

## Enabling and Organizing Plan of Informal Settlements (Case Study: Rostamabad and Rahmatabad, Rafsanjan city)

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**Abstract.** Spontaneous or informal settlements are accounted as one of the main problems in cities especially in local levels. On this basis, the type, nature and process of possible interventions and how to cope with them are concepts that have special place in urban planning and management. Besides approaches and methods of coping with informal settlement and suburbia, opinions and view of local residents are of the main important components affecting process of organizing and enabling these informal settlements and they are considered in present research. The method used in the present research is descriptive-analytic based on literature and theoretical basics and data were gathered by documental studies. Environmental surveying study has been done by deep interview and questionnaire on field studies in neighborhoods under consideration. Results show that informal settlements, lack of having title deed, waste water of pathways are the most important problems in neighborhoods. Inaccessibility makes construction of wastewater system and its relation with urban wastewater system impossible. Also, problem of garbage collection associate with lack of access. Lack of urbanism culture, poverty and corruption in local level, having the least components of life quality are other problems in target neighborhoods. At the end, some strategies and approaches have been mentioned to enable and organize affairs of target neighborhoods.

**Keywords:** Enabling, organization, informal settlement, Rostamabad-Rahmatabad, Rafsanjan

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Plan of enabling informal settlements in Rafsanjan city has been investigated in target neighborhoods by surveying study of the target neighborhoods. A set of data was obtained by gathering information including completing questionnaire in target neighborhoods, studying views of residents about their requirements and priorities and also financial ability of households for participation in costs of improving neighborhood and field observations, interviews and data were analyzed by different methods. Demographic sections such as demographic indices, socio-economic sectors including income and employment pattern and social relations of residents and physical sector including studying details of residential units and finally identifying local capacities for improvement including tendency of residents to participation in target neighborhoods were identified in detail. As a result, generality of the neighborhoods and analysis of weaknesses and strengths and opportunities and threats were conducted. In this section, physical and socio-economic indices and features of target neighborhoods of Rostamabad and Rahmatabad are presented based on detailed and surveying study. These sections include analysis and study of demographic features, socio-economic characteristics, physical features, measuring requirements and recognizing local capacities and priorities with cooperation of public organizations and non-governmental organizations of reform programs, urban services and problem solving in target neighborhoods. By studying socio-economic, physical and demographic features and indices of target neighborhoods, it has been tried to compare simultaneously such neighborhoods with statistics of neighborhoods of Rafsanjan and mean rate of city in order to show specifications of target neighborhoods more accurately. It is difficult to find correct ways to study people of a neighborhood. Since

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anthropology is a qualitative approach and it is not possible for local authorities and decision makers to obtain correct cognition by relying in quantitative data and analysis, qualitative methods and analysis of information are required in order to obtain more optimal results. Qualitative research methods in sciences related to cultural anthropology are described by humanistic views. According to philosophy, the man and his behavior cannot be studied and understood outside living region and daily activities. Among methods of qualitative evaluation, rapid evaluative methods that are categorized under the title “applied research” have the highest application when gathering and integrating socio-economic information in changing contexts are required and when human force specialized in field of anthropology is absent. Because in this process, evaluation of theoretical questions is not solved or a special theory is not created rather more logical processes of decision making will be obtained in real life. Rapid evaluative methods are based on timely, centralized and qualitative information compared to quantitative and scientific results that are done by accurate statistical sampling. In studies of enabling informal settlements of Rafsanjan, Reap research methodology has been used that has been consisted of following stages relative to specification of target neighborhoods for rapid evaluation and accessing more real results (Moradi, Rashidpour, doughi, P 215).

Stages of Reap research methodology are as follows:

- A) Surveying study
- B) Personal interviews
- C) Specialized interviews
- D) Unplanned group interviews
- E) Centralized discussion groups (centralized group interview)
- F) Observation and participation
- G) Analysis

Since Reap is a rapid method, number of interviews is lower than 150. Therefore they can be analyzed manually. Reap technique has been used in plan of enabling and organizing informal settlements of Rafsanjan. In addition to personal interviews, specialized interviews, unplanned group interviews, forming centralized discussion groups and observation with public participation, more than 400 questionnaires were distributed among residents of target neighborhoods of which 240 questionnaires were acceptable. Of obtained questionnaires, 123 questionnaires belonged to Rahmatabad residents and 117 questionnaires belonged to Rostamabad residents. It is noteworthy that questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS software. This software tool made combined calculations and analysis of relations between indices possible. Following diagram shows general process of enabling and organizing informal settlements in Rafsanjan.

