



Providing a model for empowering urban informal settlements, Case Study Tabriz Khalil Abad quarter

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Abstract

One of the main problems of the urban environment is the tendency of rural and urban low-income people to the marginal parts of cities to avoid uneven economic and urban inequality. The issues of these informal settlements not only goes back to themselves but also be found in the city they are set. One of the most important approaches and practices that is raised based on the latest domestic and foreign experience in order to deal with this phenomenon, is “Empowerment” which emphasizes on participation of the residents of these neighborhoods. One example of this type of settlements were selected as an informal settlement in Tabriz, is Khalil Abad quarter where was examined in this study. In this research, scientific methods of investigation in order to collect information from questionnaires, interviews and reviews of documentation have been used. Of the 6075 families of the quarter, 400 families were randomly chosen and interviewed. From statistical data analysis with qualitative analysis, significant results were obtained including that the district has had many problems in terms of physical, social, economic and environmental and still is an immigration spot and many capitations in the region are very far from standards. To remedy the situation, poverty reduction and empowerment of zone- inhibition of the volatility growth in the region, are the most prior ones. The realization of enforcement actions in this area, needs to consult all relevant institutions involved in the development of the city and the plan for development is not limited to physical planning only and by urban development, human development dimension will also be included which needs to know the residents and their city . This means the urban poor must be empowered to have a key role in urban development strategies.(Garau 2005)

Keywords: Informal settlement, Empowerment, Tabriz, Urban development



Introduction

Iran's urban population has been doubled over the past thirty years ago and predictions indicate continuing of this rapid growth. Now the speed of urban development has surpassed of the state and municipalities capabilities for creating jobs, developing of infrastructure and providing services, thus the informal settlement phenomenon has spread quickly and irregularly. These places reflect poverty and also have been considered as shortcomings and failures of government policies.

Informal settlements is a serious threat for stability and coherence of urban community because of recreating poverty and expanding it, jeopardizing the environment and spending expenditures more than what is necessary to prevent it. Therefore it requires special measures for organizing current situation and prevent spreading of marginalization in the future. Studies have indicated that removing low income groups, as another word, lack of attention of urban development projects to settle of low income groups, is a major factor for informal settlement in inside and outside of the cities.

Conducted studies have shown that considering priorities of low-income people in the planning systems is the first strategy for dealing with this issue. Understanding economic behaviors and internal dynamics of living systems of low-income groups are necessary for housing and finding strategies for this action.

Understanding of social, economic, physical natures and physical issues of places in the framework of the study for organization and empowerment and finding places that have potentials for changing informal settlements, are necessary in rapidly growing cities and we should determine specific plans for housing low-income settlement according their characteristics.

In this study Khalil Abad as a sample, have been studied, and thus solutions that have been applied in other similar places will be determined.

Statement of the problem

Urban areas are places that modern people seek their dreams. Informal settlement is one of factors that cause places to be unstable and endanger the various aspects of life such as health and safety and this phenomenon is expanding according to global observations(Ahmadian 1992). Urbanization in developing countries is not an endogenous phenomenon and urban sprawl is caused by the abnormal functions of external factors and spatially has been influenced by colonialism. The impact of incorrect decisions and planning and imitation of the developed countries should not be ignored. Large investments in several big cities have been caused imbalance in region and the massive migration to the cities is the outcome of this imbalance. During the mentioned phenomenon, humans become inevitable to select living in slums in order to matching and stabilizing the state of their live.(Kazemi 2004)

Although the process and the formation of informal settlements in different times and places, is influenced by intra structural factors such as, occupation, race and extra structural factors such as, geographical agents and social, economic and physical characteristics, there are some general features that can be generalized to all these settlements(Sekke.Ravani.Mohammad. 2005). The basic characteristics of informal settlements are:

- Physical features; these settlements are illegal and this is reason for having very low facilities and municipal services.
- Social features; often residents of informal settlements are among the lower classes of society and do not have much income.
- Legal features; the most important feature of informal settlements is that they don't have formal ownership of land that their home have made on it. This land can be included of governmental uninhibited land or be a small piece of land in around the city.(Ghasemi 2003)

