

ACCESSIBILITY AND ENGAGEMENT:

EXPLORING THE INCLUSION OF NEWCOMERS WITH DISABILITIES IN SWEDEN'S CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENT

ABSTRACT

This study examines the accessibility of climate justice organizations in Sweden for newcomers with disabilities, as well as the level of knowledge and interest that individuals within this group have in the climate justice movement.

Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden

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Executive Summary

This study explores the accessibility and inclusion of newcomers with disabilities in Sweden within the climate justice movement. It includes surveys targeting climate justice organizations and refugees, asylum seekers and newcomers with disabilities to assess current levels of inclusion, awareness, and participation. The findings reveal that while many organizations express interest in becoming more inclusive, significant gaps remain in knowledge and accessibility for newcomers with disabilities. Key barriers include language, physical access, and lack of awareness. Recommendations include collaborating with disabled refugee-led organizations, enhancing accessibility, developing multilingual resources, and expanding outreach to marginalized communities. The study highlights the necessity for more proactive and inclusive strategies within Sweden's climate justice movement, alongside community outreach programs aimed at educating newcomers with disabilities about climate change and the climate justice movement.

Introduction

Survey Background and Context

Members of Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden predominantly come from marginalized and migrant backgrounds. Due to intersecting barriers, such as systemic prejudice in their countries of origin, limited access to education, and learning environments that are not adapted to their needs, this group often possesses limited or no prior knowledge of climate change. As a result, they are disproportionately excluded from climate-related discourse and advocacy efforts. These barriers contribute to a broader pattern of climate injustice, further isolating an already vulnerable population and preventing meaningful participation in the climate justice movement in Sweden.

This project seeks to address this gap through a qualitative, interview-based study involving five members of the target group. The interviews will be conducted with the support of interpreters and adapted to participants’ accessibility needs. The aim is to identify and analyze the specific challenges and barriers that hinder the involvement of newcomers with disabilities in climate activism and advocacy.

This study’s approach is grounded in an intersectional framework that recognizes the overlapping systems of oppression experienced by disabled refugees and migrants. Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden, a Stockholm-based organization led by individuals with lived experience of disability and forced migration, is dedicated to advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities. Central to its mission is the promotion of inclusive and intersectional approaches to social justice, including climate justice. The organization underscores the importance of ensuring that disability rights are fully integrated into broader social, environmental, and policy frameworks.

Currently, there is no available data on the participation or experiences of this group within Sweden's climate justice sector. This absence underscores the urgency of the issue, as invisibility itself is a form of exclusion. The findings from this project will culminate in a set of recommendations for climate justice organizations in Sweden. These will focus on increasing accessibility and inclusion of newcomers with disabilities in the climate justice movement. The goal is to empower newcomers with disabilities to take on active roles in advocacy, activism, and leadership within the climate justice movement.

Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden aims to advocate for and empower individuals within its target group, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding their personal development and social inclusion. The organization is equally committed to promoting the inclusion of newcomers with disabilities within Sweden's climate justice movement, ensuring that it reflects diverse experiences and perspectives. Central to this mission is the recognition of the unique challenges and heightened vulnerabilities faced by people with disabilities in the context of climate change. The organization actively seeks to advance their representation in climate-related discourse and decision-making processes at all levels.

Our Vision:

We want Newcomers with Disabilities to be regarded as its own group and that their needs are met during the entire inclusion process.

Our Mission:

Our mission is to empower newcomers with disabilities in Sweden and increase awareness of the conditions for asylum seekers and refugees with disabilities.

Survey Objectives

The objective of this survey is to promote an intersectional approach to climate activism by acknowledging and addressing the unique experiences and barriers faced by individuals from marginalized communities particularly refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants with disabilities in Sweden.

Through this survey, we aim to identify the gaps, needs, and structural barriers that prevent members of Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden from meaningfully participating in the climate justice movement. We are using a participatory and inclusive approach by involving translators and accessible formats to ensure that communication is clear and culturally appropriate for respondents with diverse backgrounds and abilities.

