

# Islamist Protest, Terrorism and (In)Security in Africa

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Insurrections Islamistes, Terrorisme et  
(In)Sécurité en Afrique

1 - 3 JUNE / JUIN 2022

[WWW.IPTSA.ORG](http://WWW.IPTSA.ORG)

YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON

# Welcome to **#IPTSA** Bienvenue à **#** 2022

On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 2022 Conference on Islamic Protest, Terrorism and Security (IPTSA 2022), we would like to extend our warm welcome to all of the presenters, participants, and in particular, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our invited speakers.

This conference - Islamist Protest, Terrorism and (In)Security in Africa - is sponsored by the project “Boko Haram, Islamic Protest and National Security”, a Canadian SSHRC Partnership Development Grant funded initiative, in partnership with the International Relations Institute of Cameroon (IRIC), Yaoundé and the Sahel Research Group (University of Florida).

IPTSA 2022 brings together researchers from various disciplines with policymakers, students and academics to broaden and deepen the understanding of violent insurgencies and terrorism as multi-dimensional phenomena to be examined from innovative and multi-disciplinary perspectives.

We also want to express our sincere appreciation to the members of the Organizing Committee for the time and energy devoted to developing the proceedings and arranging the logistics of holding this conference. We would also like to express appreciation to the speakers who have submitted their research to this conference. Last but not least, we would like to extend our gratitude to the Minister of External Relations, Minister of Higher Education, and the Canada High Commissioner to Cameroon for their support.



**Chétima Melchisedek**  
Conference Chair



**Paul E. Lovejoy**  
Conference Co-Chair

**#IPTSA 2022**

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# Welcome to #IPTSA Bienvenue à #IPTSA 2022

**Au nom du Comité d'Organisation de la Conférence 2022 sur : Insurrections Islamiques, Terrorisme et Sécurité (IPTSA 2022), nous souhaitons une chaleureuse bienvenue à tous les présentateurs et les participants. Aussi, tenons-nous de manière particulière à exprimer notre profonde gratitude à l'égard de nos conférenciers invités.**

**Cette conférence – Insurrections Islamiques, Terrorisme et (In) Sécurité en Afrique – est sponsorisée par le projet "Boko Haram, Insurrections Islamiques et Sécurité Nationale". Dans le cadre des Subventions de Développement de Partenariat du CRSH, elle est une initiative en collaboration avec l'Institut des Relations Internationales du Cameroun (IRIC) et le Sahel Research Group(Université de Floride).**

**L'IPTSA 2022 réunit à la fois chercheurs de diverses disciplines, décideurs politiques, étudiants et universitaires afin d'élargir et d'approfondir la compréhension des insurrections et du terrorisme violent. Ces derniers, en tant que phénomènes multidimensionnels, seront examinés dans une perspective innovante et multidisciplinaire.**

**Nous sommes sincèrement reconnaissant à l'égard des Présidents et des membres du Comité d'Organisation pour d'une part le temps, et d'autre part l'énergie consacrés, à la rédaction des actes, et à l'organisation logistique de cette conférence. Dans la même veine, nous remercions les intervenants qui ont soumis leurs recherches à cette conférence. Enfin, nous tenons aussi à exprimer notre gratitude au Ministre des Relations Extérieures, au Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur et au Haut Commissaire du Canada au Cameroun pour leur soutien continu.**



**Chétima Melchisedek  
Conference Chair**



**Paul E. Lovejoy  
Conference Co-Chair**

**#IPTSA 2022**

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# Islamist Protest, Terrorism and (In)Security in Africa - Conference Chair



1-3 June / Juin 2022

Melchisedek Chétima (Ph.D. Université Laval; 2015) is Assistant Professor at the University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM) and former Senior Lecturer at the University of Maroua (Cameroon). Chetima has an outstanding and impressive international track record, with several affiliations to high-ranking institutions in North America and Europe: University of Basel (2016/2017), University of Ottawa (2017/2018), the Nantes Institute for Advanced Studies (2018/2019), York University (2018-2021), UQAM (from 2021). His current research focuses on the historical context of Boko Haram, including parallels and differences between the period of slavery, during which the Mandara Mountains of northern Cameroon were the target of slave hunters, and the current violence associated with Boko Haram.

