



Factsheet

Last update: June 2025

Many more people are [displaced](#) internally by disasters each year than by conflict or violence. For those who cross an international border, only some will be eligible for protection under refugee law or human rights law.

What's the context?

Each year, many millions of people are displaced by the impacts of climate change and disasters – about [one person per second](#). Most of these people move within their own countries, but some will seek to cross an international border.

Who's in need of protection?

Legally, there is no such thing as a 'climate refugee' or an 'environmental refugee'. But people can face heightened risks because of the impacts of disasters or climate change. Climate change and disasters provide a context in which existing persecution may be amplified, or [exposure to risks](#) may increase. This means that people may qualify for protection as refugees, or for complementary protection under [human rights law](#).

The reasons for movement are multicausal: in other words, people displaced across borders in the context of climate change and disasters typically flee from a range of hazards. That is why it is essential to [consider the risks](#) cumulatively and within the broader social, economic and political context. An assessment of the risk of harm should also take into account the circumstances, characteristics and capacities of the individual applicant. This is because the impacts of climate change and disasters affect people in different ways.

A [Practical Toolkit](#) developed by the Kaldor Centre, together with partners in the United States and the United Kingdom, and with the endorsement of UNHCR, explains when and how people displaced in the context of climate change and disasters may qualify for refugee status or complementary protection. It examines key international treaties, such as the Refugee Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as regional refugee and human rights frameworks in Africa, the Americas and Europe.

What is the international community doing about this?

The [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), adopted in December 2018 by the UN General Assembly, is the first international instrument to reflect specific commitments about climate change, disasters, environmental degradation and displacement. Although not legally binding, the Global Compact provides an important framework for governments to address this issue, including through greater international cooperation, better preparedness and new migration opportunities.

The Global Compact builds on the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative on Disaster- Induced Cross-Border Displacement. In 2015, it produced a [Protection Agenda](#) which outlined a number of responses to help people remain in their homes for as long as possible, and to assist those who wished to move. This document was [endorsed](#) by 109 governments, including Australia. Its successor organisation, the [Platform on Disaster Displacement](#), continues to work with governments and affected communities to implement these recommendations, which include:

- (1) reducing disaster risk and helping affected communities adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- (2) developing temporary forms of protection, such as humanitarian visas or extended- stay arrangements, that give short-term relief to people who are displaced by a disaster;
- (3) creating and enhancing voluntary migration opportunities – such as free-movement agreements, training programs, and special access to existing visa schemes – so that people can move with dignity before disaster strikes or slow- onset environmental changes make their homeland uninhabitable;
- (4) planning relocations to help people move out of danger zones before disaster strikes, or safe areas to move to if they have already been displaced.

Do countries already admit people displaced by the impacts of climate change?

In late 2017, New Zealand's newly elected Prime Minister, [Jacinda Ardern](#), announced a proposal to [create a special humanitarian visa](#) for Pacific Island residents who were forced to migrate because of rising sea levels. The plan was to provide for up to 100 such visas annually. However, this plan did not proceed.

Some countries have discretionary humanitarian visas which could be applied to people fleeing disaster or climate impacts (among other things). In May 2022, [Argentina](#) created a special visa for people displaced by disasters in Mexico, Central America or the Caribbean. The visa is provided for an initial three-year period, after which people may convert their immigration status towards permanent residence. The scheme is not only open to those who are displaced across an international border: UNHCR and IOM can recommend that internally displaced persons be granted entry permits to Argentina.

On 10 November 2023, Australia and Tuvalu adopted the [Australia–Tuvalu Falepili Union](#), a bilateral treaty which creates a 'special human mobility pathway' for Tuvaluans to migrate to Australia on a permanent basis. Up to 280 Tuvaluans per year will have the opportunity to move if they wish, with immediate access to education, health, and key income and family support benefits. Although climate change is not referenced in the [visa](#) framework, the treaty itself is framed in the context of climate change and has thus been described as the [world's first](#) bilateral agreement on climate mobility.

More broadly, New Zealand's [Pacific Access Category](#) and [Australia's Pacific Engagement Visa](#) provide permanent migration pathways for people to move but have

age, language and employment requirements. While neither expressly references climate change or disasters, each is viewed as enhancing opportunities for movement in that context.

Elsewhere, regional groupings of countries have developed guidance on cross-border protection and assistance in the context of disasters and climate change, including in the [Americas](#) and [Africa](#). In November 2023, the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum adopted the [Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility](#) 'to guide Pacific Islands Forum governments, communities, non-state actors and partners in ensuring rights based and people-centred movement in the context of climate change ... through a proactive, inclusive and collaborative regional approach that reflects common Pacific interests in a culturally appropriate manner, while respecting national sovereignty and diversity'.

Further resources:

[Kaldor Centre Principles on Climate Mobility](#) (2023)

[Kaldor Centre Climate Mobility Hub](#)