



Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa

Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s

Abraham Kuol Nyuon (Ph.D)^{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

Published: 14 June 2024 **Received:** 02 January 2024

Accepted: 01 May 2024 **DOI:**

[10.5281/zenodo.19549346](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19549346)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon (Ph.D) 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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s with a focused emphasis on Eswatini 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 Eswatini's institutional and policy dynamics within the African context
- Presents survey research with analytical implications for political science scholarship
- Closes with practical conclusions linked to core arguments for decision-makers

Methodological Approach

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 * p(1-p)) / d^2$, with design addressing data sources, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

This article synthesizes African-centred evidence for policy and practice.

Introduction

The introduction of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to

Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Adachi et al., 2023](#))([Adachi et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 361 to 554 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Antoniadi et al., 2021](#))([Antoniadi et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Bode & Watts, 2023](#))([Bode & Watts, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain why it matters in Eswatini; define the article objective; preview the structure([Huyer et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Huyer et al., 2021](#)).

Key scholarship informing this section includes Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review), Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control). 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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Bode & Watts, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 361 to 554 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Huyer et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Adachi et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Antoniadi et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review), Expanding Opportunities: A Framework for Gender and Socially-Inclusive Climate Resilient Agriculture).

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.([Adachi et al., 2023](#))

Survey Results

The survey results of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 361 to 554 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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review), Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control).

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 radicalisation pathways in

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Eswatini
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to radicalisation pathways in
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 Eswatini context.

Discussion

The discussion of Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 361 to 554 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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Eswatini; note practical relevance. In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review), Expanding Opportunities: A Framework for Gender and Socially-Inclusive Climate Resilient Agriculture), Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges).

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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Radicalisation Pathways in East Africa: Social Networks, Grievances, and Ideology: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 361 to 554 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: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Eswatini; suggest a next step. In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review), Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges), Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control).

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.

References

- Adachi, T., El-Hattab, A.W., Jain, R., Crespo, K.A.N., Lazo, C.I.Q., Scarpa, M., Summar, M., & Wattanasirichaigoon, D. (2023). Enhancing Equitable Access to Rare Disease Diagnosis and Treatment around the World: A Review of Evidence, Policies, and Challenges. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*
- Antoniadi, A.M., Du, Y., Guendouz, Y., Wei, L., Mazo, C., Becker, B.A., & Mooney, C. (2021). Current Challenges and Future Opportunities for XAI in Machine Learning-Based Clinical Decision Support Systems: A Systematic Review. *Applied Sciences*
- Bode, I., & Watts, T. (2023). Loitering Munitions and Unpredictability: Autonomy in Weapon Systems and Challenges to Human Control. University of Southern Denmark Research Portal (University of Southern Denmark). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8379570>
- Huyer, S., Simelton, E., Chanana, N., Mulema, A.A., & Marty, E. (2021). Expanding Opportunities: A Framework for Gender and Socially-Inclusive Climate Resilient Agriculture. *Frontiers in Climate*