His work has appeared in acclaimed journals such as *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, *Historical Journal*, *African Studies Review*, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, *African Economic History*, *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, or *Afrique Contemporaine*. His paper in the Hamburg-based political science journal *Africa Spectrum* (2018) won the Young African Scholar Award while his article in *Cahiers d'Études Africaines* (2015) has been awarded the Prize for the Best Paper on Central Africa by the US-based Central Africa Studies Association. Chetima is editor of *African Economic History* (Wisconsin University Press) and has been recently appointed as editor of the *Canadian Journal of African Studies* (Taylor and Francis & Routledge).

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**Melchisedek Chétima**  
University of Québec



**Conference Chair**  
Coordonateur de la conférence

# Detailed Program

## Programme détaillé

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**1 JUNE / JUIN 2022**

<b>8:00am - 8:30am</b>	<b>Registration</b>	
<b>8:15am - 9:00am</b>	<b>Welcome Addresses</b>	
<b>9:00am - 9:30am</b>	<b>Keynote Address</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>9:30am - 10:00am</b>	<b>Family Photo + Break</b>	
<b>10:00am - 11:30am</b>	<b>Panel 1 – Terrorism in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>11:30am - 1:00pm</b>	<b>Panel 2 – Boko Haram from Historical Contexts</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1:00pm - 2:30pm</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
<b>2:30pm - 4:00pm</b>	<b>Panel 3 – Nature and Evolution of African Jihads</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>Break</b>	
<b>4:30pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>Roundtable 1 - Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism in Africa</b>	<b>14</b>

# 2 JUNE / JUIN 2022

8:00am - 9:30am	Panel 4 – Islam, Violence and Political Salafism	16
9:30am - 10:00am	Break	
10:00am - 11:30am	Panel 5 – Education and Terrorism	20
11:30am - 1:00pm	Panel 6 – Combatting Terrorism	24
1:00pm - 2:30pm	Lunch Break	
2:30pm - 4:00pm	Panel 7 – Woman and Boko Haram	28
4:00pm - 4:30pm	Break	
4:30pm - 6:00pm	Roundtable 2 - Sharing experiences with local NGOs and civil society	32

# 3 JUNE / JUIN 2022

8:00am - 9:30am	Panel 8 – Legal aspect of the reintegration of ex-combatants	34
9:30am - 10:00am	Break	
10:00am - 11:30am	Panel 9 – Identification in the Context of Terrorism	38
11:30am - 1:00pm	Panel 10 – Media and Terrorism	43
1:00pm - 2:30pm	Lunch Break	
2:30pm - 4:00pm	Closing Ceremony	































# Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism in Africa

1 June / Juin 2022

4:30 - 6:30

Session Chair:  
Yves Mandjem

Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

## Alain Didier Olinga

Professor, Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

Alain Didier Olinga is a professor of public law and, since 2005, head of the Department of International Law at the Institute of International Relations of Cameroon (IRIC), University of Yaoundé II. He has also been working since 2016 as a Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Defense of Cameroon. teaches various disciplines of international law, including general public international law, international law of rights and freedoms and international humanitarian law. He is the author of numerous works and scientific contributions in his fields of specialization.

## Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos

Directeur de recherche, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Paris, France



Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos is Director of Research at the l'Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) and Global Fellow at PRIO (Peace Research Institute, Oslo). He holds a PhD in political science with a specialization on armed conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Nigeria. He was editor-in-chief of the *Afrique Contemporaine* in 2018-2019 and has published some eighty articles and books, including *Boko Haram: Islamism, Politics, Security, and the State in Nigeria* (2015) and *L'Afrique, nouvelle frontière du Jihad?* (2018).

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## Saïbou Issa

Dean of FALSH and Chair of the Centre d'Études et de Recherche en Paix, Sécurité et Intégration (CERPSI), University of Maroua



Professeur d'histoire dans les champs de l'histoire du crime et des questions stratégiques en Afrique. Ses travaux portent essentiellement sur la criminalité transfrontalière, les partenariats régionaux de sécurité et les mobilisations identitaires dans les champs politiques et stratégiques en Afrique centrale et dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad.

