

Islamist Protest, Terrorism and (In)Security in Africa

**Insurrections Islamistes, Terrorisme et
(In)Sécurité en Afrique**

1 - 3 JUNE / JUIN 2022

WWW.IPTSA.ORG

YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON

Welcome to #IPTSA Bienvenue à #IPTSA 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

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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 CCRSH, 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 reconnaissances 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

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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

1 JUNE / JUIN 2022

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3 JUNE / JUIN 2022

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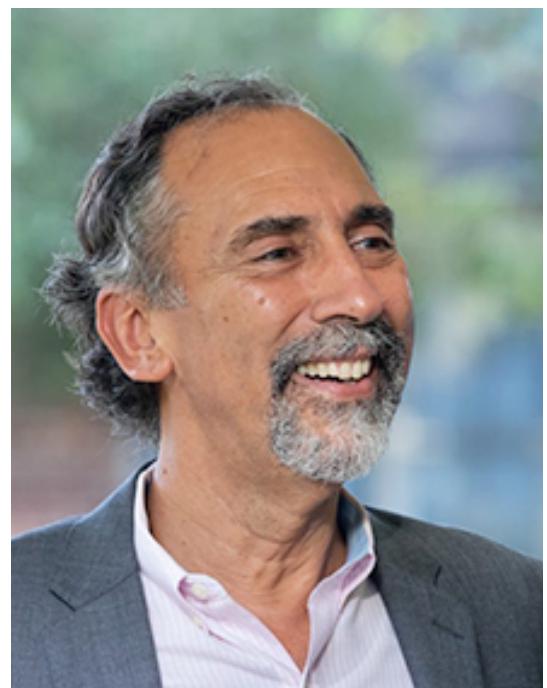
Between Democracy and Militancy: Making Sense of Islamic Movements in the Sahel since 1990

1 June / Juin 2022

9:00 - 9:30

Leonardo A. Villalón is Dean of the International Center and Professor of Political Science and African Studies at the University of Florida. From 2002-2011, he served as Director of UF's Center for African Studies. Villalón has a Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin (1992) as well as degrees from the Institut d'Études Politiques in Paris (1985), the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University (1983), and Louisiana State University (1979). His research specialization is in the Sahelian countries with a particular focus on Islam and politics. He is the author or editor of many books including *The Oxford Handbook of the African Sahel* (Oxford University Press, 2021) as well as of many research articles on politics and religion in the African Sahel region. Villalón has lectured and directed seminars and workshops at universities and other institutions in numerous West African countries. From 2001-05, he served as president of the West African Research Association, the only sub-Saharan African member institution of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), based at the Smithsonian Institution. He is current chair of the board of directors of CAORC. Last but not least, he coordinates the University of Florida's Sahel Research Group (<http://sahelresearch.africa.ufl.edu/>) and is co-editing the *Journal of Modern African Studies*. He will be speaking on "Between Democracy and Militancy: Making Sense of Islamic Movements in the Sahel since 1990." Email:lvillalon@ufic.ufl.edu.

Leonardo A. Villalón
Dean, Director of Sahel Research Group,
University of Florida



Notes:

Session Chair:
Adam Mahamat
University of Maroua

Keynote Address Leçon inaugurale

Terrorism in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives

Session Chair:
Djanabou Bakary
University of Maroua

Enquêter sur les groupes djihadistes en Afrique subsaharienne

Les chercheurs désireux d'étudier la genèse, le développement et le fonctionnement des mouvements qualifiés de djihadistes se débattent généralement dans le « brouillard de la guerre ». Une première difficulté vient des restrictions d'accès à des zones de conflits qui sont interdites au tout-venant pour diverses raisons d'ordre administratif et sécuritaire tout à la fois*. Dans bien des cas, les chercheurs en sciences sociales doivent donc se résoudre à travailler à partir de sources secondaires et médiatiques qui ne permettent guère de recouper, trianguler, vérifier et consolider des informations souvent contradictoires, entre propagande militaire et présupposés culturalistes sur les rivalités ethniques ou la violence intrinsèque de l'islam. Faute de mieux, ils se retrouvent alors à utiliser le même cadre analytique que les spécialistes de l'antiterrorisme en reprenant à leur compte des organigrammes qui tendent à figer et cloisonner la représentation des groupes étudiés en fonction de leurs allégeances à Daech ou Al-Qaïda.

