Strategic urban planning is "selective, action-oriented and participatory" (Narang & Reutersward 2006, p.4). An approach that defines the basis for participation, managing expectations and activities of actors in the time-frame of the urban programme (Steinberg 2005). Strategic planning assesses the condition of cities from different perspectives, including urbanisation, provision of services and environmental condition, but also social development problems, as well as the potentials of the city to overcoming the existent issues (Narang & Reutersward 2006). ...Â The proliferation of informality in the past four decades has affected the formulation of urban policy and poverty reduction strategies in Latin America. ... The paper examines possible monetary policy strategies for Latin America that may help lock-in the gains in the fight against inflation attained by the region during the 1990s. We start by calling for a refocus of the debate about the conduct of monetary policy away from thinking that it is about whether the nominal exchange rate should be fixed or flexible. Â We look at the advantages and disadvantages of each of these strategies and then examine the recent track record of monetary policy in some Latin American countries for clues as to which of the three strategies might be best suited to economies in the region. *Here is a realistic assessment of the demographic changes occurring in Latin America, plus a dynamic strategy for winning the urban masses for Christ. Dr. Greenway clearly delineates the challenges of understanding the task of the church in Latin American cities, recognizing the advantages created by rapid, ongoing urbanization of the Latin American populace, and planning a strategy which will, with God's blessing, bring multitudes into the fold of Jesus Christ. This stimulating book is based on experience in mission work, commitment to Biblical mission principles, and scholarly research. *Anyone involved in missions in Latin America, or, for that matter, evangelism anywhere, will find in Dr. Greenway's message new hope, encouragement, and optimism that spur to action.* Today, urban poverty incidence, at 28 percent, is half that of rural areas; extreme poverty, at 12 percent, is a third. Despite this relatively low poverty incidence, the absolute number of poor people is high, and most studies agree that about half of Latin America's poor live in urban areas. The Bank's own estimates suggest that 60 percent of the poor (113 million people) and half the extreme poor (46 million individuals) live in urban areas. Urban Latin America is an attempt to integrate research on Latin American social organization within a single theoretical framework: development as fundamentally a political problem. Alejandro Portes and John Walton have included material on both elites and marginal populations and on the three major areas of research in order to formulate and address some of the key questions about the structure of urban politics in Latin America. Following an introduction that delineates the scope of Latin American urban studies, Portes discusses the Latin American city as a creation of European colonialism.