Pinnacle Journal Publication
International Open Access Publisher

Pinnacle Engineering & Technology
ISSN: 2360-9508
http:/www.pjpub.org
© Author(s) 2015. CC Attribution 3.0 License.

Research Article Vol. 3 (3). 2015.

Strategic Proposal For The Developing Cities To Conveying Reality

Alia Taha Ali

College of Architecture and Planning,
Sudan University of Science and Technology,
Sudan.

Accepted 24 April, 2015

ABSTRACT

In the twenty-first century, only those metropolitan areas with good physical environment adapt to global economic trends and provide the infrastructure and services that support knowledge-based and technology-driven industries will remain geographic nodes of worldwide business transactions. Unfortunately not all cities have the abilities of that. In the developing countries cities the majority of urban population lives in informal settlements without adequate sanitation, water, transport or health services; and the rapid growth of cities aggravate these situations. So while these cities have been struggling to alleviate these problems, they are also facing new challenges posed by globalization, which is forcing them to restructure their inner situations. This paper try to find a proposal strategy to help developing economy cities to contained their unaccompanied situations and to start their ambitions to convoy real time cities.

Keywords: Real Time, Globalization, Developing Countries, City, Strategy, constraints, Governing, Intervention.

Study methodology

This study is in six steps:

1. Real Time Situations: "globalization" and its effects in the cities, with impacts and challenges in developing countries.
2. Globalization within the city: study the city inner situations: city economy and city management.
3. Real time city: discuss the main city' morphological considerations which include four factors: Activities, Interaction, Networks, and Influences in the real time conditions.
4. The developing countries city: study the developing cities in the same four factors: city activities, interaction, network and influence.
5. City Development Strategy: to fix the developing city capabilities, solve poverty and growth problems related to the development constraints.
6. Last; Transition to real time city: making proposal policies to this transition in two directions: governing cities, and intervening cities.

Study

I. Real Time Situations

The most discriminatorily characteristic of the real time situations is: globalization. (Pacione\ Micheal- 2009): Globalization is a term used to describe a complex of related processes that has served to increase the interconnectedness of social life in the (post) modern world. This concept refers 'both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole'. Globalization has multi faces:

1. Economic globalization: seen in arrangements for the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods and services (such as the rise of transnational corporations (TNCs), the new international division of labor (NIDL), increases in foreign direct investment, flexible forms of production and a global financial system).
2. Political globalization: seen in arrangements for the concentration and application of power (such as the growth of multi-state political-economic groupings, and consideration of local issues within global context).
3. Cultural globalization: seen in arrangements for the production, exchange and expression of symbols that represent facts, meanings, beliefs, preferences, tastes and values (such as the global distribution of images and information, and the emergent cosmopolitanism of urban life).

Globalization impacts in developing countries

Globalization is a highly uneven set of processes whose impact varies over space, through time, and between social groups. Global forces bypass many people and places. Many towns in the Third World, as well as in rural areas of Western society, produce mainly for local consumption using local techniques. Even within global cities, certain neighborhoods where poverty and disadvantage prevail are peripheral to the working of the global economy. It should be recognized, of course, that the current situation of social and economic disadvantage in such areas may have been triggered by macro-scale forces such as the investment decision of an executive in transnational corporations (TNCs) based in a city on the

>>>

other side of the globe. The unevenness of globalization is apparent at all levels of society. At the world scale it is seen in the disparities between booming and declining regions, and at the urban scale in the social polarization between affluent and marginalized citizens.

Developing countries challenges

1. Globalization is not a new phenomenon. The processes of globalization have been ongoing throughout human history, but the rate of progress increase with the development in communication channels between nations as information technologies and transportation. Being isolated in this world system will delay and stopped renaissances.
2. The global forces are generally held to be most powerful and their control more spatially extensive. Local forces are seen to be relatively weaker and geographically limited in effect, although certain local actions can have global consequences.
3. Globalization operates unevenly, bypassing certain institutions, people and places. This affects the local organization and weightiness of powers. The differing interests of actors mean that global forces are sometimes embraced, resisted or exploited at lower levels.
4. The globalization forces obstacle and also organize by the local powers, in case of the weakness in local powers, or if it without ability of protecting their public interests this will make disorder.
5. The globalization of information is also enabling communities and civil society organizations to access information, exchange experiences and advocate their cases more freely. They can build partnerships, not only within their own countries, but also internationally.
6. The globalization of economies and globalization of information trends are likely to affect the urban poor adversely as they threaten to widen the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" in society. The capital and access to information and the ability to translate that information into economic, political and social gain will benefit from globalization.
7. Globalization of information also means greater exposure to consumerism and higher expectations among urban populations. Higher expectations that remain unachievable can become causes for social, ethnic and religious violence.
8. Globalization takes place within cities. While global forces lead to changes in the city, cities modify and embed globalization within local context. The local bodies which control cities transformation must follow the fast rhythm of transition.
9. The dominant global force is generally regarded as economic. The agents that command, control and finance the global economy defines as global centers.
10. The mobility of capital diminishes the significance of particular places, although it may also strengthen local identity by engendering a defensive response by local actors. These are the bases from which transnational corporations (TNCs) launch offensives around the world. The extent to which cities achieve global status is a major determinant of their prosperity.

II. Globalization within the city

City in the global communities

Significantly, there is a reflexive relationship between the global and the local. While global forces lead to change in the city, cities modify and embed globalization within their local context. Within the global-local nexus, global forces are generally held to be most powerful and their control more spatially extensive. Local forces are seen to be relatively weaker and geographically limited in effect. However, it is important not to allow the discourse of globalization to obscure the fact that urban change is not effected by global forces alone. For example, national taxation policies, regional trade-union power and local planning regulations all have an impact on urban development and change. Local actions may also have global consequences, as when urban-based protests against socially regressive economic activities (such as the exploitation of child labour) result in changes in patterns of trade and consumption at the world scale.

The reflexive nature of the global-local relationship is evident in the world of international finance, where the disembodied electronic space of the international financial system actually compels embedded social relations in specific locations (such as the City of London), to facilitate discussion of new financial products and engaging in interpersonal exchanges of information. More generally, in the place-bound daily lives of most people, particularly those out with the mainstream of advanced capitalism, globalization may promote a search for local identity in a mobilized world.

As we have seen, there is a dialectical or reflexive relationship between global and local processes in constructing contemporary urban environments. The term globalization has been used to describe the simultaneous operation of processes of:

1. De-localization or de-territorialization evident, for example, in the instantaneity of e-mail communication across the globe.
2. Re-localization or re-territorialization, whereby global influences interact with and are transformed within local context as, for example, in the creation of historic heritage districts in cities. The effects of 'globalization' are generally apparent.

City economy

- Economic globalization is manifested on the rise of global cities, the deindustrialization, and decline of older industrial cities. Understanding the nature of the global economy is a prerequisite for understanding the changing economy of cities. The growth of a global economy is part of a transition to advanced capitalism. A major element in this transition has been the expansion of the service

>>>

sector of the economy. This appears to be a universal phenomenon, although the scale of territorization is relatively slower in developing countries, where the proportionately smaller size of the service sector is explained in part by the existence of a larger informal sector that fulfils many of the functions undertaken by the formal service sector in advanced economies. In terms of advanced or higher-order producer services the process of urban territorization has led to the emergence of a number of 'urban service corridors' between cities round the world.

- The related trend of deindustrialization is a feature of development; where developing nations have witnessed manufacturing growth (in terms of both absolute and relative output and employment), the 'industrial nations' have experienced a significant decline in manufacturing's share of total output and employment. In large part this trend reflects the replacement of the old international division of labor, based on sector differentiation (with, for example, primary-sector activity in the developing nations and higher value-added stages of manufacturing in developed nations), by a new international division of labor based on the separation of functions (in which the control and command functions are located in a network of global cities in the developed nations while physical production is increasingly dispersed to a host of developing countries where new technology can be allied to lower labor costs). Most recently the new international division of labor (NIDL) has affected the tertiary sector of the economy with the advent of 'off shoring' whereby companies move white-collar jobs abroad.
- The expansion of the service sector is evident in cities at all levels of a national urban system from those catering for local–regional markets to others serving a global market. In many cities a new economic core of banking and service activities has emerged to replace an older core based on manufacturing at the heart of this new urban economy are the producer services provided to firms (e.g. legal, financial, advertising, consultancy and accounting services).
- Paradoxically, despite their use of the most advanced information technologies, producer services tend to be concentrated spatially in the downtowns of major cities. This concentration in high cost central cities is explained by the agglomeration economies provided by such locations, and the interdependence among highly specialized and innovative service providers, and the desire to maintain close linkages with client firms. In addition to its direct contribution to the metropolitan economy services like financial sector helps sustain other industries such as transport and communications, restaurants and hotels while the high salaries earned add to aggregate spending power. This sectoral transformation in the economy is reflected in the changing nature of work in advanced capitalist society.
- **New production systems and new industrial spaces (technology parks):** The flexible production systems of a post-Fordist economy and the technological innovation postulated as a basis for the fifth Kondratieff upswing come together in particular places or new industrial spaces variously referred to as technology parks, science cities or techno-poles. The development of techno-poles results from the clustering of 'specific varieties of the usual factors of production: capital, labor, and raw material, brought together by some kind of institutional entrepreneur, and constituted by a particular form of social organization' . The classic example is the development of 'Silicon Valley' in Santa Clara CA, in other parts of the world, including Munich (Germany), Grenoble (France), Cambridge and the M4 corridor to the west of London (England), Bangalore (India), Shenzen (China) and Malayasia's multimedia supercorridor.
- **Innovative new industrial clusters in inner city;** centered at the intra-metropolitan scale, knowledge-based, technologically intensive activities such as computer graphics and imaging, software design and multimedia industries as well as technologically 'retooled' industries such as architecture and graphic design have been identified as key components of an emerging 'new economy' of the inner city. Such firms are attracted to the metropolitan core by the creative habitat, potential for 'knowledge spillovers' between companies, opportunities for social interactions across work and none-work life, and the cultural and environmental amenities of the locale. Examples of these new production spaces include Telok Ayer in Singapore, Multimedia Gulch in San Francisco, New York's Silicon Alley and the inner East End of London.
- While the nature of the new industrial clusters varies with local context general positive effects can include:

  1. A contribution to the regeneration of local economies, with growth in employment and high value output.
  2. The preservation of heritage buildings through adaptive reuse.
  3. The increased vitality of inner-city neighborhoods.
  4. Positive regional growth effects.