A défaut de répondre à tous les attendus de la sociologie classique, les enquêtes de terrain mettent pourtant en évidence la fluidité des trajectoires individuelles de combattants qui, suivant les besoins du moment, passent fréquemment d'une mouvance à l'autre. Les nébuleuses qui disent lutter au nom du coran font en effet preuve d'une grande plasticité, tandis que les frontières entre les différents groupes rebelles s'avèrent être très poreuses, comme en témoigne la connivence, voire la collusion entre djihadistes, trafiquants de drogues, voleurs de bétail, milices communautaires et séparatistes touarègues dans le nord du Mali.

* On trouvera une synthèse des défis de la production de savoirs en situation de conflit dans Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine [2018], *Déconstruire la guerre. Acteurs, discours, controverses*, Paris, Éditions Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 165p.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos

l'Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD)



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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Panel 1

Terrorism in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives

Session Chair:
Djanabou Bakary
University of Maroua

“Security” as a moving target? Islamic militancy and the reconfiguration of regional fields of security in the West African Sahara

Over the last twenty years, the Saharan region of West Africa which includes the northern regions of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, has increasingly become an area of intense activities by transnational networks of the armed Muslim militants. The counter-terrorist interventions constituted and launched by regional and international coalitions in response to the Muslim militants increased the intensity of military activities in the area. These regional and international military forces understand their endeavor as a “securitization”, a process by which a quest for security leads to the establishment of a governmental entity. This perspective reiterates “conventional” emphasis that ties security to the state and makes the state the key provider of security. However, it leaves out how local residents evaluate the state and security. The purpose of this paper is to describe longstanding historical genesis of the tensions, concerns, and religious practices that inform local plural narratives of security in the militarized border zone of Mali and Niger. Empirically, it focuses on two Tuareg groups: the Bellah known as the former enslaved and their descendants; and the Dabakkar, a freeborn Tuareg group. By investigating how these groups conceived of the state, security, and their various forms of mobilization to gain security, the paper casts light on how the activities of Muslim militants and the global war on terror have provided a potent climate for understanding local tensions, concerns, and security practices and how these inform the reconfiguration of regional fields of security in the West Africa Sahara. In this endeavor, the paper juxtaposes three narratives of security (state, Muslim militants, and local residents) and reflect on how these inform and contest each other. As a result, it sheds light on the gradual invigoration of shari'a politics and religious practices in the regional field of security. The analysis draws influence from scholarly accounts that address “crime” and “policing” as a contested field in postcolonial Africa.

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1 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Souleymane
Diallo

University of Münster



Souleymane Diallo earned his PhD in sociocultural anthropology from the University of Cologne in Germany. His research interests include, gender, forceful migrations and memory politics; Islam, spiritual authority, and power in the Sahara; and the theory and practice of anthropological filmmaking. He is a lecturer at the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Münster, Germany. Diallo's ongoing research (for his second monograph) focuses on the Tuareg Dabakkar to examine the making of religious authority and transnational Muslim community in the militarized border zone of Mali/Niger.

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Panel 1

Terrorism in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives

Session Chair:
Djanabou Bakary
University of Maroua

Perception, Reality & Disputation in the Field of Study on Boko Haram

How do we know what we know about the Boko Haram sect? The difficulty in accessing both Boko Haram's membership and major swathes of Nigeria's northeastern region since 2011 has arguably shaped the public understanding of the sect's insurgency in the Lake Chad axis. This paper explores the politics of knowledge production in the field of study of the Boko Haram insurgency. I do so in this paper by critically analyzing some of the scholarship produced over the past decade and more on the subject, with the objective of illustrating how various local factors have shaped and influenced the availability and otherwise of crucial data and narratives relating to Boko Haram.

In the paper, I engage in a detailed exploration of the debates and ideas that have driven the schism between the 'globalist' and 'localist' tendencies, where the major differing schools of thought on the study of Boko Haram are concerned. This paper highlights a number of selected episodes in the timeline of Boko Haram's insurgency in order to critically illustrate how both state and non-state actors attempt to shape the narratives about the insurgency. I particularly emphasize the role played by globalist narratives, lacking in anthropological data, in the shaping of foreign policy. The paper argues that in order to fully appreciate the role that various dominant theories about Boko Haram have played in driving popular understandings of the sect in northeastern Nigeria, it is necessary to understand contexts in which the data on the insurgency are produced.

