

TRAINING SUMMARY

**"MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN
SOUTH-EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA: RESEARCH METHODS
AND APPROACHES TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT"**

Date

26-27 NOVEMBER 2025

Venue

IPSR, MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

Format

HYBRID



Table of Contents

01	-----	Overview
02	-----	Pre-Test and Post-test Result
03	-----	Participant's Satisfaction Survey
04	-----	Comment and Recommendation
05	-----	Appendix I (Pre-test)
06	-----	Appendix II (Post-test)
07	-----	Appendix III (Final Program)
08	-----	Appendix IV (Registration)

Overview

Title:

Migration in the Context of Climate Change in South-East and Central Asia: Research Methods and Approaches to Impact Assessment”

Date:

26–27 November 2025

Venue:

Room no.109 (Srabua), Institute for population and social research, Mahidol University

Format:

Hybrid (In-person, Online)

Funders:

1. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2. Regional Data Hub of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Organizer:

1. Institute for population and social research (IPSR), Mahidol University
2. MahiDol Migration Center (MMC)

Participant:

A total of 23 young researchers, PhD students, and policymakers are participating in the training, including 11 in-person and 12 online participants from 14 countries: Bangladesh, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Poland, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam. (Registration listed in Appendix IV).

Objectives:

- Demonstrate methods for studying the impact of climate change on demographic and migration processes using specific cases in Southeast and Central Asia;
- To identify forms of active adaptation of states and societies to climate change through retraining and teaching the population new professions and skills in South-East and Central Asia.

Areas of training:

- analysis of scientific literature on environmental and climate change issues;
- analysis of databases on demography and migration;
- analysis of databases on natural disasters;
- mapping of field studies;
- economic and statistical modeling of demographic processes;
- qualitative studies of migration potential;
- research in the field of tourism in the context of climate change;
- analysis of employment and the organization of labor migration as forms of adaptation of states and societies to climate change.

Brief overview of Evaluation

Pre-Test & Post-Test

Although pre- and post-test activities were conducted during this training, the responses were collected via Metricool as open-ended answers rather than multiple-choice questions.

Participants also indicated the research topics they plan to pursue in the future. Selected examples are presented in this report to illustrate qualitative improvements in knowledge and the development of future research plans.

The full set of responses, including all proposed research titles, is provided in Appendix I and Appendix II.

Pre-test & Post-test

1. What sources (databases) of data analyzing migration in the countries of Central and East Asia do you know?

PRE

IOM migration database	IOM
UN DESA, IOM (DTM), ILO, UNHCR	UNDESA, Migration Data Portal, National Statistics Office, Office of Interior Statistics, Intergovernmental Agencies
National Statistical Committees data	IOM and national sources i.e. BPS Indonesia
Data for migration analysis in Central and Southeast Asian countries using the following resources: UN, World Bank, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix	National Statistics committees, IOM Data, World Bank Data, UN DESA Population Division
DTM data from IOM UN Desa data	administrative sources (border services, ministries, government), NSO, census, UN Desa, IOM
World Bank Migration	UNDESA, Migrationdata portal
Migration data portal	

POST

Adinet	UN DESA provides global migration stock and flow statistics; IOM offers detailed mobility data through DTM and country reports; ILO supplies information on labour migration and migrant employment
DTM data GeoData EM Data	
National authorities, international and national humanitarian agencies, international and regional databases, administrative data sources, innovative data sources, research projects	KNOMAD
Migration Data Portal, United Nations Population Division, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Census data, The Helix project, Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Develop; Global Climate Risk,	migration data portal, UNDESA, WB data, Climate displacement data
EAM-DAT, IOM, ADINET, UNDESA, MIGRATION PORTAL, BPS INDONESIA, ASEAN YEARBOOK, WORLD BANK	IDMC, Migration Data portal, IOM, CLIMB database
Migration Data Portal, UN DESA, ILMS, Displacement tracking matrix	UN DESA, IOM, WB Data
UNHCR – Population Statistics Database	National Statistical data of Central and Southeast Asian countries
National migration data	• Glacier melt and water shortage – rivers depend on glaciers, and less water affects farming, energy, and daily life. • Droughts and land degradation – dry periods reduce crop production and food sec
UN DESA PD, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migration Data Portal, UNHCR; World Bank (migration and also remittance); KNOMAD; HELIX Project; EM DAT; OECD International Migration Dat	UN DESA – international migration flows and demographic indicators. • IOM (International Organization for Migration) – regional migration reports and mobility data. • World Bank Open Data – labor mi

2. What challenges exist in modeling the relationship between migration and climate change?

PRE

Mixed drivers of migration, limited data quality, unclear causal relationships, inconsistent definitions, regional variability, and uncertain climate projections.

Diversity background

lack of accurate data

Key challenges include limited and inconsistent data, difficulty separating climate-driven migration from economic or political factors, regional variations in climate impacts

inconsistencies in underreporting, overreporting, geopolitical disagreements

1. Multiple causes of migration 2. Limited and Inconsistent data 3. Differences in community practices as a response to climate change

Comparison of demographic data (birth rate, death rate, migration) and climatic data (temperature, sea level)

Lack of data, Difficult to determine migrants as a climate/environmental migrants

Uncertain future scenerios

Data limitations to conduct accurate information on impact of disaster

Limited and incompatible data

drivers of climate change

POST

Difficulty separating climate factors from economic or political drivers. • Lack of consistent long-term datasets on climate-related displacement. • Methodological differences in national statistics

limited data, overlapping drivers (economy, conflict), hard to isolate climate effects, strong local differences, and high uncertainty in long-term forecasts

multi-causality of migration, significant data gaps, and the difficulty in distinguishing climate-driven movement from other social and economic factors.

