

TRAINING SCHOOL ON FIELD RESEARCH METHODS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY-INDUCED MIGRATION



UNITED NATION
UNIVERSITY

UNU-EHS

Institute for Environment
and Human Security

COST Action 1101 Climate Change and Migration
Knowledge, law and policy, and theory and
United Nations University – Institute for Environment
and Human Security (UNU-EHS)



EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TRAINING SCHOOL ON
“FIELD RESEARCH METHODS (QUALITATIVE
AND QUANTITATIVE) IN ENVIRONMENTALLY-
INDUCED MIGRATION” 8 – 12 July 2013, Bonn, Germany

SYLLABUS

Acknowledgements

The syllabus is a collective effort of the UNU-EHS team. The COST Training School organizational unit wishes to thank Prof. Jakob Rhyner and Dr. Koko Warner for enabling this Training School. Special thanks go to Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz for conceptual planning and organization of the Training School, and to Dr. Andrew Baldwin and Jane Hogg of the COST Action for their support. We wish to thank the trainers, Dr. Koko Warner, Dr. Tamer Afifi, Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz, Dr. Cosmin Corendea, Dr. David Wrathall, Andrea Milan, Dr. Irit Eguavoen, Dr. Benjamin Schraven, Dr. Benjamin Etzold, and Dr. Patrick Sakdapolrak for contributing to making the Training School possible with their knowledge and expertise. We wish to thank Madlen Hornung, Yvonne Su and Kristine Belesova for their important assistance with drafting, editing, proofreading and compiling the syllabus.

Sponsor

COST Action IS 1101 Climate change and migration: knowledge, law and policy, and theory aims to build a broad body of social science research concerning climate change and migration.

The Action involves social scientists from a wide range of disciplines, including geography, political science, environmental history, law, and legal and policy studies.

Twenty European countries are currently represented on the Action Management Committee.

The Action provides funding for workshops, short-term scientific missions (knowledge exchanges), and training schools.

The EU Cost Action programme IS 1101 on “Climate change and migration: knowledge, law and policy, and theory” aims at strengthening the networking and knowledge exchange activities of European based researchers working on climate change and migration (for further details on activities, working groups and members, see website address:

<http://www.climatemigration.eu>).

Section 1: Background on UNU-EHS

Climate risks pose some of the most significant science, policy, and practical questions of this century. Internal displacement and trans-boundary migration due to environmental push-factors including climate change are considered, whereby the major drivers like land degradation; desertification; natural hazard events; gradual man-made and natural environmental and climatic change as well as variability are in the focus of research. Preparedness, adaptation and risk management are the main dimensions along which human security can be strengthened.

The United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) in Bonn, Germany, explores these dynamics, addresses the risk and vulnerability aspects of human security and the consequences of complex environmental hazards for sustainable development. Particular research areas are environmentally induced migration and social vulnerability, climate change adaptation including insurance-related approaches, ecosystem services and environmental deterioration processes such as water and land degradation, as well as frameworks, models and tools to assess vulnerability and risks linked to natural hazards. The research of UNU-EHS aims at improving the in-depth understanding of the cause-effect relationships to find ways to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. The Institute supports policymakers and decision makers with evidence-based research and information.

UNU-EHS has been doing research on Climate risks, resilience, adaptation and human mobility since its establishment by the UNU in 2004. The UNU-EHS team has gained cumulative knowledge in this field throughout that period, so that a considerable number of its researchers have become experts in the topic and are invited to participate in international conferences and scientific workshop to share their knowledge as well as lectures and seminars to benefit young researchers interested in the topic. UNU-EHS strives to continuously innovate methods and data, foster the next generation of leaders particularly from the South, and help shape policy alternatives. Moreover, on the policy arena, since UNU-EHS has become well known is that topic, Dr. Koko Warner was nominated as the focal point for UNU in the Climate Talks and Conferences of Parties of UNFCCC.

UNU-EHS is a recognized center for excellence dedicated to researching climate risk – society dynamics, risk management behaviors, and creating an evidence base that will help guide policy interventions to improve resilience to these climate risks.

Section 2: Background to the Training School

Purpose:

The Training School on “Field Research Methods on Environmentally-Induced Migration” was established by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and the European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST). This is the training program’s inaugural year and the training is designed for European based PhD and Master students to assist them with their research. The aim of the Training School is to educate participants on social science methods, both qualitative and quantitative, used in researching climate change and migration.

Climate Change and Migration are currently high on the research agenda worldwide. In particular, the discourse around environmentally induced migration is gaining more and more attention and is reflected in numerous research contexts. However, these endeavors are constantly accompanied by substantial discussion on concepts and approaches. Since both climate change and migration pose relatively vague research foci, it is necessary to raise awareness of conceptual and methodological challenges.

The Training School will begin with a critical introduction to climate change and migration research, touching upon conceptual challenges and problems of definition, describing some research pathways, and offering an overview of the current state of research, knowledge gaps and the legal aspects of environmentally induced migration.

Three days of the Training School will be geared towards participants gaining knowledge and experience of empirical research techniques such as Participatory Research Appraisal (PRA), qualitative research methods such as interviews or perceptions research, and a more quantitative (household) survey instrument. The unique opportunity to benefit from a wide range of theoretical and practical exercises will allow participants to interactively gain a deeper understanding of the scope of application, advantages and challenges of research within the field of climate change and migration.

Learning Objectives:

The Training School involves a broad scope of academic participants actively researching or planning research within the field of climate change and migration. The participants are PhD students in the early stages of their dissertation project and Master students in their second year. The Training School moves beyond classic university classroom learning and focuses on skills required for advanced research and its application to science at an international level.

The Training School will enhance the ability of participants to contribute to climate change and migration science through further refinement of essential academic and research skills. The program of the Training School has also been developed to expand and deepen professional networks.

