

Descriptive and psychological analysis of participants and identifying stakeholders to design a strategic model of urban waste management

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Abstract

the development of urbanization in all modern human societies , the necessity of using all available facilities and potentials to encounter with management requirements has increased the modern phenomenon more than ever .in this research , descriptive and psychological analysis of participants and stakeholders identification to design the strategic model of municipal solid waste management and with software soft ware " " trap " " was investigated smart-pls2 based on the analysis of the responses of stakeholders in decision making in the field of waste management in two groups , the waste management services and waste generators and the primary executives of waste management were classified . in this framework , organizations and institutions responsible at the staff level of the policy of policy making and codification of regulations and guidance related to waste management including managers and experts related to the subject of waste management in the municipality of environmental organization . ministry of mining and trade and agriculture ministry national organization . active private sector in the field of waste management . people 's organizations are active in the field of waste management and the active environmental actors in the field of waste management . also , the waste generation and primary waste management executives are manufacturing companies . households . organizations : offices and public and private institutions producing waste and low-waste guild. it should be noted that the creation of mutual trust between the public authorities . highlighting the importance and content of participation in the codification of policies and policies in order to equitable distribution of opportunities and opportunities should be considered by policy makers and planners to reduce the distance between people and government . education of the leading people and participation of users and the community and the plan of waste management . it will improve public awareness .

keywords : urban affairs participants . waste management . strategic pattern of urban affairs

introduction

the development of urbanization in all human societies today has increased the necessity of using all available facilities and potentials to encounter with management requirements of this modern phenomenon .accordingly .one of the solutions that has been considered in recent years , has been considered as the role of public oversight in the health of political systems .giving citizens the opportunity to supervise and participate in the process of urban management is significant .public oversight is a vital process that ensures the survival and realization of community goals .based on responsibility to citizens in order to identify needs and refinement of management deficiencies and shortcomings .a city in other words .meeting the needs of the community and empowering urban management is one of the main goals that can be achieved only through interaction with the environment and awareness of the feedback of urban plans at the community level .today , global warming is very high and therefore organizations should go along with these changes and adapt themselves to these changes and even surpass them .productivity is a broad and broad concept that increases it as a necessity .to promote the level of human life and to build a more prosperous social , a national goal for all countries in the world .always consider management experts .politics and economics .the country 's propaganda system must be a major task .in order to solve and solve the problem (abbasi ant colony , 1397) .understanding the relation and interaction of human and the environment helps to improve the living environment and improve the quality of life .the psychology of the environment of the petit banquier .more than anything is concerned about how and why human and environmental behaviors are .the environment and the body of some of the residents are imposed on residents and will strengthen some and weaken others .

the results of several studies have been done .the results indicate that there is a significant correlation between frequency of behavioral and behavioral biases with environmental and visual pollution .therefore , it is necessary to be aware of any comfort .motor comfort .climate and most of the most important visual comfort is visual comfort because it is the most significant visual relation between the world (amini and dervish , 2015) .in today 's world .legibility and legibility in the components of urban spaces and urban spaces is reduced .so that the result of this

matter in the mental health of citizens , the loss of vitality and consequently the color of social relations in cities is evident .perhaps one of the most important elements in this study .poverty of color and lack of correct selection of color Designs is a city (sacrifice of honesty ,1395) .today mass production is one of the problems of modern world and based on latest statistics .the world population is close to 7 , 7 billion (worl d,2018).in many societies .the industrial production of goods and the provision of the needs of the people are undeniable .this process also plays an important role in changing lifestyle and consumption pattern is one of the most important pollutants in the environment which is part of human life .

the working group of experts in preparing a comprehensive plan of waste management (2008) .however , the negative consequences of large waste generation on the environment and natural resources cannot be ignored (gandhi 2006) .improving the quality of the environment is the main objective of sustainable development due to socio - economic progress (smith & bell , 2012) .sustainable industrial activities should be efficient in the use of resources and produce goods and services with fewer negative impacts on the environment .society and economy reform (staniskis & stasiskiene) advanced countries on the way to achieve sustainable development and the goals of the third millennium .waste disposal with advanced systems has replaced the burning recycling recycling systems to produce clean - up health care and by converting raw materials into useful materials and environmental feedbacks .social and economic have gained abundant social and economic status and from the wastes developed in developing countries as iran is a major problem for urban authorities and a health , environmental and social threat .

