

## Effect of Urban Informal Settlements and Outdoor Advertisement on the Quality of Built Environment and Urban Upgrading in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The paper examines the causes and characteristics of informal settlements and outdoor advertisement in the evaluation of quality of environment. The paper identifies the problems that have aided informal settlements to: urbanization, poverty, growth of informal sector, non-affordability of land and housing shortage. The paper asserts that the informal settlements have serious adverse effects on the people's health, their built environment and quality of life. The secondary data was obtained from books, journals and seminar papers. The paper argues that, although the urban upgrading possesses great potential for improving quality of built environment in informal settlements, there is a need to repackage the upgrading exercise so that majority can benefit from it. It is necessary to incorporate community participation and outdoor advertisement into the urban upgrading in order to assist the very poor that cannot take care of their housing consumption needs. Therefore, government is encouraged to see informal settlements as a solution to new city planning rather than problem to the urban areas. This paper suggests the implementation of policies and planning, physical infrastructural development, social economic improvement, environment and health improvement. Government, private and communities interventions on informal settlements are required in order to prevent further decay for sustainable development.

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**Keywords:** quality of environment; informal settlements; urban upgrading; outdoor advertisement

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### INTRODUCTION

Deteriorating urban environmental conditions and their life-long implications on quality of life have become significant aspects of debates and discussions. Towns and cities in developing countries like Nigeria are growing rapidly (World Bank, 2006).

As a result of the high cost of housing, lack of good financing schemes, the increasing population is forced to live in substandard housing and unhealthy conditions giving rise to informal settlements (Olotuah, 2005). Informal settlements in Nigeria are increasing and posing serious problems to their own personal life and health. Slums and squatters are experiencing a massive change in the quality of life as they retain in the settlements that are characterized by numerous problems such as overpopulation, inadequate basic amenities, non-conventional housing and so on (Majale, 2002).

The term 'Quality of life' is used to evaluate the general well-being of individuals and societies but its meaning is very complex, very comprehensive and varies with time and the person's beliefs. (Giovanni, 1998) asserted

that quality of life has to do with how people live, feel and understand their daily lives. This includes aspects such as health, education, housing, employment and participation in decisions. (Arnaldo Ribeiro, 2005) notes that quality of life is a term that has emerged as a concept of living conditions, health and physical safety, mental and social ability. However, definitions of quality of life have also been diverse. It has to do with how each one sees himself and the community (Constanza, 2008).

Nevertheless the wide range of definition can be categorized into three major philosophical approaches to determining the quality of life (Brock, 1993). The first approach describes characteristics of the quality life that are dictated by normative ideals based on philosophical, belief and other systems. This approach to quality of life depend neither on the subjective experience of people nor on the fulfillment of their wishes (Diener and Suh, 1997). The second approach to defining the quality of life is based on the satisfaction of preferences. Thus, in this tradition, the definition of the quality of life of a society is based on whether the citizens can obtain the

things they desire. The third definition of quality of life is in terms of the experience of individuals. In this approach, factors such as feelings of joy, pleasure, contentment, and life satisfaction are paramount.

### **INDICATORS OF QUALITY OF LIFE**

Quality is a product of subjective judgment which arises from the overall perception which the individual holds towards what is seen as the significant elements at a particular point in time (Olayiwola, et al, 2006). In assessing the quality of life, social indicators such as health and levels of crime, subjective well-being measures (assessing people's evaluative reactions to their lives and societies), cultural and economic indices are very important.

According to (Truckee, 2007) Indicators of quality of life can be categorized as follows: land use and infrastructure, natural environment, health and wellness, economic wellbeing, education and lifelong learning, public wellbeing, arts and cultural vitality, civic engagement, enrichment and innovation.

#### **(a) Land Use and Infrastructure**

Housing and mobility options enable families to be self-sufficient and businesses to be profitable, development that encourages healthy lifestyles and neighborhood livability, affordable housing, land use balance and sensitivity and mobility and convenience.

#### **(b) Natural Environment**

Clean air and water support healthy communities, recreational options and diverse wildlife; invest in natural resources for future generations' enjoyment and open space access.