The findings from this survey will guide the development of targeted strategies, advocacy efforts, and inclusive programs that ensure no one is left behind in the push for climate justice. Ultimately, the survey seeks to amplify underrepresented voices and support their involvement in climate-related discussions, decision-making, and activism across Sweden.

This study also incorporated an online survey targeting climate justice organizations in Sweden. The purpose of the survey was to assess the extent to which these organizations are accessible to individuals with disabilities, and to examine their current engagement practices with this population. Specifically, the survey explored whether organizations recognize newcomers with disabilities as a valuable constituency, whether formal policies on accessibility and inclusion are in place, and to what degree accessibility is prioritized in their operations and strategic frameworks.

Target Population and Purpose of the Survey

Our target group in this project are refugees, asylum seekers and migrants with disabilities residing in Sweden. Due to a range of challenges, such as prejudice in their home countries, lack of access to education, and un-adapted learning environments, this group of people has little to no knowledge about Climate change and therefore are falling behind many of their peers. These barriers have resulted in a significant climate injustice for such individuals, further isolating and marginalizing an already vulnerable group, as well as depriving them from participating in Climate justice advocacy in movement in Sweden.

Climate justice organizations were included in the study to gain insight into their perspectives and practices regarding accessibility and inclusion. The aim was to evaluate the extent to which these organizations are accessible to people with disabilities, as well as to assess their awareness of the specific needs and circumstances of newcomers with disabilities. An additional objective of the survey was to raise awareness within the climate justice movement about this underrepresented group and to encourage the development of more inclusive and accessible approaches within their activities and advocacy efforts.

Methodology

A survey methodology was selected for this study, with two distinct questionnaires designed to capture insights from two key target groups: climate justice organizations in Sweden and newcomers with disabilities residing in Sweden. The design and content of the surveys were developed and approved under the supervision of Yolanda Muñoz. Google Forms was utilized as the survey platform for both instruments. The two questionnaires were tailored to their respective audiences but maintained thematic consistency by exploring parallel areas of inquiry from each group's perspective.

Climate Justice Organizations in Sweden

This survey was designed with a focus on disability inclusion. It aimed to assess the accessibility of the organizations' physical and digital environments, their awareness and implementation of accessibility policies, and the extent to which they engage in practices that promote inclusion. Furthermore, the questionnaire explored whether these organizations were familiar with the specific needs of newcomers with disabilities and whether they had developed strategies to facilitate their participation in climate justice efforts.

Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden

The second survey focused on gauging participants' knowledge and understanding of climate change and the climate justice movement. The questionnaire was developed using plain language to ensure clarity and comprehension, with key terms defined to enhance accessibility. This approach aimed to capture the lived experiences, awareness levels, and perceived barriers faced by newcomers with disabilities in engaging with climate-related activism in Sweden.

Survey Method Used, In-Person

To ensure accessibility and inclusivity for participants with diverse communication and support needs, the survey targeting newcomers with disabilities in Sweden was conducted through in-person interviews. Staff from Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden facilitated the administration of the questionnaire, with interpreter support provided in relevant languages when necessary. This approach was chosen to foster a safe, supportive, and accommodating environment, allowing for the clarification of questions, the use of alternative formats (such as simplified language), and responsiveness to individual needs.

The in-person format enabled more meaningful engagement with participants and facilitated the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data. While the structured questionnaire captured demographic information, disability status, and barriers to climate activism, the interactive nature of the sessions allowed for open-ended discussions that yielded richer, contextual insights into participants' lived experiences and perceptions of climate change and the climate justice movement in Sweden.

Notably, the process underscored the extent of language barriers faced by participants. Despite the use of interpreters, many climate-related terms and concepts required further simplification and explanation, highlighting a gap in accessible environmental communication for this demographic.

An important lesson learned from the data collection process was the necessity of initiating communication using simplified and accessible language from the outset, rather than adapting terminology retroactively. Additionally, providing participants with a shared introductory overview of the subject matter prior to administering the survey would have fostered greater understanding and engagement.