Although the history of the slum settlements formation in Iran goes back the period before Pahlavi (Khatam 2002), in cities extensive changes occurred after land reform and the rising of oil prices in the early 1970s.(Haji Yusefi 2002)

In this era with recession and landless of many rural farmers and the inclusive growth in economic, social and urban culture dimensions, the trend of work force migration accelerated from rural to urban areas, these migrants lived in unhealthy settlements that didn't have basic facilities and services for standard living.(Haji Yusefi 2003)



As a result of structural changes in the 1981s and overpopulation in the cities (Papeli 2001), marginalized people stepped in to the new stage of their social life, it can be considered as a transition period to the urbanization and the creation of attainment expectation to facilities and necessities of urban life. (Khatam 2002)

In the period between 1991 and 2001, we faced with increasing of families that had moved from formal settlements in the cities to informal, in other words these groups preferred shack communities in order to remove formal housing costs.(Piran 2003)

In fact, all conditions can be explained in this format: influence of capitalism, external development and social polarization caused a lot of low-income social groups not to have economic conditions for providing house of official market.(Irاندوست 2007)

In dealing with this phenomenon, different solutions have been proposed such as: negligence, force eviction, self-helping, public housing, site and service, upgrading marginalized residents in case of need which is sufficient to provide temporary solutions.

The passage of time and gain abundant experience showed that for solving this issue should seek new ways. The perfect solution and gradual reform towards integration with the city seem to be realistic and altruistic.

These kind of solutions emphasize on internal mobilization of residents and facilitating of public sector and the presence of public sector is essential for supporting low-income groups and the regulation of market in a manner that provide shelter needs of them.

Empowerment has three aspects in the general concept. First in the market empowerment framework, active involvement of the government in the allocation and production of goods and services and control for creating employment and using income and subsidies in order to create a comprehensive competition and equal access to services will exists in compliance with the policies of neo-liberalism. The second form of empowerment is political empowerment that pursues the transformation of the structure and functions of the local community in relation with market and community. Political empowerment is based on local communities through executive and administrative decentralization, democratization, institutional and management reforms and using non-governmental and community-based organizations.(Burgess 1997)

The third form of empowerment is empowerment of local community which are formed by the government in order to coordinating and facilitating the efforts of local community organizations for innovation, planning and implementing plans through normative methods such as goal-setting and direction by self-organization and self-management by the community itself. Within the framework of local community empowerment, the relationship between the state and local community are organized by participatory planning that local communities have decisive role in decision-making, setting goals and priorities of planning.(Burgess 1997)

Based on this approach, governments create conditions for formation of poverty and poor communities to find their way for promotion. In fact, empowerment is creation of legal, institutional, economical, financial and social framework in order to increase economic and social efficiency in the housing unit.(Pugh 2003)

This strategy insists on mobilizing all potentials resources and all factors for creating house and improving the living condition of poor people, so that they are able to improve their living condition with regards to priorities and needs.

Improving along with empowerment of local community is new approach for solving urban poverty where building engineering and injecting funds are considered ineffective. Enhancing community capacities are considerable in informal settlements and finally people meet their need themselves with support from public sector.(Hadizadeh.Bazzaz.Maryam. 2003)

A key factor of this strategy is, special emphasis on increasing income and eliminating poverty. For this purpose professional education, enhancing labor skills and accessing marketing and organizational resources are very considerable.