- On the down side, critics have pointed to negative impacts similar to those emanating from the development of cultural-industry quarters. These include:

  1. Community dislocation due to the physical encroachment of new industrial activities.
  2. The displacement of existing businesses and residents unable to compete with the new industries' ability to pay enhanced rents.
  3. Increased social polarization due to gentrification and lifestyle differences between established residents and incoming workers.

>>>

City management

- State government are responsible in providing the basic needs, services, and infrastructure for city residences. National treasury and the taxies are the major sources in this process; the stability of the economical progress are important in this situations. In the national restructuring of economy; the impact of government policy is clear, when a policy objective was to preserve the stability of currency to enable it to continue to have value function. Since this could not be achieved by imposing restrictions on the free flow of capital investment overseas, successive governments deflated the domestic economy in order to reduce demand for imports. At the same time, there is a need to maintain domestic levels of employment and to finance state expenditure; this limited the possibilities of such a policy, with the result that the economy experienced alternating periods of expansion and stagnation (stop–go). Not only did this fail to halt the long-term decline in the roles of sterling and of the international system but, as the periods of 'go' got shorter and those of 'stop' longer, it became increasingly difficult for firms to improve levels of investment, productivity and output.
- A further factor in the explanation of economic problems was the defensive power of organized labor. For much of the period the better organized workers established a significant degree of control over the labor process, which often led to restrictive practices concerning demarcation, manning levels, work rates and overtime as well as shop-floor resistance to the reorganization of production. One consequence was that industrial capital was reluctant to re-equip and restructure, and often preferred to invest in lower-cost, non-unionized labor markets overseas. Also, financing of the state welfare system necessitated a rise in taxation levels. This impacted upon both industry (affecting profitability) and earned income and consumption (which fuelled trade union militancy and industrial disputes).
- The impact of the emergence of a global economic system is encapsulated in the distinction between the city as an autonomous self-governing polity (which existed in medieval Europe prior to the development of an economy based on the trade of marketed commodities) and present circumstances, under which city development is influenced to a significant degree by forces beyond its control. Today, investment decisions by managers in transnational corporations (TNCs) with headquarters in one of the 'command cities' of the global economic system can have a direct effect on the well-being of families living on different sides of the world.
- In order to confront such forces, cities must seek to position themselves and, increasingly, compete in global society. The fact that cities vary greatly in their capacity to meet the challenge posed by globalization is reflected in the extent to which each can shape or simply react to global forces. This challenge is particularly acute for older industrial cities that have been destabilized by the process of economic restructuring, which has accelerated since the early 1970s as part of the transition to advanced capitalism. The differential urban impact of globalization may be illustrated by examining: the emergence of the "World City" and the problems of economic decline experienced by older industrial cities.

III. Real time city

To study the real time city we will discuss that by main morphological consideration which include: Activities, Interaction, Networks, and Influences.

a. Activities & interaction

- The slow growth in many industrial economies makes a crisis of industrial relations and an emergent fiscal crisis. Much of the burden of recession was felt in the cities that had retained a disproportionate share of industries most vulnerable to the demands of advanced capitalism. Urban areas with old factories employing outmoded production techniques and with uncompetitive low levels of labor productivity were affected most severely by capital reorganization aimed at countering declining rates of profit. These measures included, in many urban areas, plant closures and the transfer of production to other locations with reduced labor inputs "job loss in manufacturing". Furthermore, many of the firms that survived in inner city areas imposed regimes of long working hours, low wages and poor conditions upon a work force drawn from exploitable social groups, including women and ethnic minorities.
- The loss of industry and jobs from inner urban areas was accompanied by decentralization of population from overcrowded central areas to suburban locations, outer estates and new towns. The effects of these population shifts were heightened by the composition of migration flows, with the more able, affluent and self-sufficient departing by choice, leaving the elderly, young adults and those with below-average incomes to await the arrival of the redeveloper's bulldozer, the vacated spaces in the inner areas were occupied by immigrants. These economic, demographic and social trends contributed to a growing social polarization and led to state recognition of an 'inner-city problem'.
- In the twenty-first century, however, only those metropolitan areas that adapt to global economic trends and provide the infrastructure and services that support knowledge-based and technology-driven industries will remain geographic nodes of worldwide business transactions".
- Relentless technological innovation, especially in globally interconnected digital communications, transportation, and logistics systems, has spawned the rapid growth of service and manufacturing industries linked through virtual networks and

>>>

supply chains, and is increasing the demand for rapid delivery of high quality goods, services, and information in North America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

- Globalization, the mobility of factors of production, and advances in information and transportation technology are fundamentally and pervasively changing the economic bases of metropolitan areas and the requirements for attracting and retaining competitive economic activities.
- The forces shaping the economies of metropolitan areas in the twenty-first century are well known. Economic globalization—resulting from increasing international trade and investment and unprecedented mobility of all factors of production across national borders—is being driven by relentless technological innovation.
- Globalization, technological innovation, and declining costs of communications and transportation all contribute to the rapid growth of services, the emergence of knowledge industries linked through virtual networks and supply chains, and new methods of production and distribution.
- The worldwide demand for rapid delivery of goods, services, and information requires firms everywhere to adopt agile business practices and integrated logistics systems. In the global economy, those metropolitan areas that quickly embrace technological advances in communications, transportation, and logistics will thrive; those that do not will stagnate and decline.
- In order to remain global crossroads of commerce and trade, metropolitan areas must develop or attract internationally competitive firms and better-educated and higher skilled workers and provide modern transportation and communications infrastructure.
- Competitive metropolitan areas must offer an attractive quality of life and responsive public and private organizations that enhance human resource development. The shift to a technology-driven, knowledge-based system of production and distribution will provide higher incomes to those workers and managers in metropolitan areas who have the skills and knowledge to participate effectively, and will leave behind those that do not.
- Understanding and assessing the global changes that affect the ability of metropolitan areas to become or remain competitive locations for economic interaction in the twenty first century is crucial for developing appropriate strategies. The major sets of factors are reshaping the economies of metropolitan areas and considering as challenges face sustaining competitiveness metropolitan areas as global crossroads:

1. Continuing economic globalization resulting from and generating increasing international trade and investment;
2. Public and private organizations in metropolitan areas must adjust to the global trends reshaping regional economies;
3. Unprecedented mobility across national borders of all factors of production;
4. Rapid growth of service industries;
5. The changing global economy requires manufacturing and service firms in metropolitan areas:
    a. to become more flexible in their operations;
    b. to use advanced technology to produce high-quality, reasonably priced goods; and
    c. to rely on speed-to-market methods of operation.
6. They must find more efficient and effective ways of providing the technology and infrastructure for transportation, communications, production, and service delivery that help local enterprises to compete globally;
7. Relentless technological innovation and change, especially in worldwide interconnected digital communications, transportation, and logistics systems;
8. They must create and sustain institutions that develop the knowledge and skills that people living in metropolitan areas need to participate productively in the New Economy;
9. Emergence of knowledge industries (in both manufacturing and services) linked through global virtual networks and supply chains;
10. Widespread adoption of agile business and integrated logistics systems;
11. Increasing demand for rapid delivery of high-quality goods and services anywhere in the world; and,
12. They must foster an attractive quality of life that nurtures the cultural, social, and recreational amenities and the healthy environmental conditions that managers and workers in New Economy enterprises value.

- The growth of metropolitan economies will depend on five crucial factors:
    a. Developing and supporting clusters of knowledge-based organizations;
    b. Providing advanced, integrated, multimodal transportation infrastructure;
    c. Facilitating the creation and expansion of digital communications infrastructure and services;
    d. Developing human resource capacity to operate and manage global knowledge-based enterprises; and,
    e. Creating an attractive and sustainable quality of life.