Survey Method Used, Questionnaire

A cross-sectional survey was conducted to collect data from climate justice organizations in Sweden. The purpose was to assess the accessibility of these organizations for newcomers with disabilities. A structured questionnaire, initially distributed electronically, included both closed and open-ended questions covering organizational accessibility policies, inclusive practices, and interest in including newcomers with disabilities in their activities. Purposive sampling was used to target active climate justice organizations working in Sweden. Organizations were both Swedish and international. The data aimed to explore organization’s strategies for inclusion within the movement and the readiness of the organizations to welcome newcomers with disabilities in their activities in Sweden.

Sample Size and Selection

Climate Justice Organizations

A total of ten climate justice organizations operating in Sweden were contacted via email as part of this study. The online survey remained open for a period of three months, from January to March 2025. Follow-up emails were sent one month after the initial contact, and follow-up phone calls were conducted at the halfway point to encourage participation. Despite these efforts, only three organizations responded to the survey. Of those, two expressed a strong interest in the results of the study, indicating potential for future collaboration or engagement.

The organizations approached represented a range of sizes from small, volunteer-based initiatives with 1–2 staff members to large international NGOs with an operational presence in Sweden. Email addresses were sourced through public websites and, in some cases, verified through direct phone calls to organizations.

Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden

A purposive sampling approach was used to engage participants from the “Newcomers with Disabilities in Sweden” community. This group included individuals who are refugees or asylum seekers with lived experience of both migration and disability-related marginalization. Given the exploratory and qualitative nature of this part of the study, the small and focused sample was

appropriate for generating in-depth insights. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and an accessible questionnaire, designed to accommodate diverse communication and cognitive needs.

The questionnaire focused on participants' awareness of climate change and their perceptions of the climate justice movement. Questions were written using plain, everyday language, with key terms clearly defined to ensure clarity. To address language barriers, the study employed three trained interpreters covering Arabic, Tigrinya, and Amharic. The questionnaire, originally developed in English, was translated into Swedish to support bilingual access. The participants included individuals with various disabilities, including physical impairments, mental health conditions, and cognitive disabilities.

Duration and Process of Data Collection

Data collection was conducted over a total period of four months, from October 2024 to March 2025. For the climate justice organizations, the online questionnaire was accessible from January to March 2025. In contrast, data collection with the newcomer participants involved in-person engagement, requiring more time and logistical coordination.

Efforts were made to accommodate the diverse needs of participants, including flexible scheduling, accessibility support, and interpreter services. The in-person nature of the work ensured that participants could engage in a comfortable, safe environment, conducive to open sharing of experiences and perspectives.

Limitations

This study has a few notable limitations. First, the sample of climate justice organizations that participated was small, which may limit how broadly the findings can be applied to the wider movement in Sweden. Despite repeated outreach, only a few organizations responded, which reduced the range of perspectives included.

Second, while the number of participants from the target group, newcomers with disabilities, met the study's expectations, the diversity of disabilities represented was limited. This may have limited the variety and nuance of perspectives on the experiences of individuals with different types of disabilities. The study also aimed to include participants of different gender identities; women, men, and non-binary individuals. However, it was not possible to include a non-binary newcomer with disabilities, which affected the gender diversity within the sample.

These limitations point to the need for further research involving larger and more diverse participant groups to better capture the complex and intersectional barriers that newcomers with disabilities may face in the context of climate justice.

Respondent Profile

Among the climate justice organizations that responded to the survey, the individuals held senior-level positions, including Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Organizational Developer, and Head of Administration. All participating organizations operated at the national level. Notably, none of the larger or international organizations responded to the survey. This limited engagement may be attributed to difficulties in identifying and reaching the appropriate contact person within these organizations. Despite repeated follow-ups via email and phone to ensure the questionnaire reached relevant staff, the response rate remained low. A key lesson learned is the importance of including detailed organizational demographic questions in future surveys to better identify respondent roles and organizational characteristics.

For the second target group, newcomers with disabilities residing in Sweden, demographic data were collected to contextualize responses. This included information on age, gender, type of disability, and length of residence in Sweden. These variables provided a foundation for analyzing the intersectional experiences of disability, migration, and participation in climate justice initiatives.

