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WHERE the RAIN FALLS

WHERE THE RAIN FALLS : AN 8-COUNTRY STUDY TO UNDERSTAND RAINFALL, FOOD SECURITY AND HUMAN MOBILITY

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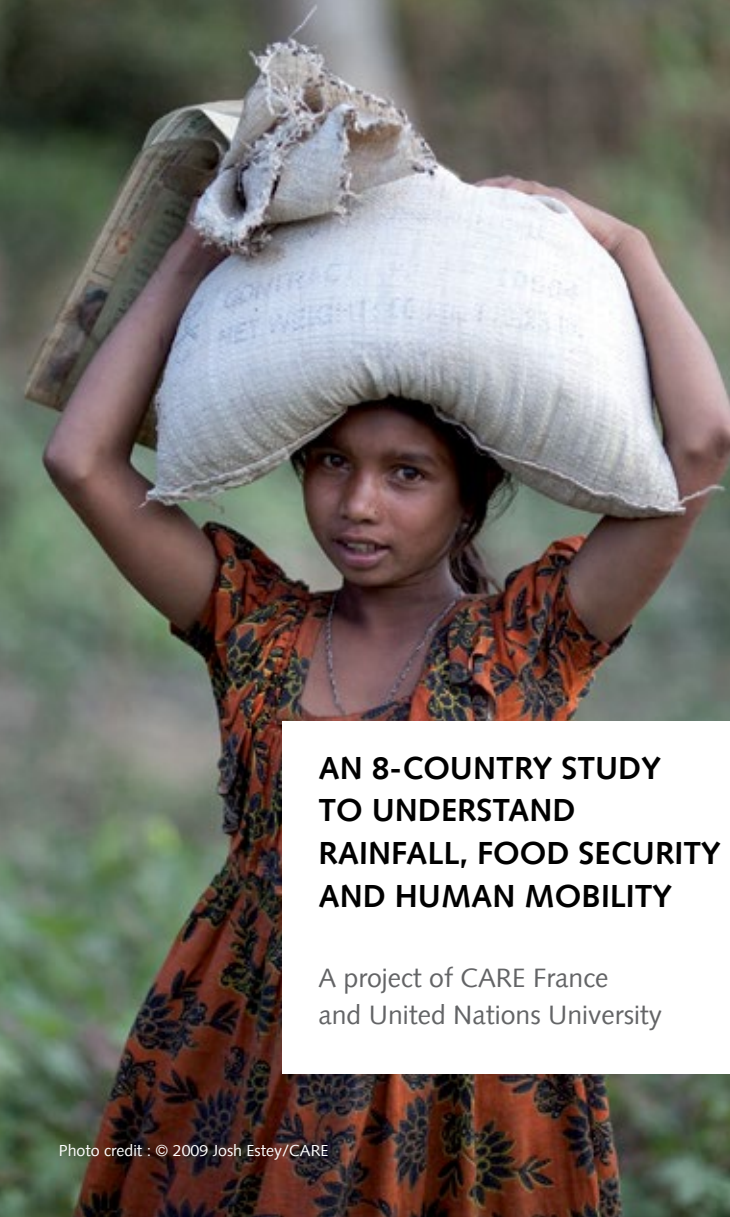
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Visit our website :

www.wheretherainfalls.org

WHERE the RAIN FALLS

Can Understanding Rain Enable Change?



AN 8-COUNTRY STUDY TO UNDERSTAND RAINFALL, FOOD SECURITY AND HUMAN MOBILITY

A project of CARE France
and United Nations University

About Where the Rain Falls project

Changing weather patterns are already causing weather extremes, including droughts and flooding, leading to food insecurity and displacement of populations with the world's most vulnerable people, being most affected.

To influence climate change policy and its implementation with important practical aspects to tackle poverty and protect the most vulnerable people, CARE France and The United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security, initiated the Where the Rain Falls project in 2011.

