MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS INTO (RE)INTEGRATION SUPPORT TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MIGRATION IN LESOTHO AND MAURITIUS

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List of Abbreviations

ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies Network
DRR	Disaster Risk reduction
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LMS	Lesotho Meteorological Services
MDAT	Multi-Agency Drought Assessment Team
MECC	Migration, Environment and Climate Change
MMS	Mauritius Meteorological Service
NCCAPF	National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy (Lesotho)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
SID	Small Island Developing State
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Introduction

The impact of climate and environmental change as major drivers of migration has attracted both scientific and policy attention since the late 1980s (Piguet, 2013; Ionesco et al., 2017; Flavell et al., 2020). Whilst ongoing scientific debates have sought to clarify environmental change-related migration as often mediated by the associated complex multi-casual socio-cultural, economic and political factors (Piguet and Laczko, 2014; Cattaneo et al. 2019), it is also increasingly recognised that climate change will aggravate environmental degradation and natural hazards, and as such increase population movements in especially regions that are highly exposed and vulnerable to climate-related risks and shocks (Renaud et al. 2011; Hummel, 2012; Rigaud et al., 2018). In the Southern African region, for example, the devastating impact of Cyclone Eline in 2000 resulted in the displacement of more than one million people (NRC, IDMC and UNHCR, 2015). More recently (in 2019), cyclones Idai and Kenneth respectively displaced 640,000 and 45,000 people in the region (IDMC, 2020). Taking into consideration the nature and spatial extent of future climate change impact and natural hazards, Rigaud et al. (2018) project that under a scenario of sustained carbon emissions and unequal levels of development, sub-Saharan Africa could record up to more than 85 million climate-related migrants by 2050.

In many instances, vulnerable or affected persons may adapt to climate/environmental impacts or natural hazards *in situ* (Cubie, 2017). Others may be displaced and thereby forced to migrate or relocate to less vulnerable areas as a last resort to climate and environmental change risks (Sobhee, 2016; Schraven et al., 2021). Whilst the capacity and decision to migrate are largely influenced by complex socio-economic factors operating at the micro and macro levels (Foresight, 2011; Renaud et al., 2011), some other vulnerable persons may be unable to move and thereby remain trapped in perpetual conditions of vulnerability due to a myriad of constraints (Barnett and Webber, 2010; Black et al., 2013). As shown in Malawi, for example, the lack of appropriate institutional framework, as well as lack of financial, physical and social capital could reduce the capability of vulnerable people to move and thus remain trapped despite the exposure or impact of climate change risks (Suckall et al., 2017).

As the United Nations Migration Agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recognizes the enormity of the impact and challenges climate change, environmental degradation and disasters caused by natural hazards, pose to countries

and societies across the globe (IOM, 2021). Through the lens of human security, therefore, the IOM is committed to putting vulnerable people at the centre of its responses to climate and environmental change pressures. In line with this perspective, the IOM identifies that well managed migration can enhance and provide safe opportunities for the adaptation of people to climate and environmental change risks and impacts.

To this end, IOM's Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) 2021-2030 outlines its vision to "support States in their efforts to achieve orderly, safe, responsible, and regular international migration and to ensure that all people on the move and those internally displaced by the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards, are assisted and protected" (IOM, 2021, p.2). Underpinned by six guiding principles[1], and in line with the objectives of other international policy frameworks[2], the MECC Strategy is aimed at guiding the IOM and to strengthen its capacity to develop and implement a comprehensive, evidence and right-based approach to addressing challenges posed by environmental degradation, climate change and disasters due to natural hazards, for the benefit of migrants and societies (ibid.). The goal is to support States, migrants and other stakeholders to develop evidence-based policies and programmes that are effective and innovative for the wellbeing of migrants and societies.

Against this background, this research is supported by IOM Development Fund (IDF), which has been launched in Lesotho and Mauritius to collect evidence on migration, environment and climate change (MECC) for policy formulation, guidance and integration of migration into the climate change policy and strategies in both countries.

1.1 Migration as Adaptation to Climate and Environmental Change

Most often, climate change-related migration happens within national borders or cross-border to neighbouring countries (Waldinger, 2015; Cubie, 2017). Despite ongoing debates and reservations on the magnitude of people who may be on the move due to environmental factors (Myers, 2002; Gemenne, 2011), there are growing concerns

[1]these six guiding principles include: 1) committing to a rights-based approach; 2) promoting an innovative and effective approach to migration governance and practice; 3) adopting a gender responsive approach; 4) implementing a migrant-centred and inclusive approach to enhance positive outcomes; 5) promoting a human security approach; & 6) supporting policy coherence and enhancing partnerships

[2]such as: 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Nansen Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change.

at both national and international levels that the impact of ongoing climate change and environmental degradation on socio-ecological systems could trigger the increase in migration and displacement of people across the globe in the coming decades (Rigaud et al., 2018). Yet, the potential of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate and environmental change impact has continued to gain prominence in academic and policy discussions (Tacoli, 2009; Black et al., 2011; Afifi et al., 2015; Schraven et al., 2021). The increasing recognition of migration as an adaptation strategy is also partly informed by the growing evidence that migration and planned relocation/resettlement could serve to facilitate climate change adaptation in the short– to long–term in rural communities (Melde et al., 2017; Jha et al., 2017).

Nevertheless, recent empirical studies have also been critical about the ongoing simplistic and positive narrative on the efficacy of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change (Guodaar et al., 2020; Vinke et al., 2020). The criticism is that the narrow framing largely discounts or neglects the forced dimensions of climate or environmental-related migration and other complex limiting socio-economic and spatial factors , and instead optimistically project the potential benefits, which when well-managed could enhance climate adaptation (Litaer and Durand-Delacre, 2020; Vinke et al., 2021). Another shortcoming is that the framing narrowly focuses on persons who have the possibility to leave without paying attention to the persons who may be trapped and unable to migrate because of other challenges or even climate barriers (Sakdapolrak et al., 2016).

Whilst the criticisms and divergent perspectives would in no doubt serve to further strengthen the conceptualisation of the migration - climate change adaptation debate, it is the case that circular mobility is a common feature of migration linked to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation (Cattaneo et al., 2019). In the context of the climate-mobility-nexus, it is very common for migrants to leave their households, which have been affected by the adverse effects of ecological change, to work for some time – the period might range from several months up to several years - and return to their homesteads, which might happen either on recurring basis or permanently (Henry et al., 2004; Nielsen, 2019). Migrants who decide to return to areas that do not have jobs to match their skills or communities that are highly vulnerable to natural hazards or facing severe environmental degradation, may find it difficult to re-establish or re-build sustainable livelihoods upon return to their

community of origin (Mensah and Naidoo, 2011; Morojele and Maphosa, 2013; Dziva and Kusenu, 2013).

1.2 Migration, Return and (Re)integration

The issue of migrant (re)integration has increasingly become topical in policy discussion and initiatives relating to return migration and migration management (IOM, 2017a). Reintegration[3] has become necessary in view of the growing emphasis on instituting measures to help minimise or address environmental and structural factors which tend to force people to leave their communities, and to facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returnees (IOM, 2020). The call for sustainable reintegration of returnees is also aligned with global frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Whilst SDG 10.7 and the 2015 Sendai Framework respectively focus on promoting safe and regular migration and Disaster Risk reduction (DDR) for resilient communities/countries (UNGA, 2015; UNDESA, 2020), objective 21 of the GCM specifically details the resolve of countries to "cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration" (UNGA, 2018, p.26).

In the debates on the meaning of mobility processes regarding the social resilience of a household and its adaptive capacities, return migration and reintegration are often linked to monetary or in-kind remittances like food, which in turn might increase the households' potential to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation (Barnett and Webber, 2010; Scheffran et al., 2015; Milan et al., 2016). However, in some settings, return migration might also increase socio-economic hardships, pressure on scarce natural resources, social services and environmental problems such as soil degradation (Gini, 2011; Dziva and Kusenu, 2013; Mpandeli et al., 2020).

The IOM has long been active in promoting a more positive and balanced view of migration, acknowledging human mobility as a beneficial adaptation strategy to environmental pressures since the early 2000s (Laczko and Agahzarm, 2009; Ionesco et al., 2020). As part of its three strategic objectives set out in its Strategy on MECC

[3]defined as "the reinsertion of a returning migrant into the social structures of his or her country of origin or country of nationality" (IOM, 2019, p.177).

(2021-2030), for example, the IOM outlines its mandate as follows: i) “We develop solutions for people to move” – by managing migration in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards; ii) “We develop solutions for people on the move” – by assisting and protecting migrants and displaced persons in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters due to natural hazards; and iii) “We develop solutions for people to stay” – by making migration a choice by building resilience and addressing the adverse climatic and environmental drivers that compel people to move (IOM, 2021, p.17).

