SUSTAINABLE FUTURES **LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

Womens Opportunity Center, Rwanda. Sharon Davis Design. Photo: Elisabeth Felicella

CALL FOR PAPERS

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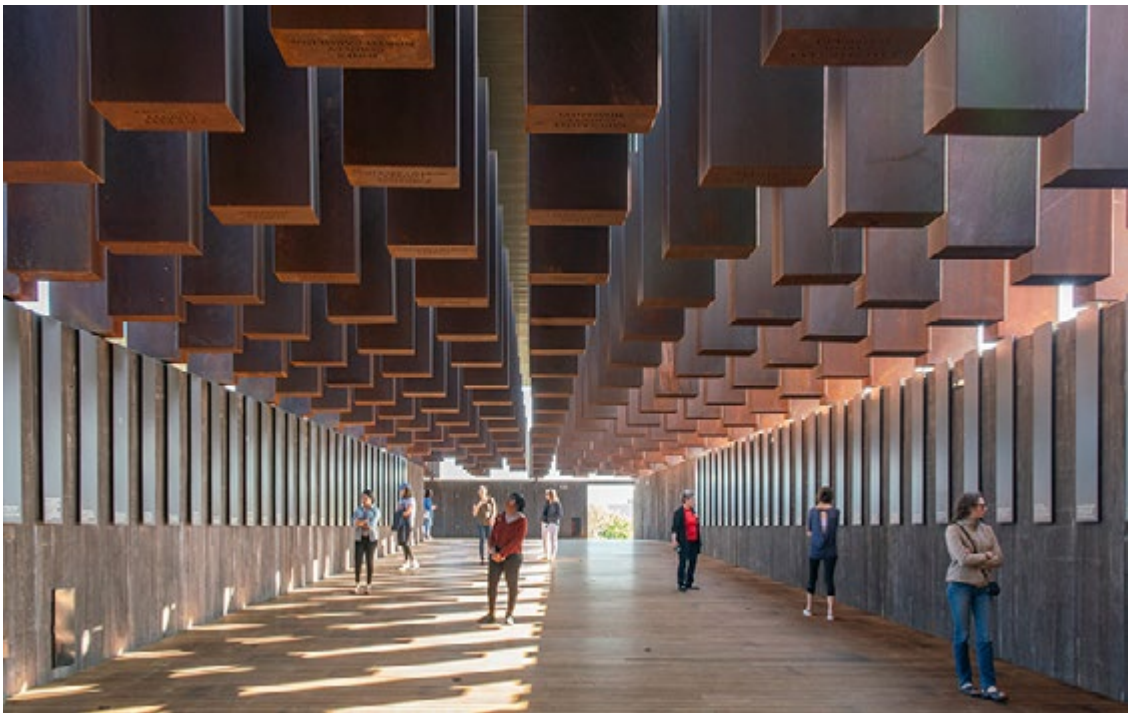

The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, Rwanda.
MASS Design Group. Photo: Alan Ricks of MASS Design Group

CALL FOR PAPERS

This call for papers invites contributions to the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Science Track asking by which means and through what actions can architecture understand, build and fulfill its active role in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Authors of accepted papers will be invited to present at the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen July 2-6, 2023 and accepted papers will be published in the peer-reviewed proceedings published by Springer.

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDGs

Musholm multi-purpose hall Denmark. AART Architects. Photo: Submarine

VISION

Architecture and our built environments have extensive and complex impact on human and non-human wellbeing. To fulfill the SDG vision to 'leave no one behind', the the Science Track of the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen asks how architecture can activate its profound agency in shaping our societies and its potentials for a sustainable, equitable and inclusive future for all.

We ask how critically engaged design, policy making and a comprehensive understanding of the SDGs can challenge the way architecture conceives, forms and changes the social-environmental balances we live in.

With this call for papers the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Science Track aims to bring together knowledge across research, practice and education to provoke new perspectives, new alliances and concrete action.

The call invites new research and knowledge that critically explore the diverse ways in which architecture and the built environment connect to the SDGs and their targets. The call encourages submissions from academics, independent scholars, civil society organisations, practitioners and policy makers. To encourage exchanges and learnings across different knowledge and practice silos, we welcome submissions in diverse formats and across disciplines.

Together, we want to identify the most pertinent questions, practices, methods and modes of research and development that can inform the urgently needed transformation of our societies and enable a sustainable, equitable and inclusive future for all.

Farming Kindergarten, Vietnam. Vo Trong Nghia Architects. Photo: Hiroyuki Oki

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Science Track has appointed a Scientific Committee of 17 leading international researchers and practitioners that represent an array of architectural expertise and contexts. The Scientific Committee has developed this call for papers and will curate the programme of research presentations during the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen and edit the proceedings published by Springer.

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DESIGN FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

ANNA RUBBO

JUAN DU

DESIGN FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE

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17 SDGS IN SIX PANELS

The UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Scientific Committee has articulated the call across 6 panels that frame the interconnectedness of the 17 SDGs and identify key themes. Paper submissions must address one of the six panels.

PRESENTATION OF THE SIX PANEL CALLS WITH SUB PANELS

1. DESIGN FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Design for Climate Adaptation asks how high and low-tech solutions to environmental and ecological design can create regenerative, resilient and adaptive architecture.

2. DESIGN FOR RETHINKING RESOURCE

Design for Rethinking Resource explores strategies for shifting from an exploitative to a restorative, regenerative and circular architectural design ideology.

3. DESIGN FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Design for Resilient Communities asks how the way we design, build and inhabit our communities can support equitable, participatory and inclusive societies.

