

INCLUSIVE CITIES 2030

Disabled-Friendly Malaysian Urban Built Environment

Malaysia is observed of having inaccessible public buildings and does not comply with the Malaysian Standard (MS) design requirements. Accessibility into and from buildings is widely associated with equal access for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) to attend to their daily routine in an urban community. It emphasizes that access to the urban environment impacts inclusive participation in society. The lack of access has been a problem that is yet to be enforced by law at the national, state, and local levels for accessibility in public buildings. Hence, formulation of implementation strategies in policies to enforceable building laws and regulations are essential for Malaysian cities. Furthermore, envisioning implementation of Universal Design are imbedded into policy, implementation, monitoring and enforcement to impact all various sectors. These initiatives would help tackle the root problem and promote effective implementation in increasing accessibility in Malaysian cities in becoming 'City for All' by 2030.

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PENERBIT UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
BANGI • 2026
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Diterbitkan di Malaysia oleh / *Published in Malaysia by*
PENERBIT UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA
www.ukm.my/penerbit
e-mel: penerbit@ukm.edu.my

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MAJLIS PENERBITAN ILMIAH MALAYSIA /
MALAYSIAN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING COUNCIL
PERSATUAN PENERBIT BUKU MALAYSIA /
MALAYSIAN BOOK PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
No. Ahli / *Membership No.* 198302

Atur huruf oleh / *Typeset by*
PENERBIT UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA

Dicetak di Malaysia oleh / *Printed in Malaysia by*
MASSA CREATIVE ENTERPRISE
Tingkat 1, 123a, Jalan Villaraya 1/5,
Taman Industri Villaraya,
43500 Semenyih, Selangor.



Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

National Library of Malaysia

A catalogue record for this book is available
from the National Library of Malaysia

ISBN 978-629-486-675-1

Contents

List of Tables & Figures ... 7

List of Abbreviations ... 15

Preface ... 19

- CHAPTER 1 Equal Access for Persons with Disabilities ... 21
- CHAPTER 2 Disability Civil Rights and Universal Design for Social
Inclusion ... 30
- CHAPTER 3 Implementing Accessibility in Urban Built
Environment ... 58
- CHAPTER 4 Accessible City Inclusive Strategy ... 89
- CHAPTER 5 Emerging Themes on Inclusive Environment ... 134
- CHAPTER 6 Effective Implementation for an Inclusive City ... 145

References ... 195

Index ... 209

List of Tables & Figures

TABLE 2.1	The national laws and legislations regarding Disability and Accessibility for the PwDs and Universal Design in Malaysia ... 52
TABLE 2.2	The theoretical and practical approach literature within the conceptual disciplines ... 56
TABLE 3.1	The theoretical and practical approach literature within the accessibility legislative disciplines ... 87
TABLE 4.1	Category matrix for universal design and accessibility legislation under London City Hall and Greater London Authority ... 98
TABLE 4.2	Category matrix for universal design and accessibility legislation in Oslo City Council, Norway ... 103
TABLE 4.3	Category matrix for universal design and accessibility legislation in Singapore Building Construction Authority (BCA) ... 107
TABLE 4.4	Category matrix for universal design & accessibility legislation under Putrajaya Corporation ... 117
TABLE 4.5	Category matrix for universal design & accessibility legislation under MBPJ ... 120
TABLE 4.6	Category matrix for universal design & accessibility legislation under DBKL ... 123
TABLE 4.7	Category matrix for universal design & accessibility legislation under MBSP ... 127
TABLE 5.1	A matrix of the implementation strategy of universal design and accessibility in terms of principle, planning, implementation and enforcement in enhancing accessibility for Malaysian built environment ... 142
TABLE 6.1	Cross-tabulation of 95 technical officers on their knowledge of these five (5) common regular accessibility legislations ... 170