In this concept, empowerment needs enabling which extend as the freedom in chooses and practices, it is effective in enhancing the assets of needy people in order to be participating in discussion, applying their



views, controlling and linking with authorities that they are effective in their lives. Access to information, participation and involvement, accountability and local organizational capacity have been defined as key elements in empowerment.(Irاندوست 2007)

The government and management agencies should take the first steps for reaching the participation and empowerment of people and groups. It means that management institutions and urban management should provide facilities and preparations for participation and empowerment of individuals as a first step. Providing proper context through management and urban planner is a need for empowerment. It is important that public sectors provide services, right of ownership, confidence, social capital, awareness, institutionalization, supportive and facilitators role.(Sarrafی 2002)

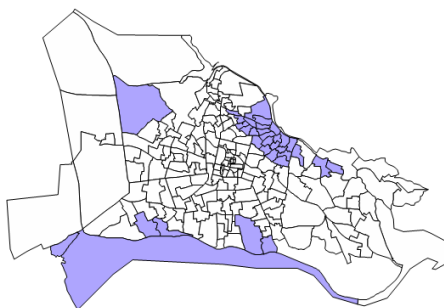
Introducing the studied area (Khalil Abad)

Tabriz today's context is a combination of various contexts that has emerged and developed throughout the history but today's face of it doesn't have balanced distribution of facilities. Tabriz as one of the largest cities in Iran, has encountered with the problem of informal settlements and it is growing day by day.

Formation of informal settlements has started in the 1940s in Tabriz . The growth and expansion of it has accelerated from mid-1960s. In this decade with the reforming of lands and the formation and expansions of major industries in Tabriz and then entering villagers to the city and lack of accountability, proper housing and low income power of them lead to the marginalization of immigrants where the land is cheap because of improper topography and being in the range of mountain. This situations cause the expansion of informal settlements in Tabriz. It can be called the 1960s as a decade for the formation of informal settlement in Tabriz.

The population in Tabriz is about 1500000, more than a quarter of this population live in informal settlements.(census 2011) These settlements have been mainly formed in the North, west, North West and South.

The map1 shows the situation of informal settlements in Tabriz.



Map1 the situation of informal settlements in Tabriz

One of these settlements that have been investigated as a sample in this study is Khalil Abad. Khalil Abad is an informal settlement that has placed in the north of Tabriz. The first core of this informal settlement has formed in the middle of 1960s by immigrants of eastern cities (Ahar, Kalaibar, Horand ,...). This place is surrounded by Pasdaran highway from east, Un Ebne Ali mountain, Anbar Sard quarter and Enghlab street of west, Eram town of north, Tanghe valley and Gorbani quarter of south. Map2 shows the situation of Khalil Abad in Tabriz. This district has about 24,558 people in 72 hectare. Major features of this district are construction in high slope and the rote of flood, crowded families and poor penetration.



Map 2.the situation of Khalil Abad in Tabriz, District1

This present study aimed to evaluate situations of Khalil Abad as an informal settlement in Tabriz and provide appropriate strategies via empowerment for future. First we investigated physical and structural conditions. Collected information and data analyzed with descriptive and analytical ways and finally recommendations and strategies for empowerment have been presented.

In this study we considered some points such as, using population, social and economic surveys of questionnaire along with other sources and references. Besides the using of questionnaire, considering coalitions and collaboration of non-governmental organizations, used for need assessment and identifying regional capacity.

1. Demographic, social and economic studies, Khalil Abad

1.1.Population, sex and age structures: based on 2006 census, of 24558 Khalil Abad district population 52% are male (12780) and 48% are female(11778).

Table 1.Demographic information

Approximate percentage	population	Age group	row
8.5	2103	4-0	1
18.6	4588	5-14	2
31.5	7740	15-29	3
21.6	5328	30-44	4
16.3	4003	45-59	5
3.2	796	60	6
100	24558	-	Total

Demographic information showed that this district is very likely for being as an immigration spot particularly in the 15-44 age groups.

1.2. Family size: based on the results of surveys, the family size was estimated about 5.21 for this district.

1.3. Migration: the residents of this studied restrict are immigrants of Ahar and Ardabil city.

According to the recent census, 82.1 % of population of this district is rural immigrants (20162) and 17.9% (4396) is immigrants from other areas. Based on extracted data of questionnaire staying time of respondents was between 1 to 20 years and the highest percentage (32%) related to 1 to 3 years. In total, more than 73% of population of this district has been living in this area in the last 10 years. This issue represents the continuation and expansion of illegal settlement in this district.

