

Research Terms of Reference

Exploring the links between migration, climate change and Covid-19 in the Sahel

Sahel: Niger, Burkina Faso

REG2003

September 2020
Final

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Countries in the Sahel. The Sahel in this context comprises: Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso. Two countries will be selected as case studies, where primary data collection will take place, during the inception of the study: Niger, Burkina Faso.				
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	START Network, Backdonor DFID				
Project Code	98AOE				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	25/08/2020 to 25/12/2020				
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collect data: 09/11/2020		5. Preliminary presentation: 03/12/2020		
	2. Data collected: 16/11/2020		6. Outputs sent for validation: 15/12/2020		
	3. Data analysed: 27/11/2020		7. Outputs published: 25/12/2020		
	4. Data sent for validation: 30/11/2020		8. Final presentation: early 2021		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) [Describe here the frequency of the cycle]			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	Milestone		Deadline		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	mid/ late January 2021 with the report presentation		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	--/ / --		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	--/ / --		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/ / --		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/ / --		
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type		Dissemination		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic		<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]				

			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General Objective	The proposed research aims to improve understanding of the links between climate change, migration and Covid-19 in the Sahel, with the aim to support policy and programmatic responses in the region.		
Specific Objective(s)	The specific objectives of the study are to explore how, due to the emergence of Covid-19, the disruption of migration as a resilience strategy in the face of climate change, impacts (1) environmental migrants ¹ living situation and (2) mobility patterns in the short-term (March ² - September 2020), the mid-term (October 2020 – October 2021) and longer term in the Sahel (after October 2021).		
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are migration, climate change and Covid-19 in the Sahel linked ? 2. How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in the short-term (March - September 2020): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home? b. Mobility³ patterns? 3. What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (October 2020 – October 2021) and longer term (after October 2021) on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home? b. Mobility⁴ patterns? 4. What are the findings' implications for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Programming b. Policy making 		

¹ For the purposes of this study, we adopt the International Organisation for Migration's (IOM) Definition of "Migrant": IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. (source: www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant); on the term 'environmental migrant' please consult the population of interest section of this report. For the specific purposes of this assessment, the population of interest will be focused on environmental migrants who reached the interview location six month ago or less.

² March 2020 was selected as the starting point as this is when the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared Covid-19 a pandemic and when the first cases of Covid-19 were detected in the Sahel. Source: WHO, [WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020](#), March 2020.

³ The term 'mobility' is used in this instance to account for the possibility of 'immobility', a situation where an individual cannot or does not move, because they either do not have the means or capacity to do so. We use this wider term to acknowledge the important reality of 'trapped populations in environmental migration trends, i.e. people who cannot move despite the urgent climate-induced need to do so. For more information, please see: Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, [Migration, environment and climate change: Literature review](#), 2020.

⁴ The term 'mobility' is used in this instance to account for the possibility of 'immobility', a situation where an individual cannot or does not move, because they either do not have the means or capacity to do so. We use this wider term to acknowledge the important reality of 'trapped populations in environmental migration trends, i.e. people who cannot move despite the urgent climate-induced need to do so. For more information, please see: Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, [Migration, environment and climate change: Literature review](#), 2020.

Geographic Coverage	The Sahel in this context comprises: Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso. Two countries will be selected as case studies, where primary data collection will take place, during the inception of the study: Niger and Burkina Faso.			
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigaud, K.K, de Sherbinin, A., Jones, B., Bergmann, J., Clement, V., Ober, K., Schewe, J., Adamo, S., McCusker, B., Heuser, S., Midgley, A. (2018). Groundswell : Preparing for Internal Climate Migration. Washington, DC: World Bank; • Vigil, S., ‘Climate Change and Migration: Insights from the Sahel’, in ISPI (ed. Carbone, G.), Out of Africa. Why People Migrate, October 2017; • UNEP, IOM, UN OCHA, Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel, 2011; • Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, Migration, environment and climate change: Literature review, 2020. • Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, Migration, environment and climate change: Impacts, 2020. 			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrants
Stratification⁵ <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #:2 Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: 2 ⁶ ____ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: ____ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> Expert interviews	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ 3 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ ____	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> Practitioner interviews	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ 8 (4 per country)_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ ____	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> Migrant individual interviews	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ ____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ 120 (60 per country) _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ ____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ ____	

⁵ Stratification refers to comparison between non-representative data for this assessment.

⁶ See the methodology section for further information.

Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1 _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1 _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH					
	Donor: START Network, DFID					
	Coordination Framework: START Network					
	Partners: N/A					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

The aim of the proposed Collaborative Information Collection and Analysis (CICA) is to increase understanding of the interlinkages between migration, climate change and Covid-19 along the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR)⁷. Research suggests that both climate change and Covid-19 are 'threat multipliers' for vulnerable populations.⁸ In the CMR region, migration is a major resilience strategy in the face of climate change. People predominantly move in short distances, in circular or regional movements, frequently from rural to urban areas. It is a form of resilience/ adaptation strategy which vulnerable people in the region adopt to cope with an increasingly (climate-) hostile environment.⁹ However, with the emergence of Covid-19, use of migration as resilience strategy has been disrupted.

Existing research suggest that climate change has a profound impact on the livelihoods and safety of populations living in countries along the CMR.¹⁰ Examples include failing crops and severe food insecurity in the Lake Chad basin, severe droughts in the Sahel, including in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, and the rise of extreme weather shocks in Sudan. Covid-19 emerged in the region in early 2020. As in the rest of the world, countries were quick to take action, closing international borders and trying to limit movement of populations, all with the aim to contain the spread of the virus.¹¹ As of August 2020, the impact the virus has had on the region and its refugee and migrant population has been manifold. In the most recent MMC 4MI West Africa Covid Snapshot (May 2020),¹² 97% of 344 refugees and migrants interviewed in the region reported that their lives had been affected by the virus. Three out of four respondents reported facing reduced access to work and more than one third reported reduced availability of basic goods.¹³ Among those who reported the virus impacted their migration journey, 65% said that international travel had become much more difficult, and another 45% cited heightened

⁷ For the purposes of the study, the CMR includes the following countries: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Sudan and Tunisia.

⁸ On Covid-19: UN News, [COVID-19 pandemic exposes global 'frailties and inequalities': UN deputy chief](#), May 2020; On climate change: UN News, [Climate change recognized as 'threat multiplier', UN Security Council debates its impact on peace](#), January 2019.

