

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

Query title	Disability inclusion in climate justice frameworks and environmental and climate risk assessment processes
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Query	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What climate justice frameworks exist, and which include disability? 2. What evidence is there on risk assessments that includes disability considerations for climate-related programmes? 3. What are the key considerations for ensuring people with disabilities are included in assessments of risk and do no harm in climate, energy, and environment programmes?
Enquirer	FCDO Energy, Climate & Environment Directorate

Contents

- > Overview
- > Methodology
- > What climate justice frameworks exist, and which include disability?
- > What evidence is there on risk analysis that includes disability considerations for climate-related programmes?
- > What are the key considerations for ensuring people with disabilities are included in analysis of risk and do no harm in climate, energy, and environment programmes?
- > References
- > Annex 1: Climate Justice Frameworks and Disability Inclusion
- > Annex 2: Disability inclusion in Climate-related risk assessment tools and approaches

1. Overview

This rapid review examines disability inclusion in climate-related programming. Section 3 looks at how disability is addressed as part of climate justice frameworks. Section 4 examines what evidence is available on disability inclusion being included in climate-related risk assessments. This section also provides policy context and explores reasons provided in the literature for gaps in disability considerations in climate-programming. Lastly, section 5 presents some general lessons and sector specific examples of how climate-programming can better incorporate disability inclusion as part of risk analysis.

Overall, this review found that:

- > Disability inclusion is generally not addressed as part of climate justice frameworks. While most climate justice frameworks emphasise social inclusion, only some approaches, principles or tools make any specific reference to people with disabilities. This is generally reflective of a policy-level separation of climate justice movements and disability inclusion initiatives, and of

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

people with disabilities being largely excluded from climate policy dialogues.

- > As a result of people with disabilities being historically excluded from climate change movements, and a lack of coverage of disability rights issues in global policy on climate change, research, evidence and learning on disability inclusion at the level of climate programming is also largely unavailable.
- > No evidence was found of climate risk-assessments that incorporate people with disabilities. Evidence on disability inclusion in climate related programming is largely confined to disaster risk management or humanitarian programmes related to climate change.
- > While there is limited evidence on climate-related disability inclusion programming, general lessons can be drawn from wider efforts on disability inclusion, including in energy, infrastructure, and economic inclusion programming.

2. Methodology

This rapid research query has been conducted as systematically as possible within 4 combined days of researcher and expert time.

For the purpose of this note, Climate Justice Frameworks are defined as documents containing either institutional policy, principles, or guidance on 'climate justice.' A range of institutions and organisations were reviewed, including international agencies, NGOs, donors, and grassroots movements. Effort was made to include examples of climate justice frameworks from institutions both in the global North and South. However it should be noted this does not constitute a comprehensive review of climate justice frameworks.

Additionally, this review only examined whether or not disability inclusion is referred to as part of institution's conceptualisation or approach to climate justice. It does not include instances where an institution may refer to or have worked on disability inclusion in general.

3. What climate justice frameworks exist, and which include disability?

“Climate Justice links human rights and development to achieve a human-centred approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly.” - Mary Robinson Foundation (N.D.)

Climate justice centres around the idea that solutions to the climate crisis are not just a scientific matter, but a socio-political one too, encompassing the idea of power relations, access to resources, and justice (Global Witness, 2021). Climate justice entails having a human rights (UN, 2019) and people-centred approach to climate action. This entails ensuring representation, inclusion, and protection of the rights of those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. This includes people with disabilities – who are often among those most adversely affected in climate related emergencies, sustaining disproportionately higher rates of morbidity and mortality, and at the same time being among those least able to have access to emergency support (OHCHR, 2020). Solutions must promote equity, assure access to basic resources, and ensure that young people can live,

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

learn, play and work in healthy and clean environments (Colón, C., N.D).

At the global level, the idea of climate justice also refers to the distinct feature of climate change as a crisis that has “unequal impacts and uneven origins” (Kett et al, 2021). Higher-income countries, and indeed higher-income groups within those countries, are seen to bear greater historical responsibilities for emissions, while poorer people and countries, where people with disabilities are overrepresented, are set to be the most impacted despite contributing the least to global emissions (Colón, N.D; DICARP & IDA, N.D.; Kett et al, 2021; UN, 2019). Climate justice approaches recognise the climate crisis as the result of a system which prioritises profit over sustainability (Colón, C., N.D). As such, solutions will require a transformative systems lens and approach.

