

Original Reserch Paper

Explaining the principles of a child-friendly city with the approach of upgrading the urban environment by the Delphi method

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ABSTRACT: Children are considered as the future makers of a country, an important part of society, and it is necessary to pay attention to their quality of life in the city. Child-friendly cities are safe and safe urban environments that are a good platform for the development of children of all ages, and the concept of friendliness is one of the new topics that has lately been set up in the creation. According to recent studies, the need to explain the criteria and indigenous indicators of a child-friendly city with a focus on improving the urban environment and its standardization is strongly felt and providing a conceptual framework and structure, especially. The present study is an analytical-descriptive method and in terms of purpose, is an evaluation and ultimately applied-development. The method of data collection is library and survey. In this study, according to the type of problem and purpose, the urban area scale has been proposed.

Keywords: Child, Child-Friendly City, Urban Environment, Urban Block, Conceptual Framework, Urban Area.

RUNNING TITLE: Principles of Child-Friendly City

INTRODUCTION

Cities and urban environments, in addition to adults, have a young and sharp audience whose perception and perception of these spaces is completely different from other age groups. This perception creates an image of the environment in the child's mind that is fundamentally different from the images of the environment created in the adult mind. However, many of the spaces that are created for children do not pay attention to the various dimensions of the child's existence and are not in harmony with the perceptions, activities and needs of the consumer (Torabi, 1390). Child-friendly city in accordance with the Universal Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 1989 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Education and shelter, safe drinking water and other related services, protection against

violence and exploitation, meeting friends and playing, the possibility of safe movement on the streets, the right to live in a clean environment, having a suitable and accessible green space and recognizing children As a citizen (Riggio, 2018). In recent years, various researches have been conducted in the field of child-friendly cities in the world and in Iran. However, due to the lack of expansion and implementation of the expected indicators, few cities in the world are still close to the desired level. From this point of view, it can be seen that due to the global situation in Iranian cities, the issue has been less studied and analyzed with new approaches (Kiani and Kwaki, 2012). The environment is around them. From this perspective, child-friendly projects seek to grant citizenship to children, develop awareness, increase collective participation, reduce violence against children, pay attention to environmental issues and other issues (Kamelnia, 2009). Lack of

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spaces where children can play and activity. Environmental pollution and non-compliance with basic rights, lack of security and high density of buildings are among the problems that children face in cities today. Due to the special needs of children, in the cities of Iran, the necessary capacities for the active presence of children are not provided and in designing public spaces, it is sufficient to provide play equipment for children without considering their other needs. In order for spaces designed for children to have a positive effect on the child's development process in various dimensions, its design must be based on theoretical and principled principles that are based on the child's comprehensive knowledge. In the cities of Iran, in the vacuum of the attention of urban planners and planners and the lack of childish designs, it does not seem far-fetched to predict societies in crisis and full of residents' problems (both normative and psychological problems) and of course our children today. The results of research conducted in the design of child-friendly cities in Colombia, indicate that if the city is beautiful and comfortable for children, it will be beautiful and comfortable for all, and also by strengthening the active presence of children can be a useful presence of mothers and therefore women. Predicted more in urban spaces (Manouchehri and Alizadeh, 2014) According to the 2016 census and the population of 20% of children in the metropolis of Tehran and also according to the approval of the "child-friendly city" plan by the Islamic Council of Tehran and the approval and special attention of those in charge based on the transformation of the capital municipality To a social and citizen-centered institution, designing Tehran's neighborhoods in a way that meets the needs of today in educating children. In Tehran, urban planning conditions are not ready for raising a child. Basically, the city is not designed not only for adult pedestrians, but also for children. The sidewalk area is getting smaller day by day to make way for cars. Therefore, the child can hardly walk the distance between home and school on foot. In all neighborhoods, the type of land use is such that the economic benefit is taken into account. Although kindergartens themselves can play a constructive role in a child's social education,

most families who use them prefer to use them as a place to stay just when they are working. The purpose of this study is to explain the optimal and indigenous structure of child-friendly city in order to improve the quality of urban space and provide criteria and evaluation criteria for child-friendly city in urban spaces by considering the concept of recreation and entertainment in Tehran Region 2, which can be based on Address the questions that are most often asked based on how, in general, the following questions can be mentioned:

- What are the criteria and characteristics of a child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment in urban spaces?
- To what extent are the components and components of a child-friendly city related to the dimensions that shape the urban space with the approach of recreation and entertainment in the urban areas of Tehran?