>>>

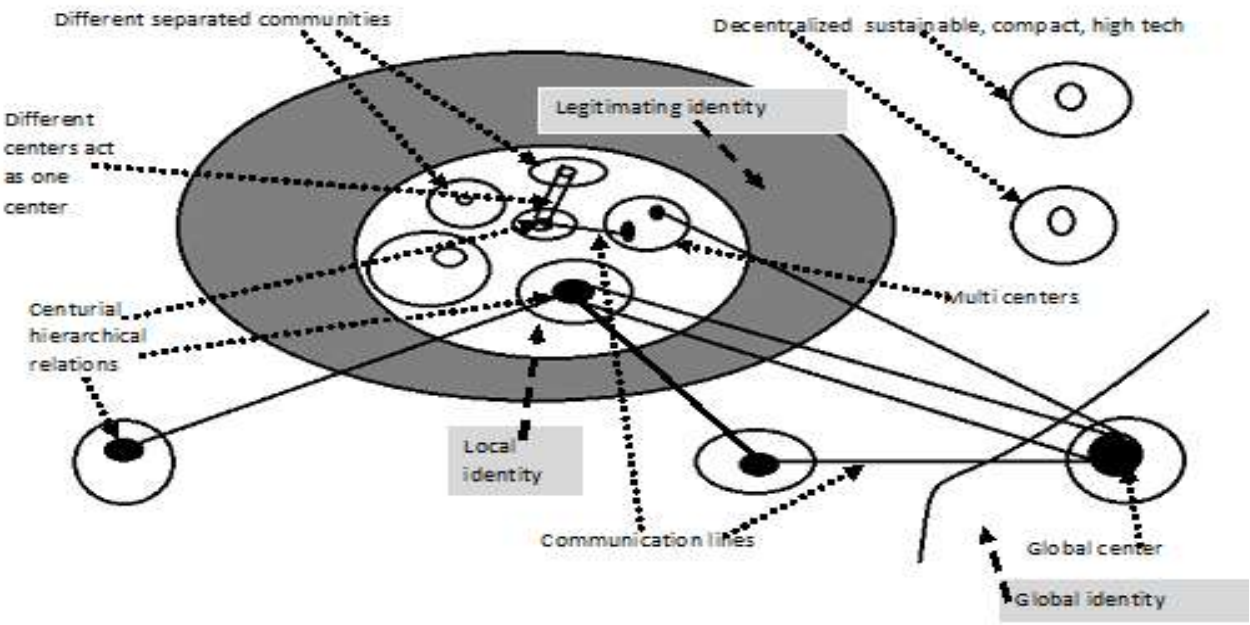

Figure1: The real time city model. Source: Alia-2014

Figure 1 explain real time city model as centers, networking, influences in the local, regional, and global network.

b) Networks\Transnational urban systems

- The concept of a world-city hierarchy focuses attention on linkages between individual cities within the global urban scene. Prime examples of links that bind cities across national borders are:

  1. The multinational networks of affiliates and subsidiaries typical of major manufacturing firms and producer-services providers.

- The global financial market created by deregulation and the advent of sophisticated electronic technology and telecommunications which allow traders to operate in 'real time' whatever their location.
- The growing number of less directly economic linkages involving a variety of initiatives by urban governments (such as designation of twin or sister cities) that amount to a type of 'foreign policy' by and for cities.
- A key question for urban researchers is whether this rich network of linkages among world cities amounts to the formation of a transnational urban system. If one takes the view that global cities basically compete with each other for global business, then they do not constitute a transnational urban system. If, on the other hand, one contends that world cities, beside competing, are also sites of transnational production processes with multiple locations, then there is scope for the possibility of a 'systematic dynamic' binding these cities. This precept is best observed in the context of the global financial system, in which the three major world cities of New York, Tokyo and London play a different role in a series of processes which may be thought of as the 'chain of production' in finance. Tokyo was the main exporter of the raw material known as money, while New York was the leading processing centre where through the invention of a range of new financial instruments (e.g. Eurocurrency bonds and interest-rate futures) money was transformed into 'products' that aimed to maximize the return on investment. London, on the other hand, was a major marketplace with an extensive international market able to centralize and concentrate small amounts of capital available in a large number of smaller financial markets around the world. Transnational urban systems in the form of 'co-operative clusters' have also emerged at a regional scale, as in the Hong Kong Pearl River delta region, and the Singapore– Johore–Riau (SIJORA) triangle.
- The possibility of such a transnational urban system, based on cross-national ties between leading business and financial centers, raises the question of the nature of the links between world cities and their national urban systems. Although cities are embedded in the economies of their regions, those that are strategic sites in the global economy tend, in part, to disconnect from their local region. This may lead to growing inequality between cities that are integrated into the global urban hierarchy and those outside the system, which may become more peripheral.

>>>

c) Influences\ in the global scale

- The structural changes that have occurred within the world economy have helped to reorder the relative importance of cities around the world. Some 'world cities' have become key command and control points for global capitalism. Such centers are distinguished not by their population size (as in the case of megacities), or their status as capital cities of large countries, but by the range and strength of their economic power.
- The world cities, such cities were characterized by their function as major centers of political power and seats of national and international institutions whose major business is with government, including professional bodies, trade unions, employers' federations and corporate headquarters. They were also great ports and major airport hubs, leading banking and financial centers, and cultural location. On this basis, Hall recognized London, Paris, Randstad, Rhine–Ruhr, Moscow, New York and Tokyo as world cities.
- The 'world cities' also act as centers of specific 'world economies, and the locations of the institutional heights of worldwide resource allocation'. These cities are 'the cotter pins holding the capitalist economic system together'. The economic bases of these definitions are clear. World cities are seen as places in and from which global business, finance, trade and government are organized. But the world city is also characterized by distinct social and cultural attributes; each defined in terms of its role as a major financial, manufacturing and transport centre, a location for the headquarters of TNCs, the number of international institutions present, rate of growth of business services, and population size.
- There are three main levels of world city: Truly global centers which contain many head offices, branch offices and regional headquarters offices of the large corporations and banks that account for most of the international trade – New York, London, Tokyo. Zonal centers which have corporate offices of various types and serve as important links with the international business system, e.g. Paris and Los Angeles. Or: regional centers which host many corporate offices and foreign financial outlets but are not essential links in the international business system, e.g. Sydney and Chicago.
- The following diagram Figure (2): Global urban system, discus the relation between world cities and the networking levels in the global urban system.

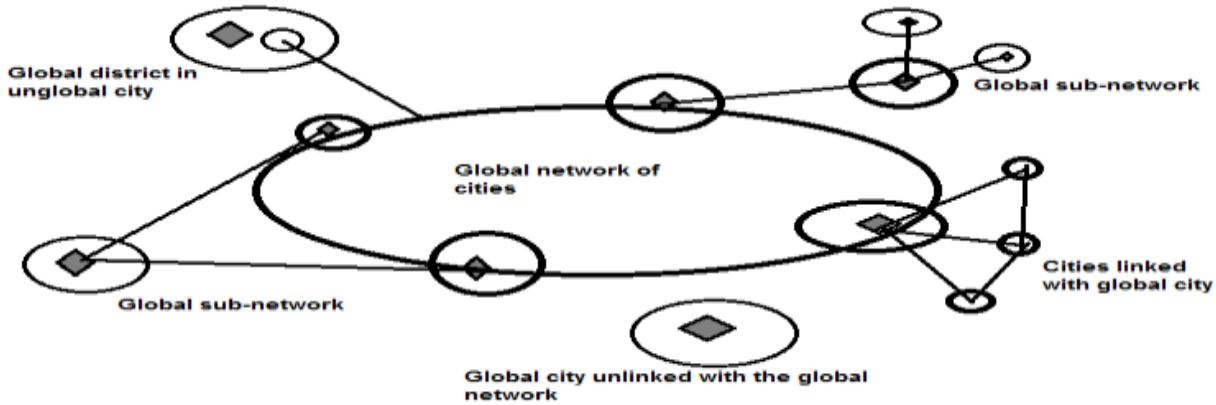

Figure 2: Global urban system. Source: Alia-2014.

IV. Modulating the developing countries city

To study the developing cities; we use information about the global economy, global population growth and the special case of the limitation in the economy, urban poverty, and urban growth in the developing countries. This in the last four morphological factors: city activities, interaction, network and influence.

a. Activities & interaction

<u>Work in the City</u>

- The services sector in the metropolitan or capitals cities is the basic sector; especially in the absent of the industry and the weak role of agriculture. The low level of industrial development due to lack of capitals and infrastructure has meant that most of the economy has relied on the agricultural sector for job creation. Growth in the small industries of food processing and pharmaceutical production has been the main driving force for urban economy.
- There is high rate of unemployment and under employment related to weak capabilities of economy. The result of the low incomes in the developing countries is the limited demand, production, and limited market.
- The informal sector supports the formal sector with low-cost inputs. Informal entrepreneurs face

>>>

difficulties in increasing their operations and their productivity. Informal enterprises have limited formal regulations; they avoid taxes, provide minimum wages and social security regulations.

- The global economy makes integration between the local corporation and other international, but the local firms couldn't have enough capabilities to support their interests.

Living in city

- High rate of population growth (over2%), and high rate of poverty. Many countries in the developing world suffer from shortage in basic supplies; this result in unhealthy living conditions.
- There is high rate of income inequity. The differentiation in the income affects the shape and organization of residence and services distribution.