Diagram 1: process of third stage studies of enabling informal settlements in Rafsanjan

Surveying study and identification of physical and socio-economic features of the neighborhoods

Measuring capacity and ability measuring requirements and trust of residents using Reap identification of neighborhoods features

Meeting with experts, evaluation of plans, meeting with managers

Personal interviews, specialized interviews, unplanned group interviews, forming centralized discussion groups, observation with participation

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Social, economic, demographic, physical

Analysis via SPSS

Problem solving

Presenting strategies

Presenting suggested projects

## 2. THEORETICAL BASICS

### **Enabling:**

Enabling is a new approach in planning for reduction of socio-economic and cultural poverty and it includes some actions resulting in development of personal capabilities and creativities and progress of status quo.

### **Enabling plan**

It is a set of actions for organizing spatially informal contexts and includes a bottom-up process (not an ending point) and it includes participation of all poor people of society in their fates and the main strategy of this model is to trust on people. It means that problems can be best solved by people who are living with these daily problems. On the other hand, problems are solved by beneficiary groups. Of features of such plans are increase of social information of residents, progress of residents' security, progress of public participation in supplying underlying and social services, progress of economic enablement of residents, making capacity in urban management for controlling and delivering the project, paying attention to priorities of the residents in defining and presenting projects, coordinating with systems of urban management in different sectors, inter-sector management of the plan and its production with cooperation of local management, having a social perspective and considering social-vulnerable groups (children, women, disabled), demand orientation instead of supply orientation of the plan, program orientation instead of project-orientation.

### **Definition of suburbia and informal settlement**

There is no consensus about a suitable name for such settlements and interpretations such as informal, spontaneous, unconventional, abnormal settlements and suburbia have been used. Informal settlement has been defined like one of remarkable features of urban poverty where cities have no building permission and formal plan of urbanization and they are formed by low income people with low life quality and this is called by titles such as suburbia, informal settlement, spontaneous settlements and societies that live in huts (Sarraf, 2002, P 5). Therefore, there are different interpretations about suburbia, some of which are studied as follows:

- Suburbia is life status of all people resident in urban societies who are in non-optimal conditions regarding income and urban services and facilities. They are known as heterogeneous people whose ideas are not asked about future issues of cities and settlements and they are completely indifferent (Halfacree, 2001:23)

- Suburbanites are living in unconventional settlements beside residents of main context of the city. They have been migrated from their hometowns due to poverty and unemployment and

travelled to the cities. Since most of these people are illiterate and have no skill required for working in the city, they have been marginalized (Mansour Vaytollahi cited by Asgari Tabatabaei, 2010, P 102).

- Suburbanites are rural people and nomads who lack urban skills. They have left their hometowns mostly due to lack of urban skills not due to urban attractions. They have withdrawn from urban environments due to lack of matching with urban environment on one hand and due to not being accepted by the city on the other hand, and gradually they settled in parts of the city separately or in group. The place and type of their houses are different from urban settlement and their ownership is illegal and they are different from urban people regarding socio-economic status (Zahedani, 1990, P 11).

- Suburbanites are living in places that are different from those of urban people. They have travelled from their villages, tribes or towns to the cities due to poverty and unemployment not urban attractions. Since most of these people are illiterate and have no skill to attract in the market, they have marginalized (Mansourian Vaytollahi, 1977, P 2).

- sociologically, suburbia is a life style and a micro culture is brought about with set of values and norms in places with low health, social deviations and other characteristics followed by social isolation and withdrawal (Klinard cited by Zahedani, 1990, P 10).

- Lack of attraction of these people in socio-economic system of the city suggests that they have not been accepted as formal and legal citizens in urban societies and they have settled in outskirts with low services and facilities of public lives. They are distinguished from urban society regarding different dimensions of life such as physical, socio-economic factors and in fact they are one of the poorest classes in urban society so that they are vulnerable against social impairments (Haj Yousefi, 2002, 15).

- Generally, suburbanites live in economic region of the city and have not attracted in socio-economic system of the city (Zahed Zahedani, 1990, P 6) and they have brought about a new life style that is different from urban, rural and tribal lives and they created a certain physical condition by their own socio-economic features (Hoseinzadeh Dalir, 1991, P 64).

### **3. FACTORS OF APPEARANCE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE THIRD WORLD**

By analysis of mechanism of existence of urban problematic spaces (informal communities), there is a cause and effect relationship with most of decisions made throughout the society.

**1- Structural factors of the society:** in this approach, existence of informal settlements is analyzed by poverty and inefficient structure in the society.

**2- Organizational factors:** in addition to structural view, some experts believe that lack of an integrated system of urban development management and inefficiency of official system of the society are the main factors of these settlements.

**3- Lack of supportive and participative systems:** others believe that the main cause of existence of such informal settlements is inefficiency of supportive systems (granting credit loans) and inability in using local abilities. Therefore, such important factor exacerbates tendency to this undesired settlement. According to them, reinforcement of social supports and application of capacities of public participations (in form of public institutions) can control these regions.

