

HAZARDS & IMPACT

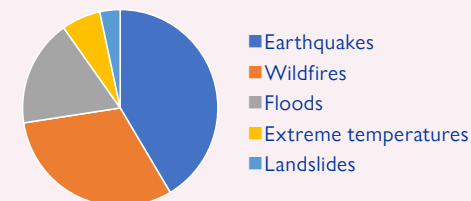
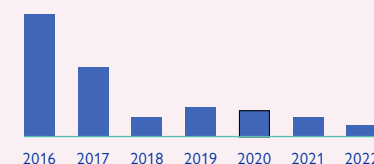
Due to its climatic and geographic diversity, its high exposure to the effects of climate change and challenges in relation to adaptation, Chile presents a “very high” risk to disasters, ranking 39th out of 192 countries according to the [Global Risk Index 2022](#).

The country is exposed to multiple geophysical risks such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis ([SACM, 2022](#)). Earthquakes have generated environmental mobility processes (e.g. Maule and Bio Bio region in 2010). Volcanic eruptions also represent a considerable hazard and have motivated planned relocation processes (Chaitén volcano eruption in 2008).

Between 2016 and 2022, Chile recorded 39,000 new internal displacements due to disasters linked to earthquakes (41%), wildfires (30.8%), floods (17.4%), extreme temperatures (6.4%) and landslides (3.3%) ([IDMC, 2023](#)).

Droughts are one of the most pressing hazards in the country. Chile is among the 25 countries that will suffer the worst water shortages by 2024 according to the World Resources Institute, 2019 ([SACM 2022](#)). Currently, the country is experiencing the driest decade ever recorded in history (Santos, 2019) affecting 76% of the territory and more than 16 million people. This has resulted in the displacement of farmers to urban or coastal areas, which also face climate hazards (IOM, 2017).

NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO DISASTERS (2016 - 2022)



39K Internal Displacements

58 Reported Events

Source: IDMC, 2023



NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS THAT HAVE INTEGRATED THE TOPIC

The [National Disaster Prevention and Response Service \(2021\)](#), law 21.364, has created intersectoral working tables to address the relationship between mobility, disasters and climate change.

[Chile's Long Term Climate Strategy \(2021\)](#) proposes the creation of adaptation solutions for disaster risk reduction from comprehensive approaches that also include non-economic losses and mobility in the context of climate change. As part of this strategy, the National Emergency Office has established the Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disasters, with the objective of guiding public policies. In addition, it aims to implement an awareness-raising program on disaster risk reduction and climate change, including issues related to human mobility, by 2025.

[Nationally Determined Contribution \(2020\)](#) contemplates strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related risks and the capacity to manage adverse effects that cause disasters in the country. It proposes the development of guidelines and studies on the effect of climate change on human mobility.

The [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020-2030](#) calls for identifying the effects of climate change on mobility dynamics as an adaptation strategy linked to disaster risk reduction. It recognizes the need to integrate migrants in risk reduction efforts.

[National Policy on Migration and Foreigners \(2023\)](#). Establishes as one of its thematic axes the "Response to emergencies, disasters and displacement due to climate change". As part of this policy, a roundtable will be consolidated to address mobility resulting from emergencies and climate change. This roundtable will integrate two existing spaces and will expand the government actors involved.

IOM ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MOBILITY IN CHILE



Evidence production on migration in contexts of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters: IOM is working to improve the evidence base on environmental migration and climate change in the region and in the country through the project "[Strengthening the evidence base on migration, environment and climate change to improve IOM's work in South America \(2023 - 2024\)](#)". It also conducted a case study on environmental and climate mobility in the town of Monte Patria, which is included in the regional publication Book No. 8: "[Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Case Studies in South America](#)".



Technical support in the development of risk and emergency management plans: through technical advisory services, IOM collaborates with the National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (SENAPRED) to strengthen the inclusion of the migrant population in disaster risk prevention and reduction mechanisms.



Capacity building for better governance of environmental migration: IOM is developing a training cycle on migration issues for SENAPRED's technical team. It also strengthens the government's capacity to respond to environmental and climate migration through participation in dialogues and action plans within the framework of the National Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disasters and the National Roundtable on Migrant Communities.

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: ROBUEPRESS@IOM.INT.