⁹ For more information, see: Vigil, S., ['Climate Change and Migration: Insights from the Sahel'](#), in ISPI (ed. Carbone, G.), [Out of Africa. Why People Migrate](#), October 2017; UNEP, IOM, UN OCHA, [Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel](#), 2011; Torelli, F. for ECFR, [Climate-driven migration in Africa](#), December 2017.

¹⁰ For an overview, see: Sissoko, K., van Keulen, H., Verhagen, J. *et al.* Agriculture, livelihoods and climate change in the West African Sahel. *Reg Environ Change* **11**, 119–125 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-010-0164-y>

¹¹ For an overview please consult: IOM, [Mobility Impacts Covid-19](#), last accessed 11 August 2020.

¹² MMC, [Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants in West Africa](#), 13 May 2020.

¹³ Ibid.

difficulty to move within countries.¹⁴ This is particularly concerning, as migrants' livelihoods are, by definition, determined by the ability to move. A growing body of research further points to the socially disruptive force of the virus, as refugees and migrants cite heightened xenophobia by host communities, examples including Tunisia, Mali and Niger.¹⁵

While there is currently no evidence on the topic, the interplay between climate change and Covid-19 is likely to have a considerable impact on refugees and migrants in the region. People engage in rural to urban migration to escape over-reliance on increasingly unpredictable agriculture-based livelihoods. Yet, the negative economic impacts of Covid-19 are first felt in cities, and especially among migrant communities who tend to work in more precarious types of labour. Further, Covid-19 has led to the emergence of policy frameworks which aim to limit (international) mobility. Yet, as they limit mobility, they also take away a critical resilience strategy for climate migrants. And finally, as Covid-19 is predicted to have a considerable negative impact on the world's economy as a whole, the faith of climate migrants is put further at limbo, as economic opportunities elsewhere, when livelihoods at home are scarce, become increasingly difficult to find.

3. Methodology

2.1. Methodology overview

The study will be based on a mix of secondary data review (SDR) and primary data collection (DC), including key informant interviews (KIs) with migration and climate experts, group consultations with practitioners in the field, KIs with NGO and government actors responding to climate-related migration in the field study locations and individual interviews (IIs) with migrants. Each research question will, based on the information required, use a different data collection method, as outlined in table 1 below.

Table 1: Research questions by data collection method

Research questions	Data collection method				
	SDR	Expert KIs	Practitioner group consultations ¹⁶	Practitioner KIs ¹⁷	Migrants ¹⁸
1. How are migration, climate change and Covid-19 in the Sahel linked?	X	X			
2. How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in the short term (March - September 2020):					
a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?			X	X	
b. Mobility patterns?					
3. What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (October 2020 – October 2021) and longer term (after October 2021) on:					
a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?			X	X	
b. Mobility patterns?					
4. What are the implications for (a) policy and (b) programming?		X	X		

The study will be conducted in three consecutive phases, with findings building on one another:

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ REACH, [Brief sur l'impact du COVID-19 sur les migrants en transit et de retour au Mali](#), May 2020 ; REACH, [Briefing note: Impact of COVID-19 on mixed migration in the Agadez region of Niger](#), April 2020; MMC, [4Mi snapshot: Refugees' and migrants' access to health services in Tunisia – a focus on discrimination and COVID-19](#), May 2020.

¹⁶ Sahel/ regional level.

¹⁷ Country-level.

¹⁸ Country-level.

- 1- SDR and KIIs with experts to respond to RQ 1 and guide development of primary data collection tools. In addition, SDR and KIIs with experts, as well as one set of group consultations with field-based NGO practitioners, are used to start building hypotheses on the links between Covid-19, climate change and migration and future developments, to be refined during phase 2 (field level data collection) and tested during phase 3 (analysis and scenario development)
- 2- Primary DC with migrant IIs and KIIs with NGO and government actors responding to climate-related migration in the field study locations to respond to RQ 2 and capture field-level perspectives on hypotheses/ links developed during phase 1
- 3- Analysis of data and development of possible scenarios, with some additional group consultations with practitioners and migration expert KIIs to validate findings and assumptions, to respond to RQ 3, and, based on said data collection method, draw out policy and programming implications in response to RQ 4.

2.2. Population of interest

The population of interest are environmental migrants originating from rural areas in Burkina Faso and Niger. For the purposes of this assessment, we adopt the definition of IOM (2007), as follows:

Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad¹⁹

This can include both individuals who move within their country of origin and those who cross international borders (internal and international migration, respectively).

To gauge the differential decision-making on migration and impact of Covid-19 on our population of interest, we will sample two types of respondents. Both will originate from rural communities, which predominantly rely on agriculture as main livelihood source:

- 1- Environmental migrants, who emigrated from their area of origin between March and September 2020 for work
- 2- Environmental migrants, who, in the face of Covid-19, decided to stay put in their areas of origin since March 2020

For the first population group, we will focus on relatively recently arrived migrants, as we anticipate that newly arrived individuals, who are more likely to lack access to social networks and more stable forms of employment, have been hit more strongly by the emergence of Covid-19. As such, environmental migrants in destination areas will further be sampled as having arrived six months ago or less since the emergence of Covid-19 in March 2020.

The second population group, i.e. individuals in areas of origin, will be selected purposively as follows: could/ would be migrants in areas of origin; i.e. individuals who come from communities which usually engage in migration and originate from rural areas, but stayed put. Or, migrated, but returned from the destination to rural areas since the outbreak of the pandemic.

The two field level case studies will be the cities of Niamey, Niger, and Ouagadougou, Niger. The selection of countries for case study selection was based on a preliminary SDR on the pertinence of the topic in Sahel countries, where it was determined that all Sahel countries would present interesting case studies, and the availability of field teams to support on the assessment. As a result, Burkina Faso and Niger were selected. The case studies within the two countries are based on SDR and done with country field teams, based on field team availability. The population of interest were selected in close consultation with field teams: first, several discussions were held with senior field managers on relevant mobility patterns and environmental migrants anecdotally known to have been affected by Covid-19. Thereafter, the field manager / assessment intern conducted a more systematic SDR on the mentioned population groups, on which basis the most relevant were selected, based on: (1) fitting the population of interest; (2) accessibility for data collection and (3) impact gauged

¹⁹ Source: IOM, [Migration and the Environment. Discussion Note: MC/INF/288](#), prepared for the Ninety-fourth Session of the IOM Council, 27–30 November 2007, Geneva.

based on other REACH assessments, including preliminary MSNA findings in Burkina Faso and Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) in Niger.