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**4- Speculative activities:** lack of control on correct land using that is considered as a factor in extension of informal settlements.

**5- Inefficiency of policies of house construction:** in order to cope with problem of informal settlements in cities, different policies have been done by governments ranging from destruction of such regions to taking corrective actions.

### **4. VIEWS RELATED TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AND SUBURBIA BASED ON UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENT CENTER IN 1996:**

One fifth of people around the world have no suitable house ranging from those who sleep on the streets to suburbanites. These people are increasing in southern countries so that 60% of urban population in 2000 had such settlements due to Asian-pacific economic development in the region. Future of 21 century has warned that poverty will be increased in southern countries in parallel to growth of big cities and most of urbanism growth will be based on informal economy and extension of informal settlements and this is called informal urbanism (Sarafi, 2002, P 5). To explain causes of formation of informal settlements, many schools and thinkers have stated their views summarized as follows:

**1- liberal view:** in 1960's, Stocks stated for the first time two terms of "hope huts" and "hopelessness huts" in order to determine the boundary between successful poor societies (under progression) and unsuccessful poor societies (under decline). Hope huts follow a bright future while hopelessness huts are declining. It is while that before his view, pessimistic view to poor neighborhoods in the city and their destruction were created. After Stocks, some others challenged current views and promised to state a new attitude in this regard. One of the most famous faces is John. F. Turner who studied informal settlements in the third world especially in Latin America and south east of Asia in his famous paper titled as "controlled urban settlements. He focused on the policy making and governments should help poor people in order to improve their condition.

**2- View of political economy of the space:** unlike liberal view, political economy of the space dealt with appearance of different settlements and tried to find the root of the problem. This view searches the solution in changing the structure governing on the labor, production, distribution and consumption (economic structure) and fundamental change of societies and it has no instruction for overcoming on informal settlement. In this view, in the best case, they are reliefs that hide root of the pain (Piran, Parviz, 1995, P 97). This group is called fundamentalist.

**3- Illiberal view:** in decades 60 and 70, unlike liberal scholars, another group of thinkers stated that dependent and exogenous development and industrialization are followed by informal and heterogeneous urbanism and unequal incomes are increased in parallel to unbalanced growth and lack of structural balances is increased. In this view, an informal settlement is the process of transferring poverty from village to cities.

**4- Modern sociological view:** in this view, informal settlements and appearance of suburbanites and poor people in urban societies of developing countries result from the conflict between labor and capital and result of rules governing on capital economy system (capital centralization) is unbalanced economic growth and social conflicts. Therefore, due to unbalanced changes of capitalized society, social problems and conflicts such as emergence of informal settlements in big cities are inevitable (Haj Yousefi, 2002, P 18). Manuel Castle like most thinkers of Latin America believed that suburbia has appeared due to socio-economic inequalities, heterogeneous urbanism and transfer of poverty from village to village. He thinks

that population of suburbanites and poor people in cities consist 20-30% of big cities of Latin America.

**5. APPROACHES OF SUBURBIA AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENT**

Following approaches can be referred to:

From the beginning of 20 century when problem of informal settlements was strictly considered, many different approaches were created to solve this problem, most of these approaches are

- A) Ignorance
- B) Compulsory deletion and discharge
- C) Self-assistance
- D) House
- E) Location and services
- F) Reform and improvement
- G) Enabling

**6. SUMMARY OF LITERATURE AND THEORETIC BASICS**

Since suburbia has a long history in Iran, the most important point is the difference of informal settlement between Iran and other countries throughout the world. In this direction, policies will be defined to cope with suburbia before and after revolution so called short and long term strategies. In all strategies, the main reason of this type of settlement is lack of paying attention to low income classes in physical programs especially in urban house. In addition to formulating and implementing long term programs and avoiding sudden actions, physical contexts should be corrected. It is important to pay attention to informal and low income people in different stages of program, design and implementation. Otherwise any action taken in this direction results in failure. Concerning that one of the main requirements of residents of informal settlements is house, realization of having a healthy city without suburbanites depends on programs and policies that look at low income classes as urban population and structural, socio-economic factors should be considered in house planning process. In general, in order to cope with informal settlement, four approaches are shown in table 2. Also table 3 indicates views and attitudes towards informal settlements.