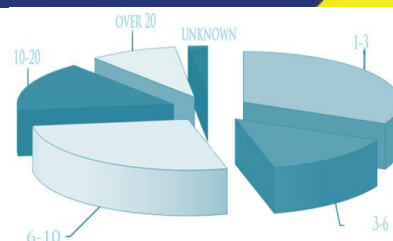


Chart 1. Residents staying time in Khalil abad

1.4. Employment, income and expenditure structure: the structure of employment, income and expenditure of different groups indicate the quality and quantity of various aspects of life such as housing. According to this study, most house holders in this area are self-employed and the number of people that are absorbed in formal jobs are much lower than the normal range. This is indicating a fragility laxity in the economic roots.

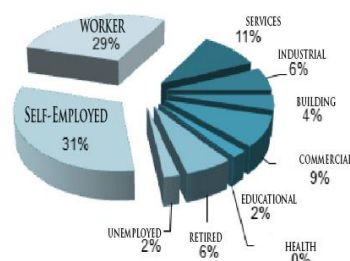


Chart 2. the structure of employment

2. Spatial and physical studies of Khalil Abad district

Among other places in Tabriz, Khalil Abad district has unique conditions in many aspects. First, based on indicators, Khalil Abad is the poorest district. Second, it is the only place of Tabriz that all zones have informal settlement. The third unique feature is having many problems in transportation, housing and services fields and that is why this place needs more attention rather than other places. The fourth feature is the growing trend of informal settlements, new alleys and street takes shape with the characteristics of informal settlements in a short time and new measures requires for the prevention from this growing trend.

2.1. Land use or benefit of per capita from services users: studies have indicated that Khalil Abad residents receive low services based on existing standards.

Table 2. Land use

Capitation	Area	Land use
17.80	444877	Residential
0.26	6489	Primary School
0.14	3395	Secondary School
0.37	9292	Highschool
0.01	275	Health
0.12	2878	religious
0.51	12659	Park
0.56	14122	Commercial
9.74	143444	Passages
29.50	737432	Total

2-2. Quality of building and the resistance of buildings against natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods: In this research the quality of building classified in three categories: new, good quality, repaired and damaged. Studies have indicated that most buildings were destructive. Only 19 % of building units are in mid-range in terms of resistance and using materials and building quality and the rest of housing unit need repairing and reconstructing because enhancing resistance of buildings. Overall, 88 % of housing units haven't had required standards for constructing housing units.



Picture 1-2. Quality of building

Table 3. Quality of building

Percent	Number	Quality of building
۲۹۰.61	1615	New and good
۲۰0.17	1373	repaired
۴۰0.22	2467	damaged
100	5338	Total

2-3. Number of floors in buildings: Studies showed that most buildings have only one floor.

Table 4. Number of floors

Percent	Number	Number of floors
72.12	3934	1
27.57	1504	2
0.31	17	3
100	5338	Total

2-4. Separated residential parts: In Khalil Abad, most house have a small segmentation. About 90% of housing units have less than 100 square meters infrastructure.

Table 5. Separated residential parts

percent	Number	Separated residential parts
18.77	1903	Less than 50 m2
52.28	2825	50-100m2
22.05	1203	100-150m2
4.56	249	150-200m2
2.11	115	200-300m2
0.22	12	More than 300m2
100	5338	Total

2-5. Family density and persons in per house: According to recent census, there was 5338 housing units and 6075 family which represents 1.13 family density in per residential units. According to the existing of four family units in each quarter and the number of house with one or two rooms that involve 84% of total housing units, it can be estimated that there is approximately 5.21 persons in each room. So this criterion didn't have an appropriate condition in this sector.



Picture3-4.High density of building

2-6. Building longevity: Researches have revealed that 50% of housing units have had above 30 years old.

