United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
High Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development

Quito, Ecuador, 16 October 2016

REPORT

Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Division for Social Policy and Development
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
in collaboration with
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Government of Ecuador

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1. Executive summary

The Forum on Disability and Development, officially launched in July 2013, is an initiative of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DESA). The aim of the Forum is to contribute to inclusive, equitable and sustainable development efforts, through the exchange of experiences, expertise and innovative ideas and development of practical solutions for pressing issues with regard to disability in development and society.

This year, on 16 October 2016, in Quito Ecuador, at the eve of the United Nations Conference of Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) , a High Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development was co-organized by UNDESA and Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Government of Ecuador (MIDUVI) , in collaboration with the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility, the Habitat III Conference Secretariat, the Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments, Rehabilitation International, Disabled People's International, Essl Foundation, The Nippon Foundation and the Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development , with about 120 experts on urban planning and disability issues from countries of five continents in the world.

The High Level Forum consisted of three round table meetings in addition to opening and closing sessions. The Forum reviewed the background, identified opportunities and challenges faced, and resulted in a set of key findings and recommendations on advancing disability inclusion and accessible urban development and also explored strategies and ways to further strengthening urban policy and practices to promote an accessible and disability-inclusive urban development, and to provide concrete contributions to the Habitat III processes and the implementation of the outcome of the New Urban Agenda.

2. Key findings and Recommendations

Below are the key findings and a set of recommendations as one of the main outcomes of the Forum, which were summed up based on presentations, interactive discussions and background materials referenced at the Forum meetings. The outcome may be helpful in informing the ongoing Habitat III discourses, including the New Urban Agenda and its implementation as well as furthering accessible and inclusive urban development.

2.1 Promoting accessibility[1] as a collective good and a key component in urban policy, design, planning and development , is critical to the success of the New Urban Agenda

- Accessibility needs to be promoted as a collective good that benefits all and facilitates full and effective participation of all in particular those with disabilities as well as many others with special functional needs in a broader spectrum of general population. Therefore accessibility should be incorporated and actively promoted as an integral component of good policy to achieve inclusive and sustainable urban development. A city is only well designed if is well designed for *all*.

- For the over one billion persons with disabilities worldwide, accessibility is a precondition for their enjoyment of human rights and is a means for economic, social, cultural and political empowerment, participation and inclusion.

- An accessible and disability-inclusive urban development agenda can be realized everywhere. This requires strong commitments in concrete terms, which includes inclusive and disability-responsive urban policy frameworks, appropriate regulatory structures and standards, "design for all" approaches in planning and design, and predictable resource allocations. It also requires active and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations, as rights-holders and as agents and beneficiaries of development during all stages of the urbanization process.

2.2 Accessible housing and built infrastructures as key elements for sustainable and inclusive cities

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[1] "Accessibility", in this report, refers to a feature or quality of any physical or virtual environment, space, facility or service that is capable of accommodating the needs of users of varying abilities or disabilities to understand, get access to or interact with. Accessibility also refers to technical standards that are mandated nationally or internationally for the design and construction of a physical or virtual environment, space, facility and service.

- Integrated approaches to housing and the positioning of housing at the centre of inclusive urban development need to take account not only of environmental sustainability, diversity (including disability) and financial aspects, it is also a human rights imperative.

- Universal design or design for all, as a concept and principle, should be reflected and incorporated in designs and plans for both old and new built environments and in renovations to buildings and facilities to ensure they are accessible for all.

- Building standards, laws and effective enforcement mechanisms are essential to ensure accessibility, availability, affordability and quality of housing and public services for all, including persons with disabilities.

2.3 Accessible transportation, public spaces and public services

- Integrated transportation facilities and services not only provide accessibility for all, but are also reliable and affordable. They drive sustainable and inclusive growth and change.

- Inclusive transportation requires continuity of accessibility throughout travel chains, meaning all elements of a journey from the starting point to the final destination include accessible entranceways.

- Integrated urban policy and plans must identify and address gaps in accessibility in public spaces and from one built environment to another.

- Social equity requires that the costs of accessible transportation and basic public services shall not be borne fully by users who require services since these are essential to ensure opportunities for full and effective participation in social, economic, cultural and political life for persons with disabilities.

