

HAZARDS & IMPACT

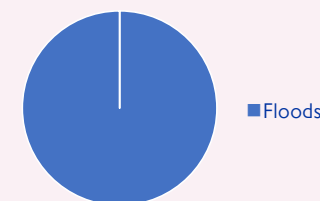
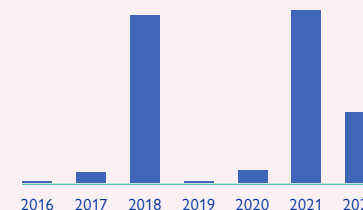
The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela) is highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change due to its geographical location (Arnold-Parra, 2021). According to the [Global Risks Report 2022](#), the country faces very high exposure to disasters and extreme weather events, making it the third country in South America with the highest risk index for such impacts.

This vulnerability has resulted in a series of emergencies and disasters that have had acute effects on housing, food production, electricity generation and biodiversity (Werrell and Femia,

2019). From 2016 to 2022, Venezuela recorded 83,000 new internal displacements due to flood-related disasters (IDMC, 2023).

In addition to floods, the country has experienced severe and persistent drought during the last decades, a situation expected to become more frequent due to global warming (Werrell and Femia, 2019). This may significantly impact hydroelectric generation, which accounts for 70% of the country's energy matrix. Since the 1990s, Venezuela has lost four of its five glaciers (Arnold-Parra, 2021) a fundamental water resource for the Andean region.

NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO DISASTERS (2016 - 2022)



83K Internal Displacements

18 Reported Events

Source: IDMC, 2023



NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS THAT HAVE INTEGRATED THE TOPIC

Law on Integral Management of Socio-natural and Technological Risks (2009): outlines the measures to be applied in case of disasters providing primary care to the population, rehabilitating of public services, coordinating reconstruction efforts and reducing new risks. It establishes that risk management will be part of national sustainable development, with special emphasis on land management and the planning of urbanization, industrialization, population and deconcentration processes, based on the risk conditions of the different territories.

Gran Misión Vivienda Venezuela: This emergency response program addresses vulnerability and the risk of displacement due to disasters associated with climate change.

IOM ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MOBILITY IN BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA



Support to government in responding to environmental and climate mobility: IOM provides assistance to public entities to address sudden displacement due to environmental and climate hazards, particularly in temporary and emergency shelters.



Capacity building for better governance of environmental migration: IOM strengthens capacities to respond to environmental migration in the country through training of relevant actors in the management of emergency shelters.



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

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: IOMCARACAS@IOM.INT