City public services

- The consumerism attitude faces limited frequent choice to make with the economical situations. There are other possibly relevant issues of cultural, political, and social contexts.
- Insufficient social services (education, health, housing,...): with bad quality and facilities, shortage in covering and lack of equipments.
- There are increasing in privatization in the public spaces and facilities as a reflection of the real time situation. The impacts of shrinking public realm, rising urban fear, anarchy, and growing inequality.

Land use and the environment

- The environmental side of underdevelopment: no care of environment, and unused resources, and shortage in the infrastructure. This need to develop solutions for natural resource management issues ensure productivity, long term for human use, and solutions of bad effects of land use include urban sprawl, soil erosion, soil degradation, sanitation, desertification, and pollution. For protection of the environment cities need centralization; compactness; integration of land uses; the idea of social cohesion, equity and some form of self-containment.

Allocation

- A majority of development investments are government spending, the priorities of funding go to basic needs; irrigation, water supply, sanitation, transport and energy. In telecommunications (ICT), and transportation the private sector represents the majority of capital expenditure. Some sectors are dominated by oversees development aid (ODA) or investors.
- The national development plans and annual budgets of most developing countries dependency of developed economies on both financial and human resources. The local finance face low rate of saving and investment from individual. The problems of low economic growth: low savings and investments, foreign debts, and low current account deficits development, and rising inflation which characterize the microeconomic climate.
- The limited product (or output); create limited income; and limited expenditure. High rate of expenditure in the basic commodities (causing low level of living and difficulty in producing basic needs). However, lack of appropriate city planning, redistributive mechanisms and protective labor laws have increased the vulnerability of the poorest groups in the city and led to increasing social divisions. In the very rapid rate of urbanization: investments have failed to keep up with the provisions of housing and other requisite social services, condemning many to a life of indignity in slum and informal settlements.

City Zoning

- The largest cities of developing countries have an activities structure very similar to that of major cities in advanced economies. The difference between them in the same city size can be played by productivity, income and demand. Also developing cities zones are not clear and there is limited unity, accessibility, and proximity in the urban structure and form. The main central zone is the services zone, the integration of the industry and agriculture is different related to country development situation.
- The developing cities growth rabidly. There is a problem of how to integrate differentiation in income of residences to provide acceptance alternatives in cost, price and quality for public housing. Increasing of the city population is per 100%, and increasing of the squatters is increasing per -more than ten doubles- 1100%. Increasing in the urban dweller; create shanty towns and slums round the city.

Resource Leveling

- The developing countries efforts can't stable towards any negative changes in the international economic climate. Low per capita income and weakness in the economic growth cause: unsettle inner conditions and affect the local social relation; destroy the local administration; and disaffect countries resources to maintain the minimum living conditions for their people. The democracy and the liberal situations in face with a high distress. By corruption, countries lose resources; the limited application of low and regulations constraints any programs and plans. The government has weak ability to make development. There is weakness in the administration system, monitoring and limitation of the financial and services. The import new foreign programs need to exercise before adopted in the local environment.

>>>

Plans and budgets have often led to misallocation of resources.

- The national economic growth, with limited investment available; increase investment in urban facilities and reduce investment in the productive sectors of economy. More effective through appropriate policies and investments need to meet these challenges: poor infrastructure and public services; qualitative and quantitative housing inadequacies and inequities; and environmental degradation.
- Many cities, particularly in the small and intermediate ranks, do not have adequate financial, institutional and human resources to conceive and implement medium- and long-term development strategies, to balance their needs and create spheres of harmony. These cities compete with each other to gain recognition as important urban centers and to be included in regional and national development plans, strategies, allocation of budgets, and to be strategic alliances combine private and public resources. The investments competing issues transformation into a "safer, greener and better serviced city"; by embracing sustainable development principles for business and good-quality housing solutions; development of high-quality services in various sectors; expanding their connection to infrastructure; setting up good governance structures.

Sustainability

- In the developing nations, the growth rate of urban population is very high in these countries comparing industrialized countries. Increasing in the urban areas and urban sprawl make climate and environment changes, but still there is inefficient used of natural resources in the developing countries.
- The scientific and technological achievements have a catastrophic effect in all mankind. It is odd to force the poor to slow down their pace of development for the protection the environment, while the developed countries continue with such dangerous actions.

Interrelation in the city morphology

- The developing communities ruled by social values and traditions; the traditional life resists changing; decreasing in patriotism and inherited values; respecting attributions and roots instead of qualifications; this make decreasing in the middle class; and low self-esteem and losing motivations. The increase in diversity in purely demographic terms accommodate; the respect for autonomous cultural space, enfranchisement in civic life, and the extension of economic differentiation.
- The rural- urban interdependences relation increased in the developing countries; as funding flows; transfer food to urban; access to different urban branches of government and public services; and season employment. This tends to intensify in emerging landscapes such as: pre-urban (PU) areas; clusters and networks of villages and small medium size towns and cities; and rural policies.
- Globally the rapid changes in the characteristics of the urban population (urban ecology) and the increasing of the urban activities which is need high rates of energy, technologies, etc; need to follow by changing in the city capabilities. The limited participation in the global community related to the limited using of the communication technology make the limited economies' communities closed.

Interaction between Job and residential location

- City is the access to the global community. In developing countries the application of electronic communication is weak generally, but it is used. As part from the global community the electronic flows take an increasing share of all forms of communication.
- There is a need to develop housing sector: because increasing in the urban dweller especially labors with low incomes; create anarchy shanty towns and slums round the city. And a need to enhance congestion and disorderly planning related to the intensive work trips to the center of the city.

Work characteristics

- In developing countries there is high rate of employment in the agriculture sector comparing with other sector; urbanization cause and need extension in the other working sectors. The economical difficulties cause low productivity in all economical sectors. This with limited market and shortage in financial institution.
- There is different categories of the companies inner city as national (formal or privet); or international global ones which participate effectively in local economy.

Living characteristics

- The volume and quality of demand of the basic necessities in the developing countries is different than the demand of the basic necessities in the developed world and this is for two reasons: the deficiencies in supplies, and the fast growth of the urban population. Also there is limited influence of markets as institutions and ideas about how to organize society and be able to consider alternatives; related to limitation in income. So, the used of site and services method spread in developing countries for housing tenure.
- There are informal settlements situated on unsecure and unready land. Most urban poor rely on the

>>>

informal sector to acquire land (without title) to build their house, or buy or rent a house in an informal settlement or slum. A slum or squatter settlements may have the reputation of being an area of crime, drugs and prostitution. There are high cost of: living in informal settlements, because of the highly cost of access to goods and services as its exclusion from public services; service provided by the private sector for lack of public sector provision, other informal payments and harassment by law enforcers owing to their extra-legal living and working conditions; cost of living in an unhealthy environment with inadequate water supply, sanitation, drainage and solid waste collection; threats and consequences of eviction and of natural hazards such as floods and landslides.

Public spaces characteristics

- The role of the government as a development maker in the developing countries faces very conflict problems in the administration and institutional system. Also the poverty decrease each governmental efforts and supports. The community services face highly taxes and low quality of services. And there is increasing in privatization, and the contribution of the international corporations.

City network characteristics

- Cities attempt to develop performance of their water, waste, energy and transportation infrastructure beside urban infrastructure telematics and telecommunications networks. Infrastructure investments and maintenance can be very expensive, especially in such as areas as landlocked, rural and sparsely populated countries, and increased investment is necessary to maintain growth and tackle poverty. If the public sector refuses to provide basic services in informal settlements, the residents have to rely on the (often informal) private sector. As a result, they tend to pay many times more for a service than people in the formal city, and this increases their poverty.
- Recent communication trends have important environmental implications because transport becomes less significant; saving huge amounts of energy and resources consumed in physical travel; and saving time commuting and potentially solving the problems of urban congestion.

Detailed zoning

- As international inequity: urban poverty is one of the biggest challenges facing whole world countries especially developing countries; where there are iniquity in planning which does not represent the social and cultural needs. This with shortage in livability and welfare; and the rapid growth of cities strains their capacity to provide services. The rapid urban growth is accompanied by problems of urban congestion, environmental degradation, regional imbalances and a burgeoning population of under and unemployed workers and sprawling slums and squatter settlements. Since governments have less revenue to spend on the basic upkeep of cities and the provision of services, cities become areas of anarchy and serious environmental problems.

Network structure

- The developing countries urban system is less inefficient and organized comparison with the urban system may be identified in industrial countries. Development in the firms system according to the technology changes cause need to change in infrastructure. The lack of infrastructure in many developing countries represents one of the most significant limitations to economic growth and achievement of the millennium development goals. Due to extreme inequalities in the prevailing opportunity structure; the state continues to play a fundamental role in delivering basic services and satisfying basic social needs.