**Table 2.** Approaches and strategies for solving problem of informal settlement: (Sarafi, 2003, P 270)

Conservative view	This phenomenon should be removed completely
Liberal view	This phenomenon should be ignored
Radical view	This phenomenon should be solved from the root
Reformist view	This phenomenon should be reformed

**Table 3.** Different views, attitudes, time durations and how to cope with informal settlements (Irandoost, 2006, P 146)

view	attitude	Time duration	How to cope with it
liberalism	Transient problem	1960's	ignored
Conservatism	A strict problem	1960 -1970	Destruction and discharge
Radical	Rooted in capitalism inequality system	1970- 1980	Self-assistance

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Neoliberalism	Legal and Bureaucratic approach	1950-1980	Public house
Oscar Louis	Culture of poverty	1980-1990	reform
Charles Abrams	Changing attitude of international institutions	1990- up to now	enabling

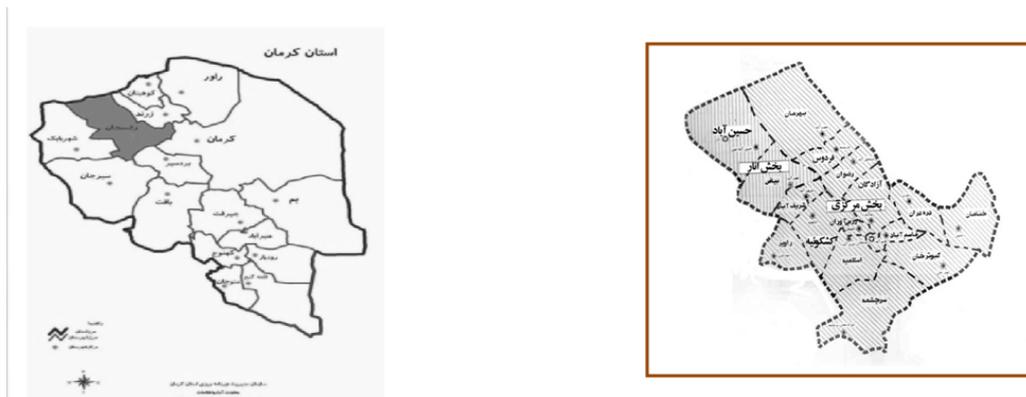
The set of experiences, policies and approaches used in Iran to cope with informal settlements are summarized in table 4.

**Table 4.** Approaches of solving problem of informal settlement in Iran (Irandoost, 2009, P 174)ç

Policy/approach	location	Main time duration	consequence
Ignorance	South of Tehran	Before and after revolution	Growth of informal settlements
Removal	Khak Sephid, south of Tehran	During revolution, 1970's	Displacement of households, formation of new neighborhoods
Public house	Nohom Aban Alley	In different durations especially after revolution	Houses sold and transferred by low income classes
Different Sectional policies of house	Act of construction of house for low income classes	After revolution	Lack of suitable coverage, lack of certain evaluation
Location, services and preparation	All Iranian cities	1981	Lack of coverage of low income classes
New cities	Macro-cities	1981-1991	Lack of attraction and inclusion of low income classes
Reforming and enabling	Bandarabbas, Kermanshah, Zahedan	2001	

### 7. GEOGRAPHICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF RAFSANJAN

Rafsanjan with 10.687 km<sup>2</sup> area has been located in northwest of Kerman city and includes central parts, Nough, Kashkouieh, Ferdous and cities of Rafsanjan, Mes sarchashmeh, bahrman, Kashkouieh and Amin shahr. Shahrbabak was separated from this city in 1975. It leads to Bafgh (yazd) from the north, Sirjan and Bardsir from the south, Shahrbabak from the west, Kerman from the east and Zarand from northeast. This city consists of nine neighborhoods (Allahabad (Basij and Shahid Sharifi St), Ghotbabad (west Shariati Blv, Moalem St), Kamalabad (Kargar St), Abbasabad, Dehsheikh (Motahari Blv.), Rahmatabad (Shahriar Sq), Rostamabad (15 Khordad St), Aliabad (Enghelab Sq), Feizabad (Imam Reza Blv), Gorgin (Pasdaran St)). In present research, two neighborhoods of Rostamabad and Rahmatabad were studied.



**Figure 5.** Location of Rafsanjan in Kerman Province.



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neighborhoods respectively that should go to school. There are 1619 ordinary households and 5 group households in Rahmatabad and there are 925 ordinary households and one group household in Rostamabad. There are 3027 and 1819 married people, 2076 and 1412 single people, 31 and 9 divorced people and 233 and 81 widows and widowers in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad respectively. Regarding divorce statistics, there is a great difference between census 2006 and field questionnaire filled by the residents. There are 104 disabled in Rahmatabad and 38 disabled in Rostamabad. There are 684 migrants in Rahmatabad and 469 migrants in Rostamabad. More than 80% of residents of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad were born in this city. About 90% of residents in both neighborhoods have resided there for more than ten years. More than 70% of residents in Rahmatabad and more than 50% of residents in Rostamabad resided in these neighborhoods. About 65% of residents in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad were owner of their houses. Rahmatabad and Rostamabad neighborhoods have negative population growth unlike Rafsanjan city.