Key Findings

The findings from the two questionnaires provided valuable insights into the accessibility of the climate justice movement in Sweden and the extent to which organizations are engaged in efforts to include newcomers with disabilities. It was encouraging to observe that many organizations expressed a willingness to become more inclusive. However, it was somewhat surprising to discover that a significant portion of the target group had limited knowledge of climate change and the climate justice movement. This indicates a clear need for enhanced outreach efforts to ensure that marginalized groups are effectively informed and included.

Disability Inclusion in Climate Justice Organizations in Sweden
All responding organizations demonstrated an awareness of the specific needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities in participating in social movements.

Disability Inclusion Policies in Climate Justice Organizations
When inquiring about the presence of specific policies or strategies for including people with disabilities in their activities, responses varied. As depicted in Figure 1, one organization reported having formal guidelines and documentation aimed at enhancing inclusion, positioning themselves as a movement open to all. In contrast, another organization acknowledged the absence of a dedicated policy or strategy for disability inclusion.



Other: We have guidelines and documents to increase inclusion and be a popular movement for everyone.

Figure1. Are there organization specific policies or strategies

When asked how they ensure that events and meetings are accessible to people with disabilities, all participating organizations (100%) reported that their venues are physically accessible. Additionally, 33% stated that they offer options for online participation, and 33% indicated that a hearing loop is installed on the premises. However, none of the organizations reported the use of sign language interpretation, accessible materials (such as braille, large print, or audio formats), or transportation assistance.

In terms of communication and information dissemination, 66% of organizations reported using plain language to improve accessibility, while 33% stated that they have an accessible website. One respondent mentioned that their website is currently undergoing redevelopment to meet accessibility standards.

The organizations identified several key challenges in engaging newcomers with disabilities, including a lack of financial and human resources, limited training or knowledge regarding disability inclusion, physical accessibility limitations, communication barriers, and low levels of engagement or response from the target group. The most frequently cited challenges were the lack of resources and insufficient focus on accessibility needs. Several respondents noted that participation in this survey served as a “wakeup call,” prompting increased awareness and commitment to improving accessibility in both activities and communication.

While there was interest in collaborating with disability organizations to address accessibility concerns, there was limited indication of a proactive effort to involve newcomers with disabilities without external support. In general, accessibility tends to be addressed reactively—considered only once participants with disabilities are already involved—rather than as a part of proactive planning. Another common pathway through which organizations engage with persons with disabilities is through project staff who themselves identify as having a disability.

Support Needs for Inclusion

Responding organizations identified several key supports that would help them better attract and include newcomers with disabilities. Please see figure 2. The most commonly cited needs were additional funding and training and resources on disability inclusion. Other frequently mentioned supports included partnerships with disability organizations, feedback from disability communities, and accessible infrastructure.

One organization highlighted practical barriers, noting that their office is located in an old building with limited accessibility—a freight elevator that requires a key. This often forces workarounds, such as asking visitors to call in advance. The respondent emphasized that both lack of knowledge and physical constraints hinder inclusion efforts, while also appreciating the survey as a prompt to reflect on and improve accessibility.

