

CLIMATE REFUGEES AND INTERNATIONAL LAWS

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ABSTRACT

Climate change refugees are individuals or groups forced to leave their homes and countries due to the adverse effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation. International laws and frameworks related to climate refugees are still evolving, but several existing agreements can be applied to assist and protect them. The 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1985 Convention on the Status of Refugees in Latin America, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration all provide support and guidance for climate refugees. To ensure their rights and safety, international legislation must acknowledge and defend them, uphold human rights, raise awareness, support policy changes, and use a methodical approach with ethical deliberations. Addressing climate refugees requires a multipronged strategy, including political discussions, diplomatic pressure, and collaboration between nation-states.

KEYBOARD: WHO, UNFCCC, Conferences, Climate Issue, Environmental Acts, Natures, Countries, Political, Population, Data.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Climate change refugees were made famous by **Lester Brown** of the World Watch Institute in the 1970s. Climate change refugees are abandoned or live with somebody or something, which helps a people somewhat with climate change refugees who migrate to countries. In the environment, there should be weather changes in the atmosphere with various seasons. Whereas the people are not respecting the climate, which is becoming a weather change just like earthquakes, heavy rain, disasters, etc., which is responsible for only disrespecting the environment. In addition, if they were in some country, the nation would become polluted, and if they were living in that country, like Bangladesh or migrants from those palaces, or if they were transferring from that country to another country, there would be good nature as well as a better environment, which would be helpful to survive there and be recognized for how they were living in it.

In the country, some laws and regulations as well as rules are amended by the legislature for citizens of the environment, which are called Environmental Acts. These acts were performed to protect the environment or atmosphere, so they couldn't cause harm to the environment where it could pollute and cause other types of diseases, which would become a problematic situation for the people's health. Whereas, in some other countries, the political situation is also so bad that bad situations are happening. For that reason, they were migrants from other countries.

Climate catastrophes have caused 376 million people to be relocated since 2008, with 36.2 million displaced in 2022 alone. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies predicts that by 2050, the number of impacted individuals will double, emphasizing the urgent need for global response to environmental disasters.

Climate refugees are individuals or groups forced to leave their homes and countries due to the adverse effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation. International laws and frameworks related to climate refugees are still evolving, and there is no specific treaty dedicated to addressing their rights and protection. However, several existing international agreements can be applied to assist and protect climate refugees. The 1951 Refugee Convention can be interpreted to include those displaced by environmental factors, and the 1985 Convention on the Status of Refugees in Latin America (Cartagena Declaration) extends refugee status to those fleeing generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive human rights violations, and "events seriously disturbing public order." Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide guidance for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, including those displaced by natural or human-made disasters. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) acknowledges the need to address the impacts of climate change on communities, and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, adopted in 2018, includes commitments to address the needs of migrants forced to move due to climate change and environmental degradation.

2. OBJECTIVES:

1. Protecting of Human Right.
2. Recognition of climate Refugees.
3. Responsibility and accountability.
4. Advocacy and Awareness.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why the peoples are been migrant from their country?
2. In what way the national conference is ensuring to control and solved the problem in the climate changes in climate refugees and international laws?

3. LITERATURE REVIEW:

An analysis of previous research on the subject of international law and climate refugees can

shed light on how various countries are handling the legal ramifications of this problem. Key ideas and subjects to investigate include international conventions and legal frameworks, case studies, both sides of and regional agreements, national policies and legislation, accountability and responsibility, public opinion and advocacy, safeguards for those who are vulnerable, cooperation and solidarity, obstacles and gaps, and comparative analysis.

Examining national laws and regulations is necessary to comprehend the rights, protections, and legal standing of climate refugees. By examining these, it will be possible to determine how different nations have defined climate refugees and if they qualify for protection under the law or asylum. In order to comprehend the legal frameworks and processes developed inside bilateral and regional agreements, it is necessary to evaluate these agreements. Analysis of the legal solutions and difficulties encountered in situations of relocation brought on by climate change should be done through case studies.

It is important to study responsibility and accountability in order to comprehend how nations assign blame for climate refugees and deal with concerns of compensating for harm and loss brought on by climate change. Examining the protection of vulnerable groups—such as women, children, and indigenous communities—will help identify the laws and regulations that best meet their particular requirements. Comparative analysis can be used to pinpoint areas where international cooperation or development is needed to address climate refugees.

Protection of Human Rights:

In the environmental Rights, the Protecting of Human Right into climate refugees World Wide were it was so crucial goal out of International laws and its contracts. Whereas, some rights are necessary for their dignity and well-being, there's climates change's which expose to their significant threats. Some essential conditions which concluded for global protection includes:

Right to life and Security: In addition to establishing procedures for prompt evacuation and emergency response during extreme weather events, the text highlights the necessity of safeguarding climate refugees from imminent dangers to their physical safety and life.

