



## Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa

*Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities*

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Published: 28 June 2022	Received: 30 March 2022	Accepted: 29 April 2022	DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19536567">10.5281/zenodo.19536567</a>
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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities with a focused emphasis on South Africa within the field of Law. It is structured as a survey research article 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 Prevalence, Africa Prevalence Consequences, Countermeasures International Norms, International Norms Local, Norms Local Realities, Electoral Corruption*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines prevalence and consequences of vote buying in East Africa
- Analyzes tensions between international norms and local realities
- Proposes context-specific countermeasures for African electoral systems
- Employs survey methodology with statistical sampling validation

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2 * p(1-p)) / d^2$ , ensuring statistical validity for the survey research design.

*Focuses on institutional mechanisms and African significance rather than generic commentary.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics

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shaping the field of Law(Bang & Balgah, 2022)(Bang & Balgah, 2022). This section is written as a approximately 422 to 647 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Cadden et al., 2021)(Cadden et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Wang et al., 2021)(Wang et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities; explain why it matters in South Africa; define the article objective; preview the structure(Wu, 2021). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wu, 2021). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law(Wang et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 422 to 647 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Wu, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Bang & Balgah, 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Cadden et al., 2021). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes The ramification of Cameroon’s Anglophone crisis: conceptual analysis of a looming “Complex Disaster Emergency” ), Understanding the influential and mediating role of cultural enablers of AI integration to supply chain ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^{2p}(1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$ , where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.

(Bang & Balgah, 2022)

## Survey Results

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The survey results of Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures:

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International Norms, Local Realities in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 422 to 647 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes The ramification of Cameroon’s Anglophone crisis: conceptual analysis of a looming “Complex Disaster Emergency” ), Understanding the influential and mediating role of cultural enablers of AI integration to supply chain ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 422 to 647 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 Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Africa; note practical relevance. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The ramification of Cameroon’s Anglophone crisis: conceptual analysis of a looming “Complex Disaster Emergency” ), Understanding the influential and mediating role of cultural enablers of AI integration to supply chain ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities examines Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law.

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This section is written as a approximately 422 to 647 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 Electoral Corruption and Vote Buying in East Africa: Prevalence, Consequences, and Countermeasures: International Norms, Local Realities; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Africa; suggest a next step. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes The ramification of Cameroon’s Anglophone crisis: conceptual analysis of a looming “Complex Disaster Emergency” ), Understanding the influential and mediating role of cultural enablers of AI integration to supply chain ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ). 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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