Climate justice comprises procedural, substantive, and distributive justice, as well as transformative approaches (Kett et al, 2021; McCauley and Heffron, 2018; Park et al. 2012; Schlosberg and Collins, 2014):

- > Procedural justice includes ideas of inclusion, participation, transparency, and autonomy in decision making.
- > Substantive rights refer to fundamental rights underpinning human needs and dignity, such as the right to a healthy environment, food, and life.
- > Ideas of distributive justice focus on re-balancing the relative burden of countries and communities relative to responsibility for causing climate change versus the severity of climate impacts.
- > Transformative adaptation calls for adaptive measures that are based on deeper social and economic change rather than the incremental adjustment of current systems, tackling root causes and overlapping with notions of sustainable development.

Taking a people centred, justice-based approach to climate allows a greater understanding of how different groups are affected. For example, some climate projects inadvertently create climate injustices when local communities are displaced for a conservation or renewable energy initiative (Colón, C., N.D). **However, disability inclusion is still largely lacking from understandings of climate justice.** Gender, Indigenous rights, racial injustice, contrasts between high-, middle- and low-income countries, and even traditionally less considered topics such as intergenerational justice, are debated in climate change-related spaces. However, the rights of people with disabilities appear to have remained peripheral in this conversation (CIEL, 2019; Climate Just, N.D.; Kett and Cole, 2018; CBM, 2020).

a. Disability inclusion in climate justice frameworks

This review found very few direct references to disability inclusion as part of climate justice frameworks. Frameworks were broadly defined as institutional policies, guidance, principles or approaches to climate justice. None of the frameworks had any specific reference to people with disabilities except for one – from the Climate Justice Coalition in the UK. See Annex 1 for a non-exhaustive list of climate justice frameworks and their approach to disability inclusion.

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

All climate justice frameworks refer more broadly to the inclusion of people. For example, frameworks stated that the ‘voices of the most vulnerable to climate change must be heard and acted upon’ (Mary Robinson Foundation, N.D.); or highlighted specific groups such as “workers, community residents, women and Indigenous Peoples” (CJA, N.D.); or markers for exclusion including “race, gender, class” (ibid). However, people with disabilities are not specifically mentioned. The exclusion of people with disabilities in these frameworks can lead to a lack of consideration and subsequently exclusion from activities altogether. Inclusion solely under ‘vulnerable groups’ can inadvertently reinforce perceptions of people with disabilities as inherently vulnerable rather than agents of change who can drive forward climate justice. It can also lead to treating vulnerable groups as homogenous entities rather than providing a basis to highlight how people with disabilities are distinctly affected by climate change (Grant, 2022).

4. What evidence is there on risk analysis that includes disability considerations for climate-related programmes?

This review found no examples of disability being considered as part of climate-related risk assessments. No climate-focused risk assessment guidance or tools reviewed provide any specific information on how people with disabilities should be considered. Most risk assessment guidance only touches on broader social inclusion considerations in the context of assessing adaptive capacity, or to record contextual socio-economic data. Some do not consider social risks at all. Where disability is mentioned, it is only briefly referenced as part of a wider list of characteristics of vulnerable groups. See Annex 2 for a table outlining different climate risk assessment tools and their approaches to disability inclusion.

The social impact of investments are often considered through Social Impact Assessments, which are usually separate or act as a counterpart to climate or environmental risk assessments. While examining how people with disabilities are included in social impact assessments was beyond the scope of this study, application of social safeguards in climate change programmes could be an important way to help ensure people with disabilities are not left behind. For example, a set of principles for Social Impact Assessments (SIA) presented by the IDB (2018), notes that assessments should promote equal opportunity, inclusion, and sustainability in a project setting; local benefits, community development, and capacity; Empowerment and social capital. This SIA framework specifically acknowledges that an SIA “should seek to understand the degree of social exclusion or limitations on development opportunities facing people with disabilities” and highlights that targeted measures may be needed, for example to ensure the accessibility of buildings, or transportation infrastructure. In addition, it also highlights that projects can promote inclusion of people with disabilities through improved services, education, and safety (ibid). Further research could be conducted on the extent to which people with disabilities are included in SIAs in practice. Climate change programming can also incorporate robust SIAs in addition to climate risk assessments.