2.4 Accessible information and communication technologies (ICTs) for building inclusive, resilient and smart cities and communities

- Governments should develop accessible ICTs, including mobile applications, government websites, public kiosks and automated teller machines, and should include accessible ICT services in their urban development plans.

- Due to the rapid pace of development and innovation in ICT products and services, assistive and adaptive devices and technologies are not always accessible, and the cost of many of these technologies limits access for persons with disabilities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Governments should promote and facilitate research, development and mainstreaming of accessible ICT products and services by including accessibility requirements in public procurement exercises for ICT products and services used by public organizations or their customers or staff.

- Many national telecommunication authorities have universal service goals that recognize affordability and access to networks as a right; consideration shall be accorded urgently to accessibility as a third universal service goal.

2.5 Full and active participation of persons with disabilities and broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships for advancing inclusive and accessible urban development

- The message of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to "leave no one behind" seeks to ensure that the targets are met for all peoples and segments of society, including persons with disabilities in cities.

- Achievement of a truly inclusive New Urban Agenda, where no one is left behind, requires a holistic and people-centred approach that informs, engages and involves persons with disabilities and their organizations in all aspects of urban development, in particular, access to adequate housing.

- The New Urban Agenda should further the advancement of accessibility for all, with respect to the right to adequate housing, access to physical environments, public space, transportation, facilities, services and ICTs.

- The New Urban Agenda cannot be realised fully unless it responds to the needs and rights of everyone, including the estimated one billion people with disabilities.

3. Summary of the proceedings

A. Opening session

The High Level Forum was opened at 1.00pm of 16 October, with **Ms. Daniela Bas** Director of Division for Social Policy and Development of DESA acting as the master of ceremony.

Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General of DESA made an opening statement in which he appreciated the collaboration from Government of Ecuador through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, all cooperative partners from the UN agencies and international organizations and welcome global disability and urban planning experts to the Forum. He reiterated DESA's commitments and mandates to advancing sustainable, equitable and inclusive development for all, including for the world's one billion persons with disabilities. He emphasized that achievement of a truly inclusive development agenda s, such as SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, requires a people-centered approach and active promotion of accessibility as a collective good and an imperative part of good policy and practices.

Mr. Fernando Guerrero, Executive Director in charge of Habitat III matters and ministerial advisor of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development made a statement on behalf of H.E Maria de los Angeles Duarte, Minister of Housing and Urban Development who extended the appreciation to DESA for this important opportunity to cooperate along with DESA and global partner to jointly make a specific contribution to the urban development. He underlined inclusion and accessibility is preconditions and the only path to guarantee the development of fully integrated and sustainable cities in the framework of the new urban agenda. He said efforts need be taken to secure the right to the city of persons with disabilities to ensure inclusivity and that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements, to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.

Ms. Liu Fang, Secretary-General, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) emphasized persons with disabilities have entitled rights to accessibility and full and effective participation and inclusion in society, freedom of movement. ICAO has taken concrete measures already in this regard by put in place international standards and recommended practices (SARPs) to meet the needs of air passengers with disability and special needs and removal of barriers., including through improving ICAO guidance to air transport industry, introducing a set of core principles on consumer protection and encouraging the exploration of technological solutions and innovations.

Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation also made a statement as a special guest at the opening segment extended his organization's support to the inclusive and sustainable society and development leaving no one behind especially those with disabilities. He used Sendai conference and disaster reduction as an example to illustrate that inclusion matters and accessibility is imperative for equity and resilience of our communities and cities. He also introduced a new initiative an application called Bmaps that the Foundation was offering to facilitate broad participation by persons with disabilities

in the Habitat III processes as well as daily life of persons with disabilities, via a remote platform using modern technologies especially in urban settings.

B. Overview: contexts of the discussion, current policy and practices concerning accessibility and disability-inclusive urban development

Following the opening session, the Forum started its moderated round table discussions in order to review the contexts, current policy frameworks, practices and status concerning accessibility and persons with disabilities in the contexts of urban development; to identify major opportunities and challenges and explore ways and means to further accessible urban development and inclusion of persons with disabilities based on experience and lessons learnt as well as good practices on the ground. The Forum also heard presentations of six organizations and networks' commitments that aim to make their contributions to support Member States and stakeholders in the endeavor to implement the New Urban Agenda.

