



# Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa

*Post-CPA and Beyond*

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## Author notes

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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 Tanzania within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a qualitative study 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*

### Article Highlights

- Examines land corruption mechanisms in Tanzania's institutional setting
- Qualitative analysis of public land governance post-CPA
- Foregrounds African-specific policy and theoretical dynamics
- Links findings to practical conclusions for regional governance

### Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining institutional dynamics, with Tanzania as primary case study, using evidence-informed analytical strategies.

*Focuses on African-centred insights rather than generic commentary.*

## 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 Tanzania, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Fjelde & Smidt, 2021) (Fjelde & Smidt, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 415 to

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637 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Lake, 2022)(Lake, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Loyle et al., 2021)(Loyle et al., 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 Tanzania; define the article objective; preview the structure(Roberts, 2021). In the context of Tanzania, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Roberts, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes MOLINACO, the Comorian Diaspora, and Decolonisation in East Africa's Indian Ocean ), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research ).

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 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 Tanzania, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Loyle et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 415 to 637 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Roberts, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Fjelde & Smidt, 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(Lake, 2022). In the context of Tanzania, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes MOLINACO, the Comorian Diaspora, and Decolonisation in East Africa's Indian Ocean ), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research ).

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

## Findings

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The findings 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 Tanzania, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 415 to 637 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 Tanzania, the

discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes MOLINACO, the Comorian Diaspora, and Decolonisation in East Africa's Indian Ocean ), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Summary of core findings on land corruption and*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Tanzania
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to land corruption and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Political Science
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

*Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Tanzania context.*

## 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 Tanzania, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 415 to 637 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 Tanzania; note practical relevance. In the context of Tanzania, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes MOLINACO, the Comorian Diaspora, and Decolonisation in East Africa's Indian Ocean ), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research ).

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

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## Conclusion

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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 Tanzania, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 415 to 637 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 Tanzania; suggest a next step. In the context of Tanzania, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes MOLINACO, the Comorian Diaspora, and Decolonisation in East Africa's Indian Ocean ), New Directions in Rebel Governance Research ).

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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