**Table 8.** Demographic section (census of people and house, 2006).

index	Rahmatabad			Rostamabad			Throughout the city		
	total	Men	women	total	Men	women	total	Men	women
Population	6420	3270	3150	3984	2005	1979	139219	71006	68213
City percentage	461	460	461	286	282	290	100	100	100
Number of people older than 6 years	5819	-	-	3590	-	-	125151	-	-
Household	1624	-	-	926	-	-	33524	-	-
Dimension of household	3.93	-	-	4.30	-	-	4.15	-	-
Growth rate of household (2001-2006)	-3	-	-	-3	-	-	3,26	-	-
Population density (gross)	12.25	-	-	60.45	-	-	17	-	-
Net density	91.91	-	-	91.83	-	-	1,108	-	-

### 9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

Literacy rate in Rafsanjan is 86.12% and that of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is 86.56 and 86.15% respectively. Comparison of education in both neighborhoods showed that residents of Rahmatabad neighborhood are more educated than those of Rostamabad neighborhood. Unemployment rate in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is 4.69 and 2.93% respectively. The most important occupations are private jobs (30.1%) and workers (27.3%). Agricultural sector (24.4%) is the main economic activity of residents of both neighborhoods. These two neighborhoods are very old in Rafsanjan. These neighborhoods have a coherent social structure and racial-religious integration can be seen in structure of these neighborhoods. Religious interactions are very strong in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad and have brought about a certain socio-cultural identity for these neighborhoods. Government, municipality, disciplinary force, urban services and clergymen are formal groups that form power structure of the neighborhoods and local merchants, cultural people, trustees and deans are informal groups of power structure. Rostamabad and Rahmatabad are close to each other and 72% of the residents have interaction with each other. Field studies and opinions of the residents suggest that women collect in groups in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad. Attachment of residents to their neighborhoods is relatively high and according to analyses, social correlation of more than 93% of residents was evaluated between moderate and high. More than 51% of residents of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are working in other neighborhoods of Rafsanjan city and only 27% of residents are working in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad. Most of residents supply their requirements and goods from the city center. Based on local survey, more than 8% of residents are member of interest-free Funds and about 53% of residents are interested in membership in these Funds. Studying economic ability of households shows that more than 30% of residents have monthly

salary less than 200000 tomans and about 53% have salary between 200000 and 500000 tomans. Most residents access to bank facilities and accessibility to vehicles has been evaluated highly. Also 71.1% of residents of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are under coverage of insurance. Rahmatabad square is the most important place where people gather there but in Rostamabad there is no central space. Rostamabad crossroad and the end of Saheb Alzaman St are the most unsafe and criminal places in these neighborhoods. According to the local survey, more than 78% of residents spend their leisure time in their houses and do not do special work. Library, play land for children, sport lands for men and women and parks are the main requirements stated by the residents. Also, recreational and sport requirements are more preferred by people. Addiction and lack of security are the most important social problems outlined by the residents and unemployment is the most basic economic problem in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad.

## 10. PHYSICAL STUDIES

Except Rostamabad, agricultural, residential, arid applications and communicational network are basic applications in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad. Sport, cultural, healthy and therapeutic and green space applications are not qualitatively and quantitatively proper compared to the city and per capita of detailed plan. Physical form of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is regular and organic. Most lands and buildings belong to residents but many title deeds are in form of contracts with certain conditions. Value of land and residential units in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is very low compared to Rafsanjan city. Rate of lease has the similar status as well. Residential per capita in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is 117 m<sup>2</sup> and 127 m<sup>2</sup> respectively. Residential units with 80-300 m areas consist more than 80% of total units of which units with 151-200 m<sup>2</sup> are the highest percentage. Amount of household density in residential unit is 1.03 in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad that is a suitable amount and the two-room residential units are the highest percentage. Commercial per capita is 5.2 m<sup>2</sup> and 6.5 m<sup>2</sup> (per person) for Rahmatabad and Rostamabad respectively. Distributive pattern of commercial units indicates scatter of such units in margin of 15 Khordad Boulevard. More than 71% of residential houses in Rahmatabad and 61% of them in Rostamabad have masonry structure, crossed arch and load-bearing walls suggesting weak structure of residential units in these neighborhoods. Amount of new constructed buildings in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is lower than the city and percentage of nonresidential buildings in these neighborhoods is higher than Rafsanjan. Brick buildings and buildings without view are the most buildings in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad followed by cement, adobe and mud buildings. Extension of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is horizontal and these physical neighborhoods are not high. More than 79% of residential units in Rostamabad and 76% in Rahmatabad are one-floored buildings. 32% of total residential area in Rahmatabad and 29% of total residential area in Rostamabad are the 30 year old residential units but this is only 9% for Rafsanjan. Also, area percentage of buildings less than 10 years in these neighborhoods is less than half average of total city. Most of residents of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad access to main facilities. Analyses show that these neighborhoods benefit from urban equipments and basic services. According to field studies, 49.2% of residents are satisfied from their houses and 24% are not satisfied. Tendency to reconstruction of houses is 79.6% and 20.4% of residents have no tendency to reconstruct their houses. Most of residents believe that using bank facilities and practical participation in construction of residential units are the best strategies for reconstruction of their houses. Per capita of green space are 2.16 m<sup>2</sup>, 13.3 m<sup>2</sup> and 7.17 m<sup>2</sup> in Rahmatabad, Rostamabad and Rafsanjan respectively. Per capita of green space in Rahmatabad is very lower than Rafsanjan but that of Rostamabad is higher than the city. They have no suitable condition regarding quality and scatter pattern. Per capita of educational space in Rafsanjan, Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are 6.27, 7.1 and 1.9 m<sup>2</sup> respectively. Regarding educational and physical quality, these neighborhoods have not suitable conditions. Per capita of health and therapeutic space in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad is lower than Rafsanjan and it is difficult for residents of both neighborhoods to access therapeutic spaces. There is no sport space in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad and there are only few earthy lands where people use as