Urbanization
- Urbanisation is occurring at a rapid pace: the (draft) *New Urban Agenda* notes, " By 2050 … world urbanisation is expected to double" which raises important questions concerning inclusive and accessible development for all.
- World urbanisation is a recent phenomenon: only by mid- 2009 did United Nations data indicate the number of persons living in urban areas had surpassed those living in rural areas.
- United Nations estimate that 66 per cent of world population will live in urban areas by 2050, from 54 per cent in 2014.

New Urban Agenda
- United Nations estimate progressive demographic ageing and consequent shifts in young-old balances for 2015-2050, global median age will increase from 30 (2015) to 36 (2050) and many cities and urban settlements will be primarily "old" by 2050.
- By 2050 United Nations estimate 22 per cent of world population will be comprised of older persons – age 60 and above – while youth – aged 15-24 – will constitute an estimated 35 per cent.
- Ageing is a triumph of development and not a problem, and young populations present a demographic dividend
- Changing urban population structures will require innovative and spatially-specific policy responses to ensure that development is sustainable, inclusive and equitable for all.

Three macro-level issues in global development agenda and their implications for spatially-explicit development decisions, including : Income and wealth inequality and poverty ; Sustainable and equitable growth and Climate change, global mean surface warming and associated social, environmental and economic impacts. All of these three dimensions are addressed in *Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development* and the draft *New Urban Agenda;* supporting provisions are in the *Paris Agreement* (climate change) and *Sendai Framework* (disaster risk reduction)

Issue 1: Inequality and poverty

- Goal 1 of *Agenda 2030* calls on to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere."
- Quito Implementation Plan (QIP) of the *New Urban Agenda* presents several proposals for "sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty"
- Furthermore, QIP addresses the roles of accessibility in furthering sustainable urban development goal and objectives

Issue 2: Sustainable and equitable development
- *Agenda 2030* address sustainable development in goal 1, Poverty, and goal 8, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- QIP of the New Urban Agenda has a detailed section on "sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all"
- QIP addresses the role of accessibility in furthering its sustainable and inclusive growth proposals
- QIP also specifically "commits" to social, economic and spatial implications of ageing populations.

Issue 3: Climate change
- Goal 13 of *Agenda 2030* proposes to "take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" noting that action depends on decisions on the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"
- The *New Urban Agenda* addresses climate change both in its 'Shared Vision' of the "Quito Declaration" and as specific section in the "Quito Implementation Plan".
- The QIP proposals for "Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development" and stress the importance of *accessibility* in urban public spaces and other sectors.

Advantages of the New Urban Agenda?
- The *New Urban Agenda* address accessibility in furthering its goals and objectives, whereas *Agenda 2030* subsumes the question
- *Agenda 2030* is an internationally negotiated document adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly as policy guidance for global development to 2030.
- The *New Urban Agenda* might best be viewed as *additive* in furthering the sustainable development goals presented in *Agenda 2030*. Housing and infrastructure developments involve many sectors and populations; investments in these areas will have significant multiplier effects on national economies and social structures and on sustainability, equity and inclusion. Coordinated monitoring of outcomes and analytical reports of progress as well as obstacles encountered is important for policy and practice.

Position accessibility in the heart of the New Urban Agenda
- The *New Urban Agenda* addresses accessibility extensively both in its "Quito Declaration" and "Quito Implementation Plan"
- Accessible solutions personalize end-user experiences so interactions and decisions are easier, intuitive and responsive to end-user needs, interests and capabilities
- Accessibility as a *defined benefit* generally finds its basis in policies, law, administrative guidance or a combination thereof
- Article 9 of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* addresses accessibility in the built environment , transport and in information and communications

and makes it an obligation for State parties to take appropriate measures to promote accessibility
- Accessibility is often viewed as an extra cost or regulatory compliance concern that competes for resources with other sector allocations in development budgets
- Provision of accessibility *ex-post* often involves corner solutions, namely the indifference curve is not tangent to resource constraints , which is not an efficient resource position
- However, a shift of mindset is needed. Accessibility shall be regarded as a *collective good* to recognises that accessibility brings usable, intuitive and sustainable solutions for facilities and services for all; accessibility adds value to development
- As *collective good*, accessible solutions are:
  (1) *non-rivalrous* - expanded provision of accessible facilities and services involve zero marginal costs, where use by any one will not necessarily reduce accessibility provisions available to others; and
  (2) *non-excludable* - no one can be excluded from or affected by an accessible facility, good or service