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Notes:

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Roundtable **1**  
Table ronde

















































# Legal aspect of the reintegration of ex-combatants

Session Chair:

Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos

IRD Paris

## Lutte contre Boko Haram et alternatives au tout sécuritaire et militaire dans le bassin du Lac Tchad : portée et limites du programme nigérien Repentir contre Pardon

Le Niger a subi en février 2015 sa première attaque terroriste menée par Boko Haram à Diffa, dans le sud-est du pays, à près de 1360 km de Niamey. Dans l'urgence, le gouvernement a réagi à travers l'instauration des mesures militaires et sécuritaires inédites dont l'état d'urgence, le couvre-feu, la suspension de la circulation des motos ainsi que l'interdiction de la pêche dans le lac Tchad et la culture de poivron dans la région de Diffa. Mais très vite, le pays a pris conscience des limites du tout militaire et sécuritaire et de la nécessité d'y associer d'autres solutions. Le Niger a ainsi mis en place en décembre 2016 un programme dit Repentir contre Pardon. En échange de leur reddition, les ex-combattants de Boko Haram sont envoyés non pas en prison mais dans des centres de déradicalisation, de formation professionnelle et de réinsertion sociale. A Goudoumaria, dans le sud-est du Niger, et N'Dounga, au nord-ouest, à près de 25 Km de Niamey, des formations professionnelles ont été proposées aux ex-combattants de Boko Haram en menuiserie bois, mécanique moto pompe, plomberie, agroalimentaire, menuiserie métallique, adduction d'eau potable. La formation professionnelle a été élargie aux combattants présumés de Boko Haram incarcérés à la prison de Kollo, à environ 25 km de Niamey.

Quelque 450 ex-combattants du mouvement djihadiste nigérien ont été sortis des rangs de Boko Haram à travers le programme nigérien Repentir contre Pardon entre décembre 2016 et décembre janvier 2020. Si elle affiche des résultats probants, l'initiative nigérienne n'en pose moins des défis importants. Afin qu'il soit accepté et efficace, il est important que le pardon soit accordé par la société et non pas uniquement par l'Etat. En y pensant, les autorités nigériennes ont tenu à éviter que le pardon soit mal accepté par les familles des victimes à travers la création des comités locaux de paix. De même, le programme Repentir contre Pardon présentait le risque de se transformer en une prime à l'engagement des jeunes dans les rangs de Boko Haram. Le pouvoir a répondu à ce risque en faisant bénéficier environ 600 jeunes originaires de neuf des douze communes de la région de Diffa, qui n'ont pas rejoint les rangs de la secte, d'une formation en activités génératrices de revenus. Il se pose enfin le défi du financement du programme Repentir contre Pardon. En effet, le volet formation professionnelle et réinsertion sociale n'a pas pu se réaliser que grâce au financement de l'Union européenne. Faute donc de financement extérieur, cette initiative, qui donne de bons résultats, pourrait brutalement s'arrêter. Plus largement, le programme Repentir contre Pardon aurait pu être d'une meilleure efficacité, s'il avait été pensé à l'échelle sous-régionale.

3 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

**Seidick Abba**

RFI/Université de Valenciennes



Seidick Abba is a journalist and writer, former central editor-in-chief at Jeune Afrique, former head of the Paris office of the Panapress Agency, and columnist for Monde-Afrique newspaper. He is also an associate researcher at the University of Valenciennes (northern France) where he defended his PhD in information and communication sciences. He regularly deciphers African news on France 24, RFI, TV5 Monde, BBC and Deutsche Welle. He is the author of three books including *Pour Comprendre Boko Haram* (L'Harmattan, 2020), et *Voyage au Cœur de Boko Haram: enquête* (L'Harmattan, 2019).

