

### HAZARDS & IMPACT

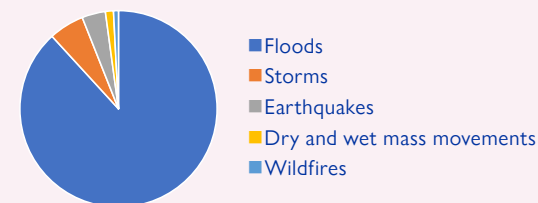
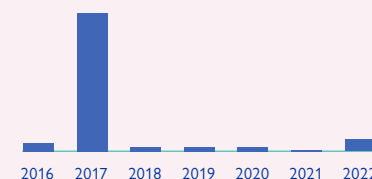
Peru recorded 220 disaster events that caused 367,000 new internal displacements between 2016 to 2022, mostly due to floods (86.9%), storms (5.7%) and others generated by earthquakes (3.8%), mass movements (1.3%) and wildfires (0.8%) (IDMC, 2023). In March 2023, Cyclone Yaku and the El Niño Costero phenomenon resulted in 99 people dead, 13 missing, more than 370,000 people affected, 7,523 homes completely destroyed and over 16,900 uninhabitable, in addition to damage to vital infrastructure such as health centers and schools (COEN, 2023).

The country has also experienced a drastic increase in prolonged droughts and water shortages during dry seasons, with negative impacts on agriculture and economic growth, leading to migrations and social conflicts (USAID, 2021).

Peru ranks as the second country in South America with the highest risk index for disasters and environmental and climate events, exhibiting very high vulnerability, exposure and difficulty in counteracting these impacts; ranking 13th out of 192 countries analyzed by the [Global Risks Report, 2022](#).

By 2030, it is estimated that the country will experience an increase in the maximum temperature between 0.5 and 2.5 degrees; a 30% increase in precipitation on the coast and a 45% decrease in the Andes. Twenty-seven percent of the national territory is highly susceptible to mass movements, which will increase their frequency. Greater flooding, increased aridity and glacier retreat are expected, with impacts on water availability for consumption, agriculture and other activities (MINAM, 2022).

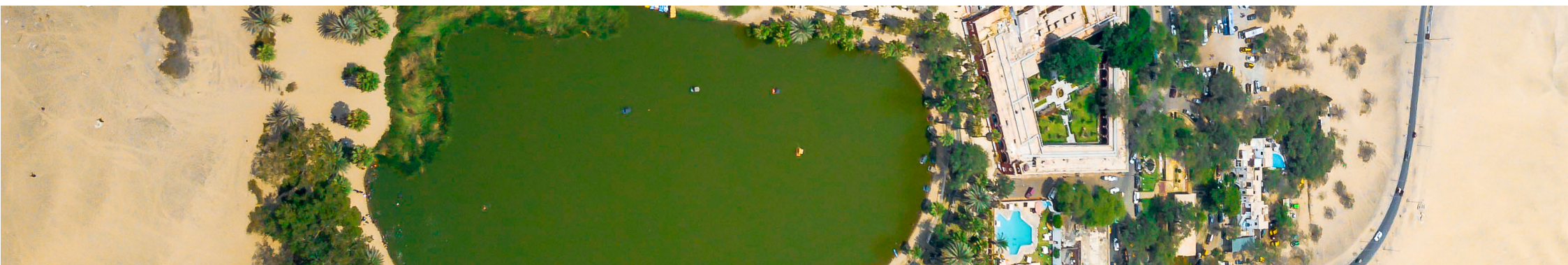
#### NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO DISASTERS (2016 - 2022)



**367K** Internal Displacements

**220** Reported Events

Source: IDMC, 2023



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

The [National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2014-2021](#) identifies unplanned migratory movements with high exposure to natural or human-induced hazards as a factor of vulnerability to disasters.

The [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) (2021) acknowledges the relationship between climate change and migration in relation to water availability and is mentioned as one of the areas of work for the implementation of adaptation measures in the country.

The [Framework Law on Climate Change](#) (2018) in its ninth provision includes an action plan to prevent and address forced migration caused by climate change and includes migrants as one of the groups with greater vulnerability.

The [National Climate Change Strategy](#) (2015) recognizes that the most frequent extreme weather events (droughts, sea level rise, alteration in rainfall patterns and temperature increase), cause forced migration, in addition to causing poverty and endangering the food security of society.

[Law No. 29,869](#) (2012) regulates the relocation of populations in areas of very high unmitigable risk.

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



**Production of evidence on migration in contexts of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters:** IOM implements 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, risk and emergency management, planned relocation and management of immobile populations:** IOM implemented the project “Strengthening the development and Implementation of an Action Plan to prevent and address forced migration due to climate change impacts in Peru” (2020-2022) providing technical assistance to address environmental and climate mobility



**Emergency response assistance:** the Organization works to [address and respond](#) to climate and environmental emergencies in the country through the coordination and management of shelters, protection and food security actions, among others.



**Promoting adaptation to environmental and climate hazards with communities:** IOM implements the project “Empowerment of women and local communities through socioeconomic actions to prevent forced migration in regions vulnerable to climate change in Peru” (2023 - 2025).

### 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](mailto:ROBUEPRESS@IOM.INT)