Complex and multi casual nature of migration decisions, complex social systems, diverse responses to climate change

Data Limitations and Inconsistencies, Uncertainty in Climate Projections

Multi-Causality gap

Limited data, complex socio-economic factors, indirect climate effects, and difficulty isolating climate-driven migration causes

undocumented migrants, slow-onset disaster information and projection, rural area information and data

Access to data

Causality is hard to establish because climate impacts often act through indirect pathways (like reduced income).

Attribution, difficult to separate climate-driven, Data quality; poor coverage, under- o overestimation of consequences, Lack of predictive capacity; Language limitations; Legal and economical barrier

Underreporting, incomparability

The main problem is the difficulty of covering all the causal links between migration and climate change.

1. Multi-causal nature of migration; 2. Limited and incompatible data; 3. Underreporting of short-term and circular migration.

underrepresentation, overrepresentation, gap in data provision/reporting, accessibility/political sensitivity issues, terminology problems

Uncertainty, validation, experts/researchers working in silos

Defining and quantifying the exact extent of some disasters such as heat waves etc is not easy.

3. What scientific papers on the topic related to climate change do you plan to publish after taking part in this training? Provide us their titles

Nature Climate Change	Disaster Tourism and Climate Displacement: Intersections, Risks, and Ethical Considerations
Climate change, heatwave, and health impacts on vulnerable groups from global to local context	Climate change as a driver of educational migration intentions
Demographic and socio-economic consequences of flooding in southern Thailand (Songkhla Province) in 2025	Infrastructure Challenges and Health Impacts in Destination Cities: A Case Study of Climate Migrants in Dhaka, Bangladesh
Digital Nomads on the Move: Emerging Climate-Driven Migration Flows in the 21st Century	dissegregated/multi vulnerability towards social classes due to climate change; slow-onset disaster projection on indigenous people
Impacts of floods and droughts on tourism in Southern Thailand	Climate vulnerability and labor migration: intersectional perspective
Infrastructure Challenges and Health Impacts in Destination Cities: A Case Study of Climate Migrants in Dhaka, Bangladesh	The implications of Humanitarian Aid in the context of climate change related disasters in settlements and displacement.
Well-being and resilience of migrant family	Climate Change Economics (Singapore)
Tourism led migration and cultural assimilation	migration corridors Indo-Pacific or Eastern-Western Pacific
intersectionality on the neoliberalism, migration, and climate change	Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Vector-Borne Diseases in Southeast Asia: Implications for Public Health Policy
The Role of Labor Migration and Remittances in Coping with the Consequences of Water Scarcity and Drought among Tajikistani Households	Digital Connections in a Physical Crisis: The Role of Mobile Technology in Maintaining Social Ties and Mental Well-being During Climate Displacement
transborder vulnerability towards forced displacement in southeast asia	The Role of Climate Awareness in Shaping Tourist Behavior and Destination Choices
Climate vulnerability and international migration : trends & consequences	

Brief overview of Evaluation

Satisfaction Survey Design

The satisfaction survey was designed to assess participants' perceptions of the training across three key aspects: Course Content, Trainers, and Overall Workshop Management. The purpose of the survey was to gather feedback for continuous program improvement and to enhance the learning experience for future participants.

A 5-point Likert scale was used to measure participants' satisfaction levels, defined as:
1 = Very Dissatisfied | 2 = Dissatisfied | 3 = Neutral | 4 = Satisfied | 5 = Very Satisfied

This scale provides a structured quantitative approach to interpreting overall participant satisfaction.

Mean Score Interpretation:

1.00–1.80 = Very Low

1.81–2.60 = Low

2.61–3.40 = Moderate

3.41–4.20 = High |

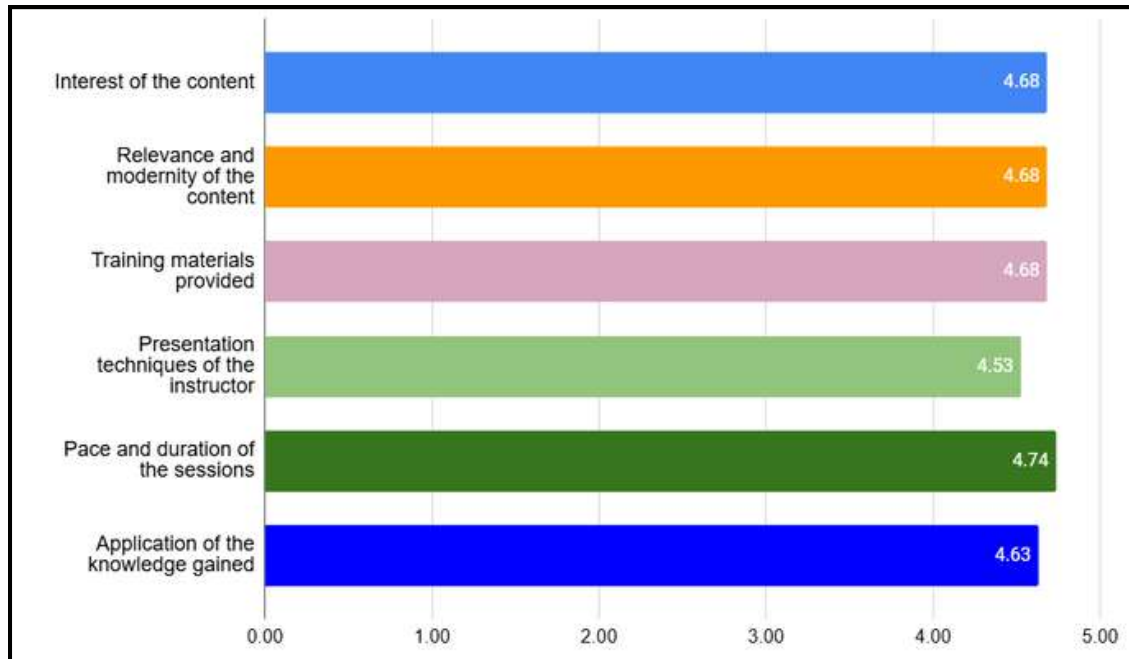
4.21–5.00 = Very High

Survey Results

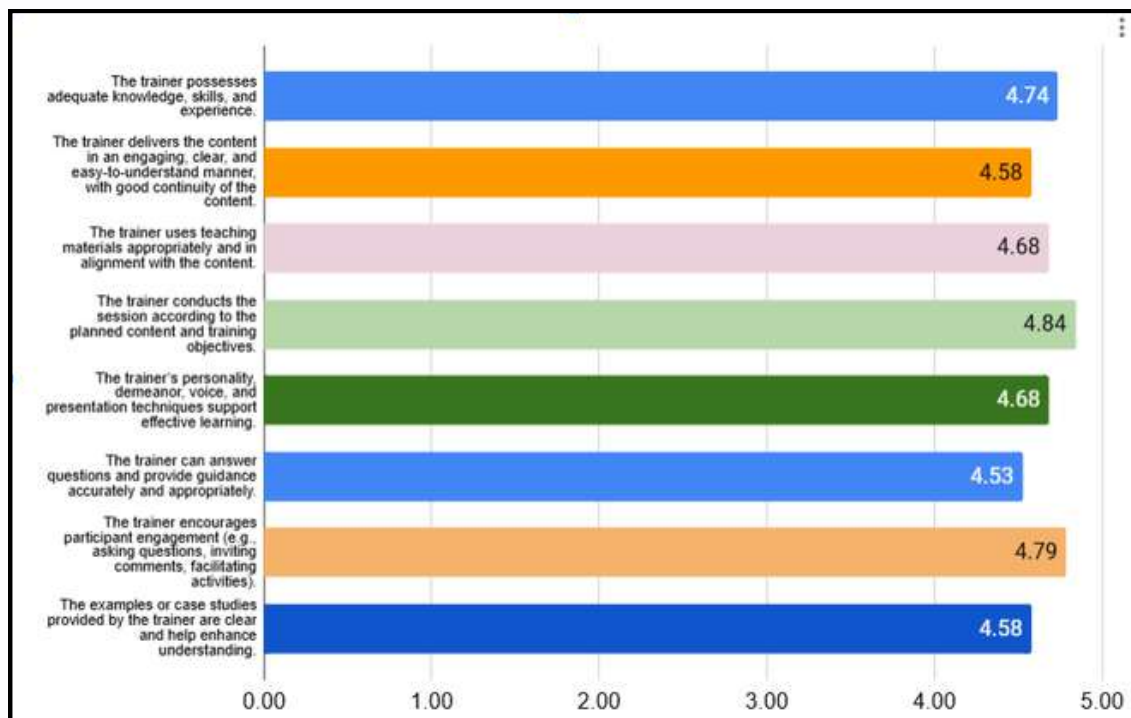
- Response Rate: **82.6%** (19 of 23 participants)
- Overall Satisfaction: **4.73 / 5 (very high)**
 - Course Content: 4.68
 - Trainers: 4.68
 - Workshop Management: 4.84