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Panel 8



# Identification in the context of Terrorism

Session Chair:  
Daniel Urbain Ndongo  
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

## Identification and control in a context of transnational insecurity in Lake Chad

Today, with the rise of transnational insecurity, we are increasingly witnessing political rhetoric to legitimize biometric identification technology in Chad. In 2002, the Chadian government chose to introduce biometric identification technology into the registration system. This technique, according to political and security actors, could allow the State to fight against the use of false identity papers in the context of rampant national and cross-border insecurity. One month after the first "terrorist" attack committed in June 2015 on Chadian soil, in front of the central police station and the market of Ndjamen, the government submitted to the national assembly a bill advocating a strengthening of the security device of the identity card in the various centers of encartement. This led to the creation of a "control and verification" commission in each identification center to detect any applicants for identity cards who were not actually Chadian nationals. This measure was taken after the Ministry of the Interior found that several foreigners had been able to obtain "real fake" Chadian identity papers, birth certificates, identity cards, driver's licenses and passports through the intermediary of certain security agents. For this commission, any holder of Chadian identity papers who lives in the country's border areas is suspect. In order to identify the "fakes" from the "real" Chadians, an "authenticity interview" is conducted in the local language in which questions are asked about the dates and places of issuance of the birth certificates, and the name of the traditional chief. In my paper, I plan to understand the practices that, in the name of the fight against insecurity, lead to logics of distinction and discrimination of certain border communities. Then, I will analyze the discourses of political and security actors to legitimize biometric identification technology as a means to fight against cross-border insecurity. These public devices thus contribute to the singularization of the members of these communities through the implementation of policies to define an "authentic and exclusive" national identity. I will draw on ethnographic surveys I conducted in the identity "control and verification" commission at the Ndjamen identification center between July and September 2017 and 2020.

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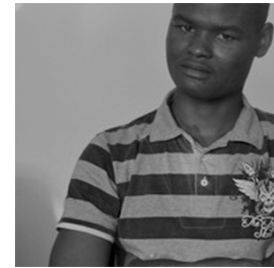
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3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

## Kelma Manatouma

ISP-Paris Ouest la Defense–  
Nanterre



Kelma Manatouma holds a PhD in political science from the University of Paris Nanterre. He is a temporary research and teaching associate (ATER) at the University of Antilles in France and an associate researcher at the Observatoire de la Gouvernance Politique au Tchad. His thesis focuses on biometric identification policies. In work, he traces the identification processes from the colonial period to the introduction of biometric technology as an instrument and model for identifying individuals in Chad. He analyzes the question of the State through the identification of individuals, with a particular focus on the role that biometrics plays in policies to combat transnational insecurity.

# Panel 9



# Identification in the context of Terrorism

Session Chair:  
Daniel Urbain Ndongo  
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

## The Imperatives for the Securitization of the Northern Border Communities as Counter-Terrorism Measures in Nigerian

Nigerian state operates maximal borderlands in the northern part of the country where the residents have ancestral, ethnic, and linguistic affinities spanning several centuries. Consequently, these communities have developed a feeling of solidarity that ignores the division brought about by the colonial partition. This raises serious problems at identifying and classifying residents in these border communities based on nationalities especially with the emergence of Boko Haram terrorists that drew members from other neighboring communities that display extremist posture. An explanatory research method was used to collect the data. This study was anchored on State fragility theory and interpretative techniques were used to analyze the data. Findings show that cultural similarities between Nigeria's international border communities and neighboring countries provided sanctuary for the migrants' extremists, which increased after Gadhafi of Libya was killed. Securitization of the border communities to contain infiltration, collaboration, and forestalling destruction with extremists from outside is recommended.

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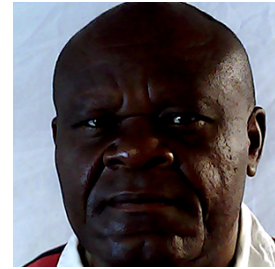
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3 June / **Jun** 2022

10:00 - 11:30

## Iwu Nnaoma Hyacinth

Adekunle Ajasin University



Nnaoma Hyacinth Iwu is a senior lecturer in the Department of Political Science Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko Ondo State, Nigeria. He graduated with a M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Ibadan, with a specialization in comparative politics. His research interests span civil society, conflict resolution, political economy, and strategic studies. He has his publications in international and national journals including contributions to book chapters. One of his recent works titled "Football theory of scientific development: a theory for the end of Africa's underdevelopment" provides a paradigm for Africa to engage with other continents in a globally competitive market.