Extensive research has been done on child-friendly cities to date. Most of these studies have been conducted in Western countries and in Asian countries, especially the Middle East, including Iran, not enough focus has been done on this issue. However, the studies presented on this subject can be summarized and presented: Harley (2007), in a study on the characteristics of a child-friendly city, introduced ten cases; Safe, secure and flexible housing and accommodation, providing basic services for children, ensuring the physical and mental safety of children, providing opportunities for children to participate in planning and development, creating opportunities for close relationships and social interactions with friends, relatives, Family and community members, high quality standards of physical elements of the environment, provision and creation of opportunities and opportunities to create a variety of activities, proper provision and distribution of resources and poverty reduction, nature protection and application of sustainable development principles in building the environment and society, sense of continuity Culture and sense of belonging to a particular place at a particular time, flexible local administration and control

that takes into account children's opinions and provides a participatory structure such as participatory plans. Mitchell et al. (2007), in their study of hospital database statistics in Australia related to injuries of hospitalized children under 14 years of age, showed that the prevalence of accidents per 100,000 cases is 106.6 per 100,000 cases. Upper limb accidents have been more prevalent. In this study, safety auditing and risk assessment, including safety considerations in relevant decisions, are recognized as necessary measures to control the problems of children's playgrounds. Stojanova's research (2010), the development of creativity as a fundamental task of the modern education system, social issues and behavioral sciences, has shown that the social environment plays a very important role in creating creative ideas and child sociality and participation in group activities is an important factor for They cultivate his creativity. Kernan and Devin (2010), in their research, observed that open space stimulates the development of children's social relationships and as a space of sensory discovery and experience of natural phenomena in which children can discover nature and the sensory experiences of plants. And animals enjoy (Nodahi, 2015). Giland and Labatch (2016) in a study examined environmental factors constructed with a child-friendly city approach and the experience of local behaviors. Neighborhoods have traditionally served as an important system for children's independent activities, but their use has declined significantly. While a small number of participants used the neighborhood environment as a habit, local parks and the homes of close friends were important independent destinations. Use was largely influenced by positive and negative social conditions, but local environments in general were not dazzling to the changing interests of resident children. Closing affordable items for children through neighborhood planning can enhance the children's experience and independent use of local settings. Adam et al. (2018) in a study examined natural spaces in creating a child-friendly city and implicit concepts for children. A vital aspect in creating child-friendly cities is paying attention to the natural space. This study is based on the child's

participatory perspective. In this study, the child's structures and the meanings they derive from natural spaces and the impact on their mental health are examined. Masri (2018), In one study, they integrated children into city planning, developing a participatory tool with a child-friendly city approach. This study was conducted to provide a knowledge base for the development of child and adolescent friendly planning strategies for urban space. Based on existing research and reports, this study provides a summary of the basic principles and approaches and aims to develop tools for children's participation in urban planning and decision-making. In addition, in internal studies, without hesitation (2016), in a study, the characteristics of a child-friendly city were discussed. This study seeks to find the reason for the need to pay attention to children in cities and its location and the characteristics of a child-friendly city. In this study, it has been suggested that research in the field of child-friendly cities, especially in Europe, has been considered since 2001. In a child-friendly city, good governance requires the visibility of children in the development of the city and the provision of opportunities for children to participate in decision-making processes. From this perspective, child-friendly projects seek to grant citizenship to children, reduce violence against children, and so on. In this study, it is assumed that in urban plans, despite human, social or economic and natural justifications for the city and its future, as a structure of a part of urban society, one of which is children, little attention is paid, so the goal From this research, the issue of child status in the city and the characteristics of child-friendly cities are discussed. In this regard, first, the theories, approaches and experiences of the child-friendly city are studied and then the characteristics of the child-friendly city are studied through the study of library resources and based on a descriptive-analytical method. Razi et al. (2015), in a research on "Redesigning local spaces with a child-friendly city approach (a case study of Khajeh Nizam-ol-Molk neighborhood, District 7, Tehran)". In this research, an attempt has been made to provide a comprehensive and practical guide by explaining the patterns and