Right to Seek Asylum and Non-Refoulement: In order to protect the lives and freedom of climate refugees, the proposed legislation would forbid Refoulement, guarantee their right to apply for asylum in other nations, and stop their forced return to regions devastated by natural catastrophes.

Right to Adequate Standard of Living: Provide climate refugees with access to food, clean water, and suitable housing, and offer support systems to help them maintain a respectable quality of living, especially those who have been displaced for extended periods.

Right to Health: Provide basic healthcare services, such as mental health assistance, and create infrastructure and regulations to address the particular health issues brought on by climate-induced relocation in order to mitigate the psychological effects of climate refugees.

Right to Education: Ensure displaced adults and children have access to education; addressing disruptions caused by displacement, and develop educational initiatives to enhance public awareness of environmental effects.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups: By creating laws and regulations that specifically meet the needs of marginalized populations—such as women, children, the elderly and indigenous communities—we can protect their rights.

Freedom of Movement: The goal is to ensure that refugees from climate change are allowed to freely move and return home when necessary.

Recognition of climate Refugees:

In the Environmental Right, was the Recognition of Climate Refugees as a distinct category within International laws and contract were is

crucial thing which were addressing the climate induced displacement challenges. It was ensuring that their rights, as protection, and assistance access. In the recognition of climate refugees are included in:

- 1. Defining Climate Refugees:** Globally, there is agreement that people who are relocated as a result of extreme weather events and increasing sea levels are considered climate refugees.
- 2. Legal Status:** The legal position of climate refugees, distinct from other displaced individuals under the 1951 Refugee Convention, should grant certain rights and safeguards, distinguishing them from economic migrants or conventional refugees.
- 3. Eligibility for Asylum or Protection: The intention is to guarantee that refugees from climate change get asylum, temporary asylum, or other forms of international protection in recognition of the serious risks to their human rights, livelihoods, and safety.**
- 4. Non-Refoulement:** The proposed legislation prohibits the forced return of refugees from climate change-related areas to areas where environmental elements pose a threat to their freedoms or lives.
- 5. National Legal Frameworks:** Governments should recognize climate refugees in their immigration laws and policies to ensure domestic needs are met for those displaced by climate change.
- 6. Access to Humanitarian Assistance:** The government has to recognize the special needs of climate refugees and set up efficient systems to supply them with necessities like food, housing, medical care, and psychological assistance.
- 7. Protection of Right:** The text emphasizes the importance of ensuring that refugees from climate change are protected by international human rights

conventions like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

- 8. Access to Legal Redress:** Provide legal channels for refugees fleeing climate change to pursue restitution for discrimination or violations of their human rights, therefore promoting accountability.
- 9. International Recognition:** The goal is to promote the global acceptance of the term "climate refugee" within the framework of existing international treaties and accords, such as the UNFCCC and UNHCR.

Responsibility and accountability:

International agreements and legislation are essential for safeguarding and assisting climate refugees. Determining who is in charge of offering sanctuary and holding individuals accountable for displacement brought on by climate change are crucial. Important factors for accountability and obligation for climate refugees are as follows:

- 1. State Responsibility:** The state of origin is responsible for protecting and aiding climate refugees, which may involve implementing policies to mitigate climate change's effects, promoting adaptation plans, and facilitating safe return home for those displaced due to environmental changes.
- 2. Receiving Countries' Responsibility:** It is the duty of the nation's hosting climate refugees to offer protection and aid, such as access to essential services, temporary shelter, and sanctuary.
- 3. International Responsibility– Sharing:** Promoting global collaboration and responsibility-sharing can aid and support climate refugees by providing technical and financial assistance to nations with large displaced populations.
- 4. Liability and Compensation:** The purpose of the proposed law is to set up procedures for holding persons

accountable for global warming and its effects for the harm and losses incurred by impacted communities and refugees from it.

- 5. Preventing Responsibilities:** Address climate change's root causes, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing adaptation measures, to prevent displacement caused by climate change.
- 6. International Legal Framework:** To address climate change displacement, global legal structures should outline nations' obligations and rights, potentially including the creation of an international convention on climate refugees.
- 7. Data Collection and reporting:** Provide mechanisms for collecting information on relocation brought on by climate change and its consequences in order to assign blame...
- 8. Advocacy and Diplomacy:** Participate in diplomatic efforts to advocate for increased aid for affected regions and convince nations to fulfill their responsibilities towards climate refugees.
- 9. Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** In addition to holding governments and institutions responsible for their actions, the article highlights the significance of civil society and non-governmental organizations in promoting the rights and safeguards of climate refugees.
- 10. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:** The proposed plan is to establish international dispute settlement procedures to resolve disputes related to climate change's responsibility and relocation.