A 2020 review found that many climate change resilience programme documents and evaluations mention people with disabilities as participants, but do not outline specific

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

approaches to disability inclusion or go further into empowering or transformative approaches. These programmes rarely highlight the broad range of barriers that people with disabilities face in strengthening their climate resilience, particularly those related to attitudinal and institutional factors such as stigma, discrimination and lack of attention to disability in policies and frameworks (Lee et al, 2020). Even more limited evidence was found on any climate programmes addressing intersecting characteristics of exclusion. For example, the same review found that no programmes had a specific focus on women and girls with disabilities or LGBTIQ+ people with disabilities, and there was extremely limited data and evidence available relating to their particular experiences of climate resilience or programming (Kett & Cole, 2018; Lee et al, 2020).

There is a lack of research, evidence, and data on climate change programmes and the impact on people with disabilities. There are very few studies examining how policies and projects to decarbonise products, services, and infrastructure impact people with disabilities (Kett & Cole, 2018; Jodoin et al, 2023). This means it is even harder still to identify what design features lead to transformative change – i.e. in ways that dismantle, rather than reinforce, existing social, physical, and economic inequities (Kett et al, 2021; Jodoin et al, 2023). While there has been recent progress on inclusion and rights of people with disabilities within climate efforts, most of this has been at policy level; there are still many gaps regarding implementation, funding, monitoring and outreach, which reduces impact in practice or at local level (Kett & Cole, 2018).

This reflects the broader lack of intersection between climate change programming and disability inclusion at the policy level. Though there have been significant efforts to address the substantive rights of people with disabilities following the adoption of the UNCRPD, there is a gap around the application of these rights to a climate justice framework (Kett et al, 2021). While both disability inclusion efforts, and climate justice movements, emphasise social transformation, climate justice and disability inclusion movements remain siloed, with little evidence that these two transformational agendas are intersecting. While social inclusion is often referenced – this currently focuses on gender, Indigenous rights, racial injustice, and disparity between high-, middle- and low-income countries. Even traditionally less considered topics such as intergenerational justice are debated in climate change-related spaces, but the rights of people with disabilities appear to have remained peripheral in this conversation (CIEL, 2019; Keogh, 2020; Kett and Cole 2018; Kett et al, 2021).

This policy and knowledge gap is leading to climate change programming that is likely to either negatively impact or ignore the needs of people with disabilities, leading to the development and implementation of inequitable and ineffective climate solutions that undermine the human rights and dignity of people with disabilities (Jodoin et al, 2023). As a result, people with disabilities continue to face disproportionate harm from climate impacts such as heatwaves, cyclones, floods, droughts, and famines. Climate mitigation measures are being designed that do not consider the perspectives of people with disabilities, leading to negative impact on them. For example, the blanket ban on plastic straws had a disproportionate effect on people with disabilities (Vallely, N.D.).

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

Disability inclusion is more commonly featured in disaster risk management (DRM) programmes. While people with disabilities are not systematically being integrated into climate resilience programming, relatively limited available evidence suggests that the climate sector is currently behind disaster risk reduction (DRR), DRM, and humanitarian practice in implementing disability-inclusive approaches (Kett & Cole, 2018; Lee et al, 2020). This provides opportunities for cross-learning.

There is still a lack of engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in programming and no evidence was found of consultations with OPDs in risk assessment processes. Although disability-focused non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and OPDs have been working on climate resilience, usually in relation to DRR/DRM, they are often not included in broader climate resilience programmes implemented by other actors, despite the evidence suggesting that disability inclusion is significantly strengthened when they are involved. Programmes with the most evidence of disability inclusion are implemented by disability-focused organisations and OPDs, and have specific strategies and approaches to disability inclusion (Lee et al, 2020). OPDs are increasingly active on climate justice and can bring a wide-range of expertise to risk assessment processes.

a. Case Studies

While there was no evidence of disability inclusion being systematically incorporated into risk assessments, learnings and experiences can be drawn from DRR/DRM programmes on including people with disability. Some case studies are presented below.