Besides ongoing assisted and voluntary return programmes that have emerged as part of broader migration management schemes, return migration and reintegration of migrants are of high significance in the context of climate change-related mobility (IOM, 2017a). This is because sustainable reintegration of returnees has important social, economic, or ecological implications (ibid.). In this light, reintegration may then be considered sustainable when returnees are economically empowered and self-sufficient, and well established in their communities of return and have the psychologically sound mind to be able make informed decisions and cope with drivers that may be pushing them to (re)migrate (IOM, 2017b). As exemplified in the cases of returning Basotho mine workers and Zimbabwean youth from South Africa, returnees may not find jobs that match their skills set or may be reluctant to take up agrarian livelihoods that may not generate the expectant incomes (Dziva and Kusenu, 2013; Mensah and Naidoo, 2013). In such instances, reintegration may be unsuccessful and thus result in high levels of unemployment, poverty and social disorder.

Given the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and climate change on national economies, many migrants have lost their livelihoods and with others stranded in the various places of destination (Mukumbang et al., 2020; Humphrey, 2021). The possibility is that some of these stranded migrants may be looking to return to their countries and communities. Hence, efforts to facilitate successful (re)integration of returnees and affected/displaced populations would be key in contributing to sustainable development, inclusive growth and enhancing climate resilience in especially vulnerable communities. As shown in Senegal, mainstreaming issues of climate and environmental change into reintegration programmes could provide opportunities for reskilling, skills development and transfer, as well as possibilities of green, sustainable and decent jobs in both the green and blue economies (IOM, 2017; Dimé and Wade,

2019). This would facilitate sustainable and inclusive growth and to build back better and resilient societies (UNEP, 2021).

This inception report for the study on “mainstreaming environmental dimensions into (re)integration support to reduce the impacts of climate change on migration in Lesotho and Mauritius” gives a background on climate change impact and human mobility dynamics and policies in Lesotho and Mauritius - two countries of the Southern African sub-region heavily affected by the adverse effects of climate change and at the same time witness different mobility patterns. Furthermore, the methodological, logistical details and timeline of this study are presented. The overall study of the two countries, which face different climate, environmental and socio-economic circumstances, will delve into the various issues of climate/environmental change, human mobility and reintegration. In probing existing policy frameworks and interventions, it is envisaged that vulnerabilities, risks and gaps, as well as best practices in national migration, climate change and disaster management policies will also be identified.

Both Lesotho and Mauritius are migrant origin and destination countries, not only because of the size of their respective diaspora, but also due to the combination of in- and out-migration flows. The focus on these two countries is also informed by their different geographical characteristics (an island, on the one hand, and a landlocked country on the other), which may influence the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on migration and migrants in these countries and ultimately, the types of policies and support responses needed. In Lesotho, policies and strategies aimed at mitigating and protecting the population from environmental and climate change have been developed. However, translating the actions and strategies often outlined to address climate and environmental change are often blighted by challenges. Moreover, there is a seeming lack of synergy and coordination in adopting a more comprehensive approach to addressing the impact of climate and environmental change, and related impact on existing human mobility patterns in the country.

With Mauritius, the government has developed migration, climate, DRR and management and development policy frameworks to enhance climate, DRR and migration governance in the country. Nevertheless, the gap remains that environment and climate change mitigation policies do not account for environmental-related

migration. This study thus seeks to engage these questions and to provide the evidence to facilitate the design and development of policies and conditions to support sustainable (re)integration and planned relocation in both countries. Efforts would also be made to identify alternative livelihood opportunities in the green and blue economy with specific consideration for vulnerable groups like women and unaccompanied child migrants (See, for example, Ansell and van Blerk, 2004; van Blerk and Ansell, 2006). It is expected that the research will provide a nuanced appreciation of the issues and empirical basis to outline appropriate and gender-sensitive policy recommendations and to identify best practices which could be adapted in support to efforts at comprehensively addressing climate/environmental change-related migration, reintegration, as well as integration of labour migrants in Lesotho and Mauritius.

2. Climate and Environmental Change and Human Mobility in Mauritius

As a small island developing state (SID), Mauritius is ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change risks and impacts across the globe (BEH and IFHV, 2020). The country has witnessed an increase in average temperatures at a rate of 0.15ºC per decade across the mainland and outer islands. In Agalega, for example, the rate of temperature increase has been estimated to be 0.11ºC (MMS, 2022). When compared with the long term mean from 1960 – 1990, it is observed that the increase in temperature across the country range between 0.74ºC and 1.2 ºC (ibid), whilst mean annual precipitation has also witnessed a decline by 8 per cent since 1950 with the average rate of decline estimated to be 57mm per decade (Republic of Mauritius, 2015; MMS, 2021). Besides increasing temperatures, there is also an observed increase in the intensity of extreme climatic events like tropical cyclones, flash floods and storm surges, whilst sea level rise is estimated to have steadily increased at a rate of over 1.5mm/yr in Port Louis and 1.3mm in Rodrigues since 1987 (Republic of Mauritius, 2010; MMS, 2022).

The impact of ongoing climate change and natural disasters has amplified the vulnerability of the country with adverse implications for coastal infrastructure, agrarian livelihoods and fisheries (Republic of Mauritius, 2012; Sobhee, 2016). Within the period of 1960 – 2018 alone, Mauritius recorded a total of 2,892 disasters with 55 per cent of these being weather-related (cyclones, floods, mud flows, torrential rain, tidal

waves, severe weather) (Republic of Mauritius, 2020a). Besides the impact of sea surface temperature (SST) on coral bleaching and marine biodiversity, the advent of rapid urbanisation, loss of tree cover due to agriculture and rock quarrying have contributed to land degradation in Mauritius and Rodrigues (UNCCD, 2018). In the medium- to long-term, it is envisaged that climate change and environmental degradation in Mauritius would threaten agricultural livelihoods, whilst fisher folks will find it difficult to sustain their fishing livelihoods (Republic of Mauritius, 2012).

Whilst exposure due to poor housing and location of critical social infrastructure in high-risk coastal areas have been implicated as factors contributing to vulnerability of coastal communities, increasing climate change-induced hazards and impacts have resulted in the displacement of many communities (Gemmene and Magnan, 2010; Republic of Mauritius, 2020a). Some affected communities have had to relocate as part of planned relocation initiatives. Many others have resorted to migrating out of the country in search of better economic opportunities. Internal migration from rural areas and other smaller islands to urban centres such as Port Louis and Beau Bassin-Rose Hill has also increased (Sultan, 2017). This has seen more than eight per cent of the total population aged five years and above recorded as having migrated to another area within the country (IOM, 2014b).

As a country, Mauritius has generally been characterised by high migration rates and hence, its designation as a ‘high migration state’ (Lucas, 2008; Sobhee, 2016; Sultan, 2017). This designation is largely grounded on the observed different mobility patterns over the years, which has contributed to the considerable growth of its diaspora, as well as sustained internal migration within and across the mainland and Rodrigues (IOM, 2014b; Ramtohul, 2021). Aside from the multiplicity of complex socio-economic factors, climate change impact has been identified as a major driver of human mobility in the country (Sobhee, 2016). Despite evidence to suggest varying preference or willingness to relocate in the face of climate change risks and hazards in Mauritius, it is also shown that migrant households witness improvement in environmental conditions after moving from areas of high risk to the effects of tropical cyclones, landslides, storm surges and floods to less vulnerable areas (Sultan, 2017). The observation is also that young people are mostly open to relocation from hazard-prone areas in comparison to elders (Sobhee and Blocher, 2015). Whilst the youth are found to be open-minded and often have intentions to move to urban areas, elderly persons,

despite the fears of climate change risks, do not wish to relocate. This is mainly because of their cultural and historical ties to their home areas and wish not to abandon lands bequeathed to them by their ancestors (Gemmene and Magnan, 2010; Sobhee and Blocher, 2015).

With ongoing global climate change, Mauritius will continue to face risks - torrential rains, floods, droughts, and cyclones. In view of this recognition, the Government of Mauritius has been proactive in developing climate change policy, DRR and management, and national development frameworks aimed at enhancing climate adaptation, DRR and resilience in the country (Republic of Mauritius, 2012; 2020a, 2020b). As exemplified by the 2008 *Maurice Ile Durable* (MID) project and the much recent Mauritius Vision 2030 document, it is envisaged that greening the different sectors of economy will create green and decent jobs and make Mauritius a model of sustainable development (Sultan and Harsdoff, 2014; Republic of Mauritius, 2017; 2020c).