Satisfaction Survey

01 Content Satisfaction



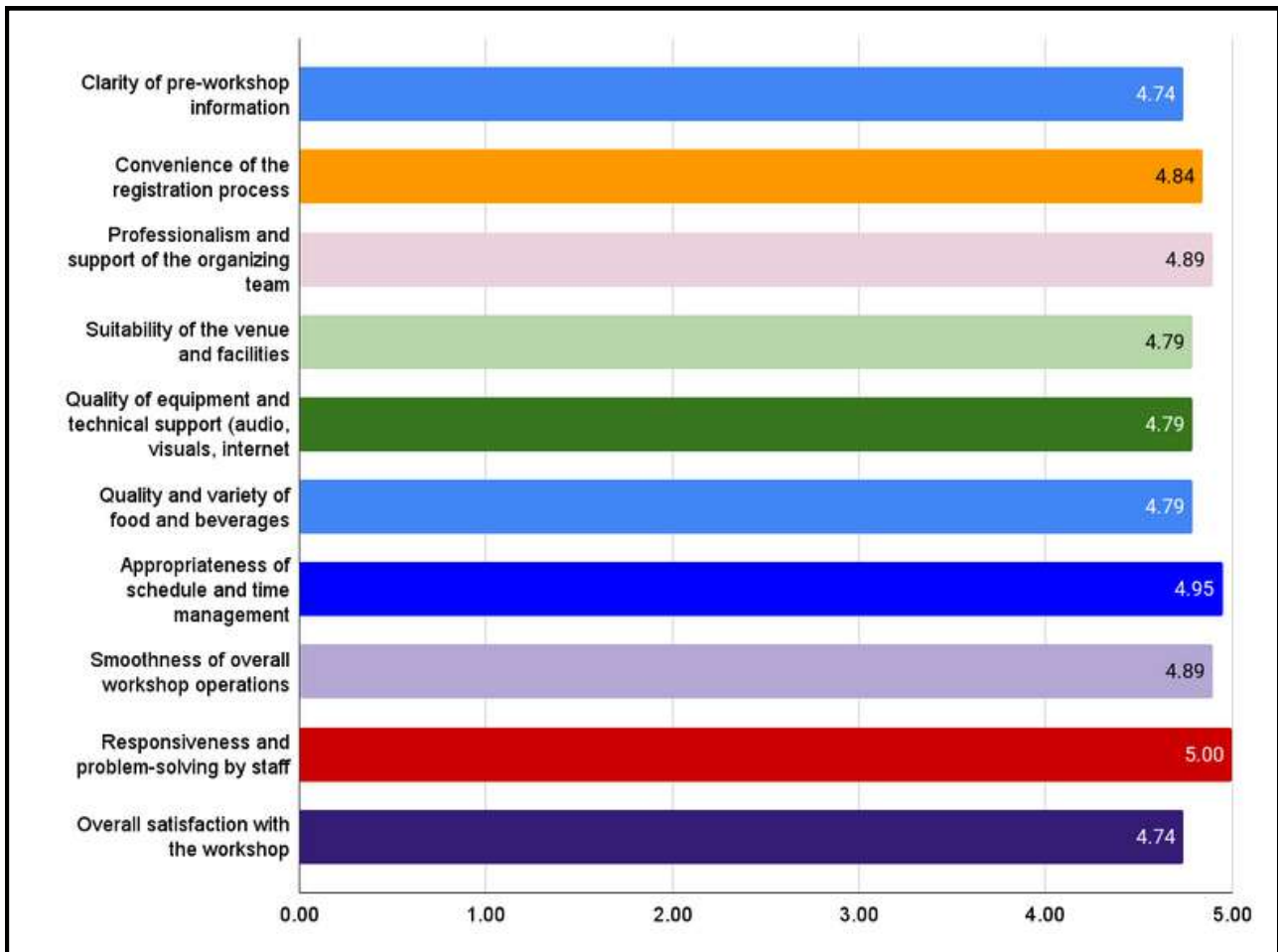
02 Trainers



Satisfaction Survey

03

Overall Training Management



Comment and Recommendation

From trainer;

1. Prepare a scientific article for publication in the Scopus journal on demographic trends in the context of climate change in Central and Southeast Asia with the participation of trainers and training participants (Dr. Sergey Ryazantsev, Dr. Evgenya Moiseeva etc.) .
2. Create a platform for communication between trainers and training participants via e-mail on issues related to the preparation of joint scientific publications on the impact of climate change on the population .
3. Conduct training for PhD students and policy makers on a regular basis annually at the Institute of Population and Social Research at Mahidol University in collaboration with IOM Asia and Pacific.
4. Develop two forms of training: comprehensive training and training focused on the principles and methods of working with a single database on climate change and demographic processes.
5. Develop various forms of cooperation between IPSR MU and foreign research centers and universities on issues related to the impact of climate change on the population (guest lecturers, online lectures, research grants, joint publications).

From participants;

1. It was very good 👍 thank you so much
2. very good!
3. Thanks for the invitation! The training was very interesting, with varied lectures. The technical aspects, delicious food, and coffee breaks were also worth mentioning.
4. Please provide WIFI for the participants. I hope there can be more in-depth presentations and hands-on training in the future. Overall, a very nice workshop/short course. Thank you!
5. Overall I really satisfied and gain lots of knowledge, further activity like discussion and other varieties on engagement on participant maybe can give some more time
6. Please provide all the supporting documents and the edited video recording for the online students so that we can practice later. Please provide a certificate for the online participants. The helpful communication can be continued for the participants who need guidance for research and paper publications.



Appendix I

Result of the Pre-Test Survey on November 26, 2025

- 1) What sources (databases) of data for analyzing migration in the countries of Central and Southeast Asia do you know? 13 / 15 13

IOM migration database	IOM
UN DESA, IOM (DTM), ILO, UNHCR	UNDESA, Migration Data Portal, National Statistics Office, Office of Interior Statistics, Intergovernmental Agencies
National Statistical Committees data	IOM and national sources i.e. BPS Indonesia
Data for migration analysis in Central and Southeast Asian countries using the following resources: UN, World Bank, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix	National Statistics committees, IOM Data, World Bank Data, UN DESA Population Division
DTM data from IOM UN Desa data	administrative sources (border services, ministries, government), NSO, census, UN Desa, IOM
World Bank Migration	UNDESA. Migrationdata portal
Migration data portal	

- 2) What are the key environmental risks to population and economic development in Central and Southeast Asia? 12 / 15 12

Water scarcity and droughts, land degradation, floods and storms, sea-level rise, heatwaves, air pollution, and seismic hazards.	flood, drought
flood, tsunami, storm, hurricane	Sea-level rise
Disaster-prone area, unplanned development, inequality urbanization	Water scarcity, droughts
Flooding in Southeast Asia, desertification in Central Asia	Extreme weather, for example heat wave, Earthquake
Typhoon, and cyclone	Water scarcity, Climate extremes, Sea-level rise
Pressure on the environment due to population growth leading to climate change hazards such as drought and floods that displace populations.	There are many major environmental risks to the population and economic development in Central and Southeast Asia. 1) Flooding 2) Climate change is becoming a prerequisite for forced migration.

Appendix I

Result of the Pre-Test Survey on November 26, 2025

- 3) What data can be useful for analyzing population issues in the context of climate change?