4. DESIGN FOR HEALTH

Design for Health investigates how architecture can critically rethink the intersections between public health and living.

5. DESIGN FOR INCLUSIVITY

Design for Inclusivity asks what role, potential and responsibility architecture has in creating environments that are inclusive for all members of society.

6. DESIGN FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE

Design for Partnerships for Change asks how architecture as practice and discourse can foster new alliances to promote a pluralistically political, social and ecological sustainable society.

1. DESIGN FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Hong Kong Wetland Park. Architectural Services Department. Photo: Architectural Services Department

PANEL DESCRIPTION

Design for Climate Adaptation emphasizes people, multiple forms of research, knowledges, and action. It seeks high and low-tech solutions to environmental and ecological design that make buildings, neighborhoods, landscapes, cities, and regions regenerative, resilient, and adaptive to climate change impacts. Methods for generating energy, harvesting rainwater, heating and cooling, purifying air and water, sequestering carbon, supporting biodiversity, and designing waste out of systems allow us to rethink how buildings, neighbourhoods, and cities are designed, operate, and contribute positively to their ecologies.

Time, change over time, temporality, and future climate scenarios will be addressed by design for rising sea levels; increasing extreme weather events such as flood, drought, and wildfire; and strategic consideration for effective stormwater design, reduction of desertification, and protection of biodiversity. Beyond these direct effects of climate change, the indirect impacts of climate change will also influence the shape of future buildings, landscapes and cities. These include the urgency to decarbonise; social and cultural change; changes to human migration patterns; changes to economic contexts; and issues related to changing availability of resources.

Design for Climate Adaptation aims to help humans adapt as effectively and appropriately as possible, in both technical and cultural ways by encouraging built environments to integrate with, regenerate, and become part of cooperative symbiotic ecologies.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

BILLIE FAIRCLOTH
Architect, Researcher, and Professor

Professor and Lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania as well as KADK, Harvard, and The University of Texas. Research Director and Partner at KieranTimberlake

MAIBRITT PEDERSEN ZARI
Architect, Educator, and Researcher

Associate Professor at the School of Future Environments, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

1. DESIGN FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION - SUB PANELS

1.1 ADAPTATION WITH INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGES

Adaptation with Indigenous Knowledges presents design-oriented scholarship and/or indigenous or local understandings and practices of approaches to climate change adaptation.

How can local and Indigenous knowledges shape, challenge, or improve our understanding of climate change adaptation through the lens of spatial design, planning, and ways of living?

What are climate adaptation-related concepts or projects led or challenged by Indigenous people and communities?

What are the practices, ethics, and implementation strategies of working with Indigenous or local peoples and knowledges in the pursuit of holistic spatial design for climate change adaptation?

1.2 ADAPTATION THROUGH FRAMEWORKS

Adaptation Through Frameworks questions the overall thesis of design for adaptation, mitigation, and regeneration in the context of proposed and applied design frameworks.

How does the creation and implementation of policy, codes, standards, rating systems, and theoretical frameworks transform practical efforts to adapt to climate change?

How does the adoption, implementation of design frameworks ratified at local, tribal, regional, national and international scales, impact the ability of people to adapt to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change?

1.3 ADAPTATION THROUGH FEEDBACK

Adaptation Through Feedback examines the role of modeling and simulation in climate change adaptation strategies for buildings, landscapes, and cities.

How are established and new approaches to data, data modeling and computation improving outcomes for people and communities?

What are new, inter- or transdisciplinary models and methods to design, predict and manage the adaptation of buildings, landscapes and cities?

In what ways are enhanced decision-making processes using feedback shaping a range of adaptation strategies?

1.4 ADAPTATION THROUGH ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

Adaptation Through Architectural and Spatial Technologies explores adaptation through the design, engineering and construction of buildings, landscapes and cities.

How are new technologies, systems, assemblies, components, and materials of architecture, landscape, infrastructure, and/or whole cities contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation agendas?

What are effective strategies for decarbonization, building or landscapeintegrated energy generation, carbon sequestration, or water effectiveness?

What are innovations in spatial design related to climate change adaptation and mitigation?

1.5 ADAPTATION THROUGH NATUR-BASED SOLUTIONS

Adaptation Through Nature-based Solutions examines the means to achieve multi-scalar and interdependent climate adaptation and ecological regeneration.

What are viable and ethical approaches to integrating and emulating nature?

How are design paradigms such as bio-inspired design, biophilic design, ecosystem-based adaptation or arbortecture transforming efforts to adapt to a changing climate?

What is the planning, design, evolution, or outcome of research that aims to adapt to climate change by strengthening our understanding of nature and ecosystems?

1.6 ADAPTATION THROUGH BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

Adaptation Through Behaviour Change investigates design strategies that support or challenge human behavior.

How do patterns of inhabitation and resource use contribute to or detract from climate adaptation strategies?

How does the design of buildings, landscapes, cities and infrastructure transform the interaction between people and evolve planning values?

How do we measure the degree to which climate adaptation strategies support or transform the behavior of individuals and communities?

1.7 ADAPTATION THROUGH ACTION

Adaptation Through Action elevates individuals and communities that witness, are impacted by, and directly respond to climate change.

How can innovative design and practice processes, including co-design and participatory design, become effective agents of advocacy and positive change?

What approaches to spatial design at regional, rural, urban or neighborhood scales contribute to climate change adaptation?

How can architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design tangibly demonstrate and contribute to climate change activism?