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1 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Ini Dele-Adedeji
University of Edinburgh



Ini Dele-Adedeji holds a doctorate in Politics from the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London (SOAS). His primary research interests focus on the intersection of politics and religion in northern Nigeria, and transitional justice. Before joining the Centre of African Studies at the University of Edinburgh, as a recipient of the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) Postdoctoral Research Fellowship, Ini was employed as a Research Associate at the University of Bristol where he was part of a project investigating migration across the Sahara and also looking at the Tramadol opioid.

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Panel 1

Terrorism in Africa: Theoretical Perspectives

Session Chair:
Djanabou Bakary
University of Maroua

The Jihad Tradition in the Lake Chad Basin

The Boko Haram movement surfaced in the Lake Chad basin, but what is often overlooked is the tradition of jihad in the region that stretches back to the early nineteenth century. Although Shehu Muhammad al-Kanemi successfully organized resistance to jihad in Borno after c.1810, the Sokoto Caliphate continued to expand into the region south of Lake Chad through the establishment of numerous emirates in the region that came to be known as Adamawa or Fombina. Nominally under allegiance to Yola, a Fulbe aristocracy dominated the Muslim controlled enclaves in what is now northern Cameroon and northeastern Nigeria to the south of Borno, raiding non-Muslim communities which were forced to retreat into defensible hill retreats to escape enslavement and compulsory conversion to Islam. The region experienced a second wave of jihad towards the end of the nineteenth century, continuing into the twentieth century, under a militant Mahdist movement that originated in the Nilotc Sudan, and through the military campaigns of Rabeh ibn Fadallah, whose armies spread westward through what is now Chad and the Central African Republic. The Mahdist movement had sympathizers in the Sokoto Caliphate and Borno which resulted in the collapse of the Borno government and the conversion of some emirates in Adamawa to the Mahdist cause. The European occupation of the region barely inhibited the continued growth of aggressive Muslim regimes, at least until the 1930s. While the Boko Haram movement with its Safalist connections is significantly different from the Qadiriyah-inspired Sokoto jihad, Boko Haram shares with its predecessors a commitment to jihad, thus demonstrating the importance of jihad in political thinking and military action that has lasted two hundred years.

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1 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Paul E. Lovejoy
York University



Paul E. Lovejoy (Ph.D. Wisconsin 1973) is Distinguished Research Professor of history, at York University, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He is Chair of the Board of Directors of Walk With Web Inc. and was the Founding Director of the Harriet Tubman Institute for Research on Africa and its Diasporas at York University, and held the Canada Research Chair in African Diaspora History (2000-2015). He is a past member of the UNESCO "Slave Route" Project: Resistance, Liberty, Heritage (1996-2012), with which he continues to be associated. He has published more than forty books.

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Panel 1

Boko Haram from Historical Contexts

Session Chair:
Alessio Iocchi
NUPI & University of Naples

Memories, identities, and politics in Guéra's community conflicts. An approach to stability and cohesion in Sahel from the microlevel

Based on the findings of a 9 months fieldwork, this paper explores the causes of instability and conflicts in the Guéra province, a mountainous area between Sahel and savannas in central Chad. It aims to focus on the cleavages and divisions that generate instability and violence at the microlevel; and to assess whether these divisions are a legacy of the past or the consequences of more recent policies. Although Guéra province enjoys relative stability in comparison to other Sahelian areas, there are several community conflicts that contextually emerge and revive old divisions. The argument of the paper is that the way colonial and postcolonial governments fostered local division in the past, together with the recent neoliberal governance reforms formally aimed to decentralize the power, set a divisive political arena where divisions among local communities on the microlevel emerge and trigger violence and instability. The paper first analyses and contextualize the case of Guéra, focusing both on broader nationwide divisions in Chad and on the local competition for resources; then, it analyses the neoliberal governance reforms implemented all over the Sahel in the last thirty years and argues that these reforms are setting a similarly problematic institutional framework. The social and political context generated by the intersection of these reforms with previously existing cleavages fosters community divisions on the microlevel that contribute to the broader instability that contemporary Sahel is experiencing.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Valerio Colosio
Ankara Social Science University



Valerio Colosio is professor at the Department of African Studies of the Social Science, University of Ankara since January 2020, where he teaches different classes related to African Studies for Master students. He completed his PhD in Social Anthropology in May 2018 at the University of Sussex. His research on slavery is part of a broader ERC project (<http://shadowsofslavery.org>) and explored the legacies of slavery in the Guéra region, in central Chad.

