



# **G3ict**

**The Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs**

**A Flagship Advocacy Initiative of the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development**

## **Global Trends in ICT Accessibility Implementation**

**United Nations Expert Group Meeting  
on ICT Accessibility:  
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# Global Trends

- ❖ **Actual progress of ICT accessibility policies among CRPD States Parties**
- ❖ **Success factors and roadblocks in developing and implementing ICT accessibility Policies**
- ❖ **Opportunities for international cooperation and policy support with UN agencies support**



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# 1. Actual Progress of ICT Accessibility Policies among CRPD States Parties



# Good Progress of Disability Legislation among States Parties but ICT Accessibility Lagging

- ❖ **91% have a constitutional article, law or regulation defining the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**
- ❖ **72% have a definition of "Reasonable Accommodation" included in a law or regulation regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**
- ❖ **56% only have a definition of accessibility which includes ICTs or electronic media in the country laws or regulations**

# As a Result, Mainstream ICT Accessibility Implementation is Limited:

- ❖ **Among States Parties to the CRPD about half only have issued policies covering mainstream ICT accessibility:**
  - ▶ **56% Television**
  - ▶ **56% Web sites**
  - ▶ **47% Fixed telephony**
  - ▶ **47% Mobile telephony**
  - ▶ **41% ATMs and electronic kiosks**
  - ▶ **38% Digital talking books**

# States Parties, However, Have Programs Promoting ICT Accessibility and Assistive Technologies in Specific Areas:

- 78% Primary and secondary education**
- 72% Higher education**
- 63% Rehabilitation services**
- 59% Reasonable accommodation at work**
- 50% Emergency services**

# Examples of Policies and Programs Currently Implemented

- ❖ **Distribution of free equipment to deaf blind persons funded by a Universal Service Fund to give them access to communications (United States)**
- ❖ **Captioning of television (implemented by half of the countries which have ratified the CRPD)**
- ❖ **100% audio described television channel for the blind (Canada)**
- ❖ **Offering relay services for deaf and speech impaired users of telephony**
- ❖ **Ongoing monitoring of web accessibility and compulsory remediation of all e-government web sites (Republic of Korea)**
- ❖ **Implementation of computer based assistive technologies in schools and universities (over three quarters of all States Parties to the CRPD have some level of implementation)**
- ❖ **Providing reasonable accommodation at the workplace with publicly funded support centers (United States)**
- ❖ **Developing resource centers to support rehabilitation professionals offering ICT based assistive technologies to persons with disabilities (Qatar)**
- ❖ **Public procurement rules including ICT accessibility criteria (United States, European Union policy in development)**



