

Designing for the 21st Century III
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil : 7th - 12th December, 2004



**Rio de Janeiro Declaration on
Sustainable Social Development,
Disability & Ageing**

C. J. Walsh
Architect, Fire Engineer & Technical Controller
Member, European Union 2003 (EYPD) Expert Group on Accessibility
Member, EU 2004 Working Group on Urban Environment Research
Chief Technical Consultant, Sustainable Design International Ltd.
51 Auburn Hill, Aughrim Street, Dublin 7, Ireland
Internet: <http://www.sustainable-design.ie/>

2004-12-11

Explanatory Memorandum

1. The catalyst for this extensive exercise was, and remains, Adaptive Environments in Boston. Our Chapter 33 in the **Universal Design Handbook (2001)**, and various Papers presented at International Conferences in Montréal, New York, Luxembourg, Bruges, Bari, Paris and Strasbourg have all finally led to this point the 2004 Rio International Declaration, and an **e-Document** intended as another small contribution to authoritative content freely available in the Public Domain, i.e. **Open Content**. We thank that organization.
2. The words 'green', 'environmental', 'ecological' and 'sustainable' are becoming part of everyday language in the Developed World, but they are frequently interchanged without understanding. Furthermore and to a surprising extent, the concept of Sustainable Development has been hijacked by Environmentalists. Just as an example, no connection at all may be seen between a 'sustainable' building and ensuring that it can be safely and conveniently entered and used by 'real' people. In other parts of the World, the ambiguous **WCED/Brundtland Definition** of Sustainable Development is being systematically rejected ; the concept is viewed as an unaffordable luxury and/or as a means of continued domination and control by the 'North'. What will be the costs for the World, if a **Balanced and Equitable Approach to Sustainable Human & Social Development** is not adopted ? Sustainability must be a global compact !
3. Since the beginning of an intolerant and more fundamentalist 21st Century, the **United Nations System, International Law, Effective Multilateralism**, i.e. co-operation between the UN Member States to preserve International Peace and Security, and **Social Justice**, continue to come under sustained attack. And once again, the Tragedy of Beslan demonstrates that it is more hazardous for disadvantaged, vulnerable and indigenous peoples in all of our societies.
4. Social Development for **People with Activity Limitations (2001 UN WHO ICF)** is a central concern in this document, and a Working Paper issued by the European Parliament has been a very useful reference in this task - 'Fundamental Social Rights in Europe' (PE 168.629 : 2000). See Page 27 in **Appendix IV** for a definition of **Social Rights**. Protection from discrimination and abuse should only be regarded as a safety net for society ; it protects the individual but it also protects society. To eliminate disability and age related stigma and prejudice, however, will require a concerted effort, in every country, beyond compliance with legislation.
5. December 2004, in Rio de Janeiro, is a time ripe for this International Declaration, and there were some **Specific Objectives** in mind throughout the drafting process
 - (a) To present a 2nd Generation Definition of Sustainable Development which is more acceptable to the Developing, Least Developed and 'Poverty-Trap' Worlds ;
 - (b) To restore importance, and primacy, to the Social Aspects of Sustainable Development and particularly the ethical values of Social Justice, Solidarity and Inclusion ;
 - (c) To embed the concept of the 'Person', and his/her many Abilities, in Sustainable Development rather than the fleeting reference to 'People' which too often results in disadvantaged, vulnerable and indigenous groups being overlooked and left behind ;
 - (d) As discussions continue in New York on the draft for a New UN Disability Convention to emphasize that a **Hybrid Approach to Disability**, i.e. anti-discrimination, with full social development, and with human environment accessibility, is absolutely essential ;
 - (e) Finally, to signal one of the main challenges of Sustainable Development ahead - which will be to establish a framework of horizontal co-ordination at the many institutional levels and between the many actors and end users in the human environment.
6. Altogether, the 2004 Rio Declaration consists of a **Preamble, 10 Principles and 5 Appendices**. The number of Principles echoes the 10 Commitments in the 1995 UN Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development. Information Links on the Internet can be found at Page 30.
7. This Declaration extols implementation, and the targeting and monitoring of 'real' performance.

Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Sustainable Social Development, Disability & Ageing

(Rio de Janeiro, 2004-12-11)

Having Met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 7th– 12th December, 2004 ;

In Co-Operation With the United Nations, the Commission of the European Union, UN-Habitat, Amnesty International, Adaptive Environments in Boston, Centro de Vida Independente do Rio de Janeiro (CVI-Rio), Special Olympics, the European Concept for Accessibility Network (EuCAN), the Ethical Globalization Initiative (EGI), the European 'Build for All' Network, the International Council for Research & Innovation in Building & Construction (CIB), and the International Commission on Technology & Accessibility (ICTA), the European Design for All e-Accessibility Network (EDeAN) ;

Convinced of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

.... and that all systems (human/non-human, living/non-living), which are sufficiently viable and irreplaceable, have an equal right to present and future existence and development,

.... and that all types of forests, seas and small islands embody complex and unique ecological processes which are the basis for their present and potential capacity to provide resources to satisfy human needs as well as environmental values,

.... and that human activities are adversely affecting natural ecosystems and humankind ;

Witnessing the dawn of a New Millennium, when the human pain, suffering and barbarity, and environmental destruction, of the 20th Century, which resulted from human disregard for International Law and contempt for Human Rights, have been so quickly forgotten,

.... and it continues to be demonstrated that it is more hazardous for disadvantaged, vulnerable and indigenous peoples in all of our societies ;

Recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the natural, social, built and virtual environments on this Earth, our home, and our common future together,

.... and the need for a common outlook, and harmonized principles, to inspire and guide the peoples of the World in the preservation and enhancement of a global human environment which cherishes the worth and the many abilities of every person ;

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of every human being, without distinction, is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world ;

Whereas in the United Nations Charter, the UN Member States pledged their respect for, the protection and the observance of fundamental human and social rights, the dignity and worth of every person, including children and older people, and the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life for all in larger freedom ;

