



Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa

Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

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Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Political Science research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa with a focused emphasis on Djibouti within the field of Political Science. 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 Social, Africa Social Networks, Social Networks Grievances, Radicalisation Pathways, East Africa, Africa Social*

Article Highlights

- Examines radicalisation pathways through social networks, grievances, and ideology in East Africa
- Focuses on Djibouti as a case study within the broader regional context
- Employs survey methodology with analytical sampling guided by statistical proportion formulas
- Synthesises African-centred perspectives to inform policy and scholarly practice

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.

This article presents original survey research with specific focus on Djibouti within East African security dynamics.

Introduction

The introduction of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Djibouti, with

specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Biks et al., 2024) (Biks et al., 2024). This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 (Mihály, 2022) (Mihály, 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain why it matters in Djibouti; define the article objective; preview the structure (Missbach & Stange, 2021). In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Missbach & Stange, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Peripheralization, Political Discontent, and Social and Solidarity Economy—Case Studies From Rural Hungary and Germany), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study), Muslim Solidarity and the Lack of Effective Protection for Rohingya Refugees in Southeast Asia).

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

Methodology

The methodology of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Mihály, 2022). This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Missbach & Stange, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Biks et al., 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation (Lake, 2022). In the context of Djibouti, 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), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study), Muslim Solidarity and the Lack of Effective Protection for Rohingya Refugees in Southeast Asia).

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. (Biks et al., 2024)

Survey Results

The survey results of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Djibouti, 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), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study), Muslim Solidarity and the Lack of Effective Protection for Rohingya Refugees in Southeast Asia).

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

Discussion

The discussion of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Djibouti; note practical relevance. In the context of Djibouti, 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), In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study), Muslim Solidarity and the Lack of Effective Protection for Rohingya Refugees in Southeast Asia).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of *Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa* examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Djibouti; suggest a next step. In the context of Djibouti, 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*), *In-depth reasons for the high proportion of zero-dose children in underserved populations of Ethiopia: Results from a qualitative study*), *Muslim Solidarity and the Lack of Effective Protection for Rohingya Refugees in Southeast Asia*).

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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