## 2. Success Factors and Roadblocks in Developing and Implementing ICT Accessibility Policies

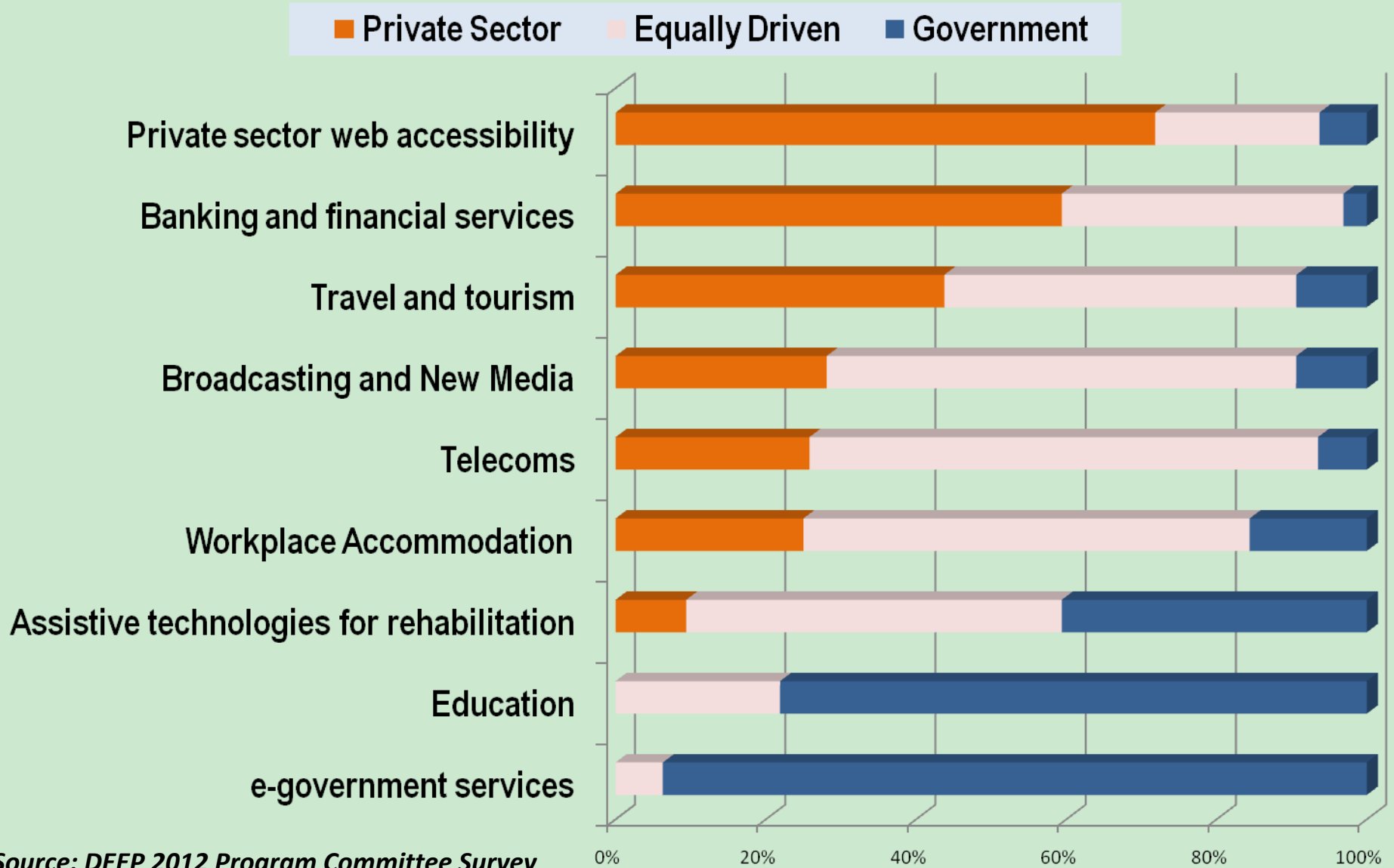




# Key Observations

- 1. Many solutions exist which are not implemented even when policies are in place**
- 2. Legislation, regulation and strict enforcement cannot work in isolation**
- 3. Awareness raising and capacity building are essential success factors**
- 4. ICT Accessibility success factors vary widely by application sector, i.e. Education, Workplace, Telecommunications or Broadcasting**
- 5. When multiple stakeholders work together, better results can be achieved**

# Business or Government? Who Should be Driving e-Accessibility?



Source: DEEP 2012 Program Committee Survey

# Private Sector Roadblocks

- ❖ **Demographic trends point to a large market opportunity for accessible ICT products, applications and services but:**
  - ▶ **Product and services developers are generally not aware of accessibility issues nor trained in the basics of Universal and Inclusive Design**
  - ▶ **Private sector is ill-equipped to evaluate ROI on accessible products and services design**
  - ▶ **Compliance ends up driving behavior more than market opportunity, accessibility driven by lawyers**
  - ▶ **CSR strategies not a substitute to mainstream marketing strategies**

# Public Sector Road blocks: Fragmented Decision Making Leads to Lack of Focus

- ❖ **59% of States Parties to the CRPD** do not define, promote or monitor accessibility standards for ICTs
- ❖ **65%** do not define public procurement rules policy promoting accessible ICTs
- ❖ **72%** do not have a systematic mechanism to involve DPOs working in the field of digital access to the drafting, designing, implementation and evaluation of laws and policies
- ❖ **87%** do not have statistics or data accessible for the general public about digital access by persons with disabilities
- ❖ **91%** do not have mandatory training programs (at universities, vocational schools etc.) for future professionals about digital access for persons with disabilities

# 3. Opportunities for International Cooperation and Policy Development with UN Agencies Support



# 1 - Promote Enablers that Benefit All Users and Create Economies of Scale

- ❖ **Localized solutions for:**
  - ▶ **Mobile accessibility features**
  - ▶ **Voice recognition**
  - ▶ **Text to Speech**
  - ▶ **Epub 3**
  - ▶ **Computer accessibility**
  - ▶ **Geo-positioning solutions**
- ❖ **Preferably in partnership with the private sector for sustainability**

## 2 - Strengthen the Assistive Technologies Ecosystem

- ❖ **Assistive technologies require significant support services**
  - ▶ Large underestimated cost component of assistive solutions
  - ▶ Delivered by rehabilitation, education and workplace accommodation channels
- ❖ **Promote expertise centers in each geography (AT Leadership Network)**
- ❖ **Focus on training of professionals**

# 3 – Promote Sustainable Funding and Business Models

- ❖ **Leverage existing mechanisms for accessibility of information infrastructure and services (USFs)**
- ❖ **Promote good practices in Special Education planning and budgeting in support of Inclusive Education**
- ❖ **Facilitate global partnerships with ICT industry to promote key accessibility levers**
- ❖ **Focus UN Trust Funds on capacity building and national pilot projects**



## 4 – Launch National Pilots with Volunteering Countries

- ❖ **Support the implementation of national ICT accessibility programs**
  - ▶ Multi-Sectorial, multi-stakeholders, with participation of persons with disabilities
  - ▶ Promoting standards and international good practices
  - ▶ Measuring outcomes
- ❖ **Leverage the reach and resources of various UN agencies in multiple sectors**
  - ▶ Example: UNESCO in Education, ILO for the workplace, ITU for Telecom Regulators etc.
  - ▶ UNDESA hosted Interagency Support Group is a good place to initiate process

# 5 – Systematize Capacity Building

## ❖ Key target groups

- ▶ Country disability advocates
- ▶ Policy makers by sector, in cooperation with specialized UN agencies (Education, Broadcasting, Telecom, Rehabilitation etc.)
- ▶ IT professionals

## ❖ Good practices sharing platforms

- ▶ Build on existing resources
- ▶ Expand reach in multiple languages (example G3ict Toolkit in Russian with UNIC)

# Thank You For Your Attention!

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