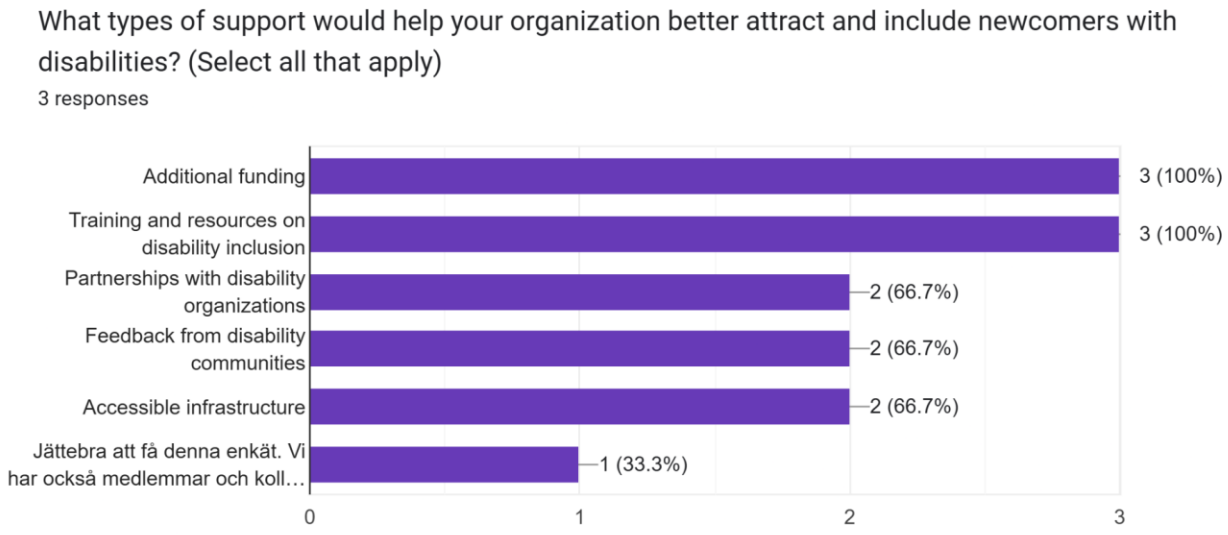

Figure 2. Support needed by the organizations for inclusion

Awareness and Interest in Climate Justice Among Newcomers with Disabilities

The process of administering the survey to the target group, newcomers with disabilities, facilitated in-depth discussions on participants' views of climate change, their awareness of its personal and societal impacts, and their knowledge of climate justice organizations in Sweden. The data collection process required a calm and supportive environment, sufficient time, and, in several cases, the use of interpreters to ensure clear communication.

Participants ranged in age from 35 to 65 years, with all having resided in Sweden for more than three years; 80% had lived in Sweden for over five years. All respondents reported that their disability had been negatively affected by climate change in some capacity, though none had experienced forced displacement as a result of climate-related events. Participants expressed a strong sense of urgency regarding the importance of the climate justice movement and voiced concern about the long-term effects of climate change on future generations.

Notably, 80% of participants had never actively sought out information on climate change, and most were unsure of which channels to use to access such information. Suggested sources included TikTok, YouTube, Google, and television, indicating a reliance on mainstream and social media platforms.

As shown in Figure 3, participants identified several barriers to engaging with the climate justice movement. The most frequently reported challenges were language barriers and lack of awareness or knowledge about climate justice. Other common obstacles included physical accessibility issues and the absence of accessible information. Financial limitations, transportation difficulties, and time constraints were also cited, while discrimination and health-related issues were not considered major deterrents.