#### **(c) Public Wellbeing**

Safe neighborhoods, schools and workplaces, secure families and vibrant tourism, which encourages visitors to enjoy the outdoor experience and feel confident visiting the region's attractions and community responsiveness to its most vulnerable populations

#### **(d) Economic Wellbeing**

A thriving economy that provides valuable jobs, income for necessities and sufficient revenue for the public services; Economic resources allow individuals to be more self-reliant.

#### **(e) Health and Wellness**

It means that people have their basic medical needs met and access to a variety of medical facilities and services.

#### **(f) Education and Lifelong Learning**

Quality of life means everyone has access to quality educational opportunities throughout their lives. Skills to be a productive citizen that include self-sufficiency, personal enrichment and economic contribution.

These indicators assess three philosophical approaches to well-being that are based, respectively, on normative ideals, subjective experiences, and the ability to select

goods and services that one desires.

#### **(g) Outdoor Advertisements**

Outdoor advertisement is the external embodiment of built environment and urban upgrading culture. It is an important element of urban landscape. Outdoor advertisement has gradually evolve a comprehensive art combining architecture, environment, urban planning, it has become the symbol of the city's prosperity and stability, modernization level and the cultural connotation. Apart from bearing information, outdoor advertisement is also closely linked with the psychology, needs of human, behavior, and desire

### **MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE**

Two new scientific approaches to measuring quality of life have been introduced as: "objective" or social indicators, and the measurement of subjective well-being (SWB). Findings in social indicator and subjective well-being research have direct relevance to the fundamental concerns of societies and individuals. Therefore, Social indicators and subjective well-being measures are based on different definitions of quality of life.

Social indicators are societal measures that reflect people's objective circumstances in a given cultural or geographic unit. The symbol of social indicators is that they are based on objective, quantitative statistics rather than on individuals' subjective perceptions of their social environment. Housing satisfaction is a vital indicator of quality of life.

Objectivity is one of the strength of social indicators. These indicators usually can be relatively easily defined and quantified without relying heavily on individual perceptions. Also, Strength of social indicators is that they often reflect the normative ideals of a society.

Social indicators, however, suffer from several weaknesses. Firstly, social indicators are fallible, although social indicators are thought to be "objective," they are often contaminated by measurement problems. Another limitation of social indicators is the inevitable role of subjective decisions in selecting and measuring the variables.

On the other hand, Subjective well-being consists of three interrelated components: life satisfaction, pleasant affect, and unpleasant affect. Life satisfaction refers to a cognitive sense of satisfaction with life whereas affect refers to pleasant and unpleasant moods and emotions. Based on numerous findings that uncover a relative independence between pleasant and unpleasant affect (Bradburn, 1969), SWB includes both positive and negative affective experiences of the individual.

The major advantage of subjective well-being measures is that they capture experiences that are important to the individual. Also, strength of subjective well-being measures is that when proven inadequate, they are often easier to modify in later studies than objective indicators (Davis and Fine-Davis, 1991). Third, SWB measures can be easily compared across domains by measuring the experience of wellbeing on common dimension.

Subjective well-being measures also have a number of weaknesses. First, objects that produce particular findings have not been completely eliminated. Therefore, whenever possible, SWB should be measured by multiple methods that do not share common methodological shortcomings. Second, subjective well-being measures may not fully reflect the objective quality of community life in a place because they may be more dependent on temperament and personal relationships than on societal factors.

### **INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Severe difficulties exist in defining 'informal settlements'. The definition of informal settlements is context-specific. According to (Srinivas, 2003) informal settlements are characterized by unauthorized use of vacant public or private land, illegal subdivision and/or rental of land, unauthorized construction of structures and buildings, reliance on low cost and locally available scrap construction materials, absence of restrictive standards and regulations, reliance on family labour and artisanal techniques for construction, non-availability of mortgage or any other subsidized finance. (Sietchiping, 2000) revealed that informal land use is characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, insecurity, absence or insufficient basic facilities. These conditions endanger the health, prosperity, safety or moral of the inhabitants and the community at large is unpleasant for living.

