

thesis is organized in three chapters. Chapter 1 analyzes the welfare and distributional effects of large dams in Sub Saharan Africa. The empirical strategy exploits the fact that, in Africa, a substantial number of dam construction was preceded by the establishment of international river basin treaties and authorities which dealt with the management of water resources and encouraged the construction of dams. Exploiting this policy context, this chapter develops an instrumental variable strategy using differences in suitability for dam (explained by differences in river gradients) between river basins within the same treaty basin to address the endogeneity of dam location. The results show that in river basins where a dam is built children are shorter and weigh less. These negative effects are amplified by recent adverse rainfall shocks. In river basins located downstream from a dam, child height and weight improve significantly. These gains are smaller when recent rainfall realizations were low. Taken together the findings demonstrate that dam construction in Sub-Saharan Africa clearly creates losers and winners showing the scope for more effective policymaking in order to capture the benefits from investing in large dam while compensating those who would lose. An interesting area for future research is to analyze whether and how institutional quality could alleviate the unequal distribution of the costs and benefits of dam construction in Sub Saharan Africa. Chapter 2 investigates how rural out-migration affects rural labor markets in developing countries. This question is of great importance given the role rural-urban and rural-rural population movements play in the process of structural transformation and economic development. As the Agricultural sector shrinks, workers leave rural areas for manufacturing and services jobs in cities. How does this process affect rural labor markets and the welfare of those who remain in rural areas? This paper examines this question empirically by investigating the effect of rural out-migration on rural wages using Brazilian population censuses from 1980 to 2000. I develop an approach for estimating the effect of rural out-migration on rural wages using the evidence that rural out-migration rates are different across cohorts of workers and that these differences change over time. The results indicate that a 10 percent increase in rural out-migration raises rural wages by 1 to 5 percent. This result suggests that rural out-migration flows in Brazil between 1991 and 2000 have increased wages by 3 to 6.5%. In chapter 3 I analyze the short-run and medium-run consequences of agricultural shocks on human capital accumulation using data from Zambia. Because of their large dependence on rain-fed agriculture, a large proportion of households in developing countries are particularly vulnerable to rainfall shocks. Moreover, the usual mechanisms for smoothing income or consumption (credit and insurance) may be missing or limited in such economies. Households' inability to transfer resources across time and state of the nature may lead them to adopt coping strategies that are detrimental to asset and human capital accumulation. Using data collected around two periods of drought in Southern Africa, I examine whether exposure to agricultural shocks affects schooling and whether these effects persist or diminish over time. I find that exposure to the droughts reduced enrollment rates by 10 percentage points and years of schooling by 8 percentage points in the short-run. I also find some evidence of partial catch-up in the medium-run which suggests that children exposed to the drought remained in school at older ages. These findings have important policy implications. They suggest that technologies to reduce rainfall shocks and safety nets may have large benefits in reducing delays and increasing the rate of human capital accumulation. Moreover education policies should target regions and individuals exposed to agricultural or income shocks in order to limit drops in enrollment rates and facilitate the return of students who temporarily left school.

The present document gives the perspective of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on migration and outlines the main entry points where FAO can support international efforts to address global movements of refugees and migrants. FAO has long-standing experience in building up the resilience of rural populations, supporting rural livelihoods, including those of displaced people and host communities, as well as addressing food insecurity, rural poverty and natural resource depletion, which are among the drivers of migration. Together with its partners, FAO is committed to further strengthening its efforts on migration within humanitarian and development contexts, building on its comparative advantage in agriculture and rural development issues.

This book provides a broad, interdisciplinary overview of the major facets of Indonesia's contemporary agricultural and rural development, while exploring the macro and micro factors that account for uneven development patterns. In assessing the rate and distribution of economic growth within the rural sector of the Indonesian archipelago, the auth

This paper investigates the impact of international migration on technical efficiency, resource allocation and income from agricultural production of family farming in Albania. The results suggest that migration is used by rural households as a pathway out of agriculture: migration is negatively associated with the allocation of both labor and non-labor inputs in agriculture, while no significant differences can be detected in terms of farm technical efficiency or agricultural income. Whether the rapid demographic changes in rural areas triggered by massive migration, possibly combined with propitious land and rural development policies, will ultimately produce the conditions for more viable, high-return agriculture attracting larger investments remains to be seen.

