

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



**Policy response and implementation for climate refugees in the Southern African
Development Community. A case study of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.**

By

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A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Peace and Governance in partial fulfilment for
the requirements for the Master of Science in International Relations Degree.

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Abstract

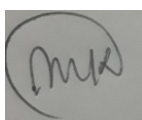
This research aimed to assess the challenges that are being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in the implementation of effective policies that address the challenges facing climate refugees. After reviewing some literature on the challenges faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in addressing the climate refugees concerns, the research noted that Zimbabwe and Mozambique are still lagging behind in providing adequate protection and assistance to populations displaced due to climate change. The research utilized qualitative research methodology and employed a case study as a research design. The study utilized primary and secondary data. With regards to primary data, the researcher went into the field collecting data through key-informant interviews, structured questionnaires and observations. For secondary data the research took cognisance of prior research on the challenges faced by the SADC region in implementing effective policies for climate refugees. The study selected 20 participants from the study population and among these are climate refugees, government officials and academics. Key findings of this study indicated that financial resource constraints, lack of political will and lack of adequate data are the major challenges facing Zimbabwe and Mozambique in implementing effective policy frameworks that address the challenges faced by climate refugees. The findings also indicates that there is need for integrated approaches that considers the socio-economic and political contexts of climate –related displacement. From the analysis of findings, this research concluded that there is need to inform policymakers and stakeholders in developing comprehensive strategies that not only address immediate humanitarian needs but also promote sustainable development and long-term solutions for climate refuges in the region. Therefore, this study recommends that there is need to enhance resilience and improve the livelihoods of climate-affected populations in both countries.

DECLARATION FORM

I, Evermore Madziyanike, B1953624 hereby declare that this dissertation is my own solemnly work and that it has not been copied or lifted from any other sources without acknowledgement.

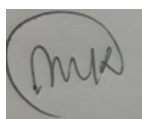
Signed..... 

Supervisor: Dr Kurebwa



Signed.....

Chairperson



Signanature.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this humble research, the fruits of my capabilities to my loving parents, brothers and sisters who stood with me, supporting me and above all praying for me during my studies.

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Firstly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God for guiding me throughout this academic journey. His strength and wisdom have been my constant source of inspiration.

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To my family and friends, thank you for your unwavering support and guidance. Your encouragement and love have been instrumental in helping me reach this milestone. Lastly, I would like to acknowledge my classmates who contributed to this work. Your collaboration and feedback has enriched my experience. Thank you all for your unwavering support.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agriculture
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IOM	International Organizations for Migration
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
OAU	Organization of the African Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Cooperation of Humanitarian Affairs
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Climate change is a key worry for both scholars and policymakers. Its relationship with migration has sparked great public interest, but policy responses have been inadequate to handle it appropriately. Globally climate change is having a rapid impact on humans and natural systems (IPCC, 2021), prompting people to pursue a variety of coping and adaptation measures, including migration. According to UNHCR (2020), more than 80 % of refugees and internally displaced persons come from countries vulnerable to climate change. These countries often are faced by extreme weather events including floods, droughts heavy rains which can also exacerbate conflict and displacement. According to the report released by the Institute for Economics and Peace (2018), noted that at least 1.2 billion people could be displaced by such climate related events by 2050. Globally countries most affected by climate change include Chad, South Sudan, Madagascar, Pakistan, Bangladesh as well as Somalia (UNDP, 2022).

The African continent is particularly vulnerable to climate change with devastating impacts on human migration and displacement. The International Organisations for Migration (2020), estimated that by 2030 there will be 40 million climate migrants in Africa due to rising temperature, droughts and intensified flooding. The Horn of Africa, the Sahel, West Africa, and Southern Africa are among the regions that are vulnerable; member states like South Sudan and Somalia, among others, are currently experiencing severe displacement brought on by climate change. Conflict, poverty, and inequality that lead to displacement are made worse by climate change (UNHCR, 2020). According to the African Development Bank (2020), the

interconnectedness of poverty, inequality, conflict, and climate change is making people more vulnerable, which makes it more difficult to implement stronger protection policies and resilience to climate change plans. Given the severity of the problems caused by climate change, international collaboration, financial support, and climate-resilient development are required to address the humanitarian issues (IGAD, 2020). Numerous nations within the region are especially susceptible to unfavorable environmental elements linked to socioeconomic elements including poverty, political situations, and development obstacles (Tischer and Halterman, 2022).

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, which includes 16 countries, is especially vulnerable to climate change and its implications. Individuals who are dislodged due to ecological causes definitely stand out in the SADC region. SADC member states face a multitude of hazards that when coupled with vulnerabilities, can culminate in significant disasters. There has been a notable frequency of disasters within the region, these includes significant flooding in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. The pressing hazards affecting the SADC region is underscored by frequent occurrences of events including droughts, floods, tropical cyclones pandemics conflicts and epidemics such as malaria and cholera. The region is experiencing an increasing in population, with a growth rate of 2.68%. The population in SADC is estimated to increase from approximately 250 million in 2015 to 550 million by 2050 (SADC, 2011). Due to food insecurities, water scarcity, and the loss of livelihoods brought on by rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, many individuals have been compelled to move. According to McAdam (2019) the impacts of climate change are already being felt, from rising sea levels and more frequent disasters to droughts and heat-waves. The scholar further highlighted that one of the most consequences of these changes is the displacement of people from their homes and communities. They leave their homes in quest for security and assurance.

The areas with severe ecological challenges have led to mass movement of people from one country to another. This has led to increased influx of refugees. This has been highly experienced in the SADC particularly the region is vulnerable to climate change because of its geographical location, poverty and limited adaptive capacity. In Mozambique due to cyclone Idai and Kenneth in 2019 displaced over 2.2 million people in Mozambique, while recurrent droughts, floods and heat waves in Zimbabwe have resulted in 750 000 internally displaced persons and 2.2 million individuals in need of humanitarian assistance (IOM, 2022; UNOCHA, 2022). In South Africa climate related migration from neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique have increased UNCHR (2019). Human displacement and mobility are likely to rise as a result of projected climate change impacts. Although cross-border movements might provide benefits, they can also bring a range of obstacles in recipient countries, such as fighting over finite resources and heightened ethnic or xenophobic hostility.

Therefore, it is against this background that this research is prompted to understand the challenges faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique on policy response and implementation regarding climate refugees. The study is motivated by humanitarian concern in addressing the plight of refugees and the need to ensure their protection and well-being. The study is also motivated by the need to recognize, fill in the gaps in existing frameworks and the need for adequate policies and implementation strategies to deal with climate-induced migration.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The aim of this study was to critically analyse the effectiveness the existing national policies, identify gaps and recommend effective strategies for improving policy response to climate induced displacement in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2021) reported that as of 2021, 21.5 million people globally have been forced to leave their habitual homes as result of climate related crisis. Climate-related disasters and environmental degradation are displacing people which results in an increase in climate migrants in the SADC region. The phenomenon of climate refugees underscores the intricate interplay between environmental degradation, human mobility and societal vulnerability. Displacement induced by climate-related stressors precipitates a complex array of challenges consisting compromised access to basic necessities, psychosocial distress, human rights violations, cultural dislocation and livelihood disruption which aggravates vulnerabilities and underscores humanitarian intervention World Bank (2019). Notably, there is lack of comprehensive policy frameworks and effective implementation strategies to address the needs of these climate migrants, leading to challenges in providing adequate protection and assistance. This research aims to analyse the existing policies and identify gaps in the response to climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique with the aim of exploring the opportunities for improving policy response and implementation to cater and protect this vulnerable population

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To assess the challenges faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique towards policy response and implementation in addressing the needs of climate refugees.
2. Assess the role of regional cooperation and international support in addressing climate-induced displacement in the SADC region.
3. Develop policy recommendations and strategies to enhance Zimbabwe and Mozambique's ability to respond to and manage climate-induced displacement.

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the challenges in existing policy frameworks related to climate refugees in Mozambique and Zimbabwe?
2. What is the role regional and international cooperation in addressing the needs and protection of climate victims?
3. What are the strategies that have been put in place by Zimbabwe and Mozambique to address the climate-induced displacement?

1.6 Assumptions of the study

1. The study assumes that the Zimbabwe and Mozambique are experiencing significant and growing impacts of climate change.
2. The study assumes that since the effects of climate change are not limited to national borders, SADC member states and the international community must work together to effectively address the issue of climate refugees.

1.7 Significance of the study

The research topic is significant as it is varied and all encompassing. This study will have significant contribution to the understanding and management of policy response and implementation. The study will provide valuable insights and recommendations for the Ministry of tourism and climate change in Zimbabwe to develop effective and comprehensive policies to address the needs of climate refugees. It can also help in designing sustainable and inclusive policies that consider the specific challenges faced by climate refugees. The research will be of great importance to scholars who may wish to undertake studies on global discussion with regards to climate change adaptation, migration and displacement by providing region-

specific insights and experiences from the Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The study can inform international debates on how to address the challenges of climate refugees and enhance cooperation at the global level.