Various definitions have thus been proposed, but that suggested by the UN Habitat Programme is probably the most widely applicable. Informal settlements, can be defined as residential areas where a group of housing units has been constructed on land to which the occupants have no legal claim, or which they occupy illegally; unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

### **Slums and Squatter Settlements**

There is no satisfactory consensus on the definitions of slums and squatter settlements, as terms vary from culture to culture. Slums are often perceived to be informal settlements. UN-Habitat defines slums as contiguous settlements where inhabitants are

characterized as having: (i) insecure residential status; (ii) inadequate access to safe water; (iii) inadequate access to sanitation and other basic infrastructure and services; (iv) poor housing quality; and (v) overcrowding (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

On the other hand, squatter settlements can be defined as a residential area which has developed without legal claims to the land or permission from the concerned authorities to build; as a result of their illegal status, infrastructure and services are usually inadequate. It becomes clear from the foregoing that squatter settlements as distinct from inner-city slums, essentially constitute what is referred to as urban informal settlements.

As pointed out in (HABITAT, 2003), it means slums are areas where people with land ownership live in poor environmental and socio-economic conditions and are different from squatters which are the settlements where people build houses without legal title to land.

### **CAUSES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

The critical factors causing the formation of informal settlements are notably related to several major interrelated changes: (i) poverty; (ii) rapid urbanization and influx of people into urban areas; (iii) war, natural disasters and earthquakes leading to massive movement of people to places of opportunity and safety; (iv) Ineffective Housing Policies; (v) inefficient public administration, inappropriate planning and inadequate land administration tools. Manifestations of informality are attributed to the lack of effective planning, effective land management system and zoning regulations for urban development.

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), poverty and social ostracism are the primary causes of informal settlements in most nations. Governments around the world grapple with fiscal deficits and therefore promote and subsidize industrial sectors that can revitalize the economy.

In addition, governments have implemented policies to provide housing for the urban poor but their efforts have proved futile. According to Housing the Urban Poor, several governments have pursued anti-urbanization policies. They have evicted people from informal settlements, razed the housing, and sent the dwellers back to the countryside. These measures fail to stem the tide of urban migration. Rapid urbanization and influx of people into urban areas is another major cause of informal settlements. Rapid industrialization and urbanization have brought an increase in the number of people living in urban areas.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Informal settlements are often studied in the context of informal housing, recognizing the fact that they incorporate predominantly informal housing developments. The informal settlements range from sub-standard slums to housing that does not have the proper development permit. Informal housing can be described as housing that does not conform to the laws and regulatory frameworks set up in a particular city (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

Informal settlements are mainly characterized by informal land tenure, inadequate access to basic services, both social and physical infrastructure and housing finance (Vienna, 2004). Other characteristics of informal settlements include: (i) lack of secure tenure; (ii) housing that contradicts city by-laws; (iii) housing built on land not owned by the housing owner; (iv) lack or inadequate access to basic public services; (v) substandard housing and inadequate building structures; (vi) illegal subdivision of buildings; (vii) poverty, criminality and social exclusion; and (viii) unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations (UN-HABITAT, 2003 and Payne and Majale, 2004).

### **Effects of Outdoor Advertisement on Quality of Built Environment**

As an important element of urban landscape, outdoor advertisement is the external embodiment of built environment and urban upgrading culture. Today in Nigeria, outdoor advertisement has bid farewell to the traditional single, purpose-centered information dissemination, gradually evolve a comprehensive art combining architecture, environment, urban planning, it has become the symbol of the city's prosperity and stability, modernization level and the cultural connotation. Apart from bearing information, outdoor advertisement is also closely linked with the psychology, needs of human, behavior, and desire. As a part of the built environment, outdoor advertising's effect on the urban development should not be ignored. Therefore, the city must set up the humanistic outdoor advertising guidelines to create a living space with real quick information medium, beautiful and harmonious for people. Communication refers to study of human communicating behavior, the rules in the communication process, relations between communication and people in the process of communication. Outdoor advertisement has distinctive characteristics of space-time transmission; it also has a three-dimensional dissemination, the sustainable development of the dynamic target and function of the audience, combining these features with form the general

public like.