strategies of child-friendly urban design for the city of Tehran. In the results of this study, according to the outputs obtained from the analysis, it can be said that the child-friendly city is trying to achieve the following; The right to comment on one's preferred city, the right to participate in decisions about the city, the right to participate, society and social life, the right to receive basic services such as health and education, the right to access the physical environment of the bed, the right to be safe from violence, immunity Against sexual exploitation and abuse, the right to live and grow in a clean environment, participation in cultural and social events, the possibility of safe movement on crossings and streets, the opportunity to see friends and enjoy the right play space, have the right green space and access to City and neighborhood. Considering the review of research background in foreign and domestic research from previous years until now, the study of the theoretical foundations and frameworks obtained in order to present paradigms, meta-models or appropriate models from which structural and applied models are extracted intangibly, limited cases, especially It can be found in new foreign studies. But there is no doubt that different differences and tastes have been applied in the way of presenting these theoretical frameworks, which stems more from the difference between the context and the basic thinking of researchers. In internal studies, as well as the existence of different layers of research in the dimension of child-friendly city, it is observed that they have focused more on how the result happened, while the subject of what is child-friendly city and how the resulting process as a product of thinking is forgotten as a principle. is. Thus;

- Child-friendly city indicators are generally not extracted and privatized due to the native context;

- The model is not applied at the functional level;

- Studies have a large-scale aspect and have not been mentioned and examined in the samples as a process

Therefore, by mastering these cases, the research structure of the goal can be changed

from the basics to the expert and specialized level to introduce the indicators and criteria of a child-friendly city in a native and optimal way with application in the regions of Tehran.

The concept of a child-friendly city

Child-friendly cities are safe and secure urban environments that are a good place for children of all ages to grow. These cities ensure safe living and provide access to basic services and facilities for all. In these cities, special attention is paid to children facing social anomalies and it eliminates any discrimination (Istomos, 2006). A child-friendly city, although it has the vision of a child rights treaty and a code of ethics, is a process that takes several stages. In other words, in several stages, actions are taken by governmental and non-governmental officials in the region in order to achieve the main vision. The Child-Friendly City approach is a research-activity and environmental project by UNICEF that helps children and adolescents improve and evaluate their living environment to create a better living environment (Christensen & O'Brien, 2018). In the case of a child-friendly environment, Harley refers to the set of structures and structures that provide the necessary support and opportunities for the child (whether group or group) and the child can establish and implement their goals and plans in that environment (Nordstraom, 2015). Child-friendly is a city where the child's wishes are prioritized and the social, cultural and architectural conditions of the city are in line with their needs, and children's rights are reflected in policies, laws, programs and budgets. The "child-friendly city" approach leads the city in a direction where children play an effective role in their city and have their say in city decisions, and families and the community have a responsibility to involve children in important issues and decisions. (Aarts, M. J. et al., 2015). In fact, a child-friendly city is a place where children feel safe and secure and are able to explore and learn about the spaces around them. A child-friendly city is also a people-friendly city (Drixel, 2008). In addition, the child-friendly city provides the health and medical needs of children as a suitable hospital with an efficient medical system so that it can monitor children's education with more

precise focus (Gill, 2019). Similarly, the issue of care and nutrition monitoring In addition to parents, it will be a burden on society to provide a more appropriate environment for the child's development (Goldfeld et al. 2020). To date, the UNICEF Child-Friendly City Initiative is the most comprehensive activity in the field of children and supports local governments in creating child-friendly environments around the world. UNICEF recognizes a child-friendly city that adheres to the following principles: 1. Affordable access for all children to quality basic health services, clean water, adequate sanitation and waste recycling 2. Local authority and capacity to ensure that policies The allocation of government resources and actions is done in a way that has the best benefits for children and their area. All ages 4. Sustainable future in a fair social and economic environment and protection from environmental hazards and natural disasters 5. The right of children to participate in decisions that affect their lives and provide an opportunity to express their views Those who live and work on the streets are sexually abused, children with disabilities and children who are not adequately supported by their families 7. Non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, society and economy (UNICEF, 2018). Therefore, the goals of the children's city can be presented as follows: 1. Increasing the decision-making ability of children and their diverse and wide access to services and social activities 2. Increasing the ability of children to play and develop their competencies in their environment 3. Ensuring the safety and security of children in public places Society 4. Increasing children's ability to communicate with their surroundings 5. Creating a sense of invitation, belonging and support in urban spaces 6. Increasing the opportunity to access green and natural areas, for play and rest (Steele & Woolcock, 2017).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research is analytical-descriptive method and in terms of purpose, it is considered as evaluation and finally-applied development. The method of data collection is library (documents, statistics, etc.) survey (field). In this study, according to the type of problem

