

Table SI

Climate Change Consequences for Arctic Disabled People

<i>Drivers of Vulnerability</i>	<i>Hazards & Risks</i>	<i>Policy and Adaptation Responses</i>
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES		
Archaic religious socio-cultural models in rural, remote and indigenous counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fires, heatwaves, floods – Rapid permafrost thaw – Spread of invasive species, changes in animal/insect behaviour – Increase in human and wildlife infectious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integrate minority religious practices into DRR (traditional healing, syncretic folk Orthodoxy, geomythology) – Education and awareness combining local traditions with scientific knowledge
County-level inequalities in income, healthcare, housing, and lack of universal design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – More disabled children – Higher mortality, morbidity, disability rates – Dilapidated housing and infrastructure – Food and water insecurity – Large-scale socio-economic and environmental losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen cooperation between EMERCOM, health and social care departments – Develop county-level vulnerability indices – Modernise housing stock and communal services – Incorporate universal design in urban planning
Limited inclusion of disabled people in DRR planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exclusion from emergency warnings, evacuation and recovery – Social invisibility and stigma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Volunteer projects targeting isolated individuals – Inclusion of lived experiences of disabled people in policy design – Accessible information (sign language, Braille) – Strengthen cooperation between state agencies, NGOs, religious organisations and disabled persons' associations
Weak healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate medical care during/after disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop telemedicine and inclusive early warning systems – Improve trust in healthcare through integration with informal support systems
POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES		
<i>Drivers of Strength</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Potential Outcomes</i>
Warmer winters and longer summers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expanded public beaches – Increased yields of vegetables, berries and mushrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved food security – Partially reduced socio-economic inequality through affordable food and leisure – Enhanced wellbeing of disabled people and their families

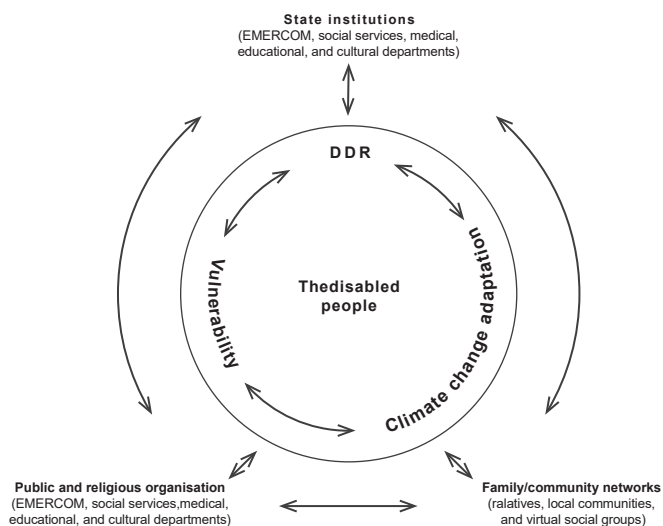


Fig. S1. Coordination between state, community and family actors in inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) for disabled people in Arkhangelsk North.

The scheme illustrates how multiple stakeholders — state institutions, public and religious organisations, and family/community networks — interact around disabled people to reduce vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. Effective adaptation requires integrating these actors into a coherent DRR framework.