Land values

- The high rate of inflation increase the cost of land and buildings; in housing sector this decreases the expenditure and purchasing abilities for land and buildings; and this happens with limited intervention from the government. Also, this limit the capabilities of bank financing and privet sector contribution. As cities growth, effects can include a dramatic increase in rents, often pricing the local law income classes out of the market. Dramatic increases in land values also encourage further development, and may bring and increase tax revenue for local government.

b. Networks\Transnational urban systems

Node

- In developing countries; there is high rate of centralization of population in few urban points and this mean there is low rate of spreading in the total countries area. There is a big gap: in volume, livability, and importance, between those primate cities and other cities, in developing country. Capitals get their importance's from governing institutions, and this help in concentration of services and industries. Globally world going to be centralize, mainly depend on the information technology; so developing cities must develop their capabilities to participate.

>>>

Gravity

- Globally, differences in economic opportunity between lagging and leading world regions often provide the main motivation for migration. In the developing countries performance of economy cause: Internal polarization, that means concentration in limited country urban centers, with unbalance distribution and limited using of resources, and external polarization; means high skills and qualified labors migrating out of the country.
- In developing countries, the rate of growth of the urban population is very fast, this means the urban problems are increasing. In economically lagging regions; the lack of adequate public services, such as piped water, electricity, and health care, looking for better jobs, all these factors cause urbanization.
- Cities start to experience population loss when they cease serving as primate cities; Lose populations to more dynamic cities that offer more opportunities and attract more residents. The shrinking cities in developing countries could be explained by a variety of factors: suburbanization and the growth of nucleation; the decline of processing industries; the loss of its political importance; the difficulties in generating adequate infrastructure and public amenities, and the diversion of the highway and related economic activities. The core of the declining city begins to contract or to become economically disassociated from the satellite cities emerging around it.

Dominance

- The developing cities face the problem of conserve of the "territorial identities' related to real time situations. The global behemoth of firms, groups, territories, and populations that is interconnected and interdependent; make a weakness the role of the local nodes of limited economy. The tension between the global net and the local net changing and redefining technology, culture, relationships, power, and experience. The open markets attract alternative global organizations; and this need new institution to govern.

Agglomeration

- Due to movements such as globalization. The concentration of investments in cities attracts large number of migrants looking for employment, thereby creating a large surplus labor force, which keeps wages low. This situation is attractive to foreign investment companies from developed countries that can produce goods for far less than if the goods were produced where wages are higher. This make urban poverty serves a distinct function for the benefit of global capital.
- Nevertheless, cities provide poor people more opportunities and greater access to resources to transform their situation than rural areas. In many megacities of developing world, urban sprawl is a common problem and a substantial amount of city dwellers live in slums within the city or in urban periphery in poverty and degraded environment.

Centers

- Telecommunication makes a more general transformation in our mode of inhabiting space and territory, but developing countries are back in this field. The world; related to globalization concept, is going to have one center; participating and using of this center will mainly depend on the information technology; so developing cities must develop their capabilities to participate. The most socio-spatial problems face developing city is the multi-centered form with weak role of their centers and weak interventionist from state.
- Developing cities centers have a higher concentration of workplaces, retail, public agencies, cultural events and leisure facilities for their entire region. The majority of the metropolitan urban areas growth very fast in the developing countries with low qualities of settling, suffering from shortage in basic necessities supplies; this increase the stress on the urban centers.

Determining the functional districts

- The limited economy depends on simple industries and raw materials trade. There are industries difficult to establish in the developing cities. Also The expansion of developing countries trade commodities are being made slim by four main factors: the difficulties face the weak economizes to participate the international trade which is dominated by international economical powers; the weak political power; the global changes in the consumption patterns; and the substitution of synthetic materials for natural raw materials continues to depress the demand for such the primary commodities.
- There are constraints in using the allocation of the industrial district as a guide in location economy; related to the development in transportation and communication; changes in industrialization process; and changing in marketing system. Also differentiation in the quality of infrastructure and services affect location decisions.

The city micro Structure

- The developing city; in the stage of designing and redesigning its micro structure for economical concerns. There are continuously changes happened in the city structure as land uses and interaction relation between them. There are differentiation and

>>>

variation between functional districts and within each one in the quality and entrepreneur.

- Unstudied urbanization cause: evaluation of poor areas within the city pattern(slum dwellers; homeless people; urban decay, traffic cognitions and environment pollution; uncontrolled land uses and densities with limitations on services and open spaces; the need of dynamic reconstruction with difficulties in following the new theories in the city planning and landscape, the new inventions and technologies; and decrease city atheistically level (the modern city is in seven dimensions: length, width, rise, distance, motion, light and sound).

Guides in the land use planning

- In the majority of the developing countries, urbanization is a direct result of the poverty of the rural areas and this cause unbalance population distribution which affects the total economy of the country; the metropolitan urban areas already face difficult conditions and this will multiply their problems; and increasing the demand of the basic needs, housing, services, and infrastructure.
- In developing city there is increase of uncertainty related to their underdevelopment and the global changes; (ex: Changing in fuel and currency prices). Planning must focus in poverty redaction, human development and economical growth. The stability of the economy means stability of the allocation of the economical capitals which means stability in the distribution of the population in the total arable land and their welfare.

Zonal growth models

- Urban primacy is the norm in most developing countries that are in the early stages of the urban transition. But urban primacy is also bad for business – it distorts the economy, creates imbalances in the distribution of populations and resources and gives rise to different forms of socio-economic disarticulation. In developing city; there is seasonal population loss, as rural migrants work temporary in cities. Some cities lost populations as a result of war, disasters or civil conflicts. The high cost of living in urban areas, unemployment and the relatively low cost of food, education and housing in rural areas; may make new patterns of return migration from urban to rural areas that may have an impact on urban population decrease in the future.
- Highly technologies especially telecommunication change the traditional concepts of urban and regional planning; the developing city, which have fewer technologies need to extend their using of technologies.

c. Influences\ in the global scale

Center and margins

- The growth of primate cities has been a function of development that helped nations concentrate and maximize their limited financial and human resources more efficiently, until a time when resources and growth allowed de-concentration and regional spread. This increase iniquity in planning inner cities and between cities and it not represent the social and cultural needs; and shortage welfare.
- In developing countries most primate cities are capital cities or state capitals. Urban primacy creates imbalances in the distribution of populations and resources and gives rise to different forms of socio-economic disarticulation. All this, generates regional asymmetries in development and weak political integration, both of which place structural constraints on harmonious development.

The city macro-structure

- All the world population growth in the largest urban agglomerations is expected to occur in the developing countries. This will create an entirely new scale of development, a scale that has generically changed the nature and character of infrastructure and services.
- In developing countries, formal and informal networks do exist between and among cities and other are emerging, but cities and towns in such areas are still more isolated without having the advantages of modern forms of technology and organization.
- Today there are growing interconnectedness of and internationalization of the connections between certain sections of most cities and the outside world, impacting on all quarters of the city; An increasing concentration of private ownership and control of economic activity and its benefits, manifest at all levels of economic activity: local, regional, national, and international; and a declining level of public control of private economic activity in general and a declining level of local control over such activity in particular.
- The most significant characteristic of macroeconomic context of urban development is rapid and unplanned urbanization of the national economies; this is accompanied by problems of urban congestion, environmental degradation, regional imbalances and a burgeoning population of under and unemployed workers and sprawling slums and squatter settlements.

City in the region

- The growth of urban populations has lead to the creation of 'super cities' where the original core city

>>>

has become part of an agglomeration that takes in neighboring towns, new suburbs, dormitory towns or shanty settlements. Of course, the exact nature of these super cities varies from country to country or even within countries. In developing countries settlements on the fringes of a city are frequently inhabited by people who cannot afford to live within the boundaries of an established city. But whatever the make-up of super cities, they increasingly become an economic, social and cultural entity. So, local government caters for and coordinates the needs of people in super cities, central governments are reluctant to provide political structures to super cities, fearing they may become competing power centers. This absolutely creates problems and unintended equitation in the regional context of the countries.

Urban growth boundaries

- The urbanization is fastest in the developing countries. This urban increasing must follow with extension in the urban economy and urban areas capabilities. Urbanization will be stable only when the country reaches the limit of the stable economy.
- There are new challenges posed by globalization: globalization of economies and globalization of information. The economical conditions and sanctions from the strong countries and alliances to the other countries affect especially weak economies. Recently the world trade and external markets are controlled generally with the interests of the powers economies.
- The biggest uncertainty of all is the future roles of the capitals of developing countries, such cities are growing because of in-migration induced by civil war or other disturbances in their rural hinterlands – a source of potential weakness rather than strength. Others face the risk of internal disintegration through disturbances, terrorism and civil war.