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Panel 2

Boko Haram from Historical Contexts

Session Chair:
Alessio Iocchi
NUPI & University of Naples

Calm Before the Storm? Antecedents of the Boko Haram Crisis in Northeastern Nigeria

The Boko Haram crisis escalated in particular in 2009 after the extrajudicial killing of Mohammed Yusuf, the sect's leader, but the roots of the movement are commonly acknowledged to lie deeper. The establishment of the sect has been linked to the prior uprising of the Maitatsine movement in the 1980s, rising Islamism, and the wish of the Nigerian 'Taliban' to escape society. Besides the extra-judicial killing of Yusuf, Boko Haram's violent turn has been linked to local politicians' use of the Islamist sect to perpetrate electoral violence, as well as increased local repression against the movement. Nevertheless, much uncertainty remains as to how exactly the Boko Haram movement escalated to the use of violence on such a large scale and how this fits theories of conflict escalation. In this project, we aim to address this gap by studying conflict dynamics in North-East Nigeria before the advent of the Boko Haram insurgency, which we (for now) situate in 2009. We make use of data drawn from Nigeria's most established and privately owned Northern newspaper, Daily Trust, to analyze whether the Boko Haram crisis had earlier identifiable roots in the form of protests and low-level acts of violence and repression in the North-East. While conflict datasets such as UCDP and ACLED provide valuable information on violent rebel activities, they are less suited to study low-intensity conflict that may forebode insurgency. Local newspaper data allow for more fine-grained analyses. As we have access to all Daily Trust issues dating back to 1999, we also have sufficient material to discover early roots of the Boko Haram crisis. The project will rely on manual and automated coding of Daily Trust newspaper articles to uncover whether the Boko Haram crisis had visible antecedents, and if so, in which form they presented themselves.

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1 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Leila Demarest
University of Leiden



Leila Demarest is professor of African Politics at the Institute of Political Science. Her research interests include peace and conflict dynamics, social movements, political parties, political communication, and ethnicity and religion in Sub-Saharan Africa. Her current research projects focus on power-sharing and party politics in Nigeria's National Assembly, and on political attitudes and behaviors of youths in urban Africa (with an empirical focus on Lagos, Nigeria). Her work has appeared in many academic journals including *African Affairs*, *African Studies Review*, *Contemporary Politics*, and *Oxford Development Studies*.

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Panel 2

Boko Haram from Historical Contexts

Session Chair:
Alessio Iocchi
NUPI & University of Naples

Boko Haram ou la revanche de la périphérie?

L'incapacité de l'État à projeter son autorité sur sa périphérie crée un espace d'opportunisme et d'incivisme vital pour les exactions de Boko Haram. La présence d'intermédiaires locaux, d'acteurs de l'ombre font main-basse sur une économie informelle qui repose sur un commerce transfrontalier génératrice de solidarités multiples. L'activisme de l'insurrection suggère une démonopolisation de la violence qui invite à questionner la périphérie et ses acteurs. La résilience de Boko Haram suggère non seulement « l'impuissance de la puissance » mais aussi l'incapacité des armées nationales à cerner durablement la menace.

Des enquêtes de terrain et des rapports d'ONGs montrent que le dopage financier de l'insurrection attire une masse importante de jeunes gens qui ont un sentiment de nationalité peu développé. Des soldats déflatés et des combattants dissidents trouvent un terreau propice dans des espaces délaissés ou mal contrôlés, et se recyclent au gangstérisme. La faible présence de l'État sur ses marges donne à voir une périphérie poreuse, sensible aux offres et discours djihadistes qui favorise une forte dose d'analphabétisme.

Le recours à la double mécanique de rejet et d'incivisme structure la persistance de la menace et les dynamiques d'une insurrection aux enjeux complexes. D'un point de vue géopolitique, la vitalité de Boko Haram s'exprime surtout dans des zones où la rareté, la marginalité et le délaissement favorisent des solidarités trans-ethniques et transnationales.