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sport spaces. Pathways in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad have no certain pattern and they are organic. Some of the main problems of transportation system in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are lack of pathways infrastructure and pavement, lack of surface water conductance and disposal system, improper width of some paths. Rahmatabad and Rostamabad have no wastewater system and it is done by absorption well. Garbage is gathered three times a week in these neighborhoods. Garbage and dumps have brought about several problems in some spaces of such neighborhoods. Applications such as grave yard, arid spaces and obsolete houses and also activities such as tanning are the main inconsistent applications in such neighborhoods. Browse of dogs, presence of insidious animals, improper garbage collection, improper disposal of surface waters and improper state of paths are the most basic physical problems in these neighborhoods.

### **11. STUDIES DONE ON IDENTIFICATION OF LOCAL CAPACITIES**

Concerning information obtained from field questionnaire, 8.5% of residents of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are reluctant to participate in social activities. In contrast, 4.2, 11.1, 65.6 and 10.6% of residents were interested in pathways improvement, participation in reconstruction, neighborhood beauty and education of residents respectively. Women of target neighborhoods show high tendency to participation and activity in learning skills because more than 37.2% of residents showed their interest in educational skill. About 80% of residents of target neighborhoods stated their interest in participation in educational classes. It is while that more than 86% of residents did not experience participation in educational classes. Religious groups (71.8%) are the highest number of membership among other groups including sport groups. 24% of Rahmatabad and Rostamabad are satisfied from their houses and 20% of them are not satisfied. According to software analyses, this index (satisfaction from residency) associates with relationship with neighbors so that increase of satisfaction from residential place increases relationship with neighbors as well. About half of people are not satisfied from performance of municipality. A relatively high satisfaction was observed and recorded from performance of wastewater & water organization. People are highly satisfied with Electricity Company as well as Gas Company. Telecommunication Company has had a satisfactory performance and people were satisfied from Telecommunication Company. Health & therapy organization and the education had suitable performance. 64.3% of people believe that urban management made no change in quality of services. Increasing level of education reduces satisfaction from urban managers. 64.7% of residents want to change their residential houses. Change of residential place associates with occupation and income of residents, ownership of residential houses, satisfaction from residential house, economic condition, satisfaction from urban institutions and relationship with neighbors. Concerning future attitude towards the neighborhoods, 25.8% of residents of Rahmatabad are hopeful to the future and 40.9% of people of Rostamabad are hopeful to better future of the neighborhood. Hope to future of the neighborhood associates with gender, occupation, satisfaction from residential place and relationship with neighbors.

### **12. SWOT ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES, STRENGTHS, OPPORTUNITY AND THREAT IN DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, PHYSICAL AND LOCAL CAPACITY SECTIONS FOR TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS**

In this stage, some strategies are represented by implementing SWOT analysis and identifying strengths and weaknesses and opportunities and threats of the target neighborhoods. The stages include formulation of micro- and macro goals, determination of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in form of tables and extraction of strategies. The importance of this section is that strategies and policies will be represented for the target neighborhoods by analyzing tables.