This research is also significant due to the fact that it will raise awareness among stakeholders and the general public about the plight of climate refugees in the SADC region. The research will provide more insights on the human impact of climate change and the urgent need for action to support and protect the vulnerable populations. The findings of the study will help in guiding the allocations of resources including funding, infrastructure, and capacity building efforts, to support the implementation of policies and programs for climate refugees. This can ensure that resources are effectively utilized to meet the needs of those affected by climate-induced displacement. Zimbabwe and Mozambique can serve as a model for other regions facing similar challenges. This research is essential for addressing a growing humanitarian crisis, promoting regional cooperation and contributing to global efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change on human mobility. It will also be essential to the researcher as it will serve as foundation to carry out future research studies.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

The study primarily focused on the challenges being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in policy response and implementation with regards to climate refugees. Climate change serves as a significant catalyst for human displacement, driving populations to migrate in response to ecological changes and associated socio-economic challenges. The impacts of climate change can be noticed all over the African continent, the recent conflict in Mali was also fuelled by climate change as ethnic tribes are conflicting over land resources. In Sub-Saharan Africa, displacement of people has been also fuelled by droughts, desertification and

food insecurity. Populations are significantly migrating to urban areas and neighbouring countries in search of better living standards. The geographical scope is confined to these two countries within the SADC region, excluding other regions affected by climate change. The study focused on the period between 2019 up to 2024, allowing for an examination of recent developments in policy responses. The study concentrated on national policies and responses formulated by the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in responding to challenges faced by climate refugees. Therefore, the study adhered to the examination of the complexities surrounding climate change refugees in the specified context.

1.9 Limitations of the study

The study was quite sensitive as some of the factors affecting climate refugees were sensitive to the participants were not able to freely disclose. This study also faced impediments such as language barriers and access to key participants from Mozambicans participants. However, the study assured participants that the information will be strictly confidential and only for academic purposes. The research had to use interpretative methods to counter the problem of language barrier.

1.10 Definition of key words

Climate change is defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as any change in the climate over time, whether due to natural variability or human activity.

A refugee is defined as any person forced to flee his or her country as a result of either persecution, war, or violence (UNHCR, 2013). According to Lee (2007), a refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. In most cases people who are identified as refugees

cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries

A **'climate refugee'** is an individual who is forced to flee his or her home and to relocate temporarily or permanently across a national boundary as the result of sudden or gradual environmental disruption that is consistent with climate change and to which humans more likely than not contributed (WHO, 2012).

Environmental migrants are people who are forced to leave their home due to sudden or long-term changes to their local environment (Docherty & Giannini, 2019). These are changes which compromise their well-being or secure livelihood. Such changes include increased droughts, desertification, sea level rise, and disruption of seasonal weather patterns.

1.11 Dissertation outline

This research was organized into five chapters. Chapter one is the background of the study and it explains the basis for policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The study highlighted on the background to the study, purpose of the study, problem of the statement objectives of the study, research questions and the significance of the study. Delimitation and limitations of the study were also highlighted research estimated statistics of the population that would be likely displaced due to climate change impacts. Research questions and objectives were presented.

Chapter two was premised on literature review. In this chapter, the research reviewed what other scholars have said about the challenges facing the global community as a whole and also in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The same chapter also discussed about the theoretical frameworks which guided this research. The chapter also highlighted the current challenges posed by climate change on communities.

Chapter three contained research methodology and design. This chapter outlined the research methodology and design employed to examine the policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. This chapter also described the research design and the reasons for selecting design approach. The chapter highlighted how the chosen methods would contribute to a comprehensive understanding of policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique

Chapter four contains discussions of findings, and presentation. This chapter analyzed existing policy frameworks in Zimbabwe and Mozambique concerning climate refugees and climate-induced displacement. It concluded by summarizing key research findings regarding policies in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It ensured the significance of addressing the identified gaps and challenges to improve responses to climate refugees. Lastly chapter contained summary, conclusion and recommendations to the challenges faced by both Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The research reviewed literature in order to interrogate what other scholars have written about policy response and implementation for climate refugees in the Southern African region. The research gathered literature specifically focusing on the challenges undermining policy response and implementation with regards to climate migrants in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Zimbabwe and Mozambique are experiencing various environmental challenges that are displacing populations and creating climate refugees. This chapter was guided by the human security approach framework and the interdependency theory.

2.1 Humanity Security Approach

This research employed the Human security approach which is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state. This theory was proposed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 1994). The theory holds that a people-centered view of security is necessary for national, regional and global stability United Nations Development (1994). The concept emerged from a post-Cold War, that involved understanding of security from multi-disciplinary research fields, including international relations, strategic studies, and human rights. This theory emphasizes the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities facing various threats to their well-being including environmental challenges such as climate induced displacement. This theory is relevant and significant because of its comprehensiveness in understanding individual's security and well-being and it encompasses various dimensions of

security, economic, environmental, health and social allowing a holistic understanding of the challenges faced by climate refugees. The theory also aligns with the aim of addressing the vulnerabilities and rights of climate refugees in the SADC region. The theory also encourage cooperation between stakeholders fostering multi-agency partnership that ensures response effectiveness.

The theory is pertinent to the research because it informs that the concept of security goes beyond traditional security and state centric perspectives to include personal well-being. The theory put emphasis of the fundamental importance of protecting people from aggressive threats such as environmental degradation, which is precisely relevant in relation to change and its impacts on vulnerable populations. According to Amnesty International (2019), it emphasizes the importance of prioritizing human security in addressing climate-related displacement. This approach provides a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the policy response and implementation regarding climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. This theory emphasizes the protection and empower Human security is very key for understanding climate-related conflicts. The framework focuses on protecting people from threats to their wellbeing, dignity and livelihoods, rather than solely focusing on state security (UNDP, 2014, p.12). Climate change can led to displacement as a result of extreme weather events such as rising sea levels and other ecological factors. In Zimbabwe and Mozambique communities largely depend on agricultural and natural resources, climate change poses significant risks to livelihoods. Therefore, human security highlights the need to deal with the vulnerabilities of those displaced by climate change in ensuring that policies take into consideration the socio –economic and environmental challenges that contribute to insecurities.

Environmental security aims to protect people from the short and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature and deterioration of the natural environment. In developing countries there is lack of access to clean water resources which is one of the greatest environmental threats Matthew (2020). This increases more chances of being exposed to contraction of terrible diseases like cholera and typhoid thus affecting health security. Climate change affects the environment and it poses the biggest human security threat to the poor and the vulnerable that have the least capacity to respond and adapt to rapid environmental changes. Climate change can lead to floods that brings displacement, homelessness, food insecurity, diseases, poverty and a general drawback to the development agenda. The human security theory advocate for policy that are inclusive and take into consideration the long-term development and environmental sustainability. The theory is relevant in highlighting the need for effectiveness policy response that must integrate disaster reduction and climate adaptation strategies and protection measures to support climate refugees and host communities.

However, the theory has some weakness in that the approach is subjective in nature and can complicate operationalization, leading to inconsistencies in policy implementation. The human security approach is also criticized because it put too much emphasis on individual security, neglecting the state and global structures in shaping security outcomes Duffield (2019). This theory also has some weakness in that it overlooks the role of power relations and politics shaping security outcomes, instead focusing on technical solutions and individual empowerment. The approach often relies on external intervention and assistance, rather than empowering local communities and governments to take ownership of their security (Evans, 2018).

2.2 Interdependency theory

This theory is of great importance in highlighting policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. This theory put emphasis on the interconnectedness of states and non-state actors, highlighting how their mutual reliance can shape responses to shared impediments. This theory was forwarded by R. Keohane and J Nye (1977) which stresses the state's interests are inextricably linked. Cooperation is always the priority, although military power is still important. States in the international system cannot ignore welfare, modernisation and the environment as motivators for their actions. Harro van Asselt (2019) argues that effective climate change governance requires a liberal approach, emphasizing international cooperation, institutional frameworks, and human protection. Climate refugee policies must prioritise adaptation, resilience and migration management, acknowledging the complex nexus between climate change development, and human mobility.

Interdependency theory advocates for cooperation among regional member states. Collaborative policies aimed at managing climate refugees can facilitate resource sharing, mitigate tensions and enhance regional stability. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique's engagement in the Southern Development Community provides an opportunity for both countries to synchronize their policies and interchange best practices for addressing climate induced migration. By acknowledging their interconnectedness both nations can cultivate, sustainable and effective strategies to confront the challenges posed by climate change and displacement. Interdependency theory emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation and institutional frameworks in addressing shared challenges (Mooki, 2017). Therefore, this theory is relevant as it helps in understanding the importance of institutional cooperation and non-state actors' role in facilitating collaboration on climate change adaptation and migration.

