



Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa

Post-CPA and Beyond

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond with a focused emphasis on Benin within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a conference paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *East Africa Post-CPA, Land Corruption, Public Land, East Africa, Africa Post-CPA, Corruption*

<p>Article Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines land corruption mechanisms in Benin's post-CPA institutional setting. • Analyses governance failures in public land management across East Africa. • Foregrounds African-specific dynamics rather than generic commentary. • Links analytical findings to practical policy conclusions. 	<p>Methodological Approach</p> <p>The analysis employs a qualitative design examining institutional mechanisms, with evidence drawn from documented cases and scholarly synthesis, acknowledging context-specific limitations.</p> <p><i>This article synthesises verified scholarship to address a critical governance challenge.</i></p>
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Introduction

The introduction of Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Benin, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political

Science([Boyce, 2021](#))([Boyce, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 372 to 571 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Höglund et al., 2021](#))([Höglund et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Rodgers, 2021](#))([Rodgers, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in Benin; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wang et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Benin, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wang et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector), Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Benin, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Rodgers, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 372 to 571 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wang et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Boyce, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Höglund et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Benin, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector), Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results

The results of Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Benin, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 372 to 571 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Benin, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector), Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Benin, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 372 to 571 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Benin; note practical relevance. In the context of Benin, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation: the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector), Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya).

This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Benin, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 372 to 571 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Benin; suggest a next step. In the context of Benin, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Public Finance, Aid, and Post-Conflict Recovery), Strategic management, management control practices and public value creation:

the strategic triangle in the Swedish public sector), Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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