Aims & potential outcomes of Training School:

- Knowledge transfer & interactive learning via exercises
- Joint development of a common set of research questions
- Methodological/practical support of trainees for their own field research plans
- Improved final presentations of trainees concerning their field research plans

Section 3: Schedule

For exact times please check the detailed programme.

	Monday July 08	Tuesday July 09	Wednesday July 10	Thursday July 11	Friday July 12
08.30 – 09.00	Arrival Opening Welcome Remarks	Introduction	Introduction	Introduction	Introduction
09.00 – 09.30					
09.30 – 10.00					
10.00 – 10.30	Short Presentation by Trainees	Qualitative Research Introduction	PRA Introduction	Quantitative Research II	Preparation Time Trainers Support
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee Break	Qualitative Research I	PRA II	Natural and Social Science Perspectives I	Preparation Time
11.30 – 12.00	Paradigms in Climate Change and Migration				
12.00 – 12.30	Lunch				
12.30 – 13.00	Lunch	Qualitative Research II	PRA III	Natural and Social Science Perspectives II	Final Presentations
13.00 – 14.00	Rainfalls Approach				
14.00 – 14.30	Anthropological Approaches				
14.30 – 15.00	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Quantitative Research I	Research Ethics	Coffee Break
15.00 – 15.30	Translocal Perspectives	Focus Group Interviews		Lessons Learned Evaluation	Final Presentations
15.30 – 16.00	Economic Approaches				
16.00 – 16.30	Legal Aspects		Working Groups		
16.30 – 17.00	Wrap Up and Working Groups	Working Groups	Short film	Official Farewell and Certificate	
17.00 – 17.30	Joint Dinner	Individual Dinner			
17.30 – 18.00			Free Evening		
18.00 – 18.30					
Evening					

Section 4: Detailed Programme

Monday July 8th, 2013

8:00 – 8:30 Arrival and Security Issues ** Please make sure to bring a valid National ID (for EU citizens) or Passport in order to pass through security.

**8:45 – 10:00 Opening and Welcome Remarks by Prof. Jakob Rhyner, Director of UNU-EHS
Round of Introduction and Expectations**

10:00 – 11:00 Short Presentation by Trainees

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 – 12:30

Lecture: Paradigms in Climate Change & Migration: Challenges and alternative paths

Trainer: Dr. Koko Warner

In December 2010, the UNFCCC climate negotiations created the Cancun Adaptation Framework which, for the first time in international climate policy, acknowledged the need for enhanced understanding, cooperation, and coordination on climate change-related migration, displacement, and planned relocation. Yet knowledge in this emerging field of research remains limited and fragmented. This lecture will give an overview of the climate change-migration nexus and shed light on the specific social and political context in which the topic emerged. The lecture will proceed with a discussion about the contested areas of research, debates, definitions and emerging research questions. The lecture will conclude with the current state of research and the research-policy connections.

Reading material:

- Warner, K. (2011). Environmental change and migration: methodological considerations from ground-breaking global survey. *Popul Environ*, 33, 3–27. Retrieved from <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11111-011-0150-4.pdf>
- Warner, K. (2012). Approaches to researching environmental change and migration: methodological considerations and field experiences from a global comparative survey project. In Carlos Vargas-Silva (Eds.), *Handbook of Research Methods in Migration* (pp. 366-395). Oxford: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.
- Piguet, E., Pécoud, A., and de Gucheteneire. P. (2011). *Migration and Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press.

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:00

Lecture: The Rainfalls project approach – Experiences from the field

Trainers: Dr. Tamer Afifi, Dr. Patrick Sakdapolrak, Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz and Andrea Milan

In this session, the overall aim of the “Where the Rain Falls: Rainfall variability, Food Security and Human Mobility” project will be explained. It will look at the conceptual approach, the research objectives and the choice of mixed methods applied to the project. The session will proceed with providing some selected qualitative and quantitative research results from four of the eight case studies to demonstrate the use of different methods and data triangulation.

The quantitative analysis revealed that households can be classified into different profiles that are mutually exclusive and can serve as a point of departure for future research. This session will end with some of the limitations and challenges that the researchers faced and their lessons learnt.

Reading Material:

- Warner, K., Afifi, T., Henry, K., Rawe, T., Smith, C. and de Sherbinin, A. (2012). Where the Rain Falls: Climate Change, Food and Livelihood Security, and Migration. Global Policy Report of the Where the Rain Falls Project. Bonn: CARE France and UNU-EHS. pp. 30-35. Retrieved from <http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file/get/10569.pdf>

15:00 – 15:30

Lecture: Anthropological Perspectives

Trainer: Dr. Irit Eguavoen

The presentation critically reflects on the research dilemma in trying to empirically link climate change with migration and outlines how this could be done relying on social anthropological methods.

Reading Material:

- Eguavoen, I. (2012). Blessing and destruction. Climate change and trajectories of blame in Northern Ghana. *ZEF Working Paper 99*. Bonn. Retrieved from http://www.zef.de/fileadmin/webfiles/downloads/zef_wp/wp99.pdf
- Meze-Hausken, E. (2007). Grasping climate perceptions as an issue of measuring climate impacts on society. *Int J Biometeorol* , 52, 1–2. Retrieved from <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs00484-007-0114-7.pdf>

- Simelton, E., et al. (2011). African farmers' perceptions of erratic rainfall. Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy. *Working Paper, No. 73*. Retrieved from http://www.ccep.ac.uk/Publications/Working-papers/Papers/70-79/WP73_african-famers-perceptions-rainfall.pdf

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 - 16:30

Lecture: Conceptualizing the environmental-migration nexus: a translocal perspective

Trainer: Dr. Sakdapolrak

In this session the students will be introduced to a translocal perspective on the environment-migration nexus. Translocality is used to describe socio-spatial dynamics, processes of simultaneity and identity formation that transcend boundaries. The central idea of translocality has been aptly synthesized as “situatedness during mobility”. It is argued that a translocal perspective opens the way for a more comprehensive understanding of the environment-migration nexus, beyond simplistic environmental determinism and one sided focus on how the environment influenced the decision to migrate. The session will highlight areas of research that have emerged from that perspective.