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

2. DESIGN FOR RETHINKING RESOURCE

Cork House, United Kingdom. Architects: Matthew Barnett Howland with Dido Milne (CSK Architects) and Oliver Wilton (UCL). Photo: Magnus Dennis

PANEL DESCRIPTION

Could we imagine a future where resource guardianship and equity have become part of everyday practice? Design shapes our world, from the places we live in to objects we use every day. As we grow more aware of the limits of our planet's resources shifting from an exploitative to a restorative, regenerative and circular design ideology becomes fundamental.

'*Design for Rethinking Resource*' examines approaches to resourcefulness in architecture; how sustainability challenges the foundations of our material practices and how they can change with it. We ask how rethinking waste through circular design paradigms can challenge our ideas of 'end of life' and engineer new materials with bespoke lifespans that actively engage and correspond to building performance. We question how computational design processes can aid the management of recycled resource stocking, support processes of de-fabrication and optimise the strategic deployment of resource. We challenge our assumptions of how materials are sourced probing how bio-based and synthetically grown materials can lead to new agri- and silvicultures of resource procurement.

And all of this in context. To understand the change to resource in the built environment we must consider the global processes of extraction and deployment and their economic, social and ecological consequences. We must engage the vast potential for global knowledge embodied in crafts tradition and local vernacular while innovating participatory models and supporting education, research and local technology development.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

CARLO RATTI
Architect, Engineer, and Professor

- *Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
- *Director of the MIT Senseable City Lab*

METTE RAMSGAARD THOMSEN
Architect and Professor

- *Focusing on Digital Fabrication*
- *Professor and Head of the Centre for Information Technology and Architecture (CITA) at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts*

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

2. DESIGN FOR RETHINKING RESOURCE - SUB PANELS

2.1 RETHINKING RESOURCE AND INCLUSIVITY

Resource management challenges the way we understand equality across multiple social, economic and political divides. How can circular design principles foster new economic models for the built environment and how can design itself engage questions of ownership and participation in resource procurement and trade?

2.2 LOCAL RESOURCE AND FABRICATION

Resources are geographically located and belong to a complex global marketplace. How can participatory and community focused resource thinking challenge the way we work with materials in architecture?

What is the role of high- and low-tech building processes and how can local crafts and vernacular building systems combine with plug-in technologies and local factories to facilitate local production?

2.3 MATERIAL LIFE CYCLES

Architecture embodies material life span. If design and construction are commonly understood as separate to maintenance and decay, then circular thinking can be used to critically reassess and reposition practices of restauration and maintenance. How can we challenge end-of-life scenarios and allow holistic design processes that understand material life spans as part of our design agency?

2.4 FABRICATION FUTURES

Digital modelling, analysis and fabrication allows us to innovate design practice. Advanced modelling for material optimisation, cyber physical augmentation along with LCA, digital twins, material passports and data basing for resource stock and match making suggests new territories for data driven material management. How can new digital platforms rethink how materials are deployed, their intensity and performance to allow for a lighter and less impactful material practice?

2.5 ASSEMBLY FUTURES

The incorporation of design for assembly modelling allows the articulation of how processes of building construction impacts material choice. How can design incorporate ideas of adaptability and processes of disassembly to allow for more flexible and reconfigurable building stock?

How can these processes allow us to transform the way we understand building programme and occupation?

2.6 RENEWABLES

Bio based materials present a particular perspective on circular thinking. As instances of biomass they are renewable and potentially abundant, carbon neutral and recyclable. How can new processes of growing and harvesting building materials allow us to build for carbon neutrality?

How do we define emergent practices of growing biohybrids, employing mycelium as strategic building materials or engaging synthetic biology as a new design space and what are the central interactions with ethical concerns for food security and ecological sustainability?

2.7 RETHINKING WASTE

Circular principles ask us to reconsider the waste streams of production. How can models of recycling and cascade thinking reallocate material resource from waste to product?

What are the models of circularity that can allow us to challenge production and how can design engage further waste streams such as pollution, water overuse and energy efficiency?

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

3. DESIGN FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Womens Opportunity Center, Rwanda. Sharon Davis Design. Photo: Elisabeth Felicella

PANEL DESCRIPTION

A resilient community anticipates, adapts to, and recovers from adversity. Design for resilient communities encourages innovative solutions and facilitates the development of knowledge and skills necessary for adaptation and recovery.

Climate change, the global pandemic, and political upheavals in many countries have revealed social, economic, and environmental inequalities that threaten communities worldwide. These fault lines disproportionately impact the poor, people of color, the racially or ethnically marginalized and women. The 17 UN SDGs adopted by 193 countries offer an inclusive roadmap to a more sustainable future. Design for Resilient Communities seeks to encourage familiarity with the interconnections between all SDGs and targets, and how, through education, design and planning, the SDGs can enhance community resilience for specific localities and people. A key issue across Panel 3 themes is how can the SDGs be localised? Through multiple scales and perspectives, the panel will share knowledge about design research and practices that contribute positively to building resilient communities – with and for people.

Design for resilient communities requires interdisciplinary approaches to articulate these cross-sectoral issues, as well as informed co-design partnerships to achieve community-driven solutions. In addition to the actions of design and policy professionals, a key concern of this Panel is the role of research and its dissemination in accessible forms, and how design and planning education can best prepare tomorrow's professionals to design for resilient communities. The seven sub-questions suggest themes that may guide a submission. Contributions may address more than one sub-question, or topics across sub-questions. Panel 3 submissions should demonstrate consideration – current, retrospective or future – of the aims of some SDGs and targets and, as relevant, indicate lessons that might be adapted, replicated, or scaled up. Critical and/or theoretical approaches are welcome.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

ANNA RUBBO
Architect and Researcher

- *Research Scholar at the Center for Sustainable Urban Development at Columbia University's Earth Institute*
- *Co-founder and editor of the journal Architectural Theory Review (1996-2010)*

JUAN DU
Architect, Professor, and Researcher

- *Dean and Professor, The Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design, The University of Toronto*
- *Director, Urban Ecologies Design Lab*
- *Principal, IDU architecture*

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

3. DESIGN FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES - SUB PANELS

3.1 THE SDGS AND EVERYDAY LIFE

Do the SDGs have the potential to engage a citizen and/or a community's daily life and challenges, and improve their capacity to withstand, adapt or recover from adversity that may arise from social, cultural, economic, political, or climate-change events?

