



Land Reform in East Africa: Socio-Economic Impacts in Ghana 2005

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Abstract

Land reform policies have been implemented in several East African countries to address issues of land tenure insecurity and inequality. In Ghana, such reforms are designed to improve socio-economic conditions among marginalized communities. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews was employed. Data were collected from a stratified sample of rural communities across Ghana, including both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the reforms. The survey revealed that land reform has significantly improved income generation by over 20% among beneficiary households compared to pre-reform levels, indicating a positive impact on livelihoods. Food security also saw an increase by approximately 15%, with more diverse crop cultivation observed in these areas. Land reform appears to be fostering socio-economic resilience and development, particularly in terms of income generation and food security among targeted communities. Further studies should explore the long-term sustainability of land reforms and consider additional support mechanisms for sustained community development.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, tenure security, inequality, neoliberalism, qualitative inquiry, rural development, agrarian reform*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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