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# Panel 9

# Identification in the context of Terrorism

3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Session Chair:  
Daniel Urbain Ndongo  
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

## Migrations forcées et problématique de gestion des ressources agropastorales au Nord-Cameroun.

Les territoires ruraux camerounais frontaliers au Nigéria ont subi des violences régulières depuis 2014. En plus des pertes en vies humaines et des biens, des enlèvements à des fins d'otage et d'enrôlement de paysans, les ressources agropastorales ont fait l'objet d'une surexploitation dans les terroirs d'accueil pendant que les zones en insécurité étaient abandonnées. De fait, aux déplacés internes déjà nombreux, se sont ajoutés des migrants de retour des zones d'insécurité et les ex-otages de la secte Boko Haram, qui pour la plupart, ont pour principale activité l'agriculture et l'élevage. Il se pose alors le problème d'accès – ou de re-accès – aux ressources agropastorales (foncier agricole, pâturages, ressources en bois) dans un contexte de compétition entre les agropasteurs locaux et les déplacés internes d'une part, et d'autre part, entre les migrants de retours, les ex-otages et leurs communautés d'origine.

Cette étude s'appuie sur l'observation de terrain complétée par l'exploitation des documents. Il s'est agi de la collecte des données de terrain à travers un protocole administré au courant de plusieurs missions effectuées dans les territoires concernés (Les arrondissements de Moskota, Mozogo et Mokolo dans les Monts Mandara/Mayo Tsanaga frontaliers du Bornou au Nigéria) ayant subi régulièrement les assauts de la secte Boko Haram), les réunions d'échange avec les différents acteurs intervenant sur le terrain : autorités locales, autorités municipales, autorités traditionnelles (Lamido et Lawan/Chefs traditionnels), leaders communautaires (imam, pasteur, leader des jeunes et de femmes, comité de vigilance) et ONG (CARITAS, ALDEPA). Les discussions avec les paysans ont porté sur gestion des ressources agropastorales et la perception qu'elles ont des ex-otages et les conditionnalités de leur éventuelle réintégration.

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**Félix Watang Zieba**

Université de Maroua



Félix Watang Zieba est Maître de Conférences et Chef de département de Géographie à l'École normale supérieure de l'Université de Maroua. Il détient depuis 2010 un PhD en Géographie humaine obtenu à l'Université de Ngaoundéré. Ses travaux actuels portent, entre autres, sur migrations internes et internationales, Gestion des ressources, et sur les dynamiques rurale et péri-urbaine. Il a été chercheur invité du Centre d'études africaine de Leyde, et au laboratoire MIGRINTER (Migrations Internationales: espace et société) de l'université de Poitiers-France.

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Panel 9





Session Chair:

Seidick Abba

RFI/University of Valenciennes

## L'Œil du Sahel et Boko Haram : Unes, discours et enjeux médiatiques

Depuis sa création, L'Œil du Sahel a rapidement porté son nom comme « signe » en se positionnant comme « garant » du « regard » porté sur le Sahel, c'est-à-dire, la partie septentrionale du Cameroun. Doté d'une équipe rédactionnelle et de correspondants ayant une maîtrise parfaite de la géopolitique de cette région, ce journal s'est rapidement positionné comme la référence pour la couverture des événements politiques, culturels et sociaux des trois provinces septentrionales du pays. Ainsi, lorsque le pays connaît les multiples enlèvements et les attaques perpétrées par le groupe Boko Haram, alors que les autres journaux doivent de débrouiller pour trouver des correspondants ou y dépêcher des envoyés spéciaux, L'Œil du Sahel couvre les drames avec une exemplaire régularité. Et comme cela se voit dans le métier, les Unes choisies ont un rôle majeur, et permettent d'annoncer non seulement le ton, mais aussi, à certains égards, le positionnement éditorial. Les choix lexicaux et iconographiques, ainsi que les contenus réels soulèvent des questions d'ordre théorique, déontologique et, surtout, autorisent de s'interroger sur les articulations discursives en travail.

Ma communication examinera la construction médiatique du terrorisme et la détermination du rôle des médias dans la fabrique et les représentations du phénomène Boko Haram. Suivant quelles modalités discursives L'Œil du Sahel présente-il les actions du groupe terroriste ? Quels rapports entre les Unes et les contenus médiatiques ? Comment parler du terrorisme sans risquer d'en banaliser la fabrique tout en contribuant à son éradication ? Quels positionnements éditoriaux et idéologiques déterminent les reportages et notes de terrain.

