

Review- Mainstreaming urban green infrastructure in residential housing in Ghana

Comment(s)	Authors responses
Reviewer 1	
Comments to Authors	
The study addresses an important challenge, low adoption of green infrastructure in residential housing, and its implications for urban resilience and sustainability in a rapidly urbanizing context. However, insufficient methodological detail hampers reproducibility and appraisal, and the discussion offers limited insight into practical applications or policy strategies.	Thank you for the detail comments provided to help us to improve the MS. We have tried our best to address the comments as suggested by the reviewers
Specific comments	
The literature review mostly summarizes existing findings without critically engaging with contrasting views, gaps in knowledge, or recent advancements. For instance, while the benefits of green infrastructure are discussed, challenges or failures in adoption in comparable contexts are less examined.	We have tied to revised the literature review section. In the section of the empirical review, we presented contrasting views on why UGI is not adopted in African cities. See page 7 & 8
What sampling approach was used to administer the questionnaire? How many people were surveyed in each house, and who was surveyed in each house	We explained that interviewing was used to administer the questionnaire and the interviews. See page 11, paragraph 33.
When were the survey and interviews conducted?	We inserted the period within which the data was collected (June 1, 2024 to Julys 31, 2024)
Provide more details on how the descriptive statistics and Spearman's correlation were done.	We added more details explain what descriptive statistics were used and why Spearman correlation was used. See page 12, paragraph 2.
More details on how the qualitative data were coded should be provided. What coding approach was used? How themes were validated, or whether inter-coder reliability measures were used, would strengthen methodological rigor.	We elaborated on the qualitative analysis provide a clear roadmap of how we went about it. See page 12, paragraph 2
Discussion of potential biases, ethical considerations, or limitations related to data collection or analysis should be provided.	We added the ethical consideration and explained how we avoided biases. The limitations of the study are also provided. See page 23.
While some sociodemographic details are provided, a deeper analysis linking demographic factors to attitudes or willingness to adopt green infrastructure will provide more insights.	We were able to crosstabulation sociodemographic characteristic with willingness to adopt UGI. See Table 3 on page 15
The discussion summarizes findings but does not sufficiently interpret or critically examine reasons for low adoption or contrasting cases.	We revised the section to reflect the comment of the reviewer. In doing so, we add new literature

	and tried to make the section sharper than before. See page 23
While barriers are identified, actionable strategies or best practices for overcoming them are not thoroughly explored	We tried to incorporate recommendations that could be useful to encourage the adoption of UGI in residential housing. See page 23
There is a missed opportunity to suggest subsequent research avenues, e.g., intervention studies, longitudinal assessments, or cross-city comparisons	We added limitations of the study. See page 23.
Read through the manuscript for some language editing.	A language editor read the MS and corrected errors identified
Reviewer #2	
Abstract	
The author tried to present the knowledge gap in the abstract. The author indicating that “however, Ghana needs more literature on whether the urban green infrastructure is being integrated into residential home designs and construction” does not necessarily indicate the knowledge gap. This is because there are actually numerous literatures on urban green infrastructure in Ghana.	The sentence is revised to showcase the research gap. See abstract
This sentence “this is against the backdrop that the homeowners acknowledge the r climate regulation, recreational and technical benefits” is not clear.	We revised the sentence to now read “However, the literature on the extent to which urban green infrastructure is being integrated into residential housing premises in Ghana is quite limited, particularly in emerging cities ”
Introduction	
In the first paragraph of the introduction, statements such as “these global challenges are more severe in developing countries because cities in these geographies are already confronted with poverty, unemployment, limited and deteriorating infrastructure, climate change, and the recent coronavirus pandemic” should be supported with relevant literature.	We provide a citation for statement ((Arimah, 2017 ; de Oliveira & Bhuiyan, 2024 ; Faturhim et al., 2023)
The geographic scope of the study is in Wa, therefore, it will be important for the authors to situate the latter part of the introduction within the context of the study area.	We provide evidence to support the choice of Wa for the study. We made references to World Bank (2025) reported and other previous studies.
The authors tried to discuss existing literature within the context of the global north. However, studies in the Ghanaian context were limited in the discussion and the knowledge gap is still not clear.	We added literature from Ghana as suggested by the reviewer. See page 3 & 4
Literature Review	
The authors should structure the literature review section well to improve the logical flow. The section can include the	We restructured the section: theoretical framework,

conceptualization of urban green infrastructure, theoretical review and empirical review.	conceptualization and empirical review as suggested by the reviewer. See pages 4 to 8
Research Methods Section	
In the study setting section, the authors should also discuss specific areas in Wa the study was conducted and the scientific basis for selecting these areas. These areas should be shown on the map.	They are now show on the new map
Under the study design section, it was not clear if the authors were discussing the research approach or the research design. It seems they combined both. There should rather be a separate section for research design and the research approach. The authors should also note that case study is mostly qualitative and should therefore read more on case study research	We explained that the research approach is mixed research method while the current mixed research is the research designed. See pages 9 & 10
The authors should discuss the units of inquiry and sources of data.	We stated the unites of analysis in the data analysis section of the MS. See page 12, paragraph 2.
The authors noted that they selected four newly developing areas (Napogbakole, Chokor, Dobile Extension, and Jahan) using simple random sampling. It is however not clear how the random sampling was used to select these study areas.	We explained how random sapling was used to select the research participants for the survey. See page 10, paragraph 2
The authors did calculate the sample size. It is however not clear how the population of the study was determined.	We explained that the population of the houses was unknown so we used the Cochran formula which is explicitly explained in the sampling section. See page 10, paragraph 2.
The authors also indicated that “three of the areas (Napogbakole, Dobile Extension, and Jahan) were allocated 92 respondents each, while Chokor was allocated 93 respondents”. What is the scientific basis for this distribution?	We explained that Chakor was more developed than the others and such we allocated an additional one to the areas for sampling
What sampling technique did you use to identify the respondents of the quantitative data collection?	We explained that when we entered a house the members present (those older than 18 years) we asked to pick numbers and anyone that picked 1 was interviewed.
It will be helpful if the authors test the relationship between the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the inclination to install green infrastructure, maintenance practices, perceived benefits.	We were able to crosstabulation sociodemographic characteristic with willingness to adopt UGI. See Table 3 on page 15. We could not cross tabulate sociodemographic characteristics with maintenance and perceived benefits because the way that the

	data was collect did not permit us to do that. However, in our next article, we will consider the comment and incorporate the suggestion. Thank you.
Results and Discussion Section	
The authors should discuss the iimplications for the sustainable cities transition in developing countries section instead presenting the section using bullet points	We now presentation the section in a form of discussion as suggested by the reviewer.
Conclusions	
The authors should provide some recommendations based on the results in this section	We have provided recommendations as suggested.