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# Annotated Bibliography on Disability and Climate Change

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This document provides a bibliography of academic research addressing the linkages between disability and climate change. It is meant to be a living document that will be updated continuously. Please send suggestions of additional studies or any errors or omissions to dicarp.law@mcgill.ca.

Table of Contents:

Part 1: Academic Research addressing the Relationship between Disability and Climate Change

[Part 2: Academic Research Addressing the Climate Adaptation, Vulnerability, and Resilience of People with Disabilities](#Part2)

[Part 3: Academic Research Addressing the Intersections of Climate Mitigation, Just Transition, and Disability Justice](#Part3)

[Part 4: Academic Research Addressing the Linkages between Environmental and Disability Justice](#Part4)

Part 1: Academic Research addressing the Relationship between Disability and Climate Change

**Butler, L. N., Wolf-Fordham, S. & Rehr, R. (2022). “Building a More Inclusive Climate Movement: Climate Change and Disabilities.” *Journal of Environmental Health,* *84*(9), 34–37.**

**Available at:** [https://2022.neha.org/sites/default/files/jeh/JEH5.22-Column Direct-From-ecoAmerica.pdf](https://2022.neha.org/sites/default/files/jeh/JEH5.22-Column%20Direct-From-ecoAmerica.pdf)

In the following article, Butler et al. outline the necessary steps required in order to ensure that environmental justice movements are compatible with disability rights. These include the following: to “Create Spaces and Materials That Are Accessible to All People”, to “Invite People With Disabilities to Be Involved in Environmental Justice Work”, to “Examine the Potential Disability-Related Impact of Any Policy Proposal or Advocacy Campaign With Disability Partners”, to “Avoid Eco-Ableism”, and to “Advocate for Disability Inclusion More Broadly in the Community”.

**Jodoin, S., Ananthamoorthy N., & Lofts, K. A Disability Rights Approach to Climate Governance. *Ecology Law Quarterly, 47*(1), 1-44.**

**Available at:** <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/1188716?ln=en>

“Despite international recognition of the greater vulnerability of persons with disabilities to climate change, disability issues have received little attention from practitioners, policy makers, and scholars in this field. As countries move forward with measures to combat climate change and adapt to its impacts, it is critical to understand how these efforts can be designed and implemented in ways that can respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights of disabled persons. Drawing on the human rights model of disability enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, we set out a disability rights approach to climate governance that identifies the differential impacts of climate change for disabled persons and outlines the principles, obligations, and standards for designing and adopting accessible climate mitigation and adaptation policies and programs. On the whole, we argue that States should identify and pursue synergies between the realization of disability rights and the pursuit of initiatives to decarbonize their economies as well as prepare their societies against future climate impacts. In addition to fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities and fostering a more inclusive world, disability-inclusive climate solutions can have resonant outcomes that can enable a greater share of the population to contribute to the emergence of carbon neutrality and enhance the climate resilience of society as whole.”

**Jodoin, S., Buettgen, A., Groce, N., Gurung, P., Kaiser, C., Kett, M., Keogh, M., Macanawai S. S., Muñoz, Y., Powaseu I., Stein M. A., Stein, P. J. S., & Youssefian, E. (2023). Nothing about us without us: The urgent need for disability-inclusive climate research. *PLOS Climate*, *2*(3).**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pclm.0000153>

“Around the world, disability communities are becoming increasingly vocal in calling attention to the ways in which they are disproportionally affected by climate change and the need to ensure that disability rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled in climate solutions. As we will explain in this opinion, one key element of this emerging agenda for disability-inclusive climate justice is the need for in-depth and participatory action research on the intersections of disability and climate change.”

**Jodoin, S., Lofts, K., Bowie-Edwards, A., Leblanc, L., & Rourke, C. (2022) Disability Rights in National Climate Policies: Status Report*.***

**Available at:** [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f10f916d115b114fe4e2b97/t/62c5bf570eb5343618272352/1657126745878/DRCC+Status+Report\_English\_formatted\_corrected.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f10f916d115b114fe4e2b97/t/62c5bf570eb5343618272352/1657126745878/DRCC%2BStatus%2BReport_English_formatted_corrected.pdf)

“This report provides an analysis of people with disabilities and their rights in the climate policies adopted by State Parties to the Paris Agreement, which provides a long-term framework for climate action adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Section 1 briefly states the key obligations owed by states to people with disabilities under international law. Section 2 presents how we collected policies and how they were analyzed. Section 3 provides the results our analysis and describes whether and how States have recognized people with disabilities and their rights in national climate policies. Section 4 summarizes the key conclusions of our analysis and provides recommendations for enhancing disability inclusion in national climate policy-making. In the appendix to this report, we provide a compendium of references to disability from our dataset of domestic climate policies.”

**Kosanic, A., Petzold, J., Dunham, A., & Razanajatovo, M. (2019). Climate concerns and the disabled community. *Science*, *366*(6466), 698-699.**

**Available at:** <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aaz9045>

“This article summarizes how disabled people have been largely excluded from the global discourse of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. The authors call for disability-inclusive approach to address climate change—one which addresses the ways in which disabled people will be disproportionately affected by climate change and also seeks to include them in climate policymaking.”

**Stein, P., & Stein, M. A. (2022). Disability, human rights, and climate justice. *Human Rights Quarterly.* *44*(1), 81-110.**

**Available at:** <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/847246/summary>

“The universally dire threat of climate change disproportionately affects marginalized populations, including the over one billion persons with disabilities worldwide. States that disregard the Paris Agreement, or exclude disabled persons from climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, are violating agreed-upon human rights obligations. Notably, the rights contained in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, are threatened by climate change. To date, however, disability has largely been excluded from international climate change negotiations as well as national-level discharge of climate-related measures. By contrast, a disability human rights approach views disabled persons as disproportionately experiencing environmental threats and unnatural disasters due to their exclusion from state laws, policies, and services available to their non-disabled peers. Additionally, a disability human rights approach mandates the removal of exclusionary barriers and the implementation of positive measures to ensure the equitable treatment of individuals with disabilities. Achieving disability-inclusive climate justice requires “participatory justice”—empowering persons with disabilities to ascertain climate mitigation and adaptation approaches that are efficacious for, successfully implementable by, and accountable to disabled people. Disability-inclusive climate justice solutions are in synergy with universal climate justice goals and benefit entire societies, not “only” those with disabilities.”

**Stein, P. J.S., Stein M. A., Groce N., & Kett, M. (2023). The Role of the Scientific Community in Strengthening Disability-Inclusive Climate Resilience. *Nature Climate Change,* *13*(2), 108–9.** [**https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01564-6**](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01564-6)**.**

**Available at:** [**https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01564-6**](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01564-6)

“Despite the trajectory towards climate catastrophe, governments are failing to take disability-inclusive climate action. We discuss how the scientific community could advance and hasten the development of disability-inclusive climate resilience, and which areas should be prioritized.”