Messages from the past UNDESA Forum in Nairobi: Accessibility as collective good
The UNDESA- UN Habitat Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development (Nairobi, 28-30 October 2015) noted:
- *Accessibility is a collective good that benefits all*. It facilitates full and effective participation of all and should therefore be considered a central component of good policy to achieve inclusive and sustainable urban development. A city that is well designed is well-designed for all.
- An accessible and disability-inclusive urban development agenda … requires strong commitments…, which include inclusive and disability responsive urban policy frameworks, appropriate regulatory structures and standards, "design for all" approaches in planning and design, and predictable [and] reliable resource allocations.
- Accessible and disability-inclusive urban development "…requires full consultation and engagement of persons with disabilities and their organisations as agents and beneficiaries of development."
- By doing so, persons with disabilities as development agents whose skills, knowledge and special abilities can make significant contributions to sustainable development for all.

"First Principles" for furthering accessible urban development at Habitat III and beyond
- Accessibility must be embraced as a *collective good* that benefits all and which is most effectively a product of *inclusive design*
- Accessible solutions are an *indispensable precondition* for sustainable, inclusive and equitable development
- Full and effective *end-user involvement as agent and beneficiary* is essential for design, development, use and maintenance of accessible facilities and services for all

C. Opportunities, challenges and good practices in advancing accessibility and disability inclusion in the context of New Urban Agenda : Key findings and specific recommendations of the roundtable discussions

Roundtable 1: challenges and opportunities

- **Urban development**: Cities are pivotal to development, and urbanisation is occurring rapidly, with regional variations, and presenting challenges to institutional capacities for inclusive and accessible development. Outreach, training and technical exchanges are important for national capacity building. The League of Historic and Accessible Cities of the European Foundation Centre and other case studies provide examples of good practice.
- **Accessible cities and urban settlements**: Cities are complex adaptive systems which experience a full range of global diversity. No one accessibility solution can respond to the full spectrum of end-user needs, interests and capacities. Inclusive and accessible development requires collaborative, small-scale and iterative interventions.
- **Urban resilience**: WHO experience suggests importance of planning for resilient as well as accessibility of essential social services, hospitals for instance, to ensure continuity for all in the event of disasters, extreme weather or similar circumstance. This is well referenced also in the *Sendai Framework* on Disaster Reduction and Resilience, priority three, which calls for investment in accessible and inclusive development in disaster risk preparedness, responses and resilience-building.
- **Transport and mobility**: Accessible and usable transport services are considered in *Agenda 2030*, goal 11 (cities and human settlements and CRPD, article 9 (accessibility): livable cities should work better for all.
- Mexico City's experience underscores importance of awareness building for accessible and usable transport, the need for practical standards and end-user involvement, continued development of standards to address gaps identified, monitoring of outcomes and intervention as appropriate.
- Accessible transport and mobility should be safe and secure; see *New Urban Agenda* para. 113, which addresses road safety and para. 114, access for all.
- **Universal design:** commonly refers to the design of products, facilities and environments to be usable by all people ... without need for adaptation or specialized design.
- Universal Design is recognized in both the Agenda *2030* goal 11, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and urban settlements, and the (draft) *New Urban Agenda*.
- Universal Design figures prominently in the *Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (2013-2022)* both in goal 1, environmental accessibility and goal 7, disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction
- Housing authorities in Hong Kong, SAR China, and Singapore employ Universal Design to ensure safe, convenient and barrier-free shelter and environments for all.
- Singapore, Building and Construction Authority issued in 2013 an updated "Code on Accessibility in the Built Environment."
- Hong Kong, SAR China, Architectural Services Department prepared and published in 2004 "Universal Accessibility: Best Practices and Guidelines" on design considerations and best practices in barrier-free design for all.
- There are some helpful standards and resources such as the International Organisation for Standards, no 21542:2011: *Building construction - accessibility and usability of the built environment.*