Within the context of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework (NCCAPF), the government of Mauritius has reiterated the need for effective and pragmatic adaptation for vulnerable local communities (Republic of Mauritius, 2012; 2015). More recently, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy has also reiterated the resolve of the government and need for broad and cross-sectoral engagement in addressing disaster impact and risk reduction across the country (Republic of Mauritius, 2020b). Despite the relative progress in facilitating effective climate change governance and action, the potential of migration as an adaptation strategy has not been given much prominence in policy frameworks. Moreover, the development of alternative sustainable livelihood opportunities for displaced persons and skills development for green and inclusive growth are generally also lagging at the national level (Sobhee and Blocher, 2015; ILO, 2018).

Given the positive outcomes often associated with human migration as an adaptation strategy, strategic efforts at recognising the potential of migration as a climate adaptation strategy could prove beneficial in improving the welfare of vulnerable populations in hazard-prone vulnerable communities in Mauritius. This has thus informed the need to examine the climate change – 'human mobility'[4] nexus in the

[4]Human mobility in the context of climate change encompasses 'migration', 'displacement' & 'planned relocation' (see, The UN Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, 2014).

context of Mauritius. This would provide the empirical basis and points of entry in mainstreaming the issues of climate change-related human mobility in development planning, as well as effective (re)integration of migrants and consideration of climate change in labour markets and host populations.

Special attention would be given to the vulnerable segments of the population or migrants (i.e. children, female migrants and 'populations at risk'). Furthermore, efforts will be made to explore avenues to enhance diaspora investment, as well as reintegration for those who wish to return to Mauritius. Alongside exploring areas to attract skilled labour and investment from abroad, consideration would also be given to skills development and transfer in driving the green sustainable development agenda in Mauritius. This would enhance efforts at livelihood improvement, climate resilience and sustainable development in Mauritius, and outer islands of Rodrigues and Agalega.

3. Climate and Environmental Change and Human Mobility in Lesotho

As a Landlocked Developing Country (LLDC), Lesotho has witnessed changes in its climatic regime with an observed increase in frequency and intensity of extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, whilst precipitation levels have significantly declined over time (LMS, 2013). As highlighted in Lesotho's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, the country has witnessed an average increase in temperature of 0.605ºC between 1967 – 2006 (Government of Lesotho, 2015a). With the rapid increase having been observed in the early 1980s, recent projections estimate an increase of 1ºC by 2030 and between 1.5ºC – 2.0ºC by 2050 (ibid.).

Recurring droughts in the Southern African region have contributed to a decline and change in the rainfall pattern with adverse implications for agricultural production and water availability in Lesotho (Government of Lesotho, 2015b; Kamara et al., 2020). Besides the negative impact on food security (MDAT, 2016), the far-reaching impact on water resources will affect countries like South Africa, Namibia and Botswana which also derive fresh water sources from Lesotho (Dejene et al. 2011; Verschuur et al., 2021). Generally, climate-related shocks are common features of climate dynamics in

Lesotho, to which Basotho have long adapted and developed coping mechanisms (Nash and Grab, 2010). However, recent climatic changes and associated increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events have tended to overwhelm existing coping systems (Thabane et al., 2014). Due to the unpredictability and changes in rainfall patterns, snowfall and storms, agricultural production has been affected with most farmers reporting yield declines over the years (Obioha, 2010; ATPS, 2013).

Recent interviews by the IOM in June 2021 with some authorities in Sekameng Community Council, for example, revealed that some smallholder farmers who were unable to afford or do not have access to irrigation systems had abandoned their farms and relocated to South Africa.[5] In dry places in Southern districts, many families have entirely left their farmlands and relocated to peri-urban areas in pursuit of alternative livelihood opportunities.[6] In the wake of population growth and environmental degradation, due to over-cultivation, grazing and vegetation loss, ecosystems have also been overexploited, resulting in severe degradation (LMS, 2000; Maro, 2011). Competition for land, pasture, land degradation and declining agriculture have contributed to the migration of pastoralists and smallholders from rural (especially in the Southern Lowlands) to urban areas, and from mountainous agro-ecological zones to lowland agro-ecological zones (Olutayo, 2012), whilst new and latent conflicts are being triggered in the face increasing natural resource scarcity (LMS, 2011; Maro, 2011; Mwangi, 2021).

Labour migration, especially to South Africa, has been a common feature of population and socio-economic dynamics of the Basotho (Ketso, 2014; Rocchi and Del Sette, 2016). Cross-border migration to South Africa was mainly dominated by males in earlier times. However, females and young migrants are now also actively involved in labour migration for economic reasons (Griffin, 2010; Botea et al., 2018). With internal migration (rural-urban migration) also identified as a contributory factor to population increase in lowland areas and urban centres like the capital city of Maseru, it is envisaged that the impact of environmental change, drought and water scarcity will further change mobility patterns in the country (Maro, 2011; Olutayo, 2021). Furthermore, the government has recognised in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) that climate change-related migration can trigger conflicts and amplify political

[5]Interview with Agriculture officer, Sekameng Community Council in Mafeteng district, IOM, June 2021
[6]interview with Vocational Training Centre, Mohales Hoek, IOM, February 2021

problems (LMS, 2017). As such, the government acknowledges that carefully planned and proactive migration, protection, and assistance to vulnerable populations could enhance effective adaptation to climate change impacts and environmental degradation in promoting resilience and sustainable development in Lesotho.

Given the long history of Basotho labour migration to South Africa and other neighbouring countries, reintegration of returnees remains a key aspect to facilitate climate adaptation, resilience and inclusive growth in Lesotho (Mensah and Naidoo, 2011; Cobbe, 2012; IOM, 2017b). However, for migrants returning from abroad or from urban to rural areas, the impact of climate change and environmental degradation could hamper their successful reintegration and thereby the potential to contribute to climate resilience and sustainable development in the country (Morojele and Maphosa, 2013). The important issues of return and reintegration of migrants into the Lesotho labour market has also not been given much attention in migration and climate adaptation policy frameworks.

Alongside existing (im)migration legislations, institutional and governance frameworks, the recent Lesotho Migration and Development policy (draft, 2021) serves to provide the framework in addressing challenges and opportunities related to migration and. As part of its sixteen thematic areas, the policy identifies inter alia labour migration, internal migration and access to social security benefits for migrants and their dependants as crucial to promoting resilience and improving socio-economic wellbeing. Whilst the issue of migration data management is vital to informed policy and planning, the Migration and Development Policy is not explicit on how the issue of climate and environmental change-related mobility could be addressed. Given that the Lesotho NCCP looks to facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change, there is the need to integrate climate and environmental change dimensions into reintegration programmes and climate and national development frameworks (LMS, 2017). This would contribute to promoting resilience, equal opportunities, alternative livelihood programmes in the green economy, food security, stability, and development in the country.

4. Methodological Approach

To effectively delve into the aforementioned issues of focus in Mauritius and Lesotho, this study will adopt a mixed methodological approach. This will entail an extensive

desk-based research and text (content) analysis of documents, policies, and strategic initiatives on issues of climate change, existing national migration, climate and green growth policy frameworks in Lesotho and Mauritius. The desk-based review will continue throughout the period of the study. In consultation with the two national consultants, the desk-based review will also include the identification and mapping of relevant national agencies, authorities, and stakeholders. The identified national agencies, actors and relevant stakeholders will allow for engagement to further explore and identify the relationship between the issues of climate change, migration, and (re)integration in Lesotho and Mauritius, as well as existing planned relocation initiatives, green growth policies and strategies, and blue economy.

The questionnaires (guides) for stakeholder (expert) interviews and embedded indicators for gender-sensitive assessment will be developed in collaboration with the two national consultants. The stakeholder interviews will be complemented by focused group discussions (FGDs) with selected stakeholders and actors on the aforementioned themes of focus in each country. It is envisaged that the triangulation of the aforementioned methods of inquiry will facilitate an in-depth analysis of the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on internal, cross border and international migration, whilst teasing out best practices in terms of schemes, programmes and policies that support the adaptation of returning workers to climate change and environmental degradation, as well as support the integration of incoming labour migrants to local or national labour markets in Lesotho and Mauritius (E.g. reskilling or upskilling migrants and populations at risk or rehabilitating environments and developing green/blue jobs).

4.1 Sampling, Data Collection and Analysis

For the field research, the data collection will be done in two phases. The first phase of the data collection is already underway with the ongoing desk-based review of existing key literature and mapping of relevant national agencies and stakeholders on the topic. Identification of key informants and stakeholders to be interviewed, including logistics and development of questionnaires and indicators (outlined as part of this inception report), has been done in close consultation with the two national consultants. The second phase will involve actual data collection, analysis,

consultations with the IOM team and drafting of reports with regular feedback. However, before commencing with data collection, the questionnaires and indicators will be tested in the field by the two national consultants. This would help to identify any potential gaps or limitations to further refine the questionnaires. Any revisions to be made to the research instruments and data collection strategy will also involve extensive engagement with the research team to share ideas on areas to improve and how to proceed with the data collection.