**Watts Belser, J. (2020). Disability, Climate Change, and Environmental Violence: The Politics of Invisibility and the Horizon of Hope” *Disability Studies Quarterly,* *40*(4), 1–28.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.18061/dsq.v40i4.6959>

“This article brings disability theory and activism into conversation with environmental justice, a conversation that has often been stymied by a fundamental difference in approaching disability. Environmental justice movements position disability as a visceral marker of environmental harm, while disability movements claim disability as a site of value and vitality, a position I call "disability embrace." Rather than adjudicate these differences, I use them to pinpoint a barrier to political alliance: environmental disability is a consequence of structural violence. I argue that disability politics offer vital resources for grappling with climate change. Applying insights from disability studies and disability activism to the analysis of environmental damage reveals the political stakes of diagnosis—the way power contours how, when, and to what ends we recognize human and ecological impairment. Disability insights illuminate pervasive cultural patterns of invisibility and climate denial. Disability critiques of futurity and cure can also reconfigure the way we approach hope and help fashion a new narrative of what it might mean to live well in the Anthropocene.”

**Wolbring, G. (2009). A Culture of Neglect: Climate Discourse and Disabled People. *M/C Journal*, *12*(4).**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.5204/mcj.173>

“The scientific validity of climate change claims, how to intervene (if at all) in environmental, economic, political and social consequences of climate change, and the adaptation and mitigation needed with any given climate change scenario, are contested areas of public, policy and academic discourses. For marginalised populations, the climate discourses around adaptation, mitigation, vulnerability and resilience are of particular importance. This paper considers the silence around disabled people in these discourses.”

Part 2: Academic Research Addressing the Climate Adaptation, Vulnerability, and Resilience of People with Disabilities

**Arora-Jonsson, S. (2011). Virtue and vulnerability: Discourses on women, gender and climate change. *Global environmental change*, *21*(2), 744-751.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.01.005>

“In the limited literature on gender and climate change, two themes predominate – women as vulnerable or virtuous in relation to the environment. Two viewpoints become obvious: women in the South will be affected more by climate change than men in those countries and that men in the North pollute more than women. The debates are structured in specific ways in the North and the South and the discussion in the article focuses largely on examples from Sweden and India. The article traces the lineage of the arguments to the women, environment and development discussions, examining how they recur in new forms in climate debates. Questioning assumptions about women's vulnerability and virtuousness, it highlights how a focus on women's vulnerability or virtuousness can deflect attention from inequalities in decision-making. By reiterating statements about poor women in the South and the pro-environmental women of the North, these assumptions reinforce North–South biases. Generalizations about women's vulnerability and virtuousness can lead to an increase in women's responsibility without corresponding rewards. There is need to contextualise debates on climate change to enable action and to respond effectively to its adverse effects in particular places.”

**Astle, B., Buyco, M., Ero, I., & Reimer-Kirkham, S*.* (2023). Global impact of climate change on persons with albinism: A human rights issue. *The Journal of Climate Change and Health*, *9,* 100190.**

**Available at:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667278222000797>

“Multiple planetary challenges face humanity, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and biodiversity loss, which intimately affect the health of people and the planet. Climate change is considered the greatest health threat of the 21st century. People living with disability, poverty, and unemployment are further structurally and disproportionately impacted by the projected devastating [effects of climate change](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/climate-change-impact). Such vulnerable populations include Persons with [Albinism](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/albinism) (PWA) whose health and well-being are impacted by the rising temperatures and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The focus of our paper is to describe the urgency for addressing the health challenges for PWA impacted by the climate change crisis as a global human rights issue. We speak based on our 5-year transdisciplinary research-advocacy-policy partnership addressing albinism and human rights.”

**Bell S. L., Tabe, T. & Bell S. (2020). Seeking a disability lens within climate change migration discourses, policies and practices. Disability & Society, *35*(4), 682-687.**

**Available at:** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09687599.2019.1655856>

“Around 15% of the global population is estimated to live with disability. With the Millennium Development Goals failing to recognise disability issues, the Sustainable Development Goals seek to promote a stronger focus on the alleviation of poverty and inequality amongst disabled people. Since then, the vulnerability of disabled people has been highlighted within international climate change agreements. Yet a critical disability lens is largely lacking from broader aspects of climate change adaptation planning. Focusing primarily on examples from the Asia-Pacific region (a region including low-lying coastal areas and islands that are frequently highlighted as exemplars of communities on the front line of climate change), this article discusses the need to integrate critical insights from disability studies into current understandings of climate change adaptation and mobility if we are to facilitate more inclusive, democratic and equitable adaptation in the face of climate change.”

**Engelman, A., Craig, L., & Iles, A. (2022). Global Disability Justice In Climate Disasters: Mobilizing People With Disabilities As Change Agents: Analysis describes disability justice in climate emergencies and disasters, mobilizing people with disabilities as change agents. *Health Affairs*, *41*(10), 1496-1504.**

**Available at:** <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/full/10.1377/hlthaff.2022.00474>

“Disabled people are highly susceptible to climate change impacts and disasters, yet they often remain sidelined or largely invisible. Policy makers, humanitarian agencies, and governments need to address the climate-related vulnerabilities that disabled people encounter during acute events and in the course of more creeping forms of climate change. As deaf researchers, we call for integrating disability justice into climate and disaster preparedness policies and practices worldwide. A disability justice approach can embrace the strengths that disabled people bring to disaster planning and climate mitigation and advocacy efforts. In this article we present case studies from different global regions to illustrate how disability is overlooked in responding to climate-related health impacts and disaster planning. We also draw particular attention to mutual aid networks led by disabled people in adapting to climate-related health impacts. We then suggest questions to help policy makers and practitioners integrate disability justice into their work. Above all, disabled people, organizations, and service providers should take ownership over the process of developing policies and actions to better prevent, prepare for, and respond to climate disasters.”

**﻿ Engelman, A., Guzzardo, M. T., Antolin Muñiz, M., Arenas, L., & Gomez, A. (2022). Assessing the emergency response role of community-based organizations (CBOs) serving people with disabilities and older adults in Puerto Rico post-Hurricane María and during the COVID-19 pandemic. *International journal of environmental research and public health, 19*(4), 2156.**

**Available at:** <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/19/4/2156>

“In Puerto Rico, a host of factors makes the role of community-based organizations (CBOs) critically important in emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) addressing the needs of people with disabilities and older adults. The territory has been the site of recurring hurricanes, earthquakes, medical crises, and human-made disasters. Political, social, and economic problems unique to the archipelago have historically limited the preparedness and response capacity of governmental authorities, especially for its most at-risk populations. In a context of severe constraints on government resources, CBOs are positioned to play an outsized role in providing services for disabled and older adults before, during, and after emergencies. This study assesses the emergency preparedness and response capacity of CBOs (n = 22) for addressing the needs of people with disabilities and the elderly. Semi-structured, largely closed-ended interviews were conducted in Spanish with key informants at Puerto Rican CBOs. The interviews included questions about emergency preparedness and response training, as well as organizational capacity during COVID-19 and post-Hurricane María. This study posits that conditions in Puerto Rico place CBOs at the forefront of critical responsibilities including emergency preparedness and response, warranting assessment of their practices and resources to assist them in fulfilling their mission.”

**Eriksen, S. H., Grøndahl, R., & Sæbønes, A-M. (2021). On CRDPs and CRPD: why the rights of people with disabilities are crucial for understanding climate-resilient development pathways. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, *5*(12) 929-939.**

**Available at:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2542519621002333>

“In this Personal View, we examine how the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and lived experiences of disability can deepen understanding of four key features of climate-resilient development: social justice and equity as normative goals; the ethical underpinnings of social choices; the inequitable relations that drive marginalisation; and the ways in which society navigates uncertainty through inclusive and contestatory politics. A disability lens not only helps to understand how marginalisation generates vulnerability; it also helps to elaborate the ethic of solidarity as underpinning social choices and steering development towards climate-resilient pathways. Social justice concerns non-discrimination and equitable participation in everyday informal arenas, as well as formal decision making processes. The resilience knowledges of disabled people help to rethink sustainable development by expounding human interdependence and everyday problem solving in the face of uncertainties. They also contribute to opening up climate change decision making and knowledge processes in ways crucial to engendering transformative change. Embracing human diversity by recognising dignity and capacity is required to counter othering and marginalisation, ensure human wellbeing and planetary health, and achieve socially just development. As such, solidarity is not just a normative goal, but also a means of building climate-resilient development.”