TABLE 6.2	Cross-tabulation of 95 technical officers on their knowledge and understanding of the accessibility legislation ... 171
TABLE 6.3	Cross-tabulation of total percentage of Architects' current working environment with years of working experience against Universal Design awareness ... 174
TABLE 6.4	Cross-tabulation of total percentage of Architects' current working environment with UD awareness against their knowledge of UD legislative documents ... 178
TABLE 6.5	The total percentage of 75 users about Architects' Responsibility on the perception of Universal Design application ... 180
FIGURE 2.1	Cross-timeline of the United Nations initiation of international treaties on disability human rights leads to the establishment of legal disability legislative globally, regionally and locally in Malaysia ... 32
FIGURE 2.2	The relationship sequence of the design concept, design attributes, and design preferences of accessibility prospectus in the built environment from the literature ... 57
FIGURE 3.1	The development process diagram for planning permission, OSC submission and housing development submission in general ... 68
FIGURE 3.2	(a) The external environment of cobblestones at alleys; (b) cobblestones finishing at entrances and; (c & d) Cobblestones and adaptive flat stone blocks to the flatness land geography at most of London area ... 74
FIGURE 3.3	The accessible outdoor environment in Oslo city; (a) A zebra crossing connecting wide pedestrian walkway; (b) A typical evening scene at Karl-Johan Gate; (c) At crossroads intersection of pedestrian street and vehicle roads; (d,e) Shared walkways with bicycle parking on stone block and cobblestone finishes ... 77

- FIGURE 3.4 (a,b) The major road within the city centre with a bicycle lane, bus lane with a bus stop location ... 77
- FIGURE 3.5 (a, b) An external environment in Tokyo that has stairs accompanied by a ramp and a seamless pedestrian crossing with warning tactile blocks at curb cuts; (c, d) An accessible toilet located at a public facility with adequate dimension; (e-h) The JR train station with tactile block for the blind and accessible signage for wheelchair users. ... 80
- FIGURE 3.6 (a, b, c) The seamless broad walks at mostly Singapore's external side walks; and (d, e) Complimentary ramps at external steps and pedestrian bridges. ... 81
- FIGURE 3.7 (a) Accessible facilities at MRT Stations for hearing and vision impaired users; (b) a Mosque's ablution area with seats and grab bars for elderly, (c) example of public facilities of accessible toilet, (d) Benches for public seatings at public spaces for elderly ... 82
- FIGURE 3.8 (a) An awareness campaign poster for accessible journey in Singapore outdoor environment; (b) The BCA Universal Design 2013 logo for Gold recipients; and (c) The current BCA-MSF Universal Design Mark for Family-Friendly Business logo awarded for accessible businesses ... 83
- FIGURE 3.9 The interior of an HDB accessible apartment unit completed for occupancy in 2018 at Yishun, Singapore; (a) The apartment unit entrance door equipped with grab bar beside the door; and (b, c) The unit's fully equipped accessible toilet with step ramp and grab bars at the door, water closet (WC) and shower area. ... 84
- FIGURE 3.10 The connection sequence of the design preferences, design instruments, design implementation, and the design anticipation of accessibility prospectus in the built environment from the literature ... 87

- FIGURE 4.1 The connection paradigm sequence of the design concept, design attributes, design preferences, design instruments, design implementation, and the design anticipation of accessibility prospectus in the built environment from the literature ... 90
- FIGURE 4.2 The five (5) identified categories of the initial terminology extracted from legislation in city councils in word cloud using NVivo 12 Plus of document reviews and observations ... 90
- FIGURE 4.3 Scenery around London's Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park ... 91
- FIGURE 4.4 The detailed features of inclusive design around London: (a) an accessible meeting point sign at a major transportation hub; (b) a typical entrance door at the rest area of a freeway lay-by; (c) double handrails at one of the stations of London's underground railway tube; (d) a tactile map of the London City Hall and the Tower Bridge ... 92
- FIGURE 4.5 A policy about Accessibility and Inclusive Design in The OPDC Revised Local Plan 2017 ... 94
- FIGURE 4.6 The document of Shaping Neighborhoods Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. A Supplementary Planning Guidance 2014 for London Plan Implementation Framework 2011 and its policy pages ... 95
- FIGURE 4.7 The national Inclusive Design legislations for London are; (a) Equality Act 2010; (b) the Approved Document Part M of the Building Regulations 2010 Access to and use of buildings, Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellings; (c) A City for all Londoners 2016; (d) Inclusive Design Strategies 2012 ... 97
- FIGURE 4.8 (a) The presentation of the Agency for Social and Welfare Services, Oslo City Council; (b) The Municipal Network for Universal Design 2015-2018 Planning (Plan-og bygningsetaten) under Planning and Building Act; and (c-d) the Norway Universally Designed by 2025 and its national UD goals and strategies ... 101