This paper sheds new light on internal migration processes by estimating migration flows for 31 countries, focusing on step migration and on return migration back to rural areas from urban areas. The approach is to estimate the shares of the population (by gender) that move or stay in rural and urban areas over three periods (childhood and two forward periods). Using data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the estimation was done with an information-theoretic procedure using maximum-entropy econometrics to estimate migration frequencies by population groups. Sizeable urban to rural migration flows are found, with rural returnees often contributing substantially to urban-to-rural flows. This phenomenon is more pronounced in countries in relatively early phases of development, and among male migrants. The analysis also confirms anecdotal evidence that migrants move in several steps and that internal migration patterns vary considerably according to gender; however, in countries that are further along the path of structural transformation, and particularly urbanization, the magnitude of migration flows appears to be similar across genders.

Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development | MISCOE Short Reader | Springer Nature

In recent years, Mediterranean agriculture has experienced important transformations which have led to new forms of labour and production, and in particular to a surge in the recruitment of migrant labour. The Mediterranean Basin represents a very interesting arena that is able to illustrate labour conditions and mobility, the competition among different farming models, and the consequences in terms of the proletarianization process, food crisis and diet changes. Migration and Agriculture brings together international contributors from across several disciplines to describe and analyse labour conditions and international migrations in relation to agri-food restructuring processes. This unique collection of articles connects migration issues with the proletarianization process and agrarian transitions that have affected Southern European as well as some Middle Eastern and Northern African countries in different ways. The chapters present case studies from a range of territories in the Mediterranean Basin, offering empirical data and theoretical analysis in order to grasp the complexity of the processes that are occurring. This book offers a uniquely comprehensive overview of migrations, territories and agro-food production in this key region, and will be an indispensable resource to scholars in migration studies, rural sociology, social geography and the political economy of agriculture.

modernizing agriculture and the rural settlement pattern. Part III tackles agrotechniques and rural change, while Part IV covers the industrialization of agriculture and villages. Part V discusses agro-industrial integration and rural transformation. The book will be of great interest to individuals concerned with the effects of the modernization of agriculture on rural areas.

The FAO Migration Framework guides the Organization in carrying out its work on migration at global, regional and country levels. It aims to ensure greater coordination between technical units and decentralized offices, and strengthen coherence and synergies across the Organization. It presents FAO definition, vision and mission on migration and spells out the rationale for FAO engagement in this area. It presents what FAO does on migration, identifying the four main thematic areas of work along the migration cycle. Finally, it describes how FAO works on migration along its core functions.

Rapid structural transformation and urbanization are transforming agriculture and food production in rural areas across the world. This textbook provides a comprehensive review and assessment of the multi-faceted nature of agriculture and rural development, particularly in the developing world, where the greatest challenges occur. It is designed around five thematic parts: Agricultural Intensification and Technical Change; Political Economy of Agricultural Policies; Community and Rural Institutions; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health; and Future Relevance of International Institutions. Each chapter presents a detailed but accessible review of the literature on the specific topic and discusses the frontiers in research and institutional changes needed as societies adapt to the transformation processes. All authors are eminent scholars with international reputations, who have been actively engaged in the contemporary debates around agricultural development and rural transformation.

This open access short reader looks into the dynamics which have reshaped rural development and human landscapes in European agriculture and the role of immigrant people. Within this framework it analyses contemporary rural migrations and the emergence of immigrants in relation to the incorporation of agrarian systems into global markets, the European agricultural governance (CAP), and the struggle of local territories as differentiated practices in constant stress between innovation and resilience. It specifically explores the case of immigrant shepherds to describe the reconfiguration of agriculture systems and rural landscapes in Europe following intense immigration and the related provision of skilled labour at a relatively low cost. Being written in a very accessible way, this reader is an interesting read to students, researchers, academics, policy makers, and practitioners. This work was published by Saint Philip Street Press pursuant to a Creative Commons license permitting commercial use. All rights not granted by the work's license are retained by the author or authors.

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