Unit of measurement will be the individual.

2.3. Secondary data review

Secondary data review and analysis forms an important part of the study. It will be used to (1) understand the context and current state of the art knowledge and, as such, as base to respond to RQ 1; (2) inform research design, in terms of RQ development, information gaps, field level data collection location and (3) jointly with KIIs with migration and climate experts, to develop scenario hypotheses to be tested during primary data collection and respond to RQ 3. It will also serve to outline key definitions used in the study.

Some of the key literature consulted includes:

- Rigaud, K.K, de Sherbinin, A., Jones, B., Bergmann, J., Clement, V., Ober, K., Schewe, J., Adamo, S., McCusker, B., Heuser, S., Midgley, A. (2018). [Groundswell : Preparing for Internal Climate Migration](#). Washington, DC: World Bank;
- Vigil, S., '[Climate Change and Migration: Insights from the Sahel](#)', in ISPI (ed. Carbone, G.), [Out of Africa. Why People Migrate](#), October 2017;
- UNEP, IOM, UN OCHA, [Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel](#), 2011;
- Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, [Migration, environment and climate change: Literature review](#), 2020.
- Flavell, A. et al for IOM/GMDAC, [Migration, environment and climate change: Impacts](#), 2020.

Secondary data will be triangulated by 2 sets of group consultations with NGO practitioners based in the Sahel:

1. Group consultations with field based INGO practitioners conducted before the start of primary data collection

To capture field-level reality of the links between the study topics, 1-3 consultations will be organized with NGO practitioners working on climate and migration in the Sahel before the start of primary data collection. These consultations will aim to refine knowledge base and tools prior to deployment in the field and act as a 'reality-check' of hypotheses developed through SDR and KIIs with experts. Consultations will be conducted over a web-based application and facilitated by the MRS, with four to eight participants per session to allow for good participation. If language skills of participants require it, separate consultations will take place in English and French. Participants will be field staff of Start Network members, who will be solicited to participate through Start's country level communication channels. They will be selected purposively based on (1) working for a Start Network member NGO, (2) working at programme level in humanitarian / development response to migration broadly defined (all Start Network members in the region work broadly in this area) and (3) being physically based in the Sahel. The webinar consultation will be co-hosted by the Start Network to ensure institutional buy-in.

2. Group consultations after the end of primary data collection on implications of findings for programming and policy

Upon analysis of primary data and drafting of draft findings, a second round of group consultations will be held with NGO practitioners interviewed during the second step of the research. To the extent possible, these will be the same respondents as during the first round of group consultations, to ensure continuity and a shared understanding of the research. The aim will be to verify and refine results and elaborate on the policy and programmatic results of the research. The tool will be based on the primary findings of the research, with findings being presented and subsequent discussion invited among participants.

2.4. Primary Data Collection

Data collection will be administered through 3 consecutive data collection modalities:

1. KIIs with migration and climate experts

Following the SDR, between three and five KIIs with migration and climate experts will be conducted remotely via web based applications (skype, zoom) by the MRS, to provide additional insights into the theoretical and practical links between climate, migration and Covid-19 (RQ 1) and to guide the development of hypothesis of future developments (RQ 3). The number of KIIs will be refined based on the presence/ lack of available secondary data during SDR and availability of KIIs. KIIs will be selected purposively during the SDR, among the authors of the most relevant literature on the topic. Tools will be semi-structured, including some close ended and more open ended questions. Data will be collected using paper-based question routes, with responses noted down manually. After each interview, the interviewer will transcribe interviews onto Word for subsequent analysis.

2. IIs with migrants

A total of 60²⁰ interviews will be conducted in each field location (120 in total in the two countries). As we want to capture the impact of Covid-19 on environmental migrants we will seek to conduct interviews with two population groups in each case study country:

- 1- 30 in-person IIs with environmental migrants in destination areas
- 2- 30 IIs via phone remotely with could/ would be migrants in areas of origin; i.e. individuals who come from communities which usually engage in rural to urban migration, but stayed put.

Respondents of the first population group will be sampled purposively based on discussions with field teams, drawing on their expert knowledge of where the population group can be found in the location of interest. Respondents will be migrants who originate from rural areas, previously engaged in agricultural labour and who migrated to where the interviews are conducted, for work. In line with the definition of environmental induced migration outlined above, respondents will be asked for the reason they moved to the destination, to ensure they fit the criteria of the population of interest – noting that there is rarely a unilateral causal relationship between slow-onset climate change and population movements.

Access to respondents of the second population group will be facilitated by the first set of respondents, who, at the end of each interview, will be asked if they are willing to introduce us to a member of such explained population group and facilitate contact accordingly. The personal referral will be important to ensure trust between the remote respondent and the enumerator. This second set of interviews will be conducted remotely via phone.

By interviewing people both in rural and destination areas, we hope to capture the different ways in which climate-induced (would-be) migrants can be impacted by Covid-19: (1) not being able to leave the rural area for the destination; (2) not wanting to leave the rural area; (3) not being able to leave the destination for the rural area; (4) not wanting to leave the destination for the rural area, because of the emergence of Covid-19.

Disaggregation will be sought with country analysis teams to reflect the broad population's breakdown. This means we will seek disaggregation by gender and age, noting that the majority of environmental migrants tend to be young adult men. No children will be interviewed as part of this assessment. Tools will be semi-structured interviews and conducted over Kobo. Questions include both open ended and semi structured, with answer options provided where possible. Data will be analysed with excel, pivot tables and manual coding of open ended questions.

3. KIIs with with NGO and government actors responding to climate-related migration in the field study locations

Three to five KIIs will be implemented with practitioners and government stakeholders involved in the response to climate-related migration in Burkina Faso and Niger respectively. The aim thereof is to tap more into local humanitarian / development response perspectives on the main challenges faced by the population group and to triangulate findings. This component will be conducted concurrently as the IIs with migrants. KIIs will be selected purposively based on their

²⁰ To note, the N of migrants to be interviewed in each field location will likely be refined once the location and capacity of field teams has been ascertained. The N=30 is for now a preliminary target.

organization conducting activities aiming to support the population of interest or, in the case of government stakeholders, departments working specifically on climate-related migration. In Niger, outreach to potential respondents will be facilitated by the Migration Working Group, which brings together IOs, INGOs and local authorities working on migration. In Burkina Faso, where such a working group is not in place, requests for KIs will be disseminated among cluster working groups, most likely protection and food security. KIIs will be conducted remotely and in person, depending on the KI's availability and personal preference. If done in person, field teams will follow IMPACT's SOPs for data collection during COVID19 and respect protection measures as put in place by REACH in each country. Protective measures depend on the specific country-level SOPs, but may include the use of PPE equipment, physical distancing etc. Data will be collected through paper-based question routes.