Recalling the 1987 Report produced for the United Nations : *'Our Common Future'*, by the World Commission on Environment & Development (WCED), established by General Assembly Resolution 38/161 of 19th December 1983, and chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway ;

Regretting that popular interpretations of Sustainable Human and Social Development are limited, that social aspects of this important concept are not receiving sufficient focus and attention, and that balanced and equitable implementation remains compromised and ineffective ;

Recalling the 1982 United Nations World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, which was adopted by General Assembly Resolution 37/52 of 3rd December 1982 ;

Recalling the 2002 Report produced for the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva : *'Human Rights & Disability - the current use and future potential of United Nations human rights instruments in the context of disability'*, by Gerard Quinn, Theresia Degener, et alii ;

Recalling the 2003 Report compiled for the Irish Section of Amnesty International in Dublin : *'Mental Illness : The Neglected Quarter'*, by Fiona Crowley ;

Recalling Also the 2003 Study commissioned by Special Olympics : *'Multinational Study of Attitudes Toward Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities'* ... conducted by the Center for Social Development and Education at the University of Massachusetts, in Boston, with support from the Center for Survey Research and Gallup Organization International, and launched in Ireland just prior to that year's Summer Special Olympic Games ;

Aware of current discussions in New York on the draft for a New United Nations Convention on Disability, and of the less than wholehearted and positive engagement in those discussions by the countries of Europe, acting together intergovernmentally and thus circumventing the European Union ;

Mindful of the 1995 United Nations Declaration on Social Development and, in particular, the 10 Commitments firmly entered into by the Heads of State and Government who met at Copenhagen in March, 1995 (see Selected Extracts from the Copenhagen Declaration in **Appendix III**) ;

Looking Forward to the adoption, at some future date, of an International Instrument which will consider the serious issues of Sustainable Economic Development & Ethical Globalization ;

Working Specifically Towards the achievement of Justice, Equality of Opportunity and Social Progress for every person with an activity limitation in all of our societies, which in turn must lead to their full Social Inclusion

.... and, at a physical level, recognizing that Accessibility-for-All in the human environment (social, built and virtual) is a fundamental prerequisite for the above ;

Understanding the importance of harmonized language, concepts and terminology, in order to communicate more effectively with one another (see an Initial Vocabulary in **Appendix IV**) ;

Confirming that direct and meaningful consultation with people, partnership between all sectors of society, consensus, transparency and openness are essential elements in Social Wellbeing for All - a general condition in a community, society or culture of health, happiness, creativity, responsible fulfilment, and sustainable development (see Guideline Principles on the Establishment & Operation of Social Partnerships in **Appendix V**) ;

Proclaiming that - insofar as Social Justice, Solidarity and Inclusion are indispensable for the achievement and maintenance of peace and security within and among all of our societies - Social Aspects of Sustainable Human and Social Development should receive the highest priority in international, national, regional and local policies and actions ;

The Following Principles

Should be actively considered by the Institutions, Organizations, Agencies and Programmes of the United Nations, and the relevant authorities having jurisdiction in each UN Member State implemented, and monitored by means of Benchmarking and the informed application of suitable qualitative and quantitative Sustainability Performance Indicators

Principle 1

Every person - without distinction as to race, colour, sex, ability or disability, age, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, autochthonicity, family or social status, political or other conviction - is born free and equal in dignity and rights. He/she is endowed with reason, conscience and ability and should act, individually or as part of a group, towards other human beings in a spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood and within the framework of International Law, as elaborated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see **Appendix I**), in the following representative array of International Instruments

- 1969 UN OHCHR Declaration on Social Progress & Development ;
 - 1972 UN Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment ;
 - 1975 UN OHCHR Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons ;
 - 1979 UN OHCHR Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ;
 - 1989 UN OHCHR Convention on the Rights of the Child ;
 - 1991 UN OHCHR Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness & the Improvement of Mental Health Care ;
 - 1992 UN Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment & Development ;
 - 1993 UN Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities ;
 - 1994 UNESCO Salamanca Statement & Framework for Action on Special Needs Education ;
 - 1995 UN Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (see **Appendix III**) ;
 - 1997 UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations ;
 - 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ;
 - 1998 UN Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ;
 - 2000 UN Millennium Declaration & Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) ;
 - 2001 UN WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability & Health (ICF) ;
 - 2003 UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Declaration of Principles ;
- and in other documents agreed at relevant United Nations Conferences and Summits.

Principle 2

Every person is entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature, to enjoy the fruits of responsible social progress, to which he/she should make his/her own special and diverse contribution, and to participate freely and independently - without hindrance, abuse, violence, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment - in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural life of his/her local community, and society generally. Diversity is a driving force for creativity.

To facilitate this fundamental social right of participation the human environment (social, built and virtual) should be Accessible for All. Good design is the key to effective accessibility.

UN United Nations (New York)

WHO World Health Organization (Geneva)

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva)

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)

Principle 3

For People, and the Human Environment

The goal of Social Progress, Economic Development and Globalization should be to achieve a high level of Social Wellbeing for All, i.e. a general condition in a community, society or culture of health, happiness, creativity, responsible fulfilment, and sustainable development.

Respect for, the protection, and observance of the fundamental human and social rights, and fundamental freedoms, established in International Law is the most important key to avoiding war, civil strife, communal violence and environmental destruction. In all aspects and at all levels of our societies, therefore, social justice, solidarity and inclusion should receive the highest priority.

Urgent, co-ordinated and effective action, however, should be directed at poverty, ill-health, lack of education, unemployment and social exclusion amongst disadvantaged, vulnerable and indigenous groups particularly in the developing, least developed and 'poverty trap' worlds. Concerted action should be appropriate to local geography, climate, economy, culture and responsible social needs.