- FIGURE 4.9 The Oslo City Accessible Zone Planning in the Plan-og bygningsetaten document ... 102
- FIGURE 4.10 Singapore central business district urban planning model at Building Construction Authority (BCA) ... 105
- FIGURE 4.11 (a,b) The Accessibility Master Plan presented by Ms Goh Siam Imm from the Universal Design Department, Building and Construction Authority Singapore ... 106
- FIGURE 4.12 The Singapore national Accessibility legislations are; (a) The Code on Accessibility in the Built Environment 2019 (superseding prints of 2013 and 2007); and (b) snippets of Action Plan for Successful Ageing 2016 pages ... 107
- FIGURE 4.13 An interactive ArcGIS access map of Karl Johan Gate in Oslo in identifying the location of accessible toilets and normal toilets ... 110
- FIGURE 4.14 The diagram of winnowed information of documents reviews and observations compilation coded from cluster analysis to categories and synthesized from all three international accessibility city council cases ... 111
- FIGURE 4.15 The national legislations cover used in all LGAs that are; (a) Persons with Disability Act 2008; (b) Persons with Disabilities Action Plan 2016-2022; (c-d) Street, Drainage and Building Act, Act 133, Selangor UBBL 1986 By-Laws 34_A; (e) MS 1184:2014, Universal design in the built environment - Code of practice (second revision); and (f) Facilities access checklist by KPKT. ... 114
- FIGURE 4.16 (a-d) The UD awareness and access audit training workshop organized by PjC; (e,f) PjC co-organizes an international conference on UD; and (g) access audit simulation activity. ... 116
- FIGURE 4.17 (a, b) The Universal Design awareness and access audit internal training workshop organized by MBPJ; (c, d) Identification of area to be redeveloped for accessibility on urban plan; (e, f) UD compliance designs at new buildings in PJ ... 119

- FIGURE 4.18 (a, b) The existing and proposed placemaking project at KL back alleys; (c) An urban masterplan for a possible design solution at the back alley between Leboh Pasar Besar dan Leboh Pudu ... 120
- FIGURE 4.19 (a,b) Examples of Access Statement prepared by PSP consultants to DBKL OSC upon BP submissions ... 121
- FIGURE 4.20 (a,b) Examples of universal design building plan or accessibility plan that shows the provision of Universal Design facilities upon BP submissions for MBSP ... 123
- FIGURE 4.21 (a,b) Detected installations were not according to the building plan submissions. The issuance of corrective instructions was issued to the developer on-site to be rectified upon defects liability period ... 125
- FIGURE 4.22 The diagram of winnowed information of documents reviews and observations compilation coded from cluster analysis to categories and synthesized from local government authorities (LGAs) case studies ... 129
- FIGURE 5.1 The diagram of the emerging themes extracted from the bracketing categories of document reviews and observations of multiple case studies of the ACCs and LGAs ... 134
- FIGURE 6.1 The diagram of the emerging themes and its implementation attributes of universal design within the categorical concept of implementation in public policy, legislation, perceptual response, and action response ... 144
- FIGURE 6.2 Sometime in July 2018, an informal coalition among NGOs, activists, individuals, and concern stakeholders has initiated a new movement called *The Harapan OKU* for wanting a DDA ... 154
- FIGURE 6.3 The Access Statement established by DBKL's Building Control Division as part of the development order (DO) by the principal submitting person (PSP) consultants for their building plan (BP) submission ... 156

- FIGURE 6.4 The universal design application process with implementation strategies within the development process framework model that can be utilized generally by all Malaysian city councils and municipalities. (Source: Author) ... 162
- FIGURE 6.5 Technical officers' grade of JA29/J29 and J41/JA41 years of working experiences in LGAs ... 165
- FIGURE 6.6 Accessibility legislation knowledge of n=95 local government authority officers throughout Malaysia for ten [10] local accessibility documents ... 166
- FIGURE 6.7 Bar chart of the numbers of Architects with exposure to Universal Design according to their place of architectural studies ... 170
- FIGURE 6.8 Plausible ranking of a 100% architect's perception on professional conduct on Universal Design model provisions ... 180
- FIGURE 6.9 A developmental framework model for UD teaching and learning strategies for public awareness program, the formal architecture education program, and architectural professional training programs ... 182
- FIGURE 6.10 The framework strategy model for an implementation prospect for the Universal Design and Accessibility for the Malaysian built environment ... 192

