

HAZARDS & IMPACT

Brazil experiences environmental mobility due to extreme weather events. Between 2016 and 2022, the country recorded 2 million new displacements (35.4% occurred in 2022 alone, equivalent to 708,000 displacements) caused mainly by floods (47.95%) and storms (47.8%) (IDMC, 2023).

In addition, the country has recorded migration due to droughts in recent decades, especially in the Northeast of the country, a region where migration flows to the Southeast are recorded due to prolonged droughts and reduced agricultural activity, with an average of 60,000 people migrating per year (SACM, 2022). It is estimated that, between 2030 and 2050, 24% of the population of that region could migrate because of climate change according to current projections (Barbieri et al., 2009).

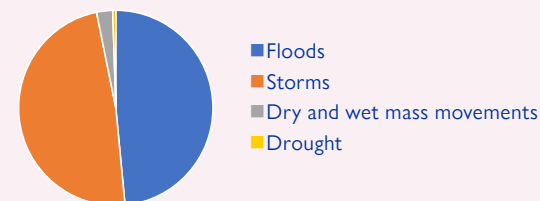
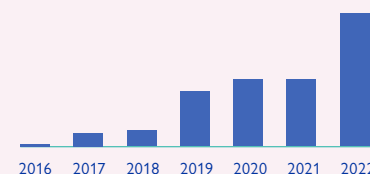
In the Amazon region, climate variability, increased wildfires, deforestation, rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns (droughts and floods) and increasing environmental degradation severely

affect the livelihoods, food security and health of Amazonian communities, factors that drive transitory and permanent environmental migrations (Folly and Pires Ramos, 2021; IOM, 2019b; Deutsche Welle, 2020; Barbosa, 2020; cited in IOM, 2022).

According to the [Global Risks Report 2022](#), Brazil has a “high risk” index to disasters due to its exposure and susceptibility to extreme events exacerbated by climate change and its challenges for adaptation, ranking 43rd out of 192 countries analyzed.

Between 1980 and 2016, the country suffered 142 floods. During the same period, Brazil went through 18 droughts, which affected nearly 80 million people, caused 20 deaths and losses of US\$11.2 billion. Landslides and mudslides caused 1,730 deaths and affected more than 4.2 million people (World Bank, 2021).

NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO DISASTERS (2016 - 2022)



2M Internal Displacements

370 Reported Events

Source: IDMC, 2023



NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS THAT HAVE INTEGRATED THE TOPIC

National Adaptation Plan (2016) recognizes the importance of the social dimension in climate change adaptation and highlights the need to strengthen the response capacity and resilience of the most vulnerable populations, such as rural communities, indigenous peoples, traditional communities and people living in poverty. It identifies migration as a possible impact of extreme events in the country, such as droughts and floods. It also recognizes migration as a possible adaptation strategy to climate change and calls for the development of actions to better understand and address the phenomenon.

First Nationally Determined Contribution (2015). Although it does not directly allude to human mobility, it indicates that “the social dimension is at the core of Brazil’s adaptation strategy, taking into account the need to protect vulnerable populations from the negative effects of climate change and improve resilience” and also expresses that “the Brazilian government pays special attention to the poorest populations, in terms of improving their housing and living conditions, strengthening their capacity to withstand the effects of severe climate phenomena”.

Fourth submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2020) includes a section on disasters, migration and health.

Civil Protection Law No. 12,608 (2012) establishes provisions related to the planned relocation and evacuation of populations exposed to high disaster risk.

IOM ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MOBILITY IN BRAZIL



Capacity building for better governance of environmental migration: IOM strengthens government capacities to respond to environmental and climate migration by promoting multi-stakeholder dialogues.



Production of evidence on migration in contexts of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters: IOM works to improve the evidence base on environmental migration and climate change in the region and in the country level, through the implementation of the project: “[Strengthening the evidence base on migration, environment and climate change to improve IOM’s work in South America](#)” (2023 - 2024).



Technical support in the development of adaptation plans and management of environmental migration: IOM works to support the government in the management of environmental mobility linked to water insecurity in transboundary areas of the La Plata Basin through a study on water insecurity and migration with a gender approach.

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.S.IOM.INT/EN/MIGRATION-AND-CLIMATE-CHANGE](https://robuenosaires.iom.int/en/migration-and-climate-change) | CONTACT INFORMATION: IOMBRAZIL@IOM.INT