and purpose, the scale of urban areas has been proposed, which in relation to the dimensions and indicators expressed, 384 questionnaires with a number of specific questions, in the case dimension of the family in a researcher-made manner, in Likert scale (I completely disagree, I disagree, I have no opinion, I agree and I completely agree) on a ranking scale, as a sample size based on the Cochran's 95% confidence formula, which according to the average population of Tehran Region 2, by simple random sampling and analysis in SPSS environment and also Evaluation of some variables is also unlikely to be distributed, the validity of research questionnaires by elites and experts on the subject of child-friendly city in the fields of urban planning and social sciences as a Delphi model and then to determine the level of criteria and weighting sub-criteria. Also, the relative importance of the components affecting it will be analyzed. Finally, using GIS maps and geographical explanation of the final indicators, first using the zoning method of urban blocks on a regional scale in Tehran Region 2 and also structural measurement with Idrisi software and its observation with the trend of changes in estimation software, Using the criterion of placing the average of the whole city in each index of urban blocks, it is classified into 4 spectra so that the upper spectrum of the city average is divided into two relatively suitable and appropriate spectra and the lower spectrum of the average is divided into two spectra inappropriate and relatively inappropriate. As a result, the status of each of the urban blocks is determined to determine the type and degree of suitability in terms of child-friendly city indicators. In addition, the Likert spectrum method, especially in social research, taking into account the numerical value from 1 to 4 according to the first method and the natural failure method, the classification was done through natural distances between classes. And is concentrated in the north of Tehran Region 2, which structurally practically covers the main activity nuclei of the region. In other words, it can be said that the information data of each class is homogeneous and different from other classes, which considering this method is appropriate The urban blocks of each region for children are identified in the

form of child-friendly city indicators with the focus on fun and entertainment, and according to the overlapping structure of its layers, a suitable geographical pattern is also extracted and proposed.

Explain the characteristics and criteria of a child-friendly city by Delphi method

Indicators and criteria of a child-friendly city are explained in various scientific sources and projects in a centralized and sometimes integrated manner, which can be referred to the following: Indicators and criteria mentioned in the Drixel study, indicators and criteria mentioned in the study From Children, Australian Children and Adolescents Association, Sky Canada's Indicators and Criteria in UNICEF Committee Study 2016, Indicators and Criteria in UNICEF Association Study 2015, France, Indicators and Criteria Lisa Harley's study, the indicators and criteria mentioned in the study in a research project in South Africa, the indicators and criteria mentioned in the comparative study, 2017. Therefore, based on this background, studies on the indicators and criteria of a child-friendly city can be Delphi method proposed an optimal and native research framework. In order to perform the analysis and interpretations required to obtain the desired results, there is a need to describe the research method step by step, which subsequently in each part of the desired outputs can form a suitable model of child-friendly city by including the model of recreational spaces. Children gradually become efficient. In the previous chapters, using the existing theoretical literature and data analysis using the content analysis method, the main principles and indicators of evaluation as well as the research framework including index, sub-index and desired metrics were proposed by default in these indicators. It has been considered by most researchers in an effective and common way to evaluate a child-friendly city.

Description of the Delphi method

The most important thing in the Delphi method is to select experts and specialists in the field. In this way, the selected individuals are given

information about the Delphi method and they are invited to participate in this research. Anonymity is one of the important components of this research approach. Questions from experts and selected experts are followed by successive questionnaires (Aliazadeh, 2014). In this research, first, the initial model is designed and compiled based on theoretical foundations and using existing models about concepts, especially child-friendly cities, as well as proposed models with a focus on recreational space. After the initial design, this model was tested and developed through the Delphi method. Using open-ended questions in the Delphi questionnaire and analyzing them in the next steps, judging the consensus among experts and reaching the theoretical saturation of the qualitative methods used in analyzing the data obtained in the present study. Collection of field data in the present study began with the collection of questionnaires in the first stage of the research and the extracted data were analyzed through descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis. To use the Delphi method, people who had one or more of the following characteristics were invited: University faculty member and expert in the field of child-friendly city and social and psychological issues; Managers and experts working in the organization of welfare, health and education; Author or translator of books on the subject of research; PhD students in urban planning and independent researchers.