A potential of extra migration climate expert KIIs (3 to 5 max) may be conducted to further verify the future scenarios elaborated under RQ 3.

2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

IIIs will be conducted via KOBO, with data analysed on excel (pivot tables for multi select questions, manual coding of common and diverging themes for open ended questions). KII will be conducted on paper based on question routes, with responses later transcribe via Word. KII data will also be analysed manually on excel, through coding of coming and diverging themes. A data saturation and analysis grid will be used for KI datasets. For more information, please refer to IMPACT's [Qualitative Analysis Minimum Standards Checklist](#), available here.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	MRS	MRS	HQ RD unit	Start Network
Supervising data collection	J/AOs in cntr	MRS	HQ RD unit, cntr CCs	Start Network
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	MRS	MRS	HQ data unit	
Data analysis	MRS	MRS	HQ data unit	Start Network
Output production	MRS	MRS	HQ data and analysis unit	Start Network
Dissemination	MRS	MRS	HQ communications unit, Start Network	
Monitoring & Evaluation	MRS	MRS	HQ RD unit	
Lessons learned	MRS	MRS	HQ RD unit	

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

5.1. Migrant II tool

#	Research Question	Sub-research Question	#	Questions	Type of question	Probes (for open questions)	Select
0	Meta data	Area of origin	0,1	Country of origin	Select one		list
			0,2	Region of origin	Select one		list
			0,3	Admin 2	Select one		list
			0,4	Admin 3 (commune)	Select one		
				Interview location	Select one		1. area of origin; 2. area of destination; 3. Other, please specify
		Position in the family	0,5	Respondent's role in the household	Select one		1. head of household 2. eldest son; 3. son / daughter (not eldest son); 4. wife of the head of household 5. other, please specify
		HH composition	0,6	Number of household members (including respondent)	Integer	defined as people who eat together	
		Age	0,7	Age	Integer	N/A	
		Gender	0,8	Gender	Select one	N/A	Male/Female
		Educational Level	0,9	Educational level (last level of schooling)	Select one	N/A	Primary / Post-Primary / Secondary / Higher / Literate / Koranic school / other
		Profession	1,0	Profession in area of origin	Select Multiple		Farmer Breeder Fisherman / hunter Civil servant (except professor) Teacher /

							schoolmaster Student / pupil Community leader Private sector worker Trader Carrier Self-employed worker (craftsman, worker, laborer, etc.) Unemployed No profession Artisan Other No response / does not wish to respond None
		1,1	Profession in area(s) of destination	Select Multiple			Farmer Breeder Fisherman / hunter Civil servant (except professor) Teacher / schoolmaster Student / pupil Community leader Private sector worker Trader Carrier Self-employed worker (craftsman, worker, laborer, etc.) Unemployed No profession Artisan Other No response / does not wish to respond None
	Livelihood migration	1,20	What are your household's main livelihood sources?	Select Multiple			Agriculture or market gardening and sale of agricultural products Fishing / Hunting / picking and sale of fishing / hunting /

							picking products (honey, game, mushrooms, caterpillars) Breeding and sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, eggs, poultry) Trade Small business Small trades (carpenter, masons, plumber, tailor etc.) Daily paid agricultural work (in kind or in cash) Daily paid non-agricultural work Transport (driver, related activities) Civil servants and / or employees (including pension) Processing of natural products / Exploitation / sale of mining production Money transfers / Aid / Social donations (made by the community / family and / or third parties) / Aid / Humanitarian donations (made by the State or organizations) / Begging / Loans / Debt No source of income Other I don't know / prefer not to answer
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			1,30	Where do you and your HH members habitually access these livelihood sources?	Select Multiple		1. Area of origin; 2. Rural area close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot); 3. Remote rural area (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin (within the country); 4. urban center close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot, in the interior of the country); 5. urban area remote (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin; 6. rural area of the neighboring country; 7. urban area of the neighboring country; 8. other, please specify
			1,40	Do you or a HH member habitually migrate for parts of the year to access livelihood sources?	Select one		Y/N
			1,50	If yes, who?	Select Multiple		1. myself; 2. the head of HH; 3. the eldest brother; 4. brothers/sons; 5. sisters/daughters; 6. other, please specify
			1,60	If yes, to where?	Open		
2.b	How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in	MIGRATION (short term)					
			1	Do you usually migrate during a certain period of the year?	Select one	N/A	Yes / No

the short term (March to September 2020) impact mobility patterns ?		1,1	(If yes) During which period of the year do you usually migrate?	Select several	N/A	From (multi-select months) to (mul-select month)
		1,2	(If yes) Where do you usually migrate?	Select Several		1. Area of origin; 2. Rural area close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot); 3. Remote rural area (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin (within the country); 4. urban center close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot, in the interior of the country); 5. urban area remote (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin; 6. rural area of the neighboring country; 7. urban area of the neighboring country; 8.other, please specify
		1,3	If 'more than one' in 1,2, could you explain?	Open		
		1,4	(If yes) What are the main reasons for you to migrate?	Open		
		1,5	Have your usual migration patterns been impacted this year since March 2020?	Select one	N/A	yes/no
		1,6	If yes, how and why?	Open		

	1,7	Have you migrated this year? (between january 2020 and Oct 2020)	Select several		Y/N
	2a	If yes:			
	2a.1	Did you migrate before the COVID-19 outbreak (march to april 2020) or after?	Select One	N/A	Before / After / During (march/april)
	2a.2	During which period did you migrate?	Select One Select One	N/A	From (multi-select months) to (multi-select month) [condition: If (before)]
	2a.3	To where did you migrate?	Select One		1. Area of origin; 2. Rural area close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot); 3. Rural area remote (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin (inside the country); 4. urban center close to the area of origin (close, but not accessible on foot, in the interior of the country); 5. urban area remote (more than 5 hours drive) from the area of origin; 6. rural area of the neighboring country; 7. urban area of the neighboring country; 8. other, please specify
	2a.4	What were the reasons for you to migrate?	Open		
		If before:			
	2a.5a	Was your migration impacted by the outbreak of COVID-	Select One		Y/N/DK