How can the SDGs support/guide Design for Resilient Communities and improve the lived experience of community members?

3.2 PEOPLE AS PARTNERS

How does participatory planning and inclusive co-design contribute to the Design for Resilient Communities?

Under what circumstances?

How can, or how has, professional practice, collaborations with community-based organizations, educational programs and/or research increased inclusionary strategies, and have people-oriented approaches improved lives in specific situations?

Have they also strengthened local economies, protected the natural environment and biodiversity, and reduced carbon footprints?

3.3 GLOBAL CRISIS/ RISING INEQUALITY

Climate change, the global pandemic and ensuing political upheavals have laid bare systemic inequalities across the world. Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics suggests a socio-economic-environmental pathway to sustainability.

Can site-specific examples offer lessons for education, research, professional practice, and policy that will encourage better Design for Resilient Communities?

How could global initiatives, such as the SDGs help address regional disparities and specificities?

3.4 LOCAL PRACTICES/ GLOBAL CORPORATIONS

Can global corporations or design offices that have adopted the SDGs, or other sustainability frameworks, in their mission statements contribute to building community resilience in less developed countries through their in-country offices?

Through local collaborations, how could global practices impact local design, research, and education cultures in appropriate and positive ways, such that they contribute to more resilient communities?

Are there in-country examples that, in turn, positively impact professional cultures at the global headquarters?

3.5 HOUSING AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

The Right to the City asserts equitable access to the opportunities and resources of urban life. Today, many cities are increasingly unaffordable. Can housing with access to urban amenities that is affordable, accessible, healthy, safe, well designed, sustainable, and proximate to urban areas be achieved?

How can design professionals, researchers and city makers contribute to this seemingly intractable problem at the heart of Design for Resilient Communities?

3.6 DIGITAL DEMOCRACIES FOR EQUITABLE COMMUNITIES

Digital access and know-how have become a cornerstone of democratic life, especially in many developing countries and regions. How have new and emerging digital technologies and media contributed to positive community development and democratic processes?

In turn, how can design address digital inequalities such as those experienced in the pandemic, especially by disadvantaged groups worldwide (including children) and help create resilient communities?

3.7 DESIGN, EDUCATION AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

UNESCO's 2022 report, Knowledge-driven actions: transforming higher education for global sustainability, advocates the take-up of the SDGs across higher education institutions. How can design and planning educators best utilize the SDGs framework?

Could the adaptation or integration of the SDGs provide the interdisciplinary knowledge and tools required to address issues of resiliency and inequality, as well as the ability to work collaboratively with communities?

Past, present, or projected initiatives - studios, coursework, built projects or research - that demonstrate how the inclusion of the SDGs, the Green New Deal or other resilience strategies might throw light on these questions, are encouraged.

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

4. DESIGN FOR HEALTH

Bayalpata Hospital, Nepal. Sharon Davis Design. Photo: Elisabeth Felicella

PANEL DESCRIPTION

Architecture and health are inseparable. From the direct design of hospitals and places for healing to the strategic design of infrastructures and city planning, architecture affects physical and mental health of individuals and communities. Major health crises are an everyday feature of the built environment, particularly in poor and low-income settlements, and are increasing in frequency and intensity on a yearly basis. Globally, buildings must be designed to create safety and comfort in the home and workplace, and human settlements must be planned to provide public space for healthy living, recreation, and culture. Better drainage and sewage disposal are essential for public health. Health facilities need to be more people-friendly and strategically locationed to overcome and reduce inequities.

The Covid-19 pandemic raises new questions about the links between health and architecture, as concerns for access to public space, ventilation, and sanitation change.

Design for Health asks how architecture can reconceive health as a design issue. We question how land rights impact healthy living, how legislation, planning and building impacts inequality and access to water and finally how the single building and the civic construction of hospitals, health clinics and community buildings can operate in unison with local environments and ecologies to create a safe and healthy space for all.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

CHRISTIAN BENIMANA
Architect

- *Co-founder of the African Design Centre to empower leaders to design a more sustainable future*
- *Principal and Managing Director at MASS Design Group, which researches and builds architecture focusing on social justice issues*

ARIF HASAN
Architect, Lecturer, and Urban Planner

- *Recognized for his work focusing on sustainable development solutions in informal settlements of Karachi to encourage better health and access to necessary facilities*
- *Arts*

FOREGROUNDED SDG

4. DESIGN FOR HEALTH - SUB PANELS

4.1 LAND AS HEALTH RESOURCE

Land is a health issue. The availability, location and quality of the land we inhabit directly affects our lives. Globally, land has become a commodity resulting in inequal land use provoking unhealthy and unsuitable living conditions. Poor settlements are often peripherally located on polluted land with insecure tenure, have higher risk of catastrophic climate events, difficult access to health facilities and densities of up to 3000 persons per hectare. These dynamics make upward mobility impossible and result in a weakening of resilience, lack of a privacy, toilets, sufficient water and promote domestic violence, unemployment and issues of equity and peace. What are the strategies to mitigate speculation, to address unequal land use and strengthen the production of holistically healthy environments?