Cooperation is key in developing effective policies that deals with climate induced displacement. However, this theory is criticised by Mearsheimer (2016) who argues that the

interdependency theory overestimates the impact of economic interdependence on state behaviour. The scholar claims that great powers will always prioritize their national interest over economic interdependence. Silove (2016) also argues that interdependency theory neglects the role of domestic politics and the state in shaping international economic relations. Interdependency theory can be a source of conflict and tension between states.

Therefore, while both theories are valuable the Human security approach guide this research because it offers a more nuanced understanding of the specific needs and rights of populations displaced by climate change –related impacts. It allows or a focussed exploration of policy responses and implementation strategies tailored to the unique contexts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The human security approach places individual at the centre of analysis that aligns with the rights and needs of climate refugees. This theory can also inform policy recommendations that focus immediate protection and support for vulnerable populations.

2.3 Understanding Climate change

Climate change is now widely recognized as the major environmental problem facing the globe today. Climate change is mainly as a result of the pollution of the atmosphere. Climate change refers to the long-term warming of the planet, which is primarily caused by increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), due to human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation (IPCC, 2021). Mann (2020) posits that climate change encompasses not just global warming, but also the broader impacts of human activities on the earth's climate system, including changes in precipitation patterns, sea level rise and increased extreme weather events. Climate change is a global challenge that requires global solutions, but the nature of the problem and its impacts requires the active involvement of multiple international, national and local level stakeholders in shaping and implementing the policies. Climate change has become a topic of the day

amongst various nations due to its negative impacts on political, economic, social and environmental aspects. Climate change is surrounded by many challenges and it adds stress to our societies and to the environment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and exceptional in scale.

2.3.1 The concept of climate refugees

The term climate refugee was firstly employed to explain an influx in migration and cross border mass movement of people that was caused as a result of weather-related disaster. The concept of climate refugee also has its origins from the intersection of different fields such as environmental science and human rights. Climate refugees are individuals or groups forced to leave their homes due to environmental changes caused by climate change (Brown, 2017). These changes can be sudden natural disasters like hurricanes and floods or long-term environmental shifts like desertification and rising temperatures that make areas uninhabitable. Natural disaster has displaced populations globally but the climate refuge term has become more prominent because of the long-term impacts that leads to displacement (IPCC, 2014).

2.3.2 Effects of climate refugees

The influx of climate refugees into Zimbabwe and Mozambique significantly impacts both the refugees and the host communities. Climate refugees frequently arrive in regions already experiencing food insecurity. Their presence can intensify competition for limited food resources, resulting in increased rates of malnutrition and hunger among both the refugee population and local residents (Mpandeli et al, 2022). This influx of refugees can overwhelm local healthcare systems, leading to a heightened demand for medical services that are often already constrained in resource-limited environments.

The heightened demand for housing can result in overcrowding and the expansion of informal settlements, which in turn places additional strain on local infrastructure and public services.

Kakonge (2017) elucidate that significant influx of refugees can lead to the over-exploitation of local natural resources, such as water and firewood, exacerbating environmental degradation and heightening climate vulnerabilities. Increased pressure for agricultural development or settlement can transform land use patterns, adversely affecting local ecosystems and biodiversity. Local governments may encounter difficulties in addressing the needs of both refugees and resident populations, potentially leading to governance challenges and calls for improved resource management and policy frameworks. The arrival of refugees can sometimes heighten security apprehensions, particularly if local communities perceive them as a threat to stability or resource availability.

2.3.3 Impacts of climate change

Climate change is probably one of the most contemporary environmental problems the global community is facing. Climate change causes droughts which result in food shortages which is a threat to food and community security. This results in multiple effects such as malnutrition and starvation, loss of human life and poor health (FAO, 2017). For example, the horn of Africa is rapidly drying out due to climate change and drier climate conditions. This hinders peace efforts by United Nations and African Union on agriculture production. As a result, nations such as Somalia are now depending on food aid from the donor community (Dependency Syndrome). This has got a negative impact on human security due to loss of human life, human displacements and migration, disrupts agricultural activities. According to Panel, (2007) the problem of climate change which usually leads to droughts, floods, glacial warming in the arctic regions is one of the threats to human security.

Climate change impacts have been felt in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique as it has displaced many communities due to extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts. Due to these extreme weather events people may be forced to migrate in search of better living conditions. This displacement can result in a greater shift of migration to urban as or cross border which can also exacerbate social tensions and challenges in the hosting communities. These tensions may include competition for resources, crimes and the hosting communities and governments face challenges in responding effectively to the impacts of climate change, resulting in potential instability and challenges in maintain social order.

Refugees face the undesirable prospect of abandoning their places of habitual residence. They go through some serious emotions. A lot is going through their minds and this kind of anxiety has differentiated effects on men, women, youth and children. Anticipated sadness over losses Fear of the unknown Culture shock Survivor's guilt and helplessness. Struggle to meet survival needs. Loss of family and friends of familiar culture Anxiety over discrimination in host country, concern over cultural adaptation as well as concern for economic and language barriers

2.4 Global overview on policy response and implementation for climate refugees

The plethora of global organizations endeavouring to address the burgeoning issue of climate refugees, including the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), International Organisations for Migration (IOM), Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy amongst others face a myriad of challenges in their quest to provide efficacious protection and support. Foremost among these challenges are the constraints imposed by inadequate funding, political and policy barriers, often rooted in conflicting interests and priorities, impede the development of coherent and effective responses to climate-induced displacement which hinders the implementation of comprehensive programs and initiatives.

2.4.1 Resource constraints

Scholars' underscores the debilitating impact of resource constraints and limited capacity on the efficacy of response to climate-induced displacement and migration. Vositha & Denethra (2022) highlighted the glaring inadequacies in financial resources and institutional capacity, which severely compromise the ability to address the complex, multifaceted needs of climate-displaced persons. Abia et al (2022) incur that limited access to climate information, technology, and infrastructure exacerbates the vulnerability of smallholder farmer households to climate-related shocks, underscoring the need for enhanced capacity and resource allocation. Insufficient human resources, expertise and labour, constrain the adaptive capacity of communities perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability and displacement Ekukwe et al (2022). Therefore, these scholars echoed that limited capacity and resource constraints hampers the implementation of climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and disaster risk reduction strategies, thereby exacerbating the severity of climate-induced migration and displacement.

2.4.2 Lack of legal frameworks

The dearth of clear definitions for climate refugees in the SADC region precipitates a profound protection deficit, underscoring the imperative for a contextualized understanding of climate induced displacement. The absence of a unified conceptual framework, calibrated to the region's socio-ecological dynamics, undermine development efficacious policies and interventions, thereby exacerbating the vulnerability of climate refugees to human rights violations, exploitation, and further displacement. The absence of a clear definitions for climate refugees in SADC countries has far-reaching implications for their protection and assistance Lwabukuna (2018). Without a unified understanding of who constitutes a climate refugee, governments and humanitarian organisations struggle to identify and support those most

vulnerable to climate-induced displacement. Warner et al (2020) propagates that this ambiguity leaves climate refugees in a state of limbo, unable to access basic rights and services such as healthcare, education, and shelter. In addition, unclear definitions hinder the development of effective policies and programs tailored to address the unique needs of climate refugees, exacerbating their vulnerability to human violations, exploitation, and further displacement. Therefore, the aim of this research study is to address the gap on the implication of unclear definitions and the consequences for climate migrants

2.4.3 Lack of coordination and cooperation

Member states in the Southern African Development community are still being faced by inadequate cooperation and coordination which hampers policy response and implementation for climate refugees. Without cooperation, efforts become fragmented leading to efforts being in vain, gaps in the protection and competition for resources. Lack of cooperation and coordination leads to delay of responses, which also results in the vulnerability of climate migrants to exploitation and abuse, and hindering efforts to address the issue. Van Zyl (2020) argues that inadequate coordination among governments, international organisations and local communities leads to fragmented and ineffective policy responses to climate induced displacement. Lack of cooperation by SADC member states in line with assessing the risks, developing and implementation of coordinated regional policies significantly hampers the effectiveness of policy response to the predicaments facing climate refugees in the region. Mahajan (2019) notes that there are challenges of policy implementation due to lack of effective coordination among governments, international organisations and host communities in the region.