**Gaskin, C., Taylor, D., Kinnear S., Mann, J., Hillman W., & Moran, M. (2017). Factors Associated with the Climate Change Vulnerability and the Adaptive Capacity of People with Disability: A Systematic Review. *Weather, Climate, and Society, 9*(4), 801–814.**

**Available at:** <https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/wcas/9/4/wcas-d-16-0126_1.xml>

“People with disability experience multidimensional inequalities, which heighten their vulnerability to climate change. An understanding of the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of people with disability can be gained through considering how they have fared during the types of events associated with climate change, such as droughts, floods, heat waves, hurricanes, and wildfires. A systematic review was conducted to identify factors associated with climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity of people with disability. Papers were sourced from 12 electronic databases, the Google search engine, the websites of 21 organizations, and the reference lists of included papers; 34 papers (relating to 28 studies) met the selection criteria. Most studies were located in the United States, and almost half were focused on hurricane events. Factors contributing to vulnerability included personal factors (e.g., female gender, uncoupled or living alone, nonwhite ethnicity, and low income), environmental factors (commonly, limited practical support from government agencies and disability organizations), bodily impairments (cognitive impairments, hearing impairments, progression of impairments, relapse/exacerbation of symptoms, and thermoregulation difficulties), and activity limitations and participation restrictions (limited preparedness, difficulties with evacuation, and difficulties reassembling individual accommodations and repairing or replacing adaptive equipment). Factors relating to their adaptive capacity included personal factors (e.g., formal education), environmental factors (practical support from mainstream organizations, disability organizations, family, and friends), and activities and participation (emergency planning, keeping an emergency pack, and seeking information). People with disability are vulnerable to climate change largely due to inequalities and their exclusion from adaptation and mitigation efforts.”

**Gomes, G., Marchezini V., & Sato M. (2022). “(In)visibilities About the Vulnerabilities of People with Visual Impairments to Disasters and Climate Change: A Case Study in Cuiabá, Brazil.” *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science, 13*(1), 38-51.**

**Available at:** <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13753-022-00394-6#Sec2>

“People with visual impairments (PwVI) represent a heterogeneous social group who often experience significant disabling barriers in exercising their rights throughout their life course. Understanding dimensions of vulnerability of PwVI to disasters and climate change is an important issue to reduce the culture of neglected disasters. To date, few studies have analyzed visual impairment and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. This exploratory qualitative research project analyzed how to include PwVI in the DRR policies of Brazil. The research question is: how can we include PwVI in the discussion of DRR and climate change? The response to this question is part of a joint effort that involved a university, a hazard monitoring agency, and three institutions that work with PwVI. The three main results of the project are: (1) a mapping method to identify the exposure of PwVI to landslides and floods, and to create tactile risk maps tailored to them; (2) incorporating the voices of PwVI regarding their vulnerabilities and capacities with respect to disasters and climate change, achieved through shared interaction during 15 face to face interviews and one workshop attended by 100 people; and (3) an initiative of inclusive education to reduce some of the disabling barriers that intensify vulnerability.”

﻿**Grøndahl R., Eriksen S. & Sæbønes, A.M. Exploring the links between the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and climateresilient development. (2021). *Department of Public Health Science, Faculty of Landscape and Society, Norwegian University of Life Science*, 2021.**

**Available at:** <https://www.nmbu.no/download/file/fid/48813>

“A discussion meeting of eight researchers, civil society, students and practitioners took place at the Department of Public Health Science, Ås (NMBU) on September 18th 2020 in order to explore the interlinkages between the rights of persons with disabilities and efforts to support climate resilient development. The meeting used techniques for deep inquiry, based on transformational meeting methods (Sharma, 2017).”

**Hemingway, L. & Priestley, M. (2014). Natural Hazards, Human Vulnerability and Disabling Societies: A Disaster for Disabled People? Review of Disabilities Studies: An International Journal, *2*(3), 57-68.**

**Available at:** <https://www.rdsjournal.org/index.php/journal/issue/view/v2i3/124>

“The policy and research literature on disaster management constructs disabled people as a particularly “vulnerable group.” In this paper, we combine concepts from disaster theory and disability theory to examine this assumption critically. Drawing on primary, secondary and tertiary sources, we assess the vulnerability of disabled people in two globally significant disasters: Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 and the Asian tsunami of December 2004. In both cases, disabled people were adversely affected in terms of their physical safety and access to immediate aid, shelter, evacuation and relief. Using a social model analysis we contest the view that this vulnerability arises from the physical, sensory or cognitive limitations of the individual and show how it may be attributed to forms of disadvantage and exclusion that are socially created. The paper concludes that “natural hazards” are realised disproportionately as “human disasters” for disabled people, and most notably for disabled people in poor communities. Social model approaches and strong disabled people’s organisations are key to building greater resilience to disaster amongst “vulnerable” communities in both high-income and low-income countries”

**Humalisto, N. (2022). Generative spaces of climate change adaptation: Focus on disability inclusion. *Embodied Inequalities in Disability and Development*.**

**Available at:** [**https://books.google.ca/books?hl=en&lr=&id=PCxpEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA13&dq=Generative+spaces+of+climate+change+adaptation:+Focus+on+disability+inclusion.&ots=A\_VnvivBrn&sig=gnwx3OzqQn8mq3uoM6hAEpRf4w&redir\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Generative%20spaces%20of%20climate%20change%20adaptation%3A%20Focus%20on%20disability%20inclusion.&f=false**](https://books.google.ca/books?hl=en&lr=&id=PCxpEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA13&dq=Generative+spaces+of+climate+change+adaptation:+Focus+on+disability+inclusion.&ots=A_VnvivBrn&sig=gnwx3OzqQn8mq3uoM6hAEpRf4w&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Generative%20spaces%20of%20climate%20change%20adaptation%3A%20Focus%20on%20disability%20inclusion.&f=false)

“Climate change increases livelihood vulnerability and exposure to risks around the globe, but these impacts are not equally distributed among different people and places. Among the disadvantaged are persons with disabilities but their inclusion in projects and planning for climate change adaptation is low. Nepal is a challenging but typical context in the global South, where persons with disabilities have limited capacities to demand their basic rights, from secure livelihoods to sanitation, to be respected. Concurrently, (localised) institutions might not have the capacity to protect their constitutional rights. Consequently, while Nepalese policy encourages disability inclusion in adaptation planning, doing so in practice faces manifold political, cultural and social barriers. This chapter examines the conditions for inclusive adaptation based on ethnographic data from development projects run by seven Nepalese NGOs. The results show that democratic governance needs to be enhanced, and that the accountability of state institutions must co-evolve with the resilient livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities. Inclusive adaptation hinges on creating trade-offs and positive feedback loops by generating opportunities for communal participation, refining evidence for circulation, and enabling scalar linkages between stakeholders and duty-bearers.”