Table 6. Building longevity

Percent	Number	Building longevity
19.52	1065	1-15
30.49	1663	15-30
49.97	2726	More than 30
100	5338	Total

2.7. Housing construction model based on the type of material and construction methods and using building materials for facades: One of the major characteristics of informal settlements is using less durable or non-durable materials in building shelters and the main reason for this is decreasing manufacturing costs. In Khalil Abad about 70% of housing building has been constructed with less durable materials such as stone, wood and block and only 30% have been built with iron and brick.



Picture5-6. Housing construction model based on the type of material and construction methods

It should be mentioned that conducted filed investigations and observations have indicated that brick and cement are main materials in the model of housing design of this neighborhood. In this area the 74 percent of the residential units have been built in this way. In this sample, the 32 percent of residents have participated in constructing of houses.

In this study because of large varieties of materials and used components segmentation have been done difficulty. Mentioned categorization include: Brick (3 cm bricks and ceramic, traditional brick), building without façade (all hands have walls that hasn't still taken façade), combinatorial (Brick, stone, cement,

thatch), indistinctive (Including barren lands without facing). Map 3 shows building materials for facades in the studied area, which appears to lack of facades of most buildings in this area.



Map.3. Housing construction model based on the type of material and construction methods

2-8. Building ownership: Studies have shown that most of the residential units in this area despite the passage of more than 30 years of construction haven't title deeds. However a very limited section of the residential units referred to the Instruments and Landed Property Registration Department) in order to receive property deeds for their residential house but that is not acceptable in terms of municipality.

Overall, 18 percent of residential units had property deed while others were lacking property deed and as a regards that all Khalil Abad lands and around areas are in the property of Mortmain and Endowments Department (Oghaf) so residential units and lands are officially belong to the this office.

Nevertheless, conducting coordination with Mortmain and Endowments Department some residential units have been purchased by individuals or groups and lands especially in northern part have been assigned to the municipal and some government agencies.

2-9. Street network: Because Khalil Abad district have been formed along the valleys and watercourse, narrow, winding and very steep watercourse have been converted to the main way over the time. Watercourses have been asphalted and shaped main roads. These factors have caused problems and limitations at network level such as: lack of sidewalks and car pathways, high slope in some streets. Studies for investigating the availability of residential units have indicated that access to residential units take place hardly in winter especially in snowy days. High steep steeped streets, narrow alleys with stream in middle of it and lack of appropriate route, dusty paths and promontories indicate inappropriate accessibility.



Picture7-8-9-10. Street network

3. Natural and environmental studies

3.1. Earthquake: Tabriz, especially northern informal settlements of it, is exposed to serious dangers of earthquake because of existing fault lines in the north of Tabriz. Surveys indicate that one of the minor fault lines has crossed of the western part of Khalil Abad and has caused this place and surrounding area to be serious devastation as a result of earthquake. (Azar.Ali. 2007)

3-2. Slope and flooding: High and steep slopes are one of the factors that create, expedite and enhance natural hazards such as landslides, land subsidence and floods. As it was mentioned Khalil Abad was formed along the watercourse, mountain and valleys, this is a reason for flowing floods in the high steep streets and alleys and the entering mud and pebbles in to the homes. Conducted investigations have shown that in this area the minimum average of slope is 10% and the maximum of it is 21%.



Picture11-12. Street network

4. Studies about conditions and quality of residential environment in Khalil Abad district

4-1. existing of facilities in housing units: Studies have indicated that residents in Khalil Abad don't have desired status in their housing units.

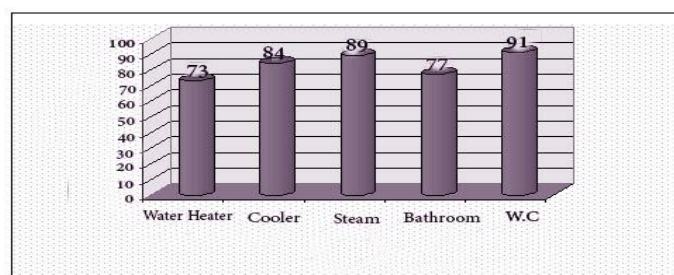


Chart 3. existing of facilities in housing units

4-2. the state of urban infrastructures: Observations studies have indicated that Khalil Abad district have major problems in the urban infrastructures.