List of Abbreviations

ACCs	Access City Councils
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APT	ASEAN Plus Three
AP	Accessibility Plan / Access Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCA	Building Construction Authority
BP	Building Plan
BS	British Standards
CCC	Certificate of Completion and Compliance
CFO	Certificate of Fitness for Occupation
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DBKL	Kuala Lumpur City Hall (Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur)
DPN	National Housing Policy (Dasar Perumahan Negara)
EU	European Union
GLA	Greater London Authority
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IoT	Internet of Things
JKM	Department of Social Welfare (Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat)
JKR	Public Work Department (Jabatan Kerja Raya)
JPJ	Department of Road Transportation (Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan)
JPOKU	Jabatan Pembangunan Orang Kurang Upaya
KM / DO	Development Order (Kebenaran Merancang)

KPKT	Ministry of Housing and Local Government (Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan)
KPWKM	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat)
LAM	Malaysian Board of Architects (Lembaga Arkitek Malaysia)
LRT	Light Rail Transit
MBPJ	Petaling Jaya City Council (Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya)
MBPP	Pulau Pinang City Council (Majlis Bandaraya Pulau Pinang)
MBSP	Seberang Perai City Council (Majlis Bandaraya Seberang Perai)
MKBOKU	National Council for Persons with Disabilities (Majlis Kebangsaan Bagi Orang Kurang Upaya)
MRT	MASS Rapid Transit
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOT	Ministry of Transportation
MS	Malaysian Standard
UKBS / UBBL	Uniform Building By-Laws (Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam)
OKU / PwDs	Persons with Disabilities (Orang Kurang Upaya)
OSC	One-Stop Centre
PBT / LGA	Local Government Authority (Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan)
PjC	Putrajaya Corporation (Perbadanan Putrajaya)
PSP	Principle Submitting Person
SMOKU	PwDs registration system (Sistem Maklumat Orang Kurang Upaya)
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nation
UNCRPD	United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

List of Abbreviations / 17

UNDESA	United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nation Economic and Social Commission of Asia Pacific
WHO	World Health Organization

Preface

Accessibility into and from buildings is widely associated with the rights of people with disabilities (PwDs) to have equal access and participation in society. The lack of accessibility at public buildings and its built environment is because it is not fully complying with Malaysian Standards (MS) 1184 on PwDs design requirements. Accessibility is emphasized as a human rights issue for all people when dealing with daily human routine activity. Therefore, why is there 15 to 20 years delay in making enforceable laws at national, state, and local levels for building access regulations at Malaysian cities. In this book, inclusive city case studies of London, Oslo, Singapore, as well as local cities of Putrajaya, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur and Seberang Perai Penang were explored. These cities are administered by their local government authorities (LGAs), which emphasizes inclusive urban planning. This book reveals initiatives and strategies of Universal Design and Accessibility implementation by Malaysian local authorities under principle, planning, implementation and anticipation for enforcement. Eventually, this book underpins the effectiveness of Universal Design implementation that will increase the level of accessibility to generate a 'City for All' for Malaysia by 2030.

This book is composed as a result of a research thesis entitled *Implementation Framework for Accessibility in Malaysian Built Environment Through Universal Design Legislation Approach*. The authors wish to express our sincere gratitude to the thesis supervisors, Professor LAr. Dr. Ismail Said and Prof. Madya Ts. Dr. Mohd Hisyam Rasidi from FABU, UTM for their dedication and persistence. In making sure this book becomes a reality, we give gratitude for the funding contributions for its publication using Dana Penerbitan Buku 2025 (DPB-2025-132) and research grant of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia GGPM-2024-017 funds. We hope that this book will benefit both the government, authorities and the academia with further future contributions within this research field.