			19 and the related measures? In which ways?			
		2a.5a.1	If yes, in what ways?	Select Multiple	Duration of your stay? Possibilities to work? Means of transport? Health-related issues? Discrimination?	1. The length of stay was extended 2. The length of stay has been shortened 3. delay in departure 4. late in return 5. not able to migrate at all 6. There was less possibility of work than usual 7. there was less transportation 8. the transport was more expensive 9. I have had health-related problems 10. I had problems related to discrimination 11. Difficulty in finding accommodation 12. Other, please specify
		2a.5a.2	What were the consequences of these impacts?	Select Multiple	E.g. increased expenses; delay in the return; late for planting/preparation of the land; reduced income; less remittances/support to send to family back home ..	1. Increase in expenditure 2. To change the destination, specify from or to or 3. To hire a smuggler to facilitate migration 4. delay in planting / land preparation 5. delay in harvest 6. Reduced income 7. Received less funds / financial support per migrant household member

						8. Sent less money for household 9. Inability to pay school fees for children 10. Other, please specify:
		2a.5a.3	How did you cope with the circumstances?	Select Multiple	E.g. engaged in other jobs; borrowed money; ask family members staying in the area of origin to send money; ask family members in other destinations (where?) to send money..	Subsistence 1. Look for additional jobs - please specify what and where 2. Look for an alternative job 3. Borrowed money 4. Asked household / friends residing in the region of origin to send money 5. Asked members of the household outside the region of origin to send money - please specify to whom and where 6. received NGO / government assistance (specify from whom and what) 7. Spent savings 8. Obligated to sell goods (specify what) 9. Asked another household member to migrate 10. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants) Mobility 11. Find 'irregular' ways to migrate

							<p>12. Paid a smuggler to migrate</p> <p>13. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants)</p> <p>Food:</p> <p>14. Eat less favorite and cheaper foods</p> <p>15. Borrowed food or relied on help from a friend or relative</p> <p>16. Bought food on credit</p> <p>17. Gathered wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops</p> <p>18. Consume stocks of seeds held for next season</p> <p>19. Send household members to eat elsewhere</p> <p>20. Went to beg / Sent from household members to beg</p> <p>21. Limit portion sizes at mealtimes</p> <p>22. Limit consumption by adults so that young children can eat</p> <p>23. Feed active household members at the expense of non-active members</p> <p>24. Reduces the number of meals eaten per day</p> <p>25. Go whole days without eating</p>
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					26. Other, please specify
		<i>If after:</i>			
	2a.5b	Had you already planned to migrate during this time before the COVID-19 outbreak?	Select One		Yes / No
	2a.5b. 1	Was the decision to migrate influenced by COVID-19 or related effects? In which ways?	Open	E.g.: unexpected loses in your area of origin; disrupted income opportunities in your area of origin; no assistance provided	
	2a.5b. 2	Was the migration process impacted by COVID-19 or related restrictions?	select one		Y/N
	2a.5b. 3	If yes, in what ways?	Select Multiple	E.g.: destination; costs; means of transport; available jobs in the city; discrimination	1. The length of stay was extended 2. The length of stay has been shortened 3. delay in departure 4. late in return 5. not able to migrate at all 6. There was less possibility of work than usual 7. there was less transportation 8. the transport was more expensive 9. I have had health-related problems 10. I had problems related to discrimination 11. Difficulty in finding accommodation 12. Other, please specify
	2a.5b. 4	What were the consequences of these impacts?	Select Multiple	not enough money to stay in the city, had to	1. Increase in expenditure 2. To change the destination,

					return early, did not earn what was meant to, leading to problems..	specify from or to or 3. To hire a smuggler to facilitate migration 4. delay in planting / land preparation 5. delay in harvest 6. Reduced income 7. Received less funds / financial support per migrant household member 8. Sent less money for household 9. Inability to pay school fees for children 10. Other, please specify:
		2a.5b.5	How did you cope with the circumstances?	Select Multiple	E.g. engaged in other jobs; borrowed money; ask family members staying in the area of origin to send money; ask family members in other destinations (where?) to send money..	Livelihoods 1. Look for additional jobs - please specify what and where 2. Look for an alternative job 3. Borrowed money 4. Asked household / friends residing in the region of origin to send money 5. Asked members of the household outside the region of origin to send money - please specify to whom and where 6. received NGO / government assistance (specify from whom and what) 7. Spent

							<p>savings</p> <p>8. Obligated to sell goods (specify what)</p> <p>9. Asked another household member to migrate</p> <p>10. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants)</p> <p>Mobility</p> <p>11. Find 'irregular' ways to migrate</p> <p>12. Paid a smuggler to migrate</p> <p>13. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants)</p> <p>Food:</p> <p>14. Eat less favorite and cheaper foods</p> <p>15. Borrowed food or relied on help from a friend or relative</p> <p>16. Bought food on credit</p> <p>17. Gathered wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops</p> <p>18. Consume stocks of seeds held for next season</p> <p>19. Send household members to eat elsewhere</p> <p>20. Went to beg / Sent from household members to beg</p> <p>21. Limit portion sizes at mealtimes</p>
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						22. Limit consumption by adults so that young children can eat 23. Feed active household members at the expense of non-active members 24. Reduces the number of meals eaten per day 25. Go whole days without eating 26. Other, please specify
		<i>If during:</i>				
	2a.5c	Was your migration impacted by the outbreak of COVID-19 and the related measures? In which ways?	Select One			Y/N/DK
	2a.5c.1	If yes, in what ways?	Select Multiple	Duration of your stay? Possibilities to work? Means of transport? Health-related issues? Discrimination?		1. The length of stay was extended 2. The length of stay has been shortened 3. delay in departure 4. late in return 5. not able to migrate at all 6. There was less possibility of work than usual 7. there was less transportation 8. the transport was more expensive 9. I have had health-related problems 10. I had problems related to discrimination 11. Difficulty in finding accommodation

						n 12. Other, please specify
		2a.5c. 2	What were the consequences of these impacts?	Select Multiple	E.g. increased expenses; delay in the return; late for planting/preparation of the land; reduced income; less remittances/support to send to family back home ..	1. Increase in expenditure 2. To change the destination, specify from or to or 3. To hire a smuggler to facilitate migration 4. delay in planting / land preparation 5. delay in harvest 6. Reduced income 7. Received less funds / financial support per migrant household member 8. Sent less money for household 9. Inability to pay school fees for children 10. Other, please specify:
		2a.5c. 3	How did you cope with the circumstances?	Select Multiple	E.g. engaged in other jobs; borrowed money; ask family members staying in the area of origin to send money; ask family members in other destinations (where?) to send money..	Livelihoods 1. Look for additional jobs - please specify what and where 2. Look for an alternative job 3. Borrowed money 4. Asked household / friends residing in the region of origin to send money 5. Asked members of the household outside the region of origin to send money - please specify to whom and where 6. received