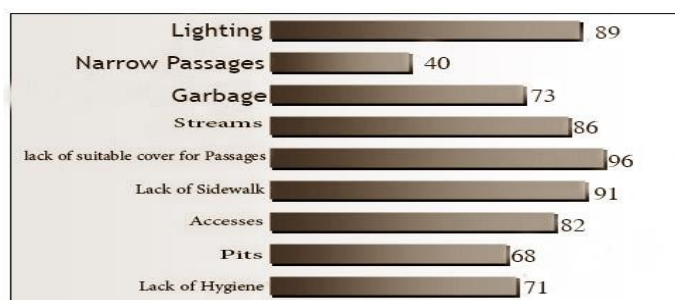


Chart 4. the state of urban infrastructures

4.3. Availability of Public Services: The urban public services such as transport, health, green spaces, parks, educational services has seen in this district as basic needs. Despite municipal efforts on improving

and amending pathways in the two and the half years ago in this district, public transportation services from Khalil Abad to the center of city have been requested by majority of residents as a basic need. As well as, in this area there are no green spaces and parks and creating them is very difficult because of density of residential units so in this regard, it is essential to think about certain measures and programs in the short period. In the field of accessibility to health services, boarding clinic and drugstore according to the number of people and families are indispensable.

4.4. Disposal methods of sewage, surface water and garbage: generally, Khalil Abad district doesn't have disposal sewage system and surface water in canals, pathways and marginal areas has created problems for residents. In addition, streams and canals according to the type of construction aren't suitable paths for surface water to the out of district. While due to appropriate slope (north to the south), this channels and streams can morally be suitable for leading surface waters.

The result of investigations have been shown that the gathering of garbage carry out by handcarts and due to low culture for garbage collection and not considering time about it by residents, garbage are placed along the house walls especially ruined houses by the public and all of them are scattered before municipal officers collect garbage and this situation creates unfavorable condition in this area. The ways of household waste removal in Khalil Abad indicate several points. First, the majority of pathways and alleys in this district don't have waste disposal system and public garbage bins. Second, in this place collecting of garbage conducted irregularly and with polluting ways. Third, due to the lack of household sewage disposal system, there are major problems.



Picture13-14. household waste removal methods

Assessment of needs and identifying priorities

At this stage of study, the studies area as a part of Tabriz metropolis will be investigated completely with emphasis on collected data. Created situation in Khalil Abad within the process of informal settlements in Tabriz, can reflect the dominant realities on this region and need for affording in order to develop and apply effective policies for improving and enhancing this area.

Based on the results of the questionnaire and field investigations and finding of focus group discussions with people and urban authorities, a list of existing problems in Khalil Abad were given to governor and mayor experts and then the importance of the problems and exciting possibilities in this area obtained in different fields such as physical, economic and social.

Table 7: High priority needs and problems according to existing data

Row	Problems and needs	Priority
1	Title deed and Asphalt for pathway	First
2	Collection and disposal of garbage + cleaning rivers and pathways	Second
3	Creating and expanding public transportation to the city center	Third
4	Developing boarding clinic and pharmacies + green spaces and park	Fourth
5	Creating sport clubs + sewerage network	Fifth
6	Dedicating cultural spaces of the city to this district	Sixth



Table 8: problems and possibilities for solving problems in different fields in the Khali Abad

