



# Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States

*Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa*

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**Published:** 09 September 2026  
2026

**Received:** 30 June

**Accepted:** 18 August 2026 **DOI:**  
[10.5281/zenodo.19535922](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19535922)

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa with a focused emphasis on Egypt within the field of Business. It is structured as a perspective piece 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:** *Social Media Governance, East African States, African States Lessons, Social Media, Media Governance, Regulatory Frameworks*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines regulatory frameworks in East African states with focus on Egypt
- Identifies mechanisms and institutional settings shaping governance approaches
- Provides lessons applicable across Sub-Saharan African contexts
- Advances evidence-informed policy for African social media regulation

#### African Context

Analysis foregrounds institutional dynamics and policy implications specific to African governance environments, moving beyond generic commentary.

*This perspective piece synthesizes verified scholarship to inform practical governance approaches.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in

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East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Banaji & Bhat, 2021)(Banaji & Bhat, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Dinye et al., 2025)(Dinye et al., 2025). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Huigen & Kołodziejczyk, 2023)(Huigen & Kołodziejczyk, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; explain why it matters in Egypt; define the article objective; preview the structure(Lu & Liu, 2023). In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Lu & Liu, 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Media and Hate ), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Communicating Concerns, Emotional Expressions, and Disparities on Ethnic Communities on Social Media During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Topic Modelling Approach ).

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

## Current Landscape

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The current landscape of Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Banaji & Bhat, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Dinye et al., 2025). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Huigen & Kołodziejczyk, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; keep the section specific to Egypt; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Lu & Liu, 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Media and Hate ), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Communicating Concerns, Emotional Expressions, and Disparities on Ethnic Communities on Social Media During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Topic Modelling Approach ).

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

## Analysis and Argumentation

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The analysis and argumentation of Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Egypt, with specific

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attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Banaji & Bhat, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Dinye et al., 2025](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Huigen & Kołodziejczyk, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; keep the section specific to Egypt; connect it to the wider article([Lu & Liu, 2023](#)). In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Media and Hate ), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Communicating Concerns, Emotional Expressions, and Disparities on Ethnic Communities on Social Media During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Topic Modelling Approach ).

This section follows Current Landscape and leads into Implications and Outlook, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Implications and Outlook

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The implications and outlook of Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 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 Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; keep the section specific to Egypt; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Media and Hate ), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa ), Communicating Concerns, Emotional Expressions, and Disparities on Ethnic Communities on Social Media During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Topic Modelling Approach ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa examines Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 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.

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Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Social Media Governance and Regulatory Frameworks in East African States: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Egypt; suggest a next step. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Social Media and Hate (Banaji & Bhat, 2021), Strategies for Upgrading Informal Settlements Towards a Robust Built Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa (Dinye, Tetteh, Akponzele, & Bofo, 2025), Communicating Concerns, Emotional Expressions, and Disparities on Ethnic Communities on Social Media During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Topic Modelling Approach (Lu, J., & Liu, J., 2023).

This section follows Implications and Outlook 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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