Universal Designed Housing & Environments for Sustainable Urban Development for All Citizens

UN-DESA Ecuador High Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development

UN Pavilion, Habitat III Conference, Quito, Ecuador

16 October 2016

Ar. Joseph Kwan MH
Architect, Accessibility Consultant, Environmental Psychologist
Deadline of Call for Proposals — Extended to May 2

Introduction


In Resolution 66/207 and in line with the bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene, the Habitat III Conference to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, to focus on the implementation of a New Urban Agenda, building on the Habitat Agenda of Istanbul in 1996. Member States of the General Assembly, decided that the objectives of the Conference are to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development, assess accomplishments to date, address poverty and identify and address new and emerging challenges. The conference will result in a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome document.

The Conference welcomes the participation and contributions of all Member States and relevant stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society organizations, regional and local government and municipality representatives, professionals and researchers, academia, foundations, women and youth groups, trade unions, and the private sector, as well as organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations.

Habitat III will be one of the first world summit of the United Nations after the adoption of the Agenda 2030 and the agreement on climate change COP21 in Paris.
Towards a New Urban Agenda

HABITAT I
1976
WORLD URBAN POPULATION 37.9%

The United Nations General Assembly convened the Habitat I conference in Vancouver in 1976, as governments began to recognize the need for sustainable human settlements and the consequences of rapid urbanisation, especially in the developing world. At that time, urbanisation and its impacts were barely considered by the international community, but the world was starting to witness the greatest and fastest migration of people into cities and towns in history as well as rising urban population through natural growth resulting from advances in medicine.

HABITAT II
1996
WORLD URBAN POPULATION 45.1%

The Vancouver commitments were reconfirmed twenty years later, at the Habitat II conference in Istanbul. World leaders adopted the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action for adequate shelter for all, with the notion of sustainable human settlements driving development in an urbanising world.

Main outcomes ➤

HABITAT III
2016
WORLD URBAN POPULATION 54.5%

The new urban agenda

THE NEW URBAN AGENDA
The New Urban Agenda

Urbanization is an unprecedented challenge. By the middle of the century four of every five people might be living in towns and cities. Urbanization and development are inextricably linked and it is necessary to find a way of ensuring the sustainability of growth. Urbanization had become a driving force as well as a source of development with the power to change and improve lives.

Habitat III Conference has the convening power to bring together all actors to achieve these objectives. Solutions for the complex challenge of urbanization can only be found by bringing together Member States, multilateral organizations, local governments, private sector and civil society.

Rethinking the Urban Agenda is:

- Embracing urbanization at all levels of human settlements, more appropriate policies can embrace urbanization across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assist governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks.
- Integrating equity to the development agenda. Equity becomes an issue of social justice, ensures access to the public sphere, extends opportunities and increases the commons.
- Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- Deciding how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanization.
- Aligning and strengthening institutional arrangements with the substantive outcomes of Habitat III, so as to ensure effective delivery of the new Urban Agenda.

Implementing the Urban Agenda means:

- Urban Rules and Regulations. The outcomes in terms of quality of an urban settlement is dependent on the set of rules and regulations and its implementation. Proper urbanization requires the rule of law.
- Urban Planning and Design. Establishing the adequate provision of common goods, including streets and open spaces, together with an efficient pattern of buildable plots.
- Municipal Finance. For a good management and maintenance of the city, local fiscal systems should redistribute parts of the urban value generated.

