

### HAZARDS & IMPACT

Ecuador is highly vulnerable to extreme environmental and climatic events due to its geographic, morphological, climatic and social conditions. Approximately 39% of the Ecuadorian population is exposed to volcanic hazards (pyroclastic flows, lahars, mudflows and ash fall), while 29% is exposed to floods and related events (alluvium, landslides, hailstorms, landslides, subsidence, thunderstorms), (SNGRE, 2018). Likewise, it is expected that 12.5% of the population may be directly affected by the possible presence of the El Niño phenomenon (SGR, 2023). These hazards have significant impacts on the population's lives, health conditions, livelihoods, public services and strategic infrastructure.

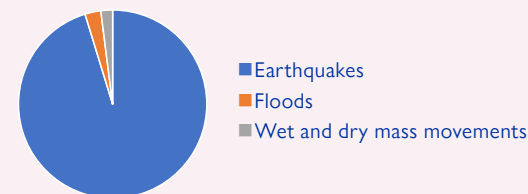
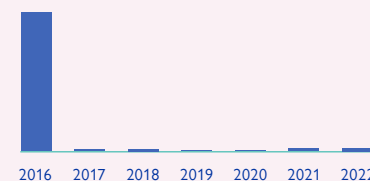
The greatest risks of new displacement are associated with earthquakes, floods and tsunamis

(IDMC, 2021). Between 2016 to 2022, there were 52 disasters that resulted in 311,000 new internal displacements, mostly linked to earthquakes (90%), floods (9%) and landslides and mudslides (0.6%), (IDMC, 2023).

According to the [Global Risks Report 2022](#), Ecuador faces a high level of exposure and vulnerability to disasters ranking 20th out of 190 countries.

Based on the forecasts from the [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#), the country is projected to experience an intensification and increased frequency of droughts, water insecurity, extreme rains and floods, loss of glacier cover, temperature and sea level rise, among other threats.

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



**311** Internal Displacements

**52** Reported Events

Source: IDMC, 2023



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

**Organic Law on Human Mobility** (2023). Recognizes access to humanitarian visas for environmental disasters (art 58).

National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA)-2023, **Chapter on Human Mobility and Climate Change**. Establishes conceptualization, challenges, opportunities and lines of action. The NAP calls for the development of studies related to temporary and permanent climate migration of the population. It also calls for studies on climate variability and extreme events, analyzing their impact on internal and cross-border mobility.

**First Nationally Determined Contribution** (2019). Highlights the need to develop policies and strategies to address temporary or permanent migration due to climate change-related factors. It also emphasizes the development and implementation of public policy on habitat, land use, land planning and land management, considering adaptation to climate risks.

**National Drought Plan 2021 - 2030**. Recognizes the impact of drought on migratory processes that could lead to the decline and eventual disappearance of communities. Migration is acknowledged as an effect of climate change in sectors such as health and social development, agriculture, tourism and productive development.

### IOM ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MOBILITY IN ECUADOR



**Production of evidence on migration in contexts of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters:** IOM implements a [project](#) with IOM Kazakhstan in high mountain contexts (2022 - 2024) and a [project](#) in coastal areas (2023-2024) to strengthen evidence on the link between mobility, environment and climate change. Additionally, IOM collects information on the subject through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).



**Technical assistance for the development of national and local public policies on environmental and climate migration:** IOM provided technical assistance for the inclusion of human mobility in the [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) and the National Risk Reduction Plan. It also promotes interministerial dialogue by creating a Working Group on Human Mobility, Environment and Climate Change which includes government, civil society and international cooperation representatives.



**Capacity building:** IOM organizes consultative meetings with the Working Group on the results to share study results and conduct capacity building processes.



**Promotion of intergovernmental coordination spaces:** IOM promotes coordination with the Andean Community of Nations and the Mountain Partnership through the project "Addressing human mobility in a changing climate in the mountainous areas of Ecuador" (2023).

### 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 THE WEBSITE OF ECUADOR AND THE IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH AMERICA ON ENVIRONMENTAL MOBILITY | CONTACT INFORMATION: IOMQUITO@IOM.INT