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## Abstract (Doctor)

Title of Thesis	A Study on Urban Growth Issues and Future Perspective from the Viewpoint of Influencing Living Health Environment in Planned Residential Neighborhoods of Kabul City カブール市の計画近隣住区における居住衛生環境への影響から見た都市発展の課題と将来 展望に関する研究
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Approx. 800 words

<p>Kabul is Afghanistan's capital and most populous city. Following stability in 2001, many people returned to the country and settled in major cities. Because of the abundance of opportunities, including jobs, housing, and security, the capital city was the first choice for returnees. Furthermore, many internally displaced people relocated to Kabul due to declining income and property values. Kabul City was not prepared to accept such a large influx into urban areas. As the urban population grows, so does the demand for housing, infrastructure, and services. Unfortunately, this has resulted in the proliferation of informal and illegal structures throughout the city. Despite the fact that planned residential neighborhoods make up a small portion of the urban area, rapid urbanization has contributed to significant transformation in Kabul City. Therefore, the study examined the level of transformation and its influential factors.</p> <p>To conduct this study various data collection methods were carried out through case studies in three districts of Kabul City. Study areas were visited to examine physical features by taking photographs and measuring. In addition, aerial photography is also used for historical differentiation. Our targeted respondents included residents, monitoring officers, experts and policymakers, and Engineers' Associations. To understand Kabul City better, a detailed explanation is given regarding its historical developments. Meanwhile, the city's population growth and expansion are described based on master plans. Then, the study focused on urban areas including planned residential neighborhoods and informal settlements. In Kabul City, formal governmental approaches are not the only ones used. However, it is also accompanied by a customary or traditional system of local government. As the two systems coincide with each other, actors and stakeholders react based on their own approaches. As a result, the study also focused on approaches based on collaboration and participation levels.</p> <p>In the study, the main focus is on transformation, its causes, and how to prevent it in a planned residential neighborhood. Therefore, the structure and crucial components such as community centers, houses, greenery, and streets are evaluated. Community centers closed down, and others changed their missions. The cul de sac street mode is lost due to conversion to direct traffic flow streets. The green strips that served as a playground for children and women were turned into bare land. Rapid urbanization, on the other hand, affected houses. Many of these houses are the result of typological transformation. Apartment buildings bring a slew of issues,</p>
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both social and environmental. These issues include constant shadow existence, ventilation, increase in energy consumption, air pollution, sound pollution, lack of natural light, indoor and outdoor activities, and privacy.

The study attempted to determine the cause of such transformations, particularly in planned residential neighborhoods. We discovered that the transformation of houses, community centers, and the entire structure of planned residential neighborhoods is motivated by a variety of factors. One of the primary reasons was a flaw in the monitoring mechanisms. Kabul Municipality has extremely few monitoring officers to inspect and the majority of construction activities are left without monitoring. They monitor construction activities using outdated and ineffective technologies. Residents were always left out of the planning process. As a result, residents' awareness of laws and regulations diminished. Along with the monitoring mechanism, there were numerous other issues associated with the housing transformation. These issues included mismanagement, the lengthy construction permit process, and a lack of coordination between internal and external organizations. Due to limited capacity, this study focuses solely on monitoring mechanisms, whose improvement indirectly improves other issues.

As a result, we examined the current monitoring system and proposed a more comprehensive one. Many stakeholders, including resident councils and engineers' associations, are involved in the novel monitoring mechanism. The Engineers Association would serve as a bridge between the municipality and residents and inform KM about the area's situation and society's needs. On the other hand, these organizations are kept up to date on policies and political issues that affect the public. As a result of these collaborations, the relationship between KM and residents strengthens in unprecedented ways. Engineering associations serve as catalysts for activities and bring together KM and residents. By allowing residents to make decisions that affect their quality of life and health, KM builds trust and credibility with them. As a result of residents' inclusion in the system, KM shares responsibilities with them and receives their cooperation. Engineering associations can educate residents about the rules and regulations, the importance of their inclusion in the system, and the role they can play at an early stage. As a professional association, they can also train in monitoring and construction management techniques. They assist KM by carefully reviewing construction activities and ensuring that permits issued correspond to improved plans. As a result, KM and resident unity established reciprocity coordination, with Engineers' Associations filling the gaps. Finally, based on the foregoing considerations, a robust control system achieves the highest success rate in reducing housing transformation and development regulations violations.