profits as dirty gold .recycling garbage and recycling is not a simple task , and the need for scientific infrastructure .has a technical and cultural background .perhaps the cultural part of this work is of all its More importantly.citizens must be taught to have less role in garbage production and also perform primary sorting out of garbage at home to make their recovery easier (Norozi and Alipour) .according to the official organization of municipalities and municipalities the country produces 58 thousand tons of waste per day in cities and villages of the country , 75 percent of which is chin.but unsanitary disposal of this volume of waste has caused 50 thousand dollars annually to enter the environment .however , only 5 % of the waste is based on sanitary standards .although the nature of urban waste management in developing countries is similar to the industrial countries .but certain cultural conditions , belief .the economic , environmental and climatic conditions of these countries have caused some differences and perhaps problems in managing these systems (nasiri , 1392) .

considering the economic value and importance of wastes and maintaining the environment .applying solid waste management with emphasis on waste minimization .through the implementation of special programs for waste generation .reduction in waste generation and recycling and optimal use of energy sources is essential and waste of wastes is a fact .the best and best control method is the control method which has been developed globally , especially in developed countries .in comprehensive waste management plans .more and more detailed plans are designed and implemented to produce fewer waste (Masoum and others , 2009) .by doing so .the main objective is to reduce the amount and volume of produced waste and lead to a reduction in the large cost of waste management .especially in the collection and disposal section of solid waste materials (Mina kova et .al ,2018).

waste management is one of the most important issues that today is considered by most urban managers . municipal solid waste management audit is considered as an important challenge in urban management and stakeholder management (2019.Omid and &) . it is worth mentioning that identification and analysis of stakeholders about those individuals and organizations that are involved in the management of municipal waste . provides useful information . this information can be used as a input for other analyses of " developing functional programs . to support a policy reform policy and serve as a guide for collaborative processes with the structure of consensus vote . de Vries . 2011) . in this regard , stakeholders ' analysis uses different methodologies to analyze the interests and interests of stakeholders and determine which benefits should be considered when making decisions . Burgha2000) . therefore , managers and stakeholders of this gulf can provide interesting solutions for improvement of municipal solid waste management in order to reduce waste generation and reduce costs . to provide . in summary , stakeholder analysis " includes : the process of gathering and systematic analysis of preliminary information of individuals or organizations with the right to the implementation process or developing certain current policy . it is an interest to determine those benefits that the future execution results will follow (Aaltone2011) . policy - makers and managers can use the stakeholder identification model to determine key actors and to investigate items like knowledge . benefits . policy situations and policy - related importance can be used (Saghafi et al. 2014) . therefore , this allows policy - makers and managers to interact more effectively with the main stakeholders and from policy or specific programs . to provide more support .

if conducting this analysis before policy or application implementation . policy - makers and managers enable policy makers and managers to detect potential and opposition policy of policy or programs (ro ro & McIntyre) when the

stakeholder analysis model and other primary key tools are used to guide designers . policy or programs appears to be more successful ([Wada et al,2012)

while the idea of citizen participation in the city administration has a long history as well as the establishment of the city ; but the development of the culture of knowledge and preparedness of citizens in today 's world has caused the social participation of citizens in all urban affairs as an effective solution to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations such as the municipality of planners and urban experts . therefore , in this paper , descriptive and psychological analysis of participants and stakeholders identification to design the strategic model of urban waste management was discussed .

research background

Zhan et al . (2015) conducted a study aimed at examining the separation behavior of wastes in chinese Guangzhu . in this study , the results showed that attitude . subjective norms of behavioral control , perceived behavioral intention and situational factors are able to predict the meaning of families ' origin .(zhang , et al. 2015) .