Type of project	Case Study	Learnings
Harmful	<p>Disaster response failings during Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh</p> <p>Lipi is 23 years old and lives in Barisal on the southeast coast of Bangladesh. She has a physical impairment and uses a wheelchair. After Cyclone SIDR hit the country in 2007, people with disabilities were allotted relief money to help them recover. However, the conditions were that the person would have to come in person to 'prove' their disability before they could collect the money. Lipi called and explained that her house was waterlogged and that she could not come in person, but the authorities would not allow her mother to collect the relief on her behalf. Lipi felt let down by the justice system in place for people with disabilities and poor people like herself.</p> <p>Nessa is 60 years old and has a hearing and speech impairment. Due to her age and disability, when her</p>	<p>Consider difference in mobility and physical access for people with disabilities when designing shelters or disaster relief responses.</p> <p>Consider how people with disabilities access information when designing climate risk reduction approaches,</p>

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

	<p>family members travel out of town, she stayed at home. Because of this, during the time of Cyclone SIDR, her brother and his family were in Dhaka city and she was alone in Barisal. When the cyclone alarm started, it was not designed to consider people with hearing impairments, and did not have visual alerts. Nessa did not know to evacuate the house, nor could she reach out to neighbours to help her. The wind blew away the tin roof covering her house and the tin house collapsed. Nessa survived but sustained head injuries and feels anxious when the weather is bad that the same thing will happen to her again.</p> <p>Source: Kett & Cole (2018)</p>	<p>including ensuring methods of communication are accessible to all people.</p>
<p>Disability Inclusive / Empowerment</p>	<p>The 'Survival Yard' programme in Niger</p> <p>The 'survival yard' programme in Niger was developed by CBM and a disability specific partner organisation following the 2005 drought and food crisis. The local mainstream rural development NGO 'Karkara' is now partnering with CBM in this programme and has broadened it out to create resilience not only for persons with disabilities, but also for whole communities in a region with declining food security.</p> <p>The 'survival yard' programme works together with persons with disabilities, their families and communities. Participants are trained in climate-smart innovation to develop a 25m x 25m survival yard, with a water well and simple watering canals. A border of productive bushy trees creates a micro-climate against harsh winds off the Sahara. Gardening and trees (fruit and other) provide vegetables and fruit to eat and sell, fodder for livestock and firewood and therefore the means and incentive for people to stay in their rural communities.</p> <p>Source: CBM (2012)</p>	<p>Partnership with an OPD to develop solutions enabled the programme to tailored responses that recognise the distinct barriers faced by people with disabilities in climate-related food insecurity. Activities built the resilience of people with disabilities to future shocks.</p>
<p>Disability Transformative</p>	<p>OPD-led disability inclusive disaster response training in Nepal</p> <p>In 2016-2017, the National Federation of the Disabled Nepal trained 17 leaders of OPDs on emergency shelter and settlement standards to ensure that all</p>	<p>Provided training led by OPDs to wider groups of stakeholders on how to include the needs of people with</p>

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

	<p>phases of disaster management, from preparedness to “building back better,” were disability inclusive. The project was implemented in collaboration with government agencies, other OPDs and partners, including CBM International.</p> <p>The OPD leaders then trained 270 stakeholders from eight earthquake-affected districts, including other OPD members, district and municipal officials, members of local disaster management committees, representatives from the police, army and media, as well as humanitarian actors. The trainees subsequently formed a Resource Pool that continues to work together as a community of practice in the Kathmandu valley, promoting accessibility standards based on the Principles of Universal Design.</p> <p>This practice highlights the importance of giving space, recognition and support to the leadership and expertise of local OPDs, and ensuring that technical experts, policymakers and practitioners from across different sectors and levels of government are also well-versed in disability-inclusive disaster reconstruction practices.</p> <p>Source: UNHCR et al (2019)</p>	<p>disabilities in disaster response, emergency shelters, and longer-term building back better needs.</p> <p>This represents more transformational change as it promotes the leadership of people with disabilities and embedded disability inclusive approaches in institutions.</p>
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5. What are the key considerations for ensuring people with disabilities are included in analysis of risk and do no harm in climate, energy, and environment programmes?

Given the lack of research and evidence on disability inclusive climate programming, it is difficult to provide specific recommendations for how climate related risk analysis can be more inclusive of people with disabilities. This section presents some general recommendations from the literature on integrating disability inclusion into climate programming, as well as some examples of what this could look like in terms of enhancing risk analysis for specific sectors.

a. General considerations

Implement existing policy frameworks for disability inclusion from beyond the climate sector, including the UNCRPD and FCDO’s disability inclusion framework. While there are a lack of climate-specific policy frameworks on the integration of people with disabilities, existing frameworks such as the UNCRPD and FCDO’s own disability inclusion framework provide a reference point for general approaches to best practice in disability inclusion. For example:

- > The CRPD places specific obligations on State Parties to consult with persons with disabilities on matters affecting their lives (Article 4), and to take all necessary measures to ensure

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

persons with disabilities benefit from and participate in disaster relief, emergency response and disaster risk reduction strategies (Articles 11) (Grant, 2022; UNGA, 2007).