With the consideration of:

- National Urban Policies. These establish a connection between the dynamics of urbanization and the overall process of national development.
Y2K + 15

Sustainable Development Goals 2015 (SDG)

Address the Shortcomings of MDG
- Half of humanity - 3.5 billion people - lives in cities today
- By 2030, almost 60 per cent of the world’s population will live in urban areas
- 95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
- 828 million people live in slums today and the number keeps rising
- The world’s cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth’s land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions
- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
- But the high density of cities can bring efficiency gains and technological innovation while reducing resource and energy consumption

SDG 2015
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

"World leaders have an unprecedented opportunity this year to shift the world onto a path of inclusive, sustainable and resilient development" - Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 11
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- More than half of the world’s population now live in urban areas
- By 2050, that figure will have risen to 6.5 billion people - two-thirds of humanity
- **Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces**
- The rapid growth of cities in the developing world, coupled with increasing rural to urban migration, has led to a boom in mega-cities
- In 1990, there were ten mega-cities with 10 million inhabitants or more. In 2014, there are 28 mega-cities, home to a total 453 million people

SDG 2015
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Disability in the SGD’s Indicators
Governments of the ESCAP region gathered in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012 to chart the course of the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2013 to 2022.

The Meeting marked the conclusion of the second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, and launched the new Decade.
10 Goals to "Make the Right Real"

1. Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects
2. Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making
3. Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication
4. Strengthen social protection
5. Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities
6. Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment
7. Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management
8. Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data
9. Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention
10. Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation
Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and decision-making

Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication

Goal 4: Strengthen social protection

Goal 5: Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities

Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment

Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction

Goal 8: Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data

Goal 9: Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention

Goal 10: Advance sub regional, regional and interregional cooperation
Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication

**Target 3.A:** Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public

**Target 3.B:** Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation

**Target 3.C:** Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services

**Target 3.D:** Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products
Disability-Inclusive Development:
Incheon Strategy strengthening the 2030 Agenda

1. Reduce poverty & enhance work prospects
2. Promote participation in political processes
3. Enhance physical & information accessibility
4. Strengthen social protection
5. Expand early intervention & education of children
6. Ensure gender equality & women's empowerment
7. Ensure disability-inclusive disaster preparations
8. Improve quality of disability data
9. Promote CRPD ratification & implementation
10. Advance cooperation within and between regions

The links are based on the specific targets of the Incheon Strategy and Sustainable Development Goals
• Estimated **15%** of the world's population has a disability

• More than **one billion** people with special needs worldwide

• An estimated **80%** live in developing countries

(Source: WHO Report, 2011)

Global - People with Disabilities
Percentage of each country’s population over the age of 65
Percentage of the World Population Over 65, 1950-2050

Source: UN World Population Prospect, 2008
Percentage of the Population over 65 in Europe
Population ageing trends in Asia-Pacific 2050:

- The population of older persons will **triple** from close to 500 million today to **1.3 billion**
- Older people will make up **25%** of the population
- **25%** of older persons will be above **80 years** of age

Asia Pacific - Ageing Population
- Safe
- Inclusive
- Resilient
- Sustainable
- Socially Responsible

Built Environment for All
Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organization or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.
The International Standard

ISO 26000: 2010

- **Guidance on Social Responsibility** provides harmonized, globally relevant guidance for private and public sector organizations of all types based on international consensus among expert representatives of the main stakeholder groups, and so encourage the implementation of best practice in social responsibility worldwide.
Social responsibility: 7 core subjects

1. Holistic approach
2. Organizational governance
3. Interdependence
4. Community involvement and development
5. Human rights
6. Consumer issues
7. Fair operating practices
8. The environment
9. Labour practices

ISO 26000: 2010
Eight - Principles of Social Responsibility

- General
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Ethical Behaviour
- Respect for Stakeholder Interests
- Respect for Rule of law
- Respect for International Norms of Behaviour
- Respect for Human Rights
Universal Designed Housing & Environment

Sustainable Urban Development for All Citizens
• 1950’s
  A tragic fire that broke out on Christmas night 1953 devastated the squatter area in Shek Kip Mei, making more than 50 000 people homeless overnight

• Rehousing of fire victims in the first resettlement estate in Shek Kip Mei in 1954
• 1957
North Point Estate, the first low-cost housing estate built by the former Housing Authority, was completed

• 1961
The Government Low-cost Housing Programme was formally implemented to provide rental accommodation of a higher quality than the resettlement estates
• 1973

Establishment of the Hong Kong Housing Authority
• 1976
The government decided to implement the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) to enable lower middle income families and public rental housing (PRH) tenants acquire their own homes.

