. Thus, 15 interviewees were counted, identified as Actor (A) using Indo-Arabic numerals to preserve their identities. The profiles of the individuals were revealed and listed as follows:

A1, resident of Jaceruba and one of the founders of the Jaceruba Banana Festival;

A2, resident of Jaceruba and owner of a local business;

A3, farmer in Jaceruba, professor, researcher, and agronomist;

A4, farmer in Jaceruba;

A5, resident near Jaceruba who worked as an agronomist in the area;

A6, resident near Jaceruba and teacher;

A7, public manager linked to the Environment and environmental manager;

A8, public manager linked to the Environment and researcher;

Table 1 Theoretical framework of the interview guide.

Territorial Heritage	Natural dimension	Denardin et al. (2022)
	Productive dimension	Buttenbender et al. (2022)
	Cultural dimension	Carniello et al. (2022)
	Human-intellectual dimension	Mueller et al. (2022)
	Social dimension	Rotta et al. (2022)
	Institutional dimension	Gumiero et al. (2022)
	Quality goods and services	Pecqueur (2001)
Basket of Territorial Goods and Services	Setting	Cazella et al. (2020)
	Territorial governance	
Territorial Distinctive Signs	Territory specificities	Dallabrida (2023)
	Production notoriety	

A9, public manager linked to Culture and historian;

A10, professor and project manager in Baixada Fluminense linked to the university;

A11, public manager linked to culture and teacher in Jaceruba;

A12, professor and project manager in Baixada Fluminense linked to the university;

A13, public manager linked to the Environment and cycling advocate in Baixada Fluminense;

A14, public manager linked to Tourism;

A15, milk and cheese producer in Jaceruba.

4. The territorial heritage of Jaceruba and its possibilities for sustainable development

The study results were organized to present the main aspects identified in Jaceruba's territorial heritage, systematizing them across its natural, productive, human-intellectual, cultural, social, and institutional dimensions. Throughout this process, the BTGS approach was applied to analyze how its components manifest in each of these dimensions, highlighting possibilities for promoting sustainable development. Furthermore, the potential for establishing a distinctive sign in the territory was verified.

Nova Iguaçu, due to coffee and sugarcane production, had several mills and farms, including in Jaceruba. At that time, the Royal Commerce Road and the Police Road were built. Their main purpose was to transport these products from the former Vila Iguassú to Minas Gerais, infrastructure that according to one actor was [...] *fundamental for the development of the Brazilian Empire and the consolidation of Brazil as a free and sovereign nation* (A9).

Later on, at the end of the 19th century, the springs of Serra do Tinguá were responsible for supplying water to the city of Rio de Janeiro, then the capital of Brazil. For this purpose, the Rio D'Ouro railway was built in 1875, a railroad connecting the region to the vicinity of Caju with the objective of transporting raw materials and labor for the construction of water collection facilities in Rio D'Ouro, Tinguá, Vila de Cava, and Jaceruba.

Jaceruba's historical trajectory significantly influenced its current social fabric. The large properties, such as farms and mills that existed in the region, had their land parcels divided over the years, leading to the emergence of new units with diversified crops. With the bankruptcy of farms that employed a large number of workers, the properties were subdivided into smaller farms and smallholdings. The workers, now unemployed, remained in the region, taking possession of the land and living off subsistence farming. This situation gave rise to family farming in the region, and

today these areas are recognized as settlements, comprising a large part of the neighborhood's population. One interviewee reports that:

[...] the very people who worked on this farm ended up staying here. And they ended up taking possession of the land. The producers stayed here. There was resistance and everything. They tried to displace these people. But we managed to mobilize. We managed to be recognized as a settlement. We obtained a settlement title. And today we are here with this relationship with the land (A3).

These events resulted in material vestiges, such as infrastructure and ruins, that carry historical significance and contribute to understanding the region's history. Some of the identified cases include the church, popularly known as São Pedro Church (Figure 2). Its foundation is so old that there are no documentary records, which prevented its recognition as material heritage by the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN).

The construction of water collection facilities, currently located within the Tinguá BIORE, resulted in important historical heritage in the territory. Among them, the iron bridge (Figure 2) stands out, built for the railway passage, which is now listed by IPHAN. In the region, the railway station infrastructure in Rio D'Ouro, Vila de Cava, Tinguá, and Jaceruba (Figure 2) still exists, which according to one actor, [...] the goal is for them to become memory centers, called cultural stations (A14). Regarding the possibility of reactivating the railway line, another interviewee emphasized that: *[...] it would bring tourism as the main driver and food production as secondary, in addition to providing another transportation option for residents who become isolated when roads are affected by heavy rains and become impassable (A5).*

These are just some of the historical and architectural heritage present in Jaceruba, considered specific resources of the BTGS. However, these attributes, monuments, and historical sites need to undergo a valorization process, as well as recognition of local history. These actions enable, in addition to strengthening territorial identity, the incorporation of tourism as a relevant service in the region (Denardin et al., 2022).