4.2 WATER SECURITY AND HEALTH

Water security, water management and water quality directly impact health. Many communities do not have equal access to water with poor and informal settlements often being dependent on insufficient and polluted water sources. From the governance of regional and national water security to the everyday infrastructures of sewage systems, water management frames community health. How can architecture drive solutions that maintain clean environments and healthy ecosystems, mitigate flooding and its associated water- and vector-borne diseases, allow sanitation and gather and recycle potable water?

How can local-level solutions be shared across communities and architectural practice to innovate the way water is conceived, managed and used in our communities?

4.3 PLANNING FOR HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

Urban environments are shaped by visions of leadership formalised in building bylaws, planning processes and zoning regulations. However, these visions and their tools often do not adequately understand, account for or support dynamic socio-ecological interactions. This results in cascading effects that disrupt environment, ecology and population and impact associated health effects. How can design encourage regulations that are pro-pedestrian, pro-recreational, pro-mixed land use and people-friendly? How can design consider larger social and ecological factors? How can design deconstruct misguiding binary categories such as formal and informal settlement building to create knowledge exchanges that foster healthier environments for all?

4.4 COVID-19

Proliferation of disease is a situated social matter. Covid-19 clearly demonstrates the impact of pre-existing spatial conditions making epidemiological protection an architectural problem. With stay-at-home orders communal activities of living, working, education, commerce and leisure are radically challenged. In high-density areas and in settlements with little or no public space, lockdown could not be observed, nor standard operating procedures imposed. What assumptions has Covid-19 unsettled?

How can design be part of creating resilient solutions that prepare us for future pandemics? What lessons can we bring with us into the post-pandemic “new normal”?

4.5 HEALTH AS CONSEQUENCE OF DESIGN

Almost 50% of the world’s urban population live in inadequate, un-serviced or semi-serviced dwellings resulting in the worst health conditions on the globe. Housing is of poor design and construction quality. Architectural advice is needed for owners and inhabitants on light, ventilation and insulation to prevent disease and improve life conditions. As many homes are built incrementally, an understanding of the health-related requirements of incremental growth need to be researched and applied. Education is needed of local builders well at affordable rates. How can the relationship between architects and community concerns be developed and institutionalized, securing the promotion of health?

4.6 DESIGN FOR HEALING

Architecture can be an agent of care. Design for healing addresses how architecture can facilitate healing as well as house and operationalise health facilities. Design for healing investigates new approaches to spatial design that emphasise sensory elements such as colour, light, nature and air, widening understandings of ‘patient-friendly’ healing processes. Architectural considerations are essential when securing health accessibility for special groups, particularly people with physical and neurological disabilities; and for community health clinics which require accommodation of local cultures. Improving the location of health facilities and user rights are important for promoting health care accessibility and equity. How can architecture strengthen the process of healing across cultural, socio-economic and ability divides?

4.7 RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FOR HEALTHY LIVING

The design of healthy environments is often obstructed by bias and structural problems. These are embedded in the practices and methods of architecture and continue to be propagated in the architectural curriculum. How can architecture be part of a rethinking of its conditioning of health in design? What is the role of architectural research and education in challenging how civic society and practice understand environment, ecology, community and the individual? Can we position the city as a workshop to reframe our understanding of the actors in the built environment and prototype new solutions? How can The South question Northern theories and planning tradition to theorise on its situated realities? Can architecture establish its own Hippocratic oath to cement its role in creating and innovating healthy living?

FOREGROUNDED SDG

5. DESIGN FOR INCLUSIVITY

Musholm multi-purpose hall, Denmark. AART Architects. Photo: Jens Lindhe

PANEL DESCRIPTION

No individual deserves to experience space in a manner that is less safe, less comfortable or less accessible as a result of their identity or challenges. Sustainability, in its most holistic definition, cannot be achieved without a collective act.
This collectiveness is impossible without the inclusion of all members of society, yet our current policies and practices in architecture do not yet meet this threshold of inclusion.

Design for Inclusivity aims to critically define the constructs and categories of who exactly we are excluding, and why, in order to mindfully develop strategies to mitigate this exclusion. The categories include: gender; race & ethnicity; ability; neurodiversity; age; socio-economy; and non-human life. Submissions tackling issues of intersectionality across multiple categories, and the challenges and subsequent policies and practices that may emerge, are encouraged. Subsequently, we ask: What is an architect's role, potential and responsibility, in creating environments that are either inclusive or exclusive?

Design for Inclusivity addresses this knowledge and practice gap in various categories, and through multiple pathways and modes, striving to expand the conventional model of scholarship by addressing: pedagogies; research tools; practices; policies; processes; and built products.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

RUTH BAUMEISTER
Architect, Writer and Associate Professor

- *Associate Professor of Architecture History and Theory*
- *Aarhus School of Architecture*

MAGDA MOSTAFA
Architect, Associate Professor and Special Needs Designer

- *Autism Design Consultant, Progressive Architects, Cairo*
- *Associate Professor of Design, Department of Architecture the American University in Cairo*
- *Author, Autism ASPECTSS Design Index*

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

5. DESIGN FOR INCLUSIVITY - SUB PANELS

5.1 GENDER

How is gender defined through the lens of its relationship to the built environment?

How do gender-based power relations in the profession and spatialized forms of domination shape our built environment?

In which ways are gender and architecture- or the perception, use and production of space- interrelated?

What are the tools - from pedagogy to practice - that we can deploy to mitigate this exclusion?

5.2 RACE, ETHNICITY & MINORITIES

What current policies are in place to exclude individuals from the built environment based on their race and ethnicity?