2.4.5 Inadequate protection and assistance

It is of paramount importance to note that existing law and policies in the SADC region lacks proper and sufficient protection for climate migrants which resulted in these refugees being vulnerable and exploitation of their basic rights. Countries in Southern Africa lacks adequate mechanisms for humanitarian assistance to climate refugees including access to basic needs like food, water, shelter and proper healthcare. McAdam (2019) stresses the importance of regional cooperation in addressing the needs and protection of climate refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) aims to improve living conditions for refugees, enhance their access to livelihoods and skills training opportunities as well as increase their access to durable solutions. To attain this UNHCR has helped with the provision for basic education for refugees and also health access at the camp. In its overall protection coordination role, UNHCR ensures regular dialogue and needs assessment and response by the government. This can lead to a complex environment where climate migration is not adequately addressed.

2.5 Summary

This chapter examined the challenges faced by SADC member states in addressing the challenges faced by climate refugees. The study also highlighted the theories that guided this research that is the human security approach and the interdependency theory that clearly explains that there is need to deal with the vulnerabilities of those displaced by climate change in ensuring that policies take into consideration the socio –economic and environmental challenges that contribute to insecurities. The chapter also highlighted the concept of climate refugees and contextualizing the issue within broader framework of climate change impacts in the region including extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. The chapter highlighted significant challenges in policy implementation, including inadequate resources. Lack of political will and knowledge gaps looked into literature review and theoretical framework.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlined the research methodology that was used by the study in gathering the data, the analysis of the data and presentations of findings. This section discussed the research design, target populations, sampling size and techniques, research instruments, data presentation and analysis procedures, and ethical issues.

3.2 Research philosophy

Research philosophy refers to the set of beliefs and assumptions that guide researchers in their approach to inquiry. It underpins the entire research process, influencing how researchers formulate their questions, design their studies, and collect data and interpret findings. A research philosophy is very crucial because it shapes the methodology used and the type of knowledge obtained. This research is be guided by the Constructivist philosophy in explaining the research topic policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Constructivism emphasizes that knowledge is constructed through social processes and interactions. Researchers often engage with participants to co-create understanding. The philosophy involves focusing on how cultural, social and political contexts can shape the understanding and experiences of climate refugees. The research chose this philosophy because it will help the study to analyse how local communities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique construct their identities and experiences, as climate migrants through narratives shared during data gathering meetings with affected communities and the local media. The researcher can uncover how these individuals view their displacement and policies that affect them, by conducting key interviews from key informants.

3.3 Research methodology

Research methodology refers to the systematic and structured approach used to conduct research including the methods, procedures and techniques employed to collect, analyse and interpret data. Jansen and Warren (2020) defines research methodology as the practical ‘how’ of a research. They defined research methodology as the systematic design of a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address research aims, objectives and questions. The term also refers to steps, procedures and strategies for gathering and analysing the data in a research investigation. The research was guided by qualitative methodology. Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help us understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places (Crossman, 2019). Creswell (2019) defined qualitative methodology as an approach to research that explores a social or human problem, using data collection methods such as observations, interviews , and documents and analyses data using techniques such as coding, theme development and narrative analysis

Therefore, through the use of qualitative research the study will get insight of the views of participants and the challenges which are being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in implementing effective policy response concerning climate refugees. The study employed qualitative methodology because it allows a deep exploration of the complex issues surrounding climate- induced displacement. Through interviews with participants the study captured the difference experiences and perceptions on the challenges faced by climate refugees and policy makers. The study also utilized qualitative methodology because qualitative align well with the human security approach that emphasises the significant understanding of personal stories and experiences. This is fundamental for the development of policies that are responsive to the needs and rights of displaced population. In addition, qualitative also helps to acquire information through Interviews from relevant stakeholders

such as the affected communities, academics, as well as government officials. The research engaged qualitative research approach. This helped in the collection of data needed to significantly highlight the challenges faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in promoting effective policies.

3.4 Research Design

A research design is the plan and structure of the enquiry conceived to obtain answers to the research questions. Kumar (2017) asserts that “a research design is a universal term that embraces a number of separate terms but related issues associated with research, which includes the objectives of the research, selection of relevant methodology, data collection techniques used to analyse and interpret data”. A research design is a framework or blue print for the collection and analysis of data (Malhotra, 2016). A case study approach was used in this research which is Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

3.4.1 Case study

A case study is very important and they are found in many fields of research such as monitoring and evaluation where a researcher develops in depth analysis of a case main activity. Yin (2015) defines a case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon, focusing on the dynamics of the case, within its real-life context. This research employed case study design because it allows a detailed examination of the precise instances of climate-induced displacement and policy responses. The research can capture comparative analysis, highlighting similarities and differences in policy response and their effectiveness. Case study design often provides direct involvement with stakeholders in affected communities and government officials.

3.5 Population and sample

Population refers to the entire group of individuals, items, or data points that a researcher is interested in understanding or describing (Creswell, 2019). Annum (2020) pointed out that target population is the group of people to whom we want our research results to apply. The study selected 20 participants from the study population and among these are climate refugees, government officials and academics. Babbie (2018) defines a sample as a subset of cases selected from a population, which is used to represent the population of the research study. Therefore, this study sample size was 13 participants who included key informants, academics and climate refugees.

3.6 Sampling method

Nueman (2019) defines sampling as the process of selecting a subset of individuals, groups or organizations from a population, which is used to provide information about the population. Purposive sampling will help in the selection of participants whose qualities and experiences permit an understanding of the phenomena in question. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2018) defines purposive sampling as a method of selecting a sample in which the researcher selects participants who are most likely to provide rich and detailed data. The research employed purposive sampling in which subjective judgment was used to select participants based on their relevance to the issue under investigation. O'Donnell (2015) explains that in purposive sampling the units are selected according to the researcher's own knowledge and opinion about which ones they think would be appropriate to the topic area. This study employed the purposive sampling method because it is rich in data relevant to the study and nuanced data from key informants as well as affected population which enhances the quality and depth of the research findings. The participants of the study included officials from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Tourism and Hospitality Industry, who provided valuable insights on the challenges faced in effective implementation of policies that address

the climate refugees' challenges. The study participants also consisted of climate refugees who highlighted how lack of effective policies affected their well-being and livelihoods.

3.7 Data collection methods

Data collection method refers to the systematic process of gathering data from various sources to answer research questions, test hypothesis or evaluate outcomes. This research employed both primary and secondary data collection methods because these two approaches complement each other in the research process. The following data collection methods were used, key informant interview,

3.7.1 Key Informants

A key informant interview is a qualitative research method that involves interviewing individuals who have specialized knowledge, expertise about a particular topic. Annum (2020) opinions that an interview is an interaction between an interviewer and interviewee which the interviewer using a guideline orally asks an interviewee question to obtain data. Interviews are a form of orally administered survey whose effectiveness is seen in their ability to survey special populations and gaining in-depth information. Key informant in-depth interview was employed for this study in order to get the perception of the study's participants. An interview involves a discussion between two people or more with one party asking questions and the other responding. There are two types of interviews the formal and informal interviews whilst some authors term them structured and unstructured interviews.

Interview is an important data gathering technique involving verbal communication between the researcher and the participant. Interviews are commonly used in survey designs and in exploratory and descriptive studies. Key informant interviews were conducted to the government officials from the Ministry of Environment, Climate, who were able highlight critical issues on policy response and implementation for climate refuges. This study created a

list of questions which were specifically to climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique about the challenges that they are facing.

3.7.2 Semi -structured interview

A semi structured interview is a qualitative data collection method that combines elements of both structured and unstructured interviews. This involves a set of predefined questions and the interviewer has the flexibility to explore more depth and to ask follow up questions based on the participants responses. The study used semi – structured interviews to interview climate refugee’s format and this allowed for guided questions while providing flexibility for participants to share insights and experiences related to climate displacement and policy responses. The study managed to get personal experiences of displacement and perceptions of policy effectiveness and their needs and recommendations.

3.7.3 Primary data

A primary source of data is data collected through various techniques which might include personal examination or observations, interviews as well as questionnaires. The primary source of data allows for further confirmation or validation of information or characteristics under investigation, this is not easy to achieve when using published texts. Therefore primary data is originated by a researcher for the specific purpose of addressing the problem at hand. It generally provides problem specific data of a current nature hence the researcher adopted the use of primary data because it enables the collection data direct from the respondents. Interviews and observations were adopted by the researcher in this study so as to enhance the quality of the gathered information on challenges that are being faced by Zimbabwe and

Mozambique in addressing climate refugees challenges. The interviews and observations were developed basing on the constructed objectives of the study.