In this regard, although the region has many ruins from its past, no guides or signage were identified that would enable visitors and the community itself to learn about this history. In this regard, a local actor mentions that *[...] signage for older buildings such as the houses of the first residents could enhance the environment, especially with actions promoting their restoration (construction work, painting, landscaping, etc.) (A5).*

The territory still faces a challenge, as many historical aspects are located within the Tinguá BIORE, a restricted access area that houses vast environmental diversity to which the community itself has no access. A local resident reports that *[...] inside the forest, there are some very old buildings, like, there's a mansion, there are statues, from the time of Dom Pedro who came here, there's a lot to be explored inside the reserve that isn't even mentioned (A3).*



Figure 2

Jaceruba setting. I) waterfall in Jaceruba. II) Iron Bridge. III) São Pedro community Catholic Church. IV) Jaceruba railway station. V) São Pedro Water Treatment Unit (Jaceruba). VI) Water Nymph at the water reservoir in Jaceruba.

In their study on the natural dimension of territorial heritage, Denardin et al. (2022) highlight the importance of identifying the region's geodiversity, an aspect presented below. This dimension encompasses specific territorial resources related to the environment, such as biodiversity and landscape, which comprise the BTGS effect.

Jaceruba, located within the Atlantic Forest biome, harbors forests of vast biodiversity and exuberance, comprising the Jaceruba EPA and the Tinguá BIORÉ. Due to the value of its fauna, flora, water resources, and historical vestiges from the Imperial Brazil era, the reserve area has restricted access and is managed by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), with the objective of ensuring its preservation. It is evident that this region offers opportunities for educational value, as well as income generation for the community through sustainable tourism services, as it features an exuberant landscape with environmental diversity and important historical vestiges that tell part of the country's history. Such attributes constitute valuable elements in promoting the BTGS, as they enable the incorporation of tourism as a community service and the attraction of visitors to the region, fostering the dynamization of the local economy through the commercialization of regional products (Cazella et al., 2020).

Community interest in providing this type of service was identified, as one actor states: [...] *we would need to offer some kind of preparatory course*

so that local people themselves could work as guides inside the forest (A3). Furthermore, one interviewee mentions that:

[...] we would like to have the opportunity in the future, if there were a joint intention, to use the part that has already been degraded for tourism, so we could pass through. And even a factor that would bring much more conservation and preservation, by bringing knowledge to those people who could be entering there (A14).

Jaceruba's topography offers stunning landscapes, making the setting ideal for sports activities. An example is cycling, which can be enjoyed both for the beautiful landscapes and historical sites through a signposted route called the "Jaceruba Historical Bike Tour Circuit" that attracts many people to the region. In the mountains, activities such as trekking and rappelling are also popular. In Jaceruba, motocross is common, with routes that cross the police road and enter the forests. Nearby is Pico da Coragem (Courage Peak), an impressive massif that houses three ramps for hang gliding and paragliding.

Regarding the neighborhood's water resources, they are invaluable not only for their beauty but also for their economic importance. The resource had significant historical value through the construction of water collection facilities in Jaceruba (Figure 2), Rio D'Ouro, Tinguá, and Vila de Cava, as one interviewee states:

[...] If it weren't for the waters of Tinguá, if it weren't for the waters that come from all those rivers, São Pedro River, Santo Antônio River, all those rivers that descend from Serra do Tinguá, during the Empire era, [...], the city of Rio de Janeiro would not have survived, would not be what it is today (A9).

Originating from the São Pedro River, the Jaceruba waterfalls (Figure 2) cross most of the farms in the region. These waterfalls are also significant tourist attractions, especially the one located at the end of the Jaceruba road, which attracts many people during hot seasons through leisure tourism. Additionally, the region has a strong vocation for religious tourism, where churches perform baptisms in the waterfall waters or prefer the location for prayer meetings, taking advantage of the distance from the urban center's bustle.

One actor points out the importance of these movements, stating that *[...] what matters is that these actions bring visitors and new admirers to Jaceruba, a simple yet charming place [...]* (A5). However, these activities need to occur in an organized manner, providing support to both visitors and residents, as one actor reinforces *[...] tourism already occurs, but it has no incentives, the people who come are those who already know about it, but there is no tourism promotion here, it's very limited (A3).*

Regarding its geography, the fact that it is surrounded by a mountain range and accessed by a dirt road of approximately 10 km makes the region a valley, giving it the distinctive feature of isolation, as one actor indicates, *[...] I don't know if this is the greatest differentiator, but it's the isolation [...]*

it's a very small and isolated community (A3). This characteristic is unique, as it enables experiencing a rural environment within a metropolitan region.

With its family farming context, the region is conducive to community-based tourism; a local actor mentions the interest in [...] *families with some enterprise being able to offer a day of rural experience and immersion (A14).* Thus, there is the possibility of working with small properties from the perspective of family farming and agroecology tourist routes.

Jaceruba possesses several attributes necessary for its development in rural tourism. The village stands out as a bucolic and welcoming environment, due to its remoteness and the hospitality of its population. However, deficiencies in infrastructure, public services, and establishments to receive tourists are obstacles that hinder the growth of rural tourism in the region, as evidenced by the actor:

[...] for that we would need investment in urban infrastructure, in terms of roads, not urban infrastructure, infrastructure, access roads, communication, basic sanitation, these are things that are quite deficient in that region, both on the Japeri side and on the Jaceruba side (A7).

