Introductory Report Track 1
Migration as the New Face of Change

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Massive migration to cities is the 21st Century's defining trend and it presents significant challenges and opportunities to urban planners, managers, residents and migrants. Addressing the emergent resource constraints and resultant social issues is especially a crucial question for planners. 24 papers from 12 countries explore and discuss different aspects of these issues over 5 continents. They demonstrate why migration is today an extremely important and global aspect of "Frontiers of Planning", and what can we learn from each other, to prepare better plans. Contributors to the discourse on *Migration as the New Face of Change* have addressed the issues in line with the following main themes:

Session 1.1: Inclusion and Integration
How do cities address the needs of increasingly diverse populations and manage the resulting societal dynamics?

This session features papers that propose solutions to a wide range of social integration scenarios ranging from housing policy interventions in South African cities, participatory planning as a tool to bridge the gaps between various social groups in India to case studies and recommendations for managing the dynamics of temporary residence in tourist and student towns. Social inclusion opportunities and challenges resulting from the provision of infrastructure, public facilities and inclusion of agriculture in the urban setting are also explored.

Session 1.2: Managing Massive Change
Which strategies can be employed by cities and regions increasingly faced with large scale transitional challenges that require significant investment due to large demographic shifts as opposed to gradual population increases?
The papers in this session address the implications of large-scale demographic shifts on the socio-economic and spatial landscape in fast growing cities in China. Two papers from China address the emergence of new towns in response a bid to manage population pressure in large cities. One paper explores the relationship between migration and informality in Tanzania, and highlights opportunities that can be leveraged for effective urban management.

Session 1.3: Land Use and Resource Management Strategies
How do cities employ spatial appropriation tools to accommodate migration in the face of demographic pressures? How do cities remain competitive and work towards improved quality of life while preserving the basis of their advantages?

The papers in this session examine various land management models that can be implemented to ensure sustainable development while addressing rapid urbanization. They cover topics ranging from coastal land use management to the growth of urban centers and resultant interaction with rural society. Planning models that address the transformation of environmentally sensitive or agricultural areas to urban economies and the resulting impact on livelihoods are explored. The authors in this session make proposals for leveraging migration trends and the accompanying economic opportunities to safeguard the competitiveness and sustainability of the urban economy. Case studies from the Netherlands and China focus on innovative strategies in shrinking and smaller urban centers. A case study from India maps the transition of housing provision from public sector led solutions to private sector funded products and outlines the effect that this has on inequality in Kolkata. Interventions that enhance quality of life such as design proposals for low-fat cities in Brazil and Poland as well as resource conservation and environment-friendly interventions for cities in China are explored.