**1- Macro goal:**

Development of target neighborhoods and promotion of socio-economic level of their residents

**2- Micro goals:**

- Balance of population
- Environmental and physical organization
- Development of entrepreneurship activities and self-employment in neighborhoods
- Promotion of role of public institutions in place of people in development of the neighborhood
- Reinforcement of the relation between governmental institutions and public institution for management of target neighborhoods and generalization of this relation to the city
- Reduction of social problems present in target neighborhoods

3- Determination of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (preparing SWOT tables)

On this basis, SWOT tables will be formulated for demographic, physical, social, economic sections and local capacities for participation in reforming and improvement

**Table 9.** Demographic SWOT.

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
1- age structure of youths in target neighborhoods 2- efficient and suitable population density 3- cultural and racial homogeneity of the residents 4- age and gender structures of target neighborhoods similar to Rafsanjan 5- ordinary households and absence of institutional households in target neighborhoods 6- high experience of living in target neighborhoods	1- high amount of divorces among residents 2- negative growth of the population 3- high amount of migration from target neighborhoods	1- presence of young forces as labor force 2- presence of gardens and farms for future developments	1- high amount of female breadwinners and those who live alone compared to the city 2- change of age structure of the population into oldness

**Table 10.** Social SWOT.

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
1- relatively high rate of literacy 2- presence of local labor force 3- high insurance coverage of residents 4- presence of skillful workers in constructing buildings 5- social correlation between social groups such as women 6- holding religious ceremonies in neighborhoods 7- relative self-efficacy of	1- poor insurance coverage of free occupations, workers and unemployed people 2- high number of agricultural workers 3- lack of cooperative funds such as free-interest funds 4- low income of the residents 5- lack of facilities for spending leisure times 6- extension of addiction in the neighborhood 7- collective conflicts in	1- using beneficiary groups in progressing goals of the plan of enabling 2- all or some of relatives of 80% residents are resident in the neighborhood 3- strong social correlation 4- high potential of assistance among neighbors 5- suitable attachment to neighborhood 6- high interest in membership of Funds	1- Conflict between profits of beneficiary and interest groups 2- paying less attention to education in households 3- unemployment of youths as a social problem 4- increase of addiction and familial problems such as divorce

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local services 8- ownership of vehicle 9- Implementing plan of subsidy purposefulness	the neighborhoods	7- Positive effect of subsidy purposefulness on low income group	
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**Table 11.** Physical SWOT.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>1- suitable status of religious applications regarding quantity, access, scatter and quality</p> <p>2- proper area of residential units</p> <p>3- dominance of residential application</p> <p>4- tranquility and silence in neighborhoods</p> <p>5- proper number of rooms in residential units</p> <p>6- dominance of personal ownership</p> <p>7- relative satisfaction of residents from residential units</p> <p>8- proper status of educational spaces regarding quantity, scatter and per capita of educational space</p> <p>9- high access to urban facilities (water, electricity, gas, telephone)</p> <p>10- high access to necessary facilities in residential units (oven, washing machine)</p>	<p>1- improper status of health-therapeutic spaces regarding service quality, work hours, spatial scatter and distribution and per capita</p> <p>2- improper status of green spaces regarding quantity, quality and spatial scatter</p> <p>3- improper status of commercial spaces regarding access, performance and spatial scatter</p> <p>4- presence of rural activities inside neighborhoods such as keeping animal in houses</p> <p>5- lack of touristic attractions in the neighborhoods</p> <p>6- extension of arid lands and destroyed buildings</p> <p>7- strict wear of walls</p> <p>8- high percentage of structures without formal title deed</p> <p>9- lack of collective spaces</p> <p>10- high percentage of the ten year old structures compared to the city</p> <p>11- Improper infrastructure and pavement of pathways</p> <p>12- lack of waste water system</p> <p>13- improper sidewalks</p> <p>14- improper urban equipment</p> <p>15- improper transportation system regarding quality, access and work hours</p> <p>16- improper hierarchy of communicational network and disorder in shape</p> <p>17- improper status of signs regarding visual view, architectural value, performance, height and visual transparence</p>	<p>1- presence of arid lands and obsolete buildings</p> <p>2- presence of governmental lands and those that belong to municipality</p> <p>3- low cost of lands and rent that make construction and design of required spaces possible</p> <p>4- high tendency of residents to reconstruction and reinforcement of residential units</p> <p>5- high percentage of workers in constructional sector</p> <p>6- designing watercourses as population attraction application</p> <p>7- reinforcement of signs present in neighborhoods for increasing reading and visual view</p> <p>8- designing proper collective spaces in neighborhoods as stop spaces and centers of neighborhood</p>	<p>1- change of using agricultural lands and gardens</p> <p>2- a long distance to the city center</p> <p>3- distance to suburban roads</p> <p>4- spatial fatigue of neighborhoods</p> <p>5- vulnerability against earthquake and natural disasters</p> <p>6- constructional permission for houses without title deed</p> <p>7- low height constructions leading to illegal use of space and increase of service costs</p>