How is race and ethnicity used to disadvantage groups from basic rights such as living in urban centers, housing, healthcare and education?

What is the impact of these, and how can built environment researchers, scholars and practitioners act to shift this narrative?

How can these policies be deconstructed?

5.3 ABILITY

Architecture can be disabling and/or empowering. By designing in a way that ignores the needs of all forms of ability we are excluding by design.

How can we expand our definitions of mobility, perception, communication and dexterity and design with these expanded definitions as a means to be more inclusive?

Are legally binding codes enough to ensure true authentic inclusion? Or are they a starting point that must be expanded? How can we codify such diverse needs?

And how can we resolve conflicting needs through design?

5.4 NEURODIVERSITY

Not all ability challenges are visible. Invisible challenges include: autism spectrum; learning challenges; developmental challenges; and mental health.

What role does the built environment play in disabling these user groups?

How can we, as built environment practitioners, learn from this diverse perceptual model?

How can we design in a way that is more facilitative, supportive and accessible for neurodiverse perceptual models?

5.5 AGE

Human life comprises of various different stages from infancy to senior years. Aging is a normal process of our human life cycle and yet our societies, and the built environment structures that support them, often either ignore or pathologize early or later stages of life. How can we design our cities, housing, healthcare and civic spaces to support inclusivity in order to consider all the different stages of life? How can design support moments of transition? Are there inclusive and typological practices that can help inform that change?

5.6 POVERTY & SOCIO-ECONOMY

The statistical majority of our world's population lives at or below the poverty line, largely in informal built environments with limited, if any, access to basic infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation and safe shelter. But despite this majority, our research, policies and practices still define architectural practice largely as that involved with the production of formal structures. What can we learn from informality?

How can we harness the user-driven, self-sufficient locality of it, while mitigating its shortcomings?

And how can we integrate this redefinition into how we educate, train and produce our future generations of architects?

5.7 THE NON-HUMAN

The idea that nature exists as something wild outside of human culture is outdated, but there is a lack of awareness in current planning practice when it comes to the importance of non-human actors, such as animals, trees, etc. How can we think of spaces as something 'more-than-human' and by doing so, aim at including unintended aspects of the built environment?

How can architects contribute to create an awareness to the needs of non-human actors not only on the level of the discipline's critical role in urban ecology, but also by including non-human's subjectivities in the built environment?

5.8 INTER-SECTIONALITY

No person is one thing, and the rich tapestry of our human condition needs an equally rich tapestry of design solutions, that views users not only from an inclusive lens but from an intersectional one. How can design tackle multiple and diverse needs?

And how can we codify the infinite intersectionalities of users?

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

6. DESIGN FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE

The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, Rwanda. MASS Design Group. Photo: Alan Ricks of MASS Design Group

PANEL DESCRIPTION

This panel emphasizes the inadequacy of existing definitions, partnerships, and methods on "sustainability" and "development," but also the necessity of "leaving no one behind."

Design for Partnerships for Change is about recognizing the asymmetrical relationships between states, public spaces, civil societies and private domains, and finding a new balance for the existing power structures. This panel aims to build alliances to challenge dominant structures and redistribute power relations to seek social and environmental justice, and access to rights for all. Challenging the ontology of universalism, *Design for Partnerships for Change* examines how to rethink architecture and the built environment to play an essential role in its ability to create the ground for care, local governance, space making practices, imaginaries and scenarios of plural(istic) political, socially and ecologically sustainable futures.

This panel intends to acknowledge unrecognized practices by bringing back everyday-life experiences, different paths and forms of knowledge production and storytelling that inform our understanding of design today. The call is an effort to re-frame main spatial concepts such as design, communities, commons, and participation, among others, and thus call for new partnerships, as an active way to rethink and transform the disciplinary and discursive practice of architecture.

SUB PANELS

PANEL CHAIRS

SANDI HILAL
Architect, Artist, and Educator

Co-Director of DAAR (Decolonizing Architecture Art Research), and Lise Meitner Visiting Professor at Lund University Department of Architecture and the Built Environment

MERVE BEDIR
Architect

Co-founder of the Center for Spatial Justice, Aformal Academy, and Kitchen Workshop

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

6. DESIGN FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE - SUB PANELS

6.1 RE-FRAMING: COMMUNITY

How to reframe the understanding of communities beyond who is the care-giver and who is care-receiver, who is the guest and who is the host, who is the saviour and who needs to be saved today?

How to re-frame the understanding of the concept of 'communities' in their role of political subjects able to create alliances and contribute actively in more inclusive and open collective domains?

6.2 RE-FRAMING: PARTICIPATION

How to understand participation beyond the asymmetrical relationship between "organizers" and the participating communities that are often reduced to "relief recipients", who should gratefully endorse the attempt of those who are there to help them?

How to re-frame participation not only as a performative tool that makes organisers feel good but in its ability to challenge dominant power structures and to find new balances between existing structures and how not to hesitate to understand participation as a tool of operation to negotiate conflict?

6.3 RE-FRAMING: COMMONS

The modernist assumptions of public space and natural habitat is about their design and management that eventually allow them to exist without people and communities. The ethics of commons and commoning dismantle this assumption. How to re-frame the understanding of the commons as spaces near and far, created by the interaction of people, where commons can exist only if people and more-than-human agencies of habitat are constantly producing them?

6.4 RE-FRAMING: DESIGN

The discursive and disciplinary aspects of design sustain a dominance of a unique modernist universalism through the skills acquired at school and the knowledge produced in academia, which fail to respond to the needs and desires across particular situations. The references of expertise that inform the roles of designers within the communities and environments diminish the potential and impact of design both as intervention and as critical imagination.