Without recourse to the possibility of 'saturation', the target is to interview between 10–25 relevant stakeholders and actors, and vulnerable groups/affected persons[7] (between 25-30 participants) in especially vulnerable areas in each country[8]. Altogether, two sets of questionnaires have been designed to cater for the different stakeholders to be consulted in each country (see Annex 2). The underlying reason to deploy distinct questionnaires is to allow for varied perspectives and wider coverage on the issues of focus. In this regard, one of the questionnaires is targeted at stakeholders - including government officials, international organisations, academia, and civil society working on the topic in the study countries. The other set is focused on the vulnerable or affected local populations in each of the countries. Although two questionnaires will be deployed, the questions do not differ much. Nevertheless, conscious efforts have been made for disaggregation and gender considerations during the process of data collection.

In addition, a maximum of two FGDs will be conducted in each country. The two FGDs to be conducted will involve one group consisting mainly of the vulnerable or affected local population (at least 8 participants). For this group, a conscious effort will be made to ensure a balance in the composition - in terms of age, sex, migrants, returnees, and occupation. This will allow for adequate consideration of the gender dimensions, as well as solicit diverse perspectives and gain nuanced insights on climate change impact, migration and issues on relocation and reintegration. The second group for the FGD will be a mixture of selected affected or vulnerable local population (including migrants, diaspora and returnees), government officials and other relevant stakeholders (in the private and public sectors).

[7]Including: elderly persons, persons with disabilities, women & young persons, fishermen, pastoralists, smallholders, local populations/migrants/returnees/displaced persons

[8]see Annex 1 for list of potential research participants for Mauritius and Lesotho

In the case of Mauritius, the Regional Development Index (RDI) is used by Statistics Mauritius as a mechanism to rank the level of development in regions/villages. Based on this ranking, for example, Sobhee (2016, p.49-50) has identified areas of high vulnerability to climate change impacts in Mauritius. However, given that most areas within mainland Mauritius, Agalega and Rodrigues tend to face relatively similar climatic and environmental challenges and human mobility patterns, the has adopted a purposive sampling to select research participants in consultation with the national consultant who is experienced and has extensive knowledge of the local context and on the themes of focus.

With the research participant selection process, this study has adopted a non-probability sampling technique to identify participants for data collection. Relevant stakeholders were first listed through the identification and mapping of stakeholders across public and private sectors, international organisations and civil societies – actively working on issues of migration, environment, climate change and related issues. These selected relevant stakeholders (30) are presented in Annex 1/a. With the identification of vulnerable groups and also participants for the proposed FGDs, it is recognised that vulnerable groups/communities can be found across mainland Mauritius and the outer islands of Rodrigues and Agalega. However, in drawing on the ranking and identification of vulnerable areas by similar studies in Mauritius, the following sites [in Mauritius and Rodrigues] have been earmarked as vulnerable areas for the selection of participants and collection of data. These sites include:

- **Mauritius**: Ridge to Reef area
    - West/South West: from Black River Coastal Village-Case Noyale - Chamarel -Bel Ombre
    - North: Port Louis –Signal Mountain, Balaclava-Grand Baie- Goodlands, Roche noire
    - East/South East: Bras D'Eau –Belle Mare-Trou D'Eau Douce- Grand Riviere Sud Est, Quatre Soeurs-Grand Sable-Bois Des Amourettes-Mahebourg- Blue Bay-Le Bouchon.
- **Rodrigues** – the whole island is being considered but with a much focus on areas experiencing more climate and environmental change impacts.

The selection of participants for both interviews and FGDs will be done onsite through snowballing during the field visit of the national consultant to the island. In Rodrigues,

the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) and some officials from across the different commissions (Environment, Tourism, Fisheries) will be interviewed as part of the key stakeholder interviews. The RRA and officials will then help to identify and select vulnerable groups(persons) through snowballing. Approximately, ten persons (vulnerable/affected persons) will be interviewed in Rodrigues.

In the context of Lesotho, similar considerations (purposive sampling) have been made in terms of the selection of relevant stakeholders, vulnerable/affected persons and the group composition for the FGDs. Based on the expert knowledge of the national consultant on the local context, as well as the identification and mapping of relevant stakeholders (that was done as part of the desk reviews), the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment and the WFP's Seasonal Livelihood Program and Integrated Context Analysis provided some guidance in selecting relevant stakeholders and identifying vulnerable areas for the research (WFP, 2015; IOM/Skillshare Lesotho, 2020). The list of participants from the different government and international agencies also provided the frame to compliment the selection process. The selected relevant stakeholders (30) are presented in Annex 1. From the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) reports (2017, 2019), the districts[9] of Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek have been identified as vulnerable areas. These areas have been selected for the collection of data from vulnerable/affected populations through snowballing (see Annex 1/b). Two of the aforementioned districts will be selected in collaboration with the national consultant in Lesotho for the proposed FGDs.

As highlighted in the foregoing, through the guidance of previous studies and assessment reports in both conscious effort will be made during the data collection to consider the different categories in the composition of the focus groups. This would allow for informed and gender-sensitive policy recommendations in mainstreaming climate and environmental change, and human mobility as part of national development plans and programmes. Although the sample selection is non-probabilistic, the emphasis is on having a balanced coverage of different stakeholders and different categories 'vulnerable/affected' populations. The underlying motive is to draw diverse and rich insights from different perspectives. However, in instances where a selected research cannot be reached, the technique of "sampling by

[9]Based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) (see LVAC, 2017, p.64, 79)

convenient replacement" would be employed to replace or substitute for missed or absent research participant (see Bernard, 2002, p.243).

The design of the distinct questionnaires, consisting of both closed and open-ended questions, already allows for direct entry of information during the data collection. Nonetheless, permission will be sought from research participants for the audio recording of interviews where appropriate. Also, all the focus group discussions will be audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim for analysis. The information gathered will then be manually sorted and arranged in relation to the four broad research questions outlined for this study in a matrix. Afterwards, the data will then be analysed, and the emerging issues and linkages highlighted as part of the final report. The findings and draft report will be complemented by two national validation workshops in Mauritius and Lesotho. The validation workshops will help to ensure that the issues are being reported accurately, and to further solicit information or clarify issues that may have emerged from the data collection and analysis process. This will then serve as a basis to refine the discussion and finalise the study report. For the consultancy, therefore, the proposed timeline and deliverables are highlighted in Annex 3.

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6. Annexes

Annex 1 List of (Potential) Stakeholders/Research Participants

a) Mauritius

#	Organisation	Location	Remarks
1.	UNDP Mauritius	Level 6, Anglo Mauritius House Intendance St Port Louis	
2.	Land Drainage Authority/ National Development Unit	Medine Mews, Level 11, Chaussée Street, Port Louis	
3.	Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity (Social Integration Division)	Air Mauritius Centre, President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis	
4.	Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity (Social Security Division)	Air Mauritius Centre, President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis	
5.	Passport and Immigration Office (PIO)	Sterling House, 9-11 Lislet Geoffroy Street,, Port Louis	
6.	Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training	Level 1-9, Victoria House, Corner St Louis & Barracks Streets, Port-Louis	
7.	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Ken Lee Tower Corner St Georges & Barracks Streets Port-Louis	
8.	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	Ken Lee Tower Corner St Georges & Barracks Streets Port-Louis	
9.	Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology		
10.	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	7th Floor Newton Tower Sir William Newton Street Port Louis	
11.	Association pour le Développement Durable (ADD)	MITD House, Pont Fer, Phoenix	NGO
12.	Fondation Ressources et Nature (FORENA)	2nd Floor, 1 Remy Ollier Street, Port Louis	NGO
13.	Prime Minister's Office	Port Louis	