**King, M. M., & Gregg, M. A. (2022). Disability and climate change: A critical realist model of climate justice. *Sociology Compass*, *16*(1).**

**Available at:** <https://compass.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/soc4.12954>

“Existing literature on climate change as an issue of environmental justice documents the heightened vulnerability of people with disabilities to the effects of climate change. Additionally, there are numerous studies showing that access to information is a prerequisite for perceiving risk and taking action. Building on this work, our review seeks to understand how physical disability relates to perceptions of climate-related risk and adaptations to climate-related events. We introduce a critical realist model of climate justice to understand the relationships between the environmental features that disable, risk perception and information seeking, and adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. In understanding the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of people with disabilities to climate change, this review synthesizes research on one of the U.S.’s largest minority communities with the goals of better understanding how vulnerable populations cope with climate change and integrating them into climate action and policy.”

**Kosanic, A., Petzold, J., Martín-López, B., & Razanajatovo, M. (2022). An inclusive future: disabled populations in the context of climate and environmental change. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*. *55*(101159).**

**Available at:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343522000112>

“Climate and environmental change impacts are projected to increase, constituting a significant challenge for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while disproportionately affecting disabled populations. However, current research lacks knowledge on context-specific impacts of climate and environmental change on disabled populations. We use the environmental justice perspective that emphasises distributional, recognitional, and procedural dimensions regarding disabled populations to understand impacts and adaptation concerns and their implications for achieving the SDGs.”

**Lawrance, E., Thompson, R., Fontana, G., & Jennings, N. (2021). The impact of climate change on mental health and emotional wellbeing: current evidence and implications for policy and practice.**

**Available at:**

<https://psychotraumanet.org/sites/default/files/documents/Lawrance%2C%20e.a.%2CThe%20impact%20of%20climate%20change%20on%20mental%20health%20and%20emotional%20wellbeing%20%20current%20evidence%20and%20implications%20for%20policy%20and%20practice%20%281%29.pdf>

“Climate change and mental health are two of the most significant and pressing challenges facing societies across the world. Yet, growing awareness of these global issues has not been met with sufficient action to mitigate their impacts. Mental illness – or the disabling effects of distress – already affects around a billion people globally1,2, while the effects of climate change are increasingly apparent3 . Both of these issues are projected to increase and stand to affect many more people without sufficient action4,5. Climate change has been recognised by governments, academics, advocacy groups and medical professions as a health emergency6–9, though, to date, the focus has been largely on physical health. In contrast, mental illness, “the most neglected of all human health conditions”10, and emotional wellbeing have been overlooked in their interplay with climate change. Policymakers stand to benefit from identifying the opportunity of potential common solutions, stemming from some common causes, to these two global challenges. Policymakers, health systems and communities have not yet recognised and responded to the threat that climate change poses to our mental health and health systems, and there is much to be gained by proactively building resilience in individuals, communities and health systems.”

**Lindsay, S., Hsu, S., Ragunathan, S., & Lindsay, J. (2022). The impact of climate change related extreme weather events on people with pre-existing disabilities and chronic conditions: a scoping review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 1-21.**

**Available at:** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09638288.2022.2150328>

“People with disabilities experience a disproportionate impact of extreme weather events and there is a critical need to better understand the impact that climate change has for them. Most previous reviews focus on the risk of acquiring a new disability or injury after a climate-related event and not the impact on people with pre-existing disabilities or chronic conditions, which is the purpose of this study. We conducted a scoping review while searching seven international databases that identified 45 studies meeting our inclusion criteria. The studies included in our review involved 2 337 199 participants with pre-existing disabilities and chronic conditions across 13 countries over a 20-year period. The findings demonstrated the following trends: (1) the impact on physical and mental health; (2) the impact on education and work; (3) barriers to accessing health and community services (i.e., lack of access to services, lack of knowledge about people with disabilities, communication challenges, lack of adequate housing); and (4) coping strategies (i.e., social supports and connecting to resources) and resilience. Our findings highlight the critical need for rehabilitation clinicians and other service providers to explore opportunities to support their clients in preparing for climate-related emergencies.”

**Perry, K. (2023). Climate Migration and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In: T. Walker, J. McGaughey, G. Machnik-Kekesi & V. Kelly (Eds)., *Environmental Migration in the Face of Emerging Risks*. (pp. 121–135). Palgrave Macmillan.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-29529-4_7>

“This chapter explores the experiences of persons with disabilities when migrating due to climate change and other environmental factors and offers recommendations on how to protect, respect, and fulfill their human rights. The chapter uses the human rights model of disability when analyzing the literature and offering recommendations. Following the introduction to key topics and models, the chapter surveys selected international instruments, including treaties, conventions, outcome documents, etc., to examine how the rights of persons with disabilities are addressed in climate emergencies and in the migration literature. The chapter next highlights best practices from climate disasters and emergencies that can be used in the context of migrations due to climate change and other environmental factors. The chapter concludes by offering recommendations on how to advance the human rights of persons with disabilities in climate-related migration.”

**Stein, P.J.S. & Stein M. A. (2022). Climate Change and the Right to Health of People with Disabilities. *The Lancet Global Health,* *10*(1), e24–25.**

**Available at:** [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00542-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X%2821%2900542-8)

“Climate change is directly and disproportionately threatening the right to health of people with disabilities due to higher ambient temperatures, elevated air pollutants, and increasing exposure to extreme weather events that include heatwaves, floods, hurricanes, and wildfires. Strikingly, the global mortality rate of people with disabilities in natural disasters is up to four times higher than people without disabilities due to a scarcity of inclusive planning, accessible information, early warning systems, transportation, and discriminatory attitudes within institutions and among individuals.”

**Smith, F., Simard M., Twigg, J., Kett, M., & Cole, E. (2017). Disability and Climate Resilience. A Literature Review.**

**Available at:** https://doi.org/[10.1016/j.ijdrr.2018.11.002](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2018.11.002)

“The vulnerability paradigm widely adopts a resource-based approach for examining disaster risk. From this perspective, the vulnerability of people in disasters arises from a lack of resources. It can be argued that frameworks under this approach focus mainly on the means (i.e. resources) but overlook the ends (i.e. what people are capable of doing or being to cope with disasters). Furthermore, the resource-based approach neglects the processes or factors that are involved in converting resources to meaningful activities and states. Therefore, to bridge these gaps, this paper suggests a human capability-centred framework as an alternative approach to better understand disaster risk facing people. Examples of people with disabilities, who are among the groups most at risk in the face of disasters, will be used to scrutinise the framework. Accordingly, disaster risk facing people with disabilities is viewed as a consequence of the deprivation or lack of capabilities to cope with disasters and this deprivation results from a shortage not only of resources, but of enabling conversion factors. Thus, to reduce disaster risk for them, it is critical to expand their capabilities to cope with disasters. This can be achieved by fostering meaningful participation of people with disabilities in decision-making processes impacting on their well-being, not only in times of disasters, but also in everyday life. Examining the disaster risk facing people with disabilities, through the lens of the capability approach, has also raised possibilities of applying this approach for understanding disaster risk facing other groups of people in society.”