rafiee et al . (2018) conducted the " consequences of various events on the quantity of recyclable wastes " in tehran . the results of this study showed that following events : in addition to increasing public awareness , appropriate management strategies and necessary infrastructure should be applied (Rafiee,2018) .

ghanbari and others were studied in 2015 to study the strategic factors of waste management . citizens ' awareness and participation have been conducted in district three of Tehran municipality . the study showed that people have high knowledge about the resolution of in the origin and tend to separate their wastes in their homes . however , the obstacles , such as lack of a collection machine , are not equipped with a separate collection of garbage . the absence of a separate garbage collection by the municipality and the absence of separate buckets to collect dry wastes . it prevents the citizens from participating in the waste separation plan

in this article , titled " urban entities and citizen participation in urban affairs " , the effect of urban institutions on the participation of urban institutions in the city is studied . the results show that most of isfahani citizens are isfahan . have a high participation in urban affairs . results of this study . there is a significant relationship between institutional trust and social satisfaction with participation .altogether . the performance of city institutions has been effective on citizen participation in urban affairs (alizadeh et al . 1392) .

ibrahim - zadeh and kazmi , in his office , entitled " measuring the degree of satisfaction and the willingness of citizens to participate in the implementation of infrastructure projects " to measure the satisfaction of citizens from the implementation of municipality infrastructure projects and the tendency to their participation in these projects is zahedan city .

in an article entitled " " waste management planning in zahedan with method in order to present the strategic plan of waste management in zahedan , this method is used . stu . expert opinions have also been used . the findings of the research show that . the most important strategy with the highest score for achieving the goals of the organization and achieving sustainable development in zahedan city . the government support and support are needed to allocate funds . provide the opportunity for attracting and participating private sectors . the necessity of public education and culture , codification of production procedures and software components and not implementing the rules and regulations of waste management . other factors affecting the improvement of waste management in zahedan city is zahedan .

Mirzai et al (1395)presented an article titled " study of strategies for attracting public participation in the management of household waste in tehran . " the purpose of doing this study recognition of citizen participation in household waste management

the results of the study showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between economic social status of citizens and participation in household waste management . the results of kruskal - wallis statistical test showed that there is a significant difference between different areas of the city in terms of participation in household waste management so that the rate of participation of citizens in the management of household waste in all of the components is related to area two . in order to identify factors affecting participation , it was shown that factors such as satisfaction . trust . awareness . belonging to the site leads to the difference between area 2 and other areas the study is in terms of participation in household waste management

in this article , mohseni (1396) describe the role of urban management in increasing social participation with an emphasis on the central district ; each year development programs . various social and cultural practices are implemented , which the role of citizens is somewhat effective . but the contribution and amount of citizen participation can be increased more than before . this can strengthen the feasibility of more programs and social approach of the municipality . the findings of this research show that about 60 % of the programs implemented by different areas of the municipality have the participation of people along with them , but the lack of stability and change of priorities has led to a decrease in participation and continuity . in addition , lack of proper definition of the

place of Councilarians and quarters of the neighborhood is incomplete from the participation of indigenous and indigenous people. the results show that urban management practices that have a higher rate of knowledge it is necessary to update and inform measuring the extent of stakeholders' participation and their participation in urban development strategy after taking advantage of the theoretical foundations of the subject. stakeholders' participation and stakeholders' participation in district 22 of tehran municipality is studied within the framework of urban development strategy approach. within the framework of the research approach, four environmental dimensions. social. economic and management as the context of stakeholders' participation and stakeholders in this research have been studied and analyzed. the findings of the research show that the participation of stakeholders and stakeholders in the development of district 22 in recent years. growth is growing and economic investment (with an average of 15.3) is high in the region. but because of social ignorance and lack of trust between governmental organizations and citizens, social tendency of beneficiaries and the region (with an average of 0.82) is low. this research believes that urban planning system in iran should be oriented toward urban development strategy with emphasis participation in all aspects of development (zadeh et al. 1391).