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1 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Adam Mahamat
Université de Maroua



Adam Mahamat holds a PhD thesis in History from the University of Ngaoundere and teaches at the Ecole normale supérieure of the University of Maroua. His research and teaching focus mainly on slavery and its variants, social conflicts and vulnerabilities in the Lake Chad basin. His work has appeared in *African Economic History*, *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, and *Cahiers des Rings de la Mémoire*, among others.

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Panel 2

Boko Haram from Historical Contexts

Session Chair:
Alessio Iocchi
NUPI & University of Naples

From Chibok Girls to Kankara Boys: An Overview of Parameters Surrounding the Kidnapping of Kankara School Children in Southern Katsina Emirate 1987-2019

The paper accounts the history of armed conflict between the herdsmen and farmers in southern Katsina Emirate. The kidnapping of Chibok Girls in 2014 was an eye opener to the bandits associated with the kidnapping of school children across the states of Katsina, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kebbi and Niger states. Scholars generally associate the present stage of conflict between the farmers and fulani herdsmen as the root cause causing the present spree of kidnapping and cattle rustling that affects the north-western states of Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto states. The paper argues that the banditry in the Kankara areas pre-date the present state of kidnapping in the area. Kidnapping of 344 School Children of Government Science Secondary School Kankara on the 11 December 2020 marked a landmark in the history of arm conflict affecting the area and other communities bordering the forest area between Katsina and Zamfara States. This paper argues that the Boko Haram insurgency, environmental and other social parameters greatly contribute to the spate of kidnapping in the area.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Ibrahim Sani Kankara

Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina



Ibrahim Sani Kankara is a senior lecturer in the History Department of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina. He holds a BA and MA from BUK (Kano) and a PhD from UDSM (Tanzania). His area of interests includes Political Sociology and Cultural Anthropology. He has published in international journals and participated in many international conferences around the world.

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Panel 2

Nature and Evolution of African Jihads

Session Chair:
Ahmadou Sehou
University of Maroua

Governing Pious Mujahidin: Jihadi Governance by Lake Chad

The death of Boko Haram's Abubakr Shekau in May 2021 paved the way for the renovation of the jihadi 'state-building' project by Lake Chad, led by the Islamic State-aligned West African *wilaya*. While it is too early to have any hint on the trajectories of jihad in the area, circumstances compel observers and researchers to reflect upon the conflicting dynamics that have prepared the ground, during recent years, for the demise of Shekau and the rise of IS wali Abu Mus'ab al-Barnawi. The differences—and violent clashes—between them not only represent opposing leadership attitudes, but also reflect diverging trajectories in contemporary jihadi settings: the difficult balance between the material needs for war (i.e. the issue of booty, or *al-ghanima*), the quest for complete adherence to doctrinal purity, the controversial view over Muslim civilians in jihadi-controlled areas (and therefore the *takfir* issue), the role of internal and external advisors and, in connection to this, the tense interaction with delegates of the Caliphate and, in general, of global jihad. Specifically, the discussion over such points serves to highlight crucial questions that are still unresolved in dedicated scholarship and that concern: a) the modalities of jihadi governance by Lake Chad, especially in relation to value-extraction techniques and redistribution practices; and b) the doctrinal and political debate dividing (or uniting) the community of fighters, mostly centered on how to be a pious Muslim and a good *mujahid*. Theoretically, this contribution employs the toolkit provided by literature on rebel governance in the effort to shed light on the controversies around the morphology of Boko Haram emerged in the academic debate. Methodologically, it aims to discuss such points by drawing to a large corpus of sources, mostly oral and collected during ethnographic missions around Lake Chad between 2014 and today, that is compared and read in light of the increasingly large written and oral production of jihadi leaders, especially Shekau and al-Barnawi.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Alessio Iocchi
NUPI & University of Naples



Alessio Iocchi is senior research fellow in NUPI's Research Group on Peace, Conflict and Development. He holds a PhD in Contemporary African History from University of Naples L'Orientale and works predominantly on non-state armed groups, insurgencies, social mobilization and the informal economy in the Sahel and Sahara. Dr Iocchi has also worked as consultant for NGOs, collaborates with the Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI), and has conducted in-depth fieldwork in Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon.