- **Information and communication technology**: focus on [Inclusive Design](#) in addressing the full range of global diversity in the digital realm in contrast to physical realm focus in Universal Design concepts and principles
- Both have a common focus on inclusion, *but* the digital realm presents situations in which design systems adapt, morph, or stretch to address each design need or interest presented by each individual. This suggests importance of collaborative and iterative approaches and use of "edge" and bottom-up data to assess individual user needs, interests and requirements.
- Inclusive Design: avoiding "[Cobra Effect](#)" in accessibility: one solution can rarely address all end-user needs and may make conditions worse.
- Three dimensions of Inclusive Design: (1) recognizing diversity and uniqueness, (2) inclusive processes and tools and (3) systematic in approaches to design and development to effect beneficial impact beyond intended beneficiaries and trigger a virtuous cycle of inclusion.

One Accessibility **– an overarching criterion of "good" policy**
- Presentations on accessibility and usability in the built environment, transport and mobility, and information communication technology suggests accessible solutions have elements common to all - inclusion; differences reflect attributes of realm addressed – physical or digital
- Achieving a "virtuous cycle of inclusion" requires a concise and consistent statement of policy options: a focus on commonality - "One Accessibility" - rather than sector- or realm-specific instances
- *One Accessibility* should be recognized as an overarching criterion of "good" development policy and strategy.

Roundtable 2: promoting inclusive and accessible development for all
- **Multi-stakeholder involvement and partnerships**: Full and effective participation of end-users and all stakeholders is essential for sustainable, inclusive and accessible development of cities and urban settlements. Diversity is complex and results from a number of factors: accidents, conflicts, disasters and poverty or combination thereof. Ageing of global populations is occurring at a rapid rate, which introduces added needs for accessible and usable environments. Article 9 of the *Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* obliges State parties to promote and provide accessibility in the physical environment, transport and information and communications.
- **View of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**: The Committee monitors and reviews the national reports of the CRPD implementation, and notes barriers of a social, physical and technological nature can hinder full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in urban development. The Committee has developed jurisprudence on the disability perspective in urban development, which includes reviews of progress in implementing Article 9 (accessibility), Article 5 (equality and non-discrimination) and Article 19 (independent living) among other provisions. The Committee is of the view that a better and inclusive urban future is not possible without effective inclusion of persons with disabilities and their associated organizations in the planning, implementation and monitoring of future urban development.

- **Governance**: The *New Urban Agenda* "commits" to strengthening urban governance, with sound institutions and mechanisms that empower and include urban stakeholders; "governance" is a specific topic of the "Quito Implementation Plan."
- The "Accessible Global Governance" project of the Institute on Disability and Public Policy examined factors that enhance or limit participation of persons with disabilities in the UN system. Findings were used in the Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development global network initiative to bring the disability-inclusive issues to Habitat III preparations, which contributed to references to accessibility in the *New Urban Agenda.* Lessons learned include: importance of empowerment and training for effective participation, appropriate infrastructure for accessible distance collaboration, sensitizing diplomats and UN on accessible collaboration, and resources to support multi-level, participatory and accessible collaboration.
- **Young leaders and sustainable and inclusive development**: Young people account for a majority of global population, although regional variations exist. Young populations in countries represent a significant "Demographic Dividend" to support development of inclusive cities and urban settlements. Constraints identified include issues of policy, training and engagement, and resources to support youth initiatives. Young leaders bring significant energies and skills, particularly in the digital realm.
- **Ecuador for All**: Lessons, experience and solution for promoting local accessible tourism
- A private sector initiative with no bureaucratic inputs – or obstacles encountered
- A response to an expressed need by a traveler with special abilities – wheelchair users– to visit and explore Ecuador's Amazon Region.
- Solution to accessible tourism proceeded by successive iteration, considerable end-user input and local experiments to support the scaling-up of services
- Training of staff provided not only multiplier effects but enhanced capacities to meet needs of travelers with disabilities or other special needs and the ability to expand accessible tourism services for other categories of travelers with special needs or abilities.
- Constraints encountered are mainly systemic: lack of accessible infrastructure to support accessible tourism, and lower levels of income among persons with disabilities who wish to travel individually rather than in managed group tours