12 / 15

12

Climate risk maps, migration flows, demographic structure, employment and livelihoods, infrastructure, water and food security indicators, and social vulnerability metrics

number of deaths, number of homeless, internal displacement data

Climate change trend, temporary migration

Demographic statistics (population size, age structure, fertility, mortality), migration flows, climate indicators (temperature anomalies, precipitation trends, extreme weather events)

Migration and Socioeconomic Data, Climate observations

Nationwide demographics data,

Population dynamics, environmental change indicators

income level, adaptive capacity level

Demographic and migration data

household level data

Qualitative survey data on reasons for migration can provide useful data for analysis

Would bank data also useful .hospital data, Socio economic data The issue of climate change and health impact, Nature based solution, traditional ecological knowledge For adaptation and mitigation

- 4) What challenges exist in modeling the relationship between migration and climate change?

12 / 15

12

Mixed drivers of migration, limited data quality, unclear causal relationships, inconsistent definitions, regional variability, and uncertain climate projections.

Comparison of demographic data (birth rate, death rate, migration) and climatic data (temperature, sea level)

Diversity background

Lack of data, Difficult to determine migrants as a climate/environmental migrants

lack of accurate data

Uncertain future scenerios

Key challenges include limited and inconsistent data, difficulty separating climate-driven migration from economic or political factors, regional variations in climate impacts

Data limitations to conduct accurate information on impact of disaster

inconsistencies in underreporting, overreporting, geopolitical disagreements

Limited and incompatible data

drivers of climate change

1. Multiple causes of migration 2. Limited and Inconsistent data 3. Differences in community practices as a response to climate change

Appendix I

Result of the Pre-Test Survey on November 26, 2025

5) Is tourism a type of migration?

11 / 15

11

yes

No.

No.

Yes, of course. Migration is about movement, where tourism is one of the forms of migration.

Yes, especially in the context of economical factoe

Normally, tourists aren't considered as migrants

tourism is a type of mobility, it is not migration by definition

Not usually as tourists don't relocate for more than 6 months.

No but interconnected

Migration is translated as "movement." Therefore, tourist migration is a type of migration.

Tourism is not considered a type of migration because it involves short-term, temporary movement without a change of residence.

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

1) What sources (databases) of data for analyzing migration in the countries of Central and Southeast Asia do you know?

17 / 19

17

Adinet

DTM data GeoData EM Data

National authorities, international and national humanitarian agencies, international and regional databases, administrative data sources, innovative data sources, research projects

Migration Data Portal, United Nations Population Division, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Census data, The Helix project, Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Develop, Global Climate Risk,

EAM-DAT, IOM, ADINET, UNDESA, MIGRATION PORTAL, BPS INDONESIA, ASEAN YEARBOOK, WORLD BANK

Migration Data Portal, UN DESA, ILMS, Displacement tracking matrix

UNHCR – Population Statistics Database

National migration data

UN DESA PD, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migration Data Portal; UNHCR; World Bank (migration and also remittance); KNOMAD; HELIX Project; EM DAT; OECD International Migration Dat

UN DESA provides global migration stock and flow statistics; IOM offers detailed mobility data through DTM and country reports; ILO supplies information on labour migration and migrant employment

KNOMAD

migration data portal, UNDESA, WB data, Climate displacement data

IDMC, Migration Data portal, IOM, CLIMB database

UN DESA, IOM, WB Data

National Statistical data of Central and Southeast Asian countries

• Glacier melt and water shortage – rivers depend on glaciers, and less water affects farming, energy, and daily life. • Droughts and land degradation – dry periods reduce crop production and food sec

UN DESA – international migration flows and demographic indicators. • IOM (International Organization for Migration) – regional migration reports and mobility data. • World Bank Open Data – labor mi

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

2) What are the key environmental risks to population and economic development in Central and Southeast Asia?

17 / 19

17

Climate hazard datasets (flood maps, drought indices, temperature anomalies) help link environmental pressures to population outcomes. Migration statistics show mobility patterns and displacement.

Climate change, Heatwave, flood, earthquakes etc.

pollution, over-populated, unplanned urbanization

Glacier melt and water scarcity in Central Asia. • Sea-level rise, coastal flooding, and typhoons in Southeast Asia. • Increased frequency of droughts, floods, and extreme weather events. • Land de

Glacier degradation, Glacier flood; Drought, Desertification; Aral Sea slow-onset disaster; River and Coastal flooding, extreme rainfalls, typhoons; Sea-level rise coastal erosion, inundation, massive

water scarcity, glacier melt, extreme heat, air pollution, land degradation, floods, storms, and climate-driven migration — all slowing growth and pressuring ecosystems and cities

Climate related disasters such as floods which disrupt economic activities and destroy infrastructure

Flood/sea level rises

key environmental and economic risk in Southeast Asia - flood, cyclone

This region is the most vulnerable to climate change. The main disasters in the region leading to excess mortality are storms, floods, and droughts.

Sea level rise, land and resource degradation

Water scarcity, extreme climate events (heatwaves, floods, droughts), land degradation, deforestation, pollution from rapid urbanization, and sea-level rise threaten coastal populations and economies

Extreme weather, sea level rise, land, and water, degradation biodiversity loss, and resource depletion

Water Scarcity and Pollution, Natural Disasters (earthquakes), Air pollution and health risks,

Drought and water scarcity

Drought, increase sea level, land degradation

typhoons, floods, droughts, tsunami, sea level rise

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

3) What data can be useful for analyzing population issues in the context of climate change?

17 / 19

17

number of affected, displaced and trapped people, forced to migrate (Census, surveys, national registers, international organizations data, remittances, etc.); poverty indicators, income/consumption

Causality is hard to establish because climate impacts often act through indirect pathways (like reduced income). Definitions vary across studies, complicating comparison.

climate trends, migration flows, birth/death rates, water availability, health stats, urbanization, agriculture yields, and disaster records to link climate stress with demographic change

Total death, Total injured, damage and loss, migration flow, migration stock, Number affected

Migration and displacement statistics, including climate-induced mobility. • Demographic indicators: fertility, mortality, age structure. • Climate data: temperature trends, precipitation, drought a

trend on migration, including forced migration and temporary mobilization. Factor on the migration, disaster frequency in particular area

National census, public health related national data, geographic data etc.