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Panel 3

Nature and Evolution of African Jihads

Session Chair:
Ahmadou Sehou
University of Maroua

The Origins, Nature and Evolution of Jihad in Northern Mozambique

Mozambique is the latest African country affected by a jihadi insurgency. The latter began in October 2017 and has gained much ground and visibility, particularly with the international intervention which began in July in 2021. The conflict and its actors remain somewhat mysterious, however, as an information blackout has been imposed by the insurgents and the government, and disagreement and controversies have undermined basic facts. Based on research on the ground in the last three years, this presentation aims at laying out the basics about the conflict and the insurgents. It starts by discussing the beginning of the war and where the insurgents come from, what they believe in, how they are organized, how they have decided to engage in armed conflict, and how they have evolved over time, in particular as a result of their violent confrontation with the state. The paper also discusses the links the jihadi have in other countries and with other jihadi groups, as well as with the Islamic State to whom they have pledged allegiance. The perspective adopted is neither internalist or externalist, but that of a historian who tries to reconstruct a trajectory, with all its specificities, with an eye for contrast and comparison.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Eric
Morier-Genoud
Queen's University



Eric Morier-Genoud's research interests are in the history of Africa, the Portuguese-speaking world, and Switzerland. He studies politics, war, conflict transformation, religion, and Christian missions. He has published books on the civil war in Mozambique, nationalisms in Lusophone Africa, Imperial migration in the Portuguese world, and Swiss churches and Apartheid. He presently works on the diary of emperor Gungunhane's medical doctor (1891-1895).

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Panel 3

Nature and Evolution of African Jihads

Session Chair:
Ahmadou Sehou
University of Maroua

In the Spatial Margins: Boko Haram Insurgency in Kaduna State, 2011-2014

The literature on the Boko Haram insurgency in West Africa has expanded considerably. Yet, much of the extant work on the topic has been written about broad regions (especially Northern Nigeria); relatively little has investigated the growth and impact of the Boko Haram insurgency in specific units or states located within Northern Nigeria. This paper seeks to contribute to the developing literature about specific parts of Northern Nigeria by focusing on one of the previously uninvestigated states: Kaduna State. Between 2011 and 2014 Kaduna state experienced a wave of terrorist attacks even though it is distantly located to the Borno State region in which the Boko Haram movement was founded. Why did Kaduna state emerge as a major center of violence in Northern Nigeria between 2011 and 2014? What patterns characterized Boko Haram attacks in Kaduna State? What are the effects of terrorist attacks on Kaduna State? What counterinsurgency measures were implemented to undermine terrorist activities in Kaduna State? In this project, I will primarily investigate these questions. In investigating these questions, my aim is to contribute to undermining the conventional approach that erases history and regional agency from our understanding of Boko Haram's activities.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Mohamed Bashir Salau
University of Mississippi



Mohammed Bashir Salau received his Ph.D. from York University, Canada, in 2005. He taught at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington State and served as a visiting scholar at Kwara State University in Nigeria. His works focus on slavery, Islam, labor, European imperialism and African diaspora history. Salau's primary research focuses on Hausaland, Nigeria and other parts of West Africa, mainly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He is the author of two books. Presently, Salau is working on the biography of one Dorugu Kwage Adamu, a Hausa man who was enslaved in West Africa during the early years of his life in the mid-nineteenth century.

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Panel 3

Nature and Evolution of African Jihads

Session Chair:
Ahmadou Sehou
University of Maroua

The Evolution of Political Salafism: Al-Shabaab and Islamic Networks on the Coast of Kenya

This study will discuss the connection between Political Salafism and Al-Shabaab on the coast of Kenya. People on the coast of Kenya and the Muslim population in particular have suffered from political and economic marginalization during and after colonialism. The study focuses on the evolution of political Salafism and the changing landscape of Islam on the coast of Kenya. By the 1990s, disaffected Muslim youths were flocking to the radical Muslims preachers, who were able to radicalize and mobilize them. When al-Shabaab showed up a decade or two later there was a ready pool of potential recruits among Kenya's disgruntled Muslim youths. The study plans to show that the city of Mombasa and the other coastal towns were already a fertile ground for recruitment into a jihadi movement. I will show that al-Shabaab was able to take advantage of the existing social grievance amongst Kenya's disadvantaged Muslim populations on the coast. Salafi Imams were not left out either. They were able not only to give moral support to al-Shabaab, but also funneled recruits and financial help to al-Shabaab.