When it comes to Jaceruba's productive dimension, a large part of its population is involved in agricultural production. The agrarian system predominates in the region, as one actor states, *the main economic activity in the Jaceruba area is agriculture, perceived here as an economic sector with potential for employment and income generation (A8).* In this regard, the study by Büttgenbender et al. (2022) guides the analysis of the productive dimension of territories, highlighting the identification of various aspects, including the description of crop types. Regarding activities, environmental sustainability, technological innovation, the capacity to add value to products, and the destination of production are considered, in addition to emphasizing the specific assets mobilized and potential resources.

Thus, the study revealed that the region contains rural settlements with families engaged in family farming, developing agroecologically sustainable practices. Figure 3 presents a farm located in a settlement in Jaceruba, where there is organic cultivation and an agroforestry system that constitutes an agroecological production system. The site has tank constructions for tilapia farming, a type of infrastructure not found in the region and which, according to the owner, was a self-designed creation. Initiatives like this, by differing from common practices, are considered social innovations in the context of family farming (Denardin et al., 2022).

On the other hand, it was found that family subsistence in the countryside is an arduous task due to the various difficulties faced, as one actor reports: [...] *the farmers needed to be seen. You understand? I needed better assistance. Support, people. Technical assistance. It's technical, it makes a difference. [...] to have good financing to buy seeds, to buy these things that we don't have (A4).*

Regarding crops, it was identified that the region has diversified cul-

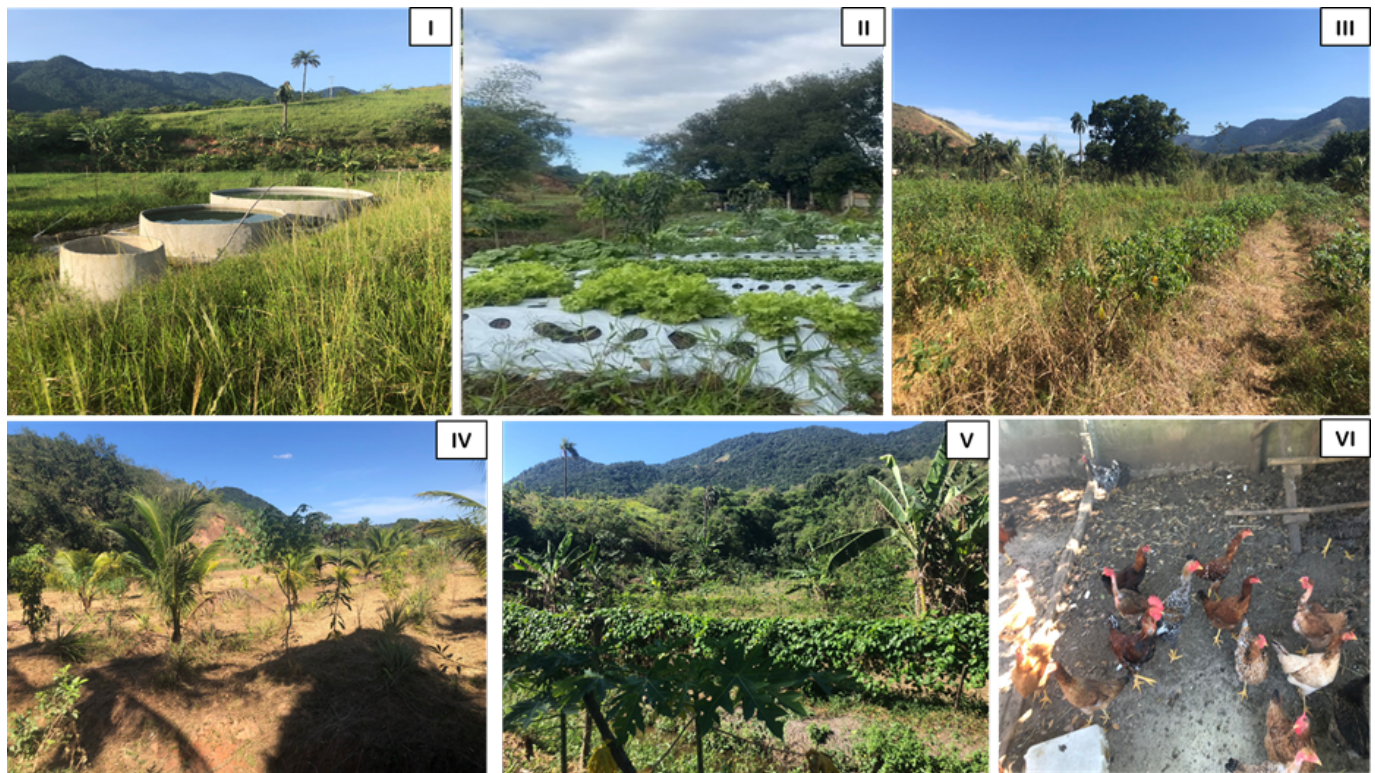


Figure 3

Farm in a settlement in Jaceruba. I) Tanks with capacity to produce up to 1 ton of tilapia every 6 months. II) Vegetable garden beds with cilantro, parsley, chives, kale, lettuce, chicory, mustard, and spinach (mulching technique). III) Cassava cultivation with 1 ha planted, normally rotated with corn. Sweet potato and gherkin are also planted to take advantage of space since their growth is low-lying. IV) Cultivation of pineapple, coconut, mango and orange, cassava, jiló, and okra. Rotated crops. V) Cultivation of passion fruit, pepper, yam, taioba, and okra. VI) Laying hens, fed with leftovers from production or products that did not meet commercial standards. Production is organic; ducks and pigs follow the same profile. Duck eggs are sold, as are live pigs.