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Chapter 1

Equal Access for Persons with Disabilities

Introduction

The equal rights issue for equal access originated from a human civil rights movement concerning accessibility for persons with disabilities (PwDs). It extended globally, then regionally in Asia and the Pacific and finally in the local context of the Malaysian built environment. Accessibility into buildings is widely associated with PwDs' rights to facilitate equal participation in society and to not discriminate their abilities. The issue of inaccessibility emphasizes access to buildings and the physical environment is a human rights issue for all people, as access deals with daily human routine. The inaccessibility is seen within our public buildings and the physical built environment. Several (Imrie 2000a; Manley 1996; and Yusof et al. 2014) have talked about the lack of coordination between governmental agencies has affected the efficiency of accessibility implementation in the physical built environment. Therefore, it is important to identify, classify, and explore the current application of accessibility and universal design within the Malaysian built environment. Inasmuch, investigating the initiatives in implementing, enhancing, and enforcing seamless barrier-free access in the built environment that is usable for people of all abilities and ages.

This chapter will explore issues regarding the rights of PwDs and the right to equal access to the built environment are part of a civil rights movement that was established as a global United Nations (UN) initiative. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [UNCRPD] was the most prominent initiation. It has gradually become a legally enforced legislation instrument for many countries. Those countries are bound by their commitment to the international treaty with significant impact. Within the discipline of disability social policy leading to legal disability studies, it touches on the effects of the social structure on social discrimination of the minority PwDs in most parts of the world

Index

- accessibility 21, 23–28, 30–31, 34,
40–41, 45–47, 49–55, 57–62, 64–
71, 73–76, 78–79, 81, 84–94, 96,
98, 100–104, 106–107, 110–112,
115, 117–123, 125–127, 129–130,
132, 134–142, 144–151, 153–159,
161–163, 165–173, 175–177, 180,
182–183, 185–194
- accessible 22, 25–28, 46–48, 50–51,
53–55, 57–58, 60–62, 69, 72–73,
75–86, 88–89, 91–93, 95, 102,
104, 109–111, 114, 118–119, 122,
125, 129, 132–136, 138–141, 144,
151, 153, 157, 161–163, 169, 172,
176, 181, 183, 185–186, 188–189,
191–193
- approval 65–66, 98, 115, 129, 137,
156–157, 159–160, 163, 181,
185–186
- ASEAN 23–24, 35–38, 40, 61, 70,
154, 191
- BP 64–65, 67, 115, 123, 125, 129–
130, 137, 139, 156, 158, 162, 166,
177, 185, 187
- building 22, 25, 28, 33, 38, 50–53,
55, 58–60, 62, 64–67, 69–70, 75,
79, 81, 84–86, 88–89, 96–97, 101,
104–107, 109–110, 112–115, 118,
121–122, 125–127, 129–130, 132,
135, 137, 139–140, 145, 149, 151,
153–154, 156–163, 166, 168–169,
173, 175–177, 180–181, 185–192
- building regulation 25, 50, 64, 85, 96,
112, 140, 145, 154, 159
- built environment 21–22, 24–28,
33–34, 37, 40, 45, 47, 49, 51,
53–54, 57–65, 67, 71, 75, 78,
81, 85, 87–88, 90, 96, 104, 107,
109–110, 113–114, 121, 129, 132,
134–136, 140, 142, 144–145, 149,
154–155, 159, 161, 166, 172–173,
176–177, 180–183, 185, 187–188,
191–194
- CCC 66–67, 85, 115, 126, 129–130,
135, 137, 140, 157, 159–160, 166,
177, 186
- CPC 177
- design 21, 24–28, 30–31, 41, 45–55,
57–58, 60–73, 75–76, 78, 81,
83–92, 94, 96–98, 101–104,
106–107, 109–115, 117–123,
125–127, 129–130, 132–142,
144–146, 149–151, 153–169,
172–177, 180–183, 185–194
- disability 21–25, 27–28, 30–38,
40–44, 46–49, 51–54, 57, 60–62,
69–71, 74–75, 78–79, 82, 85–86,
88–89, 96, 100–101, 109, 112–
114, 134–135, 140, 144–151, 153,
155–156, 173, 182, 187, 191, 193
- DO 28, 39, 44, 50, 54, 64–65, 67, 115,
122, 129–130, 137, 139, 147–148,
150–152, 156, 158–159, 161–162,
166, 169, 176–177, 181, 187–188,
190
- effectiveness 25, 88, 93, 118, 123,
134, 145, 148, 153, 193
- equal access 21–22, 28, 49, 76, 134