Notes:

1 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Feisal Farah
University of Hull



Feisal Farah is a PhD candidate at the University of Hull and was a Lecturer at the American University of Nigeria (Yola). He earned his BA (Honors) Political Science/African Studies and MA in History from York University, Toronto, Canada. He is also associated with the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery (WISE) at the University of Hull and the Harriet Tubman Institute at York University.

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Panel 3

Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism in Africa

Session Chair:
Yves Mandjem
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

1 June / Juin 2022

4:30 - 6:30

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:

Roundtable 1
Table ronde

Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism in Africa

Session Chair:
Yves Mandjem
Institute of International Relations Cameroon

Scott MacEachern
Vice-Chancellor, Duke Kunshan University, China



Scott MacEachern is the vice chancellor for academic affairs and a world leading professor of archaeology and anthropology at Duke Kunshan University (DKU). He previously held posts at Bowdoin College, the University of Calgary, Université Laval in Quebec, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, and the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium. MacEachern holds his degrees from the University of Prince Edward Island and the University of Calgary (M.A. and Ph.D. in Archaeology). His areas of specialization are African archaeology and ethnography, state formation processes, cultural heritage management, and archaeology and genetics. He has conducted fieldwork in Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana, as well as a number of sites in Canada, and is Director of the DGB Archaeological Project in Northern Cameroon. He has published extensively and has been the recipient of many grants and fellowships; his most recent publication project is *Searching for Boko Haram* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

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Seidick Abba
Journalist and Researcher, APP/Université de Valenciennes, France



Seidik 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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Notes:

Roundtable 1
Table ronde

Islam, Violence and Political Salafism

Session Chair:
Gigla Garakcheme
University of Maroua

Islamic state and States disruption in the Chad Basin: historical perspectives

State is not synonymous to government. But rather State is a centralized political organization that imposes and enforces rules over population within a territory with monopoly on the legitimate use of violence. A state can also be a cultural-political community known as a nation. Islamic state therefore is a religious and political model that personifies the spiritual and material greatness of northern Nigerian region in a given era. The Sokoto Caliphate is placed in the minds of the North as a remnant of Muslim power that inspired contemporary thinkers, Islamic intellectuals, unemployed graduates, Marxist or populist revolutionists who demonstrate through the Boko Haram insurgency their desire to establish an authentic Islamic state, devoid of any reference to any westernization whereby state is not natural phenomenon but a voluntary and artificial human creation. This form of state can fail the society. This is the main grievance Boko Haram formulate in order to justify its replacement by the Islamic state based on Sharia law. The purpose of the study is to analyze the Nigeria state's fault lines that justified Boko Haram reformist enterprise for a historical continuity of the nostalgic Sokoto caliphate while threatening neighboring states' security (Cameroon, Chad and Niger) of the region. From a synthetic analysis of existing literature, available audio-visual data I intend to compare popular support to Boko Haram Islamic state agenda in light of the theoretical, historical and political failed states approach that had disintegrated to a point where basic conditions and responsibilities of a sovereign government no longer function properly in the region.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Ousmanou Adama
Maroua University



Adama Ousmanou is an Associate Professor at Maroua University, Cameroon. He specialized in the political, social and religious history of the Chad Basin (mainly dealing with Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria). The focus of his research, publications and teachings is on religions, ethnicity and power in the Chad Basin. He is the Head of the Center for Research on Political, Social and Environmental Changes in the Sahel at Maroua University and member of the Swiss Society for African Studies.

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Panel 4

Islam, Violence and Political Salafism

Session Chair:
Gigla Garakcheme
University of Maroua

Salafisme et sécurisation de l'islam au Bénin et au Togo : instrumentalisations d'une « menace » étrangère?