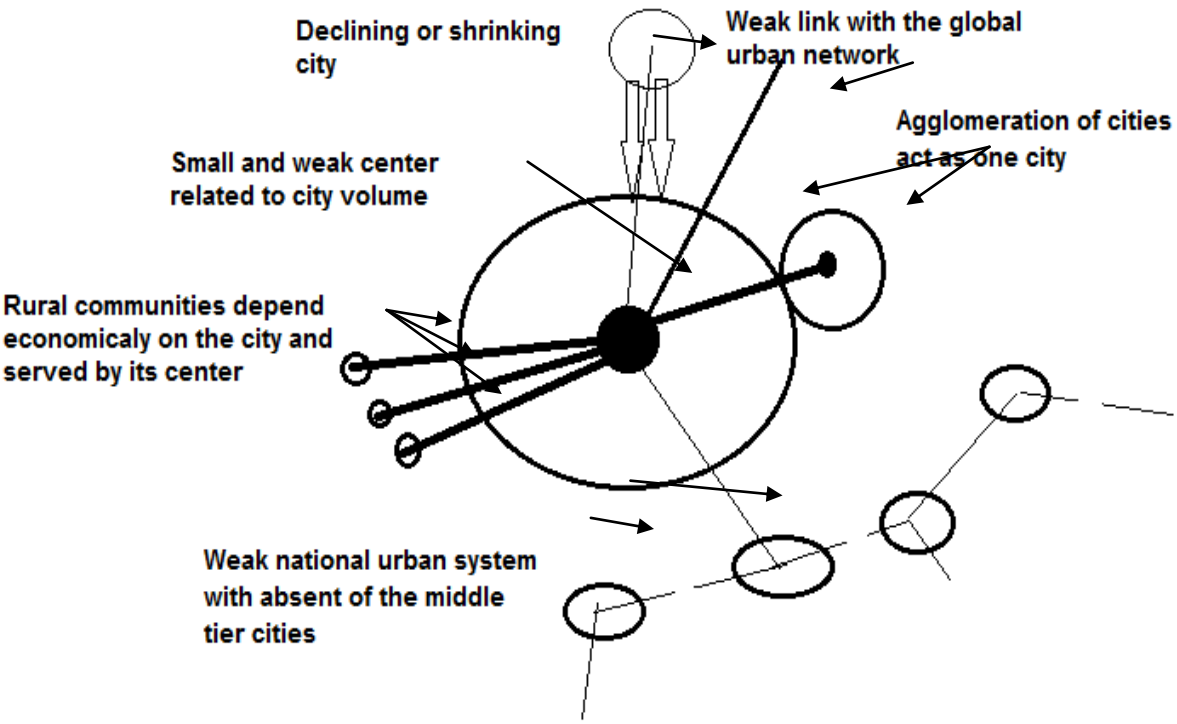

Figure 3: National urban system and city growth model in the developing countries. Source: Alia-2014

V. City Development Strategy

Strategy is a systemic plan organizing actions to achieve one or more than one goal under the condition of uncertainty. The strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). It's generally involves: setting goals, determining actions to achieve the goals, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. Strategy includes processes of formulation and implementation. The proposal strategy is to fix the city capabilities, solve poverty and growth problems in developing countries related to the development constraints.

Development constraints

- Any development effort planned to exceed defined goals. Goals confront obstacles which may stopped it

>>>

or slow its progress; this obstacle consider as constraints. The constraint act as a limitation of possibilities. In mathematics, the constraint is a restriction of the feasible solutions in an optimization problem. In the theory of constraints, it is any factor that limits the performance of a system with respect to its goal. There is at least one constraint in any given system. Table 1, 2 and 3 discuss the constraints related to the developing cities.

Table 1: Urban Development Constraints in the developing cities.

Scaling of urban development constraints		**Developing countries urban development constraints**	
The physical constraints:	The total area of the country; The net population density based on arable land; The infrastructure expenditure and services Challenges and Aspirations: supplies in the using area percapita.		Basic necessities: Urban suitable housing; Basis services for urban areas solution; Urban Transport Program. Dynamic effectiveness: Sustainability; sustainability of urban areas, and role of cities in sustainable development; Flexibility.
Economical capacity:	The level of GNP percapita income; The rate of growth of the economy ; The inequities; Unemployment.	Poverty and Capitals:	Urban poverty; Capitals: Finance; Manpower; Technologies.
Political and institutional capacity:	The degree of ethnic fragmentation; The centralized structure of government; The influence and rationality of decisions; Public expenditures; The relative balance between public and private sectors investments.	Institutionalization and Partnerships:	Decentralization; Institutionalization; Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; Partnerships: Local governance "The right to the city"; Public participation; Private sectors contribution; City-to-city cooperation; International non-governmental organization; The global campaign. Rural urban interactions.
Source: Alia-2008			

- All the constraints are linked together and every change (increasing or decreasing) in the role of each one cause change (increasing or decreasing) in the other's roles.

>>>

Table 2: The negative effects of the constraints in the development of the developing cities.

The constraints	Causes	horizontal effects(quantity)	Vertical effects(quality)
1.Challenges and Aspirations			
Basic necessities	Inequitable or shortage in distribution of the basic necessities.	Unbalance polarization causes ineffective spatial distribution. Inefficient economical performance.	Poor urban settlements.
Dynamic Effectiveness	Urban development without ability of dynamicity.	Uncontrolled polarization causes ineffective spatial distribution. Inefficient economical performance.	Collapse in available capabilities.
2.Poverty and Capitals			
Urban Poverty	Increasing the role of the government and partnerships relation in the development.	Inefficient economical performance.	Human poor quality of life.
Capitals	UN efficient urban development programs.	Inefficient economical performance.	Shortage in available capabilities.
3.Institutionalization and Partnerships			
Decentralization	Inefficient urban development programs.	Ineffective spatial distribution.	Decreasing in available capabilities.
Institutionalization	Inefficient urban development programs.	Inefficient economical performance.	Decreasing in available capabilities.
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:	Waste of capitals.	Inefficient economical performance.	Decreasing vertical growth.
Partnerships	Inefficient urban Inefficient economical Decreasing in development programs.	performance.	available capabilities.
Source: Alia-2008			

The proposal strategy

Programming strategy subjects

The guides to development in national strategies, and in the comprehensive national strategy, included:

1. Balanced national development; considering the future development of the population (urban- rural) and determine the services and housing needs as quality and quantity; with attention to regional transportation networks;
2. Promotion devices of urban planning and housing at the state level; and create national projects avoiding mistakes like: the absence of comprehensive vision; lack of follow-up and monitoring devices; weakness of the executive organs; and ignoring poverty.
3. In the context of comprehensive development: rationalize the cost of establishing and managing physical environment by using the principles of scientific planning and introduction of modern technologies; attention and focus on the application of the general specifications for the design and urban planning; and creating a spirit of creativity and innovation;
4. Integrated coordination between urban planning devices vertically and horizontally at all levels and in all categories or sectors; and introducing integrated planning session curriculum; in the comprehensive development;

Proposal strategy for urban development in LER.

1. Challenges and Aspirations

A. Basic necessities

Priority to housing sector in city development.

Approaches and methods

1. The housing strategy and policies should based on the knowledge of the situation in terms of needs, demand levels and resources;
2. Re-balancing of population density; low densities lead to sprawl and this make unaffordable urban services extremely cost high compare to average incomes of poor families.

>>>

3. Making new intermediate and satellite cities to accommodate city growth;
4. Re structuring the urban infrastructure and urban pattern;
5. Free patterns instead of monotonous grid iron is to be introduced;
6. Conversation the local identities and architectural heritage;
7. Clustering of the plots should reflect the socio-cultural aspect of the residents;
8. Mixed classes neighborhoods are to benefit from the level of services provided and the wealth of the residents;
9. New locations for the third classes must be safe and easily accessible;
10. Resettlement of urban functions that are not accommodate with the environment of the settlements.
11. Create urban open squares, green areas and open streets inner building masses.

Supporting demand and supply in housing

1. Expand housing options for supply to meet demand accumulated for each segment of society; and supporting weak social categories;
2. Activation multi- supply financial options as: a cooperative housing, public ownership, public funding, and mortgage real estate stuck, with involving the private sector, and other partners in the urban community;
3. Remove all obstacles that lead to low efficiency in land and real estate markets;
4. Providing residential security, and fairness for groups that are exposed to forced evictions in administrative way like renters, or organizational and social ways like homeless peoples, groups in squatters, and distressed housing.

Upgrade squatter settlements, slums and unplanned housing the poor in cities

1. Plan and integrate these settlements in the Urban fabric and create new districts to accommodate their population;
2. Identify their urban centers and establish markets associated;
3. The extension of public transport and services network lines to connect their settlements and villages with the rest of the city;
4. Create different economic activities in absorbing the energies of the poor to provide them works and strengthen their economic base in the city.

Controlling city growth (in migration)

1. Sustainable rural development;
2. Developing regional network of public services, infrastructure and transportation;
3. Boosting the revenues of the rural productions;
4. Reservation rural natural resources.

Covering the infrastructure needs with sustainability consideration.

Water supply and resources management

1. Water-management related to hazards management; (climate change);
2. Flood risk map; flood adaptation and mitigation programs;
3. Techniques to controlling, storage and conservation groundwater extraction;
4. Water reuse; water recycling; and desalination;
5. Controlled the efficiency of using of ground water; as domestic or industrial;
6. Greater investment in water supply systems;
7. Public education and public participation.

Drain and drainage networks

1. Design standards and codes; regulations; land use procedures; and insurances;
2. Encouraging investments;
3. Cleaning and maintaining drainage system;
4. Improved primary system of sanitation by effective networks;
5. Integrate climate change considerations in to network design;
6. Public education regarding risk of living in hazard prone areas;
7. Land acquisition and creation of wetlands as buffer zone against streams and flooding beside the protection of existing natural barriers;

Energy supplies and resources managements

1. Sustainable urban energy procedures; and regulations;
2. Incorporate climate change in design standards and codes;
3. Strengthening supplying; overhead transmission and distribution lines;
4. Protecting residences from network equipments risks (underground cabling for utilities);
5. Protecting suitable cost of supplies;
6. Increasing energy efficiency use;
7. Fiscal and financial incentives to encourage use of green energy and building with emphasis on renewable resources.