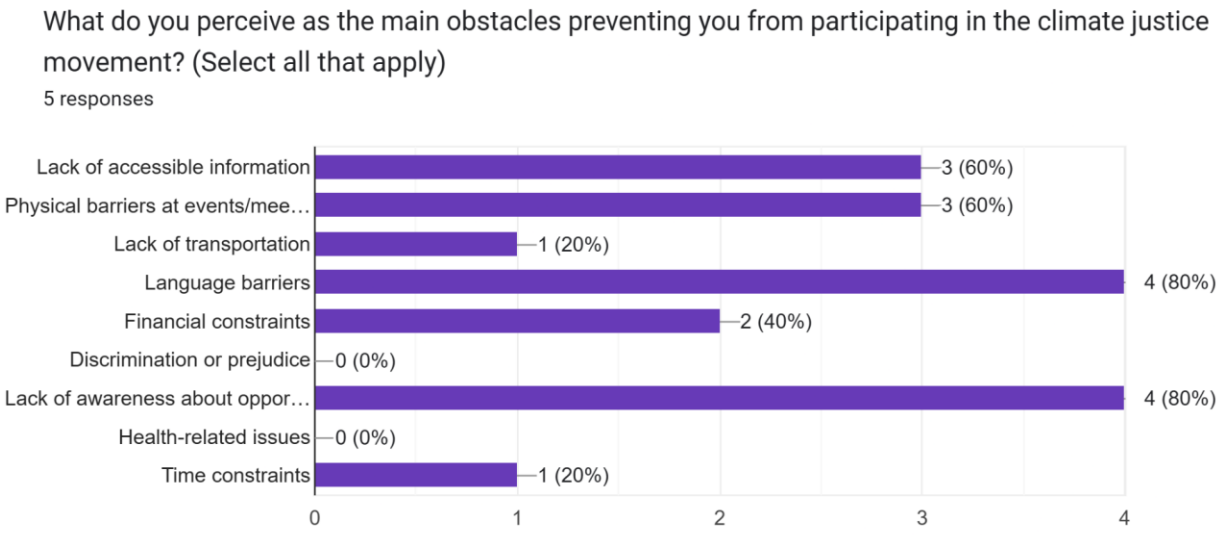

Figure 3. Obstacles to Engagement in the Climate Justice Movement

Participants also outlined the forms of support that would facilitate their participation, see Figure 4. All respondents (100%) emphasized the need for accessible venues, and 80% expressed a preference for smaller, community-based support groups. Additional supports identified included online participation options, transportation services, language translation, and clear, accessible communication.

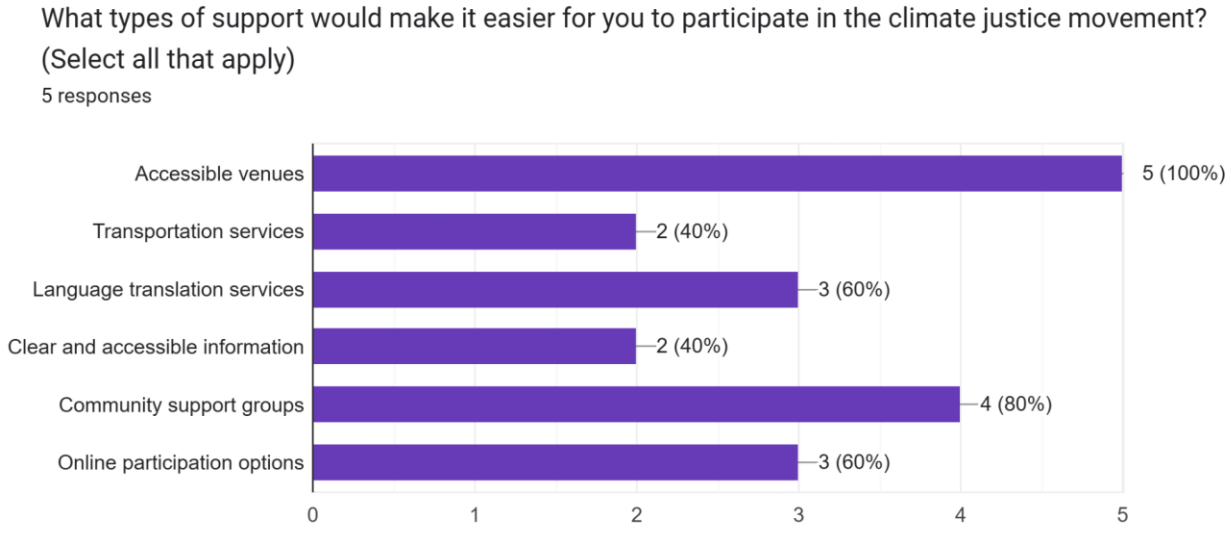

Figure 4. Support Needs for Participation

None of the participants had previously taken part in any events or activities organized by climate justice organizations. Overall, knowledge of climate change and the climate justice movement was limited among respondents, though interest in learning more and engaging with the movement was high. Participants offered several recommendations for enhancing inclusion: organizations should engage with platforms frequented by newcomers, increase visibility on social media, conduct targeted outreach to communities of newcomers with disabilities, offer multilingual websites, use simplified Swedish in communication, and recognize the potential contributions this group can make to the climate justice movement.

Analysis and Interpretation

The combined results from the two questionnaires offer a valuable dual perspective on the current state of accessibility and inclusion within Sweden's climate justice movement, particularly in relation to newcomers with disabilities.

From the **organizational perspective**, the findings indicate a growing awareness of the need for greater inclusion of people with disabilities, with many organizations expressing interest in becoming more accessible. However, actual implementation appears uneven. While physical accessibility of venues was reported by all respondents, more comprehensive supports, such as sign language interpretation, accessible communication materials, and transportation assistance, were notably absent. Disability inclusion policies were either limited or under development, suggesting that while intent exists, structured strategies are lacking. Many organizations highlighted resource constraints and limited internal expertise as key barriers to inclusion. Encouragingly, participation in the study prompted reflection, with some organizations recognizing the survey as a wakeup call for organizational learning and improvement.