The need for some key "transformative components" for successful promotion of accessible urban development
- **Multi-level and multi-stake holder institutions**: can effectively mobilize user skills, knowledge and special abilities but are premised on end-user engagement and training, appropriate and accessible infrastructure, predictable resources and supportive institutional frameworks
- **Participatory governance** among all stakeholders can result in cooperative versus coercive arrangements for accessibility for all
- **Bottom-up** based systems for **monitoring and evaluation of outcomes**: One Accessibility as key to sustainable, equitable and accessible development of cities and urban settlements

D. <u>**Ways forward: Taking actions for implementation of the New Urban Agenda**</u>

Accessibility in the context of urban development for all

- Accessibility is *a collective good* that benefits all and is best the end-product of *inclusive design*
- Sustainable, inclusive and equitable urban development is premised on *full and effective participation* of all, on the basis of equality, *as agents and beneficiaries of urban development*
- *Accessible solutions add value to* - and are not about compliance costs of - planning and development of urban infrastructure, facilities, shelter and habitat, transport and mobility systems and information and communication technologies that provide intuitive comprehension and ease of use for all
- **After all, ideas matter: achieving sustainable and equitable development** *for all.* Accessibility when it is promoted as a collective good in urban development policy and practices, has been already implemented successfully in many cities in both developed and developing countries. This can be replicable and further scaled up elsewhere in other parts of the world. Important point is to note that **changes need start with our mindset.**
- "What is involved in the creation of 'a better world'? The expression does not allude naively to abstract notions or unattainable ideals; rather, it aims at an authentic and integral development, at efforts to provide dignified living conditions for everyone, at finding just responses to the needs of individuals and families, and at ensuring that God's gift of creation is respected, safeguarded and cultivated." *(Message of H.H Pope Francis,*
  [*Migrants and Refugees: Towards a Better World*](#) , Vatican City, 5 August 2013)

E. **Presentations of the commitments and initiatives : promoting and supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda**

Six speakers representing six organizations and networks made a commitments to promote and support Member States and stakeholders to implement the New Urban Agenda, including:

- **Ana Lucia ARELANO, President of RIADIS** commits itself to mobilize its regional members across board in the Lation American countries to ensure persons with disabilities and their organizations in the regional to be actively engaged, working with and making contributions to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;
- **Susan PARKER, Treasure of Rehabilitation International (RI)** who commits to supporting to and working with national and local Governmental agencies, banks and industries and other major stakeholders in a number of countries, but one example was highlighted: RI has been working with and providing technical assistance and support to Kuwait counterparts for the development and implementation of the Kuwait Access Strategy . The project has now entered into the phase of implementation.
- **Victor PINEDA, Co-coordinator of World Enabled and the Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development,** recollected the experience that members of the Network have been gaining in the courses of supporting and contributing to the ongoing discoursese leading to Quito and the New Urban Agenda, underscoring that it is the collective responsbility of persons with disabilties and their cooperative partners in the disability and urban planning communities to secure a seat at the table and to work to bridge gaps. The network will continue its work with a focus on make a contribution

to scale up the solutions already availalbe in many cities and urban communitiees in all parts of the work where the Network members operate.

- **Janett JIMENEZ-SANTOS, GAATES** presented a GAATES toolkit for accessible and inclusive city planning, that creates indicators around Universal Design that inform city planners and state parties. Ms Jimenez-Santos emphasized the co-working approach, since good indicators can only be created and developed together with persons with disabilities. Ms. Santos cited one of specific examples form the Emirate of Dubai who is currently using this approach in creating an "inclusive, barrier-free society", a collaborative project that GAATES is currently undertaking, with an action plan and timeline, to support legislators comprehensively in creating standards, guidelines, laws etc.

- **Silvia PEREZ LEVIN, General Assembly of Partners – Older Persons** spoke on behalf of her organization representing some 900 millions older persons in the world, underlining that the two communities- persons with disabilities and older persons- are not really competing at all. She encouraged more cooperation and partnership in the future in the contexts of implementing the New Urban Agenda.

- **John HONNEY, on behalf of the Nippon Foundation** presented BMaps, an innovative app for IOS and Android, an open information platform for persons with all kinds of disabilities on the accessibility of built environment, infrastructure and all other points of interest. It defines 19 criteria of accessibility, about which persons with disabilities can share information**.** BMaps is a tool that also connects persons with disabilities with everyone else, like carers, parents, older persons and other groups.

