Abstract

Urban resilience emphasizes preparedness for severe disasters, reduced vulnerability and increased adaptive capacity. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the environmental viability of Zabol city. The method of this research is applied in terms of applied purpose and in terms of descriptive-analytical method and in terms of collecting the required information and data, it is considered as field and survey research. The statistical population of this research is Zabol city and the sample size with the Cochran formula is estimated at 384 people. After completing the questionnaire, the data and information were analyzed using SPSS software. Thus, the sample model, Duncan, univariate analysis of variance and regression model were used. Then, Shannon's entropy technique to gain weight, and using VIKOR SAW, WASPAS, SAR, and OPTIMOM models, are based on the environmental characteristics of each of the environmental vibration indicators. Finally, the extracted information is converted into GIS maps. According to the studies, the analysis and statistical calculations have shown that the average environmental viability of the whole city of Zabul is also 2.85 (lower than the baseline of 3), which shows that in general, respondents believe that the Zabul city is in terms of vibration In a perfectly favorable situation, the results of stepwise regression show that the most impact and climate index of the city have less effect on the resilience of the city of Zabol among the indicators of environmental sustainability, institutional-functional index. Also, the results of ANOVA test showed that there is a significant difference in the status of Zabul area's landslide in the indicators (except the urban climatic index). The Duncan test has identified four groups, the fourth in the first group, region one in the second group, the third in the fifth region and the fourth in the region two and three. In the meantime, the area of four has the lowest score and the area three, and then the two highest score of the environmental vibration. Then, according to the decision-making models (SAR, WASPAS, OPTIPOM, VICOR, SAW), the significance of the areas in terms of environmental sustainability indicators is estimated. According to the calculations performed by the models studied, District 3 has ranked 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, and 5, respectively. In the end, using the two methods, the ranking method of weaving and the photographic capability of the experts according to the importance of each of the eight strategies presented relative to each other are ranked directly and then the final weight is calculated, which according to the results of the organization of the organization And development of green spaces and protection of landscapes and agriculture, and institutionalization of environmental management units in the municipality and the provision of environmental information database in Zabul city, in terms of experts and experts ranked first and second.

Key words: Resiliency, Environmental, The area , Zabol.

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