**Table 12.** Capacity SWOT.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1- high tendency to make the neighborhood beautiful 2- skills learnt by women 3- high tendency for participation in educational classes 4- high membership of residents in religious groups 5- relatively high satisfaction from performance of water & swage organization, electricity company, gas company, telecommunication company	1- lack of tendency of some residents for participation of women 2- lack of holding educational classes in Rahmatabad and Rostamabad 3- low satisfaction from performance of municipality, city council 4- 60% of residents tend to change residency	1- high capacity for using high participation of residents 2- correlation of residential unit and the neighborhood to economic condition (direct relationship) 3- relationship with neighbors and tendency to change residential place 4- prediction of better future via residents of Rahmatabad 5- better future of the neighborhood with increase of occupational stability	1- inverse relation between increasing level of literacy and increasing satisfaction from performance of municipality and city council 2- lack of change in service quality based on view of half of residents 3- inverse relation between increase of income and satisfaction from performance of urban management 4- inverse relation between increase of education and tendency to change of residential place 5- prediction of better future via Rostamabad residents 6- direct relation between satisfaction from urban management and future perspective of the neighborhood 7- direct relation between type of residential ownership and future outlook

## 12. EXTRACTION OF STRATEGIES

In this stage, concerning data obtained from tables of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, strategies related to the neighborhood are extracted from these tables. Four types of aggressive, defensive, adaptive and contingency strategies are obtained from combination of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Due to repeated method, there is no need for more explanation and only the strategies are expressed based on their types.

**Aggressive strategies:** these strategies are extracted from combination of strengths and opportunities as follows:

- Facilitating access of residents to city center and making arterial elements for this relation
- Using local potentials for development of neighborhood including abilities of neighborhood residents
- Creating local and responsible institutions for effective relationship with institutions of urban management
- Focus on local cores for creating a base between local reliable people
- Local forces used by urban management institutions for development and implementation of local development projects
- Using ownership element in advancing neighborhood reconstruction and reform
- Using devoted lands in physical and servicing development of the target neighborhoods.

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### **Defensive strategies**

These strategies are obtained by combination of weaknesses and threats as follows:

- Control of migration from target neighborhoods to other neighborhoods of the city
- Increase of public controls by residents and local trustees
- using informal forces in development of the neighborhood including religious groups
- Reduction of environmental damages in neighborhoods via reforming and improvement
- paying attention to disturbance elements in development including high number of arid lands and disturbing applications

### **Adaptive strategies**

These strategies are obtained by strengths and threats as follows:

- Increase of building density in order to prevent change of land use
- increase of level of information and knowledge of experts of urban management institutions with aim of enabling informal settlements
- High attention of authorities of urban services to informal settlement neighborhoods

### **Contingency strategies**

These strategies are obtained from the relation between weaknesses and opportunities as follows:

- increase of public information about personal, educational, urbanism skills
- creating mechanisms for increasing presence of women in social activities
- preparing necessary condition for development and increase of productivity of agricultural lands and gardens inside the neighborhood.
- making an office for informal settlements in Rafsanjan (especially in target neighborhoods)

## **13. SUGGESTIONS**

Concerning the studied problems, obtained results indicate that problem of informal settlement and lack of title deed and swages of pathways are of important problems in the neighborhood. In this direction, lack of access makes construction of sewage system and connecting it to urban wastewater system impossible. Problem of garbage gathering associates to lack of access. Due to significance of the enabling strategy, it is necessary to have an urban-oriented attitude by distancing from developmental view of informal settlements. In the enabling strategy, integration of urban planning system, increase of participations and organization of these participations should be created by defined social programs and using environmental capabilities. Actions taken in such environments should find following goals:

- 1- Prevention and control of these settlements in the city and neighborhoods under consideration

2- Definition and implementation of the enabling and socio-economic programs in neighborhoods concerning environmental capacities and capabilities with urban view

3- Promotion and improvement of low income classes in neighborhoods.

In direction of improvement of the enabling strategies for informal settlement, following actions will provide effective use of this strategy in neighborhoods:

**Table 13.** Defining suggested projects.

Number	area	Title of project	The neighborhood
1	Transportation	Adding two buses	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
2	Physical	Installing mechanized rubbish bins	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
3	Environmental	Fighting against stray dogs	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
4	Socio-cultural	Reopening and equipping library of Rahmatabad mosque	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
5	Socio-cultural	Holding computer classes	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
6	Socio-cultural	Holding classes of prevention from addiction	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
7	Socio-cultural	Holding classes of living skills	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
8	Physical	Completing lightness of pathways	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
9	Economic	Holding educational classes of occupations	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
10	Socio-cultural	Holding educational classes of household health	
11	Socio-cultural	Holding educational classes of family consultation and psychology	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
12	Socio-cultural, physical	Establishment of police stations and increase of disciplinary force	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
13	Socio-cultural	Holding religious classes	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad
14	Socio-cultural	Holding sport classes	Rahmatabad-Rostamabad

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