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Resilience in informal settlements with an emphasis on the physical dimension (Nakhel Nakhda and Talaband neighborhoods, Bandar Abbas city)

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Abstract

Background and Aim: One of the most important requirements for dealing with the physical problems of cities is to improve the level of resilience of urban areas in case of possible accidents. Resilience is a new concept in urban planning that refers to the ability of people, groups and objects to return to their original conditions or better.

Methods: The current research is descriptive-analytical and applied, which uses 11criteria to measure physical resilience. The weight of the criteria using Fuller's hierarchical triangle method shows that the ownership status (0.21), the number of households in a residential unit (0.18) and the employment status of the head of the household (0.165) are the most important in measuring the level of resilience in Nakhda and Talaband neighborhoods. The combination of criteria with the simple weighted sum method in 5 floors shows the level of resilience in Nakhel Nakhda and Talaband neighborhoods, which review of the findings shows that 46% of the area of the neighborhood is at a high and very high level of resilience, while only 28% of It houses the population, and on the other hand, 30% of the mentioned neighborhoods are located at the low and very low level of resilience, which includes 42% of the population.

Findings and Conclusion: The final map, which is calculated in five levels from very low to very high, shows that 30% of Nakhel Nakhda and Talaband neighborhoods are located at low and very low resilience levels, it can be argued that the characteristics Physical factors play a very important role in the resilience of informal settlements, and any change in physical criteria can significantly affect the resilience of the neighborhood.

Keywords: physical, informal settlement, resilience, Bandar Abbas.

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