3.7.4 Secondary data

Secondary data involves sources concerning information initially somewhere else. Secondary data involves the use of already existing records. This research the utilized the Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response strategy adopted in 2014, which outlines Zimbabwe's approach to address the impacts of climate change and emphasizes the need for adaptive measures to protect vulnerable populations including those displaced by climate – related events. The study also reviewed the Mozambique's National Policy on Climate change adopted in 2019 which recognize the increasing vulnerability of communities to climate change specifically in terms of food security and livelihoods. The policy stresses the importance of cooperation and support in managing climate-induced displacement and establishing community resilience. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees guidelines on climate change and displacement outline the best practices for protecting the rights of individuals displaced by climate impacts and need for long term resilience. It advocate for adaptation strategies to be integrated into national policies to mitigate the risks of displacement. Secondary data was used to examine what has previously been written relating to the topic under study. Secondary data was employed because it is cheaper as they can be easily accessed through the internet. The secondary data provided the research with some simplicity on the information that she obtained from primary data.

3.8 Reliability and validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is intended to measure. It assesses the accuracy and appropriateness of the conclusions drawn from the

research. Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of the research instrument over time. A research instruments produces same results under consistent conditions. In the context of researching policy response and implementation for climate refugees Mozambique and Zimbabwe, validity and reliability are very key for ensuring that the research findings correctly reflect the realities facing affected communities. For instance, if a questionnaire is used to assess the effectiveness of current policies from the views of climate refugees, construct validity is very crucial in ensuring that the questions capture the experiences related to climate induced displacement. Therefore, ensuring both validity and reliability promotes the credibility of the research outcomes and provides actionable insights for policymakers. High validity means the research accurately reflects the intended concept, while high reliability indicates that the results can be trusted and replicated. Thus, both validity and reliability strengthen the overall rigor of the research methodology.

3.9 Data presentation and analysis

Data presentation can be defined as the process of communicating research findings to an audience, typically through a verbal presentation, poster or written report (Creswell, 2019). The study employed coding of responses using thematic categories and discourse for data analysis purposes during presentation and discussion. The study formulated themes so as to analyse data easier. Thematic emerged from research objectives, objectives and the context of the study. Thematic serve as a guideline for organising data, finding, and research discussion. Thematic analysis was highly significant in this research because it provided nuanced account of one particular theme within the data, (Braun and Clarke, 2018). The study noted that there were differences in the expression of perceptions by individuals who are involved the investigation under this study. Different views and subjective opinions provided by participants were also presented using narratives.

3.10 Ethical considerations

Research ethics are defined by Babbie (2018) as the moral principles and guidelines that govern the conduct of research, including the protection of human subjects, the use of informed consent, and the avoidance of harm or deception. The study was guided by a letter of introduction which was used by the study to explain the purpose of the study to the key participants and requesting their voluntary participation in the research. The study also recognized informed consent before proceeding with interviews. Miller and Brewer (2016) have it that informed consent involves researcher giving clear and accurate information pertaining to the research. The research ensured that the participants were informed about the intentions of the researcher and the purpose of the study to be carried out hence seeking informed consent was conducted. The research was able to make a point that information shared during the process will remain confidential and only useful for the purpose of the study since the participants were asked some sensitive questions relating to their personal life standard. Names of the respondents were to be kept anonymous throughout the research. The research ensured that they will be no harm and the information obtained about their experience will be safeguarded.

3.11 Chapter summary

This chapter has clearly spelt out how the study was to conduct the research. It presented on the research design and methodology in which the research is exploratory in nature. The chapter also shed light on the targeted population, the sampling techniques employed, and data collection instruments. It presented on the research design, data analysis, of the study. The chapter also discussed, data analysis, and feasibility of the study. This research highlighted ethical considerations that one should keep in mind when carrying out a research.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDING

4.1 Introduction

This chapter looked into data presentation and, analysis and the discussions of the findings. The researcher went into the field to collect data by utilizing face to face interviews, and observational analysis. The study found that some of the research participants were not familiar with the concept of climate refugees. Tubiello et al (2016) noted that there is lack of reliable and consistent data at the local level concerning climate refugees. The findings was linked to the existing literature with special reference to the objectives of the study. Data analysis was collected through secondary sources including Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response strategy, the Mozambique's National Policy on Climate change adopted and The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These frameworks provide the guidelines on climate change and displacement that outline the best practices for protecting the rights of individuals displaced by climate impacts and need for long term resilience. The data collected was discussed through formulated themes.

4.2 Challenges being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique towards effective policy response and implementation for climate refugees.

Findings revealed that both Zimbabwe and Mozambique are confronted with significant challenges stemming from climate change, which not only affect various sectors but also exacerbate existing conflicts. Zimbabwe and Mozambique are facing a number of challenges in implementing effective policies that deals specifically with climate refugees. The study asked the participants to state the main challenges hindering effective policy implementation

and these the following challenges were indicated, limited capacity and resources, lack of political will, competing priorities, lack of coordination and collaboration, lack of data and knowledge gap on those who are displaced due to climate change.

The study revealed local levels lack the capacity to adequately address the needs of displaced populations due to a lack of resources and capacity. During key- informant interviews one of the key informant pointed out that limited capacity and resource constraints hinder effective policy response and implementation for climate refugees in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The key informant's statement underscores the importance of addressing the gaps to ensure adequate support for climate refugees.

One of the key informants said that;

'Climate refugee policy response and implementation in Zimbabwe and Mozambique face significant challenges due to limited capacity and resources. As the focal person from the department of climate and environment, I can attest that we lack the necessary human resources, infrastructure and funding to effectively address the needs of climate refugees.'

The findings are consistent with existing literature, which shows that capacity and resource constraints are significant barriers to effective climate refugee policy response and implementation (UNCHR, 2020; IPCC, 2019). Therefore, the research noted that capacity and resources constraints hinder effective policy response and implementation for climate refugees in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The key informant's statement underscores the importance of addressing the gaps to ensure adequate support for climate refugees. The study also discovered that limited resources and capacity limit the region's ability to develop and implement policies and programs to address the impacts of climate change, such as food insecurity, water scarcity and population displacement. This point concurs with Lieres et al (2018) who pointed out that financial resources and technical expertise are major limitations for adaptation strategies in the region. They argue that this has resulted in the inadequate mainstreaming of climate change into national development planning.

In addition to the above, similar concerns have been raised by Motsi (2016), who notes that the low level of investment and the low level of economic growth in the SADC region are obstacles to promoting climate change. For instance, it can be noted that in Zimbabwe, poor funding has limited the government's ability to effectively respond to climate change. This has resulted in high levels of vulnerability to droughts, flooding, food insecurity, deforestation, land degradation and loss of biodiversity (Burke et al.; 2018, p.61).

The study revealed that inadequate data and knowledge gaps had impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe and Mozambique that can hinder the government's ability to identify and respond to climate change related induced displacement. Limited access to reliable climate data, research and scientific expertise can limit the effectiveness of policies and interventions. Data and knowledge gaps can be a major obstacle for the national government to effectively respond to climate related induced displacement. One of the participants indicated

'There is no data with regards to how many people have been displaced due to climate change and it is the International Organisation for Migration which captures data and give their opinion. Accurate data on climate refugees is vital, however it remains elusive.'

Another key informant indicated that

'We're hindered by the lack of reliable information on climate refugee movements and their numbers.'

Tubiello et al (2016) noted that there is lack of reliable and consistent data at the local level. The glaring absence of reliable data and pervasive knowledge gaps hampers effective climate refugee policy response and implementation in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. There is no adequate information on migration patterns, climate refugee numbers and vulnerability that might lead to inefficient resources allocation, inadequate policy design and heightened vulnerability (Chanza et al; 2018).

The research interviewed key- informants from ministry department and he indicated that

“Politics is a threat to effective policy response and implementation”.

Lack of political will is a significant challenge in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In Zimbabwe the government has developed policies such the National Climate Change Response strategy and National Climate Change Policy, however these policies face obstacles such as financial and human resources hinder effective policy implementation, leaving climate refugees without adequate support. The lack of commitment to climate actions is compounded by the country’s complex climatic structure and economic depends on rain-fed agriculture, which exacerbates vulnerability to climate-related hazards. Zimbabwe political landscape is marked by authoritarian tendencies and human rights concerns that further complicates the response to climate refugees.

‘Political instability and corruption undermine effective climate change undermine effective climate change governance. International cooperation and capacity building are fundamental.’

Poor governance and corruption have prevented the effective implementation of climate change policies and programs (Marzano, 2016). Similarly, in Mozambique the same challenges persist. Mozambique is vulnerable to climate-related disasters, such as cyclones Idai, and shows the need for enhanced disaster preparedness and response. However, political will and resources allocation also remain notable constraints. The study revealed that lack of political will and leadership has hindered progress on climate adaptation in the region. As a result, it results in lack of coordination and cooperation between different levels of government sectors such as health and education and agriculture. In the Case of Zimbabwe where there is lack of political will has resulted in the neglect of climate policies and programs (Madzudzo & Marisa, 2019, p.18).

One of the academic participants indicated that

‘Political instability and corruption undermine effective climate change undermine effective climate change governance. International cooperation and capacity building are fundamental.’