- implementation 21, 24, 26–28, 34–36, 38–41, 47, 50–51, 57, 60–63, 65, 73, 79, 86–88, 90–92, 95, 109, 112, 115, 118–119, 121–123, 126, 129–130, 132, 134, 136, 138–140, 142, 144–156, 159–167, 177, 181–182, 185, 188–189, 191–194
- inclusive 24, 27–28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 45–49, 53–55, 57–58, 60–62, 70–71, 73–75, 79, 81, 83, 85–86, 88–98, 100, 104, 109, 111–112, 121–122, 124, 130, 132, 134–141, 145, 147–148, 157, 161, 173, 176, 187–188, 191–192
- inclusive city 57, 70, 81, 91, 124, 132, 134–135, 137, 139, 145, 148
- inclusive environment 27, 33, 39, 46, 53–55, 60–62, 92, 95, 122, 191–192
- Inclusive Strategy 89, 134
- JKM 43, 63–64, 85, 126, 154
- JKR 64, 126, 161–163, 187
- JPOKU 43, 63, 154
- KM 64–65, 67, 129–130, 137, 139, 156, 163, 166, 177
- MKBOKU 63
- OKU 43, 61, 148, 151, 155–156, 186
- OSC 65–66, 68, 118, 123, 129, 132, 137, 139–140, 156, 158, 160–163, 185
- perception 24–25, 28, 33, 42, 46, 48, 53–55, 135, 145, 165–167, 172, 180–182, 192
- Persons with Disabilities 21–24, 30–31, 33, 37, 39, 41–43, 46, 60–61, 63, 78–79, 113–114, 134, 152, 175
- planning 27, 38–39, 41, 45–47, 51–52, 55, 58–61, 65–66, 68, 71, 73, 76, 84, 86, 88, 91–93, 95–96, 98, 100–102, 104–105, 113, 115, 118–119, 121–123, 125–126, 129–130, 132, 134, 136–142, 144–147, 149–151, 153–154, 157–160, 163, 166, 168, 175–177, 186–189, 192–193
- public policy 74–75, 145–147, 154, 192
- PwDs 21–31, 33–35, 37–43, 45–55, 57–58, 60–64, 67, 69, 71–72, 74–76, 78–79, 85–86, 88, 92, 112, 118, 121, 125–126, 129–130, 134–135, 139–140, 145, 147–157, 159–161, 163, 165–169, 175–177, 180–183, 185–186, 189, 191, 193
- SMOKU 63
- social inclusion 22–23, 27, 30, 32, 40, 46, 49, 70–71, 134, 165
- society 21, 24–26, 28, 32–34, 38–42, 45–46, 49, 53–55, 58, 61–62, 71, 76, 78–79, 85, 91, 93, 96, 98, 109, 111, 135, 147–148, 152–153, 165, 181, 187
- UD 47–49, 52, 54, 61–62, 69–70, 73, 81, 85, 101, 116, 119, 145–147, 150–151, 153–154, 156–163, 165, 167, 169, 172–178, 181–187, 191–193
- UNCRPD 21–22, 24, 27–28, 31, 33–40, 42, 45, 57, 60–61, 79, 112, 121, 135, 146–147, 154
- UNDESA 36
- UNDP 23, 36
- UNESCAP 23, 31, 36–37
- universal design 21, 24, 26–28, 30, 41, 46–47, 51–53, 55, 57, 60,

- 62–65, 67–70, 72–73, 75–76,
78, 81, 83–86, 88–89, 91, 98,
101–104, 106–107, 109–115,
117–120, 122–123, 125–127,
129–130, 132–142, 144–146,
149–151, 153, 155, 157–159, 161,
163–165, 172–177, 180–182, 185,
187–194
- urban 45, 47, 58–59, 61, 70, 79, 81,
85, 105, 112, 114, 119, 121–124,
129–130, 134, 138–139, 157, 166,
187–189
- who 22, 42, 44–45, 48, 50, 64, 66,
71–72, 76, 83, 147, 149–150, 155,
166, 174, 177, 180, 187