- > FCDO's disability inclusion framework commits to disaggregating data to assess impact and opportunities across our economic development programmes (FCDO, 2022).
- > The FCDO's disability inclusion framework commits to identifying opportunities to enhance full and meaningful economic and social participation of people with disabilities, including addressing systematic barriers to economic empowerment and increase access to economic assets through disability-inclusive infrastructure (ibid)

Additional considerations that reflect recommendations in these policies include:

- > Adopt a rights-based approach to resilience programming, focusing on active resilience building of people with disabilities rather than assuming passivity and vulnerability (Lee et al, 2020).
- > Make information, communication, and technologies accessible and available to people with disabilities in accessible and appropriate formats (GLAD Network, 2021).
- > Adopt an intersectional perspective towards disability-inclusive climate action that recognises and addresses the multiple barriers faced by different groups of people with disabilities. This includes women with disabilities, children, Indigenous Peoples, racial minorities, and older adults; persons with disabilities living in poverty; and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, such as persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities or persons with deaf blindness; (DICARP & IDA, 2022; IDMC, UNHCR, & IDA, 2021; Kett & Cole, 2018).
- > Adopt minimum standards on accessibility, including in disaster preparedness interventions such as early warning systems, evacuation procedures and shelters. This increases accessibility not only for persons with disabilities, but also to the broader community (IDMC, UNHCR, & IDA, 2021).

Go beyond general mainstreaming approaches to social inclusion to address the distinct needs of people with disabilities. The literature highlights that disability is often only addressed in a cursory way in climate approaches, usually as part of a broader approach to social inclusion. To avoid unintended harm to people with disabilities as a result of climate programming that does not account for their distinct needs, adopt a 'twin track' approach in programming ensuring disability inclusion is mainstreamed whilst providing targeted support where needed (Kett & Cole, 2018; Lee et al, 2020).

Generate data and evidence through programme monitoring, learning and evaluation, as well as knowledge and learning products. This review identified a serious gap in evidence on what works to address disability inclusion as part of climate programming. This includes a lack of research on how people with disabilities are impacted by climate change, as well as lessons learned from programming that seeks to respond to this. Programming should ensure provisions are in place as part of MEL approaches that:

- > Capture data disaggregated by disability using the Washington Group Questions, and on other characteristics to take an inclusive approach.
- > Collect data and commission research on barriers, accessibility, risks and opportunities to

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

understand and assess disability inclusion in climate change programming and DRM (Koistinen & Mortlock, 2020; DICARP & IDA, 2022).

- > Contribute to the public evidence base by publishing knowledge and learning from programme interventions (Kett & Cole, 2018).

Develop partnerships with OPDs to help strengthen risk analysis and mitigation measures as part of climate programmes.

Ultimately, the full inclusion of persons with disabilities and of the organisations representing them is necessary in the design, implementation and evaluations of programmes, so that disability-inclusive approaches are not marginalised in climate response. Organisations developing programmes designed for persons with disabilities should ensure persons with disabilities' representation of strengths and vulnerabilities as part of the strategic process (CBM, 2020). The literature also highlights that there is a need for OPDs to grow capabilities in engagement on climate issues. Transformational programmes should therefore aim to build capacity of OPDs to engage on climate issues, while simultaneously building the capacity of climate stakeholders to adopt disability inclusion (Koistinen & Mortlock, 2020; Lee et al, 2020; OHCHR, 2020; Kett et al, 2021; DICARP & IDA, 2022).

Adopt learnings from the DRR/DRM and Humanitarian sectors into climate related programming.

While there is limited evidence available in the climate sector, DRR and humanitarian practice offer some learnings that can be adopted – particularly for risk analysis as part of wider climate programming (Kett & Cole, 2018). Some of these lessons include targeting households and groups that have limited ability to self-recover, including households with persons with disabilities as part of recovery plans; setting standards for disability inclusion in budgeting and procurement; and requiring full consideration of accessibility, including the principles of universal design and accessibility of communications (Koistinen & Mortlock, 2020).

b. Specific considerations for climate-related programming

The general approaches above can be applied to different climate-related programmes to help ensure people with disabilities are included and not harmed or left behind. To illustrate what this might look like in practice, some examples are presented below for the energy, green jobs in a just transition, and for infrastructure and urban design.