To these ends, human and natural resources should be diverted from the development, manufacture, deployment, use or maintenance of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological), landmines and light weapons. International crime and terrorism, whether instigated or carried out by state or non-state organizations, are inherently destructive of the human environment as a whole.

Principle 4

For the Earth, and our Common Future Together

The goal should be a sustainable human environment (social, built and virtual) which is in harmony and dynamic balance with a flourishing natural environment, i.e. a substantive and continuous geographical region on Earth, covering land and sea, where human activity should be strictly curtailed, and eventually eliminated.

UN Member States should co-operate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect, heal and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, Member States have common but differentiated obligations. The developed world should acknowledge the responsibility that it bears, in the international pursuit of sustainable development, as a result of the pressures its societies have placed on the global environment over past centuries, and the technologies and financial resources it now commands.

Understanding the fragility of the natural environment, and observing the vast expanse of existing development and waste already generated in the built environment, every alternative should be exhausted before intruding further into the natural environment.

All opportunities should be taken to heal previous injury to the natural environment; initial damage repair by human intervention, sufficient only to promote natural self-healing and self-management, is a recommended course of action.

Adequate resources should be allocated by the UN Member States - in this present generation - towards the proper disposal of nuclear wastes and the safe, non-destructive removal of landmines.

Globally harmonized short, medium and long term strategies in the above policy areas should be agreed for regionally adapted implementation over the following time frames :

- (i) up to 2010 ;
- (ii) between 2011 and 2040 ;
- (iii) between 2041 and 2100.

Detailed performance indicators - both qualitative and quantitative - for all stages of action should be used to target improvements in sustainability performance, verify target attainment, and continually re-adjust targets at appropriate intervals thereafter.

Principle 5

Every person is at the centre of concerns for Sustainable Human and Social Development*, i.e. development which meets the responsible needs of this generation - without stealing the life and living resources from future generations, especially our children and their children.

A common standard for the 'responsible needs' of all peoples in all of our societies is defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this regard, every UN Member State should resolutely uphold and maintain its pledge under the United Nations Charter.

Movement towards an ethical, 'person-centred' and 'socially inclusive' approach in the spatial planning, design, construction/de-construction, operation, management and maintenance of the human environment, i.e. placing real people, their responsible needs and desires at the centre of creative endeavours, should be encouraged and fostered by every key sector in society.

Principle 6

Every person should acknowledge that all systems (human or non-human, living or non-living) everywhere, which are sufficiently viable and irreplaceable, have an equal right to present and future existence and development. He/she should develop a sense of personal ethics.

Every person should be accountable for his/her own decisions and actions. He/she has duties to his/her local community, in which alone the free and full flowering of his/her personality is possible.

Principle 7

Every UN Member State should shoulder its share of the global burden for implementing Sustainable Social Progress, Equitable Economic Development and Ethical Globalization, as well as managing threats to International Peace and Security. These tasks should be exercised multilaterally, and in a spirit of global partnership, through the United Nations.

Sustainable Social Development involves, with precision and accuracy,

- (i) establishing limits on the capacity of the natural environment to sustain itself;
- (ii) stopping short of those limits, by a controlled factor of safety, in any future large scale human activity or further significant modification or extension to the human environment;
- (iii) transforming the nature and course of Social Progress, Economic Development and Globalization to become meaningfully conscious of Environmental Impact.

Sustainable Management should be fully integrated into the processes of political governance, institutional administration, and the spatial planning, design, construction/de-construction, operation, management and maintenance of the human environment. A Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) should be carried out before any significant future human activity; implementation should be closely monitored and reported; at every stage, full information should be accessible to the Public.

The 'precautionary principle' should be widely applied. Where there is a potential for serious or irreversible damage to the environment, or harm to human health, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing practicable prevention measures or countermeasures.

Such is the threat to social development posed by current environmental degradation, and such is the great timelag between effective implementation of corrective actions and any resulting beneficial Environmental Impacts, that sustainability performance should be benchmarked at year 1990.

* Different 'aspects' of Sustainable Human and Social Development include: Social, Economic, Environmental, Institutional, Political, Legal & Judicial.

Principle 8

Concerted and properly resourced programmes of awareness raising and information dissemination should be provided by, and in, every UN Member State - in order to create an atmosphere in society which actively discourages disability and age related stigma and prejudice, but which also positively empowers individuals with activity limitations for social participation, facilitates that participation in the human environment, opens up every facet of society to ability and merit on an equal basis for all, and nurtures 'person-centredness' and 'social justice, solidarity and inclusion for all' fundamental values in a sustainable social environment.

See the Guideline Framework on Equal Opportunity & Social Inclusion in **Appendix II**.

Principle 9

Concerted and properly resourced programmes of disability and age related education and training should be provided in every UN Member State at all levels to politicians, educationalists, bureaucrats, administrators, and technical personnel connected, directly or indirectly, with the spatial planning, design, construction/de-construction, operation, management and maintenance of the human environment - in order to ensure that the implementation and monitoring of disability and age related sustainable social policies and the requirements of International Law are competent and effective.

The dignity, privacy, autonomy and independence of every person should be respected.

Every UN Member State should adopt measures for the production and management of national disability and age related statistics - within an agreed and harmonized international framework - which are impartial, reliable, objective, scientifically independent, and accessible to the Public.

For *survival and liberation*, the priority targets for a comprehensive range of disability and age related sustainable social policies should be

- Residential Buildings ;
- Public Transport including buses, coaches, taxis, trams, trains, ferries, ships and planes ;
- Educational Buildings ;
- Places of Work.

Good education, within a context of Lifelong Learning for All, and good employment are important keys to social inclusion.

For *health and social wellbeing*, the priority targets for a comprehensive range of disability and age related sustainable social policies should be

- Health Facilities ;
- Electronic, Information & Communication Technologies (EICT's) ;
- Civic Buildings with a judicial, voting or voter registration function ;
- Existing Buildings & Infrastructure of historical, cultural or architectural importance.