#	Organisation	Location	Remarks
14.	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Centre (NDRRMC)	6th Floor, Citadelle Mall Corner Louis Pasteur, Sir Virgil Naz & Eugene Laurent Streets Port Louis	
15.	Mauritius Meteorological Services	Vacoas	
16.	Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning	Ebene Tower, Ebene, Cybercity	
17.	Statistics Mauritius	1st Floor, LIC Centre John Kennedy Street Port Louis	
18.	National Empowerment Foundation (NEF)	7th Floor, Garden Tower La Poudrière Street Port Louis	
19.	Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH)	Sterling House, 9-11 Lislet Geoffroy St Port Louis	International
20.	Food and Agricultural Research Extension Institute (FAREI)	FAREI Building 1 Reduit	
21.	Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries	LIC Centre, President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis	
22.	University of Mauritius	Reduit	Academia/Research
23.	Mauritius Oceanography Institute	Avenue des Anchois, Morcellement de Chazal, Albion	Research
24.	Ministry of Rodrigues, Outer Islands and Territorial Integrity	PMO Port Louis	
25.	Ministry of Local Government and Disaster Risk Management	Level 3, Emmanuel Anquetil Building, Cnr S.S.R. & J. Koenig Streets, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St, Port Louis	
26.	Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security	Renganaden Seeneevassen Bldg, Maillard St, Port Louis	
27.	CTSP – Confédération des Travailleurs des Secteurs Publique et Privé (CTSPP)	5 Nalla Street (Ex 6-10) Elias Street Rose Hill Fax: (230) 465 2677	Trade Union
28.	GEF Small Grants Programme / UNDP	2nd Floor, SIPF Building 1, Remy Ollier Street Port Louis	International
29.	Rodrigues Regional assembly - Comissions, e.g. environment, fisheries, etc	Port MATHURIN, Rodrigues	Rodrigues Island

#	Organisation	Location	Remarks
30.	Outer Islands Development Corporation	Ken Lee Building, 2nd Floor, Edith Cavell St, Port Louis Phone: 210 7769	Information on Agalega

b) Lesotho

#	Organisation	Location and/or Level (District)
1.	Department of Environment (DoE)	National level (Maseru)
2.	Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS)	National level (Maseru)
3.	Disaster Management Authority (DMA)	National level (Maseru)
4.	Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing and Food Security	National level (Maseru)
5.	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC)	National level (Maseru)
6.	Ministry of Water	National level (Maseru)
7.	Ministry of Home Affairs-Department of Immigration	National level (Maseru)
8.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations	National level (Maseru)
9.	Ministry of Labour	National level (Maseru)
10.	Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship	National level (Maseru)
11.	Ministry of Small Business and Cooperatives	National level (Maseru)
12.	Ministry of Development Planning-Bureau of Statistics	National level (Maseru)
13.	Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA)	National level (Maseru)
14.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	National level (Maseru)
15.	World Food Programme (WFP)	National level (Maseru)
16.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	National level (Maseru)
17.	National University of Lesotho (Department of Development Studies)	National level (Maseru)
18.	National University of Lesotho (Department of Environmental Sciences)	National level (Maseru)
19.	Lesotho National Farmers Union (LENAFU)	National level (Maseru)
20.	Geography and Environment Movement (GEM) or Transformation Resource Centre	National level (Maseru)
21.	Migrant Workers Association of Lesotho	National level (Maseru)
22.	Natural (Biotrade) Product or Recycling Company	National level (Maseru)

23.	Vocational Training Institution	National level (Maseru)
24.	Lesotho Diaspora Committee	National level (Maseru)
Vulnerable populations		
25.	Community Councillor/Area Chief	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)
26.	Internal and external migrants and returnees	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)
27.	Internal and external migrants and returnees	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)
28.	Internal and external migrants and returnees	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)
29.	Internal and external migrants and returnees	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)
30.	Internal and external migrants and returnees	District/Local level (Mafeteng/Mohale's Hoek)

……..Annex 2 Questionnaires – Please attached separately……

Annex 3

	Deliverables/schedule	To be completed by
1	Desk Review	September 2021
2	Submission of Inception Report which includes research methodology, questionnaire, and a list of relevant stakeholders for inclusion in research consultations	22 October 2021
3	Organize a virtual inception meeting in each country to present the research methodology	12 & 13 November 2021
4	Data collection supervision	28 November 2021
5	Focus group discussions, two per country	29 Nov – 2 December 2021
6	Data analysis	10 December 2021
7	Submission of draft research report	28 December 2021
8	Validation workshop: presentation of findings to stakeholders in Lesotho and Mauritius (virtual)	18 &19 January 2022
9	Presentation of findings and recommendations during high level dissemination and sensitization workshop (virtual)	27&28 January 2022
10	Submission of final report	30 January 2022

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Migration, Reintegration, Environment and Climate Change Research in

Lesotho

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Part I
Personal and contact information

1. Respondent Information:

1.1 Gender/sex of respondent: ……..

1.2 Job title of respondent: …….

1.3 Affiliation of respondent: ……..

1.4 Location:……..

1.5 Email/Tel:……

1.6 To what extent do you know Climate Change and Impacts?

☐ Quite a lot ☐ A little bit ☐ Not at all [If not at all, please skip to Part III]

1.7 Migration and (Re)integration processes

☐ Quite a lot ☐ A little bit ☐ Not at all [If not at all, please skip to Part III]

If not at all -go to part IV

Part II
How does climate change and environmental degradation impact migration and reintegration in Lesotho?

2. Based on your perceptions of climate change and environmental degradation, how would you assess the severity of the impact of climate change/related-hazards and other environmental degradation processes in the country? ?.....Please circle or tick number in box below as appropriate.

No/hardly any impact	Little impact	Medium impact	Severe/significant impact	Very severe/devastating
1	2	3	4	5

2.1 Please provide reason(s) or explanation for the choice you have made in Q.2 above?

3. What are the current/recurring climate change (risks/hazards/events) and other environmental degradation processes in the country? Please tick box as appropriate.

Impacts of climate change & other environmental degradation processes in the country	**Frequency in the past two decades (2000 – 2020)**		
	1. Does not/hardly occurs[10]	2. Occasionally[11]	3. Occurs frequently & severe[12]
Drought			
Heat wave			
Flash flood			
Landslide			
Fires			
Deforestation			
Snowfall			
Storms			
Irregular rainfall			
Others: …….. …….. ……..			

4. Are you aware of any scientific projections and/or any observed patterns on the nature and impacts of climate change and other environmental degradation processes in Lesotho?

[10] 'Does not/hardly occurs' - not occurring at a regular interval, not often, seldom, rarely.
[11] 'Occasionally' - occurring from time to time, now and then, once in a while, irregularly at infrequent intervals.
[12] 'Occurs frequently' - frequent intervals.

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……..[if no, please skip to Q. 5]

4.1 If yes, please describe [and share relevant documents if available].

4.2 Do you know if these scientific projections acknowledge mobility patterns (i.e. migration, displacement, planned relocation) as being influenced by climate change and other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no please skip to 4.4]

4.3 If yes, how do these scientific projections link climate change and/or other observed environmental degradation processes to human mobility? Please explain.

4.4 In the case of any observed patterns, how would you link them to mobility patterns?.....Please explain.

5. Which communities or villages do you think are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes? Please mention them.

6. Why do you think the communities or villages mentioned in Q.6 are vulnerable?.....Please explain.

6.1 Which groups of people or sections of the population do you think are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes and why?[13].....Please give reasons.

Part III
Migration and Reintegration processes affected and/or caused by the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes

7. List examples of cases (or instances) of human mobility (migration, displacement, relocation, (re)integration, other mobility processes) affected or associated with the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes at the national level, based on the following information:

Climate event and/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities involved - Place of origin – final destination	Measures were put in place to support affected persons or migrants (irrespective of length of stay)?	How sustainable were the measures? Please provide some explanations and/or reasons

[13]These could include: seasonal labour migrants and migrant-sending communities who depend on natural resources such as rain-fed farming communities, vulnerable migrant groups such as women and children, or those suffering from ill health, forthwith described as "populations at risk".

a) Migration

7.1 How did these measures (mentioned above) address vulnerable groups?.....Please explain.

Vulnerable Group	Measures	Comments/Remarks/Explanation
Women		
Children		
Elderly persons and persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen,		

smallholders, informal sector)		

a) Displacement

Climate event and/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities involved - Place of origin – final destination	Measures were put in place to support affected persons or migrants (irrespective of length of stay)?	How sustainable were the measures? Please provide some explanation and/or reasons

7.2 How did these measures address vulnerable groups? ……..Please explain.

Vulnerable Group	Measures	Comments/Remarks/Explanation
Women		

Children		
Elderly persons and persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

b) (Planned) Relocation

Rapid- or slow-onset climate event &/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities relocated (Place of origin – final destination)	Who initiated the relocation & planning process?

7.3 What measures were put in place to support affected or displaced persons who were being relocated to sustainable integrate into the local community? (If any)

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7.4 What measures were put in place to support or address the likely impact on the local community to which persons had been relocated? (If any)

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7.5 In your opinion, how sustainable were the response measures put in place to support both affected persons being relocated and the local or host community?

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7.6 How did these measures address vulnerable groups? Please elaborate.