• 1978
To speed up the HOS Programme, the government invited the private sector to participate in the building of HOS flats under the Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS).
• As at 31 March 2016, The Hong Kong Housing Authority provides homes for about 2.14 million people, about 30 per cent of the population in Hong Kong

• In the public rental housing (PRH) portfolio, there are 173 PRH estates and about 789,300 flats

• Since 1990’s adopted the ‘Universal Design’ principle which enables the PwDs and elderly tenants to live in a safe, convenient and barrier-free environment, and to make it easier for the elderly to “Age in Place”
• The role of public housing in Singapore is entwined in many aspects of the nation’s development

• Close relationship between the developments of public housing with the rising aspirations of the people

• Developed public housing policies and schemes to promote greater resiliency and sustainability in the growth of a nation

• Over 80% of the population in Singapore live in public housing with 90% of home ownership

Housing Development Board – Singapore
Singapore Building and Construction Authority

Universal Design Mark Award

BCA – UD Mark
Sustainable Urban Development
for
All Citizens
Accessible Public Spaces - Yokohama
Pedestrian Crossings
Speed Table provide level pedestrian crossing
Access - Australia
Access - Yokohama
Shopping Centre - Yokohama
Shopping Centre - Yokohama
Shopping Centre - Yokohama
Shopping Centre - Yokohama
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Shopping Centre
Shopping Centre - Yokohama
ICT & Assistive Technology
ICT & Assistive Technology

Alternative format - audible, visual and tactile
Accessible Ambulant Unisex BabyCare Toilet
Access . Egress . Evacuate

• Emergency Evacuation
• Fire in Buildings
• Natural Disasters
• DiDRR (Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction)
Area of Rescue Assistance

Lobby to fireman’s lift of minimum dimensions of 1.5m to be used as wheelchair manoeuvring space

1.5m x 1.5m wheelchair manoeuvring space at 3.5m deadend

Temporary refuge space (0.75m x 1.5m) in fireman’s lift lobby

Fire rated door for accommodation
Area of Rescue Assistance

Hong Kong Standards
Area of Rescue Assistance

Hong Kong Standards
International Fire Safety Pictogram
Disability Inclusion
and
Accessible Urban Development
Universal Accessibility: Best Practices and Guidelines

ArchSD initiated the research on universal accessibility and published the first report of "Universal Accessibility: Best Practices and Guidelines" in 2004. The design considerations and best practice standards provide useful guidelines for professionals and architectural practitioners in their pursuit of a socially responsive building design.
Universal Accessibility for External Areas, Open Spaces and Green Spaces
ArchSD continued to develop universal accessibility guidelines with respect to external areas and published the second report of "Universal Accessibility for External Areas, Open Spaces and Green Spaces" in 2007. The study report focuses on promoting best practices and innovative designs in external areas, open spaces and green spaces.
ISO Standard: 21542

Building Construction - Accessibility and Usability of the Built Environment 2011
Singapore Code on Accessibility in the Built Environment 2013
Universal design and accessibility in the built environment - Code of practice (Second revision)

Malaysian Standards

MS 1184: 2014

Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment Code of Practice

(Second Revision) 4 Nov 2014

Malaysian Standards
Good intentions are not enough

The Build-for-All Reference Manual aims to provide assistance for the inclusion of accessibility criteria in public calls for tender under the Public Procurement Directive of the European Union. This Manual includes, in Part 1, a Handbook and, in Part 2, a Toolkit, that can be consulted independently from each other.