Reading Material:

- Greiner, C., and Sakdapolrak, P. (2013). Rural-urban migration, agrarian change, and the environment in Kenya: a critical review of the literature. *Popul Environ*, 34, 524–553. Retrieved from <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11111-012-0178-0.pdf>
- Greiner, C., and Sakdapolrak, P.(2013) Translocality: Concepts, Applications and Emerging Research Perspectives. *Geography Compass* 7(5), 373–384 Retrieved from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gec3.12048/abstract>
- Brickell, K., & Datta, A. (2011). Introduction: translocal geographies. In Brickell, K., & Datta, A.(Eds.), *Translocal Geographies: Spaces, Places, Connections* (pp. 1–20). Aldershot: Ashgate. Retrieved from http://www.ashgate.com/pdf/SamplePages/Translocal_Geographies_Intro.pdf

TRAINING SCHOOL ON FIELD RESEARCH METHODS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY-INDUCED MIGRATION

16:30 – 17:00

Lecture: Economic Approaches

Trainer: Dr. Tamer Afifi

This session will present a gravity regression model that assesses the impact of thirteen global environmental factors on the migration flows across 172 countries. The session shows the importance of not overlooking economic, political, cultural, social and demographic control variables when assessing the impact of environmental problems on migration.

Reading Material:

- Afifi, T., and Warner. K. (2008). The Impact of Environmental Degradation on Migration Flows across Countries. *Working Paper No. 5/2008*. Available at <https://www.ehs.unu.edu/file/get/3884>

17:00 - 17:30

Lecture: Legal Aspects of Climate Change /Environmentally-induced Migration

Trainer: Dr. Cosmin Corendea

The session will introduce the participants to environmental migration from a legal perspective. It will present a general framework of understanding migration in different areas of international law, and analyse institutional vulnerabilities and legal dimensions of social vulnerability and resilience. The interactive presentation will focus on human rights impacts, legal terminologies and introductory concepts of international law in the context of migration.

Reading Material:

- Kälin, W. (2008). Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Annotations. *Studies in Transnational Legal Policy, No. 38*. Retrieved from <http://www.asil.org/pdfs/stlp.pdf>.
- Leighton, M., Shen, X., and Warner, K. (2011). Climate Change and Migration: Rethinking Policies for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. *SOURCE, No.15*. Retrieved from <https://www.ehs.unu.edu/file/get/8468>
- Leighton, M. (2011), Climate Change and Social Vulnerability: Improving Global Protection of Forced Migrants and Displaced Persons. *InterSecTions, No.9/2011*. Retrieved from <https://www.ehs.unu.edu/file/get/8914>

17:30 –18:30 Wrap Up and Creation of Working Groups

19:30 Joint Dinner at Vapiano, Italian Restaurant

Tuesday July 9th, 2013

9:00 – 9:15 Introduction

9:15 – 10:30

Lecture: Qualitative Research (Introduction)

Trainer: Dr. Benjamin Etzold

In this first session about qualitative research, we discuss basic questions of empirical research that are crucial, if we want to *understand* the complex relations between environmental changes and human mobility. We will assess and follow steps of a PhD research project: First, we have to think about the triangulation of specific data sets and methods. Accordingly, we have to select the data sources and methods that suit our particular research question, the specific local context of our research and the financial and time limitations that we encounter. Second, once we know what we want, we have to decide where and how we can achieve it. Questions such as survey site selection, sampling techniques, and timing of research, not only depend on our research questions, but also, and primarily, on our access to the field, to the local support we have (or lack of) and to practical organizational issues. In this context, we should also bear in mind that gathering information at one site might be inadequate to understanding the complexity of migration processes that can create translocal livelihoods. Third, it is both inefficient and most often impossible to plan the application of qualitative research methods long-time ahead. In turn, openness in the research process and a trial-and-error methodology are particular strengths of qualitative research. The really interesting questions often come up, once we are conducting field work. We should thus have a set of qualitative, participatory and quantitative research instruments in our “methodological toolbox”, and apply them flexibly depending on the real life problems that we encounter and the windows of opportunity that open up for us.

Reading Material:

- Flick, U. (2009). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. 4th edn. London: Sage.
- Bernard, H.R. (2011). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. 5th ed. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press.

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30

Input and Exercise: Qualitative Research I

Trainers: Dr. Benjamin Etzold (Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz)

In this session about qualitative research, we discuss selected instruments from our “methodological toolbox”. Semi-structured interviews, episodic interviews, narrative interviews and expert interviews are probably the most widely used qualitative research methods in the field of (environmentally-induced) migration studies. Although they are different in their exact procedure (we will discuss some in more detail according to the participants’ interests) similar questions arise with regard to the selection of interview partners, digital and written interview records, field notes and the management of the acquired interview-based data. The case is a bit different with participant observation, so we will discuss this, too, if required.

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:30

Input and Exercise: Qualitative Research II

Trainers: Dr. Benjamin Etzold (Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz)

Having dealt with the qualitative research instruments, we turn to the handling and interpretation of qualitative data in this session. Working with a large number of interviews is time consuming; all interviews have to be fully transcribed (and translated). For a sound analysis, we need a good organization of the data, a logical and systematic approach to coding, and we have to be transparent about the validity of our findings. For example, is A or B a “fact”, or is it the interpretation of the interviewee, or is it our own interpretation of what our interviewee said? Analytical software such as MaxQDA or Atlas.ti can help us organize our data and do the analyses, but it will not keep us from thinking about how we structure and present our findings. This latter question, in turn, depends on the conceptual framework or the theories that underpin our research.

