Abstract:

Today, one of the most important urban problems that facing the existing Iraqi city is the informal residential areas, which have both features: deterioration and illegal presence. Obviously, this problem is existing in large urban centers, such as Baghdad city, which is appear as physical settlements in various sizes and shapes and differentiated (spatially and temporally).this problem have increased due to difficulty of making the appropriate decisions for the appropriate methods of development for dealing with it. thus, the dealing with these areas is not free from the social, economic, and environmental effects that concern them or belong to the city as a whole, so we must find a general and comprehensive approach which help urban development projects preparers in dealing with this problem at the city level and determine the appropriate and better policy to deal with each residential area of ​​informal according to the spatial ,legal, physical, environmental, economic, and social attributes that distinguish each area from the other.

The research has tried (through the analytical methodology based mixed scanning approach) get access to a curative action plan that adopt the principle of participation in all stages, with an emphasis on the need to develop preventive strategies to prevent the formation of these areas in the future. Assuming there is no single solution can be circulated to all informal residential areas, but each case should be treated with a special dealing according to different attributes that will be the criteria for evaluating these cases, and this can be determined at the level of the city as a whole and with the participation of stakeholders in determining the weights of these evaluation criteria for the cases.

The research to achieve its goal adopt a search structure included a theoretical study, analytical study, and practical study for the case of the degraded informal residential areas in Baghdad (within the limits of the Municipality of Baghdad) through the adoption of primary and secondary sources of information with the analysis of the different experiences in dealing with these areas. The research has been implemented a quantitative model (Analytical Hierarchy Process model (AHP)) combines objective, evaluation criteria (area attributes) and available planning alternatives to deal with these areas. The research found that the complex problems, such as the problem of deteriorating informal residential areas, needs to be dismantled and built hierarchically, and the most successful way to configure This Hierarchy is by the participation of stakeholders group and develop a list of all ideas, elements, weights, and alternatives related to the problem. Thus, The difference methods of dealing with deteriorating informal residential areas in Baghdad is due to the variation of integration ability and because of varying relative weights of the criteria for evaluating this ability's. The research found that the informal residential areas problem in Baghdad is a quality rather than a quantity problem which is still in the beginning so we should speed up the work to confront and solve it radically, by following curative and preventive strategies in accordance with the proposed approach in the search.