Energy sector. People with disabilities often have higher energy needs since they require assistive technologies for independent living, several of which need to be powered electrically. Due to inaccessible environments, people with mobility impairments tend to spend more time indoors.

- > Household energy promotion programmes should consult OPDs and include programme elements to remove barriers to household access to energy solutions e.g. providing accessible sales information for people with visual impairments or reaching people with disabilities through doorstep sales.
- > Installed services (meters, wiring, home solutions) should be made safe and easily usable for people with disabilities – e.g. easily visible meter readings, installed at low level for mobility

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

access.

Inclusive green jobs. There is a disproportionately low representation of persons with disabilities in the global labour market, with many persons with disabilities facing discrimination with respect to opportunities, treatment and outcomes, and poor working conditions (ILO, 2019). Impacts from climate change are exacerbating both these challenges. For example, when there are reduced job opportunities due to economic losses from climate disasters, persons with disabilities may especially struggle to find work if employers harbour misconceptions about their work capacities (ibid). People with physical impairments and health conditions may find heat stress means manual labour is hazardous, or difficult to continue doing. Poorly designed action to combat climate change can exacerbate exclusion and worsen conditions for persons with disabilities in the world of work, while at the same time weakening climate action and sustainable development (ibid). Measures in programming to mitigate these risks could include:

- > Ensure education or vocational training for green jobs are designed to be accessible and include people with disabilities (OHCHR, 2020)
- > Ensure that persons with disabilities are prioritised in plans to manage and reduce the adverse impacts of climate change through social protection programmes (ILO, 2019)
- > Consider legal and procurement frameworks to ensure that green jobs and green contracts promote disability inclusion, e.g. by adding a requirement of employing a locally determined percentage of persons with disabilities (ibid).
- > Collect disability-disaggregated data on labour markets, including new and emerging green sectors (ibid).

Infrastructure and Urban Design. People with disabilities are less likely to evacuate during a disaster because of inaccessible transport and evacuation centres that cannot accommodate their needs (UNOPS, 2022). In contexts where infrastructure services are non-accessible – for example, due to limited wheelchair accessibility or faulty lifts – people with disabilities must depend on other people for daily activities, reducing their access to socio-economic opportunities (ibid). Persons with visual, auditory or intellectual impairments may have difficulty accessing information about their surroundings, which can lead to confusion or physical risk. Example measures to mitigate these risks include:

- > Requiring adoption of basic access standards and universal design to make built environments accessible for everyone (ICED, 2018).
- > Safety audits on public infrastructure to include assessment of accessibility of design, e.g. assessing barriers to mobility (high pavements, open sewers, lack of crossings, lack of seating for resting), and sensory access (poor lighting, lack of signage, inclusion of sensory guides for people with visual impairments) (ibid).
- > Consulting people with disabilities during design of all housing and land related programmes, and barriers identified built into programming responses (ibid)
- > Government-supported housing schemes ensure websites are accessible for people with disabilities to ensure equal access to housing services (ibid)

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

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Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

Annex 1: Climate Justice Frameworks and Disability Inclusion

Framework Name	Framework document	Overview	Direct or Indirect Mention of disability inclusion	Approach to Disability Inclusion
Climate Justice Alliance (CJA)	'Just Transition Principles.' (CJA, 2019)	<p>The CJA is a US-based grassroots climate justice movement. The CJA adopts a translocal organizing strategy and mobilizes capacity to build a Just Transition, away from extractive systems of production, consumption and political oppression, and towards resilient, regenerative and equitable economies (CJA, N.D.)</p> <p>The CJA has a framework for how it defines a Just Transition, adopting a set of principles that call for a transition away from extractive and exploitative economy and towards community-led solutions that prioritise the needs of frontline communities.</p>	Not mentioned.	<p>The CJA's framework does not explicitly address disability inclusion. They state that the process of transition must place race, gender, class and processes for decolonization and systems change at the centre of the solutions equation in order to make it a truly Just Transition.</p> <p>The principles also recognise that 'workers, community residents, women and Indigenous Peoples around the world have a fundamental human right to clean, healthy and adequate air, water, land, food, education and shelter.'</p>
Mary Robnson	Principles of climate justice	The Mary Robnson Foundation – Climate Justice is a centre for thought leadership,	Not mentioned.	The MRFCJ's principles do not explicitly address disability inclusion. The