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 18:00

Input and Exercise: Focus Group Interviews

Trainer: Dr. Irit Eguavoen

To gain an overview in the beginning of the research, perceptions, opinions, local knowledge and stakes existing in the field site can be assessed with the help of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) or Focus Group Interviews (FGI). The method can also be used to receive local or expert feedback on one's own preliminary findings. The participants will be trained in Focus Group Interviews as a research method. They will learn techniques:

- to prepare a FGI
- to build a sample of respondents/ focus groups
- to conduct and document a FGI
- have a dry-run of a FGI

Reading Material:

- Schensul, J.J. (1999). Focused Group Interviews. In: Schensul, J.J. et al. (Eds.) *Enhanced Ethnographic Methods. Audiovisual techniques, focused group interviews and elicitation techniques*. Altamira Press, pp. 51-114.
- Rosalind Barbour 2012. *Doing Focus Groups*. The SAGE Qualitative Research Kit. Sage. Los Angeles.

18:00 – 18:30 Working Groups

19:15 Individual Dinner, Suggestion: Alter Zoll (Biergarten in the City Center)

Wednesday July 10th, 2013

9:00 – 9:15 Introduction

9:15 – 10:30

Lecture: Participatory Research Approach (PRA): Overview and Fields of Application

Trainers: Dr. Tamer Afifi, Andrea Milan and Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz

Participatory Research Approach (PRA) is a family of methods that are geared towards conducting the research process with those people who are under study. It enables local participants to express and analyse the realities of their lives and be directly involved with the whole research process.

In this session, trainers will introduce PRA methodologies used in the “Where the Rain Falls” project and their application to environmentally induced migration. A critical assessment of the advantages and shortcomings of PRA methods will end this session.

Reading Material:

- Narayanasamy, N. (2009). *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application*. New Delhi. Sage Publications. Chapter 1, pp. 1-24.
- Flick, U. (2009). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research (Edition 4)*. London. Sage Publications. Chapter 2, pp. 12-22.
- Rademacher-Schulz, C., Afifi, T., Warner, K., Rosenfeld, T., Milan, A., Etzold, B. And P. Sakdapolrak (2012). ‘Rainfall Variability, Food Security and Human Mobility: An Approach for Generating Empirical Evidence’. *Intersections, No.10*. Bonn: UNU=EHS. pp. 41- 44. Retrieved from <http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file/get/9921.pdf>

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30

Input and Exercise: PRA I

Trainers: Dr. Tamer Afifi, Andrea Milan and Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz

After an assessment of the different roles and responsibilities of those involved in PRA, the trainers will lead the workshop participants through one of the PRA sessions used in the “Where the Rainfalls” project. This group exercise will allow participants to gain a deeper understanding of PRA and how it can be applied. A reflection about the challenges of conducting PRA as a facilitator or note taker in managing the whole group process or of experiencing PRA as a research participant will conclude this session.

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:30

Input and Exercise: PRA II

Trainers: Dr. Tamer Afifi, Andrea Milan and Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz

The second PRA exercise that the group will practice is adapted to the trainees' current academic position and will discuss an issue of importance to their academic career. Again, it allows the trainees to gain a deeper understanding of PRA and reflect about their own situation.

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:30

Input and Exercise: Quantitative Research I

Trainer: Dr. Benjamin Schraven

The lecture will give a quick but sound overview on quantitative methods from questionnaire design, the conduction of survey interviews to data entry, management and analysis. The focus of this lecture is predominately on practical advices, the “dos” and “don’ts”, for conducting quantitative empirical research. Thus, the participants shall be enabled to:

- Prepare their own survey questionnaire
- Have a basic understanding of sampling techniques
- Be aware of elementary guidelines for data entry, management and analysis

Reading Material:

- Scheuren, F. (2004) *What is a survey*. American Statistical Association. Retrieved from https://www.whatisasurvey.info/downloads/pamphlet_current.pdf

17:30 – 18:00 Working Groups

18:00 – 19:00 Short Film and Discussion

Thursday July 11th, 2013

9:00 – 9:15 Introduction

9:15 – 10:30

Input and Exercise: Quantitative Research II

Trainer: Dr. Benjamin Schraven

This session will be a follow up to the Quantitative Research I where more discussion will take place about quantitative methods.

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30

Input and Exercise: Natural and Social Science Perspective I

Trainer: Dr. David Wrathall

In this session, students will learn the basics of situating research on population dynamics in the context of fundamental change in natural systems. The human-centered view of environmental migration frames migration as both adaptation to environmental stress and/or a lack of capacity to adapt. However if we shift towards a systemic perspective, then a range of types of human mobility (including non-mobility in the face of severe stress) are warning signals of fundamental shifts in coupled social-ecological systems. The session will begin with research approaches that satisfy both social and natural sciences.

The session will proceed with a discussion on the importance of focusing on clear climate signals, and attributing stress to climate change. In complex systems, environmental stress often arises from a combination of climatic changes but also from local environmental degradation. If research aims at understanding the climate-population connection, it is important to situate it in the framework of a carefully designed natural experiment (also known as quasi experiment), using analogues of climate severity. In this section, students will review natural experiments that compare stages of catastrophic coastal erosion, glacier recession, and drought. Students will also learn how to use multi-method research to guide the selection of research sites.

The session will conclude with an introduction to feedbacks in social and natural systems. Environmental migration may change the social fabric in both home and host communities, but it may also drive significant changes in the balance of natural resources. Students will be introduced to current themes in systems research, including rigidity traps, conflict over

resources, and the emergence of povertytraps. Finally, students will engage in an exercise in which they design a research project on environmental migration that satisfies the disciplinary demands of both social and natural sciences.