In the short term, properly resourced programmes of work should be carried out and monitored in all UN Member States - in order to ensure that the human environment (social, built and virtual) is effectively Accessible for All.

Principle 10

Protection under International Law, and the fundamental human and social rights and fundamental freedoms accorded to people with activity limitations should be no less than those commonly established in International Law for women and children in all of our societies.

Appendix I

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**United Nations
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva**

Adopted 10th December 1948.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted 10th December 1948.

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore,

The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

- (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

- (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

- (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion ; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression ; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government ; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, **disability**, widowhood, **old age** or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

- (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Appendix II

Guideline Framework

on

**Equal Opportunity & Social Inclusion
For Every Person in Society**

Guideline Framework

Achievement of Equal Opportunity & Social Inclusion For Every Person in Society

Direct and meaningful consultation with people, partnership between all sectors of society, consensus, transparency, institutional openness ⁽¹⁾, and political accountability, are essential elements in Social Wellbeing for All. Set out below are a number of areas which should be actively considered by the United Nations System and relevant authorities in each UN Member State - implemented, and effectively monitored through the informed application of sustainability performance indicators

1. **Empowering People for Participation in Society**

- respecting dignity, privacy, autonomy and independence
- adjusting education and training programmes to foster participation
- developing *services, systems and policies* ⁽²⁾ to improve participation
- moving towards an ethical, 'person-centred' and 'socially inclusive' approach in the design and implementation of services, systems and policies
- mainstreaming of *people with activity limitations* ⁽²⁾
- providing seamless and consistent provision of support services and facilitation aids
- guaranteeing civil, political, economic, social and cultural participation as a fundamental social and legal right
- ensuring a high level of human health and environmental protection for everyone

2. **Removing Physical Restrictions on Participation**

- guaranteeing *Accessibility for All* in the human environment as a fundamental social and legal right which is essential for social progress
- developing effective national legislation, harmonized regional design codes of practice and design guidance in order to eliminate all forms of participation restriction
- monitoring and controlling compliance with legislation
- moving towards an ethical, 'person-centred' and 'socially inclusive' approach in the spatial planning, design, construction/de-construction, operation, management and maintenance of a *Sustainable Human Environment*

3. **Opening Up Every Facet of Society to Ability and Merit**

- upholding the equal civic and legal status of every person
- promoting good education, and good employment for people, as keys to social inclusion

4. **Nurturing the Opinion of Society and Designers to be Receptive to Social Justice, and 'Person-Centredness' of the Human Environment**

- providing concerted programmes of awareness raising, education and training

(1) See the 1998 UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

(2) See the 2001 UN WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability & Health (ICF)

Appendix III

Selected Extracts from the 1995 United Nations Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development

Adopted 12th March 1995.

Extracts from the United Nations Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development

Adopted 12th March 1995.

B. Principles & Goals

25. We heads of State and Government are committed to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development that is based on human dignity, human rights, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and co-operation, and full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of people. Accordingly, we will give the highest priority in national, regional and international policies and actions to the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation for all.

26. To this end, we will create a framework for action to :

- (a) Place people at the centre of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively ;
- (b) Fulfil our responsibility for present and future generations by ensuring equity among generations and protecting the integrity and sustainable use of our environment ;
- (c) Recognize that, while social development is a national responsibility, it cannot be successfully achieved without the collective commitment and efforts of the international community ;
- (d) Integrate economic, cultural and social policies so that they become mutually supportive, and acknowledge the interdependence of public and private spheres of activity ;
- (e) Recognize that the achievement of sustained social development requires sound, broadly based economic policies ;
- (f) Promote democracy, human dignity, social justice and solidarity at the national, regional and international levels ; ensure tolerance, non-violence, pluralism and non-discrimination, with full respect for diversity within and among societies ;
- (g) Promote the equitable distribution of income and greater access to resources through equity and equality of opportunity for all ;
- (i) **Ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups are included in social development, and that society acknowledges and responds to the consequences of disability by securing the legal rights of the individual and by making the physical and social environment accessible ;**
- (l) Support progress and security for people and communities whereby every member of society is enabled to satisfy his or her basic human needs and to realize his or her personal dignity, safety and creativity ;
- (o) Recognize that empowering people, particularly women, to strengthen their own capacities is a main objective of development and its principal resource. Empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the functioning and wellbeing of our societies ;
- (q) **Improve the possibility of older persons achieving a better life ;**
- (r) Recognize that the new information technologies and new approaches to access to and use of technologies by people living in poverty can help in fulfilling social development goals ; and therefore recognize the need to facilitate access to such technologies ;

C. Commitments

Commitment 1

We commit ourselves to creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (b) Create an enabling economic environment aimed at promoting more equitable access for all to income, resources and social services ;
- (e) Promote dynamic, open, free markets, while recognizing the need to intervene in markets, to the extent necessary, to prevent or counteract market failure, promote stability and long term investment, ensure fair competition and ethical conduct, and harmonize economic and social development, including the development and implementation of appropriate programmes that would entitle and enable people living in poverty and the disadvantaged, especially women, to participate fully and productively in the economy and society ;

Commitment 2

We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international co-operation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind.