The research noted that lack of political will has resulted in the neglect of climate change policies and programs. The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), which was adopted in 2007 to guide the country’s efforts on climate change adaptation, has not been fully implemented. Moyo (2017), argues that the politicization of climate change adaptation has hampered efforts to effectively address the impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe. The Climate Change Response Strategy developed in 2016 and The Zimbabwe Climate bill, which was tabled in 2017, has not been passed into law. Shumba (2017) echoes that lack of political will and inadequate funding hampers climate change adaptation efforts.

Governments often face multiple competing priorities such as poverty alleviation, economic development and public health that can overshadow the urgency of addressing climate-related issues. The competing priorities of government can be a barrier to effective policy response and implementation for the protection and assistance of climate refugees. Governments may prioritise economic development over environmental sustainability, leaving little time or resources for addressing climate change. In addition, governments maybe be reluctant to implement policies that could have negative impact on the economy, even if they are necessary for long-term environmental sustainability.

Participants said that

“Communities are fed up with waiting for government’s action. Climate change have great impacts on our livelihoods; however, our voices are not taken into consideration.

Another participant indicated that

“Humanitarian assistance mostly prioritises short-time responses over long term climate adaptation. Competing priorities and resource constraints have a huge impact on the effectiveness of climate refugee policy implementation in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Mozambique is more focused about post conflict reconstruction agenda, which overshadows climate change adaptation efforts to play a secondary role.

Molua et al (2014) argue that the challenge of implementation is not simply a technical problem but a political one. Therefore, the study highlights the challenges associated with competing priorities which underscores the dynamic complex trade-offs between short-term economic and political priorities against long-term environmental and social sustainability. The marginalization of climate change adaptation exacerbates vulnerability and inequality precisely for rural and coastal communities.

Lack of collaboration and coordination has a great impact on policy response and implementation for climate refugees in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique, exacerbating the vulnerability of already displaced populations. Government ministries and departments in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique often operates with limited communication and coordination. Environmental ministries without adequate input from disaster management, health or social welfare departments may develop climate change adaptation strategies. This fragmentation leads to inconsistent policies and waste of resources. Zimbabwe and Mozambique shares border and trans-boundary environmental challenges necessitates regional collaboration. However, inadequate cooperation and information sharing between the two governments infringes effective climate refugee management. One of the key participants said,

“Climate changes involve a multifaceted approach from the government side, but we see fragmented efforts”.

Tubiello et al (2019) noted that the lack of coordination and cooperation among sectors at national and local levels has resulted in policies that lacks coherences The study noted that effective policy response and implementation for climate refuges requires close coordination and collaboration among various government agencies, departments and ministries. However, the absence of strong institutional frameworks, coordination mechanisms, and information sharing systems can impede collective action and hinder the ability to address climate change related induced displacement. Similarly, Meru et al (2017) argues that the lack of coordination

and communication at national and sub-national levels is a major challenge in the management and adaptation actions.

This is illustrated by the challenges of coordination and collaboration in addressing climate related conflicts in the case of Mozambique. Affholder et al (2016) found out that the coordination of different sectorial departments within the government is not always efficient, and there is lack of communication between different levels of government. This has led to a fragment and uncoordinated approach to climate change adaptation, with different departments and institutions working in silos, with little or no cooperation or coordination. The study noted that implementation discrepancies included resource constraints, insufficient data, and lack of political will, lack of coordination and coordination and competing priorities. Additionally, the integration of climate migration consideration into existing legal frameworks remains a complex issue.

Resource allocation for programs assisting climate migrants is allocated through national budgetary process and donor aid. Donors provide funding through bilateral agreements; United Nations appeals and humanitarian funding. Civil societies also partner with the government to implement programs aimed at improving livelihoods. However, these allocations often fall short of the actual needs, highlighting the necessity for increased investment in climate resilience and disaster preparedness. One of the key informants said,

“Government is responsible for resource allocation and has an annual budget and the government is also funded and supported international developmental partners. These programs involve everyone including vulnerable groups as well as migrants”.

The study revealed that allocation of resources is prioritized based on the urgency and severity of climate-induced displacement, vulnerability of affected population (women, children and the elderly) and alignment with the national developmental plans and climate change policies.

4.2.1 Role of national and international support in addressing climate-induced displacement

The study revealed that regional and international support play a significant role in addressing climate-induced displacement in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Both countries are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Southern African Development Community and the African Union provides technical assistance, capacity building and policy guidance to help member states to develop national strategies to address climate related displacement. The International Organisation for Migration offer humanitarian assistance and technical support to help Zimbabwe and Mozambique adapt to climate change and reduce displacement. Heine (2017) highlight the importance of SADC in facilitating cooperation on climate adaptation and mitigation. The SADC regional strategic plan on climate change and disaster risk management is premised on measures to improve resilience to climate change such early warning systems and risk reduction. This study requested the participants to provide the role and effectiveness of international and regional support for addressing climate-induced displacement.

In Zimbabwe and Mozambique, national policies regarding climate refugees are greatly influenced by international accords, which provide frameworks that direct their responses to the effects of climate change. For addressing migration in the context of climate change, the International Organization on Migration offers guidance and guidelines. The protection of displaced communities and climate change resistance are prioritized in African Agenda 2063. International frameworks offer useful recommendations and best practices that assist governments in creating efficient policies that are suited to the particular requirements of displaced people. Therefore, by sharing resources and information, international accords help Mozambique and Zimbabwe better address climate displacement. International involvement through campaigning and public awareness can influence national policy changes, guaranteeing that the difficulties posed by climate change (Chirisa, 2020).

International agreements are also crucial in promoting stronger and more systematic responses to the challenges posed by climate change-induced displacement. International commitments such as the Paris agreement provides an opportunity for intergovernmental responsiveness to the challenges posed by climate change. The Paris agreement is a global agreement that aims at combating greenhouse emissions and helping countries adapt to the impacts of climate change. Ziervogel and Taylor (2020) suggest that international agreements can provide a framework for setting goals and coordinated action, through information and resource sharing. However, the bureaucracy and decision making process can be slow, and may delay responses to urgent climate-related crises. The international organisations resource and funding are limited which restricts the scope and scale of its support to countries affected by climate- induced displacement.

The study also revealed that both Zimbabwe and Mozambique works hand in hand with other key stakeholders to address the needs and protection of climate refugees. The ministries collaborate with other governmental departments such as ministry of youth, women, and ministry of energy to help with policy formulation that addresses climate induced displacement and ensuring a collaborated response. Van Zyl (2020) argues that inadequate coordination among governments, international organisation and local communities leads to fragmented and ineffective policy responses to climate-induced displacement. The study

One of the key informants said,

“We refer non-governmental organisations as developmental partners, we cannot implement any project without the green light from the government, and these developmental partners report their area of specialization to the government”.

The study noted that the ministries collaborate closely with NGOs to support climate migrations through various programs such as capacity building programs, awareness campaigns and community-based programs. These partnerships are crucial for the vulnerable

populations and implementation of long-term policies. The governments also work with agencies such as the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees and Food and Agriculture to align national aspirations with international best practices for managing climate refugees. The study revealed that the ministry collaborates with partners in the implementation of programs that are aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods and resilience to the impacts of climate and reduce the risk of displace. Developmental partners they also provide financial support and ensures that resources are allocated effectively to affected communities.

4.2.3 Main gaps in existing policies related to climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique

Zimbabwe and Mozambique have common gaps in existing policies. The study observed that both countries lack reliable data and research on climate change, migration and climate-induced displacement. There is usually insufficient data on the specific number of populations displaced because of climate related hazards, which makes it more difficult to formulate and implement effective policies and distribute resources. Chirisa (2020) argues that Zimbabwe's climate change policy is inadequate to address the needs of climate-displaced population, and there is lack of coordination and coherences among government ministries and departments. Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique are lagging behind in the formulation of comprehensive policy frameworks that specifically address the rights and status of climate-displaced populations. Existing refugee frameworks focus primarily of those fleeing persecution rather than environmental causes. There is limited regional and international cooperation on the climate change and migration. The study also noted that there are also inadequate policies that address human rights of those displaced due to climate-related changes.

4.2.4 Impacts of climate on livelihoods

Climate change has a great impact on livelihoods and economic opportunities. Climate challenges cause destruction of agricultural crops and is a source of income for some of the respondents. Participants indicated that they were struggling to find work, as some of the available jobs require skills that they do not possess, leaving them feeling hopeless. One of the participants indicated,

“Climate change allowed me to move from one region to another in search of greener pastures for greener pastures as a result, I was able to explore and venture into bigger projects of farming in the new location”.

Another participant said that

“Climate change affected our life in such a way that am failing to send my children to school all thanks to donors”.