Reading Material:

- McLeman, R. A. and Hunter, L. M. (2010), Migration in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: insights from analogues. WIREs Clim Change, 1: 450–461. Retrieved from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/wcc.51/abstract?deniedAccessCustomisedMessage=&userIsAuthenticated=false>
- Hummel, D., S. Adamo, A. de Sherbinin, L. Murphy, R. Aggarwal, L. Zulu, J. Liu & K. Knight. (2013). Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches to population–environment research for sustainability aims: a review and appraisal. Population and Environment. Volume 34, Issue 4, pp 481-509. Retrieved from <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11111-012-0176-2.pdf>
- Nelson DR, Adger WN, Brown K (2007) Adaptation to environmental change: contributions of a resilience framework. Annu Rev Environ Resour 32:395–419. Available at <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.energy.32.051807.090348>
- Black, R., N. Adger, N. Arnell, S. Dercon, A. Geddes, D. Thomas, The effect of environmental change on human migration, *Global Environmental Change*, Volume 21, Supplement 1, December 2011, Pages S3-S11. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378011001531>

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 -15:00

Input and Exercise: Natural and Social Science Perspective II

Trainer: Dr. David Wrathall

In this session, Dr. Wrathall will be doing an exercise around this article: “Bronfenbrenner, U. (1977). Toward an experimental ecology of human development. *American Psychologist*, 32(7), 513-531. (<http://maft.dept.uncg.edu/hdf/facultystaff/Tudge/Bronfenbrenner%201977.pdf>)

Please note it is **MANDATORY** that this reading is done before the session or you will not be able to fully participate in the exercise.

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee Break

15:30 – 16:15

Lecture: Do Ethically Responsible Research

Trainer: Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz

Ethical issues are of high importance in every single stage of the research process, from the research proposal to data collection and everyday practices in field research to the written end product. Researchers are thus well-advised to constantly reflect and anticipate the ethical implications of their work. Ethical guidelines and codes may be a useful tool for the researcher.

This session will provide an overview of the development of contemporary research ethics and the various guidelines and frameworks that inform and sometimes constrain ethical decision-making. Some researchers contested the appropriateness of ethical regulations, arguing that qualitative research poses minimal risks to participants and that the ethical review of research is unnecessary and detrimental. Others simply argued that field research is situated and contextual and that ethical guidelines are thus of limited benefit. A third group finds ethical guidelines useful, arguing that an understanding of principles and ethics codes is a means to assist the researcher in making sound and justifiable ethical decisions.

This session aims at improving our “ethical literacy” by presenting the three core concepts of research ethics, namely informed consent; anonymity and confidentiality; and risk which means ensuring the well-being and safety of the research participants. We will talk about virtues such as reflexivity, sensitivity, and respectfulness in guiding the researcher’s behavior and ethical decision-making. Finally, we will discuss some examples of “ethical dilemma”, find out how researchers reacted in critical situations and what they learned.

Reading material:

- Flick, U. (2009). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research (Edition 4)*. London. Sage Publications. Chapter 2, pp. 35-43.
- Wiles, Rose (2013). *What are qualitative research ethics?* Bloomsbury Publishing, London, New York.
- Love, Kevin (ed.) (2012). *Ethics in Social research. Studies in qualitative methodology, Vol. 12*. Emerald Books, Bingley, UK.

16:15 – 17:30 Lessons Learned / Evaluation

17:30 – 18:15 Working Groups

19:00 Joint Dinner, Spanish Restaurant/Altstadt

Friday July 12th, 2013

09:00 – 09:15	Introduction
09:15 – 10:15	Preparation Time for Final Presentations with Trainers' Support
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 – 12:30	Preparation Time for Final Presentations
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	Final Presentations of Trainees Research Projects with Discussion I
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break
16:00 – 17:00	Final Presentations of Trainees Research Projects with Discussion II
17:00 – 17:30	Wrap Up, Official Farewell and Certificates

Section 5: Trainers



Trainers from UNU-EHS:

Dr. Koko Warner



Koko Warner is the Head of the Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability and Adaptation Section at UNU-EHS. Warner is a Lead Author for IPCC's 5th Assessment Report, Working Group 2 on Adaptation (chapter 20). Dr. Warner researches risk management strategies of the poor in adapting to changing environmental and climatic conditions. She directs three research tracks at UNU related to adaptation: the use of risk management and risk transfer measures, social resilience and environmental change, and environmentally induced migration.

Dr. Warner served on the management board of the EACH-FOR project, a first-time global survey of environmentally induced migration in 23 countries. She was Co-Chair of the German Marshall Fund project on Climate Change and Migration. She helped found and is on the Steering Committee of the Climate Change, Environment, and Migration Alliance (CEMA) and works extensively in the context of the UNFCCC climate negotiations on adaptation (particularly in risk management and migration). She was Co-Chair of the German Marshall Fund Study Team on Climate Change and Migration, part of the FP7 Project "Climate Change, Hydro-conflicts and Human Resources" (CLICO), oversees the work of the Munich Re Foundation Chair on Social Vulnerability project at UNU-EHS, a network of seven endowed professors and a community of scholars working on related topics. Dr. Warner is the Scientific Director of the "Where the Rain Falls" Project (2011-2013).

Koko Warner studied development and environmental economics at George Washington University (United States), and the University of Vienna (Austria) where she received her PhD in economics as Fulbright Scholar.