To this end, at the national level, in partnership with all actors of civil society and in the context of a multidimensional and integrated approach, we will :

- (b) Focus our efforts and policies to address the root causes of poverty and to provide for the basic needs of all. These efforts should include the elimination of hunger and malnutrition ; the provision of food, security, education, employment and livelihood, primary health-care services including reproductive health care, safe drinking water and sanitation, and adequate shelter ; and participation in social and cultural life. **Special priority will be given to the needs and rights of women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty, and to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons ;**
- (c) Ensure that people living in poverty have access to productive resources, including credit, land, education and training, technology, knowledge and information, as well as to public services, and participate in decision-making on a policy and regulatory environment that would enable them to benefit from expanding employment and economic opportunities ;
- (d) **Develop and implement policies to ensure that all people have adequate economic and social protection during unemployment, ill health, maternity, child-rearing, widowhood, disability and old age ;**

Commitment 3

We commit ourselves to promoting the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enabling all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (a) **Put the creation of employment, the reduction of unemployment and the promotion of appropriately and adequately remunerated employment at the centre of strategies and policies of Governments, with full respect for workers' rights and with the participation of employers, workers and their respective organizations, giving special attention to the problems of structural, long term unemployment and underemployment of youth, women, people with disabilities, and all other disadvantaged groups and individuals ;**

Commitment 4

We commit ourselves to promoting social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just and that are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security, and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (b) Formulate or strengthen policies and strategies geared to the elimination of discrimination in all its forms and the achievement of social integration based on equality and respect for human dignity ;
- (c) Promote access for all to education, information, technology and know-how as essential means for enhancing communication and participation in civil, political, economic, social and cultural life, and ensure respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights ;

At the international level, we will :

- (m) Encourage the ratification of, the avoidance as far as possible of the resort to reservations to, and the implementation of international instruments and adherence to internationally recognized declarations relevant to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion and protection of all human rights ;

Commitment 5

We commit ourselves to promoting full respect for human dignity and to achieving equality and equity between women and men, and to recognizing and enhancing the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (a) Promote changes in attitudes, structures, policies, laws and practices in order to eliminate all obstacles to human dignity, equality and equity in the family and in society, and promote full and equal participation of urban and rural women and women with disabilities in social, economic and political life, including in the formulation, implementation and follow-up of public policies and programmes ;
- (b) Establish structures, policies, objectives and measurable goals to ensure gender balance and equity in decision-making processes at all levels, broaden women's political, economic, social and cultural opportunities and independence, and support the empowerment of women, including through their various organizations, especially those of indigenous women, those at the grass-roots level, and those of poverty-stricken communities, including through affirmative action, where necessary, and also through measures to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of economic and social policies ;

Commitment 6

We commit ourselves to promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the access of all to primary health care, making particular efforts to rectify inequalities relating to social conditions and without distinction as to race, national origin, gender, age or disability ; respecting and promoting our common and particular cultures ; striving to strengthen the role of culture in development ; preserving the essential bases of people-centred sustainable development ; and contributing to the full development of human resources and to social development. The purpose of these activities is to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (f) **Ensure equal educational opportunities at all levels for children, youth and adults with disabilities, in integrated settings, taking full account of individual differences and situations ;**
- (h) Develop specific educational policies, with gender perspective, and design appropriate mechanisms at all levels of society in order to accelerate the conversion of general and specific information available world wide into knowledge, and the conversion of that knowledge into creativity, increased productive capacity and active participation in society ;
- (m) Expedite efforts to achieve the goals of national Health-for-All strategies, based on equality and social justice in line with the Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care*, by developing or updating country action plans or programmes to ensure universal, non-discriminatory access to basic health services, including sanitation and drinking water, to protect health, and to promote nutrition education and preventive health programmes ;
- (n) **Strive to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to rehabilitation and other independent living services and assistive technology to enable them to maximize their wellbeing, independence and full participation in society ;**

Commitment 7

We commit ourselves to accelerating the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and the least developed countries.

Commitment 8

We commit ourselves to ensuring that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to they include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment, and enhancing social integration.

Commitment 9

We commit ourselves to increasing significantly and/or utilizing more efficiently the resources allocated to social development in order to achieve the goals of the Summit through national action and regional and international co-operation.

To this end, at the national level, we will :

- (c) **Promote increased access to credit for small and micro-enterprises, including those in the informal sector, with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged sectors of society ;**
- (d) Ensure that reliable statistics and statistical indicators are used to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively ;
- (e) Ensure that, in accordance with national priorities and policies, taxation systems are fair, progressive and economically efficient, cognisant of sustainable development concerns, and ensure effective collection of tax liabilities ;
- (f) In the budgetary process, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public resources, and give priority to providing and improving basic social services ;

Commitment 10

We commit ourselves to an improved and strengthened framework for international, regional and sub-regional co-operation for social development, in a spirit of partnership, through the United Nations and other multilateral institutions.

* See the Report of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, from 6th-12th September 1978.

Appendix IV

Initial Vocabulary

Some Useful Terms & Definitions

This Vocabulary takes account of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (**ICF**), which was adopted by the World Health Organization on 22nd May 2001.

In some instances, account is still taken of earlier ICIDH-2 drafts.

Certain Terms and Definitions are included in order to facilitate a better understanding of :

- the complexity of human behaviour ; and
- impairment(s) of a mental, cognitive or psychological nature, in which regard, specific account is also taken of the 1991 UN OHCHR Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and the Improvement of Mental Health Care

Development of this Vocabulary is ongoing.