tivation, with orange, okra, jiló, corn, sweet potato, guava, and jackfruit production standing out. In addition to these, Jaceruba, together with the Tinguá regions and the municipality of Japeri, has significant cassava production (Figure 4), widely recognized for its quality and productive capacity. According to one actor [...] *all farms have at least one cassava plant, [...] which is the flagship of the region* [cassava] (A3). Given this crop's potential in the territory, movements by local actors in favor of its processing have emerged. According to one actor:

The initiatives observed in the field are being promoted, understanding that the community has a vocation that requires understanding, comprehension, promotion, and guidance. Thus, [...] the Geographical Indication of Japeri Cassava, [...] are examples of community initiatives converged into public policies (A8).

It was identified that Jaceruba's soil has unique properties that distinguish it from other locations; this allowed its agricultural production to thrive with limited investment due to its development over a shallow water table with abundant nutrients. This characteristic evidences that Jaceruba cassava is a specific product, since its fertile soil eliminates the need for fertilizers, allowing natural development that is reflected in the product's flavor and quality. It should be noted that this characteristic is consistent with the BTGS guiding question of specificity, which is to do things differently or better than other territories (Pecqueur, 2005). The territory's differentiated fertility results from the following process: [...] *the lands were flooded by the Guandu River during its floods and were drained for railway*



Figure 4

Cassava production in Jaceruba.

construction; this brought organic matter sediments to the surface, which over the years enriched the region's soil (A5).

Cassava production in Jaceruba constitutes the flagship product of the BTGS, as it has greater visibility in the territory and potential to boost other local products (Cazella et al., 2020). The strong link to the territory and recognition, mobilizing actors in the pursuit of obtaining a GI, evidence a territorial distinctive sign (Dallabrida, 2023). Cassava processing, however, still occurs in an incipient and artisanal manner, through individual initiatives, whether in flour production (Figure 4) or in the commercialization of peeled and vacuum-packed product.

Banana production is less widespread than cassava but holds great cultural value due to the town's traditional festival, the Jaceruba Banana Festival, where banana sweets and treats are produced, in addition to an identified production of artisanal banana cachaça (Figure 5).

The region also has small and large animal husbandry, with an incipient fresh cheese production revealed (Figure 5), which, according to one actor, [...] lacks facilities adequate to current legislation and deserves attention to ensure production with a quality seal (A5). Additionally, ornamental fish farming, with its exported products, is a reference, as is frog farming. Honey production (Figure 4) is vital for the sustainability of some families



Figure 5

Local organic and artisanal productions. I) Organic milk and fresh cheese production. II and III) Organic honey production. IV) Artisanal banana cachaça production. V) Cassava flour production. VI) Original recipes with cassava flour.

and, from one actor's perspective: [...] *it deserves more attention in terms of promotion and investment, especially due to its proximity to the Tinguá Biological Reserve, with exuberant Atlantic Forest vegetation that ensures flowers and flavors for excellent quality honey (A5).*

Regarding the distribution of production in Jaceruba, it was identified that farmers have diversified their crops for enrollment in the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). Additionally, product commercialization occurs through the CEASA/Irajá circuit or through producers' own routes established for grocery stores and markets in Rio de Janeiro. Sometimes, to reach other municipalities, crops are transported in plastic bags via the Supervia Japeri branch line. The markets of Japeri, Queimados, and Paracambi are weekly sales points for Jaceruba's production.

The organization of farmers in distributing their products, both in the private and associative spheres, constitutes an element of territorial governance – one of the fundamental components of the BTGS. In this same sense, food acquisition public calls represent the action of public agents in promoting development (Cazella et al., 2020). Sales circuits, by relying on proximity and trust networks between producers and consumers, are consistent with the strategy proposed by the BTGS, which advocates

the initial construction of a specific image at the local level (Campagne & Pecqueur, 2014).

For farmers, the importance of establishing a sales point to distribute their crops was identified. Given this, one farmer makes the following suggestion:

[...] We could have a point, perhaps, selling Jaceruba products, concentrated at the bus terminus which is next to the waterfall, which is a perfect place for the community. The center of Jaceruba is kind of historic, the buildings are very old, there's a building where the pharmacy is still spelled with PH, to give you an idea, it's very old, and this isn't exploited, but we could exploit it somehow (A3).

In the neighborhood, there is a noticeable scarcity of gastronomic establishments with recipes derived from local crops. However, the region has a local establishment called “Bar do Gil”, located on the street where the Jaceruba Banana Festival is held, which has become a tourist attraction in the region. The establishment conveys the rural characteristics of the region through recipes derived from local crops, some of which are original creations. Additionally, according to one actor, the establishment prioritizes hosting local artists and *[...] became famous for its rolled pork crackling (A2).*

Regarding Jaceruba's human-intellectual heritage, it was verified that, as an area predominantly composed of families engaged in family farming, there is the presence of agroecologically sustainable traditional knowledge transmitted across generations. Educational institutions can also introduce knowledge and skills to the community (Mueller et al., 2022); an example of this occurs at the Jaceruba Municipal School, which has an agroecological garden used as a tool for environmental education classes, with crops used for school meals (Figure 6).