On the **target group side**, the responses from newcomers with disabilities revealed a significant gap in awareness and knowledge of both climate change and the climate justice movement in Sweden. Despite this, participants demonstrated high levels of interest and concern about climate-related issues, particularly their long-term impacts. A critical barrier identified was limited access to clear and accessible information, exacerbated by language challenges and unfamiliarity with conventional communication channels used by climate movements. Importantly, participants shared a strong desire to engage and offered practical recommendations to increase inclusivity, such as the use of simplified language, accessible digital platforms, and localized community outreach.

Overall, the results underscore a pressing need for proactive and intersectional approaches to inclusion in climate justice. Organizations must move beyond passive interest toward concrete actions, including the development of inclusive policies, training, and collaboration with disability communities. At the same time, targeted efforts to raise awareness and build bridges with marginalized groups, particularly newcomers with disabilities, are essential. To truly embody the principles of intersectional climate justice, organizations must prioritize holistic accessibility measures that reflect the diverse needs of newcomers with disabilities to ensure a more equitable and representative climate justice movement in Sweden.

Trends

The study revealed several key trends regarding the climate justice movement and newcomers with disabilities:

1. **Lack of Awareness and Knowledge**:
    - A significant trend is the low level of awareness about climate change and the climate justice movement among newcomers with disabilities. Despite expressing concern about the impacts of climate change, 80% of the participants had never

actively sought information on the subject. This highlights a need for improved information dissemination strategies.

2. **Barriers to Engagement**:
    - Participants identified multiple barriers to engagement, such as language barriers, lack of accessible information, physical accessibility issues, and financial constraints. These barriers are compounded by a general lack of awareness within the target group about the climate justice movement, signaling a gap in the outreach efforts of climate justice organizations.
3. **Limited Inclusion in Climate Justice Movement**:
    - Climate justice movement organizations in Sweden expressed a desire to be more inclusive but were often reactive in addressing accessibility needs, only considering disability inclusion when participants with disabilities were already involved. Furthermore, there was a lack of proactive policies for disability inclusion, with only some organizations having formal guidelines in place.
4. **Need for Tailored Support**:
    - There is a strong emphasis on the need for specific support measures to increase the participation of newcomers with disabilities. These include accessible venues, online participation options, transportation services, language translation, and simplified communication. This highlights the importance of making climate justice events and initiatives more accessible and inclusive for marginalized communities.
5. **Interest in Collaboration**:
    - Many organizations expressed interest in partnering with disability organizations to address accessibility needs, though proactive involvement of newcomers with disabilities was less common without external support. This suggests an opportunity for stronger collaboration to bridge the gap between the climate justice movement and marginalized groups.
6. **Increased Awareness and Reflection**:
    - Several organizations noted that the survey served as a wake-up call, prompting them to reflect on their accessibility practices. This indicates a growing recognition within the climate justice movement of the need for greater inclusivity and adaptation to the needs of people with disabilities, particularly newcomers.

In summary, the study reveals a strong desire for inclusion within climate justice organizations but also highlights significant gaps in knowledge, accessibility, and engagement with newcomers with disabilities. There is an evident need for targeted outreach, clearer communication, and systemic adjustments to facilitate their participation in the climate justice movement.

Surprising findings

Several surprising findings emerged in the study:

1. **Limited Knowledge Among Newcomers with Disabilities**: 80% of participants had never actively sought information about climate change, despite expressing concerns about its impact. This indicates that climate justice movements are not effectively reaching marginalized communities like newcomers with disabilities.

2. **Reactive Approach by Organizations**: Many climate justice organizations lacked proactive strategies for disability inclusion, addressing accessibility issues only after individuals with disabilities were involved, rather than planning for inclusivity from the outset.

3. **Missed Digital Engagement**: While 80% of participants suggested using platforms like TikTok and YouTube for climate-related information, the climate justice movement has not fully utilized these digital tools to engage marginalized groups.