Dr. Tamer Afifi



Tamer Afifi is Associate Academic Officer in the Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability and Adaptation (EMSVA) section of UNU-EHS. He works in the area of Environmental Change and Forced Migration. His work focuses inter alia on economic aspects and modeling techniques in association with environmental migration. Regionally, Dr. Afifi's work mainly focuses on North Africa and the Middle East (MENA), Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Currently, he is research director of the *Where the Rain Falls* Project that covers case studies in Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Ghana, Tanzania, Guatemala and Peru.

Tamer Afifi holds a PhD Degree in Economics from the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany, a Master of Arts Degree in Economics of Development from the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, the Netherlands, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt. Dr. Afifi has worked for five years as a Lecturer of Economics at the Faculty of Commerce, Sohag University, Egypt, before being promoted to Assistant Professor.

Dr. Christina Rademacher-Schulz



Christina Rademacher-Schulz is an Associate Academic Officer in the Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability and Adaptation (EMSVA) section of UNU-EHS. She mainly works in the area of environmentally induced migration. She is responsible of the Ghana case study of the "Where the Rain falls" project" and engages in the development of new research projects. Furthermore, she manages the activities of her section within the COST Action IS 1101 "Climate

change and migration" programme, such as workshop or Training School organization and teaching. Dr. Rademacher-Schulz is involved in other teaching activities such as PhD Block courses and summer schools as well.

Christina Rademacher-Schulz holds a PhD Degree in Social and Cultural Anthropology from the University of Cologne, Germany. Christina studied Social and Cultural Anthropology, Arabic Studies and Educational Science in Germany (Göttingen and Cologne) and in Syria (Damascus) to deepen her knowledge of the Arabic language and culture.

Dr. Cosmin Corendea



Cosmin Corendea serves as Associate Academic Officer, managing the MRF Chair Project on Social Vulnerability which initiates policy relevant research and organizes capacity-building in the respective area. His current research focuses on environmentally induced migration in different concerned areas, institutional vulnerabilities and disaster risk management. He also coordinates The Climate Change, Environment and Migration Alliance (CCEMA), which is a multi-stakeholder global partnership aiming to bring together actors representing a range of perspectives including environment, migration, development and humanitarian assistance. Cosmin Corendea holds the Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) distinction in International Legal Studies from Golden Gate University School of Law in San Francisco and he received his LL.M. in Intercultural Human Rights with honours from Saint Thomas University Law School in Miami.

Best known for initiating and developing the concept of ‘international hybrid law’ in 2007 – a legal research tool which uses human rights, environmental and refugee/migration law in climate change-related case analysis – Dr. Corendea’s experience includes field research in the Pacific, Europe and Asia, and consultancies for different universities, organizations and United Nations agencies.

Dr. David Wrathall



David Wrathall is an Associate Academic Officer at UNU-EHS. He is currently the project manager for the FLASH Project (Forecasting Livelihoods in Adversely Stressed Habitats) in Bangladesh. Dr. Wrathall obtained his PhD in Environment, Politics and Development from King’s College London. His PhD investigated the effect of catastrophic hurricanes and flooding to Garifuna villages along the North Coast of Honduras, and the resulting environmental migration from permanently degraded systems. The heart of Dr. Wrathall’s research deals with specific strategies that forced migrants use, and the timing and sequence of those strategies. He also looks into environmental migrant selectivity: who migrates and who does not and the contributing factors for capacity to migrate. David Wrathall has designed a research project using mobile phones to relay a vulnerable population’s GPS data over time. The mobile platform facilitates data collection on demographics and social characteristic via SMS messaging, as well as qualitative follow-up interviews by phone for high-resolution detail on emergent processes.

Andrea Milan



Andrea Milan is research assistant at the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) in Bonn and GPAC PhD Fellow in Governance and Policy Analysis at the United Nations University Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute for Innovation and Training (UNU-MERIT) and Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSOG).

Andrea Milan's main research focus is the nexus between climate change, environmental change and migration. He started working on the topic in 2009 at the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (UNDESA-DSD) where he conducted a desk study on environmentally induced migration, sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2010, he obtained a Master's degree in Applied Economy and Economic Policies at the University of Ferrara (Italy) with a thesis on "Environmentally Induced Migration and Sustainable Development".

From 2011 Andrea Milan works at UNU-EHS where his main research focus is on rainfall variability, food and livelihood security and migration. He has conducted empirical research for UNU-EHS in Guatemala, Peru and Bangladesh. In 2012 and 2013 he has lectured students from the University of Bonn as well as Maastricht University.

Trainer from ZEF (Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung/Center for Development Research):

Dr. Irit Eguavoen



Irit Eguavoen is working at the ZEF (Center for Development Research) in Bonn as Senior Researcher in the WASCAL Project (West African Science Service Center for Climate Change and Adapted Land Use, www.wascal.org). Her research interests are natural resources management, climate change and youth in Ethiopia and West Africa. Dr. Eguavoen studied Social Anthropology and African Studies in Berlin and holds a PhD Degree in Social Anthropology from the University of Cologne, Germany. For her PhD she wrote a political ecology of household water in Ghana, using legal anthropology, historical and ethnographic methods. She teaches field research methods and interfaces of social sciences and ecology in ZEF's doctoral courses.

Trainers from University of Bonn/ Department of Geography

Dr. Benjamin Etzold



Benjamin Etzold is a research associate in the department of geography at the University of Bonn. Dr. Etzold holds a degree in Geography, Sociology and Political Science from the University of Bonn. His PhD research looked at the livelihoods of street food vendors and contestations over the governance of public space in the megacity Dhaka (Bangladesh). His broader research interests are nested in the wide fields of development geography, migration studies and political geography. Dr. Etzold's empirical research is based on sociological theories of action (i.e. the work of Pierre Bourdieu) linked with other concepts, such as vulnerability, informality, governance or transnational migration. Dr. Etzold was part of the "Where the Rain falls" team where he contributed to the case study on Bangladesh. He has extensive experience in lecturing both in social theories and methodological approaches and has supervised several research seminars as well as excursions in the field of migration studies.