The project promotes students' environmental awareness about healthy eating and natural resource preservation, in addition to stimulating a sense of local belonging, increasing children's self-esteem in belonging to rural farming families. The dissemination of this knowledge in basic education allows students to share their knowledge with their families.

The study territory presents important territorial dynamics that emerged from the need for visibility as a space for improving the population's economic conditions, with the Jaceruba Banana Festival standing out. According to Carniello et al. (2022), phenomena like this contribute to sustaining practices that bring identity to the territory, enhancing coordination among social actors. The authors suggest a qualitative analysis of these cultural manifestations, knowledge, and practices, whether or not supported by public authorities. This perspective refers to the cultural dimension of territorial heritage, in which the community's traditional festival stands out.

The Jaceruba Banana Festival, illustrated in Figure 7, began in 2005

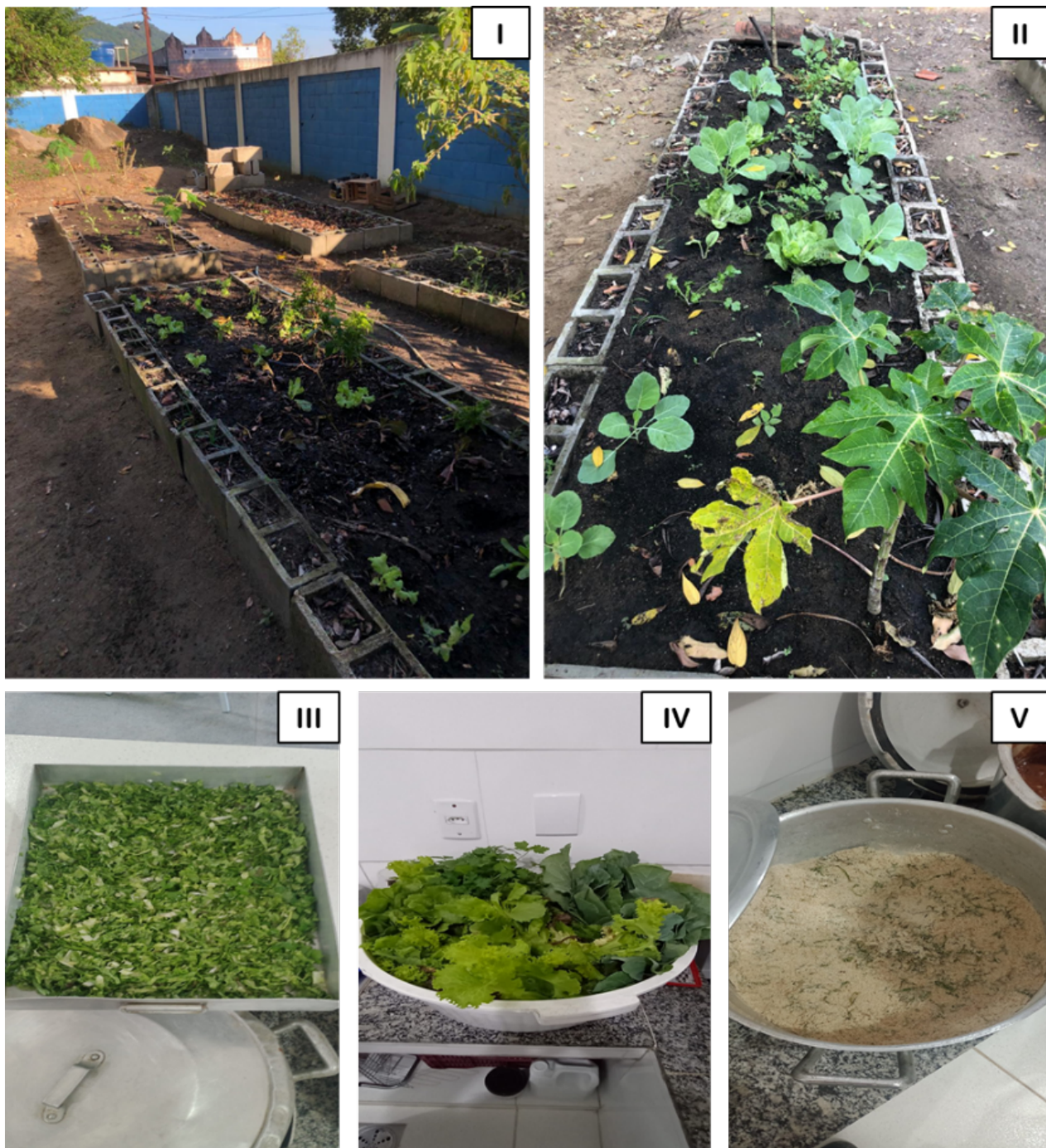


Figure 6

Agroecological garden of the Jaceruba Municipal School. I and II) agroecological garden. III, IV, and V) school meals.

and was incorporated into the official calendar of the municipality of Nova Iguaçu as a cultural festival by Law No. 4,077/2011, held in September in the Jaceruba neighborhood. Initially, the festival was created with the objective of attracting the attention of local public authorities in search of infrastructure and public service improvements. Additionally, the celebration aims to valorize local production and attract tourists to the town.

Since its founding, the popular festival has relied on key social actors. Together with the Nova Iguaçu Municipal Government, decisions about the festival are made jointly with [...] *the Rural Producers Association, the*



Figure 7. Banana Festival in Jaceruba.
SOURCE: provided by the interviewee (2024).

