



Land Reform and Socio-Economic Impacts in East Africa: A Mixed-Methods Study in Senegal

Abdirahman Faye^{1,2}, Ndione Ndiaye^{3,4}, Sow Sylla^{3,4}, Diop Guindo^{2,5}

¹ Department of Research, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA),
Dakar

² African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

³ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Institut Pasteur de Dakar

⁴ Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)

⁵ Department of Advanced Studies, Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)

Published: 11 May 2011 | **Received:** 14 January 2011 | **Accepted:** 15 March 2011

Correspondence: afaye@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18942162](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18942162)

Author notes

Abdirahman Faye is affiliated with Department of Research, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Dakar and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Ndione Ndiaye is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Institut Pasteur de Dakar and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Sow Sylla is affiliated with Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Diop Guindo is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Land reform policies in East Africa have been implemented to address issues of land tenure insecurity and promote equitable access to agricultural resources. Senegal, as a case study, has experienced significant socio-economic changes following such reforms. This study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data are gathered through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions among farmers and local leaders. Quantitative data include household surveys to measure economic indicators such as income levels and access to land tenure security. The findings indicate a mixed impact on rural livelihoods with some farmers experiencing increased incomes due to improved land rights, while others face challenges in accessing agricultural inputs and markets. This study highlights the complexity of land reform impacts and underscores the need for tailored support strategies that address both economic opportunities and social barriers faced by affected communities. Policy recommendations include strengthening community-based organizations to facilitate access to services, enhancing market linkages, and providing financial literacy training to ensure sustainable use of improved land rights.

Keywords: *Geographic, Senegalese, Mixed-Methods, Quantitative, Qualitative, Empowerment, Livelihoods*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge