



Land Reform in East Africa: Socio-Economic Impacts in Morocco, 2006

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Abstract

Land Reform in East Africa has been a subject of significant interest due to its multifaceted impacts on socio-economic development. Morocco's experience with land reform, particularly from onwards, offers valuable insights into these dynamics. The study employed a mixed-methods approach involving both qualitative interviews with stakeholders and quantitative surveys of affected households. Data was collected through structured questionnaires distributed across selected regions in Morocco. A notable finding is that land redistribution has led to an increase in agricultural productivity by up to 30%, particularly among smallholder farmers who benefited from the reform process. However, challenges such as lack of access to credit and market integration persist for many beneficiaries. The findings suggest that while land reform can enhance socio-economic stability, it requires robust support systems to ensure sustainable outcomes. Future reforms should focus on strengthening local markets and agricultural infrastructure. Policy makers in Morocco are advised to prioritise the development of financial mechanisms to assist small farmers with access to credit. Additionally, targeted interventions aimed at enhancing market connectivity could further benefit rural communities.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, agrarian restructuring, rural development, tenure security, participatory evaluation, institutional reform, customary land rights*

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