Climate and temperature trends, migration patterns, demographic data, health records, livelihood impacts, disaster exposure, land-use change, water availability, and socio-economic vulnerability index

information on displacement and evacuations, humanitarian visas or residence permits granted linked to disasters, planned relocation projects data, mobile phone call data, internet connections

GRID, future disaster risk model

Migration and Displacement Data, Agricultural and Food Security Data, Health and Morbidity Data

CO2 concentration; electricity production, supply, and consumption; fossil fuels; transportation; land resources and agriculture; sea level change; birth rates; death rates; migration

- Demographic and migration data - Socio-economic data - Climate and environmental data Abubakr

IDMC

Human mobility, demographic characteristics, environmental indicators

Population size, climate variables, geographic data, national census, administrative records, specialized databases like DTM,

Data on populations displaced, populations that migrate voluntarily or involuntarily and those that cannot due to economic reasons

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

4) What challenges exist in modeling the relationship between migration and climate change?

17 / 19

17

Difficulty separating climate factors from economic or political drivers. • Lack of consistent long-term datasets on climate-related displacement. • Methodological differences in national statistics

Causality is hard to establish because climate impacts often act through indirect pathways (like reduced income).

limited data, overlapping drivers (economy, conflict), hard to isolate climate effects, strong local differences, and high uncertainty in long-term forecasts

Attribution, difficult to separate climate-driven, Data quality: poor coverage, under- or overestimation of consequences, Lack of predictive capacity; Language limitations; Legal and economical barrier

multi-causality of migration, significant data gaps, and the difficulty in distinguishing climate-driven movement from other social and economic factors.

Underreporting, incomparability

Complex and multi casual nature of migration decisions, complex social systems, diverse responses to climate change

The main problem is the difficulty of covering all the causal links between migration and climate change.

Data Limitations and Inconsistencies, Uncertainty in Climate Projections

1. Multi-causal nature of migration; 2. Limited and incompatible data; 3. Underreporting of short-term and circular migration.

Multi-Causality gap

underrepresentation, overrepresentation, gap in data provision/reporting, accessibility/political sensitivity issues, terminology problems

Limited data, complex socio-economic factors, indirect climate effects, and difficulty isolating climate-driven migration causes

Uncertainty, validation, experts/researchers working in silos

undocumented migrants, slow-onset disaster information and projection, rural area information and data

Defining and quantifying the exact extent of some disasters such as heat waves etc is not easy.

Access to data

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

5) Do you still consider tourism as one of the type of migration?

17 / 19

17

Yes

Yes. Tourism is considered a form of short-term (temporary) migration, as it involves crossing borders and temporary relocation without intent to settle permanently.

I consider tourism as a type of human mobility

Generally, no, because tourist retain his usual residence. But now long-stay tourism (digital nomads, gap year in career etc.) can blur boundaries

No.

yes, there can be tourism-led migration

Yes, as tourism is really depends on the context and region, some of countries open for visitors or tourism for 3 month continuously stay it result on the migration even if back and forth

If long term tourists exist that visit destinations for more than 6 months. Otherwise tourism is not migration.

Tourism is not considered migration because it involves short-term travel without intent to settle. However, it can influence migration indirectly by creating jobs, attracting seasonal workers.

Yes. In a broad conceptual sense, migration encompasses all forms of human mobility across space, regardless of duration

Yes

Migration is translated as "movement." Therefore, tourist migration is a type of migration.

Yes, a short term migration

Tourism isn't treated as migration because it's short-term, but it still moves large numbers of people and can affect cities, resources, and local economies like temporary mobility.

No. Tourism involves temporary travel without the intent to settle

Yes, it includes as one of the human mobility for fun/leisure activity

No. Because, tourist/visitor usually stays for a short period. Migrant = 12 months or more.

Appendix II

Result of the Post-Test Survey on November 27, 2025

- 6) What scientific papers on the topic related to climate change do you plan to publish after taking part in this training? Provide us their titles

15 / 19

23

Nature Climate Change

Disaster Tourism and Climate Displacement: Intersections, Risks, and Ethical Considerations

Climate change, heatwave, and health impacts on vulnerable groups from global to local context

Climate change as a driver of educational migration intentions

Demographic and socio-economic consequences of flooding in southern Thailand (Songkhla Province) in 2025

Infrastructure Challenges and Health Impacts in Destination Cities: A Case Study of Climate Migrants in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Digital Nomads on the Move: Emerging Climate-Driven Migration Flows in the 21st Century

dissegregated/multi vulnerability towards social classes due to climate change; slow-onset disaster projection on indigenous people

Impacts of floods and droughts on tourism in Southern Thailand

Climate vulnerability and labor migration: intersectional perspective

Infrastructure Challenges and Health Impacts in Destination Cities: A Case Study of Climate Migrants in Dhaka, Bangladesh

The implications of Humanitarian Aid in the context of climate change related disasters in settlements and displacement.

