



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 Uganda within the field of African Studies. 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 Post-CPA, Land Corruption, Public Land, East Africa, Africa Post-CPA, Corruption*

Article Highlights

- Examines land corruption mechanisms in Uganda's institutional setting
- Analyses governance challenges for public land post-CPA in East Africa
- Provides evidence-informed policy recommendations for African contexts
- Uses survey methodology with statistically guided sampling approach

Methodological Note

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

Focuses on institutional dynamics and African significance 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African

Studies([Bayu, 2021](#))([Bayu, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 334 to 512 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Donelli, 2025](#))([Donelli, 2025](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Lee, 2021](#))([Lee, 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([Шлютер, 2024](#)). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Шлютер, 2024](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea), How to Make International Law More Effective: the Effectiveness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).

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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Lee, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 334 to 512 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Шлютер, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Bayu, 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([Donelli, 2025](#)). 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 Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea), How to Make International Law More Effective: the Effectiveness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).

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: $n = (Z^2 p (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.([Bayu, 2021](#))

Survey Results

The survey 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African

Studies. This section is written as a approximately 334 to 512 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 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 Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea), How to Make International Law More Effective: the Effectiveness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).

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 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 African Studies
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Uganda 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 334 to 512 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 The governance of social investment

policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism), How to Make International Law More Effective: the Effectiveness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).

This section follows Survey 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 Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 334 to 512 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 Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism), The governance of social investment policies in comparative perspective: long-term care in England and South Korea), How to Make International Law More Effective: the Effectiveness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).

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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