



# Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa

*Statutory and Customary Systems*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems with a focused emphasis on Uganda within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a policy analysis 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 Statutory, Land Law, Tenure Security, East Africa, Africa Statutory, Customary Systems*

<b>Article Highlights</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examines statutory and customary land systems in Uganda</li> <li>Analyzes tenure security through institutional and policy dynamics</li> <li>Foregrounds African context in political science scholarship</li> <li>Links analysis to practical conclusions for governance</li> </ul>	<b>Core Focus</b> <p>Uganda serves as the primary case study for analysing the intersection of statutory frameworks and customary practices in East African land governance.</p> <p><i>This analysis centers on institutional mechanisms specific to the African context.</i></p>
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### Introduction

The introduction of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ([Chigbu, 2021](#)) ([Chigbu, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary ([Kugbega & Aboagye,](#)

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[2021](#))([Kugbega & Aboagye, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#))([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wilson et al., 2022](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wilson et al., 2022](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Land governance and gender: the tenure-gender nexus in land management and land policy ), Farmer-herder conflicts, tenure insecurity and farmer's investment decisions in Agogo, Ghana ), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems ).

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

## Policy Context

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The policy context of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Magalhães & Ozai, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wilson et al., 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Chigbu, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems; keep the section specific to Uganda; connect it to the wider article([Kugbega & Aboagye, 2021](#)). 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 Land governance and gender: the tenure-gender nexus in land management and land policy ), Farmer-herder conflicts, tenure insecurity and farmer's investment decisions in Agogo, Ghana ), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems ).

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

## Policy Analysis Framework

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The policy analysis framework of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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.

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This section follows Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Policy Assessment**

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The policy assessment of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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.

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This section follows Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Results (Policy Data)**

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The results (policy data) of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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.

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This section follows Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Implementation Challenges**

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The implementation challenges of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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.

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This section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## **Policy Recommendations**

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The policy recommendations of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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.

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

## **Discussion**

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The discussion of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to

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Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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 Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems; 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 Land governance and gender: the tenure-gender nexus in land management and land policy ), Farmer-herder conflicts, tenure insecurity and farmer's investment decisions in Agogo, Ghana ), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems examines Land Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 285 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 Law and Tenure Security in East Africa: Statutory and Customary Systems; 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 Land governance and gender: the tenure-gender nexus in land management and land policy ), Farmer-herder conflicts, tenure insecurity and farmer's investment decisions in Agogo, Ghana ), Developing Developing-Country Tax Systems ).

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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