The effective enjoyment of human rights, such as the right to life and the right to sufficient sustenance, is impacted by climate change in a number of direct and indirect ways. Thus, the research observed that the participant’s economic prospects and means of subsistence have been adversely affected by climate change. Crop yields are impacted by climate change, which also affects crop production through changes in temperature and precipitation patterns. Climate change-related shocks to agriculture and fisheries have led to food shortages, hunger, and price rises. Climate disruption also affects sectors like tourism and agriculture, resulting in employment losses and lower revenues. Economic possibilities and livelihoods are being adversely affected by climate change, especially in underdeveloped nations (Barnett, 2020). The study also found that poverty and inequality in vulnerable communities might worsen because of climate change. Homes and infrastructure can be destroyed by natural disasters including droughts, floods, and storms, which causes migration and displacement in places that are vulnerable and have few economic possibilities. According to Nyamwanza (2020), climate-

resilient infrastructure can lessen the likelihood and effects of disasters linked to climate change.

The study revealed that while no country is safe from climate change it is the least developed countries that are more vulnerable and susceptible to climate change. When faced with abrupt weather occurrences that threaten their safety and livelihoods, individuals either will be forced to relocate or chose to do so. The International Environmental Justice (2014) in their report highlighted the lack of adequate legal framework policy that govern climate-induced displacement at the international level. The international attitude towards establishing a new subset rooted on climate change is not generally accepted one. Countries are not opening their borders for these populations displaced due to climate change. Participants reviewed that climate change has affected their livelihoods due to increased temperatures and prolonged dry seasons that resulted in crop failures and heavy rains led to devastating floods. Another participant indicated,

“Fierce flooding led to the destruction of my crops and home leaving me with no other option but to relocated and make new life somewhere else”.

The study observed that In Zimbabwe also during the period of 2021 there was severe droughts and erratic rainfall trends that led to crop failures and eventually there was a severe drought. However, there was some notable challenges that were faced in the migration process. The challenges consisted emotional strains of leaving their habitual homes, financial struggles in covering relocation costs. Participants indicated that it was extremely difficult to relay on the kindness on the surrounding people.

4.3 Strategies that can be adopted by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in their ability to respond and manage climate-induced displacement.

According to this study, Zimbabwe and Mozambique may greatly improve their capacity by putting in place a multifaceted strategy that incorporates integrated adaptation measures into national development plans and comprehensive climate policies. First, enhancing early warning systems and community-based preparedness programs that enable local communities to effectively respond to extreme weather occurrences requires investments in disaster risk reduction. The rights of displaced people should be safeguarded by legal frameworks that provide them access to critical services and assistance in times of need. Furthermore, strengthening livelihood attempts to diversify and broadening social safety nets can assist marginalized populations in becoming less reliant on climate-sensitive industries, thereby increasing their resilience.

In order to promote proactive participation in adaptation initiatives, capacity building is essential for educating communities and local governments about climate resilience. Campaigns to raise public knowledge of the effects of climate change can inform the public and motivate local residents to engage in resilience-building initiatives. The exchange of resources, best practices, and knowledge on handling climate-induced displacement will also be made easier by promoting regional cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms can track the success of initiatives that have been put into place, and frequent climate impact assessments will yield useful data to guide policy decisions. The ability of both nations to manage displacement and adapt to ongoing climate difficulties will ultimately be strengthened by supporting ecosystem restoration projects like reforestation, which will also improve environmental resilience and give communities access to sustainable resources.

Zimbabwe have adopted the National Climate Policy which focus on climate adaptation and resilience, recognizing the nexus climate change and migration. Zimbabwe also adopted the disaster and risk management policy that emphasises disaster preparedness and response.

National development strategy policy also aims to address socioeconomic challenges and promote sustainable development. The study also noted that similarly in Mozambique it has adopted similar policies such as the National climate change adaptation and Mitigation strategy that focuses on building resilience to the impacts of climate change. Disaster risk reduction policy it highlights how crucial it is to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, which leads to displacement.

Therefore, the research noted that these policies are still evolving and ongoing efforts are crucial to strengthen these frameworks and ensure effective responses to the challenges posed by climate-induced displacement. The study also noted that Mozambique has a more comprehensive framework, which specifically address the needs of climate refugees. Nhambiu (2020) who argues that Mozambique's climate change policy framework is more comprehensive and inclusive, addressing the needs of vulnerable communities, supports this. Mozambique have integrated climate responses into local governance and it has shown improved varying levels of effectiveness across Mozambican provinces. In addition, the study observed that whilst both Zimbabwe and Mozambique consider the issues surrounding their climate refugee policies, Mozambique's policies are more robust and has received more implementation effectiveness in various areas. However, both countries still face rampant challenges that includes financial limitations and governance challenges.

During interviews with the participants, the study posed question on whether participants were aware of the existing policies that deals with the protection of vulnerable populations displaced as a result of climate change. The study noted that some of the participants were not aware of the existing policies that address the challenges that are being faced by those who are displaced due to climate-related disasters.

The study revealed that both Zimbabwe and Mozambique have taken steps to address the challenges that are posed by climate change by adopting a number of policies to mitigate and adapt to the challenges of adverse weather conditions, however these policies are still being developed and not fully implemented. The particular incidents that led the participants to relocate were due to floods, drought and sea level rise. Additionally, the researcher observed that some of the displaced participants merely made a temporary move before returning to their old, customary houses.

4.3.1 The role of local communities in the policy-making process for climate refugees

Local communities play a pivotal role in the formulation and implementation policies about climate refugees. Local communities ensures that their involvement is reflective of the grassroots realities and they enhance community ownership of climate adaptation programs. The study noted that local communities provide valuable knowledge about the environmental patterns and hazards so that the local people can develop effective disaster preparedness plans. Community leaders' advocate for the needs and protection of climate refugees in local and national meeting and making sure that their voice is heard in decision making processes. Awareness campaigns are organized by local community in ensuring that everyone is aware about the impacts of climate change and its impact on migrations and mobilizing support from the broader society.

The study revealed that active collaborations of local communities is key for the protection and assistance of climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Their contributions do not help displaced populations only but also ensures the resilience and adaptability of communities themselves in dealing with climate challenges. This is further supported by (Mutasa, 2019) who advocated for policies that recognize the agency of local

communities in addressing climate displacement, arguing that their involvement is crucial for achieving equitable and effective climate responses.

4.3.2 Resilience programs implemented by the Ministry in promoting vulnerable groups

The Ministries of environment and climate works together with other government department and development partners in promoting resilience by formulating program that are aimed on sustainability and land management improving food security, and ensuring disaster preparedness. Community engagement is crucial in these initiatives to build long-term resilience against climate impacts. The study noted that other governmental ministries such the Ministry of Local government, public works and National Housing in Zimbabwe developed the disaster risk reduction and management policy to strengthen disaster risk reduction and management including climate-related displacement. Climate change adaptation fund was developed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic development to aid climate change adaptation projects including vulnerable populations.

One of the key informants said that

“In Zimbabwe we have developed a comprehensive National climate change policy that take into consideration adaptation strategies in various departments, with the focus on water management, agriculture and disaster hazard reduction.”

The study noted that in Mozambique the National Adaptation Plan emphasizes the need for sustainable agricultural and the restoration of ecosystems to enhances community resilience. However, limited financial resources, limited access to climate information and limited institutional capacity hinders government’s ability to develop and implement effective programs. This is in line with Chirisa (2020) who argued that Zimbabwe’s climate change policy and governance framework is inadequate, leading to ineffective adaptation and resilience measure. There is need for a more integrated and inclusive approach to climate governance.

Similarly, in Mozambique the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development developed the National climate change adaptation strategy, Disaster risk reduction and management plan, Climate resilience program and social protection program to strengthen disaster risk reduction and management. These programs show the countries commitment to provide resilient programs for vulnerable groups including populations displaced due to climate-related change. However, the study also noted that more needs to be done to effectively address the rate and complexity of climate related displacement in both nations. Nhambiu (2019) eluded that Mozambique's progress in adaptation to climate change is hindered by lack of funding, insufficient community engagement and limited institutional capacity indicates this.

4.4 Summary

The above chapter looked into data collection, data analysis and the discussion of the findings. The data was collected through field work interviews and use of secondary data to analyze the data. The study purposively sampled those who were available at the moment the research was carried out. The study was formulated into themes from the findings and clearly analyze them so that they can be easily understandable. During data gathering the study noted that the some of the participants were not aware of the concept of climate refugees. This is because the participants were only aware of the existing traditional refugees and this was something new to them. The research also pointed out that both nations have acknowledged the pressing need for efficient policies that support resilience and sustainable development in addition to meeting immediate humanitarian needs. The study showed that both countries needed to integrate climate refugee considerations into broader migration ad human rights policies that recognise the rights of climate-displaced populations. The study also noted that limited financial resources and capacity is hindering the effectiveness of policy implementation, lack of adequate data on displacement makes it difficult to design targeted

interventions. The chapter concludes by emphasizing the importance of holistic approach to policy response for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The next chapter provides a summary of the whole research thesis providing recommendations that can be used to ensure that effective policy implementation is taking place in Zimbabwe and Mozambique

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the summary, conclusion, recommendations and areas for further research. Suggested recommendations will be based on the research findings that were carried out and data collected.

