



Participatory Land-Use Planning in Ghanaian Rural Communities: An Ethnographic Assessment of Six-Year Implementation Effectiveness

Kofi Asare^{1,2}, Agnes Biney³, Esi Afriyee⁴, Yaw Dedege⁵

¹ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-Ghana)

² Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA)

³ Department of Research, University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA)

⁴ Department of Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-Ghana)

⁵ Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

Published: 04 June 2012 | **Received:** 10 February 2012 | **Accepted:** 29 April 2012

Correspondence: kasare@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18971791](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18971791)

Author notes

Kofi Asare is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-Ghana) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Agnes Biney is affiliated with Department of Research, University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Esi Afriyee is affiliated with Department of Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-Ghana) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Yaw Dedege is affiliated with Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Participatory land-use planning (PLUP) is a governance approach aimed at ensuring equitable and sustainable use of natural resources in rural communities. In Ghana, this method has been implemented to address issues such as deforestation, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss. A mixed-methods approach was employed, incorporating semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and document review. Data collection took place in six purposively selected communities across the study area. Communities showed significant engagement with PLUP processes, particularly in addressing local environmental concerns (85% of participants reported increased involvement). However, resource allocation was unevenly distributed among villages (30% of villages reported inadequate resources for implementation). While community participation improved transparency and ownership over land-use decisions, the variability in resource availability hindered equitable outcomes. Enhanced funding strategies are recommended to ensure all communities benefit from PLUP initiatives. Additionally, more targeted training programmes should be developed to improve village-level implementation effectiveness. Participatory Land-Use Planning, Community Engagement, Rural Development, Resource Allocation, Sustainability

Keywords: *African geography, community participation, ethnography, governance, indigenous knowledge systems, participatory mapping, rural development*

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