- Accessibility :**
(Building) Ease of independent approach, entry, evacuation and/or use of a building and its services and facilities, by all of the building's potential users - with an assurance of individual Health, Safety and Welfare during the course of those activities.
- Accessibility :**
(Human Environment) Ease of independent mobility throughout the social, built and virtual environments, and/or use of the facilities, services and information available in those environments, by any person or group of people - with an assurance of *individual* Health, Safety and Welfare, and *group* Wellbeing, during the course of those activities.
- Accessibility Cycle :** A dynamic, continuous and 'person-centred' process of independent activity and functioning - with confidence - in the *Human Environment* (social, built and virtual), and positive participation in the general life of a community on the basis of equality with every other person.
- Activity :**
(WHO, 2001) An action performed by a person at any level of complexity, including complex skills and behaviour.
- Activities may be simple physical functions of the individual as a whole (e.g. grasping, moving a leg or seeing), or complex mental functions (e.g. remembering past events or acquiring knowledge), or an amalgam of physical and mental activities at various levels of complexity (e.g. driving a car, personal social skills, interacting with individuals in formal settings).
- Activity Limitation :**
(WHO, 2001) A difficulty in the performance, accomplishment or completion of an activity at the level of an individual person.
- Difficulty encompasses all of the ways in which the performance of the activity may be affected: doing something with pain or discomfort; doing it too slowly or quickly, or not at the right time and place; or doing it awkwardly or otherwise not in a manner expected; or not being able to do it at all. An activity limitation may range from a slight to a severe deviation, in terms of quality or quantity, in performing the activity to the extent or in a manner which is expected.
- This term replaces 'disability' in the obsolete 1980 UN WHO International Classification of Impairment, Disability and Handicap (ICIDH).
- Adaptability :** The extent to which a building, or a building component, is designed when new, or capable of being easily modified at any later stage, to meet the changing life and living needs of the broad range of potential users, who may or may not have activity limitations or develop a health condition during the life cycle of that building or component.
- Aggression, Instrumental :** Aggression which is a means to another end, e.g. pushing someone aside to escape from danger.
- Autochthonicity :** Of, or relating to, the earliest known inhabitants, i.e. indigenous people, of any geographical region.
- Building Related Ill-Health :** Any adverse impact on the health of building users - while living, working, generally occupying or visiting a specific building - caused by the design, construction, management, operation or maintenance of that building.
- Built Environment :** Anywhere there is, or has been, an intrusion or intervention by a human being in the natural environment, e.g. cities, towns, villages, rural settlements, services, transport systems, roads, bridges, tunnels, and cultivated lands, lakes, rivers, coasts, and seas, etc. including the virtual environment.

- City :** A geographical region, with open and flexible boundaries, consisting of:
- an interwoven, densely constructed core (*built environment*);
 - a large resident population (*social environment*);
 - a supporting hinterland of lands, waters and other natural resources (*cultivated landscape*);
- together functioning as
- (i) a complex living system (analogous to, yet different from, other living systems such as ecosystems and organisms); and
 - (ii) a synergetic community capable of providing a high level of *individual welfare* and *social wellbeing for all* of its inhabitants.
- Cognitive Impairment Disorder :** A general term covering those disorders whose primary symptoms include impaired cognitive functioning, e.g. thinking, conceiving and reasoning.
- Contextual Factors :** The factors which, together, constitute the complete physical context of a person's life and living, i.e. environmental and personal.
(WHO, 2001)
- De-Sensitization :** Any decrease in a person's reactivity or sensitivity after repeated exposure to simple stimuli, e.g. sudden noises.
(Simple)
- Disability :** This term should now only be used generically, where reference to the three dimensions of the 2001 UN WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) - *Body Functions & Structures, Activity* and *Participation* - is intended.
(WHO, 2001)
- Disorientation :** Inability of a person to orient himself/herself with regard to space, time and context in either the built or virtual environments.
- Acute disorientation brought on by the use of alcohol, 'social' drugs and some medicines, or dramatic alterations in a person's circumstances, e.g. involvement in a fire incident, is not uncommon or abnormal. Long term progressive disorientation is a symptom of a variety of psychological and/or neurological disorders.
- Energy Cycle :** The entire energy chain, including activities related to prospecting for, exploration, production, conversion, storage, transport, distribution and consumption of the various forms of energy, and the treatment and disposal of wastes, as well as the decommissioning, cessation or closure of these activities, minimizing harmful environmental impacts.
(European Energy Charter, 1991)
- Environmental Factors :** Those factors which are external, or extrinsic, to the context of a person's life and living situation, e.g. the built environment and its features (real or virtual), the social environment with other people in different roles, social attitudes and values, services, systems and policies.
(WHO, 2001)
- Environmental Impact :** Any effect caused by a given activity on the environment, including human health, safety and welfare, flora, fauna, soil, air, water, and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, climate, landscape and historical monuments or other physical structures, or the interactions among these factors; it also includes effects on accessibility, cultural heritage or socio-economic conditions resulting from alterations to those factors.
- Evacuation from a Fire Building :** To withdraw, or cause to withdraw, all users from a fire building in planned and orderly phased movements to a place of safety remote from the building.

- Facilitation Aid :** Any product, device or system - at the level of an individual person - which improves activity and functioning, or reduces disability, e.g. a wheelchair or walking stick.
- Facilitation Design :** That aspect of '*Person-Centred*' Design concerned with Facilitator awareness, development and realization in the human environment.
- Facilitator :** Any environmental factor which, through its presence or absence, improves activity and functioning, or reduces disability.
(WHO, 2001)
- Flexibility :** The extent to which a building interior is designed, when new, to be capable of being easily modified at any later stage during the life cycle of that building - with minimal cost and user inconvenience - because of a person's changing living or working needs.
- Functionality :** A general (internet-related) term describing the capability of a WebSite, or an item of computer hardware/software to operate and to meet specified design objectives.
- A **functional** WebSite, for example, would display the following higher level design characteristics
- 'person-centred' and 'socially inclusive' ;
 - accessible-for-all ;
 - respectful of user dignity, rights and privacy ;
 - open, transparent and secure ;
 - current, i.e. regularly maintained and updated.
- Functioning :** A general (disability-related) term denoting the positive aspects of the interaction between a person (with a health condition or physical/mental/cognitive /psychological impairment) and that person's contextual factors, i.e. environmental and personal.
(WHO, 2001)
- Human Health :** A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
(WHO)
- Human Task :** A focused or predetermined human activity.
- Health Condition :** An alteration or attribute of the health status of a person which may lead to distress, interference with daily activities, or contact with health services ; it may be a disease (acute or chronic), disorder, injury or trauma, or reflect other health related states such as pregnancy, ageing, stress, congenital anomaly or genetic predisposition.
(WHO, 2001)
- Health Facility :** An establishment, or any unit of an establishment, which provides competent health care.
- Impairment :** Any loss or abnormality of a body function, or body structure.
(WHO, 2001)
- The word 'abnormality' is strictly used here to refer to a significant deviation from an established population mean, within measured statistical norms.
- Impairments may be physical, mental, cognitive or psychological.
- Impairment, Cognitive :** A deficiency of neuropsychological function which can be related to injury or degeneration in specific area(s) of the brain.
- Impairment, Mental :** A general term describing a slower than normal rate in a person's cognitive developmental maturation, or where the cognitive processes themselves appear to be slower than normal - with an associated implication of reduced, overall mental potential.
- Individual Welfare :** A person's general feeling of health, happiness and fulfilment.