also in Shiani's article (2012) under the title "survey of social factors affecting the participation of citizens in urban management of tehran" results showed that participation of citizens in urban management should be voluntary and purposeful. first, urban planners should emphasize on mental participation and change in the beliefs and tendencies of citizens. participatory behavior in urban plans should be done in two parts. in the first step, identifying the effective factors in citizen participation. in the second step, it is considered to maintain participation in the plans and programs implemented (shiani, 2012).

in this thesis, titled "the study of strategies to attract public participation in the management of household waste" in the new era, waste management is very important due to changes in the pattern and method of living. it's all right. as necessary. it has some complications which is not desirable and human to continue its life can remove its complications. clean your room

life continues. the purpose of this study is to investigate the role of public participation in the management of household appliances. in this research, at first, the main variables of the study were identified during the interview then, the main variables of the study were identified in four dimensions. culture. structure and structure were divided. the statistical population of this research is all the people living in the convent of sara. form. the results showed that all four factors in the state of public participation in municipal solid waste management are not desirable

in their research, the efficient methods of urban services with emphasis on municipal solid waste management have been developed and evaluated in their research. the results showed that understanding needs and priorities of creating a healthy and sustainable environment is based on strategic approach. for solid waste management and control. city solid waste management, in its final report for 2016 - 2012, points out that the strategy for controlling and managing municipal solid waste, recycling of materials. education of people of the community and the principles of the landfill are correct. the canadian government targeted four programs in a project called the management of solid waste and solid waste in the city of vancouver, where it is referred to the waste of waste and waste after recycling materials and energy. in the same case, in county county, the netherlands, the management of waste is presented in a strategic manner. in this project, many internal and external factors affecting the wastes in the form of swot are studied. given the above-mentioned points, it can be said that with the studies done during the past ten years, the topic of research is one of the most important issues in the field of research.

the needs of urban management that with the correct application of the recommended recommendations can be done by proper management of municipal wastes, annually from wasting of financial and non-financial resources and urban development in acceptable ways. therefore, by proper management of municipal wastes, factors such as waste disposal. gathering. transportation. disposal. landfill and recycling them are expert and correct and engineering principles for each of them have been designed

methodology

the research method used in this study is based on qualitative - quantitative paradigm with heuristic approach and in terms of objective: it is applied.

since its results are useful for planners; Manual, and waste management, 3 can be used to succeed in cooperation in the waste management sector. be used by the Relevant. in terms of the rate of supervision and the degree of control variables are Field and in terms of data collection and information, it is a descriptive - survey research.

the study population consisted of key informants. experts. experts and stakeholders are involved in the decision making area of the waste management field that has experienced more experienced in this field. is. in the following, citizens who are active in the field of waste management will also be selected as the sample.

the data of this study were collected through interviews with stakeholders.

finally , the strategic model of solid waste management with the approach of minimizing through participation of maximum citizenship . stakeholders were designed in decision making . in the next stage , in order to validate and validate the model , applicability of the model in the action scene and fitting the model in size dimensions . structural and total software were used with smart - pls2 software .

data analysis

since this research seeks to design a strategic model of solid waste management with the approach of minimizing through participation of maximum citizenship . the stakeholders are in the decision to choose a qualitative approach in the field that describes and analyzes the rationale and necessity of research .

although this phenomenon (municipal solid waste management) , like many phenomena , requires careful studies to find out all of its components and executive essentials in this field , but in the limits of the fact , the application of documentation is trying to achieve the objectives of research .

data analysis is based on the grounded theory which does not necessarily lead to the emergence of a new theory . accordingly , in this chapter , the data collected from deep and semi - structured interviews about the subject of the study using open and axial coding have been conceptualized as concepts and concepts are related to each other .

the characteristics of participants in the qualitative section (interviewees)

in this section , the demographic characteristics of interviewees in table (1) to (3) are presented . according to the table of one observation , the respondents who participated in the interviews had the following characteristics : in the first phase , the respondents completed semi - structured and open - ended questionnaires that included the research questions and were selected through the snowball sampling method . a total of 53 people . sample size is based on qualitative research that is based on interviews with participants until data saturation is reached . continue . were determined . in terms of age , 91 people (85 / 38 %) . of interviewees were between 20 and 40 years old . the men were interviewed by 69 % of the participants .

it should be noted that 83 % of the interviewees were married .

