



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 Uganda within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a action research 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 Uganda's post-CPA institutional context
- Uses action research to bridge scholarship with practical governance implications
- Foregrounds African-specific dynamics rather than generic commentary
- Provides evidence-informed recommendations for public land policy reform

Methodological Approach

Action research design analysing institutional mechanisms and corruption dynamics in Uganda's public land governance, with emphasis on African significance and practical applicability.

Focuses on Uganda as a case study within broader East African post-CPA governance challenges.

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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Arnaouti et al., 2022) (Arnaouti et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Mihály, 2022) (Mihály, 2022). 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 Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure (Wood et al., 2023). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Wood et al., 2023).

Key scholarship informing this section includes Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public’s Health). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, 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 Uganda
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 Uganda context.

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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Wang et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Wood et al., 2023). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Arnaouti et al., 2022).

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 ([Mihály, 2022](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Medical disaster response: A critical analysis of the 2010 Haiti earthquake), Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany), 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 Action Research Cycles, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Action Research Cycles

The action research cycles 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 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: Develop a focused argument on Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; keep the section specific to Uganda; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public’s Health).

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

Outcomes and Reflections

The outcomes and reflections 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 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: Develop a focused argument on Land Corruption and the Governance of Public Land in East Africa: Post-CPA and Beyond; keep the section specific to Uganda;

connect it to the wider article. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany*), *Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare*), *Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public’s Health*).

This section follows Action Research Cycles 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 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 Uganda; note practical relevance. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes *Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany*), *Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare*), *Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public’s Health*). This section follows Outcomes and Reflections 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 279 to 428 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 Uganda; suggest a next step. In the context of Uganda, the discussion

emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public’s Health). 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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