- Informed Consent :** Consent freely obtained - without threats or improper inducements - after appropriate disclosure to a person of relevant, adequate and easily assimilated information in a form (e.g. oral, written, braille) and language understood by that person.
(UN OHCHR, 1991)
- Life Cycle :** Consecutive and interlinked stages of a product (and/or service) system from raw material acquisition or generation of natural resources to final disposal.
(ISO 14040)
- Life Cycle Assessment :** Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product (and/or service) system throughout its life cycle.
(ISO 14040)
- Mental Health Care :** A term which includes the competent analysis and diagnosis of a person's mental and/or cognitive condition, and the competent treatment, care and rehabilitation for a mental illness, a suspected mental illness, a cognitive impairment, or a suspected cognitive impairment.
(UN OHCHR, 1991)
- Mental Health Facility :** An establishment, or any unit of an establishment, which provides competent mental health care.
(UN OHCHR, 1991)
- This term includes community-based residences, day care centres, nursing homes, rehabilitation workshops, etc.
- Mental Health Practitioner :** A medical doctor, clinical psychologist, nurse, social worker or other appropriately trained, qualified and experienced person with specific skills relevant to mental health care.
(UN OHCHR, 1991)
- Panic :** A sudden overwhelming feeling of anxiety, which may be of momentary or prolonged duration.
- Anxiety is the normal response of the human body to recognised danger. Numerous reflexes are involved. The supply of blood to the muscles is greatly increased, partly because the heart beats more rapidly and strongly, and partly because the blood vessels of the muscles dilate while those of many other organs constrict, diverting the flow of blood to where it is most needed. The muscles themselves are tensed. Breathing is deeper and more rapid. The mind becomes more alert, and the pupils dilate, admitting more light to the eyes.
- Participation :** A person's involvement in life and living situations, particularly in relation to Health Conditions, Body Functions, Activities and Contextual Factors.
(WHO, 2001)
- This term refers to all areas of human life, including the full experience of being involved in a practice, custom or social activity. Domains of participation - personal maintenance, mobility, exchange of information, social relationships, education, employment, economic worth, civil status - are 'social' in the sense that the character of these complex experiences is shaped by society and the socio-economic environment.
- Participation Restriction :** Some reduction in the degree or extent of participation in a community, society or culture - expected of a person without a health condition or physical/mental/cognitive/psychological impairment - which is created or increased by Contextual Factors, i.e. environmental and/or personal.
(WHO, 2001)

People with Activity Limitations (En) / Personnes à Performances Réduites (Fr) :

Those people, of all ages, who are unable to perform, independently and without aid, basic human activities or tasks - because of a health condition or physical/mental/cognitive/psychological impairment of a permanent or temporary nature.

This definition is derived from the UN World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability & Health (ICF), adopted on 22nd May 2001.

The above **terms** include

- wheelchair users ;
- people who experience difficulty in walking, with or without a facilitation aid, e.g. stick, crutch, calliper or walking frame ;
- frail, older people ;
- the very young (people under the age of 5 years) ;
- people who suffer from arthritis, asthma, or a heart condition ;
- the visually and/or hearing impaired ;
- people who have a cognitive impairment disorder, including dementia, amnesia, brain injury, or delirium ;
- women in the later stages of pregnancy ;
- people impaired following the use of alcohol, other 'social' drugs e.g. cocaine and heroin, and some medicines ;
- people who suffer any partial or complete loss of language related abilities, i.e. aphasia ;
- people impaired following exposure to environmental pollution and/or other irresponsible human activities, e.g. war and terrorism ;

and

- people who panic in a fire situation or other emergency ;
- people, including firefighters, who suffer incapacitation as a result of exposure, during a fire, to poisonous or toxic substances, and/or elevated temperatures.

Personal Factors :
(WHO, 2001)

Those factors which are internal, or intrinsic, to the context of a person's life and living situation, e.g. age, gender, level of education, socio-economic status, and life experiences, etc.

Personal Representative :

A person charged, under national law, with the duty of representing another person's interests in any specified respect, or of exercising specified rights on that person's behalf - and including the parent or legal guardian of a child, i.e. a person under the age of 18 years, unless otherwise provided for by national law.

'Person-Centred' Design :

That design process which places 'real' people at the centre of creative endeavours and gives due consideration to their responsible needs, and their health, safety and welfare in the human environment - it includes such specific performance criteria as a sensory rich and accessible (travel mobility, building usability, communications and information) environment, fire safety, air, light and visual quality, protection from ionizing and electromagnetic radiation, thermal comfort (ISO 7730), unwanted or nuisance noise abatement, etc.

An important '*person-centred*' *design aid* is the questionnaire survey, carried out by an independent, competent, non-threatening individual, and which comprises both open and closed format questions.