Outdoor advertisement design can not only play the important role in the establishment of the quality of built environment as city style and image, beautification of visual environment, also can better promote the construction of quality of the built environment. Therefore, from the perspective of modern communication, outdoor advertisement has very important significance whether on the development of the advertising industry, the quality of built environment, and promoting the comprehensive strength of urban upgrading.

Built environment is filled with all kinds of information and symbols, and these information and symbols not only medium that ensure the normal operation of the various functions of the whole environment, at the same time, it express information to the public. In the process, for better information dissemination activities, it plays an important role of outdoor advertising set up in outdoor occasions or outdoor environment. Hence, outdoor advertising information dissemination must depend on some outdoor media. Outdoor media differs outdoor advertising in that it is an objective entity, the media material outdoor set in order to spread information. Although the main functions of the outdoor media is to spread information, it is not dependent on the existing content of the media, but work in a simple form of advertising media, and pay more attention to their own properties and the additional space, shape, structure, material and color characteristics of image information to create the space environment so as to become a unique urban media landscape.

Besides urban construction, main carriers of outdoor advertising embody public facilities, such as pedestrian overpass lamppost, so handle the relationship between outdoor advertisement and public facilities is also very important. The design of outdoor advertising should avoid cumbersome information and complicated pictures that produces visual fatigue. Not all the outdoor advertising is a commercial advertisement, some information to promote social welfare are also included. Therefore, in order to enhance the harmonious development between outdoor advertisement and overall built environment image and beautify the urban environment, social responsibility must be established, artistic level of outdoor advertisement should be promoted.

## **LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

### **Informal Settlements and Quality Of Life**

Living in informal settlements often poses significant risks on health, education and well-being. Access to

health and other services may be limited; overcrowding can contribute to stress, violence and increased problems of drugs and other social problems.

Social infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads and drainage; schools, health centers, market places are below minimum levels. Water supply, for instance, to individual households may be absent, or community stand pipes may have been provided, using either the city networks, or a hand pump itself. Informal networks for the supply of water may also be in place. Similar arrangements may be made for electricity, drainage and toilet facilities with little dependence on public authorities (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

#### **Effects of Informal Settlements on Quality of Life**

In informal settlements, the decline in living conditions is accompanied by rapid deterioration of existing housing and homelessness (UN-HABITAT, 2007). The urban poor living in these settlements are especially vulnerable to economic shocks; they lack access to services, safety nets and political representation.

The population growth which drives the increase of informal settlements can impose pressure on the inhabitants of informal settlements. While the people are usually poorly educated, competition in the city is high, and it is hard to find jobs. Pressures can also come from environmental hazards such as floods and fire. These pressures impact upon the well-being of the poor in these informal settlements. Poverty can also create long-term pressures. People are unable to obtain adequate food, clean water and other basic services, as well as education. Their health and living standards often suffer when their settlements are situated close to sources of pollution. The environmental hazards and vulnerable locations of informal settlements mean that the effects of the hazards on informal communities are great.

These inhabitants have little ability to provide for themselves. They live in a state of uncertainty as they have no tenure over the land they occupy illegally. At the same time, people living in hazardous location have the continuous threat of unpredictable disaster. Both external and internal hazards affect their livelihoods. World Health Organization (WHO) notes that informal habitants are frequently ill as a result of the poor quality of their environment and exposure to disease. They are in a state of persistent poverty and frustration. Disasters may cause death and loss, while the poor housing and sanitation also threaten their health.

#### **Housing, Environment and Quality of Life**

Housing is an important component quality of life.

(Agbola, 1998) notes that housing is a combination of characteristics which provide a unique home within any neighbourhood; it is an array of economic, social and psychological phenomena. In other words, housing could be seen as a multidimensional package of goods and services extending beyond shelter itself. It is also the art of creating a living area through acquisition of land at the top of which buildings are constructed with provision of basic physical, social and cultural infrastructure. (Osuide, 2004), suggests that: "Having a safe place to live in is one of the fundamental elements of human dignity and this enhances human development".