Jaceruba Municipal School, the Residents Association, Bar do Gil, and Isis, who is one of the founders of the first festival (A14).

The festival has a rural character, [...] *it's a provincial festival (A9)*, where shows with local artists are held, featuring decorated stalls selling banana-based treats. To improve the festival, the PMNI has offered gastronomy courses to the community for preparing differentiated recipes with banana. Some of the dishes offered at the festival are: green banana bobó, pastries with banana, pickled banana heart palm, banana ketchup, and banana moqueca.

Another training offered for the event is handicrafts, where napkin holders, containers, baskets, bowls, and other items using banana fiber are made. The objective of disseminating this knowledge is [...] *to expand the possibilities of product exploitation for the community, especially for women (A11)*. Additionally, the intention is for these productions to continue after the festival, enabling extra income for the community.

It was found that the event has great economic importance for its community. According to one actor, during the festival period, farmers are able to obtain greater profitability due to the increased number of visitors in the area:

[...] *In a way, we gained greater visibility [...], we gain a lot of capital, because many people come, the street gets very crowded. Sales extend beyond the region where the festival is located [...]. Not only those who have businesses, for example, at my doorstep, we have a sign with everything we sell and, wow, it increases a lot, people stopping to buy products, it's something very good (A3).*

However, according to the interviewees, the event needs improvements, the main one being road improvement. The need for better lighting and the availability of public transportation during the festival were also mentioned; one actor points out [...] *so this is the biggest impediment, the road issue, the lighting issue, and the public transportation issue as well, which doesn't operate during the festival period (A1)*. Other points requiring improvement, as mentioned in the interviews, include the lack of lodging options or adequate accommodation spaces, the need for greater public safety, especially at night and in emergency situations, as well as the lack of a tourist information center.

Regarding forms of civil society organization that represent social heritage (Rotta et al., 2022), no cooperatives or agroindustries formed by farmers in the region for processing their production were identified. However, the region has civil society organizations such as the Jaceruba Residents Association (MOJA) and the Jaceruba Rural Producers Association (ASSOJAP). These associative agents comprise Jaceruba's territorial governance and play a fundamental role in mobilizing actors to benefit their production and valorize their products (Campagne & Pecqueur, 2014; Cazella et al., 2020). One actor emphasizes the importance of ASSOJAP for the

community: [...] *it was a means we achieved here to claim, in addition to some rights, also to obtain courses, obtain inputs, obtain loans, that kind of thing. It was a way to give visibility to producers here* (A3).

The town has received collaborations from public authorities and private institutions, promoting local arrangements; this is the institutional dimension of Jaceruba's heritage (Gumiero et al., 2022). The PMNI, in addition to its commitment to holding the Banana Festival in Jaceruba through event structuring and producer training, offers support to local producers through the Conexão Rural (Rural Connection) project. This project aims to provide information to rural territories, ranging from registration in the rural environment to mediating partnerships with agencies such as EMATER. The municipality of Japeri, due to its proximity to the region, has also collaborated with Jaceruba producers. An example of this is the Jaceruba Agroecological Project, which has been gaining momentum within the Jaceruba Residents Association.

Still regarding collaborations with the neighborhood, it is worth highlighting the role played by the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ) at its Nova Iguaçu campus. In 2017, a project entitled Tourism and Leisure Observatory of the Baixada Verde Tourist Region was developed, with the objective of fostering regional economic activities in Baixada Fluminense, including Jaceruba. Mappings are carried out, projects are developed that [...] *really aim to enhance the festivals, enhance the handicrafts, enhance the popular art from all spheres of the Baixada* (A10), and all this information is delivered to the municipal governments. It is worth emphasizing the importance of universities in promoting regional development, as one actor points out: [...] *that's why the university is a great aggregator of this process of economic transformation of regions. Because it trains people, it creates products, it creates mappings, it creates possibilities* (A12).

The Banana Festival has involved the participation of the three pillars of territorial governance for its realization. Private actors, residents, and local businesses, together with associations, coordinate with the Municipal Government in organizing the event, also counting on university support. Coordinated, these actors mobilize efforts to valorize the specific territorial resource represented by the festival. As outcomes of this dynamic, improvements in infrastructure and public services, the introduction of knowledge aimed at adding value to local production, and increased agricultural productivity stand out. These results suggest that the so-called "basket" effect occurs in the region (Cazella et al., 2020). Thus, the role of a local festival as a catalyst for this process is evidenced, an aspect that deserves further analysis.

5. Final considerations

The study was delimited to the Jaceruba neighborhood, located in Nova Iguaçu, a peripheral municipality of Rio de Janeiro widely recognized for its problems of social inequality and urban violence. Considering the need for territorial approaches that take into account resources and synergies among social actors for sustainable development, this study aimed to use territorial heritage as a reference. The proposal adopted a qualitative approach, inventorying the territory's potential through the perceptions of its actors via semi-structured interviews. For this purpose, the BTGS approach was incorporated.

The results revealed that Jaceruba has cassava cultivation as a specific resource, whose production is strongly linked to the territory and recognized beyond local boundaries, evidencing the possibility of obtaining a Geographical Indication for cassava. Additionally, other specificities that make the region differentiated were revealed, such as family farming, agro-ecological knowledge, soil fertility, organic production, isolation, rural hospitality, biodiversity, and a peculiar history linked to Imperial Brazil. The arrangement of these attributes builds Jaceruba's local identity, but it still needs to undergo an activation process.

