ICTs, Social Media and Tendencies of Radicalization in the Sahel

Mirjam de Bruijn

Leiden University

Web Science Workshop DigDivHum-20, 2020

Ethnography/Biographies/Visuals/collaboration

2012-2020: Sahel conflict and violence increases: case of the Fulani

NEW TERRORISM HOT SPOT: AFRICA'S 'ARC OF INSTABILITY'



Complex crisis: Mali/Niger/Burkina-Faso: since 2015 Rise in Violence

'New' War dynamics

- Amalgam of actors: Jihadists, militias, ethnic organisations, military, international community (MINUSMA, G5, EU, Embassies)
- transnational networks; amplified by internet and accessing social media
- Violence as a weapon of marginalized groups

Increasing violence, ugly violence; ethnic violence

- Massacres of villages, 160-200 death
- Ethnic clashes
- Militas who arrest and kill people
- Military who kill 'imagined' jihadists
- Jihadists who attack army and elites
- Gender based violence
- Etc.
- 4000 deaths reported in 2019 (UN)
- IDPs and Refugees: 1.000.000 in the central Sahel

Casualties from 2015 to 2019

Number of deaths from armed violence in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger



GSM coverage 2001-2013



Changing possibilities to organize: strong ties: Ethnic Linking: Cameroonian mobile societies (Nyamnjoh 2014)



Nomads Unite: History of 'emancipation'



Information flows on Social Media



About

🖸 🛟 🖾 ...

🛱 📶 86% 🗖 12:27

Typically replies within a day

Advancement of new Information and Communication Technologies: Example from rural Mali (Togola 2019)



One of the ethnic violences in Mali: Fulbe/Dogon: complementarity and opposition

- Fulbe in Mali accused of Jihadism; they did indeed join, but not all
- Fulbe spread over West-Central Africa; Dogon: Pays-Dogon in Mali
- Dogon are partly also in the Jihad, no numbers known
- Dogon-Fulbe: sedentary –nomads; farmers-herders
- Dogon-Fulbe: history of domination and slavery
- Today: Dogon/Dozo militia 'protect' population where the state is absent; Fulbe also have their militia and protect their own villages
- Military plays a double role

Fulbe empires: Jihad in the 19th Centuries



Identity references: History & Memory 'work'

'Diina wartan':

The regime of Maacina will come back (population Inner Delta)





But at the same time:

Dogon (farmers/sedentary) and the memory of Fulbe Power in the region: slavery and domination

The dancing Fulani mask in Dogon Festival

Farmer herder relations reference to a symbiotic past in times of increasing violent conflict (picture 1991)



Propaganda:

Hamma Koufa, Leader of Katiba Maacina circulating messages: preaches with reference to Jihad, and reference to the marginalization of the Fulani pastoralists



Conclusion: Conflict and Communication Dynamics



Of interest?:

hope-less a film by V4T

biographies de la radicalisation (French) biographies of radicalization (English)

<u>Voice4Thought</u> <u>CTD site of research</u> www.nomadesahel.org



BIOGRAPHIES de la RADICALISATION

Des messages cachés du changement social



Sous la direction de Mirjam de Bruijn

Mirjam de Bruijn (Ed.) BIOGRAPHIES OF RADICALIZATION