Table (1) describes the studied samples in terms of age, gender and marital status

Variables	Scale	Abundance	Percentage
Age	20 to 30 years	7	13/2
	30 to 40 years	19	35/85
	40 to 50 years	16	30/2
	50 years and up	11	20/76
	Total	53	100
Gender	Male	37	69/8
	Female	16	30/1
	Total	53	100
Marital status	Single	9	17
	Married	44	83
	Total	53	100

According to Table (4-2), 14 (26.4%, most frequent) interviewees had a history of 10 to 15 years. 24 (45.3%, most undergraduate and 20 (37.7%) Percent) had a master's degree or higher, 31 (58.5%) had the highest frequency of study in the humanities and 22 (41.5%) had a degree in engineering and basic sciences. It should also be noted that 40 (56.6%, the highest frequency) of the interviewees were undergraduates.

Table (2) describes the studied samples in terms of background, education, field of study and job position

Variables	Scale	Abundance	Percentage
History	Less than 5 years	9	17
	5to 10 years	12	22/6
	10to 15 years	14	26/4
	15to 20 years	10	18/9
	More than 20 years	8	15/1
	Total	53	100
Education	Diploma and post-	9	17

	diploma		
	Bachelor	24	45/3
	Masters degree and higher	20	37/7
	Total	53	100
Field of Study	Engineering and basic sciences	22	41/5
	Humanities	31	58/5
	Total	53	100
Job side	Managerial	23	43/4
	Masters	30	56/6
	Total	53	100

According to Table (4-3), 35 (66%) of the interviewees participated in the discussion of waste management activities. However, only 29 (54.7%) of the interviewees participated in waste management decisions. Given that the selection of individuals was such that their introduction was based on the recognition of other interviewees and as the interest of sample members in the discussion of waste management, it can be seen that a significant number of interviewees did not participate in activities and decisions. . This in itself can reflect the fact that not all stakeholders are involved in this area.

Table (3) describes the studied samples in terms of participation in activities and decisions in the field of waste management

Variables	Scale	Abundance	Percentage
Participation in waste management activities	No	18	34
	Yes	35	66
	Total	53	100
Participate in waste management decisions	No	24	45/3
	Yes	29	54/7
	Total	53	100

Identifying stakeholders in decision making

In response to the first question of the research, "What are the target groups (stakeholders in decision-making) of municipal solid waste management with a minimization approach to increase citizen participation?" During the interviews, the interviewees were asked to answer this question. Assist in identifying stakeholders in waste management decisions. The following answers are presented in Table (4).

Table (4) Stakeholders in the field of waste management

Stakeholder class	Main stakeholders	Stakeholders subset
Waste management policy makers and providers	Managers and experts related to the issue of waste management in the municipality	Managers and experts of the municipal tolls and revenues
		Managers and experts of the deputy of municipal services (managers of municipal services of waste management departments in 22 districts of Tehran municipality)
		Managers and experts of waste collection, transmission, processing, energy extraction units in municipal waste management units
	Department of Environment	Managers and experts active in the field of waste management

	Ministries of Mining Industry and Trade and Agricultural Jihad	Managers and experts active in the fields of export and supervision of production and packaging
	NISO	Managers and experts active in the fields of export and supervision of production and packaging
	Private sector active in the field of waste management	(Waste buyers at the micro level) (Local and regional buyers) Vaklan (Recycling plants)
	Non-governmental organizations active in the field of waste management	
	Environmental activists active in the field of waste management	University professors and researchers active in the field of waste management
Waste producers and primary implementers of waste management	Production companies	All manufacturing companies have the final products available in the market
	Households	Different classes of households according to the economic, social, residential area, location of the residential unit
	Waste-generating public and private organizations, departments and institutions	Hospitals, large manufacturing and service companies, citizens, documents and administrative offices
	Garbage dumps	Activists of different guilds whose managers and guild experts can participate in decision-making as representatives: 1) Fruit and vegetable fields (bar sale) 2) Supermarket 3) Vegetables and fruit shops 4) Furniture making and carpentry 5) Manufacture of clothing, bags and shoes 6) Bakery 7) Welding, mechanical, turning, casting 8) Restaurant, reception hall, kitchen, cookware and by-products 9) Sandwiches, ice cream and juice shops 10) Shopping centers and passages 11) Florist 12) Industries 13) Agriculture 14) Constructions 15) Other
	Low waste classrooms	Activists of different guilds whose managers and guild experts can participate in decision-making as representatives: 1) Grocery stores and regular supermarkets 2) Hairdressers 3) Confectioneries and bakeries