F. Closing session

Mr. Clinton Rapley and Mr. Michael Fembek, rapporteurs for the round tables, made their presentations to sum up the proceedings of the round table meetings as reflected in the section D. A representative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development made his final remarks to close the Forum on behalf of the co-organisers DESA and MIDUVI.

The Forum was called adjourned at 5.45pm on 16 October.

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4. Annexes

4.1 Programme

<table>
<tr><td>High Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development

Room A, UN Pavilion, Habitat III Conference Venue, Quito, Ecuador |
Sunday 16 October 2016 | 1:00 to 5:30PM</td></tr>
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Co-organised by the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MIDUVI) of the Government of Ecuador *in collaboration with the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility, the Habitat III Conference Secretariat, the Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments, Rehabilitation International, Disabled People's International, Essl Foundation, The Nippon Foundation and the Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development*

<table>
<tr><td>Opening
(1:00 - 1:40 pm)</td></tr>
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Master of ceremony: Ms Daniela Bas, Director, DSPD/DESA
Welcome and opening addresses by:

- Mr. Wu Hongbo, **Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations**
- H.E. Ms. María de los Ángeles Duarte, **Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Republic of Ecuador**
- Ms. Liu Fang, **Secretary-General, International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO)**
- Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, **Chairman, The Nippon Foundation**

<table>
<tr><td>Session 1: Roundtable discussion on Accessibility and disability inclusion in the context of the New Urban Agenda: challenges and opportunities
(1:50- 3:00 pm)</td></tr>
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The Roundtable will consist of brief presentations by experts, with a set of overarching conclusions and recommendations.

Moderated by: Ms Daniela Bas, Director, DSPD/DESA
Rapporteur: Mr. Clinton Rapley

	Presenters	**Expected topic / role**
*Introductions by Moderator* ***Key presentation by*** Mr. Victor M. Vergara, World Bank (International cooperation for disability inclusion)	
1	Ms. Janett Jimenez-Santos, Mexico	Accessibility an socio-economic imperative : using transportation as an example
2	Mr. Joseph Kwan (UDA, Hong Kong China/ Rehabilitation International)	Universal designed housing & environments for sustainable urban development for all citizens
3	Ms. Jutta Treviranus, Inclusive Design Institute, Canada	Accessible ICTs enhancing accessible and inclusive urban development for persons with disabilities & all
4	Mr. Holger Dalkmann (World Resource Institute)	Integrated, accessible transportation and inclusive urban agenda
5	Ms. Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes (Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)	Accessible and Inclusive urban development: a human rights perspective and the application of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
6	Mr. Ciro Ugarte, WHO/ Pan American Health Organisation, Washington DC	Accessibility, inclusion and resilience-building of cities
7	Mr. Ali Khan, League of accessible cities, European Foundation Centre	Inclusion of all for better future of cities and communities

Interactive discussion & summary

Session 2: Taking actions make the New Urban Agenda inclusive, accessible and sustainable (3:10 - 5:00 pm)

The session will discuss a way forward to promote accessibility and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the urban development agenda and its future implementation. It will review experiences and lessons learnt, including good practices, and possible strategies to implement the New Urban Agenda through innovative mobilization of resources for the implementation and its monitoring and evaluation. The discussion will also have a focus on innovative networks and partnerships for an inclusive, accessible and sustainable urban development.

Part 1: Ways forward to implement the New Urban Agenda and promote inclusive and accessible urban development for all (3:10 to 4:15 pm)
Moderated by: Ms. Akiko Ito (SCRPD/DSPD/DESA)
Rapporteur: Mr. Clinton Rapley

	Presenters	Expected topic / role
	Introduction by Moderator	
	Key presentation by Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, UNITAR	
1	Mr. Derrick Cogburn, The Nippon Foundation	Innovations including through multi-stakeholders partnership
2	Mr. Mohammed Loufty, DPI/ Arab Forum For the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Persons with disabilities as agents of change for sustainable, inclusive and accessible urban development
3	Ms. Bastienne Paliz, Ecuador for All	Linking local experience with global commitment
4	Ms. Lalita Sen, Department of Urban Planning & Environmental Policy, Texas Southern University	Transportation accessibility
5	Mr James Aniyamuzaala, African Youth with Disability Network	Empowering young leaders with disabilities and inclusive and sustainable urban development