The region has excellent opportunities to establish an offering of differentiated, quality, and sustainable territorial goods and services. Regarding products, it was found that it is necessary to add value to local crops through by-products, especially banana-based ones, which is a cultural symbol of the territory, and cassava. Incipient but highly valuable productions were also discovered that require greater attention from public authorities, such as fresh cheese production, organic honey, cassava flour, artisanal cachaça, ornamental fish farming, and frog production.

Regarding services, Jaceruba's setting, with its exuberant landscapes and historical architecture, favors the development of rural tourism, especially community-based tourism, and sports activities. Still in this regard, the Tinguá Biological Reserve stands out, possessing immeasurable environmental and historical value, also stimulating the process of local belonging.

It was also found that the Jaceruba Banana Festival is an important cultural manifestation, a symbol of the community's resistance in perpetuating its cultures and subsistence. The dynamics arising from the festival have enabled the community to attract public authorities' attention for improvements in the territory and tourists, increasing profitability for producers and local businesses during the event.

Finally, as a fundamental element, local actors engaged in promoting regional development were identified. Among them are civil society organizations, such as MOJA and ASSOJAP, in addition to partnerships with the public authorities of Nova Iguaçu and Japeri. The Baixada Verde Leisure and Tourism Observatory project also stands out, as well as the importance

of universities in the transformation process of the regions in which they are located.

The research was limited by the number of interviewees, evidencing the vast richness of the region and its numerous possibilities not revealed in this study. Through this work, the need for an in-depth analysis of each dimension of Jaceruba's territorial heritage was identified, also adopting a quantitative approach, as provided for in the methodological guides. Another phenomenon to be investigated is the relationship between typical festivals in the municipality of Nova Iguaçu and its regional development, as well as verifying the possibility of a GI for cassava in Baixada Fluminense.

The need for greater engagement of universities in the region in conducting research focused on Jaceruba and its surroundings is perceived, ensuring that projects do not remain only on paper but are effectively implemented. For this purpose, the creation of social incubators in universities constitutes a strategic tool, functioning as a bridge between civil society and public authorities. These facilities would work on preparing dossiers of Baixada Fluminense, using territorial heritage and BTGS approaches through action research, fundamental tools for proposing SD actions.

Acknowledgments

To the Federal Center for Technological Education Celso Suckow da Fonseca (CEFET/RJ) – Nova Iguaçu Campus for supporting the development of research aimed at the development of the Baixada Fluminense region, and to the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel Foundation (CAPES) for granting scholarships throughout the project.

References

- Angelo, E. R. B. (2015). Patrimônio cultural no século XXI: pessoas, lugares, histórias, memórias e identidades em Nova Iguaçu, RJ. *Anais do XXVIII Simpósio Nacional de História*, 1–18.
- Angelo, E. R. B., & Fogaça, I. de F. (2020). Memória e cidade: patrimônio, cultura e história de Nova Iguaçu/RJ. *Cadernos CERU*, 31(2), 197–212. <https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2595-2536.v31i2p197-212>
- Ayelén Suden, C. (2022). Paisaje cultural patrimonializado: conceptos y aportes sobre la base de áreas observadas en el área metropolitana de Mendoza, Argentina. *Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural*, 20, 435–452. <https://doi.org/10.25145/j.pasos.2022.20.031>
- Bardin, L. (1977). *Análise de conteúdo*. Edições 70.
- Berdegúé, J., & Favareto, A. (2019). *Desarrollo territorial rural en América Latina y el Caribe*. FAO.