These findings highlight significant gaps in outreach, inclusion, and proactive planning within the climate justice movement, particularly regarding newcomers with disabilities. Many organizations may believe they are inclusive based on physical accessibility alone, while broader needs around communication, digital inclusion, and practical support are still being overlooked.

Recommendations

Based on the survey findings, the following recommendations are proposed to improve the inclusion of newcomers with disabilities in Sweden’s climate justice movement:

1. **Increase Outreach and Awareness**: Climate justice organizations should expand efforts to reach marginalized communities, particularly newcomers with disabilities. This can be achieved through targeted outreach on social media platforms like TikTok, YouTube, and other channels frequently used by this group.
2. **Proactive Accessibility Planning**: Organizations need to integrate accessibility into their planning processes rather than addressing it reactively. This includes ensuring that events, communications, and materials are accessible from the outset, with clear and inclusive strategies for engaging people with disabilities.
3. **Use of Accessible Communication Channels**: Organizations should provide information on climate change in accessible formats, such as simplified language, braille, large print, audio, and sign language interpretation. They should also ensure that websites and other digital platforms are fully accessible.
4. **Build strategic partnerships with disabled refugees led organizations**:
   Establish partnerships with disability advocacy groups to enhance the climate justice movement's inclusivity and gain insights into the specific needs of newcomers with disabilities. Joint efforts can also help increase awareness within these communities. **Through c**ollaboration with organizations that support refugees with disabilities, they can co-create inclusive climate programming and increase trust and participation.
5. **Offer Diverse Participation Options**: To accommodate the needs of newcomers with disabilities, organizations should offer online participation options, transportation services, language translation, and community-based support groups.
6. **Train and Educate**: Provide training and resources for climate justice organizations on disability rights, disability inclusion, accessibility and inclusive communication methods. This will help climate justice organizations better understand the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities to bridge knowledge gaps and promote meaningful inclusion creating a more inclusive movement.
7. **Ensure inclusive event design**
   All events and campaigns should provide sign language interpretation, accessible materials (braille, large print, audio), transportation support, and remote participation options to remove participation barriers.
8. **Engage newcomers with disabilities as leaders and advisors**
   Move beyond token inclusion by actively involving individuals with lived experience of disability and migration in leadership roles, advisory boards, and decision-making processes within the climate justice movement.
9. **Develop long-term engagement strategies**
   Avoid one-time consultations and instead invest in long-term strategies to empower and continuously involve marginalized groups in climate activism.

By addressing these recommendations, climate justice organizations can create a more inclusive and accessible movement that effectively engages all communities, including newcomers with disabilities.

To comprehensively assess the barriers encountered by individuals with disabilities in climate movements worldwide, it is essential to secure funding for a global, multilingual survey. This initiative should prioritize the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless individuals with disabilities, ensuring that data collection methods are culturally sensitive, inclusive, and accessible. The findings from this survey will provide valuable insights to inform the development of global strategies for inclusive climate action and policymaking.

To help raise awareness of climate change and the climate justice movement in Sweden, it's important to secure funding for accessible training and. This would ensure that people from all backgrounds, including newcomers with disabilities, have the opportunity to learn about climate change and its impacts, as well as how to get involved in the movement. Accessible training would make it easier for more people to participate, creating a more inclusive climate justice conversation and empowering underrepresented communities to play an active role in climate action.

Conclusion

The study examined the accessibility of climate justice movement organizations in Sweden for newcomers with disabilities, as well as the target group's awareness of climate change and the climate justice movement. Results showed that while many organizations expressed a desire to become more inclusive, there were gaps in their disability inclusion policies, such as a lack of sign language interpretation, accessible materials and a lack of presence on social media platforms frequently used by this target group.

Newcomers with disabilities reported limited knowledge of climate change and climate justice, with many unaware of how to access relevant information. Barriers to engagement included language, physical accessibility, and a lack of tailored outreach. Participants emphasized the need for accessible venues, smaller support groups, online participation options, and clear communication.

Based on these findings, recommendations include partnering with disability organizations to improve inclusion and engagement, increasing outreach, incorporating proactive accessibility planning, offering diverse participation options, and committing to a holistic accessibility and inclusivity process.