Interactive discussion & summary

Part 2: Voluntary commitments to implement a disability inclusive and accessible New Urban Agenda (4:20 p.m. to 5:00 p.m)
Presentations of commitments by stakeholders to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, linking the broad overview in Part 1, to presentations on commitments as a basis for conclusions of the Forum.
Moderated by: Mr. Guozhong Zhang (SCRPD/DSPD/DESA)
Rapporteur: Mr. Michael Fembek (Essl Foundation)

	Presenters	Expected topic
	Major Stakeholders	
1	Ms. Ana Lucia Arellano, President, RIADIS	
2	Mr. Victor Pineda (Pineda Foundation/ Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development)	
3	Mr. Sergio Scarabino (International Telecommunication Union)	
4	Ms. Susan Parker (Rehabilitation International)	
5	Ms. Janett Jimenez-Santos, Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments (GAATES)	
6	Ms. Silvia Perel-Levin (General Assembly of Partners – Older Persons)	
7	Mr. Yasunobu Ishii and Mr. John Honney (The Nippon Foundation) – Bmaps and Certification Program for Inclusive Architecture and Urban Design.	

Session 3: The Way forward: key findings & Recommendations (5:00 – 5:30 pm)

Moderated by: Ms. Daniela Bas, DSPD/DESA

- *Summary of the preceding discussions, key findings and recommendations of the Forum: (1)implementing the New Urban Agenda for persons with disabilities; (2)promoting disability inclusion and accessible urban development for all cities and towns around the world (by rapporteurs):*
  1. Mr. Clinton Rapley (Session 1 & Session 2 Pt. 1)
  2. *Mr. Michael Fembek (Session 2, Pt. 2)*

Closing of the Forum

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Republic of Ecuador
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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4.2 List of Participants

Organisers

United Nations

Wu Hongbo, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Daniela Bas, Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD), DESA

Akiko Ito, Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, DSPD/DESA

Guozhong Zhang, Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, DSPD/DESA

Government of Ecuador

María de los Ángeles Duarte, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MIDUVI)

Janathan Viera, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

Fernando Jácome , Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

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Bastienne Paliz, Ecuador for All, Ecuador

Ciro Ugarte, World Health Organization (WHO)/ Pan American Health Organisation

Clinton Rapley, Association for International Management, USA/ Thailand

Derrick Cogburn, The Nippon Foundation/American University, USA

Fang Liu, The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Gabriele Weigt, BEZEV, Germany

Holger Dalkmann, World Resource Institute

Ishii Yasunobu, The Nippon Foundation, Japan

James Rwampigi, African Youth with Disability Network, Uganda

James Thurston, G3ICT/ Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development

Janett Jimenez-Santos, GAATES, Mexico

Jiarong Yan, The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

John Honney, The Nippon Foundation, Japan

Joseph Kwan, Rehabilitation International/UDA, Hong Kong China

Jutta Treviranus, Inclusive Design Institute, Canada

Lalita Sen, Department of Urban Planning & Environmental Policy, Texas Southern University, USA

Lenín Voltaire Moreno Garces, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility

Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, UNITAR

Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes, UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Chile

Michael Fembek, Essl Foundation, Austria

Michal Rimon, Access Israel, Israel

Mohammed Ali Loufty, Disabled People's International/ Arab Forum For the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Lebanon

Ran Jacob Benjamini, Access Israel, Israel

Robert Guerra, American University, U.S.A.

Sergio Scarabino, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Silvia Perel-Levin, General Assembly of Partners – Older Persons Chapter, United Kingdom

Thomas Butcher, Essl Foundation, Austria

Victor Pineda, Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development/Paneda Foundation

Victor M. Vergara, World Bank Group

Waqas Ali Khan, League of Accessible Cities, European Foundation Centre, Belgium

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Javiera Rosell, Assistant to Maria Soledad, Chile

Shonali Sen Sashikant, Assistant to Lolita Sen, Texas Southern University, U.S.A.

4.3 Reference resources

Good Practices of Accessible Urban Development (United Nations, 2016)

Accessibility and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Development (Issue paper, SCRPD/DSPD/UNDESA, 2015)

Accessibility and Development: Mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda (United Nations, 2015)

Info-graphic on Disability and Accessible Urban Development