							NGO / government assistance (specify from whom and what) 7. Spent savings 8. Obligated to sell goods (specify what) 9. Asked another household member to migrate 10. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants) Mobility 11. Find 'irregular' ways to migrate 12. Paid a smuggler to migrate 13. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants) Food: 14. Eat less favorite and cheaper foods 15. Borrowed food or relied on help from a friend or relative 16. Bought food on credit 17. Gathered wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops 18. Consume stocks of seeds held for next season 19. Send household members to eat elsewhere 20. Went to
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					beg / Sent from household members to beg 21. Limit portion sizes at mealtimes 22. Limit consumption by adults so that young children can eat 23. Feed active household members at the expense of non-active members 24. Reduces the number of meals eaten per day 25. Go whole days without eating 26. Other, please specify
	2b	If no:			
	2b.1	Why did you decide not to migrate this year?	Open		
	2b.2	Had you planned to migrate (before news broke out about Covid-19)?	select one		yes/no
	2b.3	If yes, when and why did you change that plan?	Open		
	2b.4	Was the decision not to migrate influenced by COVID-19 or related restrictions/effects?	select one		
	2b.5	If yes, in what way?	Select Multiple		1. movement restrictions make movement difficult 2. less demand for my work 3. fear of catching the virus 4. Other (please specify):

		2b.6	What were the consequences of not migrating?	Select Multiple	E.g. loss of livelihoods, inability to send remittances, inability to send children to school...	1. Loss of livelihood 2. inability to send funds to household 3. inability to pay school fees for children 4. Other, please specify:
		2b.7	How did you cope with the circumstances (of not migrating)?	Select Multiple	E.g. engaged in other activities in the area of origin; borrowed money; received assistance; there was no need to "cope" the situation was fine; sent another member of the family to work outside; ...	Livelihoods 1. Look for additional jobs - please specify what and where 2. Look for an alternative job 3. Borrowed money 4. Asked household / friends residing in the region of origin to send money 5. Asked members of the household outside the region of origin to send money - please specify to whom and where 6. received NGO / government assistance (specify from whom and what) 7. Spent savings 8. Obligated to sell goods (specify what) 9. Asked another household member to migrate 10. Asked for help at the embassy (for stranded international migrants) Food: 14. Eat less

						favorite and cheaper foods 15. Borrowed food or relied on help from a friend or relative 16. Bought food on credit 17. Gathered wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops 18. Consume stocks of seeds held for next season 19. Send household members to eat elsewhere 20. Went to beg / Sent from household members to beg 21. Limit portion sizes at mealtimes 22. Limit consumption by adults so that young children can eat 23. Feed active household members at the expense of non-active members 24. Reduces the number of meals eaten per day 25. Go whole days without eating 26. Other, please specify
		2b.8	Have any of your HH members (who usually migrate for work) impacted by the emergence of Covid and the movement restrictions?	Select one		yes/no
		2b.9	If yes, how?	Open		

2.a	How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in the short term (March to September 2020) The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?	Livelihoods		What are the usual livelihood activities for you and your household in your area of origin?	Select Multiple	N/A	
			3,1				Agriculture or market gardening and sale of agricultural products Fishing / Hunting / picking and sale of fishing / hunting / picking products (honey, game, mushrooms, caterpillars) Breeding and sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, eggs, poultry) Trade Small business Small trades (carpenter, masons, plumber, tailor etc.) Daily paid agricultural work (in kind or in cash) Daily paid non-agricultural work Transport (driver, related activities) Civil servants and / or employees (including pension) Processing of natural products / Exploitation / sale of mining production Money transfers / Aid / Social donations (made by the community / family and / or third parties) / Aid / Humanitarian

						donations (made by the State or organizations) / Begging / Loans / Debt No source of income Other I don't know / prefer not to answer
		3,2	Has COVID-19 and related restrictions impacted your HH's livelihoods activities?	Select One	N/A	Yes / No
		3,3	If yes, which livelihood activities were impacted?	Select Multiple	N/A	Show only the ones marked in 3.1
		3,4	(If yes) In which ways?	Open		
		3,6	(Only if (seasonal/long term) in migratory status) What are the usual livelihood activities for you in your destination area?	Select Multiple	N/A	Agriculture or market gardening and sale of agricultural products Fishing / Hunting / picking and sale of fishing / hunting / picking products (honey, game, mushrooms, caterpillars) Breeding and sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, eggs, poultry) Trade Small business Small trades (carpenter, masons, plumber, tailor etc.) Daily paid agricultural work (in kind or in cash) Daily paid non- agricultural work Transport (driver, related

						activities) Civil servants and / or employees (including pension) Processing of natural products / Exploitation / sale of mining production Money transfers / Aid / Social donations (made by the community / family and / or third parties) / Aid / Humanitarian donations (made by the State or organizations) / Begging / Loans / Debt No source of income Other I don't know / prefer not to answer
		3,7	(Only if (seasonal/long term) in migratory status) Has COVID-19 and related restrictions impacted these activities?	Select One	N/A	Yes/No
		3,8	(Only if (seasonal/long term) in migratory status) (If yes) In which ways?	Open		
		3,9	(Only if (seasonal/long term) in migratory status) (If yes) How have you coped with the impacts?	Open	E.g. engaged in other jobs; borrowed money; ask family members staying in the area of origin to send money;	1. I have engaged in other additional subsistence activities in my region of origin: please specify in what 2. I borrowed money 3. I received help; please specify who

						and what 5. We asked for more money from another household member who was already away from work 6. Another household member has been sent to migrate 7. There were no problems to face 8. Other, please specify:
	Discrimination					
		4	After the immediate COVID-19 outbreak, have you experienced any discrimination or noticed a change (positive or negative) in your social relations?	Select One	N/A	Yes/No
		4,1	(If yes)(Only if (seasonal/long term) in migratory status) Has this happened in your migration destination on in your area of origin (rural area), or both?	Select Multiple	N/A	Area of origin/ Destination/ both
		4,2	Have you faced any positive discriminations ?	Select_one		
		4,3	(If yes) What forms of positive discrimination or positive changes in social relations have you experienced?	Select Multiple	E.g. rejected from usual jobs; stronger support with ppl from the same community; difficulties finding shelter; discrimination in the streets (verbal or	1. More support from the community 2. Aid by local community 3. Other, please specify:

				physical violence); ...	
	4,4	Have you faced any negative discriminations ?	Select_one		
	4,5	(If yes) What forms of negative discrimination or negative changes in social relations have you experienced?	Select Multiple	E.g. rejected from usual jobs; stronger support with ppl from the same community; difficulties finding shelter; discrimination in the streets (verbal or physical violence); ...	1. Rejected from employment 2. difficulty in finding shelter 3. Discrimination in the street (verbal or physical violence) 4. Other, please specify:
	4,6	(If yes) What are the reasons for this discrimination/changes in social relations?	Open		
	4,7	(If yes) How have this changes/discrimination impacted you?	Select Multiple	Probes: finding a job; building a network; covering essential needs, such as finding accommodation	1. Difficult to find a job 2. Difficult to build a network / group of friends for support 3. Difficult to cover essential needs 4. Sleep in an inappropriate shelter 5. Sleep on the street 6. Other, please specify:
	4,8	(If yes) How have you coped with the impacts?	Open	E.g. engaged in other jobs; looked for support from ppl from the same area of origin;	
	Health				
	5,1	To what extent do you agree or disagree that: the current outbreak of COVID-19 is an important issue for you	Select one		Strongly agree; Agree; No opinion; Disagree; Strongly disagree
	5,2	What are your top three concerns	Select three		Contracting COVID-19;

				relating to COVID-19?			Friends or family contracting COVID-19; Loss of job; Loss of income; Being unable to access healthcare services; Being unable to access social services; Long-term economic decline; Lack of social interaction; Increase in cost/availability of goods; Mental health or wellbeing; Lack of safety while staying home; Other
			5,3	Do you have access to Personal Protective Equipment (such as masks, disinfecting gel, etc)?	select one		
			5,4	If you got ill, would you have access to a health center?	Select one		
			5,5	Is access to these health centres different in your area of origin compared to area of destination?	Select one		
			5,6	Has Covid-19 and related restrictions limited your access to healthcare?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
			5,7	If yes, how?	Open		
3.a	What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (12 months as of October 2020) and longer term on the	IMPACT	6	Do you think the challenges you describe above will create problems for you in the coming year (Oct 2020- Oct 2021)?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
			6,1	If yes, which ones in particular?	Select Multiple	E.g. livelihoods, discrimination, access to healthcare	1. Makes less savings than expected 2. More limited livelihoods

	livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?						3. Problems related to soil preparation / sowing 4. Harvesting issues 5. Health problems 6. Discrimination experienced 7. Others, please specify:
			6,2	If yes, in what ways`?	Open	E.g. delays in crops meaning less yields for next year, lack of access to education for children, etc	
			6,3	If no, why not?	Open		
			6,4	If yes, how do you think will you cope with these challenges?	Open	E.g. migrate more frequently, eat less, ask for more money from HH members elsewhere, borrow money...	
			6,5	According to you, what support would be useful to improve your situation?	Open		
3.b	What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (12 months as of October 2020) and longer term on mobility patterns?	Migration intentions					
			7	Are you planning to migrate (again) between now and October next year (2021)?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
			7a.1	If yes, when?	Select		
			7a.2	(If yes) Where do you plan to migrate?	Select one	Same as usual destination; elsewhere; not sure; ...	1. Usual destination 2. Other destination abroad, please specify where 3. Other destination within the country, please specify where
			7a.3	(If yes) Do you plan to migrate seasonally (less than 6 months) or	Select one		Seasonal (up to 6 months)/Long term (more than 6 months)

		for longer term (more than 6 months)?			
	7a.4	(If yes) What are the reasons for migrating?	Open/Select Multiple		
	7b.1	(If no) What are the reasons not to migrate?	Open		
	7,1	Is this decision influenced by COVID-19?	Select_one	If not a factor: explore why COVID-19 is not relevant for the decision	Yes/No/DK
	7,2	In what way?	Open		
	7,3	If you haven't decided yet, which are the most important factors that will influence your decision to migrate or not?	Select Multiple		1. the results of the harvest of the coming season (of my household) 2. The economic situation of my household 3. the opportunities to find small work in the region of origin 4. opportunities to find work in other destinations 5. the opening / closing of borders 6. the health situation linked to Covid-19 in the area of origin 7. the health situation linked to Covid-19 in the destination 8. Other, please specify:
	7,4	Do you consider COVID an important factor in your decision?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
	7,5	Why, why not?	Open		
	Scenarios				
		If the situation remains as at the moment (so measures to contain COVID-19 -			

				such as the closure of the land borders - remain in place)...			
		8.1		Will this impact your migration plans?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
		8.1.a		If yes, how?	Open		
		8.1.b		If no, why not?	Open		
				If the pandemic situation worsen and stricter mobility restrictions similar to the ones in place at the beginning of COVID-19 outbreak (March/April 2020) are re-imposed...			
		8.2		Would this change your decision?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
		8.2.a		If yes, how?	Open		
		8.2.b		If no, why not?	Open		
				If... the situation improves and the restrictive measures are lifted, e.g. land borders are reopened			
		8.3		Would this change your decision?	Select one		Yes/No/DK
		8.3.a		If yes, how?	Open		
		8.3.b		If no, why not?	Open		

2. KI Practitioner

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
	0.1.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Enumerator name	Enumerator name	N/A
	0.2.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Informant name	What is the name of the key informant?	N/A
	0.3.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Organisation	Which organisation does the key informant represent?	N/A
	0.4.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Informant position	What is the role of the key informant in the organisation?	N/A
	0.5.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Organisation activities' description	Could you briefly explain the type of work that the organisation carries out [with migrants] in	Type of activities; locations; target groups; etc.