RESULT AND DISCOTION

In this study, out of five main urban planning systems and two sub-systems, 14 factors were compiled by default in the first stage, extracted from theoretical and experimental bases for child-friendly cities from the perspective of panel experts, which include movement and access system, activity and use. , Is the objective and mental perspective, public open spaces, form and body, as well as socio-economic systems and the environment. In this regard, to investigate the first stage, all the factors affecting the child-friendly city are mentioned, including; Traffic and quality of transportation, access to facilities, activities and services, quality of entertainment and recreation environments, participation and

evaluation of children, safety and security, access to nature and green spaces, quality of buildings, granulation, permeability of urban blocks, Population size, income and literacy rates are listed.

Findings of Delphi method implementation

The first round

During this round, the panel members identified 10 of the 14 factors extracted from

successful research as having a significant impact on the development of a child-friendly city framework with an approach to improving the urban environment. Detailed results related to the implementation of the first stage of distribution of the questionnaire are shown in the table below. Factors of wall quality, grain size, permeability of urban blocks, income amount have been removed from the Delphi trend due to having an average importance of less than 2.5.

Tab 1: Step 1 fuzzy method in compiling indicators of child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment and also the spatial model

Row	Factors	Number of replies	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	Traffic and quality of transportation	29	4/86	0/35	2	5
2	Access to facilities	28	4/98	0/37	3	4
3	Activity and usage	33	5/21	0/37	2	5
4	Objective and mental perspective	25	4/72	0/45	1	5
5	Quality of entertainment and recreation environments	31	5/10	0/37	2	5
6	Participation and appreciation of children	33	4/80	0/40	1	4
7	safety and security	32	4/86	0/35	1	4
8	Access to nature and green spaces	30	4/30	0/37	1	4
9	Abine quality	33	2/21	0/45	2	5
10	Grading	33	2/31	0/52	1	5
11	Permeability of urban blocks	33	2/1	0/76	1	5
12	Population size and density	33	3/51	0/52	1	4
13	Income	33	2/41	0/57	1	5
14	Literacy rate	33	2/55	0/60	2	5

After conducting the first stage of assessing and evaluating the views of panel experts on the factors raised and derived from the theoretical foundations, as well as receiving the suggestions of panel members, in this round, in order to be cautious, all the factors derived from the theoretical foundations to Along with the average opinion of the members in the first round and the previous opinion of the same member, it was provided to all panel experts. The panel members identified 10 factors out of the 10 factors presented in the second round, having a high and very high impact

(with an average greater than 2.5) on the framework of regenerating dysfunctional urban neighborhoods with a social sustainability approach. Detailed results related to the implementation of the second stage of the questionnaire distribution are shown in the table below. The Kendall coefficient for the members' answers about the order of the nine factors that had a great and very great effect in this round was 0.765 (Table 2-4).

Tab 2: Step 2 of the fuzzy method in compiling indicators of child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment and also the spatial model

Row	Factors	Number of replies	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	Traffic and quality of transportation	15	3/54	0/91	3	5
2	Access to facilities	15	3/08	1/03	3	5
3	Activity and usage	15	3/41	0/91	4	5
4	Objective and mental perspective	15	3/22	0/95	3	5
5	Quality of entertainment and recreation environments	15	3/22	1/11	3	5
6	Participation and appreciation of children	15	3/34	1/03	3	5
7	safety and security	15	3/40	0/96	3	5
8	Access to nature and green spaces	15	3/52	0/97	4	5
9	Population size and density	15	2/78	0/95	2	5
10	Literacy rate	15	2/69	1/11	2	5

In the third round, the development of a child-friendly city framework with the approach of improving the urban environment, along with the average opinion of members in the second round and the previous opinion of the same member was provided to all panel experts.

Detailed results related to the implementation of the third stage of the questionnaire distribution are shown in the table below. Kendall coefficient for members' answers about the order of nine factors was 0.790.

Tab 3: Step 3 fuzzy method in compiling indicators of child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment and also the spatial model

Row	Factors	Number of replies	Average	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	Traffic and quality of transportation	15	4/24	0/67	1	5
2	Access to facilities	15	4/08	0/91	1	5
3	Activity and usage	15	4/51	0/82	1	5
4	Objective and mental perspective	15	4/22	0/45	1	5
5	Quality of entertainment and recreation environments	15	4/22	0/38	1	5
6	Participation and appreciation of children	15	4/34	0/92	1	5
7	safety and security	15	4/40	0/78	1	5
8	Access to nature and green spaces	15	4/52	0/99	1	5
9	Population size and density	15	3/78	0/72	1	5
10	Literacy rate	15	3/69	0/92	1	5

Reasons to stop polling

The results of the three cycles of the Delphi method in the research show that for the following reasons, there is a consensus among the panel members and it is possible to end the repetition of cycles:

1. In the second round, more than 50% of the members chose 10 influential factors in formulating the framework of a child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment, which had an average greater than 2.5, among their factors.

2. The standard deviation of members' answers about the importance of factors in the third round has decreased significantly compared to previous rounds.

3. Kendall coordination coefficient for members' answers about the order of factors in the third round is 0.790. Given that the number of panel members was more than ten, this amount of Kendall coefficient is quite significant.

4. Kendall coordination coefficient for arranging the nine factors influencing the development of a child-friendly city framework with the approach of improving the urban environment in the third round compared to the second round increased only 0.025. Consecutive rounds do not show significant growth.

5. The points given to the factors by experts and elites indicate that the criteria of activity and use, quality of entertainment and recreation environments, access to nature and green spaces have the highest score and therefore have the greatest impact on the realization of urban environment improvement in the framework process. They are child-friendly cities.

Tab 3: Step 3 fuzzy method in compiling indicators of child-friendly city with the approach of improving the urban environment and also the spatial model

Systematic dimensions	Indicator	Sub-index	Metric	Evaluation tool	
Movement and access system	Traffic and quality of transportation	Existence of public transport suitable for connecting the area with other urban areas	Access to shipping	Map	
		Existence of special pedestrian and bicycle paths in the area	flexibility	Map (cross section)	
Activity and user system	Access to facilities, activities and services	There is a primary school in every neighborhood	Educational environment	Map (activity level)	
		Existence of suitable per capita educational, sports, health and commercial-service uses	Per capita user	Map (activity level)	
		Existence of suitable spaces and grounds in terms of size and quality of play and children's activities	flexibility	Questionnaire and interview	
		Consider a variety of play equipment and flexible environments for children's activities and entertainment	Variety	Questionnaire and interview	
		Using children's ideas in environmental design by designers, planners and local authorities	participation	Questionnaire and interview	
		Educate children about environmental issues	Education	Questionnaire and interview	
	Urban landscape system (objective and subjective)	safety and security	Low speed riding	Rider and pedestrian safety	Map and sketch
			Comfort for pedestrians and cyclists	flexibility	Map (cross section)
Low fear of the environment for children	Psychological security		Questionnaire and interview		
Existence of public supervision over public passages and spaces	Monitoring and activity		Questionnaire and interview		
Environmental system	Access to nature and green spaces	Allocate the appropriate level of area lands to parks and green spaces	Green space per capita	Map	
		Proper physical access to parks and green spaces	access	Map (access level)	
		Existence of a hierarchy of green spaces in the region	Green space organization	Map	
	Healthy environment quality and environmental health	Timely collection of waste and no waste left in the environment	Environmental health	questionnaire	
		Absence of workshops and pollution centers in or near the residential environment	Environment (air pollution, water, etc.)	Map	

CONCLUSION

According to recent studies, the need to explain the criteria and indigenous indicators of a child-friendly city with a focus on improving the urban environment and its standardization is strongly felt and providing a conceptual framework and structure, especially in Tehran is one of the main priorities. The present study is an analytical-descriptive method and in terms of purpose, is an evaluation and ultimately applied-development. The method of data collection is library and survey. In this study, according to the type of problem and purpose, the urban area scale has been proposed

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