Dr. Patrick Sakdapolrak



Patrick Sakdapolrak is a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Geography at the University of Bonn and is currently lecturing in Social Geography at the University of Munich as visiting professor. Dr. Sakdapolrak graduated in Heidelberg in Geography and holds a Master degree in Social Change and Development. He completed his PhD that researched how vulnerable groups cope with water related health risks in Chennai/South India in 2010 and is working today as a postdoctoral researcher in different projects, e.g. on "Violent Regulation and Social-Ecological Transformation of Wetland Ecosystem in East Africa". He was involved as guest researcher in UNU's project on "Human Mobility in the Horn of Africa" as well as the "Where the Rain falls" project, where he conducted the Thailand Case Study. Dr. Sakdapolrak is currently focusing on research about "resilience building through translocality" in Thailand. His regional foci are on South Asia (India), South-East Asia (Thailand) and East Africa (Kenya).

Trainer from DIE (Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik/ German Development Institute)

Dr. Benjamin Schraven



Benjamin Schraven is a senior researcher in the Department Environmental Policy And Natural Resource Management of the German Development Institute. His major research areas are environmentally induced migration, local (livelihood) adaptation processes to processes of global change as well as research methodology development.

Dr. Schraven holds a PhD in Development Research from the University of Bonn. His PhD thesis was focusing on the interlinkages between seasonal migration and agricultural development in Northern Ghana in the context of environmental change. He was also a research associate of the Center for Development Research from 2006 to 2011. Before that, he gained work experience with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). In 2012, Dr. Benjamin Schraven became part of the AXA funded research project “Where the Rain falls” on human mobility, climate change and livelihood security under the scientific guidance of the UNU-EHS.

Section 6: Organization and Facilitation Team Contacts



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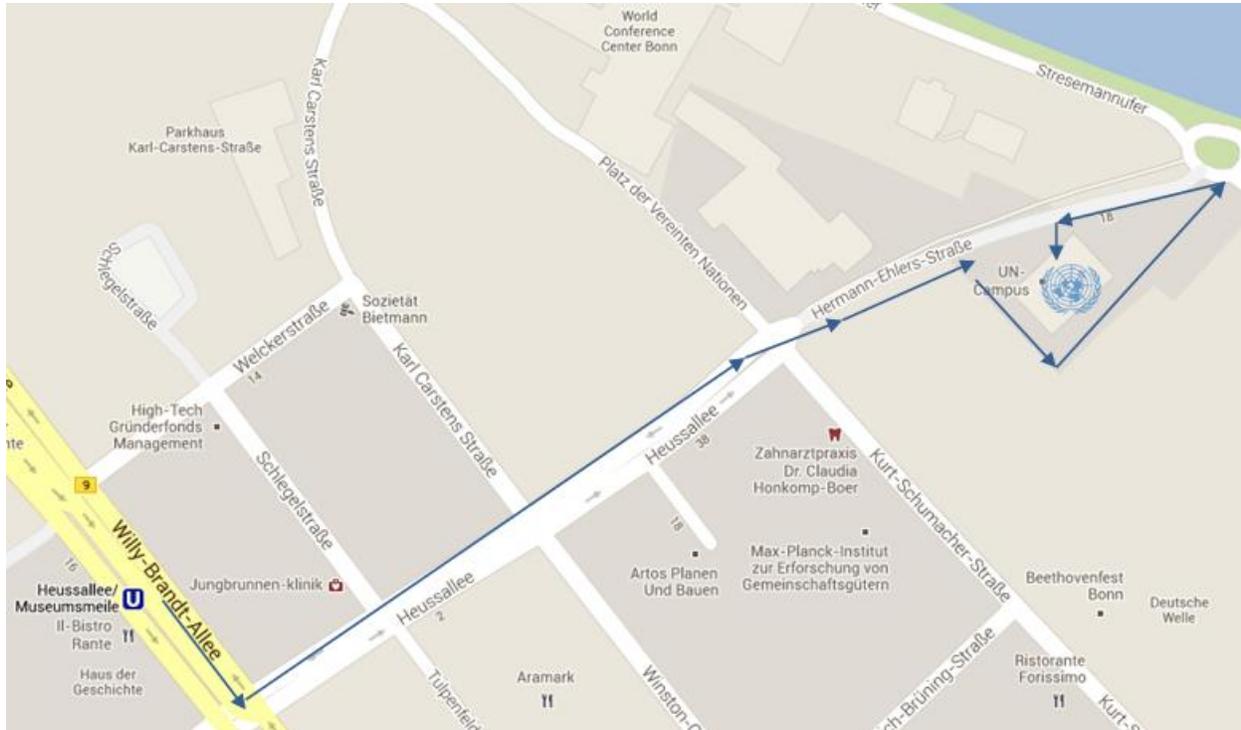


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Section 7: Contact Information and Location



Address: UNU-EHS, UN Campus, Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10, 53113 Bonn, Germany

****The training room will be on the 23rd floor in room 2309****

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please make sure to bring a valid National ID (for EU citizens) or Passport in order to pass through security.