					the region [specify region]? What type of migrants does your organisation work with? (e.g. national, international, seasonal, etc)	
<p>RQ2. How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in the short term (March to September 2020):</p> <p>a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?</p> <p>b. Mobility patterns?</p>	1.1.	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>How do you think that the effects of climate change are affecting people living in the region?</p> <p>Hint: we refer to slow onset climate change effects, such as [need to complete from literature]</p>	<p>destruction of livelihood (desertification, ..)</p> <p>- more difficulties to meet basic needs (water)</p>
	1,2	KI interview	Field practitioners		Which are the migration patterns you can observe as a result of changes in climate?	
	2,1	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>Do you think the COVID-19 outbreak and related measures have impacted people's mobility in the country from the outbreak in March 2020 to Sept)? If so, how? Why?</p> <p>If not, why not?</p>	<p>Which measures have had the greatest impact? Impacts on internal and cross-border mobility? What population groups/ mobility patterns have particularly been affected and why?</p>

	2,2	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>Do you think Covid-19 and government restrictions put in place have had an impact on migrants/potential migrants and their households in terms of their livelihoods and living situation (since the outbreak in March 2020 until Sept)? If so, how? why?</p> <p>If not, why not?</p> <p>Hint: by potential migrants we mean people that would have potentially migrated but have not due to COVID-19 and related measures</p> <p>In our study we particularly look at <....> population group. Do you have any information you can share about this group specifically?</p>	<p>In terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility, e.g. being stranded abroad, being unable to migrate, ...? - Livelihood opportunities? - Access to employment (in area of origin and destination)? - Health exposure/ health risks? - Discrimination (in area of origin and destination)? - Economic situation for them and their households (at destination and back home)?
<p>RQ3. What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (12 months as of October 2020) and longer term on:</p> <p>a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?</p> <p>b. Mobility patterns?</p>	3,1	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>Do you think the current COVID-19 situation will impact migrants/potential migrants and their households in the next year (Oct 2020-Oct 2021)? If so, how? Why?</p> <p>If not, why not?</p> <p>Hint: by potential migrants we mean people that would have potentially migrated but have not due to COVID-19 and related measures</p>	<p>In terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility? - Livelihood opportunities? - Access to employment (in area of origin and destination)? - Health exposure/ health risks? - Discrimination (in area of origin and destination)? - Economic situation for them and their households (at destination and back home)?

	3,2	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>How do you think that migration patterns in the region [specify region] will look like in the next 12 months and how this will influence the overall situation of (climate) migrants and their households, considering the following three scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the situation remains as it is now, that is, with some restrictions in place (mainly closed land-borders) - If the situation worsens and more restrictive measures such as the ones in place during March/April 2020 are put in place - If the current measures are lifted (land borders are re-opened) <p>Hint: ask one scenario at a time and record answers for the three scenarios</p>	<p>E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in "usual" mobility patterns? - Coping mechanisms to deal with the scenario: alternative mobilities; alternative livelihood activities; ...?
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3. KII Migration expert

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Data collection method	Sub-research question group	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
	0.1.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Enumerator name	Enumerator name	N/A
	0.2.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Informant name	What is the name of the key informant?	N/A
	0.3.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Organisation	Which organisation does the key informant represent?	N/A
	0.4.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Key Informant position	What is the role of the key informant in the organisation?	N/A

	0.5.	KI Interview	Key characteristics	Organisation activities' description	Could you briefly explain the type of work that the organisation carries out [with migrants] in the region [specify region]? What type of migrants does your organisation work with? (e.g. national, international, seasonal, etc)	Type of activities; locations; target groups; etc.
RQ2. How does the emergence of Covid-19 in the region impact in the short term (March to September 2020): a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home? b. Mobility patterns?	1.1.	KI interview	Field practitioners		How do you think that the effects of climate change are affecting people living in the region? Hint: we refer to slow onset climate change effects, such as [need to complete from literature]	destruction of livelihood (desertification, ..) - more difficulties to meet basic needs (water)
	1,2	KI interview	Field practitioners		Which are the migration patterns you can observe as a result of changes in climate?	
	2,1	KI interview	Field practitioners		Do you think the COVID-19 outbreak and related measures have impacted people's mobility in the country from the outbreak in March 2020 to Sept)? If so, how? Why? If not, why not?	Which measures have had the greatest impact? Impacts on internal and cross-border mobility? What population groups/ mobility patterns have particularly been affected and why?
	2,2	KI interview	Field practitioners		Do you think Covid-19 and government restrictions put in place have had an impact on migrants/potential migrants and their households in terms of their livelihoods and living situation (since the outbreak in March 2020 until Sept)? If so, how? why?	In terms of: - Mobility, e.g. being stranded abroad, being unable to migrate, ...? - Livelihood opportunities? - Access to employment (in area of origin and destination)? - Health

					<p>If not, why not?</p> <p>Hint: by potential migrants we mean people that would have potentially migrated but have not due to COVID-19 and related measures</p> <p>In our study we particularly look at <....> population group. Do you have any information you can share about this group specifically?</p>	<p>exposure/ health risks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination (in area of origin and destination)? - Economic situation for them and their households (at destination and back home)?
<p>RQ3. What is the expected impact of Covid-19 in the mid-term (12 months as of October 2020) and longer term on:</p> <p>a. The livelihoods and overall situation of environmental migrants in the destination and families back home?</p> <p>b. Mobility patterns?</p>	3,1	KI interview	Field practitioners		<p>Do you think the current COVID-19 situation will impact migrants/potential migrants and their households in the next year (Oct 2020-Oct 2021)? If so, how? Why?</p> <p>If not, why not?</p> <p>Hint: by potential migrants we mean people that would have potentially migrated but have not due to COVID-19 and related measures</p>	<p>In terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility? - Livelihood opportunities? - Access to employment (in area of origin and destination)? - Health exposure/ health risks? - Discrimination (in area of origin and destination)? - Economic situation for them and their households (at destination and back home)?

	3,2	KI interview	Field practitioners	<p>How do you think that migration patterns in the region [specify region] will look like in the next 12 months and how this will influence the overall situation of (climate) migrants and their households, considering the following three scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the situation remains as it is now, that is, with some restrictions in place (mainly closed land-borders) - If the situation worsens and more restrictive measures such as the ones in place during March/April 2020 are put in place - If the current measures are lifted (land borders are re-opened) <p>Hint: ask one scenario at a time and record answers for the three scenarios</p>	<p>E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in "usual" mobility patterns? - Coping mechanisms to deal with the scenario: alternative mobilities; alternative livelihood activities; ...?
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6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	N/A
		# references in single agency documents			N/A
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	[Outline here the usage survey to be implemented for this research cycle E.g. Usage survey to be conducted in November 2017, following the release of x outputs, targeting at least 10 partners
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			<i>E.g. Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners]</i>
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes

