



Land Reform in Guinea-Bissau: A Mixed-Methods Examination of Socio-Economic Impacts and Challenges

Fernanda Nabieda¹, Elodie Domingos^{2,3}, Yolande Cabral²

¹ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, AECAR - Higher School of Commerce, Administration and International Relations

² AECAR - Higher School of Commerce, Administration and International Relations

³ Department of Research, Lusíada University of Guinea-Bissau

Published: 15 July 2012 | **Received:** 13 April 2012 | **Accepted:** 30 June 2012

Correspondence: fnabieda@yahoo.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18971178](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18971178)

Author notes

Fernanda Nabieda is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, AECAR - Higher School of Commerce, Administration and International Relations and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Elodie Domingos is affiliated with AECAR - Higher School of Commerce, Administration and International Relations and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Yolande Cabral is affiliated with AECAR - Higher School of Commerce, Administration and International Relations and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Land reform in Guinea-Bissau has been a contentious issue since its independence from Portugal. The country's agrarian sector remains highly dependent on smallholder farming, with significant disparities between land ownership and productivity. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining semi-structured interviews with a survey questionnaire to gather data on farmer perceptions and statistical outcomes related to land ownership, productivity, and income distribution. The findings indicate that while some smallholder farmers have benefited from increased access to arable land, there is a notable trend of declining agricultural yields in regions where reforms were implemented. Despite initial optimism, the mixed-methods study reveals persistent challenges in translating land reform into tangible socio-economic improvements for Guinea-Bissau's rural communities. Policy recommendations include targeted support programmes for smallholder farmers and enhanced collaboration between government agencies to monitor and address emerging issues post-reform implementation.

Keywords: *African geography, mixed methods, rural development, qualitative analysis, quantitative data, socio-economic indicators, indigenous knowledge systems*

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