Covering the basic human needs with welfare consideration.

Security, health, education and recreation facilities

1. Strengthen services capabilities;
2. Increase accessibility to public services;
3. Suitable cost with public supports;
4. Designing intergovernmental, regional and international cooperation;

>>>

5. Open investment in basic services;
6. Providing options to modern and international quality of services;
7. Considering emergency services.

Efficient and secure transportation networks

1. Integrating climate change considerations into urban transport policy;
2. Investment in research and development;
3. Efficient public transportation system;
4. New design standards and planning for urban roads, rail, etc. to cope with warming and drainage;
5. Suitable cost;
6. Incentives for energy and fuel substitution;
7. Efficient car: industry; energy; and cost;
8. Environmentally friendly transport system.

B. Dynamic Effectiveness

Sustainable development

1. Sustainability of natural resources and capitals;
2. Stability of city efficiency, by providing the semi (or developed) rate of services and conservation of the human development rate.
3. Considering urban growth; and the need of extension in the city capabilities;
4. Solution will be sustainable if it's in the frame of sustainable strategy of the whole country.

Flexible plans

1. Plans an development programs must consider the high rate of uncertainty;
2. The long run plans must forms in multi alternatives of actions related to different situations.
3. The short run programs deal better with the global; political, security, economical and also environmental changes; Also in case of poverty and unstable economies.

2. Poverty and Capitals

A. Urban Poverty

Alleviating urban poverty.

Alleviating the Poverty of Money

1. Low-level of industrial development due to lack of human resources and scientific and technological infrastructure has meant that most of the economy has relied on the agricultural sector for job creation, economic and settlements policies should be dominated by a concern for the rural sector.
2. Supporting and integrating the economies of the poor into the formal economy at city;
3. Providing the necessary infrastructure and increasing both literacy and e-literacy as widely as possible to create the basis for a knowledge-based economy;
4. Promoting community-based safety-nets in health, life and unemployment insurance and scholarship funds.

Alleviating the Poverty of Access

1. The governments must enact laws and initiated programs that recognize and build upon the investments that the poor make in their own housing and settlements.
2. Organizes residents into community-based organizations and provides technical assistance for provision and improvement of internal infrastructure and services by the people themselves.

Alleviating the Poverty of Power

1. Be able to influence in decision-making and build equitable partnerships with governments and other actors in society.
2. A free flow of information also contributes to transparency in decision-making;
3. Capacity-building, among the organizations of the poor themselves and among the civil society organizations.
4. Benefiting from the efforts of the non-governmental organizations to catalyze coalitions of the poor in the form of slum and squatter dwellers' federations, rickshaw pullers' associations and hawkers' welfare cooperatives.

B. Capitals

Increasing financing sources and efficiency of using.

Measurement of achievements

Finance

1. Directed plans to increase the local sources and decrease the loans constraints;
2. Participate the privet sector in development plans and other services investment;
3. The priorities of the budget move to the basic needs;
4. The income structures of the people at large have to be restricted and continuously improved;
5. Decrease the taxes and revenues which taken from the public people especially poor. Increasing labors qualifications, situations and employment rate.

Labors

1. Increasing the skilled and qualified labors by capacity buildings programs;
2. A balanced regional economical and social development planning to facilitate substantial job opportunities and conductive environments for work, preferably Agro-industrial projects in the planned settlements, in order to reduce the continuous influx into the already congested urban centers;

>>>

Increasing technologies useful adaptations and decreasing cost.

Technologies

1. Create an affordable equipments and materials markets is to develop the most simple mechanisms to match public investment and regulations, with private and public investments.
2. In order to control the rapidly inflating and soaring costs of technologies, it is necessary to develop the local industries and minimize depending on imported products.

3. Institutionalization and Partnerships

A. Decentralization

Developing very simple and flexible hierarchy of transforming authority from centre to lower or sub-units; by:

1. Increase the level of influence of the governments;
2. Effective participation by people in government programs to help in implementing the plans.
3. High quality and quantity of the information obtained by the whole process of planning in all its forms.
4. A large number of skilled labors are also an advantage in case of suppliers of other inputs, repairs, and services.
5. Increase centers capabilities;
6. Developing the communication and transportation to increase locations efficient through decentralization process.

B. Institutionalization

Deal with the uncertainty situations, and economizing in manpower, materials and equipments.

Institutional change

1. The role of government needs to change from provider of goods and services to enabler, facilitator and regulator of markets, in harmony with the culture and economies of the public, such as community-based savings and credit groups; regarding the public as clients and partners, and removing barriers that restrict their access to finance, housing, infrastructure, education and other urban services;
2. Increasing transparent level in the administration system;
3. Solving conflict in the distribution of the duties between institutions, behaving in different shapes;
4. Using expediencies and professions from national or international institutions; with learning from the situation on the ground; and reviewing the past used solutions and decisions.
5. Increasing face-to-face contacts and dealing directly with the social forces.

Human Resources Development in the Government or Public Sector

1. Strengthening and expanding collective mechanisms of government and improving the articulation of define public needs and demands.
2. Government officials need assistance in developing their skills, not only to interact with organizations of the public but also to provide the technical assistance required to address the problems faced by them and to improve their working environments.
3. The public and their partners need skills such as: working in groups, management, negotiation, coalition-building and networking to build partnerships with other actors in urban areas; and assistance in improving their skills at: advocacy and in accessing, analyzing and disseminating information, including skills related to improved technologies and markets.

Actions at the Regional Level

1. Advocating important general issues such as decentralization and devolution of authorities, partnerships among organizations of the public and other urban actors, security of tenure and good governance.
2. Concerning on actions that, because of economies of scale can be done more effectively at the regional level, such as allocation of capitals, comparative research, norm setting, or extent and nature of national poverty;
3. Undertaking comparative action research on cutting-edge approaches, policies and strategies to development such as: integrating the local economies into the formal global economy, decentralized community-based management systems, organizing community-based social-nets, and using information technologies in capacity-building of local governments;
4. Documenting and disseminating innovations, networking and promoting exchange of experience and information among governmental, non-governmental and community-based organizations as well as research and training institutions on various aspects to encourage learning from each other.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Protecting resources and insuring increasing in productivity; by:

1. Setting up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms by setting up benchmarks to help effective policy formulation and implementation.

>>>

2. The local authorities use external advisory panels of academics or professionals in the private sector as peer review mechanisms can help them track progress, distill and capture lessons, and signal when a change of direction is necessary.

C. Partnerships

Building effective and beneficial partnerships relations; by:

1. Increase the right of the city and the participation of the local population in the decision making process;
2. Increase the role of the local government by developing their capabilities;
3. Improve collaborative exchange and discussion of information between planners and the public;
4. Rate the role of the private sector and investment in the infrastructure, public services and transportation projects; beside defending weak classes by regulation, taxes and as priorities in plans;
5. Strengthen the local private sector to compete with the (TNCs) which has existence in whole the Globe;
6. Increase the relation between cities inner and out the country to transporting capitals, assistances, and experience;
7. Reactive the role of international nongovernmental organizations;
8. Effective role in the global efforts to the sustainability and humankind secure;
9. The rural development is essential for the urban development, by controlling urbanization, and decreasing poverty of rural population.

VI. Transition to real time city

To making transition to real time city we will proposal policies in two directions: governing cities, and intervening cities.

Governing real time city

1. **More integrated planning**, new structures of governance would address: the territorial isolation, fragmentation of technical and political interests, legal restrictions on municipalities to intervene beyond the politico-administrative jurisdictions, and different levels of functionality of the fiscal and administrative systems.
2. **Empowering municipalities** to enter into more effective metropolitan governing arrangements, and lending legitimacy to the political process and reinforcing metropolitan governance in the long term.
3. **Decentralization functions and resources** from central to local governments, thereby improving the provision of services and infrastructure to increase competitiveness and promote local economic growth.
4. **Building effective metropolitan governance:** increase the capacity of area-wide governing institutions to work together in systems relevant to each specific place; increase intergovernmental relations; increase popular local representation processes; develop sub-national institutions and financing mechanisms to support sub-national government systems pose critical questions for policymakers and leaders in all levels of government; and as well as for researchers, planners and international agencies.
5. **Rural-urban interactions** address impacts of existing policies and in terms of future planned interventions, seeking to adapt to shifting in economic, political, environmental and social conditions and transcending conventional geographic categorizations. Also develop the capacity of the rural government to effective coordinate with the urban government.
6. **Democratic renewal:** In view of the incapacity of traditional political and administrative institutions to resolve the problems that affect local people.
7. **Overcome social problems** this need mobilizing social capitals and making collective actions more effective.
8. **Alternative forms of political participation**, in accordance with the necessities and expectations of citizens and civil society organizations, are needed.
9. Urban planning guide's future actions; planners provide technical estimates and forecasts based on statistical data; projections of a city's future development patterns. While globalization has made it easier than ever for planners to exchange ideas and practices from places around the world, planning is always local, and the replication of formulas is not a sustainable solution.
10. **Harmonize inequalities** (spatial, economic, social, and environmental) and creates harmonious regions; and addressing social cohesion by: promoting economic opportunity, infrastructure investment, access to affordable transportation services, and investments in social housing across large metropolitan areas, and slum improvement or reduction thus crossing not just political divides but socio-economic ones.
11. **Planning concern variation:** from city to city based on political climate, social networks and the goals of cities and people. The essential elements of inclusive urban planning, however, are transferable. They evolved as a positive response to disengaged, top-down planning practices of the past – exclusive urban planning designed to assert the power of the state and the priorities of government over everyday life.
12. **Developing a national strategic plan for teleworking:** Accelerating entry into the information age, to transform nations into free-flowing information economies. (ex: uses fiber optics to connect schools, libraries, offices, homes, etc., across one all-embracing intelligent network). Government

>>>

must put priorities to increase efficiency of the political, social, work, environment, public services, transportation, and infrastructure networks to develop residences quality of life.