Vulnerable Group	Measures	Comments/Remarks/Explanation
Women		
Children		

Elderly persons and persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

8. In what ways does/can climate and environmental change affect (re)integration of migrants [returnees (from abroad, labour migrants & internal migrants)]? ….Please elaborate

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Part IV

Immediate and long-term needs of returnees, labour migrants and internal migrants to become resilient to current and predicted climate change impacts and environmental degradation process?

9. Rank the most significant impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes (episodes) the country has experienced in the past five years (tick or check boxes as appropriate):

Natural hazards	Impact was not (really) severe	Moderate impact	Severe impact	(Since) when did the hazard occur (first) (Month & year)?	What was the nature of impact (type) [Please elaborate the nature of impact]
Heavy Rain					
Drought					

Heat wave					
Flash flood					
Landslide					
Fires					
Land degradation					
Water scarcity					
Snowfall					
Strong winds/Storms					
Other …… …… …… …….					

9.1 On such occasions (of the events selected above), are you aware or did national authorities take any measures to assist affected individuals and/or communities? [Please check box as appropriate]

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

9.2 If yes, please explain.

9.3 If no, why was there no form of assistance?...Please explain.

9.4 How did these measures address the needs of vulnerable groups? [Please mention and elaborate where necessary]

Vulnerable Group	**Measures**	**Comments/ Remarks/ Explanation**
Women		
Children		

Elderly persons and persons with disabilities		
Female headed households (due to migration of male spouse or death)		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. pastoralists/herders, smallholder farmers, informal sector-workers in garment industry)		

9.5 In your opinion, what are the immediate and long-term needs of returnees returnees, internal migrants and diaspora to help them sustainably reintegrate[14] into local communities or places of origin and become resilient to current and predicted impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?..... Please elaborate.

Category	**Needs** [please elaborate]	
	Immediate	**Long-term**
Returnees		
Internal Migrants		
Diaspora (those who may have intentions to return)		

[14]"Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity (IOM, 2017, p.11).

Part V

Best practices in terms of schemes, programmes and policies that support the adaptation of returning workers to climate change and environmental degradation, as well as support the (re)integration of (labour) migrants/returnees into local or national labour markets and/or host communities in Lesotho

10. Does the country have any specific policy and legal frameworks dealing with migration and related issues?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no, please skip to Q.11]

10.1 If yes, please name them.

10.2 Do these national policy/legal frameworks recognize and address mobility patterns associated with the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.3 If yes, in what context and how?

10.4 If no to Q 10.2 above, please explain in your opinion the reasons why these frameworks do not recognise or address the human mobility dimensions of climate and environmental change?

10.5 Do these national policy/legal frameworks support the adaptation of (returning) migrants to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.6 If yes, how?.....Please elaborate

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10.7 If no to Q. 10.5, please explain in your opinion the reasons why these frameworks do not support the adaptation of (returning) migrants. ...Please explain.

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10.8 Do these national policy/legal frameworks support the (re)integration of return(ing) migrants, labour migrants or displaced persons into local or national labour markets in Lesotho or local (host) communities?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.9 If yes, how?.....please explain

10.10 If no to Q.10.8 above, please explain in your opinion why these frameworks do not support the (re)integration of return(ing) migrants, labour migrants, diaspora or displaced persons into local or national labour markets in Mauritius or local (host) communities. ...Please explain.

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11.0 Do the existing national policy/legal frameworks make provision or provide opportunities for the development of the green economy for sustainable and decent jobs?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ ….[If no please skip to Q.11.2]

11.1 If yes, kindly explain how these frameworks support or makes provision for the the development of green economy for sustainable and decent jobs.

11.2 Are you aware of any green jobs programmes in Lesotho?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……if no, please skip to Q.11.4

11.3 If yes, please mention or list them.

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11.4 Do these national policy/legal frameworks support reskilling[15] and/or upskilling[16] of (returning)migrants and populations at risk for alternative livelihoods or green jobs[17]?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

11.5 If yes, please explain in your opinion how these frameworks support reskilling and/or upskilling of (returning)migrants and populations at risk for alternative livelihoods or green jobs.

11.6 If no, please explain in your opinion and /or reasons why these frameworks do not support reskilling and/or upskilling of returnees.

[15]Refers to learning a new skill to be able to take up/do a new or alternative job/livelihood
[16]Refers to teaching workers new skills or advanced skills to match changing job demands
[17]Sustainable and decent jobs across the different sectors which basically help to ensure environmental health and sustainability

12. Are there any existing best practices and/or programmes in the country that support the adaptation of returning workers (Diaspora) to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……if no, please skip to Q.11.2

12.1 If yes, please mention or list them.

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12.2 If no, what in your measure or strategies in your opinion could be instituted to help returning diaspora to sustainably integrate….please elaborate.

13. Are there any existing best practices and/or programmes that support the integration of incoming labour migrants/returnees (from abroad & internal migrants) and displaced persons into local or national labour markets and/or host communities?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no, please skip to Q.14]

13.1 If yes to Q.13, please mention and elaborate on the practice or programme below:

Best Practice/Programme	**Category (returnees)** [kindly elaborate]	
	Internal Migrants	Returnees from abroad/diaspora

14. What (sustainable)measures or recommendations will you propose to address the impact of climate change on:

Vulnerable Group	**(Sustainable) Measures** [kindly elaborate]
Vulnerable communities/displaced persons	
Women	
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities	
Youth/ Children	
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. pastoralists/herders, smallholder farmers, informal sector-workers in garment industry)	

14. Do you have any questions, opinions and suggestions about the study? If yes, please provide them below:

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Thank you

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Migration, Reintegration, Environment and Climate Change Research in Lesotho

Vulnerable Populations Questionnaire

Location

** To be filled before start of interview*

1. Location Information:

1.1

Commune/Village/Town:……..

Part I
Respondent Information

2.0 Respondent Information:

Household member	Sex 1=male 2=female	Age in years	Marital Status 1=Married 2=Single(never married) 3=Divorced 4.Widowed	Relationship to head of household 1= Head (himself/herself) 2=spouse 3=son/daughter 4=grandchild 5=other relative	Highest level of education attained 1=Tertiary 2=Secondary 3=Vocational/Technical 4=Primary 5=Uneducated
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

2.1 Occupation…….

3. Do you come from this community?

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't Know

3.1 If no, where did you come from?.....

4. How long have you lived in this location?

1) Since birth 2) …….Months/Years 3) Don't know

5. What are your main sources of income?

Part II
Climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes impact on livelihoods

6. Have you experienced any climate/environmental change -related extreme event(s) or hazards in the past 5 – 10 years?

1) Yes 2) No……(if no please skip to Q.9)

6.1 **If your answer to Q.6 is yes, please answer the following in terms of occurrence, significance, severity and month and year for each of the mentioned natural hazard** in the past five years [Please **check or tick boxes as appropriate]**:

(Natural) hazards /Climatic Events/Impacts	Did not occur	Occurred, but the impact was not severe	Occurred - moderate impact	Occurred - severe impact	(Since) when did the hazard occur (first) (Month & year)?	What was the nature of impact (type) [Please elaborate the nature of impact]
Heavy rainfall						
Drought						
Heat wave						
Flash flood						
Landslide						
Fires						
Land degradation						
Snowfall						

Storms/strong winds						
Water scarcity						
Other: …….....						

6.2. What is impact of climate/environmental change (ranked in Q. 6.1 above) on you and your household and the coping/adaptation strategies employed?

Climate/Environmental Change event/hazard	**Household/Member** [Kindly elaborate]		
	Impact	Coping/Adaptation Strategy	Assistance Received

Part III
Migration as an adaptation/coping strategy to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes

7. Have you ever migrated or decided to relocate for any reason?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

7.1 If yes, what circumstances informed the decision? Please explain.

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7.2 If no, what informed the decision not to migrate or move? (skip skip to Q.7.3 if the answer is yes)

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7.3 Where did you migrate or relocate to? Please mention the place of destination.

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7.4 Of all the reasons you mentioned, could you please rank the top three most important factors?

a) First: ……...
b) Second:……...
c) Third:……
d) Don't know

8. Do you know of anyone (or family) who migrated or who left due to climate/environmental change impact or related hazards?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) Don't know ☐ ……[If no, skip to question 8.2].

8.1 Where did they go?……

8.2. What do you think is/are the impact(s) of migration on households and livelihoods? ….Please elaborate

Impact of Migration	
Household	**Livelihood**

9. How in your opinion will migrant returnees (internal and from abroad) affect home communities, labour markets and climate change adaptation in Lesotho?