Je bâtirai ma réflexion sur l'analyse de contenu (Bardin, 1977 ; Bonville, 2000) pour mettre au jour les caractéristiques majeures de la représentation du groupe Boko Haram et de l'action politique sur le sujet. L'approche me permet de décrire les contenus, les images et le sens des messages des articles de presse. Je pars du principe que toute représentation médiatique est une construction empreinte de cadres qui définissent une certaine manière d'appréhender et d'interpréter la réalité sociale et de la thématiser selon des principes de sélection et de hiérarchisation de l'information (Esquenazi, 2013). A partir de ces éléments, je caractériserai la trajectoire éditoriale de L'Œil du Sahel en dégagant les grandes lignes d'un discours médiatique sur le groupe terroriste dont le journal s'est pratiquement fait une spécialité au plan national.

## Dorothee Béatrice Ndoumbe

University of Yaoundé II

Dorothee Béatrice Ndoumbe is a holder of a PhD in Communication and Information Sciences (CIS) from Aix-Marseille University in France and is a Lecturer in Journalism and Communication in the Advanced School of Mass Communication (ESSTIC) of the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon. A trained Journalist, she practised journalism for about fifteen years before delving into the general domain of Communication and Information Sciences. A Consultant in Communication, she is also the officer in charge of Information and Communication of the University of Yaoundé II. Her research interests and her professional experience are on the sociology of the media, questions of strategies, gender issues crisis and performance in their relationship with Communication.

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# Panel 10



# Media and Terrorism

3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Session Chair:

Seidick Abba

RFI/University of Valenciennes

## Cameroon Media and the Politics of Boko Haram

Cameroon media have been reporting about the challenges posed by Boko Haram in the northern regions for several years. In addition to L'Oeil du Sahel which has focused on this matter more than any other media because of their network on the field, Intégration, Le Jour, Mutations and the official Cameroon Tribune have brought different insights to the rise and expansion of this terrorist organisation. More importantly, the ways in which newspapers report about this sect clearly shows that Boko Haram has come to play a central role in national politics. In some instances, political elites have accused each other of being the master mind that controls the expansion of the terrorist organization in the northern region. Differently put, Boko Haram has evolved from being a foreign threat to becoming an essential ingredient in succession battles that shape what some believe are the last days of the current regime.

My paper stems from observations resulting from prior research (Tcheuyap 2014): the political and social repercussions of “postcolonial” violence impact the space where they emerge while also affecting the Western world. In order to better understand the instability triggered by Boko Haram, my paper seeks to determine how this group’s attacks as well as state responses are constructed by media discourse. I will focus on the following objectives:

1. Determine the ideological trends presented in articles dealing with Boko Haram and identify the security challenges at stake.
2. Study the political instrumentalization of patriotism and citizenship and examine how the positioning of media suppresses any possibility of alternative discourses.
3. Evaluate the institutional communication policies on the “war against Boko Haram” and how the media positions themselves relative to the official discourse.

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**Alexie Tcheuyap**

University of Toronto



Alexie Tcheuyap is professor in the Department of French Studies, University of Toronto and former editor of the Canadian Journal of African Studies. He has been recently appointed the University of Toronto’s associate vice-president and vice-provost for international student experience. He is currently working on the media and the security discourse to understand the circumstances, evolution and contradictions of the media discourse on Boko Haram, based on qualitative and quantitative media content analysis. Tcheuyap graduated from Queen’s University with a PhD in French studies and joined the University of Calgary in 2000 as an assistant professor before joining U of T.