Onibokun, 1972, Wahab et al 1990 and Olotuah, 2005 sites that 75% of the dwelling units in Nigeria's urban centres are substandard and the dwellings are sited in slums. Housing in informal settlements are characterized by natural ageing of the buildings, lack of maintenance and neglect, wrong use of the buildings, poor sanitation in the disposal of sewage and solid waste and wrong development of land (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

Furthermore, So and Leung (2004) have also established a significant correlation between the quality of life and the comfort, convenience and visual acceptability of the house. Therefore the significance of adequate housing to the social well-being of the people in informal settlements cannot be overemphasized. Quality of life may also address environmental quality such as quality of dwelling air, water and adequacy of open spaces for other land uses.

#### **Poverty and Crime Rate in Informal Settlements**

The reality associated with these informal settlements is the poverty levels within which their inhabitants live, and the social exclusion to which they are subjected as a consequence of, among other factors, a lack of sufficient income to satisfy their basic needs (Paudel, 2003). Their daily challenges according to (Baharoglu and Kessides, 2004) include; limited access to employment opportunities and income, inadequate and insecure housing and services, violent and unhealthy environments, and limited access to adequate health and education opportunities.

He went further to state that poverty in informal settlements is not just a collection of characteristics; it is also a dynamic condition of vulnerability or susceptibility to risks. The fact that they lack all these conditions and the necessity for employment to generate an income to satisfy their needs makes this informal urban environment a fertile ground for illegal informal activities including violence and crime (Lumanti, 2005).

### **CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE**

The study provided useful information on the quality of built environment and urban upgrading in the study area and the appropriate method of evaluating housing facilities in the urban informal settlements.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In order to reach the above mentioned objectives, the study will include a study intended to consolidate secondary data. The secondary data will include available census data, official documents, case studies of successful intervention and good practices with an emphasis on results achieved on the central city slum, and other relevant secondary literature.

In addition, this assessment will be based on existing information from reports, such as the most recent UN-HABITAT Global Reports on Human Settlements and State of the World Cities Reports.

Primary data relating to building and environmental quality were obtained by means of structured questionnaire administered on a systematic sample of 500 household heads, from a sampling frame of 5000 housing units.

### **RESULTS**

#### **Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents**

The study reveals that larger proportions of the respondents are male (60%) most of whom are of adult age of 20 years and above. Majority of the respondents are educated having at least basic primary education. It can therefore, be concluded that it will be an advantage in case of any attempt at improving the environmental conditions of this settlement, since it may not be difficult to communicate with them at the same time get practical input from them.

The study further reveals that majority of the respondents are Yoruba with a figure of (80%) follow by Igbo which records (5%) and Hausa with (15%). People from other ethnic groups are not significant in the study area.

The study reveals that majority of the respondents are employed in informal sector. 55% are traders, 30% are artisan, 8% are civil servants, 2% are farmers, while the remaining 5% fall in other category. This could be attributed to the fact that the area is dominated by poor, characterized by the informal activities that are uniquely associated with the low income groups.

Majorities of the residents earn less than N10, 000.00 a month while only few of them earn above N50, 000.00 a

month. This suggests that majority of the resident live below poverty line. The implication of this is reflected in the daily standard of living as many are unable to meet their basic needs which make life more unbearable for them. Average number of household per building in the study area is between 6-7, while the average number of people per household is between 8-9. Further investigation revealed that the average room per building is eight and average number of people per room is five. This suggests that the occupancy ratio is on the high side. The implication of this is reflected on the existing infrastructural facilities and daily life of the residents which is full of unpleasant and difficult situations.

#### **Building, Infrastructure and Environmental Conditions**

Over 80% of the buildings in the area are traditional compound type while 15% of the buildings are Brazilian type and only 5% are flat. Most of the buildings (50%) are predominantly residential however, a significant proportion representing 40% of the buildings are mixed use while other land uses account for 10%. Personal observation revealed that the activities within the mixed use include residential, shops, schools, place of worship. This means that many of the residents engage in informal activities such as petty trading within their homes.

About 85% of the buildings are accessible by roads but, the main problem is that majority of the roads are not tarred and the conditions are extremely poor. The roads are characterized by poor drainage, lack of street lighting, absence of pedestrian walkway as well as on street parking. Also some of the roads are used as refuse dump site.