Impact of Returnees		
Home/Local Communities	**Labour Markets**	**Climate Change Adaptation**

10. How in your opinion will climate and environmental change affect returnees/migrants (internal migrants, from abroad & labour migrants)….Please

elaborate.

11. Has there been or are you aware of any planned relocation programme(s) initiated in Lesotho?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) Don't know ☐ ……[If no, skip to question 11.2].

11.1 If yes, kindly mention and explain how this/these programmes contributed to climate adaptation and resilience in Lesotho:

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11.2 Do you think migration or planned relocation(resettlement) could contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience in Lesotho?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) Don't know ☐ ……[If no, skip to question 14.2].

11.3 If yes, please explain in your opinion how migration or planned relocation(resettlement) could contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience in Lesotho?

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11.4 If no, please explain in your opinion and/or reasons why migration or planned relocation(resettlement) would not contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience in Lesotho.

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11.5 In what ways will or does planned relocation programmes affect local communities receiving persons being relocated? Briefly explain.

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Part IV

Immediate and long-term needs of returnees [from abroad (diaspora), labour migrants & internal migrants] **to adapt or become resilient to ongoing environmental degradation and predicted climate change impacts**

12. What measures do you think could be instituted to enhance adaptation to ongoing environmental change impact and promote resilience to climate change risks /hazards in the short- to long-term in Lesotho? Please elaborate.

Climate/Environmental Change Event/Hazard	Suggested Measures	
	Immediate/Short-term	Long-term

13. What measures do you think could be developed to facilitate the (re)integration of returnees [from abroad, labour migrants or returning internal migrants] back into their communities or host communities?

Measures

Category (returnees) [kindly elaborate]		
Internal Migrants	Returnees from abroad/diaspora	Labour Migrants (immigrants)

14. What specific recommendations will you make to help address ongoing climate change and environmental change impact on vulnerable groups?

Vulnerable Group	**(Sustainable)Measures** [kindly elaborate]
Women	
Single/female-headed households	
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities	
Young people/children	

Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. Pastoralists, smallholders, informal sector)	
Vulnerable communities/displaced persons	

15. Do you have any questions, comments or suggestions?.....Please share or provide below.

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Thank you

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Migration, Reintegration, Environment and Climate Change Research in Mauritius

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Part I
Personal and contact information

1. Respondent Information:

1.1 Gender/sex of respondent: ……..

1.2 Job title of respondent: …….

1.3 Affiliation of respondent: ……..

1.4 Location: …….

1.5 Email/Tel:……

1.6 To what extent do you know Climate Change and Impacts?

☐ Quite a lot ☐ A little bit ☐ Not at all [If not at all, please skip to Part III]

1.7 Migration and (Re)integration processes

☐ Quite a lot ☐ A little bit ☐ Not at all [If not at all, please skip to Part III]

If not at all -go to part IV

Part II
Climate change and environmental impact on migration and reintegration in Mauritius

2. Based on your perceptions of climate change and environmental degradation, how would you assess the severity of the impact of climate change/related-hazards and other environmental degradation processes in the country?.....Please circle or tick number in box below as appropriate.

No/hardly any impact	Little impact	Medium impact	Severe/significant impact	Very severe/devastating
1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	5☐

2.1 Please provide reason(s) or explanation for the choice you have made in Q. 2 above?

3. What are the current/recurring climate change (risks/hazards/events) and other environmental degradation processes in the country? Please tick as appropriate (click inside the check boxes).

Impacts of climate change and other environmental degradation processes in the country	**Frequency in the past two decades (2000 – 2020)**		
	1. Does not/ hardly occurs[18]	2. Occasionally[19]	3. Occurs frequently[20]
Coastal inundation (sea-level rise)	☐	☐	☐
Extreme weather events (tropical cyclones)	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐
Heat wave	☐	☐	☐
Flash flood	☐	☐	☐
Landslide	☐	☐	☐
Fires	☐	☐	☐
Deforestation	☐	☐	☐
Water (ocean) pollution	☐	☐	☐
Water scarcity	☐	☐	☐
Others: …….. …….. ……..	☐	☐	☐

[18] '*Does not/hardly occurs*' - not occurring at a regular interval, not often, seldom, rarely.

[19] '*Occasionally*' - occurring from time to time, now and then, once in a while, irregularly at infrequent intervals.

[20] '*Occurs frequently'* - frequent intervals.

4. Are you aware of any scientific projections and/or any observed patterns on the nature and impacts of climate change and other environmental degradation processes in the country?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……..[if no, please skip to Q. 5]

4.1 If yes, please describe and share relevant documents [if available].

4.2 Do you know if these scientific projections acknowledge mobility patterns (i.e. migration, displacement, planned relocation) due to climate change and other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no please skip to 4.4]

4.3 If yes, how do these scientific projections link climate change and/or other observed environmental degradation processes to human mobility? Please explain.

4.4 In the case of any observed climate change events and environmental degradation processes, how would you link them to mobility patterns? Please explain.

5. Which communities or villages do you think are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes? Please mention them.

6. Why do you think the communities or villages mentioned in Q. 6 above are vulnerable?.....Please explain.

6.1 Which groups of people or sections of the population do you think are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes, and why?[21]

[21]These could include: seasonal labour migrants, displaced persons and migrant-sending or vulnerable communities who depend on natural resources such as rain-fed farming communities, fisherfolks vulnerable migrant groups such as women and children, or those suffering from ill health, forthwith described as "populations at risk".

Part III
Migration and Reintegration processes affected and/or caused by the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes

7. List examples of cases (or instances) of human mobility (migration, displacement, relocation, (re)integration, other mobility processes) affected or associated with the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes at the national level, based on the following information:

a) Migration

Climate event and/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities involved - Place of origin – final destination	Measures put in place to support affected persons or migrants (irrespective of length of stay)?	How sustainable were these measures? Please provide some explanation and/or reasons

7.1 How did these measures (measures mentioned above) address vulnerable groups?....Please elaborate.

Vulnerable Group	Measures	Comments/Remarks/

		Explanation
Women		
Children		
Elderly persons and persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

b) Displacement

Rapid- or slow-onset climate event &/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities involved - Place of origin – final destination	Measures were put in place to support affected persons or migrants (irrespective of length of stay)?	How sustainable were the measures? Please provide some reasons

7.2 How did these measures address vulnerable groups? Please explain.

Vulnerable Group	**Measures**	**Comments/Remarks/ Explanation**
Women		
Children		
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

c) (Planned) Relocation

Rapid- or slow-onset climate event &/or environmental degradation process) that led to the migration	Communities relocated (Place of origin – final destination)	Who initiated the relocation & planning process?

7.3 What measures were put in place to support affected or displaced persons who were relocated to sustainable integrate into the local community? (If any)

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7.4 What measures were put in place to support or address the likely impact on the local community to which persons had been relocated? (If any)

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7.5 In your opinion, how sustainable will be the planned response measures put in place to support both affected persons being relocated and the local or host community?

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……

7.6 How these planned measures address vulnerable groups? Please explain.

Vulnerable Group	**Measures**	**Comments/Remarks/ Explanation**
Women		
Children		
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities		
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

8. In what ways does/can climate and environmental change affect (re)integration of migrants [returnees (from abroad, labour migrants & internal migrants)]? ….Please elaborate

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Part IV
Immediate and long-term needs of returnees, labour migrants and internal migrants to become resilient to current and predicted climate change impacts and environmental degradation processes

9. Rank the most significant impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes (episodes) the country has experienced in the past five years (tick or check boxes as appropriate):

Natural hazards	Impact was not severe	Moderate impact	Severe impact	(Since) when did the hazard occur (first) (Month & year)?	What was the nature of impact (type) [Please elaborate the nature of impact]
Coastal inundation (sea-level rise)					
Tropical cyclones					
Drought					
Heat wave					
Flash flood					
Landslide					
Fires					
Land degradation					
Loss of biodiversity					
Air pollution					
Water (ocean) pollution					
Earthquake/ Volcanic/ Tsunami					
Water scarcity					
Otherr ……..…. ……..…. ……..					

9.1 On such occasions (of events selected above), are you aware or did national authorities take any measures to assist affected individuals and/or communities?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

9.2 If yes, please explain.

9.3 If no, why was there no form of assistance?...Please explain.

9.4 How did these measures address the needs of vulnerable groups? [Please mention and elaborate where necessary]

Vulnerable Group	**Measures**	**Comments/ Remarks/ Explanation**
Women		
Children		
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities		

Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)		

9.5 In your opinion, what are the immediate and long-term needs of returnees, internal migrants and diaspora to help them sustainably reintegrate[22] into local communities or places of origin and become resilient to current and predicted impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?.....Please elaborate.