This Reference Manual is produced by:

The Architects’ Council of Europe (ACE); Coopération Intégrée CapInriq (CO-IN); The Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR); Eurocities; The European Committee for Standardization (CEN); The European Construction Industry Federation (FIB); The European Disability Forum (EDF); The European Institute for Design and Disability (EIDD); The European Lifts Association (ELA); AGE - The European Older People’s Platform; The National Disability Council of Luxembourg (Info-Handicap); NeumannConsult; ProASolutions; The City of Odense

supported by the European Commission

Pilot project on actions to mainstream disability policies submitted under the open call for proposals for transnational projects VP/2004/008.

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Please visit www.build-for-all.net for updates.

Public Procurement Directive - European Union
Action Plan

Norway universally designed by 2025

The Norwegian government’s action plan for universal design and increased accessibility 2009-2013
Teaching Universal Design
Global Examples of Projects and Models for Teaching in Universal Design at Schools of Design and Architecture.

By B. Kennig and C. Ryhl
For AAoutils project

European Commission

Directorate-General Education and Culture
Leonardo da Vinci Programme
What Governments need to do

The need to ensure access for people of all abilities including Australia's rapidly growing ageing population necessitates the adoption of legislated uniform standards for accessible public and private housing which take into account the occupants' needs that may change across their life span. Currently, the demand for visitable, adaptable or accessible housing far exceeds supply.

The Institute supports the efforts already being made by Federal, State and Local Government bodies and the community to eliminate barriers to accessibility in the built environment. In accordance with the human rights declarations to which Australia is a signatory.

The Institute supports the adoption of a Disability Standards on Access to Premises that incorporates the 90th percentile of wheelchair sizes and users in accordance with the intent of the DDAs.

The Institute encourages the inclusion of housing accessibility provisions in planning schemes.

What Institute members need to do

Be aware that the design and form of the built environment can be a cause of disadvantage.

- Recognise that within the Australian society a spectrum of differing abilities exists and to raise awareness amongst members, clients and building professionals of prejudices that have resulted in barriers to universal access.
- Develop the skills necessary to meet their professional obligations in regard to accessible built environments through appropriate education and professional development training.
- Be aware that the Institute has an expanding list of specific advisory notes on Universal Access, for example on the topic of the DDAs, professional offices, heritage buildings, transport buildings, design for hearing impairment, and signage formats.
- In co-operation with the broader community, purposefully work towards the elimination of barriers to equitable access within the built environment.
- Participate in Institute access-related activities, such as the National Access Work Group and its Access Sub-Committees at State and Territory Chapter levels.
- Recognise the unique and sensitive nature of implementing accessibility modifications while protecting the integrity and significance of heritage properties. Work in collaboration with those with the skill and understanding of the issues required to evaluate and implement the appropriate access solution within a conservation context.
• Review & update existing access legislations, standards, codes and regulations, guidelines, manuals to Planning and Buildings
• Apply UA to new works and retrofitting of existing built environment, transport and infrastructure with target dates for implementation
• Establish Access Committees at various levels with all stakeholders
• Establish Access Officers, Managers, Co-ordinators within Government Departments
• Government led projects
• Procurement through Public Private Partnership (PPP)
• Pilot project: accessible city centre, UD public toilets
• Provide choice of Visitable and Adaptable Housing

Way Forward Initiatives
• Include Universal Design & Accessibility in university curriculum & Continuing Professional Development (CPD)
• Provide capacity building trainings - academics, trainers, professionals, practitioners...
• Provide sensitivity trainings to staff in related industries
• Promotion through Awards & Recognition Programmes
• Confer accreditation with star ratings for compliance with good/best practices for all new buildings and retrofitted facilities
• Complement access with assistive devices and technology, ICT, and services
• Adopt Accessible Inclusive Tourism as catalysis

Way Forward Initiatives
• Build Back Better

• Leave No One Behind
Inclusive for All
Thank You

Ar. Joseph Kwan MH

RI - ICTA
Global Chair
Rehabilitation International (RI)
International Commission on Technology and Accessibility

UIA
Director
International Union of Architects (UIA)
Region IV Work Programme
Architecture for All

jkuda@netvigator.com