Assessing the factors affecting the volatility of informal settlements based on the views of key stakeholders and stakeholders (Case study: marginalized communities in Yazd)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Currently, one of the most important challenges facing urban management is informal housing. This is an undesirable phenomenon of urbanization in the contemporary world, especially as a result of accelerated industrialization and regional inequalities, and because of the deprivation and lack of informal settlements of urban living facilities compared to other urban areas, they become the focus. It has caused acute urban problems and sustainable human development. Therefore, the study of informal settlements in cities today, the factors affecting the formation and factors affecting the instability of these areas to reduce the problems and problems of informal settlements from it is of special importance and necessity. In this regard, Yazd as one of the most populated cities of Iran with an informal settlement with more than 1000 hectares and a population of more than 200 thousand people is no exception. Therefore, the present study was conducted to investigate the importance of informal settlements in Yazd and the factors affecting the instability of informal areas in Hasan Abad, Slaughter and Settlements.

Method: The present study is an applied one based on qualitative quantitative method, descriptive-analytical in nature and based on observation, interview and questionnaire. Library and survey methods were used for data collection in this study. The statistical population of this study consists of experts and experts in urban planning and consensus sciences of Yazd city and households living in three Hassan Abad neighborhoods and slaughterhouses. A qualitative sampling was used, with the aim of quantitative sampling, having a representative and representative population of the statistical population, and a purposive sampling purpose. For this purpose, purposeful sampling and snowball sampling were used to determine the qualitative sector samples to identify the factors affecting the volatility of informal settlements and sampling and data saturation (data matching by data). Interviewees). At this stage, after interviewing 31 experts, experts and experts in urban planning and social planning in Yazd, the data is saturated.

Results: Semi-structured interviews were used to identify indicators and indicators affecting the unstable informal settlements of Yazd. Influences on the volatility of informal settlements and the effect of each factor identified on several factors along with the magnitude of the impact were explored by factor analysis with varimax rotation. According to the results, five identified factors accounted for 85.532% of the total variance affecting instability in informal settlements in Yazd, Hasan Abad, Habitat and Slaughterhouses. According to the results of economic factor with 11.7757 and 26.732% of variance as the most important factor affecting the informality of informal settlements in Yazd and health environmental factor with 5.843% of variance of 13.8280 variance as insignificant Most have been identified.

Conclusion: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the factors affecting the informality of informal settlements in Yazd city and in three neighborhoods of Hasan Abad, Habitat and Slaughterhouse as the most important official firing areas in Yazd. The results of the study were presented in both qualitative and

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quantitative sections and showed that in the area of interest and key stakeholders weakness, employment, lack of business background, false jobs, low employment culture of women, high unemployment rate in the regions. Most of the social factor of physical physical culture and health resilience has been affecting instability in informal settlements and according to key stakeholders indicates weak management of Yazd city in organizing informal settlements.

**Key words:** Informal Settlement, Marginalization, Instability, Urban Poverty, Yazd City.

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