Category	**Needs** (period) [please elaborate]	
	Immediate	**Long-term**
Returnees		
Internal Migrants		
Diaspora (those who may have intentions to return)		

Part V

Best practices in terms of schemes, programmes and policies that support the adaptation of returning workers to climate change and environmental degradation, as well as support the integration of labour migrants into local or national labour markets and/or host communities in Mauritius

10. Does the country have specific policy and legal frameworks dealing with migration and related issues?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no, please skip to Q.11]

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[22] "Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity (IOM, 2017, p.11).

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10.1 If yes, please name and list them.

10.2 Do these national policy/legal frameworks recognize and address mobility patterns associated with the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.3 If yes, in what context and how?

10.4 If no to Q 10.2 above, please explain in your opinion the reasons why these frameworks do not recognise or address the human mobility dimensions of climate and environmental change?

10.5 Do these national policy/legal frameworks support the adaptation of (returning) migrants to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.6 If yes, how?....Please elaborate

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10.7 If no, why don't they support the adaptation of (returning) migrants?...Please explain.

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10.8 Do these national policy/legal frameworks support the (re)integration of return(ing) migrants, labour migrants, diaspora or displaced persons into local or national labour markets in Mauritius or local (host) communities?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

10.9 If yes, how?.....Please explain.

10.10 If no to Q.10.8 above, please explain in your opinion why these frameworks do not support the (re)integration of return(ing) migrants, labour migrants, diaspora or

displaced persons into local or national labour markets in Mauritius or local (host) communities. .....Please explain.

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11.0 Do the existing national policy/legal frameworks make provision or provide opportunities for the development of the blue and green economy for sustainable and decent jobs?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ ….[If no please skip to Q.11.2]

11.1 If yes, please explain how these frameworks support the development of the blue and green economy for sustainable jobs?

11.2 Are you aware of any blue economy or green jobs programmes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……if no, please skip to Q.11.4

11.3 If yes, please mention or list them.

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11.4 Do existing national policy/legal frameworks support reskilling[23] and/or upskilling[24] of (returning)migrants and vulnerable populations for alternative livelihoods in the green and blue economy?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

11.5 If yes, kindly explain how these frameworks support reskilling and/or upskilling of (returning)migrants and vulnerable populations for alternative livelihoods in the green and blue economy?

11.6 If no Q. 11.4 above, please explain in your opinion and /or reasons why these frameworks do not support the reskilling or upskilling of returnees for alternative livelihood opportunities in the blue and green economy?

12. Are there any existing best practices and/or programmes in the country that support the adaptation of returning(diaspora) workers to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

12.1 If yes, please mention.

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[23]Refers to learning a new skill to be able to take up/do a new or alternative job/livelihood
[24]Refers to teaching workers new skills or advanced skills to match changing job demands

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12.2 If no, what measure or strategies could be instituted to help returning diaspora to adapt to climate change impacts and sustainably reintegrate….please mention and elaborate how.

13. Are there any existing best practices and/or programmes in the country that support the integration of incoming (labour) migrants/returnees (from abroad & internal migrants) or displaced persons into local or national labour markets/host communities? kindly elaborate.

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐……[if no, please skip to Q.14]

13.1 If yes to Q.13, please mention and elaborate on the practice or programme below:

Best Practice/Programme	**Category (returnees)** [kindly elaborate]	
	Internal Migrants	Returnees from abroad/diaspora

14. What (sustainable)measures or recommendations will you propose to address the impact of climate change on:

Vulnerable Group	**(Sustainable)Measures** [kindly elaborate]
Vulnerable communities/displaced persons	
Women	
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities	
Youth/Children	
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)	

15. Do you have any questions, opinions and suggestions about the study?

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Thank you

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Migration, Environment and Climate Change Research in

Mauritius

Vulnerable Populations Questionnaire

Location

** To be filled before start of interview*

1. Location Information:

1.1 Commune/Village/Town:……..

Part I
Respondent Information/ Household structure

2.0 Respondent Information [Please enter appropriate]:

Household member	**Sex** 1=male 2=female	**Age in years**	**Marital Status** 1=Married 2=Single(never married) 3=Divorced 4.Widowed	**Relationship to head of household** 1= Head (himself/herself) 2=spouse 3=son/daughter 4=grandchild 5=other relative	**Highest level of education attained** 1=Tertiary 2=Secondary 3=Vocational/Technical 4=Primary 5=Uneducated
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

2.1Occupation……
….

3. Do you come from this community?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) No ☐

3.1 If no, where did you come from?.....

4. How long have you lived in this location?

1) Since birth 2) ……. Months/Years 3) Don't know

5. What are your main sources of income?

Part II
Climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes impact on livelihoods

6. Have you experienced any climate/environmental change -related extreme event(s) or hazards in the past 5 – 10 years?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ ……(if no please skip to Q.9)

6.1 **If your answer to Q.6 is yes, please answer the following in terms of occurrence, significance, severity and month and year for each of the mentioned natural hazards…….[Check boxes or tick boxes as appropriate].**

(Natural) hazards/Climatic Events	Did not occur	Occurred, but the impact was not severe	Occurred - moderate impact	Occurred - severe impact	(Since) when did the hazard occur (first) (Month & year)?	What was the nature of impact (type) [Please elaborate the nature of impact]
Coastal inundation (sea-level rise)						
Tropical cyclones						
Drought						
Heat wave						

Flash flood						
Landslide						
Fires						
Land degradation						
Other: ……... ……...… ……...						

6.2 What is impact of climate/environmental change (indicated Q. 6.1 above) on you and your household, and the Coping/adaptation Strategies employed?

Climate/Environmental Change event/hazard	**Household/Member** [Kindly elaborate]		
	Impact	Coping/Adaptation Strategy	Assistance Received

Part III

Migration as an adaptation/coping strategy to the impacts of climate change and/or other environmental degradation processes

7. Have you ever migrated and/or decided or forced to relocate?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

7.1 If yes, what circumstances or underlying reason informed the decision to migrate or relocate? Please explain.

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7.2 If no, what informed the decision not to migrate or move? (skip to Q. 7.3 if the answer is yes).

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7.3 Where did you migrate or relocate to? Please mention the place of destination.

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7.4 Of all the underlying reasons you mentioned, could you please rank the top three most important? (if no to all, please skip to Q.10)

a) First:
   ……
b) Second:
   ……
c) Third:
   ……
d) Don't know

8. Do you know of anyone (or family) who migrated or left due to climate/environmental change impact or related hazards?

1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) Don't know ☐ ……[If no, skip to question 8.1].

8.1 If yes, where did they go?.....……..

8.2. What do you think is/are the impact(s) of migration on households and livelihoods?

Impact of Migration	
Household	Livelihood

9. How in your opinion will migrant returnees (internal and from abroad) affect home communities, labour markets and climate change adaptation in Mauritius?

Impact of Returnees		
Home/Local Communities	Labour Markets	Climate Change Adaptation

10. How in your opinion will climate and environmental change affect returnees/migrants (internal migrants, from abroad & labour migrants)….Please

elaborate.

11. How have relocation programmes initiated so far in Mauritius affected displaced persons and local or receiving communities?...Please elaborate.

Relocation programme	Effect	
	Displaced Persons	Local/Receiving Community

(from – to – destination)/year		

12 Does migration or planned relocation(resettlement) contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience in Mauritius? 1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ 3) Don't know ☐

12.1 If yes, how?

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12.2 If no, why? Please explain

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Part IV

Immediate and long-term needs of returnees [from abroad (diaspora), labour migrants & internal migrants] to adapt or become resilient to observed and predicted impacts of climate/environmental change

13. What measures do you think or propose should be instituted to better cope with impacts and promote resilience to climate and environmental change and related hazards in the short – to long-term? Please explain.

Climate/Environmental Change Event/Hazard	Suggested Measures	
	Immediate/Short-term	Long-term

14. For persons that have been displaced or are being resettled due to climate risks/hazards, what could be done to help them integrate into local communities?

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15. What measures should be instituted to help returnees [from abroad, labour migrants or returning internal migrants] to sustainably (re)integrate into local communities?...Please mention and elaborate.

Measures		
Category (returnees) [kindly elaborate]		
Internal Migrants	Returnees from abroad/diaspora	Labour Migrants (immigrants)

16. What specific recommendations will help address climate change impact on vulnerable groups?

Vulnerable Group	**(Sustainable) Measures** [kindly elaborate]
Women	
Elderly persons & persons with disabilities	
Young people/children	
Vulnerable economic groups (.e.g. fishermen, smallholders, informal sector)	
Vulnerable communities/displaced persons	

17. Any questions, comments or suggestions?

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Thank you