Well-being and resilience of migrant family

Climate Change Economics (Singapore)

Tourism led migration and cultural assimilation

migration corridors Indo-Pacific or Eastern-Western Pacific

intersectionality on the neoliberalism, migration, and climate change

The Role of Labor Migration and Remittances in Coping with the Consequences of Water Scarcity and Drought among Tajikistani Households

Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Vector-Borne Diseases in Southeast Asia: Implications for Public Health Policy

transborder vulnerability towards forced displacement in southeast asia

Digital Connections in a Physical Crisis: The Role of Mobile Technology in Maintaining Social Ties and Mental Well-being During Climate Displacement

Climate vulnerability and international migration : trends & consequences

The Role of Climate Awareness in Shaping Tourist Behavior and Destination Choices

Appendix III

Training Program



Mahidol Migration Center (MMC)
Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR)
Mahidol University



AGENDA

1st day: -November 26th, 2025 (Wednesday)

Srabua Room (# 109)

Zoom link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86140910341?pwd=R9SVIUsmaffaW4oRjUzIfXUtm4cyAS.1>

Conference Identification: 861 4091 0341

Access code: 123450

Opening of the training.

9:00 - 9:05 *Opening remark from Director of the Institute of Population and Social Research* **Dr., Associate Professor Chalermpol CHAMCHAN** (Bangkok, Thailand)

9:05 - 9:10 *Opening remark from* **Olga AYMERICH**, IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)

9:10 – 9:25 *Introduction of participants.*

9:25 – 9:30 *Group photo.*

9:30 - 10:30 **Dr., Prof. Sergey RYAZANTSEV**, Associate Professor, IPSR MU (Bangkok, Thailand)

Theoretical framework of climate change migration. Trends of migration in Central and South-East Asia in the context of climate change. Statical Data bases on migration. Migration Data Portal. UN Population Division Data base.

10:30 - 11:30 **Gabriela ALVAREZ SANCHEZ-SPENCE**, Regional Data Analyst - Regional Data Hub for Asia and the Pacific, IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)

Data and Methodological Issues of Measuring Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change. Framing the data challenge: What needs to be measured? Key data sources and their limitations, with case studies. Challenges & opportunities in closing the data gaps.

11:30 – 11:45 *Coffee break. Free discussion.*

11:45 - 12:30 **Dr. Evgeniya MOISEEVA**, Leading Researcher, Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russian Federation)

Environment-induced migration in South-East and Central Asia. Comparison of the two regions in terms of exposure, vulnerability, and adaptation to natural hazards and extreme weather events in the context of climate change. Does human mobility reduce or increase risks for population and economy? What needs to be done to manage such migration flows?

Appendix III

Training Program



Mahidol Migration Center (MMC)
Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR)
Mahidol University



12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 14:30 Dr. Marc VOELKER, Associate Professor, IPSR MU (Bangkok, Thailand)

How to map a research field: risk perception and air pollution as a case study. Methodological pipeline for conducting systematic research field mapping, from initial literature identification and screening to rigorous eligibility evaluation, effective synthesis and visualization of review results.

14:30 – 15:00 Coffee break. Free discussion.

15:00 – 16:30 Dr. Marina KHRAMOVA, Associate Professor, RUDN University and Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russian Federation)

How to model international migration based on various factors, including climate change in Central and South-East Asia. Modern models of international migration and their implementation in some software packages (R and R Studio). Models that consider the impact of socio-economic, demographic, and climate change factors on the direction and scale of migration, using the example of South-East and Central Asian countries.

16:30 – 17:00 Cocktail Reception

2nd day: November 27th, 2025 (Thursday)

VIP Room (# 109)

Zoom link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83582259679?pwd=vOrCluHWbOau1D4Nq3xZxvBjVGdxQn.1>

Conference Identification: 835 8225 9679

Access code: 123450

9:00 - 10:30 Dr. Evgeniya MOISEEVA, Leading Researcher, Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russian Federation)

How to work with disaster databases in the context of demographic data analysis. Global and country-specific databases. Where do the data come from? Data limitations: what cannot be accounted and why? How to access future risks? Ways to process data on disasters and losses for demographic analysis. Practical work on mapping the data with GeoDa software.

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break. Free discussion.

11:00 – 11:30 Dr., Prof. Kenichi OHASHI, Professor, Rikkyo University (Tokyo, Japan)

The importance of tourism for contemporary social research. The impact of tourism on population migration and global economic development in the context of globalization. Tourism in modern academic research in sociology and political science. Tourism in South-East Asia in the context of climate change.

Appendix III

Training Program



Mahidol Migration Center (MMC)
Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR)
Mahidol University



11:30 – 12:00 Dr., Prof. **Sergey RYAZANTSEV**, Associate Professor, IPSR MU (Bangkok, Thailand) and **Dr. Evgeniya MOISEEVA**, Leading Researcher Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russian Federation)

How to prepare a research article for Scopus. Discussion of the topic and structure of a future article on climate migration in South-East and Central Asia.

12:00 – 12:30 Final test.

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 14:00 Summing up the training. Presentation of certificates to training participants.

Acknowledgement statement: This Mahidol Migration Center-Joint Research Unit workshop was made possible with support from Mahidol University International Relations and IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

Appendix IV

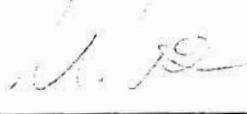
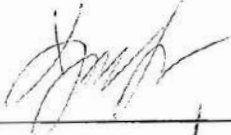
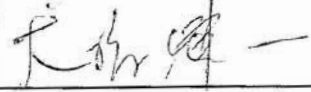
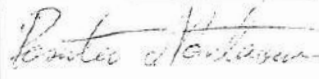
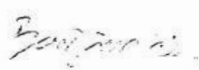
Registration

Training in Data Analysis & Approaches to Impact Assessment Migration
in the Context of Climate Change in South-East & Central Asia

Date26..... Month.....November..... Year2025....

Time09.00 - 16.30 hrs..... Venue.....Room 109 (Srabua).....