- Büttenbender, P. L., Bartoli, E., Menezes, E. C. de O., Zamberlan, C. O., Covas, A. M. A., & Henzel, M. E. (2022). Abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento: referências teórico-metodológicas da dimensão produtiva. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18(1), 26–38. <https://doi.org/10.54399/rbgdr.v18i1.6522>
- Campagne, P., & Pecqueur, B. (2014). *Le développement territorial: une réponse émergente à la mondialisation*. ECLM.
- Cazella, A. A., Medeiros, M., Desconsi, C., Schneider, S., & Paula, L. G. N. de. (2020). O enfoque da cesta de bens e serviços territoriais: seus fundamentos teóricos e aplicação no Brasil. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 16, 193–206.
- Carniello, M. F., dos Santos, M. J., & Máximo Pimenta, C. A. (2022). A abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento: um olhar metodológico sobre a dimensão cultural e seus componentes. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18, 134–150. <https://doi.org/10.54399/rbgdr.v18i1.6517>
- Castellanos, E. P., Casallas, E. D., Ávila, J. A. F., & Niño, F. A. P. (2024). Modelo para determinar la capacidad de representación de una marca territorial. *Revista Venezolana de Gerencia*, 29, 659–673. <https://doi.org/10.52080/rvgluz.29.106>
- Chelotti, M. C. (2010). Reterritorialização e identidade territorial. *Sociedade & Natureza*, 22.
- Comissão Mundial para o Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento. (1991). *Nosso futuro comum* (2a ed.). Fundação Getúlio Vargas.
- Covas, A. M. A., de Mendonça, M. D. M. C., & Dallabrida, V. R. (2019). Os signos distintivos territoriais e a smartificação do território. *Revista Bibliográfica de Geografia y Ciencias Sociales*, 24. <https://doi.org/10.1344/b3w.0.2019.27842>
- Dallabrida, V. R., Mueller, A. A., de Andrade, A. A. V., Carniello, M. F., Büttenbender, P. L., Gumiero, R. G., & de Oliveira Menezes, E. C. (2023). Índice multidimensional da ativação do patrimônio territorial. *Desenvolvimento em Questão*, 21(59), e14586. <https://doi.org/10.21527/2237-6453.2023.59.14586>
- Dallabrida, V. R. (2023). Signos distintivos territoriais e indicações geográficas. *Informe Gepec*, 27(2), 389–413. <https://doi.org/10.48075/igepec.v27i2.31161>
- Dallabrida, V. R. (2020). Patrimônio territorial: abordagens teóricas e indicativos metodológicos. *Desenvolvimento em Questão*, 18(52), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.21527/2237-6453.2020.52.12-32>
- Denardin, V. F., Alves, C. L. B., Cazella, A. A., Fett Júnior, N., & Lopes, P. R. (2022). Abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento: dimensão natural. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18, 61–83.
- Favareto, A. S. (2023). Para uma abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento regional. *Guaju*, 9, 42–69. <https://doi.org/10.5380/guaju.v9i0.91740>
- Guazi, T. S. (2021). Diretrizes para o uso de entrevistas semiestruturadas. *Revista Educação, Pesquisa e Inclusão*, 2, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.18227/2675-3294repi.v2i0.7131>
- Gumiero, R. G., Dal Forno, M. A. R., Ruiz Pulpon, Á. R., Fuini, L. L., & Thesing, N. J. (2022). Abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento: dimensão institucional. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18(1), 168–185.
- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. (2022). *IBGE – Cidades: Nova Iguaçu (RJ)*. <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/rj/panorama>
- Meadows, D. L., Meadows, D. H., Randers, J., & Behrens, W. W. (1972). *Limites do crescimento*. Perspectiva.
- Menezes, A. D. S., & Mello, J. A. V. B. (2022). Expansão imobiliária e adensamento populacional. *Geografizando*, 18(2). <https://doi.org/10.24215/2346898Xe122>

- Menezes, A. D. S., Ribeiro Mello, A. J., Pereira Rodrigues, A. R., & Henriques Motta, W. (2024). Pasivos habitacionales y condiciones inadecuadas de vivienda. *Revista Geográfica de América Central*, 72, 79–105. <https://doi.org/10.15359/rgac.72-1.3>
- Minayo, M. C. D. S. (2012). Análise qualitativa: teoria, passos e fidedignidade. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 17, 621–626. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1413-81232012000300007>
- Mollard, A., & Pecqueur, B. (2007). De l'hypothèse au modèle du panier de biens. *Économie Rurale*, 300(4), 110–114.
- Mueller, A. A., Maia, C., Gazolla, M., da Silva, S., Lutzer, A., & Tabasco, J. (2022). Dimensão humana e intelectual do desenvolvimento territorial. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.54399/rbgdr.v18i1.6519>
- Organização das Nações Unidas. (2015). *Transformando nosso mundo: A Agenda 2030 para o desenvolvimento sustentável*.
- Pecqueur, B. (2001). Qualité et développement territorial. *Économie Rurale*, 261(1), 37–49. <https://doi.org/10.3406/ecoru.2001.5217>
- Pecqueur, B. (2005). *Le développement territorial*. Université Joseph Fourier.
- Rotta, E., Teixeira, T., Covas, M., Andrade, A., & de Quadros, D. (2022). Dimensão social do desenvolvimento territorial. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional*, 18(1), 100–116. <https://doi.org/10.54399/rbgdr.v18i1.6508>
- Santos, L. D. O., Freitas Silva, M. E. de, & Mello, J. A. V. B. (2025). Sustentabilidade em festivais regionais. *Chakiñan, Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades*. <https://doi.org/10.1590/SciELOPreprints.12482>
- Santos, M. (2002). O retorno do território. *Território: globalização e fragmentação*.
- Silva, E. P., & Angelo, E. R. B. (2016). Festas, turismo e identidade iguaçuana. *Anais do XVII Encontro Regional de História ANPUH-RIO*.
- Souza, L. M., Tecchio, A., Chechi, L. A., & Cazella, A. A. (2022). A marca territorial Sabor Serrano e a agroindústria familiar de base agroecológica na Serra Catarinense (Brasil). *Agrociencia Uruguay*, 26(nspe3), e949. <https://doi.org/10.31285/AGRO.26.949>
- Souza, M. de C. F. G., & Farias, F. (2023). Cesta de bens e serviços territoriais. *Revista Produção e Desenvolvimento*, 9(1), e671. <https://doi.org/10.32358/rpd.2023.v9.671>
- Souza, J. P. M., Chiodi, R. E., & Silveira Junior, W. J. D. (2023). Empreendimentos turísticos e agricultura familiar. *Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural*, 21(1), 69–82. <https://doi.org/10.25145/j.pasos.2023.21.005>
- Vinuto, J. (2014). A amostragem em bola de neve. *Temáticas*, 22(44), 203. <https://doi.org/10.20396/tematicas.v22i44.10977>