Facilities	Problems	domain
-----	Lack of educational facilities	Land use
	Lack of exercise facilities	
	Lack of park and recreational spaces	
	Lack of public health facilities	
	Lack of cultural facilities	
	improper distribution of the few existing public services	
Providing some deficiencies in services with facilities of near regions.	The high population density	Socio-economic
	High unemployment rate, especially youth residents	
A large labor force for creating new economic activities	The high household members	
	The low financial power of residents due to employment and income	
Existence of occupational fields such as carpet weaving, shoe making and baking bread among residents, especially women and girls	The low participation of women in economic activities	
	The low social security	
Existence of weaving workshops within and adjacent residential units an effective factor in employment and economic production of women and girls and the number of men	Lack of social organizations and local communities	
	Low participation of residents based of economic situation and low income	
Existence of a shoe workshop and its role in employment of residents	Existing social crime, especially in the field of addiction and drug trafficking	
Overcoming housing with one family and one floor as a potential modernization and increase housing density	High antiquity of housing units	Housing
	House segmentation	
	The high number of households in housing units	
	Low rate of renewal in living units	
	Housing with no map and initial design and engineering principles	
	Construction by non-technical people and mainly family members	
High price of new house and people tendency for renovating.	The use of poor and cheap materials	
	Construction without foundation	
	Not having deed for the majority of residential units as the most important barrier to housing renewal	
	High residential density	
	Irregularity in fill and empty spaces of adjacent part in access networks	
	High vulnerability of housing units in occurring of earthquake because the way of constructions and type of material that have been used	
-----	Serious inconsistencies in the size and the composition of residential house and improper combination and inappropriate formation of pathway	The physical structure and appearance of the city
Surviving indigenous population and continuing the trend of growing population in residential area	incompatibility and inconsistency with adjacent cities	
	Low perception aspects of space due to the absence of the constituent elements of mental image	
	Lack of coherence and continuity in the structure of city	
	Lack of services and inappropriate distribution of public spaces	
	Lack of proper cohesion of areas	
	Existing of abandoned and unsafe places	
	Inefficiency of water and sewage collecting networks and its role in	



Existing of slope paths provide good routs for sewage disposal and surface water	creating bad image of the place	Natural and environmental
	High gradients and dangers of it such as drift and slip of building and perching house near the mountain	
	Perching most places in the flood paths	
	Perching most places on major faults	
	Lack of proper sewerage system	
Existing of natural channels for using in order to sewage disposal and surface water	Severe weakness in rainwater harvesting system	Natural and environmental
	Existing vermin, especially mosquitoes and flies and release of them in allays and domestic sewage and the accumulation of garbage in open spaces	
	Perching many residential house in electrical high voltage line and its long-term effects on physical and mental health of residents	
-----	Existing narrow paths because of residential houses	Transportation
	High slope of pathways	
	Dusty pathways and poor asphalt in routs	
	High depth of local streets	
	no hierarchy in communication networks	
-----	Severe weakness in transportation, especially in terms of the number of lines and existing of worn-out buses.	
	Do not run or remain unfinished comprehensive plans that have been approved	
	Sever weakness communication between east and west of the district	
	Lack of separation of the street and sidewalks along main and local pathways	

It should be noted that in prioritizing of district needs and major problems we had down interview of people in order to receive guide to take necessary measures for enabling district via urban management particularly municipal. When these issues are considered undoubtedly we will have proper region for living without poverty with satisfied people of urban management.

Conclusion

According to the results of research that have indicated, informal settlements in the area are rapidly growing, it should be stopped with measures such as constructing a retaining wall to prevent exceeding to the district, intensifying the process of residential units control and the land ownership around the urban area by effective institutions such as the municipal with the cooperation and support of Mortmain and Endowments Department(Oghaf). So the first and most important strategic plan in Khalil Abad should be based on the inhibition of expanding informal settlements and the other small and large plans should be considered and conducted after this major problem. After the inhibiting the informal settlements, organizing physical space and improving the socio-economic and cultural conditions in Khalil Abad will be possible.

