Objective: The paper explores how children's needs are ignored by urban development policies, plans and practice, and the high costs that such circumstances bring for them in terms of ill-health, impaired physical, mental, social development etc. Such conditions usually lead the children to street children, in many cases to do some duties to make some income, even under the supervision of their parents. This Third World phenomenon is to a great extent because of family poverty and shortage of financial resources within them. While there are not a reliable statistics in this regard, yet, there are as many as 250 million children of this type worldwide who have special quality of life. Method of research: The present research has made use of both theoretical as well as empirical methods. In that, 300 slum households have been referred to. Findings: Tehran City as a pull area annually attracts many migrants whose children face various problems including malnutrition, poor nourishing, schooling decline overcrowding, the impact on children of evictions etc. All these affect children's quality of life somehow or the other. Conclusion: The paper also describes, with examples, how acting on children's needs and priorities can be incorporated into existing interventions without major cost increases, and the benefits this brings for children and for other citizens.