13. **Government programs must protect local economies, industries and labors**. Globalization is a highly uneven set of processes whose impact varies over space, through time, and between social groups. Many towns produce mainly for local consumption using local techniques. Even within global cities, certain neighborhoods where poverty and disadvantage prevail are peripheral to the working of the global economy.
14. **Trends reshaping the economies of metropolitan areas:** understanding and assessing the global changes that affect the ability of metropolitan areas to become or remain competitive locations for economic interaction in the twenty first century is crucial for developing appropriate strategies: continuing economic globalization resulting from and generating increasing international trade and investment; unprecedented mobility across national borders of all factors of production; relentless technological innovation and change, especially in worldwide interconnected digital communications, transportation, and logistics systems; rapid growth of service industries; emergence of knowledge industries (in both manufacturing and services) linked through global virtual networks and supply chains; increasing demand for rapid delivery of high-quality goods and services anywhere in the world; and widespread adoption of agile business and integrated logistics systems.

Interventions to real time city

1. **Planning must concern the eco system of:** industrial activities, inappropriate agricultural practices, population concentration; and imply an environmental land-use policies as well as social and economical planning mechanism to meet people's needs.
2. **Sustainable development decisions:** we should consider the need for recent development; taking account of future needs and aspiration; conserving and making more efficient use of resources; protecting critical natural capitals; reflecting sustainability targets based on environmental limits; helping break damaging trends which are based on meeting unsustainable demands; supporting or enforcing environmental quality of life; setting out proposals for cleaning up past environmental damage; internalizing environmental costs; compensating losers; ensuring the implementation of shadow projects; and improving the physical environment.
3. **Smart growth policies** seek to make urban areas more compact (they are called urban consolidation policies). The growth boundaries have protected great amounts of wild areas and farmlands around the metro area. Compact livable urban neighborhoods attract more people and business capitals. Creating such neighborhoods is a critical element of reducing urban sprawl and protecting the climate.
4. **Coordinated policy and actions** are essential for creating equity and harmonious urban development and reducing socio-economic inequalities in cities. Equity translates into the empowerment of citizens by providing them with meaningful and effective access to employment, housing, education, health services, public places, and transit networks.
5. **A fully participatory planning and development process** helped ensure broad-based consensus, and a focus on integrated urban planning created a compact, mixed-use and mixed-income neighborhood connected to the surrounding urban amenities.
6. **Diversity** is seen as a utopian ideal – that mixing population groups is the ultimate basis of a better, more creative, more tolerant, more peaceful and stable world. Social diversity help equitable because it ensures better access to resources for all social groups – it nurtures what is known as the 'geography of opportunity'. Elements of diversity design: mixing uses and classes; connection between different zones and activities; and security allying. And this directed by: planning to everyone as comprehensive and sophisticated way; searching for the soul of the city design to developing its own city personality and identity.
7. **Competitive metropolitan areas** must develop or attract internationally competitive firms and better-educated and higher skilled workers and provide modern transportation and communications infrastructure. Competitive metropolitan areas must offer an attractive quality of life and responsive public and private organizations that enhance human resource development. The shift to a technology-driven, knowledge-based system of production and distribution will provide higher incomes to those workers and managers in metropolitan areas who have the skills and knowledge to participate effectively, and will leave behind those that do not.
8. **The improving of human settlement:** by improve urban management; strengthen urban data systems; mix using of land, and encourage intermediate city development.
9. **Protect rural areas**, improve living conditions and the social infrastructure necessary to increase rural production and to improve the living conditions of the poor through localized actions. Initiatives based on an urban perspective seek to address: the management of the relationship between urban systems and their hinterlands, and the quality of life

>>>

of urban and peri-urban dwellers. People's mobility and poverty reduction have tended to address rural-urban migration. Countries have developed a wide repertoire of policies to curb rural-urban migration, including: outright bans on urban migration and strict migration controls; forcible return to rural areas; promotion of scattered urbanization through resettlement policies; creation of new capitals or growth poles; and territorial decentralization through the promotion of small and medium-sized towns . Enhancing production and trade between rural and urban areas by linking rural productions (ex. food) and urban consumers, this can help ensure urban security (food, natural resources for industries), as can assisting people in the peri-urban context to find sustainable livelihoods. In economic terms, planned interventions aimed at promoting reciprocal rural-urban linkages tend to distinguish among: consumption linkages (demand for final products), production linkages ("backward" or "forward" supply of inputs among producers), and financial linkages (e.g., rents extracted by urban landlords, remittances by migrants, rural savings channeled through urban institutions).

10. **Regional perspective**, interventions emphasize transportation, connectivity of the system and development of infrastructure in both rural and urban areas and between minor centers; this in to more strategic long term issues affecting the development process as a whole; and operate inside mainstream of government decision-making. in order to redirect growth back to the core, framed within a vision of a coherent metropolitan region forming a single economic, cultural, environmental and civic entity. Initiatives required to achieve this goal include a region-wide distribution of affordable housing, tax sharing between cities and suburbs, revived mass transit, and regional growth boundaries.
11. **The geography of urban centers\capitals and businesses** is influenced by the speed and information-bearing capacity of the means of communication, whose basic material organization is a network of circuits and nodes. The concept of a transnational urban system hierarchy focuses attention on linkages between individual cities within the global urban scene. The prime examples of links that bind cities across national borders are: the industrial production networks; the intelligent global financial market; and the political policies. Some observers claim that certain network cities may enjoy greater diversity and creativity, less congestion and more locational freedom than monocentric cities of comparable size, and that the model may be of particular relevance for the still-growing global cities.

Conclusion

To make a proposal strategy to city development in the limited economy region, we make it through two different stages: first: providing city development strategy proposal in the developing cities, to solve the underdevelopment problems related to the development constraints. Second: improving cities to be asymptotic to the real time cities as a world definition; concerning with: governing city and interventionism city related to real time city concept.

Acknowledgement

Dr Khadiga M. Osman (Associate Professor), College of Architecture & Physical Planning-Sudan University of Science & Technology, Sudan.
(With thanks and appreciation).

Dr. Salah Mahmoud Osman. (Associate professor),
University of Khartoum, Sudan.
(with thanks and appreciation)

References

1. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL\ GENERAL E/ESCAP/CPR(4)/4\ 24 September 2007*\ ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC\ Committee on Poverty Reduction\ Fourth session\ 12-14 December 2007\ Bangkok\ URBAN POVERTY AND THE WORKING POOR\ (Item 6 of the provisional agenda)\ FACING THE CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION AND URBAN POVERTY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC\ Note by the secretariat\
2. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL\ Regional High-level Meeting in preparation for Istanbul+5 for Asia and the Pacific- Hangzhou, People's Republic of China \ 19 to 23 October 2000\ Paper: URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
3. Pacione\ Micheal- URBAN GEOGRAPHY\ A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE- , New York- Routledge\ Taylor & Francis Group © - 2009- ISBN 13: 978–0–415–46201–3 (hbk)\ ISBN 13: 978–0–415–46202–0 (pbk)\ ISBN 13: 978–0–203–88192–7 (ebk)\ ISBN 10: 0–415–46201–0 (hbk)\ ISBN 10: 0–415–46202–9 (pbk)\ ISBN 10: 0–203–88192–3 (ebk)
4. UN Habitat\2008/2009\ State of the World's Cities: HARMONIOUS CITIES\ United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2008\ London- Sterling \Website: www.unhabitat.org\ HS/1031/08 E (paperback)\ HS/1032/08 E (hardback)\ ISBN: 978-1-84407-696-3 (Earthscan paperback) ISBN: 978-92-1-132010-7 (UN-HABITAT paperback)\ ISBN: 978-1-84407-695-6 (Earthscan hardback) ISBN: 978-92-1-132011-4 (UN-HABITAT hardback
5. (UK Government, 1994)- The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development in response to the Rio Earth Summit, PPG1
6. Dr. Osman Ghoneim (2005), House purely for publishing and distribution-Third Edition.

Websites:

1. General search- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki- pages was modified on 18\10\2010-

>>>