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

<p>Foundation for Climate Justice (MRFCJ)</p>	<p>(N.D.)</p>	<p>education and advocacy on the struggle to secure global justice for those people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change who are usually forgotten.</p> <p>MRFCJ's climate justice principles are rooted in the frameworks of international and regional human rights law and do not require the breaking of any new ground on the part of those who ought, in the name of climate justice, to be willing to take them on.</p>		<p>principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and protect human rights. • Share burdens and benefits equally. • Ensure that Decisions on Climate Change are Participatory, Transparent and Accountable • Highlight Gender Equality and Equity
<p>Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)</p>	<p>Principles & Values (PACJA, N.D.)</p>	<p>PACJA are a consortium of more than 1000 organisations from 48 African countries that brings together a diverse membership with a shared vision to advance a people-centred, right-based, just and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet.</p> <p>PACJA advocate for a robust, bottom-up approach which strengthens the voices of those at the frontline of the climate crisis, including people with disabilities.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>PACJA's values do not explicitly address disability inclusion. The values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable use: All people are equitably entitled to the values and benefits of our natural resources. Use of natural resources should be done in a manner that optimizes the values and benefits of the current and future generations. • Unity of purpose: We have all come together because we are concerned about the state of our planet and natural resources, and

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

				we would like to secure the values of natural resources to nature and people.
Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO)	Submission to the Australian Government New International Development Policy	The Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) is a regional network of NGO focal points or coordinating bodies known as National Liaison Units (NLUs) based in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories. PIANGO was formally established in 1991 to assist NGOs in the Pacific to initiate action, give voice to their concerns and work collaboratively with other development actors for just and sustainable human development.	Not mentioned.	PIANGO’s definition of climate justice does not explicitly mention disability inclusion. It refers to the Kioa Declaration and “civic values and rights of our respective peoples, villages and neighbourhoods, including values and qualities such as spirituality, reciprocity, compassion, love for people, ecosystems: te fenua [land], te lagi [sky] and te moana [ocean]. It also supports collective aspirations for a just and dignified legacy for our families and future generations.”
Climate Justice Coalition	The People's COP26 Decision for Climate Justice (Climate Justice Coalition, N.D.)	The Climate Justice Network presented a set of 10 key demands to COP26 in relation to Climate Justice.	Direct	Disability inclusion is reflected in Demand 10: Do not exclude the People: “Prioritize an inclusive, democratic and just UNFCCC process that recognises and respects all rights-holders. This requires the meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities by recognising them as a formal constituency.”
Africa Climate Justice Group	Principles (Africa Climate Justice Group,	The Africa Climate Justice Group are a group of African civil society organizations, movements of women, peasant communities, African citizens	Not mentioned	The Africa Climate Justice Group’s principles do not explicitly address disability inclusion. The principles

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

	N.D.)	and more, that are fighting for climate justice, and standing in solidarity with the people of the world, especially those in the front lines of the impacts of the climate crisis.		include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must be committed to strengthening a progressive, grassroots, feminist, and movement building approach in our work. • We must be committed to supporting and standing in solidarity with communities in building alternative just development solutions and pathways
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Annex 2: Disability inclusion in Climate-related risk assessment tools and approaches

Climate-related Risk Assessment Tools & Approaches	Description	How does the tool address disability inclusion?
World Bank Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tools	The tools are designed to be used by development practitioners, including World Bank Staff, who are designing or working on: National strategies and diagnostics (e.g. poverty reduction strategies, systematic country diagnostics (SCDs), Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs), and development policy operations (DPOs);	Not addressed. Only refers to vulnerable groups including women, migrants and displaced populations. This is the context of adaptive capacity and how these 'soft components' could help alleviate risk.