The study revealed that larger percentage of the buildings is extremely poor. 80% of the buildings are poor, 14% are fair while 6% of the buildings are good. Further investigation revealed that poverty (lack of money), and longtime neglect by government as claimed by the residents are major factors responsible for the present poor conditions of the buildings as well as overall physical and environmental condition of the communities.

The study revealed that 82% of the residents do not even have access to toilet facilities, 14% have access to private toilet and 4% of the residents shared toilet facilities. Field investigation revealed that significant proportion of these toilets are located outside or away from the buildings and their conditions are generally poor. Sharing of toilet facilities by too many people has bad environmental and health implications.

Majority of the respondents (75%) shared bathroom similar situation is applicable to kitchen, as high as over 81% shared kitchen. Also, some of the kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities are detached away from the main buildings which make them not too convenient for use at some particular time of the day especially at night. It was revealed that the conditions are very poor.

#### **Assessment of Community Infrastructural Facilities**

Assessment of the infrastructural facilities by the residents revealed that the daily life pattern of the residents is characterized by unpleasant and difficult situation as majority adjudged that the conditions of the available infrastructural facilities are poor while some basic ones such as playground, open space, recreational area, and fire station, outdoor advertisements among others are not even available.

Electricity is provided by Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN but, the supply is erratic. The area lacks effective refuse collection service and has no central sewage system therefore; the main mode of solid waste disposal is through drainage and cart pushers who eventually dispose them to unknown destination or at times on the existing streets. The need for children to play coupled with the absence of playgrounds has made them to convert streets to playgrounds. The existing road conditions are extremely poor while most of the buildings do not have access to potable public water supply, however, larger proportion get their water supply from well and borehole own by private individual.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations in this study are structured into broad areas on: how to alleviate the poverty of the residents, improve the level of infrastructural facilities, housing conditions and general environmental conditions of the study area so as to achieve a Healthy, livable, prosperous and sustainable human settlement. It is evident that decent housing is a major problem of informal settlement dwellers. This is largely due to their low level of financial capacity coupled with inefficient land administration system which have further exclude them from urban life and increased their vulnerability to eviction, disaster and environmental health problem. Therefore, any attempt to achieve livable, healthy and prosper cities must as a matter of urgency address housing issue. This means that there must be a conscious effort focusing on provision of decent housing for the poor at an affordable rate. This can be achieved through different means such as site and services and compressive housing.

Also, the issue of land tenure must be looked into because land is a major factor of housing provision. It becomes very difficult to provide decent housing and basic services to the poor where the title or the interest on the land is uncertain. Furthermore, urban informal settlements dwellers can be encouraged to improve housing and general environmental conditions of their settlement through land regularization that guaranties security of tenure and provision of array of basic facilities. Improvement in the living environment of the poor will help them to be more productive and increase their income over time while security of housing and land tenure is expected to help the poor overcome the problem of social exclusion from urban life.

The amount of infrastructural facilities available in the informal settlements is grossly inadequate while some are not even available. Availability and adequacy of infrastructural facilities is a major factor that determines the environmental condition and livability of any settlement. Therefore, efforts should be directed towards upgrading the existing ones while those that are not available should be provided. This could be achieved through preparation of detailed infrastructure network plan for the community with population density being the major yardstick in determining the adequacy. The design should allow for individual self-funded incremental service connections and affordable capital, maintenance and user costs for services.

Therefore, deliberate effort should be made to improve the livelihood of this category of people. Their means of livelihood which is centered on informal sector should be recognized and be supported.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The major issues found in informal settlements studied included judicial and administrative failures, physical infrastructures and service problems, increasing socio-economic problems posing threats to their long term livelihood, and poor environmental conditions. If a formal urban planning system designed to improve the general amenity of informal settlements, the policy and implementation capability of government and the housing sector, and the range, availability and affordability of urban housing were to be developed, then this study has suggested the implementation of policies and planning, physical infrastructural development, socio-economic improvement, environment and health improvement, enhancing government build up of all organizations involved and responsible to improve informal settlements.

Therefore, informal settlement should not be considered as an anomaly but rather as the necessary response they

actually represent in terms of the desires and needs of the poor to access the urban environment. Attempts to eradicate them will thus fail until these underlying issues of poverty and inequality are addressed.

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