

### HAZARDS & IMPACT

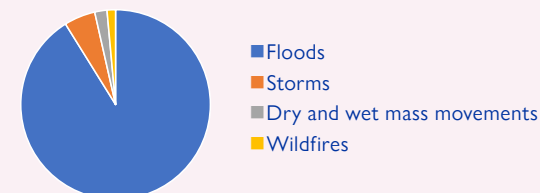
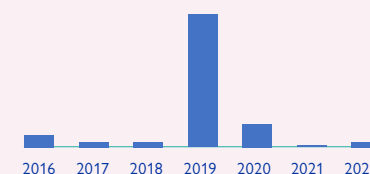
The Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia) is located in an area of intense climatic variation. Due to its geographic, topographic, meteorological characteristics and scarce adaptive capacities to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters ([Global Risk Report, 2022](#)) it's exposed to disasters that negatively impact the livelihoods of populations in vulnerable situations ([SACM 2022](#)).

Between 2016 and 2022, floods caused 95.3% of new internal displacements due to disasters recorded in the country ([IDMC, 2023](#)). In addition, Bolivia faces challenges regarding water resource availability. Prolonged droughts, desertification affecting more than 40% of the Bolivian territory and the loss of 50% of glacier cover have increased water insecurity, both for consumption and for productive activities such

as agriculture and livestock. These impacts were especially acute in rural areas, causing migration to metropolitan areas and intermediate cities, affecting indigenous peoples, whose livelihoods are largely dependent on the natural environment ([SACM 2022](#)).

Finally, the country is also experiencing wildfires caused by high temperatures, lack of rainfall and human actions such as the agricultural practice of “chaqueo” (burning of forests and other vegetation to prepare the land for planting), ([Third National Communication to UNFCCC](#)).

### NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO DISASTERS (2016 - 2022)



**107K** Internal Displacements

**45** Reported Events

Source: IDMC 2023



### NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS THAT HAVE INTEGRATED THE TOPIC

[The migration law of the Plurinational State of Bolivia \(2013\)](#). This law is a pioneer in considering human mobility due to climate factors, providing a definition of “climate migrants”. It also calls for the “signing of international conventions and agreements on climate change and environmental issues with different States, for the protection of affected Bolivians”. In addition, it urges the coordination of public policies that make the admission of populations displaced by climate effects viable.

[The National Risk Management Program \(2017\)](#). Understands that disaster risk is caused by the interaction between extreme adverse events of natural or anthropic origin and the vulnerability of the population.

[The Nationally Determined Contribution Update 2021 - 2030](#) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia under the Paris Agreement mentions migration as an effect of ongoing climate change.

### IOM ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MOBILITY IN PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA



**Capacity building for better governance of environmental mobility**, preparedness and disaster risk reduction with authorities and other partners to [provide protection and humanitarian assistance](#) to vulnerable populations.



**Production of evidence on migration in contexts of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters through the implementation of various actions:** [Strengthening the evidence base on migration, environment and climate change in South America \(2023 - 2024\)](#); [Migration - Climate Change from the perspective of disaster risk management in the municipalities of Bolpebra, San Ignacio de Moxos and Santa Ana de Yacuma \(2017\)](#); study in municipalities of the Bolivian Chiquitania on the causes and effects of displacement and migration in municipalities (2021).



**Technical support in the development of adaptation plans** and management of environmental mobility linked to water insecurity in transboundary areas of the La Plata Basin.



**Assistance to governments in promoting adaptation and resilience of indigenous communities affected by environmental and climate factors through the following projects:** [Migration and climate change in indigenous and rural communities in vulnerable situations \(2015-2017\)](#), [Strengthening integrated management to reduce the vulnerability of communities exposed to natural and man-made hazards in peri-urban and rural areas \(2021 - 2022\)](#).

### MILESTONES 2023 (REGIONAL AND GLOBAL AGENDA)

1st & 2nd round of the Working Network on Migration, Environment, Disasters and Climate Change of the South American Conference on Migration, SACM

May 19 and August

Meeting of the South American Conference on Migration, SACM

September 7 and 8

Forum of Environment Ministers 2023

October 23 - 25

Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week

October 23 - 27

COP28

30 November - 12 December



This fact sheet has been developed in the framework of the regional project “Strengthening the evidence base on migration, environment and climate change in South America”, with the support of IOM’s Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MiRAC), 2023 - 2024.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [ROBUENOSAIRE.IOM.INT/EN/MIGRATION-AND-CLIMATE-CHANGE](https://robuenosaires.iom.int/en/migration-and-climate-change) | CONTACT INFORMATION: [IOMLAPAZ@IOM.INT](mailto:iomlapaz@iom.int)