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# Panel 10

Session Chair:  
Seidick Abba  
RFI/University of Valenciennes

## The Construction of the Enemy in the Media: States and Publics in the Fight against Terrorism

Observing symbolic interactions in the media is essential to capture, understand and interpret the various forms put forward by counter-terrorist policies. It would highlight the complexity of the terrorist threat and the social targets of counter-terrorism policy discourses. The task consists of shifting from the material physical domain of antiterrorist policy discourses to virtual public spheres to analyze the governments' political attempts to fight against the "terrorists" and provide sustainable solutions through the media. Meanwhile, the paper aims to deconstruct the virtual public spheres space of counter-terrorism reports and policy discourses and retrieve the complex interactions between States or governments and "terrorists" through media study. While the terrorist image is associated with the "terrorist threat", danger, risk, terror, construction and deconstruction of public media spheres are used interchangeably. In addition, the "people", "the street", "the nation", "cyberspace", "social networks", and Internet constitute the public. Their engagement in the struggle through media and policy discourses against terrorism inserts the following question: how do we understand and interpret the policy role of counter-terrorism discourses in media? How do they put forward the notion of the enemy or the danger? What are the implications for the African policy designs in the fight against terrorism or insecurity? Publics are viewed as complex figures of the nexus of Media – State's counter-terrorism policy discourses and fight against terrorism. Based on the observation of the transnational context of Boko Haram in Cameroon and other so-called "terrorist" violence in Cameroon, we use data retrieved from local policy discourses on Boko Haram and "terrorist enemy" and their consequences on social mobilization between 2014 and 2021.

**Notes:**

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## Mireille Manga Edimo

Institute of International Relations of Cameroon



Mireille Manga Edimo is a senior lecturer and researcher at the International relations institute of Cameroon (IRIC). Former PhD fellow at Sciences Po / CEVIPOF in Paris, France (2007-2010), she defended a PhD thesis entitled "the virtual citizenship and new forms of political participation". Her teachings and research domains are public policies in Africa, Migration and Citizenship in Africa, Africa and its 'outside' world, Democracy and Expertise, crises, and culture. She has co-edited a book on New Nationalisms and China's Belt and Road Initiative : Exploring the Transnational Public Domain (Forthcoming Palgrave Macmillan 2022), contributed many chapters in edited books and published in international peer-review journals. Since April 2019, R. Mireille Manga Edimo has served as a college member at the International Public Policy Association (IPPA).

Session Chair:  
Seidick Abba  
RFI/University of Valenciennes

## Liberté d'expression, cyberspace et lutte antiterroriste au Burkina Faso

Depuis le 15 janvier 2016, le Burkina Faso est confronté à des attaques terroristes meurtrières récurrentes. Les opérations militaires entreprises par le gouvernement pour endiguer le phénomène font régulièrement des victimes au sein des Forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS). À l'ère actuelle des réseaux sociaux où l'information est très vite relayée sur la toile, en juin 2018, un blogueur est interpellé par la police pour avoir fait une publication sur Facebook critiquant le gouvernement pour ses actions dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. Il est, par la suite, traduit en justice sous les chefs d'accusation « d'incitation de troubles à l'ordre public », d'« appel à former un complot contre la sûreté de l'État » et de « participation à une entreprise de démoralisation des forces de défense et de sécurité ». À l'issue de son procès, la justice ne retient finalement que le chef d'inculpation d'« incitation de troubles à l'ordre public » et le condamne à une peine d'emprisonnement ferme de deux mois.

Dans ce contexte, l'État entend réguler davantage l'information qui circule dans les médias audiovisuels, la presse écrite et sur les réseaux sociaux concernant ses opérations militaires contre le terrorisme. Il adopte une loi portant modification du Code pénal dans laquelle il définit de nouvelles infractions portant sur la publication d'informations relatives au terrorisme. Cette loi condamne à une peine allant d'un à cinq ans toute personne qui diffuse des « informations », des « images » ou des « sons » « d'une scène ou d'infraction de nature terroriste » ou qui pourraient compromettre une intervention antiterroriste des FDS. Cette nouvelle législation pose des questions éthiques importantes à savoir que peut-on publier ou que ne peut-on pas publier dans le contexte de lutte contre le terrorisme. Elle pose aussi des défis juridiques quant aux libertés individuelles et plus particulièrement la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, et de leur corollaire le droit du public à l'information. Ce sont ces questions que nous proposons d'analyser dans cette étude, en nous focalisant particulièrement sur le cyberspace en raison de son essor actuel comme outil de communication et de la possibilité qu'il offre à n'importe quel usager d'y publier de l'information.

### Notes:

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**Aboubacar Dakuyo**  
University of Ottawa



Aboubacar Dakuyo holds a LLD from the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa, a Master in International Law (LLM) from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), and a Master of Arts (MA) in Development Studies from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. His research interests are centered on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms in the context of major human rights violations. His current research focuses on the role of local customary norms in the implementation of transitional justice in South Sudan and in Burkina Faso. Aboubacar is also a research fellow at the Human Right Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa, where he hosts conferences, workshops, and roundtables on different subjects related to major human rights violations in general, and more precisely on transitional justice.