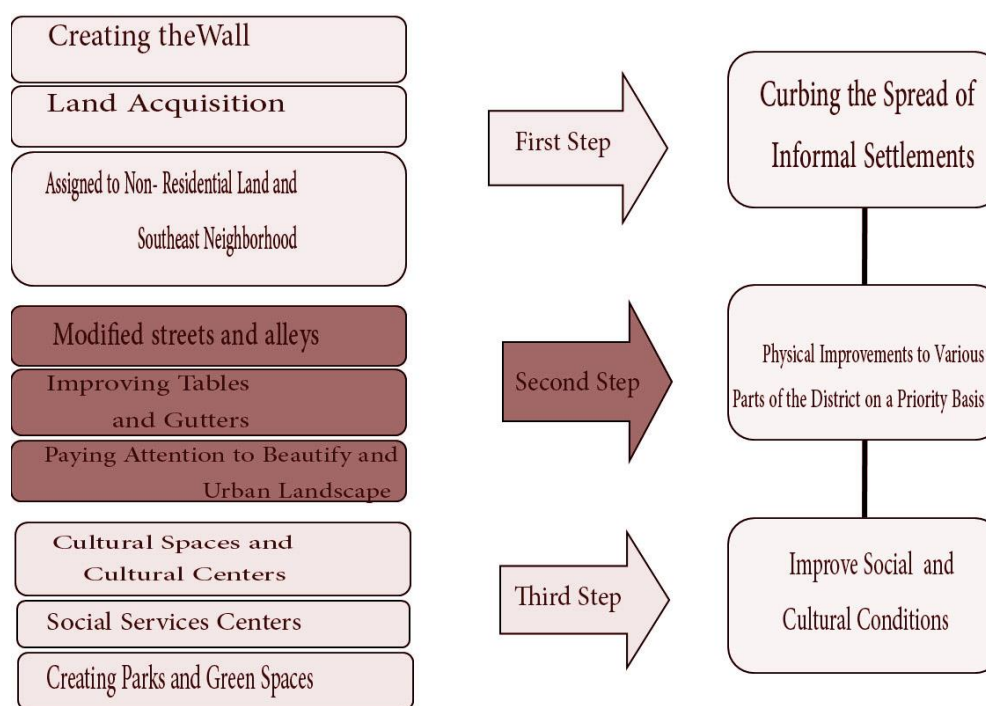
Regarding the problems and needs that were mentioned in the studied area and also with taking in to account that solving essential priorities in different parts of this district depend on implementing quick impact, small, numerous and broad projects, in the following we will mention a list of quick impacts projects which is derived from the results of field studies and surveys and conducted research in the city and district that should be implemented by the urban management in order to the improvement and organization of the socio-economic, physical space and cultural situations.

- Reform and restate of channels, ditches and household sewage disposal system.



- Create a center for public transportation to the city center and vice versa
- Asphalted of dusty alleys and streets in the Khalil Abad district.
- Creating an independent police station and several subsidiary units in different sectors with regard to the number of local population and the growing trend of it.
- Creating parks and sports area.
- Recovering and completing of the sewerage network and the completion of ongoing projects in order to improve environmental conditions in this sector.
- Asphalted the main streets and extraneous streets throughout the district in order of priority.
- Creating a number of fruit and vegetable supplier centers in different parts of district. These centers can be movable and small.

And other measures can be down by urban management especially municipal for removing shortages and essential needs, so using facilities and services will be increased.



Enabling model for Khalil Abad

Enabling regions with considering employment and family income issues would increase public participation and social sustainability and prevent the migration of poor resident and geographical transmission to another point. Also, this kind of life situation will not lead to informal settlements and the entrance of new members to this area because the quality of housing is appropriate with efforts and spending of community resources and also local community will be a deterrent factor for entrance of new members in order to do their social duties and claim their right.

Therefore, enabling is pivotal for expanding low income communities and it is not possible only with engineering projects. With considering these, in order to solve the problem of abnormal settlement and deal with negative effects of it and as well as prevent of its spreading, organizing and acting measures will be needed in national, provincial and local levels because of creating partnerships between individuals, communities, organizations, private and public sectors.

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