Advocacy and Awareness:

In order to solve climate refugees' issues within international rules and accords, advocacy and awareness are essential. They affect legislative and policy changes, create awareness, and

rally support for their rights. In order for advocacy to be effective, it is important to mobilize support, raise awareness, and influence legislative and policy changes.

- 1. Public Awareness:** The initiative aims to raise awareness about the challenges faced by refugees from climate change, their displacement causes, and human rights issues through public outreach, education, and media campaigns.
- 2. Policy Advocacy:** In order to bring about change, engage with elected officials, legislators, and international organizations to advocate policies and international legal frameworks that uphold the rights and needs of climate refugees.
- 3. Legal Advocacy:** The initiative involves coordinating human rights organizations, advocacy groups, and legal professionals to advocate for the recognition and defense of climate refugees' rights under international law.
- 4. Coalition and Alliance:** Form alliances and coalitions with groups, governments, and interested parties to promote the rights and protection of climate refugees worldwide.
- 5. Research and Data:** Research on climate-related displacement is crucial for advocacy campaigns, providing evidence-based justifications and demonstrating the problem's scope and effects through data and effective instruments.
- 6. Youth and Student Activism:** Since younger generations are frequently concerned with environmental and social justice concerns, support youth and student movements in their active advocacy for climate refugees.
- 7. International Conferences and Forums:** Participate in international forums, conferences, and discussions on refugee and climate change issues to ensure climate refugees are included in discourse and advocacy efforts.

- 8. Global Solidarity:** The statement highlights the worldwide problem of tackling climate change by highlighting the need for shared responsibility and global solidarity for climate refugees.
- 9. Corporate and Industry Engagement:** Engage with businesses and sectors to promote ethical behavior that minimizes environmental impact and contributes to climate change displacement.
- 10. Social Media and Online Campaign:** Reach a broad audience by using social media and internet campaigns to support and advocate for climate refugees.

Analysis of Bangladesh of Climate Refugees and International Laws:

Climate-induced migration and climate refugees are a problem in Bangladesh, a country that is particularly sensitive to climate change. Challenges facing the nation include erosion of riverbanks, storm surges and cyclones, rising sea levels, droughts, saline intrusion, and displacement from within. These concerns are addressed in the Bangladeshi Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), and efforts to adapt to and build resilience to climate change are supported by international organizations such as the UNDP and IOM.

The policies and legal actions of Bangladesh are also influenced by the research and advocacy activities conducted by NGOs and research institutes in the nation. There are still issues, though, such as the requirement for a thorough legal system that addresses relocation brought on by climate change. It is essential to define the legal standing and rights of climate refugees. Bangladesh highlights the significance of international collaboration and support in mitigating the effects of climate change, particularly in upholding the rights and necessities of climate refugees. The international world is striving to help and assist Bangladesh in handling this urgent situation, and one continuous worry is the building of a

legislative framework particular to climate refugees and their rights.

In USA:

Environmental and political scientists are paying more attention to climate refugees in the United States. Political scientists research how the nation participates in global climate accords, including the Paris Agreement, and how political players influence national climate policy. They examine national climate policy as well as the influence of state and federal governments on climate policy choices. They also look at the political aspects of migration and displacement brought on by climate change in the United States, including the frameworks of laws and policies that cater to the needs of those who are internally displaced.

In-depth studies on the local and regional effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, extreme weather, and ecosystem changes, are carried out by environmental scientists in the United States. They investigate technology and adaptation tactics meant to lessen the effects of climate change and lessen the chance of relocation. They analyze the hazards of displacement and the opportunity for managed retreat and relocation while concentrating on areas that are particularly susceptible to sea level rise.

Climate modeling and forecasting are crucial in climate scientists, helping policymakers plan for climate-induced displacement. They study the resilience of ecosystems and how they can provide natural services to protect communities from climate impacts. They often collaborate with policymakers, providing scientific evidence and recommendations for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. This interdisciplinary approach helps bridge the gap between scientific research and policy implementation, addressing climate refugees in the USA.

In China:-

Political science and environmental science are becoming more and more interested in China's

climate policies and international legislation. Political scientists examine how politics and decision-making processes influence China's climate pledges and actions, as well as its involvement in international accords such as the Paris Agreement. They also look at China's internal climate policies, which include carbon trading schemes, objectives for reducing emissions, and the development of renewable energy sources.

Interest should be shown in China's climate change and climate refugee diplomacy, especially its collaboration with other nations and impact on international climate discussions. The legal foundation for resettling displaced persons is evaluated along with environmental migration policy. The human rights implications of migration brought on by climate change are also examined, including adherence to international human rights treaties and refugee regulations.