		4) Coffee houses 5) Bookstores, CD stores and stationery stores 6) Clothing and footwear stores 7) Computer, phone and electronics stores 8) Other
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Based on the responses provided in Table (4), stakeholders in waste management decision-making in the two groups of policy makers and waste management service providers and waste producers and primary executors of waste management were classified in Figure (2). it shows

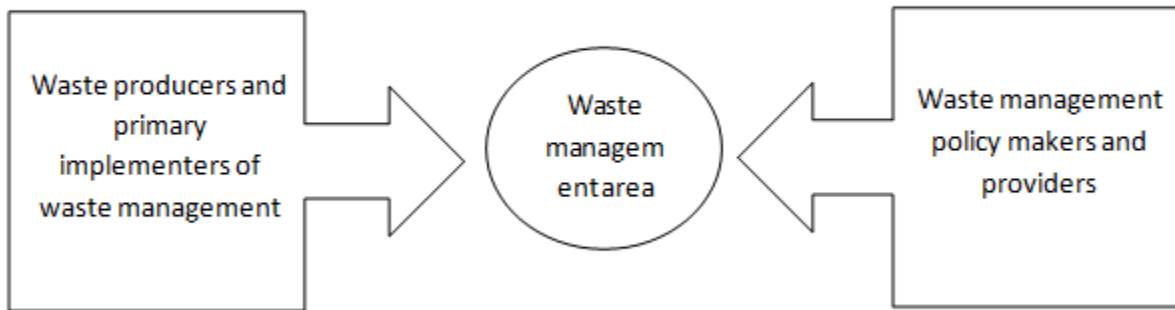


Figure (1) Strategic Staff's Strategic Model in Decision Making and Operations Management of Solid City Waste Management from Interviews

In this framework, organizations and institutions responsible at the level of policymaking and formulating relevant waste management laws and guidelines, including managers and experts related to waste management in municipalities. Department of Environment. Ministries of Mining and Commerce and Agriculture Jihad. NISO. Private sector active in the field of waste management. NGOs are active in the field of waste management and environmental activists active in the field of waste management. Waste manufacturers and primary executives are also manufacturing companies, households. Organizations. Waste -producing public and private offices and institutions. They form a low -key and low -end class.

Conclusion

In response to the research question that 'target groups (stakeholders in decision -making) municipal waste management with approach. What is the minimum to increase citizenship participation? 'And based on the analysis of the beneficiaries' responses in the decision -making field of waste management in two groups of policymakers and providers of waste management services and manufacturers and primary waste management executives were classified. And relevant waste management guidelines including managers and experts related to waste management in municipalities. The Environmental Organization. Ministries of Mining and Commerce and Agriculture Jihad. National Standard Organization active in the field of waste management. NGOs Waste management activists and environmental activists are active in waste management. Waste manufacturers and primary executives are also manufacturing companies. Households. Organizations. Waste -producing public and private offices and institutions. They form a low -key and low -end class. It should be noted that creating mutual trust between people's executives. Highlighting the importance and content of participation in formulating policies and policies in order. Fair distribution of opportunities and opportunities should be taken into consideration by policymakers and planners to reduce the gap between the people and the government. Training of leading people and participating from the beneficiaries and the beneficiary community of the waste management plan. Promotes the level of public awareness

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