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# Panel 10

# Committee Members & Organizers

Les membres du comité & Les organisateurs

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York University



**Saïbou Issa**  
University of Maroua

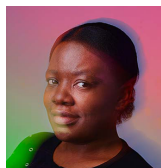


**Daniel Urbain Ndong**  
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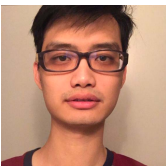
## Organizers



**Kartikay Chadha**  
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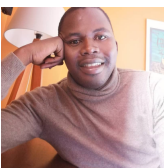
**Maria Yala**  
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**Fabio Cascadura**  
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**Baskouda S.K. Shelley**  
University of Maroua

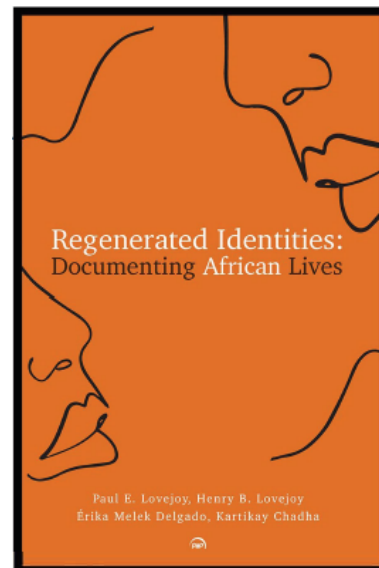


**Leidy Marcela Alpizar Alpizar**  
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# Regenerated Identities

## Documenting African Lives

**D**igital Humanities has revolutionized the study of the history of Africa and the African diaspora. This volume documents the development of path-breaking digital projects and related websites and hence in itself is a history of digital humanities that pertain to people of African descent. The projects that are examined include the Louisiana Slave Database, Slavery Images, Freedom Narratives of Africans from the Era of Slavery, Language of Marks, Slave Societies Digital Archive, DATAS – Documenting Africans in Trans-Atlantic Slavery, and the extensive drawings of Eugène de Froberville. Cases specifically associated with colonial military records in Sierra Leone, the movements of the enslaved in the Indian Ocean, the plight of women in the gold mines of New Granada, or the surviving records of Africans in one set of registers in a single church in Bahia. Finally, there is a discussion of Walk With Web Inc and its development of the backend for many of these projects in Regenerated Identities, which is also the title of this volume.



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Finally, a digital humanities approach to studying the experiences of enslaved African people in the Atlantic World

has come of age! Regenerated Identities: Documenting African Lives is a breakthrough in Digital Africa Diaspora Studies and its future possibilities. This collaboration between young and senior scholars has given us a new direction for doing Digital African Atlantic history. The book provides excellent guidelines for the ethics and epistemologies of studying the experiences of enslaved Africans in the digital space and the nuances of data management and dissemination. The result is a brilliant intellectual contribution to restorative justice that promises to be a reference book for generations of scholars.



–*Akin Ogundiran, Chancellor's Professor, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte and author of The Yorùbá: A New History.*

Africa in the Digital Age is revealed in this volume, ushering in a new height in scholarship that is accessible beyond the traditional library. African history is now in the grasp of anyone with access to the internet, as the contributions in this book explain. The editors have pulled together an exciting array of scholars working on innovative digital projects which are changing how we think, write, and visualize African and African diaspora history. Regenerated Identities is a major contribution to understanding how to document the past ethically in the digital age.

–*Toyin Falola, Jacob and Frances Sanger Mossiker Chair in the Humanities, University of Texas at Austin*

### About the Editors

**Paul E. Lovejoy** is Distinguished Research Professor, Department of History, York University, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada

**Henry B. Lovejoy** is Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Colorado at Boulder, and Director of the Digital Slavery Research Lab.

**Érika Melek Delgado** holds a Leverhulme Fellowship at King's College, London, and is Associate Director of the Freedom Narratives project.

**Kartikay Chadha** is a Ph.D. candidate in School of Information Studies at McGill University and C.E.O. of Walk With Web Inc.

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