How to re-frame design in its role of challenging dominant structures by strengthening and amplifying alliance building and people-centered space making? How to set the architectural language free from a unique universalism, towards a language of plurality?

6.5 RE-FRAMING: AGENCY

The decision-making power and the proximities that different roles, people, and communities have amongst each other, the ways and dynamics of negotiation within and across communities relate to the degrees of autonomy, collectivity and representation of agencies. How to link and design agency in the absence of the state?

How to re-frame agency when aiming for design for change, and design for partnerships?

What are the potentials of designers' agency?

6.6 RE-THINKING: LAND

The relationship of people with land, soil, technologies, and environment needs to be re-thought, and land needs to be considered as a totality of the ground including what is stood on, what is below as well as above. Who are those that look after land?

What are the ways of maintaining, managing, and caring for land as a space of connecting and sharing?

What are the ways of owning and belonging? How to expand this re-framing to practices of degrowth and healthy growth?

What are the meanings of infrastructure as the physical and ephemeral glue of land?

How to think of the alliances needed for just transitions of land?

FOREGROUNDED SDGs

FORMATS

Diverse experiences and knowledge are essential to articulate the particular agency of architecture to contribute to achieving all 17 SDGs. To expand the possibility of transdisciplinary knowledge exchange and include voices that are not commonly part of academic and professional discourse, we invite submissions in several formats. All papers are subject to peer review.

RESEARCH PAPER
A Research Paper presents research and follows the IMRaD structure.

Research Paper submissions can include:

- Original research
- Case studies, which could be comparative studies, design as a product, context studies, and more
- Methodologies
- Design as Scholarship where the process of design is the research method

Word count (including references in accordance with Style Guide) and images:

- Full paper: 4-6000 words (oral presentation)
- Work in Progress paper (Short paper): 2000 words (oral or poster presentation)

VISUAL ESSAY
A Visual Essay is a research presentation where images contribute with knowledge, analyses and conclusions which cannot be expressed with words. The Visual Essay can be an entirely visual piece or it can include writing, such as an introductory text. Visual Essay submissions can use deep captioning where appropriate.

A Visual Essay is not a research paper with images serving only as example, illustration or additional documentation.

Visual Essay submissions can include:

- Design as methodology for architectural scholarship
- Design as scholarship, where the process of design is the research method
- Artistic processes

Word count (including references, in accordance with Style Guide):

- Long paper: 30 images and 3000 words, including deep captioning (oral presentation)
- Short paper: 15-20 images and 1200 - 1500 words, including deep captioning (oral or poster presentation)

NARRATIVE ESSAY
A Narrative Essay allows other voices and knowledge than what are normally included in architectural academic research and congress presentations to contribute with relevant experiences, considerations, etc.

A Narrative Essay must be contextualised by a relevant problematisation in regards of which it can drive a point/ challenge/ inform.

Narrative Essay submissions can include:

- Oral History.
  Transcribed interviews collecting memories and personal commentaries of historical significance as told by individuals
  ↗ www.oralhistory.org/about/do-oral-history
- Storytelling.
  Experimental or narrative pieces that can critically inform or contextualise architectural practices. This could include subjective experiences that convey an event, relation, situation, place, or phenomenon that produces knowledge or unveils perspectives relevant on broader scales.
- Dialogue format.
  A practice or a piece of work in another type of practice than architectural, i.e. film, literature, etc is discussed by the creator and the paper author in context of architectural practices and the 17 SDGs, revealing new critical perspectives.

Word count (including references in accordance with Style Guide):

- 4000 words and 2 images (oral presentation)

ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY
An Argumentative Essay contributes with provocative critiques, ideas, considerations that inspire/ challenge/ inform new analytical angles, connectivities, blind spots, etc. based upon substantial research references and well developed and reasoned arguments.

Argumentative Essay submissions can include:

- Position paper
- Provocation
- Critical commentary

Word count (including references in accordance with Style Guide):

- 4000 words and 2 images (oral presentation)

FORMATS

KEY DATES	
June 20, 2022	Deadline for Abstract submission (150-250 words)
October 3, 2022	Deadline for Full Paper submission (abstract submission not required)
December 5, 2022	Decision and feedback to authors
December 19, 2022	Deadline for submission of revised papers by authors
January 16, 2023	Final decision sent to authors
July 2 – 6, 2023	Presentation of Paper at the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen

PAPER PRESENTATIONS
The UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Science Track encourages that papers are presented in person at the Congress in Copenhagen. We expect to be able to offer the possibility of online presentation of papers. The final decision regarding online presentations will be communicated on the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen website.

The programme for paper presentations will be developed during Spring 2023 with allocation of precise dates and time slots for presenters.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES
We look forward to receiving your submissions. Please familiarise yourself with our submission guidelines, as papers that do not meet the guidelines will not be accepted.

Papers should be submitted online via the online submission platform
↗ www.m-anage.com/Home/Index/Event/uia2023

Please note, that we are unable to accept papers submitted through other channels without previous agreement.

Papers should be written in English and be submitted with a maximum 250 word abstract.

We kindly ask that submitted papers are not under review for another conference or journal and have not previously been published or presented in public except to a regional audience.

Please note that abstracts submitted for the June 2022 abstract deadline are not reviewed but received as indicators of interest in submitting a full paper. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words.

All accepted papers will be published in the proceedings series published by Springer.

COPYRIGHTS AND 3RD PARTY MATERIALS
Authors accepted to present will be required to complete a copyright transfer form and agree to present the paper at the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen. Authors who present are also required to have their paper included in the proceedings published by Springer.