5.2 Summary

In chapter one, the study highlighted on the background to the study, purpose of the study, problem of the statement, objectives of the study, research questions and the significance of the study the research also presented the purpose of the study. Delimitation and limitations of the study were also highlighted research estimated statistics of the population that will be likely displaced due to climate change impacts. Chapter one presented the dissertation outline and definition of the key terms for the study.

In chapter two the research reviewed literature and theoretical frameworks relevant to the study. The research consulted what other scholars have said about the challenges facing the global community as a whole in implementing policies that adequately address the challenges of climate refugees. In this research, the researcher, employed the human security approach and the interdependency theories of understanding the international relations. In reviewing works of other scholars, the researcher looked into the effects of climate change globally, looking at countries like Chad, Bangladesh, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. This chapter revealed that resource constrains, lack of funding, and inadequate data on vulnerable

populations are the major gaps hindering the effectiveness of policies that address climate-induced displacement.

Chapter three contained research methodology and design. The study looked at the research design and research methodology. The research used qualitative design and it used semi-structured questions as well as key informant interviews to gather data from 13 respondents, among the respondents some were Ministry of Climate and Environment officials, Academics and climate refugees. More information was provided by the key informants who had full knowledge and experience on the challenges being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in implementing effective policies that address climate. The chapter highlighted how the chosen methods will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of policy response and implementation for climate refugees in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.. There was the discussion of data sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection procedures, data presentation, data analysis as well as research ethics that one has to consider when carrying out research.

Chapter four contains discussions of findings, and presentation. The chapter analyzed existing policy frameworks in Zimbabwe and Mozambique concerning climate refugees and climate-induced displacement. It concluded by summarizing key research findings regarding policies in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It ensured the significance of addressing the identified gaps and challenges to improve responses to climate refugees. Lastly chapter five gave summary, conclusion and recommendations to the challenges faced by both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The researcher covered a synopsis of the entire dissertation, from chapter one to chapter five. Additionally, conclusions based on research findings, aims, and questions are discussed. The researcher discussed suggestions based on the challenges identified in the area. Finally, the researcher clarified the areas that require further investigation by future scholars.

5.3 Conclusions

This research gives conclusions of the research in line with the research objectives concerning challenges being faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in implementing effective policies that addresses the challenges of climate refugees. The first objective was to assess the challenges faced by Zimbabwe and Mozambique towards policy response and implementation in addressing the needs of climate refugees. Key findings indicated that both Zimbabwe and Mozambique face similar challenges in implementing effective policies that address the challenges of climate refugees as a result of the climate-induced displacement. The study highlighted that both nations are at risk from the severe consequences of climate change. Tavera and Simelane (2018) argue that climate change poses significant challenges to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and effective policy responses are needed to address the root cause of migration and provide protection to climate refugee.

The key findings of the study highlighted that lack of knowledge and data on displaced population, lack of adequate resources, lack of coordination among government departments and lack of political will are the major challenges facing both Zimbabwe and Mozambique and Mozambique to effectively implement policies that address the challenges posed by climate-induced displacement. The research indicated that there is need for adaptive measure and strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change. According to Mugabe et al (2018) discuss the impact of climate impacts on human migration in Zimbabwe, highlighting the need for effective policy responses to address the challenges faced by climate change refugees.

The second objective highlights the role of international and regional agreements support in addressing climate induced-displacement. The study indicated that regional and international agreements plays a significant role in providing guidelines that support mitigation strategies and resilience programs that also consider the protection of vulnerable populations displaced due to

climate –related events. International organization provides focus on migration which enables specialized technical assistance and support on affected communities. Kailombe (2017) is of the view that international and regional frameworks provide a foundation for protecting the rights of climate refugees.

This study also highlighted that the efforts of these international and regional agreements also have some weaknesses that can limit their effectiveness in addressing climate-induced displacement. The weakness consists of lack of interest by development partners, partners can be conditional and tied to their own national interests, which may not be in line with the needs and priorities of climate change induced displacement. The study also highlighted that regional capacity to enforce and implement policies and decisions can hinder action on climate induced-displacement.

The third objective highlighted the policies strategies that can be adopted by Zimbabwe and Mozambique in their ability to respond and manage climate induced- displacement. The research indicated that Zimbabwe and Mozambique can greatly improve their capacity by adopting a multifaceted strategy that involves integrated adaptation measures into national development plans and comprehensive climate policies. The study highlighted that there is need to enhance early warning systems and community-based preparedness programs that enable local communities to effectively respond to extreme weather occurrences requires investments in disaster risk reduction. This is supported by Mugabe et al (2018) who opinions that Zimbabwe and Mozambique can adopt early warning systems and climate information dissemination to manage climate-induced displacement.

5.4 Recommendations

Towards various problems which were identified in this study, the following are stakeholders who can benefit from the topic.

Recognizing climate refugee policies and implementation techniques will help Mozambique and Zimbabwe make better budgetary and policy decisions. According to the study, it is essential to create and execute a thorough national policy framework that specifies the obligations of different stakeholders, including law enforcement organizations.

Understanding the policy response and implementation options for climate refugees can also help local communities by guiding, lobbying and providing assistance to the affected communities. The research recommends that, in order to ensure the needs and rights of climate refugees, advocacy and awareness initiatives should be launched.

Understanding the policy response and implementation strategies for climate refugees in Mozambique and Zimbabwe can also help international organizations like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to better inform their programs and assistance to the communities impacted and government. According to the study, governments and local authorities in Zimbabwe and Mozambique require technical and financial assistance to improve their ability to handle migration and displacement brought on by climate change hazards.

5.4 Areas for Further Research

The purpose of the study was to critically examine the effectiveness of the existing national policies that have been adopted and implemented by Mozambique and Zimbabwe in addressing the challenges faced by climate refugees. More research is required to understand how various regions are coping with displacement brought on by climate change. A comparison study may

uncover different the scope, strategies and best practices that can be developed in addressing climate-induced displacement.

Annexures

Participants consent form

My name is Evermore Madziyanike, a final year student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am carrying out research on the topic: Policy response and implementation for climate refugees in the Southern African Development community. A case study of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. You are kindly being asked to read this form and ask any questions that you may have before agreeing to the requirements of the research. The information to be collected is solely for academic purposes and the information that is going to be gathered will be kept private and confidential.

I kindly ask for your answers that will provide consistent and valid responses to my research. The information and data to be provided is going to be kept private and confidential, and only for the purpose of the study. The researcher assures privacy and confidentiality on the research information acquired and the research will not include any personal information that identifies the participant. The records will be accessed and be limited to the researcher only.

Questionnaire guide for the climate refugees

Instructions

- a) Do not write your name anywhere on this questionnaire.
- b) Provide your response on the appropriate given space to fully indicate your answer neither by tick nor circle.

1. Can you share your story about how climate change affected your life and led to your relocation?

.....

.....

.....

2. What are the challenges you faced during migration?.....

.....

.....

.....

What specific events that prompted your migration decision

- a) Drought
- b) Floods
- c) Sea level rising

3. How has climate change impacted your livelihood and economic opportunities available to you?

.....

.....

.....

4. Do you know any policy programs that are in place to cater for the protection and assistance climate refugees?

.....

What are these policies?

.....

5. What services have you been able to access since your displacement and were the services sufficient?.....

.....
.....

6. What are the challenges that have you faced in adapting to the new environment?

.....
.....

Key-Informant Interview guide

Interview questions

1. How do you define climate refugees in the context of Zimbabwe and Mozambique?
2. How does international and regional agreements influence national policies and what are these existing policies that address the needs of climate migrants?
3. What are the main challenges in implementing policies for climate refugees?
4. How are resources allocated for programs aimed at assisting these population?
5. How does the ministry promote resilience among vulnerable populations?
6. What are the future initiatives that are being planned to address the challenges of climate refugees?

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DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

14 October 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: REQUEST TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANISATION

This serves to introduce ELMORE MADZVANIKER 1953624 who is a student studying for a Master of Science in International Relations Degree in the Department of Peace and Governance, Bindura University of Science Education. To ensure the successful completion of this programme, the student is seeking for permission to carry out research in your organisation and also engage with relevant stakeholders within your network.

For any further details pertaining to the student, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Your usual co-operation and assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully

J. KUREBWA (DR)
Acting Chairperson

YONE

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