**Stough, L., Sharp, A. N., Resch, J. A., Decker, C., & Wilker, N. (2016). Barriers to the Long-Term Recovery of Individuals with Disabilities Following a Disaster. *Disasters*, *40*(3), 387-410.**

**Available at:** <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26577837/>

“This study examines how pre-existing disabling conditions influenced the recovery process of survivors of Hurricane Katrina. It focuses specifically on the barriers that hindered the recovery process in these individuals. Focus groups were convened in four Gulf Coast states with 31 individuals with disabilities who lived in or around New Orleans, Louisiana, prior to Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. Qualitative data were analysed using grounded theory methodology. Five themes emerged as the most significant barriers to recovery: housing; transportation; employment; physical and mental health; and accessing recovery services. While these barriers to recovery were probably common to most survivors of the disaster, the research results suggest that disability status enhanced the challenges that participants experienced in negotiating the recovery process and in acquiring resources that accommodated their disabilities. The findings indicate that, when disaster recovery services and resources did not accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities, recovery was hindered. Recovery efforts should include building accessible infrastructure and services that will allow for participation by all.”

**Stough, L. M., McAdams Ducy, E., & Holt, J. M. (2017). Changes in the Social Relationships of Individuals with Disabilities Displaced by Disaster. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 24,* 474–81.**

**Avalaible at:** <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2017.06.020>

“The role of [social relationships](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/social-relationships), [social networks](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/social-network), and social support in disaster contexts has been investigated extensively. However, few studies have examined how social relationships, networks, and support change for people with disabilities affected by disaster. Thirty-nine people with disabilities displaced by Hurricane Katrina were interviewed about their long-term recovery experiences three years following the disaster. Results were analyzed using [grounded theory](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/grounded-theory) methodology. Additional analysis of the category of social relationships revealed six underlying properties; 1) proximity to others, 2) frequency of social interactions, 3) diversity of relationships, 4) intimacy with neighbors, 5) cohesion with family, and 6) formality of relationships. Findings suggest that perceived quality of life diminished post-disaster due to the loss of social networks and [belongingness](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/belongingness), rather than to a diminishment in perceived instrumental support.”

**Watts Belser, J. (2015). Disaster and Disability: Social Inequality and the Uneven Effects of Climate Change. *Tikkun*, *30*(2), 24-25.**

**Available at:** <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/578186/pdf>

“When it comes to disaster, people with disabilities are often cast as perfect victims, as tragic icons of misfortune on some cosmic stage. By drawing attention to the deadly intersection of disability and disaster, I don’t mean to add to that old story. Let us consider, instead, how the structural inequalities of ableism—intertwined with racism, classism, sexism, and other forms of oppression—intensify the risk disabled people face in times of crisis and natural disaster. Structural barriers we face every day—including inaccessible infrastructure, subpar public transportation systems, endemic poverty, and limited voice in matters of city planning and civic governance—become even more life threatening in disaster situations. Shelters are often inaccessible, while evacuation plans commonly assume a normative body and a substantial bank account. Environmental justice increasingly demands that we take a hard look at whose lives we deem worth saving, whose bodies can find shelter from the storm.”

**Wolbring, G. & Verlyn, L. (2012). Climate Change, Water, Sanitation and Energy Insecurity: Invisibility of People With Disabilities. Canadian Journal of Disability Studies, 1(3), 66-90.**

**Available at:** <https://cjds.uwaterloo.ca/index.php/cjds/article/view/58/79>

“The problems associated with climate change, energy scarcity, water and sanitation insecurity and severe natural disasters are at the forefront of both national and international policy agendas. Increasingly, people with disabilities are those most critically affected by these environmental challenges; however, literature addressing the implications for people with disabilities remains scarce. The well-being of people with disabilities is threatened by this invisibility. Here, we present survey results that suggest how women, children, people with disabilities, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and industry in both high and low-income countries are perceived to experience these environmental challenges. Respondents ranked people with disabilities between first and third in regards to experiencing climate change impact, energy scarcity and water and sanitation insecurity. Our results emphasize the need to make the impacts of climate change, energy scarcity and water and sanitation insecurity experienced by people with disabilities a priority for local and global discourses, public policy formation and academic research.”

Part 3: Academic Research Addressing the Intersections of Climate Mitigation, Just Transition, and Disability Justice

**Andrews, N., Clement, I., & Aldred, R. (2018). Invisible cyclists? Disabled people and cycle planning–A case study of London. *Journal of Transport & Health*, *8*, 146-156.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2017.11.145>

“This paper reports on analysis of over 50 London transport and cycling strategy documents. Both image and text were analysed, in exploring representations of disabled people, particularly as cyclists or potential cyclists. It remains unusual for disabled people's cycling to be considered within broader transport strategy documents; instead they are overwhelmingly conceptualised as public transport users and [pedestrians](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/pedestrian). By contrast it was more usual for cycling strategies to at least mention disabled people as cyclists or potential cyclists. However, discussion of policies that might increase disabled people's participation in cycling was often limited to general aspirations or references to leisure cycling clubs and training. Few images in cycling strategies (and even less so transport strategies) showed non-standard cycles of the kind used by some disabled cyclists. Disabled people's cycling (and barriers to cycling) needs further research and a policy approach that targets social and structural exclusion from cycling, not only individual ability and attitudes. More thought needs to be given to a range of types of disability and how these might affect cycling needs.”

**Bezyak, J. L., Sabella, S. A., & Gattis, R. H. (2017). Public transportation: an investigation of barriers for people with disabilities. *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*, *28*(1), 52-60.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1177/1044207317702070>.

“The physical accessibility of public transportation increased nationwide following the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990. Despite removal of many physical barriers within fixed-route systems, significant barriers to overall access of public transportation systems are still widespread. The purpose of the current study was to provide a full description of barriers experienced by individuals with disabilities when using the public transportation and the complementary paratransit services. An online survey was developed and disseminated to contacts of the National Network of ADA Centers, and 4,161 individuals responded. Results highlight significant barriers for people with disabilities who use public transportation and complementary paratransit services. Barriers to these transit systems are physical and attitudinal in nature, and as a result, modifications to the physical environment and educational opportunities to reduce negative attitudes toward individuals with disabilities are recommended.”

**Bruyère, S., & Filiberto, D. (2013). The green economy and job creation: Inclusion of people with disabilities in the USA. *International Journal of Green Economics*, *7*(3), 257-275.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJGE.2013.058151>

“The percentage of total employment associated with green goods and services has increased in the USA over the past several years, presenting employment opportunities in a number of related emerging fields. As employment options arise to provide green goods and services, people with disabilities should have equitable employment opportunities in this growth sector of the US economy. A focused strategy to train and engage people with disabilities in the green economy can provide a talented and largely untapped segment of the US workforce, a greater opportunity to participate in this growing employment sector than previously realised.”

**Kokhan, S., Nadeina, L., Eshiev, A., Osmonov, O., & Musabayeva, K. (2022). Assessment of social and transport mobility for persons with severe impairments in urban environment. *Transportation Research Procedia*, *63*, 656-663.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TRPRO.2022.06.059>

“The article discusses the issues of transport accessibility of the urban environment, the effectiveness of measures taken to ensure conditions and opportunities for transport services for low-mobility groups of the population. Urban residents with the 1-st and the 2-nd groups of visual and musculoskeletal disabilities participated in the social research carried out in 2016 and 2020. The obtained results indicate that in spite of the existing positive changes in the urban environment, including the availability of public transport, nevertheless, the issues of barrier-free environment remain unresolved: the availability of bus stops, the lack of acoustic media, tactile safety, sufficiency of the public low-floor transport. It is necessary to pay attention to the improvement of accessible transport on the outskirts of the regional center, where people with reduced mobility live. Only competent work of administrative city services in cooperation with public organizations of people with disabilities in the implementation of the State Program “Accessible Environment” will help improve the quality of life and contribute to the integration of persons with disabilities into society.”

**Ivanova, D., & Middlemiss, L. (2021). Characterizing the energy use of disabled people in the European Union towards inclusion in the energy transition. *Nature Energy*, *6*(12), 1188-1197.**

 **Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-021-00932-4>.

“Designing environmental policy to take account of social difference is increasingly recognized as essential to address both effectiveness and justice concerns. So far there is limited research on the experiences of disabled people in the environmental literature, amounting to a failure to recognize this substantial constituency. Here we compare disabled households’ embodied energy use, income, risk of poverty and energy poverty, and other socio-demographics with other households in the European Union. We find that households including an economically inactive disabled person earn less and consume 10% less energy than other households, and are more likely to experience energy poverty. Disabled households have lower consumption than other households in most categories, with the exception of basic consumption such as food, energy at home (gas and electricity), water and waste services: in effect they have less—and sometimes inadequate—access to resources. We conclude that more attention should be paid to disabled households needs to ensure a just energy transition.”

**Park, J., & Chowdhury, S. (2018). Investigating the barriers in a typical journey by public transport users with disabilities. *Journal of transport & health*, *10*, 361-368.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JTH.2018.05.008>.

“Accessibility to public transport is increasingly recognized as a critical element in the livelihoods of people with disabilities. Although there have been advancements to better cater for the needs of people with disabilities, budgetary constraints mean that every issue cannot be addressed. There are still many barriers restricting independent travel for this group of people. Social exclusion is often a result of their inability to use or access a public transport system. The present study investigates the barriers in a typical journey chain and provides the similarities and differences in the key barriers perceived by people with physical and [visual impairments](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/visual-impairment). Participants volunteered from cities in New Zealand. A semi-structured interview was conducted with a sample of people with disabilities. Bus driver's attitude and unawareness of disabled users’ needs was a common concern for both groups. The main barriers for physically impaired users were related to the urban environment, terminals and stops, services, and quality of footpaths. In comparison, the main barriers for visually impaired users were poor presentation of information, and obstructions on footpaths. Based on the findings, the study provides recommendations for policy makers. Future research studies are encouraged to adopt the accessible journey chain when investigating barriers to riding public transport.”

Part 4: Academic Research Addressing the Linkages between Environmental and Disability Justice

**Abbott, D., & Porter, S. (2013). Environmental hazard and disabled people: from vulnerable to expert to interconnected. *Disability & Society*, *28*(6), 839-852. 839–52.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2013.802222>.

“Why are disabled people disproportionately affected by the impacts of environmental hazard, and is it really only their relative poverty that makes them so vulnerable? What might disabled people contribute from their experience of negotiating barriers to designing responses to the challenges of environmental hazard? Can the lived experience of inter-dependency, as opposed to individual independence, contribute to the radical rethinking of our relationships with the environment, other sentient beings and each other? Drawing on a short scoping study, this article reviews the multiple causes of disabled people’s vulnerability, and goes on to ask whether the experience disabled people enables them to become valued contributors, rather than just members of a vulnerable group. We also explore possible reasons for the lack of inclusion and diversity within the environmental movement, and suggest that the disability and environmental movements might make a more common cause.”

**Aldred, R., & Woodcock, J. (2008). Transport: challenging disabling environments. *Local Environment*, *13*(6), 485-496.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549830802259847>.

“This article brings together the concerns of environmental and disability movements through examining the role of transport. Both movements critique current transport policy and practice. The disability movement has analysed how it marginalises the needs of disabled people, while environmentalists argue current transport trends are unsustainable and marginalise alternatives. Although these critiques operate independently and even seem opposed to each other, a common agenda can be developed through extending the social model of disability. The social model can be used to understand how car-dominated transport systems can be understood as disabling populations larger than those conventionally recognised as “disabled”. The car offers the technological fix of enabling abilities, in particular speed and strength, but in practice disables in a number of ways. Urban sprawl and traffic increase barriers to participation and access for many both “able-bodied” and “disabled”, while car dominance damages social interaction and limits sensory perception. Furthermore, the car economy is a major cause of impairment through crashes and physical inactivity. Understanding these together requires integrating the social model of disability with an eco-social model of impairment. This can show how unequal forms of social organisation are embodied in people and environments to produce patterns of impairment, disability and disadvantage. Finally we suggest policies to move towards sustainable societies with increased opportunities for broader social participation. The article argues that the two movements can create and benefit from a shared vision of socially inclusive, low-energy, sustainable transport.”

**Bell, S. L., Leyshon, C., & Phoenix, C. (2019). Negotiating nature's weather worlds in the context of life with sight impairment. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, *44*(2), 270-283.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1111/tran.12285>.

“We have seen longstanding research interest in diverse nature–society relations, including contentious debates regarding what nature is, the role of humans within or apart from it, and how varied types of non-human nature shape different societies and individuals within society. Within this work, relatively little attention has been paid to an important aspect of nature experienced everyday: people's “weather-worlds.” These encompass the qualities of sensory experience that are shaped by fluxes in the medium – the air – in which we routinely live and breathe. Such currents, forces and pressure gradients underwrite our capacities to act and interact with both the animate and inanimate materials and beings we encounter as we negotiate our everyday lives. We focus on these weather worlds here, drawing on the findings of an in-depth qualitative study exploring how people with varying forms and severities of sight impairment describe their nature experiences, with the weather emerging as an immediate and often highly visceral form of everyday nature encounter among all participants. We reflect on the ephemeral qualities of people's weather-worlds, highlighting their potential to comfort, invigorate and connect, but also to disorientate, threaten and isolate, at times supporting moments of well-being or exacerbating experiences of impairment and disability. In doing so, we highlight how attending to the weather is essential if we are to fully understand people's emplaced experiences of well-being, impairment and disability with(in) diverse forms of multi-elemental, assembled nature.”

**Bell, S. L. (2019). Experiencing nature with sight impairment: Seeking freedom from ableism. *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space*, *2*(2), 304-322.**

**Available at:** <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2514848619835720?casa_token=1dySWSJuBJYAAAAA:NKTaI1nyffi66S0yEPLUtRbaVpGjhXNZEGP_8P-gP6O-A9bXaeQq4m_N6BZcnxjsMSFY_Q4LrcjP>

“The idea of nature as freedom has long captured the human imagination, particularly since the Romantic era when notions of escapism were underpinned by the idealisation and externalisation of nature. The drive for freedom persists in the findings of much contemporary research examining the contribution of nature to human health and wellbeing. Yet, this work tells us little about how cultural narratives of freedom play out in the lives of people living with impairment and disability, or the constraining ableist assumptions that often underpin popular discourses of nature. This paper aims to address this, drawing on the findings of an in-depth qualitative study exploring how 31 people with varying forms and severities of sight impairment, living in rural and urban areas of England, describe their experiences with(in) diverse types of nature through the life course. Moving beyond the ‘wilderness ideal’ and sensationalised ‘supercrip’ stories that reproduce ableist ideas of bodies without limitation, this paper foregrounds the richly textured ways in which participants experienced feelings of freedom with nonhuman nature. These freedoms are characterised as social, mobile and exploratory. In doing so, it seeks to make room for a range of nature experiences, folding social justice into the growing momentum to connect people with nature in the name of health and wellbeing.”

**Bhakta, A., & Pickerill, J. (2016). Making space for disability in eco‐homes and eco communities. *The Geographical Journal*, *182*(4), 406-417.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12157>

“There is continued failure to build homes for diverse and disabled occupancy. We use three eco-communities in England to explore how their eco-houses and wider community spaces accommodate the complex disability of hypotonic cerebral palsy. Using site visits, video footage, spatial mapping, field diary observations, surveys and interviews, this paper argues that little attention has been paid to making eco-communities and eco-houses accessible. There are, we argue, three useful and productive ways to interrogate accessibility in eco-communities, through understandings of legislation, barriers and mobility. These have three significant consequences for eco-communities and disabled access: ecological living as practised by these eco-communities relies upon particular bodily capacities, and thus excludes many disabled people; disabled access was only considered in relation to the house and its thresholds, not to the much broader space of the home; and eco-communities need to be, and would benefit from being, spaces of diverse interaction.”

**Charles, A., & Thomas, H. (2007). Deafness and Disability—Forgotten components of environmental justice: illustrated by the case of local agenda 21 in South Wales. *Local Environment*, *12*(3), 209-221.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549830601183677>.

“This paper contributes to discussions of procedural aspects of environmental justice, understood as having procedural and substantive dimensions. It argues that the struggle for environmental justice must recognize the oppression of disabled people as part of the essential broadening of the notion of citizenship, which continues to be the focus for struggle for the international disability movement. Its case study of an area of South Wales suggests that at present disabled people, and the struggles of the disability movement, do not really feature in the way environmental activists (inside and outside government) see the world. This huge omission must be addressed, but in a way that avoids interpreting disability as an administrative category, and must engage with disablement as a political and contested notion. The paper develops the significance of this contention by considering the case of Deafness, which is entirely different from hearing impairment. The paper's case study, presented as an illustration of its arguments, shows that to regard Deaf people in South Wales as part of some generic category of ‘disabled people’ would be to ignore their self-identification as a distinctive linguistic community. Moreover, there is some evidence that Deaf people have a distinctive view of, and set of concerns about, quality of life, reflecting their distinctive experience of social injustice and marginalization. This underlines the necessity for a serious engagement with disablement as a political category, and the disability movement as a struggle for social justice, within the promotion of environmental justice.”

**Corazon, S. S., Gramkov, M. C., Poulsen, D. V., Lygum, V. L., Zhang, G., & Stigsdotter, U. K. (2019). I would really like to visit the forest, but it is just too difficult: A qualitative study on mobility disability and green spaces. *Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research*, *21*(1).**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.16993/sjdr.50>

“There is growing evidence of the health benefits of visiting green spaces. However, research indicates that individuals with mobility disabilities visit green spaces less frequently than the able-bodied population. The aim of this study was to examine the experiences and related constraints of individuals with mobility disabilities visiting green spaces. The study’s qualitative research design employed group and individual interviews, which were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis and social geographical theory. The results indicate that, generally speaking, the interviewees valued green spaces highly. The serenity of and possibility for close physical contact with a green space were preferred and promoted experiences of insideness and identification with the space. Conversely, lack of accessibility led to feelings of exclusion and outsideness. To increase both the accessibility and positive experience of any green space, it is advisable to include the user group in the study design process.”

**﻿Edwards, C. (2001). Inclusion in regeneration: a place for disabled people?. *Urban Studies*, *38*(2), 267-286.**

**Available at:** [**https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00420980125583?casa\_token=n-Cl3y-H3DAAAAAA:oiBV7Nt4mVaNSIlaNprmGFcH49mWJxLTuebuXbBjIdyLj\_Cv6weh9UK9spdOatafIpVjQbTUG4aJ**](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00420980125583?casa_token=n-Cl3y-H3DAAAAAA:oiBV7Nt4mVaNSIlaNprmGFcH49mWJxLTuebuXbBjIdyLj_Cv6weh9UK9spdOatafIpVjQbTUG4aJ)

“Since 1994, the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) has been one of the British government’s main policy tools in tackling inequality within Britain’s cities. SRB partnerships seek collaboration between public, private and community sectors but, for some minority groups, such inclusionary intentions have proved to be more rhetoric than reality. Drawing on a questionnaire sent to 200 SRB partnerships across Britain, this paper addresses disabled people’s involvement in SRB partnerships. As people who experience multiple forms of exclusion from contemporary society, it would seem imperative that they should have a stake in local regeneration initiatives. The paper explores the extent, form of and barriers to, disabled people’s involvement and consultation in the SRB, and challenges the notion that SRB partnerships are inclusive to *all* sectors.”

**Fenney, D. (2017). Ableism and disablism in the UK environmental movement. *Environmental Values*, *26*(4), 503-522.**

**Available at:** [**https://doi.org/10.3197/096327117X14976900137377**](https://doi.org/10.3197/096327117X14976900137377)

“This article considers disabled people's involvement with the UK environmental movement. It draws on findings from qualitative research with disabled people in the UK exploring experiences of access to sustainable lifestyles. A number of experiences of disablism (the manifestation of oppression against disabled people) and ableism (assumptions and valorisations of non-disabled normality) were described. Similar issues were also identified in relevant documentary sources and from research into disabled people's experiences in the context of other movements such as the wider anti-capitalist movement. These findings suggest that ableism may be a significant feature of the UK environmental movement. If this is the case, there are important implications for the wider success of this movement's aims in terms of achieving environmental protection, as well as for the ongoing exclusion experienced by disabled people with regard to pro-environmental activities.”

**Fenney, D., & Snell, C. (2011). Exceptions to the green rule? A literature investigation into the overlaps between the academic and UK policy fields of disability and the environment. *Local Environment*, *16*(3), 251-264.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2011.565468>

“In the overlaps between the academic and policy fields of disability and the environment lie a myriad of issues, both complementary and conflicting, which have to date received little attention. This paper aims to draw together the small amount of literature – both academic and non-academic – which has addressed such issues and begins to map both the nature and extent of the overlaps. It discusses key themes that have emerged from the literature analysed and points to a number of areas and issues which may well benefit from further research. In particular, it highlights the invisibility of disabled people, and the consequences which arise, in many areas of environmental concern.”

**Fenney Salkeld, D. (2019). Environmental citizenship and disability equality: The need for an inclusive approach. *Environmental Politics*, *28*(7), 1259-1280.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2017.1413726>.

“There is ongoing debate about the relevance and usefulness of environmental citizenship theory. Questions about embodiment and accusations of false universalism are developing in response to dominant conceptualisations that often appear to ignore social difference. Still largely absent from these considerations, however, is any in-depth exploration of disability issues. While citizenship has always been a concern of disability studies, disabled people remain underrepresented in mainstream citizenship theorising. Although disabled people’s relationships to the natural environment and environmentalism are receiving increasing attention, disability is seldom considered explicitly in environmental citizenship debates. Environmental citizenship theories *are* relevant to disabled people, however, and drawing on theory as well as empirical work in the UK a more inclusive concept of environmental citizenship is proposed.”