Trainers

Items	Name-Surname	Signature
1	Dr. Olga AYMERICH International Organization of Migration (IOM)	— cannot attend —
2	Gabriela ALVAREZ SANCHEZ-SPENCE Regional Data Analyst, Regional Data Hub for Asia and the Pacific, IOM Regional Office for Asia Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)	
3	Dr. Marc VOELKER Associate Professor, Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University (Salaya, Thailand)	
4	Dr. Marina KHRAMOVA Associate Professor, RUDN University and Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russia)	
5	Dr. Kenichi OHASHI Professor, Rikkyo University (Tokyo, Japan)	
6	Dr. Sergey RYAZANTSEV Associate Professor, Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University (Salaya, Thailand)	
7	Dr. Evgeniya MOISEEVA Associate Researcher, Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russia)	
9	Nichay Hemmanitachaleorn Senior Thematic Associate, IOM Regional Office	
10	Budarat Munakong IPSR, Mahidol	
11	PASUTA NONTAVAREE (IPSR)	
12	Benjamas Rodpai IPSR	
13	Arisara Thongnopphakhun (IPSR)	

Appendix IV

Registration

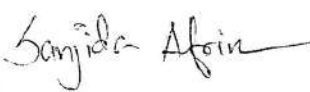
Training in Data Analysis & Approaches to Impact Assessment Migration

in the Context of Climate Change in South-East & Central Asia

Date26..... Month.....November..... Year2025....

Time09.00 - 16.30 hrs..... Venue.....Room 109 (Srabua).....

Participants

Sl. No.	Name-Surname	Signature
1	Nikita Ryazantsev Junior Researcher/PhD Student IDR FCTAS RAS and IPSR, Mahidol University	
2	Abubakr Rakhmonov Junior Researcher IDR FCTAS IDR FCTAS RASRAS and IPSR, Mahidol University	
3	Pyae Mon Naing PhD student Asian Institute of Technology	
4	Nikita Kuznetsov Junior researcher IDR FCTAS RAS	
5	Sanjida Afrin Deputy Manager, Communications BRAC	
6	Basileke Gift Mwamlima PhD Student IPSR, Mahidol University	
7	Alexey Smirnov Junior Researcher IDR FCTAS RAS	
8	Aung Pyae Phyo Oo MA Student IPSR, Mahidol University	
9	Syifa Salsabila Nasution Administrative Assistant Asian Institute of Technology	
10	Reena Tadde IPSR	

Appendix IV

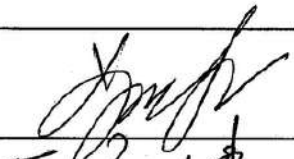
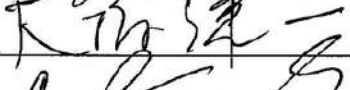
Registration

Training in Data Analysis & Approaches to Impact Assessment Migration
in the Context of Climate Change in South-East & Central Asia

Date27..... Month.....November..... Year2025....

Time09.00 - 14.00 hrs..... Venue.....Room 109 (Srabua).....

Trainers

Items	Name-Surname	Signature
1	Dr. Olga AYMERICH International Organization of Migration (IOM)	—
2	Gabriela ALVAREZ SANCHEZ-SPENCE Regional Data Analyst , Regional Data Hub for Asia and the Pacific, IOM Regional Office for Asia Pacific (Bangkok,Thailand)	—
3	Nicha Hemmanitdisakorn International Organization of Migration (IOM)	—
4	Dr. Marc VOELKER Associate Professor, Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University (Salaya,Thailand)	—
5	Dr. Marina KHRAMOVA Associate Professor, RUDN University and Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russia)	
6	Dr. Kenichi OHASHI Professor, Rikkyo University (Tokyo, Japan)	
7	Dr. Sergey RYAZANTSEV Associate Professor, Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University (Salaya,Thailand)	
8	Dr. Evgeniya MOISEEVA Associate Researcher, Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (Moscow, Russia)	
9	Sudarut Musikawong Faculty Members Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University	
10	Reena Tadee Researcher (Senior Professional Level) Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University	—
11	Benjamas Rodpha Project-Based Researcher Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University	
12	Pasuta Nontavaree Educator (Training and Academic Services) Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University	
13	Arisara Thongnopphakhun International Relations Officer Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University	
14		
15		

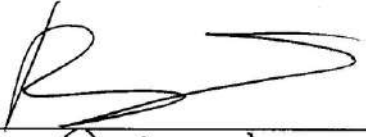
Appendix IV

Training in Data Analysis & Approaches to Impact Assessment Migration in the Context of Climate Change in South-East & Central Asia

Date27..... Month.....November..... Year2025....

Time09.00 - 14.00 hrs..... Venue.....Room 109 (Srabua).....

Participants

Items	Name-Surname	Signature
1	Nikita Ryazantsev Junior Researcher/PhD Student IDR FCTAS RAS and IPSR, Mahidol University	
2	Abubakr Rakhmonov Junior Researcher IDR FCTAS IDR FCTAS RASRAS and IPSR, Mahidol University	
3	Pyae Mon Naing PhD student Asian Institute of Technology	
4	Nikita Kuznetsov Junior researcher IDR FCTAS RAS	
5	Sanjida Afrin Deputy Manager, Communications BRAC / AIT	
6	Basileke Gift Mwamlima PhD Student IPSR, Mahidol University	
7	Alexey Smirnov Junior Researcher IDR FCTAS RAS	
8	Aung Pyae Phyoo Oo MA Student IPSR, Mahidol University	
9	Syifa Salsabila Nasution Administrative Assistant Asian Institute of Technology	
10	Mondaya Apinwattanasiri IPSR	

11 Naw Hla - Hla San

12 Reeng Tadee


Reeng