China's environmental scientists research biodiversity, ecosystem services, natural catastrophes, and the local and regional effects of climate change. They create adaptation plans with the goal of reducing the effects of climate change while safeguarding ecosystems and populations that are at risk. They work with legislators to present data and suggestions based on science for initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. To more accurately estimate the effects of climate change on particular places in China, they also evaluate climate models.

China is a crucial research topic for political and environmental scientists due to its proactive approach in mitigating climate change and its possible effects, such as relocation.

In India:

Climate refugees and international laws are increasingly important in India, particularly in political science and environmental science. The country is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and the government is

actively working on policies and international agreements to address these challenges. Political scientists in India study the country's climate policies and its role in international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement. They also examine India's domestic climate policies and their implications, including the development of policies and initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

In terms of environmental science, scientists in India conduct research on the local and regional impacts of climate change, such as temperature changes, precipitation, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. They also study the impacts of natural disasters, ecosystem services, biodiversity, adaptation strategies, collaboration with policymakers, and monitoring and early warning systems.

India's commitment to addressing climate change and its vulnerabilities makes it a significant subject of study for political and environmental scientists. An interdisciplinary approach, combining political science and environmental science, is essential for understanding the complex interplay of politics, environmental changes, and their effects on human populations and ecosystems in India.

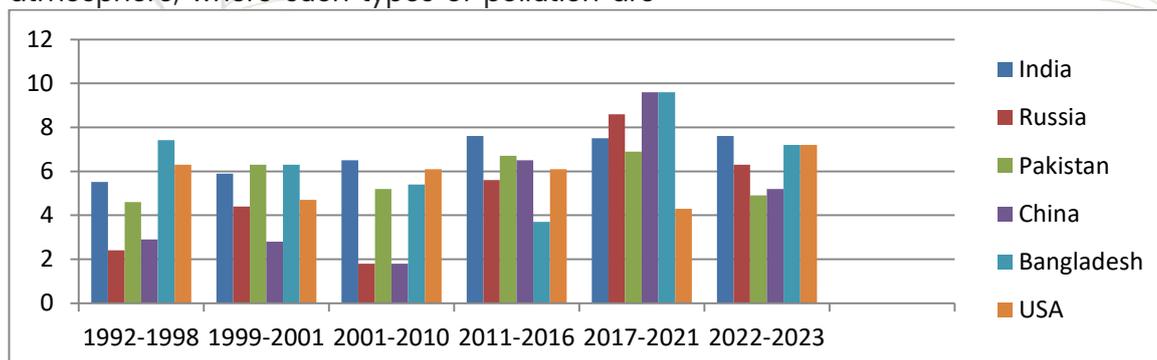
4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In Fig. 1, it was scenario or as gap some of the other countries were migrant due to climate change, and those citizens or people were migrant to other countries they were not suitable for them to live in such of place for climate changes. In other words, with the political power and environment issues, they were suffering to live in a better environment, or atmosphere, where such types of pollution are

caused in the surroundings of nature. It was expanding that such facts are polluting in such countries or as road construction, which is causing global warning or an issue in the investment of the nature of the environment, where some countries are balancing their population, which is either economic or environmental, in the political way. Somewhat, other Conferences were managing to control to a population and as well as the political decision or a pollution to manage for benefit to people.

In the data of UN (United Nations) Conferences and WHO (World Health Organization), they say that in the years 1992–2023, the climate issue was developed, some conditions of political phase, and other kinds of migration were evolved to change their locality and form mentality phases, which were not exhausting to their youth of conferences who were not clearly recognizing the climate issue they wanted to go into their data.

In the 2020–2021 Corona phases, so many people are dying for that condition; some citizens are migrant. In the phase of the Ukraine and Israel period, nowadays is a very crucial time to not take back their mentality about whether their governments are solving their problems or not. Somewhat, the analysis of data is very crucial in the future, and the government is finding their problem, helping to be aware of climate change, and evaluating the mental issue of past days and what they were doing at conferences in such countries, like the G-20, which is collabing and working with each other for countries issues in international conferences in these countries.



5. CONCLUSION:

Climate refugees are a significant global concern due to climate change, causing environmental degradation, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels. To ensure their rights and safety, international legislation must acknowledge and defend them. Accountability for states, regions, and international players is required, and human rights must be upheld, including life, security, health, education, and nondiscrimination. Raising awareness and supporting policy changes is essential, and a methodical approach with ethical deliberations is necessary. Addressing climate refugees within the framework of international law requires a multipronged strategy, including political discussions, diplomatic pressure, and collaboration between nation-states. Political advocacy for climate refugees is crucial for influencing legislative changes, policy adjustments, and resource distribution. Preventive diplomacy and worldwide collaboration are essential, emphasizing the interconnectedness of states in the face of a global environmental emergency.

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