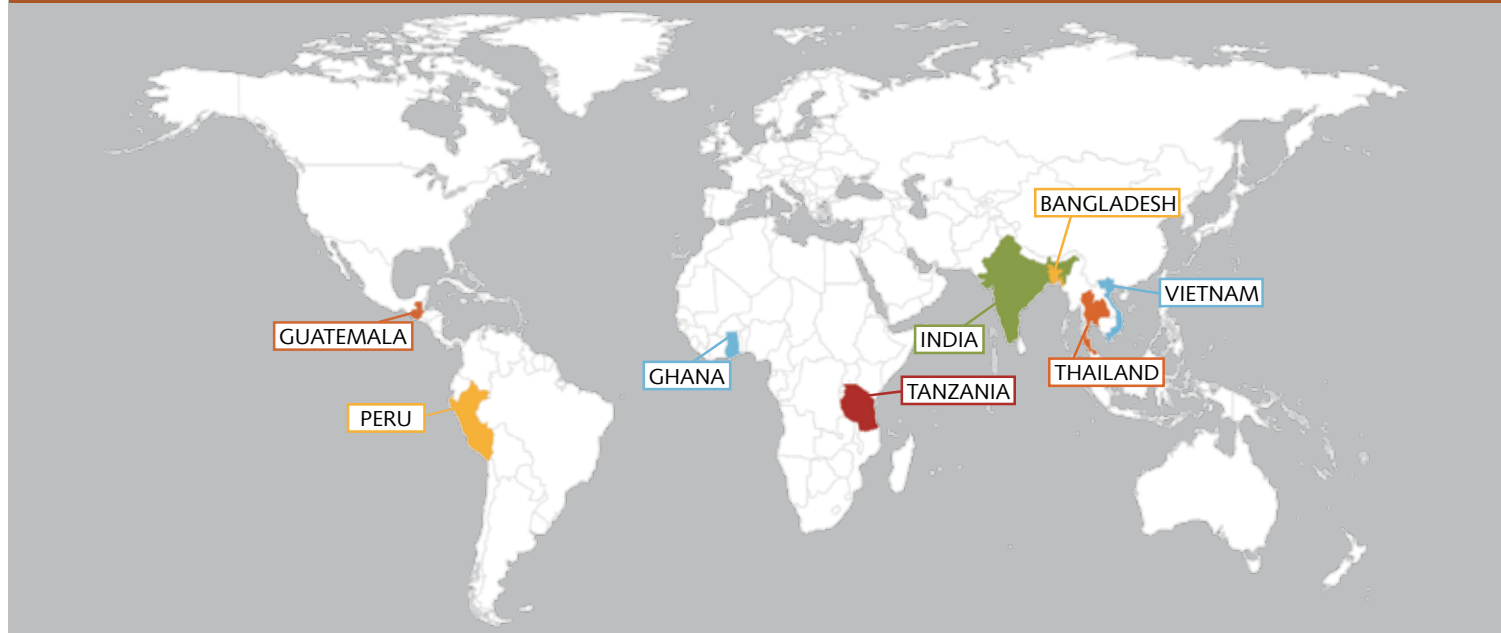
The project investigates how changing rainfall patterns impact rural communities by providing a more nuanced understanding of the links between rainfall variability, food and livelihood security, as well as migration in eight case study countries : Bangladesh, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The research findings – a research protocol, seven case study reports, and a global policy report for policymakers as well as further media material are available at www.wheretherainfalls.org



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8 case study countries



Where the Rain Falls aims to understand :

- ◆ Under what circumstances do households use migration as a risk management strategy in response to increasing rainfall variability and food insecurity?
- ◆ Under what scenarios do rainfall variability and food security have the potential to become significant drivers of human mobility in particular regions of the world in the next two to three decades?
- ◆ What combination of policies can increase the likelihood that human mobility remains a matter of choice among a broader range of measures to manage risks associated with changing climatic conditions, rather than « merely » a survival strategy after other pathways have been exhausted?

Through advocacy and practice, the project further :

- ◆ provides a platform for stakeholders, including southern civil society organizations, to contribute in policy plans and practical interventions at national, regional and local levels. The findings further contribute to global policy discussions, such as climate change adaptation, resilience and food security;

- ◆ produces practical knowledge through the implementation of Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) projects in four of the eight case study countries (India, Tanzania, Thailand and Peru).

Innovative Research Methods :

The research approach developed for the Rainfalls project, includes a mix of methods such as a household survey, a variety of Participatory Research Approach tools, and expert interviews. The empirical evidence was gathered from eight case studies across three continents. This approach builds on previous empirical work on environmental change and human mobility and serves as a resource for future research.

The Rainfalls Agent-Based Migration Model (RABMM) is designed to represent the level of vulnerability of households to rainfall variability-induced changes in livelihood and food security, and their subsequent impact on the migration of household members. Within the global policy report, the RABMM was used in the analysis of the case of Tanzania and can be applied on the rest of the case studies.