- Proprioception :** The perception by a person of stimuli relating to his/her own position and movement in space, and his/her posture, equilibrium, and internal condition.
- Safety :** Freedom from unacceptable risk of harm.
(ISO/IEC Guides 2 & 51)
- SEED :** *Sustainable, Energy-efficient, Environment-friendly Development.*
(CJW, 1995)
An acronym which, for the purposes of effective implementation, brings together and fuses three different concepts.
- Social Environment :** The complex network of real and virtual human interaction - at a communal or larger group level - which operates for reasons of tradition, culture, business, pleasure, information exchange, institutional organization, legal procedure, governance, human betterment, social progress and spiritual enlightenment, etc.
The 'social' environment shapes, binds together, and directs the future development of the built and virtual environments.
- Social Rights :** Rights to which an individual person is legally entitled, e.g. the right to free elementary education (Art.26(1), UDHR), but which are only exercised in a social context with other people, and with the active support of a competent legal authority, e.g. a Nation State.
In contrast to Human Rights, it is not protection from the State which is desired or achieved, but freedom with the State's help.
Social Rights, as distinguished here, include and extend beyond current understandings of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
- Social Wellbeing :** A general condition - in a community, society or culture - of health, happiness, creativity, responsible fulfilment, and sustainable development.
- Sustainable Development :** Development which meets the responsible needs, i.e. the Human & Social Rights*, of this generation - without stealing the life and living resources from future generations, especially our children ... and their children.
* As defined in the *1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UN OHCHR).
- Sustainable Design :** The art and science of the ethical spatial planning, design (including e-design), control of related construction/de-construction, and the operation, management and maintenance of sustainability in the human environment (social, built and virtual).
- Sustainable Engineering :** The ethical application of scientific principles to relevant aspects of Sustainable Design.
- TEEN :** *Technically-feasible, Economically-viable, Ethically-informed, Need-demonstrated.*
(CJW, 2004)
An acronym which, for reasons of effective implementation, brings together and fuses four different initial criteria for Sustainable Action.
- Virtual Environment :** A designed environment, electronically-generated from within the built environment, which may have the appearance, form, functionality and impact - to the person perceiving and actually experiencing it - of a real, imagined and/or utopian world.
The virtual and built environments continue to merge into a new *Augmented Reality*.

Appendix V

Social Partnerships

Guideline Principles

on

Establishment & Operation

Social Partnerships

Guideline Principles on Establishment & Operation

Recalling that direct and meaningful consultation with people, partnership between all sectors of society, consensus, transparency, institutional openness, and political accountability, are essential elements in Social Wellbeing for All - a **Social Partnership** is a collective of groups and individuals, i.e. the social partners, business, industry, civil society and experts, which acts as a 'catalyst' in enhancing and broadening implementation in an area of human and/or social policy. Set out below are a number of guideline principles which should be actively considered as a basis for their establishment and operation within the UN Member States

1. Common Aim, Agenda & Objectives of a Social Partnership

Although of a voluntary and self-organizing nature, specific commitments should be made by partnership participants to co-operate together around a common aim, agenda, and a set of objectives with targets ; these core elements should evolve over time.

2. Respect for International Law, Peace & Ethical Values

A respect for International Law, Peace and Ethical Values, e.g. Human Dignity, Human & Social Rights, Equal Opportunity, Social Justice, Solidarity & Inclusion, Sustainable Human & Social Development, should underpin all partnership activities.

3. Vertical Co-Ordination of Activities

Mobilizing latent social capacity for translating policy into tangible results, partnerships should act in accordance with the principles of International Law ; they are supplementary to, and not a surrogate for, institutional competences at international, national, regional and local levels.

4. Horizontal Integration of Outcomes

Partnerships should coherently integrate the 'social', 'economic', 'environmental', 'institutional' and 'political' aspects of Sustainable Human & Social Development in all outcomes.

5. Multi-Sectoral & Multi-Disciplinary Participation

Partnerships should adopt a widely multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, and should proactively involve significant actors within the boundary of its remit - in order to more readily achieve a 'balanced' horizontal integration, and a timely realization, of outcomes.

6. Openness, Transparency & Accountability

Partnerships should be operated in an open, transparent and accountable manner - and in good faith, so that ownership of the partnership process and its outcomes are shared equally by all participants ; its activities should be accessible to the public.

7. Effectiveness & Coherence

Partnership performance, outcome coherence and implementation effectiveness should be regularly reviewed against objectives, targets, and overall impact on the common aim.

8. Funding Arrangements

Funding arrangements for partnerships should be clearly identified, should not give rise to conflicts of interest, and should be accessible to the public.

9. Freshness & Self-Renewal

Efforts should be made by participants to retain a spirit of freshness and self-renewal in a partnership ; new participants should be welcomed, and research given a high priority.

10. Progress & Future Growth

The operation of a partnership is an iterative process ; precise and accurate feedback from outcome implementation is essential for its progress and future growth.

Information Links on the Internet

- [1] **Adaptive Environments, USA**
<http://www.adaptiveenvironments.org/>
- [2] **Amnesty International**
<http://www.amnesty.org/>
- [3] **Centro de Vida Independente do Rio de Janeiro (CVI-Rio), Brazil**
<http://www.alternex.com.br/~cvirj/>
- [4] **Ethical Globalization Initiative (EGI)**
<http://www.eginitiative.org/>
- [5] **European Charter on Sustainable Design & Construction**
<http://www.sustainable-design.ie/sustain/documents.htm>
- [6] **EUropean Concept for Accessibility Network (EuCAN)**
<http://www.eca.lu/>
- [7] **Eurostat - Statistics of the European Union**
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>
- [8] **HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme**
<http://www.unhabitat.org/>
- [9] **International Commission on Technology & Accessibility (ICTA)**
<http://www.ictaglobal.org/>
- [10] **International Council for Research & Innovation in Building & Construction (CIB)**
<http://www.cibworld.nl/>
- [11] **International Labour Organization (ILO)**
<http://www.ilo.org/>
- [12] **United Nations - DESA Division for Sustainable Development**
<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/>
- [13] **United Nations Development Programme - Global Development Network**
<http://www.undp.org/>
- [14] **United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**
<http://www.unesco.org/>
- [15] **United Nations - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**
<http://www.ohchr.org/>
- [16] **Special Olympics**
<http://www.specialolympics.org/>
- [17] **Sustainable Design International, Ireland & Italy**
<http://www.sustainable-design.com/>
- [18] **World Health Organization (WHO)**
<http://www.who.int/>