**Heylighen, A. (2008). Sustainable and inclusive design: a matter of knowledge?. *Local Environment*, *13*(6), 531-540.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549830802259938>

“In analysing parallels between sustainable and inclusive design, the paper investigates reasons for architects' disappointing uptake of these approaches so far. A common reason seems to be the lack of knowledge that has the applicability required by architectural practice. Researchers produce knowledge on why and how we should accomplish more sustainable practices in building, which rarely filters down to practising architects. Vice versa, the knowledge developed through architects' design experiences rarely feeds back into academic research. Moreover, in the case of inclusive design, the user side represents a valuable body of knowledge as well: through their specific interaction with buildings/spaces, users with disabilities appreciate qualities and detect misfits most architects are unaware of. If the uptake of sustainability and inclusiveness in architecture is to be improved, the major challenge thus seems less a need to generate more knowledge than a need to make more effective use of what is already available.”

**﻿Leipoldt, E. (2006). Disability experience: A contribution from the margins towards a sustainable future. *Journal of Futures Studies*, *10*(3), 15-32.**

**Available at:** <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=dd991b5e908d008af34215871a4eafb1d4e7cb09>

“Humanity is faced with serious socio-environmental problems, the causes and manifestations of which appear more complex than we have ever faced before. At the same time our value system seems unable to cope with these problems. Not only that but the magnitude of many of these problems is such that they are often experienced as overwhelming, which in turn contributes to apathy. In this article I propose that the disability experience of interdependence offer a practical framework towards a sustainable and flourishing world. This experience on, and from, the margins, may be a contributor towards reducing the disabling distance that we have created between the environment and ourselves, and between ourselves and others. I propose that the disability experience of interdependence offers both a vision towards which to aspire and the practical means to towards it. Its transformational path points to the human condition as one of vulnerability and dependency while identifying those resources in human nature that may enable us to live a fulfilling life within inevitable limitations**.**”

**Imrie, R., & Thomas, H. (2008). The interrelationships between environment and disability. *Local Environment*, *13*(6), 477-483.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549830802259748>

“An important part of disabled people’s lives related to their mobility and movement around both rural and urban envrionments, and trying to negociate, and often overcome, socio-cultural and environmental barriers that render it difficult to participate fully in society. Environmental barriers are part of everyday lives, ranging from street furniture that may present obstacles to both wheelchair users and vision-impaired people, to urban parks characterised by lack or absence of Braille signage or tactile walkaways to facilitate ease of movement of persons with impaired sight. These contexts may be thought of as perpetuating forms of envrionmental injustice, in which innapropriate and thoughtless design means that disabled people cannot use significant parts of the envrionement.”

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**Jampel, C. (2018). Intersections of disability justice, racial justice and environmental justice. *Environmental Sociology*, *4*(1), 122-135.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2018.1424497>

“This paper argues that environmental justice (EJ) scholarship, activism and policy that aims to ‘be intersectional’ by definition needs to include disability and ableism and, moreover, will benefit from specifically considering disability as a category of analysis. Incorporating intersectionality into EJ work means considering the implications of intersectional theory for collective liberation, for explanations of the sources and consequences of multiple systems of oppression and for theorizing connections among related justice struggles. This paper first takes each of these in turn, providing an explanation of what constitutes an intersectional approach. It then demonstrates how a disability justice approach further enriches ongoing work at the intersections of EJ and racial justice.”

**﻿Pledl, C. (2021). Eco-ableism in the environmental justice movement. *Vt. J. Env't L.*, *23*, 1.**

**Available at:** <https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/vermenl23&i=4>

“There is an imminent need to implement disability-specific legal responses under the existing body of environmental law. Using an intersectional analysis of disability and class, this note will first explain how people with disabilities historically were segregated into communities that now face severe consequences from climate change. To analyze why many people with disabilities have become devalued as workers and relegated to low-income areas, we must understand the impact of capitalism on our social system. Next, this note will highlight several instances of climate emergencies and their disproportionate impact on people with disabilities. These examples will highlight the disparate impacts and the lack of resources available to people with disabilities. The analysis section of this note will then explore ways to reform the environmental justice movement to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities. This analysis will build off of a discussion about the current state of disability rights legislation. Finally, the note will end with suggestions about where the environmental justice movement can strengthen their activism through the grassroots efforts led by activists working towards an equitable environmental justice movement.”

**Ray, S. J. & Sibara, J. (2017). *Disability Studies and the Environmental Humanities: Toward an Eco-Crip Theory*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press.**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1p6jht5>

“*Disability Studies and the Environmental Humanities: Toward an Eco-Crip Theory* is a groundbreaking project dedicated to bringing a critical, non-normative perspective to environmentalism by intersecting Disability Studies with the Environmental Humanities. Edited by Sarah Jaquette Ray and Jay Sibara, the book consists of a ‘Forward,’ ‘Introduction’ and twenty two essays that are usefully grouped under two headings titled, ‘Part 1. Foundations,’ and ‘Part 2. New Essays.’ As the title suggests, ‘Part.1 Foundations’ introduces seven pioneering essays written by academics and activists who have laid the foundations for opening up and developing an important dialogue between Disability Studies and the Environmental Humanities. Logically, these formative essays are presented in order of their original publication. Primarily, this is to emphasize each essay’s historical significance in terms of theoretical innovation, conceptual boldness, and interdisciplinary complexity, as well as to offer a sense of each essay’s emerging and interlinking conversation between and within disability studies and environmentalism.”

**Salkeld, D. F. (2016). Sustainable Lifestyles for All? Disability Equality, Sustainability and the Limitations of Current UK Policy. *Disability & Society*, *31*(4), 447-464.**

**Available at:** <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09687599.2016.1182011?casa_token=-j3uCiZU_AIAAAAA%3AFX780IKAMTemLj64-R_tTJJ7TuE-zuBfSRSkE1ljWI2MW5dujAFvYgCyTAC3touApzFaN7Pq-rDiBA>

“In recent years, various environmental threats have been highlighted in relation to disability. Growing knowledge of the effects of climate change and particular impacts on disabled people have been highlighted by a number of authors, including a recent critique of disabled people’s ‘vulnerability’ with respect to environmental hazard. This article focuses on the issue of citizen involvement with climate change mitigation – and more broadly individual and household-level efforts to reduce our impact on the environment. These more mundane aspects of climate change mitigation, for example through transitions to more sustainable lifestyles, also have significant implications for disabled people. The article argues that disability equality is a key component of sustainability. Limitations are demonstrated in policy designed to address these issues using the example of current UK policy, and it is suggested that policy approaches to sustainability should also be a concern of disability studies.”

**Salvatore, Chiara, and Gregor Wolbring. 2022. “Coverage of Disabled People in Environmental-Education-Focused Academic Literature.” *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 14 (3).**

**Available at:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU14031211>

“Environmental education (EE) is a lifelong process to acquire knowledge and skills that can influence pro-environmental behavior, environmental activism, and disaster-risk management. Disabled people are impacted by environmental issues, environmental activism, and how EE is taught. Disabled people can be learners within EE but can contribute to EE in many other roles. Given the importance of EE and its potential impact on disabled people—and given that equity, diversity, and inclusion is an ever-increasing policy framework in relation to environment-focused disciplines and programs in academia and other workplaces, which also covers disabled people—we performed a scoping review of academic literature using Scopus and EBSCO-HOST (70 databases) as sources, to investigate how and to what extent disabled people are engaged with EE academic literature. Of the initial 73 sources found, only 27 contained relevant content whereby the content engaged mostly with disabled people as EE learners but rarely with other possible roles. They rarely discussed the EE impact on disabled people, did not engage with EE teaching about disabled people being impacted by environmental issues and discourses, and did not connect EE to environment-related action by disabled people. Results suggest the need for a more differentiated engagement with disabled people in the EE literature.”