Authors must be able to present documentation of permission to use any 3rd party materials included in their paper upon request.

It is the policy of the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen that accepted authors pay full congress registration. The UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen reserves the right to withhold a paper from the programme if the author fails to comply with policies and guidelines, including deadlines and requests for submission of materials.

IMAGES
Authors submitting papers that contain images must be able to provide the images in high-res quality upon request for publishing purposes. It is the submitting author's responsibility to secure permission of use and publication of included images and to provide the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen Science Track and Springer with documentation of permission from the rights holders.

SELECTION PROCESS
Submissions will be double-blind reviewed by an international peer-review board and must be fully anonymised when submitted. The peer-review board reflects the breadth of the research and practices invited, and the breadth of the formats invited.

STYLE GUIDE
We kindly ask that authors follow Springer's Basic Style as outlined here.
↗ resource-cms.springernature.com

FORMATS

CONTACT
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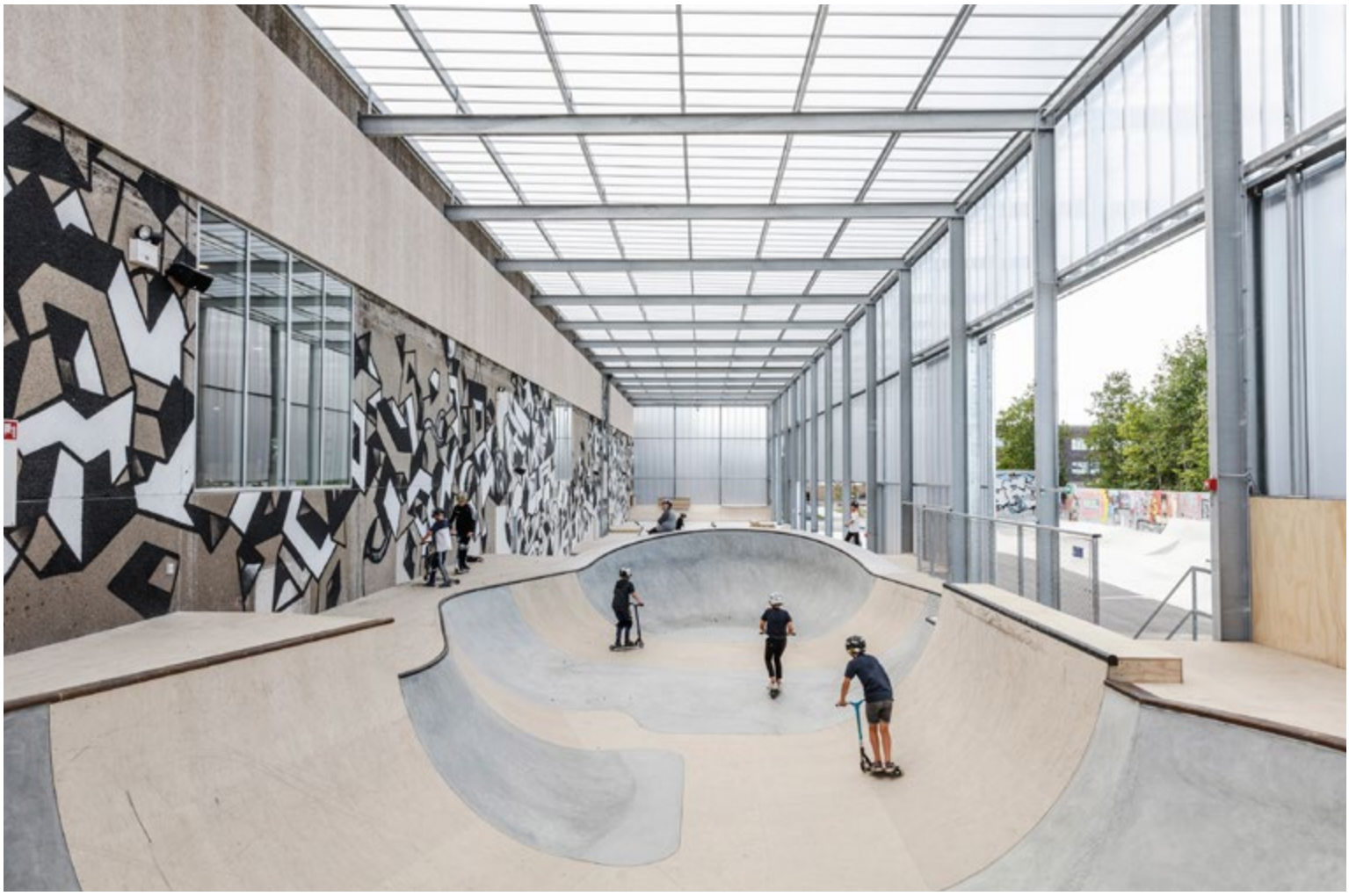
UIA WORLD CONGRESS 2023 COPENHAGEN
The UIA Science Track is responsible for the scientific and research-based content of the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen.

The Science Track has appointed a Scientific Committee of 17 leading international researchers and practitioners that represent an array of architectural expertise and contexts.

The Scientific Committee develops the programme of research presentations during the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen and a proceedings book-series published by Springer.

The UIA Science Track works to create synergy with the wider themes and programme of the UIA World Congress 2023 Copenhagen.



Game Street Mekka, Denmark. Design studio: EFFEKT. Photo: Rasmus Hjortshøj

Farming Kindergarten, Vietnam. Vo Trong Nghia Architects. Photo: Hiroyuki Oki

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