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

	<p>Sector-wide strategies and development policy reforms; or Project investments in key sectors.</p> <p>The tools may also be used for awareness raising and for general training and capacity building, in particular for better understanding the relevance of climate and disaster risks in development planning and the design of investments.</p>	
<p>African Development Bank (AfDB): Booklet on Climate Screening and the Adaptation and Review Evaluation Procedures (AREP):</p>	<p>African Development Bank (AfDB): Booklet on Climate Screening and the Adaptation and Review Evaluation Procedures (AREP): is a manual representing a set of decision-making tools and guides that enable the AfDB to screen projects in vulnerable sectors for climate change risks and identify appropriate adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability. It covers the Agriculture, Water, Energy and Transport sector.</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p>
<p>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)'s 'Think Hazard!' tool</p>	<p>Think Hazard!, is a web-based tool enabling non-specialists to consider the impacts of disasters on new development projects. Users can quickly and robustly assess the level of river flood, earthquake, drought, cyclone, coastal flood, tsunami, volcano, and landslide hazard within their project area to assist with project planning and design.</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p>
<p>Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL)</p>	<p>The Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL) guides users to identify whether an activity is likely to be influenced by climate change. The tool is focused on the Caribbean region. It may be completed in under two hours.</p>	<p>Indirectly. Includes a question as part of the tool's initial screening on whether a programme focuses on vulnerable population groups as a primary target. The accompanying methodology to the screening tool identifies "Poor health and disabled" amongst a list of characteristics which would define a vulnerable group. The guidance notes that "If the activity/decision has</p>

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

		vulnerable groups as a primary target it should be given increased attention." It is not clear whether disability inclusion features anywhere else in the tool.
CRiSTAL (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods)	CRiSTAL (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods) is based on a participatory, local-scale approach to prioritize climate risks. It takes users through a series of steps to gather and analyse information on local livelihoods and climate in order to understand which livelihood resources should be targeted in project activities so that communities are better able to manage climate risk/adapt to climate change.	Indirectly. This is a community-focused screening tool which weights projects that target vulnerable groups as higher priority. No specific reference to people with disabilities. Gender is included.
USAID's 'Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool'	USAID Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool: this tool is guiding users through the process of assessing and addressing climate-related risks.	Indirectly. The tool recognises that climate change impacts different groups differently, stating that "All analysis using this tool should reflect a commitment to social inclusion that considers the different societal roles, needs, constraints, and opportunities of individuals and groups based on their identities, including gender, age, sexual orientation, disability status, linguistic status, and ethnicity– particularly marginalized populations." The tool itself does not address social impact or inclusion. It has one question on Social and Institutional Capacity and Human Capacity as part of assessing adaptive capacity.
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)'s Climate,	Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Guidance (CEDRIG) developed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, is a tool designed to systematically integrate climate, environment and disaster risk reduction into	Not addressed. The 'Operational' and 'Strategic' version of the tool mentioned social vulnerabilities and human vulnerabilities (including poor health and low ability of the population to work).

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

Environment and Disaster Risk Guidance (CEDRIG)	development cooperation and humanitarian aid in order to enhance the overall resilience of systems and communities.	
C40 Cities Climate Change Risk Assessment Guidance	Guidance to help the cities to develop a climate risk assessment report, compatible with the GCOM and C40 Climate Action Planning Framework.	Not addressed. Requires a short description on the city’s demographic and socio-economic context and key future trends: an overview of the city’s contextual data, trends and/or information on social and economic projections for the city. In addition, it suggests optional data could be included on Population/demographics (e.g. age profiles, life expectancy, immigration) and Socio-Economic development (e.g. housing affordability; energy demand/ access; water demand/access; undernourishment; poverty; Social Progress Index).

Disability Inclusion Helpdesk Report No: 97

About Helpdesk reports: The Disability Inclusion Helpdesk is funded by the UK Department for International Development, contracted through the Disability Inclusion Team (DIT) under the Disability Inclusive Development Programme. Helpdesk reports are based on between 3 and 4.5 days of desk-based research per query and are designed to provide a brief overview of the key issues and expert thinking on issues around disability inclusion. Where referring to documented evidence, Helpdesk teams will seek to understand the methodologies used to generate evidence and will summarise this in Helpdesk outputs, noting any concerns with the robustness of the evidence being presented. For some Helpdesk services, in particular the practical know-how queries, the emphasis will be focused far less on academic validity of evidence and more on the validity of first-hand experience among disabled people and practitioners delivering and monitoring programmes on the ground. All sources will be clearly referenced.

Helpdesk services are provided by a consortium of leading organisations and individual experts on disability, including Social Development Direct, Sightsavers, Leonard Cheshire Disability, ADD International, Light for the World, Humanity & Inclusion, BRAC, BBC Media Action, Sense and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). Expert advice may be sought from this Group, as well as from the wider academic and practitioner community, and those able to provide input within the short time-frame are acknowledged. Any views or opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of DFID, the Disability Inclusion Helpdesk or any of the contributing organisations/experts.

For any further request or enquiry, contact enquiries@disabilityinclusion.org.uk

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