Directions:

By railways/underground

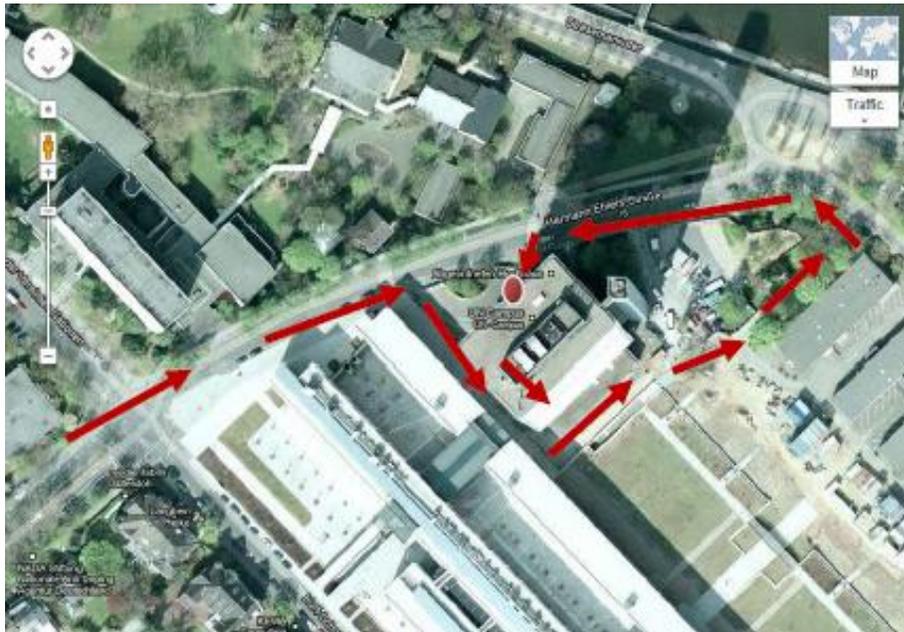
From Bonn Hauptbahnhof (central station):

- Underground (U-Bahn) line 16, 63 or 66 towards Bad Godesberg/Koenigswinter
- Heussallee stop, exit "Deutsche Welle"
- When you reach the street go straight ahead until you reach Hermann-Ehlers-Str. and the UN Campus

By air

From Cologne/Bonn Airport (Flughafen Koeln/Bonn):

- Airport shuttle bus no. SB 60 towards Bonn Hauptbahnhof (main railway station)
- Underground (U-Bahn) line 16, 63, 66 towards Bad Godesberg/Koenigswinter
- When you reach the street go straight ahead until you reach Hermann-Ehlers-Str. and the UN Campus



Due to construction, the main road to access the UNU building is closed, but it is possible to surround it in order to access the main entrance.

Section 8: Transportation

Website for Transport in Bonn:

<http://en.swb-busundbahn.de/bus-bahn/tickets-and-tariffs/tickets-tariffs.html>

Stop for the UN Campus: Heussallee/ Museumsmeile

Stop for the Hotel: Max-Löbner Str. (Friedsdorf) and Robert-Schuman Platz

Section 9: Accommodation



Gustav-Stresemann-
Institut e.V.

Europäische Tagungs-
und Bildungsstätte Bonn

Gustav-Stresemann-Institut e.V.
Langer Grabenweg 68
D-53175 Bonn - Bad Godesberg
Reception: +49 (0) 228 81070

<http://www.gsi-bonn.de/en/index.htm>

Directions:

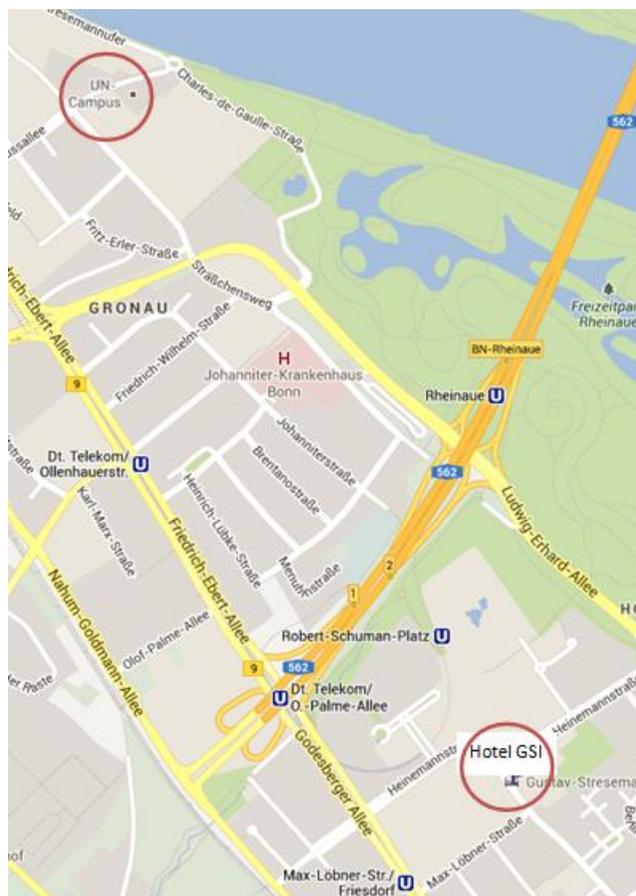
Between Bonn central station and Bonn-Bad Godesberg trams commute every 7 minutes (tram number 16 and 63).

From Bonn central station:

- U-Bahn Line (underground/tram number) 16 or 63, direction Bad Godesberg
- Leave tram at "Max-Löbner-Straße"
- Walk down "Max-Löbner-Strasse" to the end
- **From ICE-Station Siegburg/Bonn:**
- U/tram-line 66, direction Bonn/Bad Honnef
- Leave tram at station "Robert-Schuman-Platz"
- Kurt-Georg-Kiesinger-Allee, turn left to Jean-Monet-Straße, turn left to Heinemann-Straße

From Airport Cologne/Bonn:

- Bus No. SB 60 until Hauptbahnhof (Bonn central station)
- From Bonn central-station: take U-Bahn Line (underground/tram number) 16 or 63, direction Bad Godesberg
- Leave at "Max-Löbner-Strasse"
- Walk down "Max-Löbner-Strasse" to the end.



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TRAINING SCHOOL ON FIELD RESEARCH METHODS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY-INDUCED MIGRATION

Notes