Au cours des dernières années, la détérioration de la situation sécuritaire au Sahel a laissé craindre à une extension du djihadisme aux pays côtiers du Golfe de Guinée. L'arrestation d'une vingtaine de présumés djihadistes sur le territoire togolais en avril 2019 et l'enlèvement de deux touristes français et la mort de leur guide dans le nord du Bénin le mois suivant ont alimenté ces inquiétudes. Bien qu'un nombre croissant de rapports et d'analyses traitent de la menace du salafisme et d'une « contagion » du djihadisme, les communautés musulmanes du Togo et du Bénin demeurent largement méconnues. Cette communication se penchera sur les conséquences de la sécurisation de l'islam et plus particulièrement du salafisme sur les minorités musulmanes de ces deux pays. Elle s'appuie sur des enquêtes de terrain menés à Cotonou, Porto-Novo et Lomé (2019 et 2021) au cours desquels des entretiens ont été effectués auprès d'imams et de responsables des principales associations islamiques ainsi que sur le dépouillement de la presse généraliste. J'avance, d'une part, que l'État peut invoquer la menace du « radicalisme islamique » pour justifier la répression envers des populations musulmanes et attirer la sympathie des pays occidentaux pour limiter leur pression pour des réformes démocratiques comme ce fut le cas au Togo durant la crise sociopolitique de 2017-2018. Cette méfiance envers l'islam n'est toutefois pas nouvelle alors que la crainte de l'« intégrisme islamique » dans les années 1990 avec les actions du Front Islamique du Salut en Algérie avait conduit le pouvoir en place à surveiller étroitement la Jeunesse Estudiantine Islamique de l'Université du Bénin à Lomé. D'autre part, je montre comment des élites musulmanes à la tête des organisations faîtières des deux pays – l'Union Musulmane du Togo et l'Union Islamique du Bénin – cherchent à utiliser la popularité des prêcheurs « salafi » formés dans les pays arabes ou venant des pays voisins auprès des jeunes comme épouvantail pour discréditer la « nouvelle » génération, qui critique de plus en plus ouvertement le leadership exercé par leurs ainés.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Frederick Madore
Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient
Berlin



Frédéric Madore is a Research Fellow at Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient (ZMO) in the Religion, Morality and Boko in West Africa project. Frédéric was previously a Banting Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for African Studies at the University of Florida, and a Part-Time professor at the University of Ottawa. He completed his PhD in History at the Université Laval (Canada) in 2018. His research is comparative and explores Islam and Muslim societies in postcolonial francophone West Africa. He has conducted extensive fieldwork in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, and Togo, focused on Islamic activism among youth and women, their appropriation of (new) media, and Muslim politics.

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Panel 4

Islam, Violence and Political Salafism

Session Chair:
Gigla Garakcheme
University of Maroua

Crises politiques, contrôle des ressources et fabrication de l'islam violent en Afrique entre 1990-2020

L'Afrique est devenue ces dernières années, la base arrière de divers groupes armés qualifiés de « djihadistes » et le théâtre de nombreuses attaques terroristes. La prolifération de ces groupes alimente les débats et plusieurs thèses s'affrontent sur la diversité de leur nature. S'agit-il des mouvements djihadistes en quête d'une réislamisation violente des sociétés africaines ou alors s'agirait-il plutôt des mouvements à caractère politico-militaire, nés des déficits de gouvernance et des marginalisations sociopolitiques de certaines communautés en quête de visibilité politique et de contrôle des ressources ? Cette communication analyse les moteurs de l'extrémisme violent en intégrant d'autres facteurs extra religieux. À travers les activités des groupes dits islamistes, nous ressortirons le paradoxe entre leurs discours religieux et la réalité de leurs actions sur le terrain, en montrant le rapport entre violence et crises politiques dans les pays tels que le Mali, le Burkina-Fasso, la République centrafricaine et le Cameroun. Nous montrerons en quoi, la trajectoire de ces groupes s'apparente à des signes tangibles d'un islam violent fabriqué par un contexte de frustrations sociales et de quête pour le contrôle des ressources. Tout ceci étant le fruit d'une enquête de terrain menée à l'extrême Nord du Cameroun entre avril-mai 2021 et des interviews réalisées avec les leaders d'ONG et cadres militaires de la Centrafrique, du Burkina et de la RDC en Mars 2022 à Libreville. Nous exploiterons également les articles de la presse publique et privée parus entre 1990-2021.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Alassa Fouapon
University of Yaoundé I

Alassa Fouapon is Senior Lecturer at the Department of History of the University of Yaoundé 1. He holds a PhD in History of Civilizations and Religions, focusing on the issue of the role of local Islamic associations and transnational NGOs in the development process in Cameroon. He is globally interested in the History of Islam and Muslim societies in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly central African Region, and their relations with the Arab-Muslim world in the 19th-20th centuries. He also pays a particular attention to the History of religious changes, the Islamic activism and identity construction from an intergenerational and gender perspectives, the dialectic between Politics, Religion and Development, and to the History of conflicts, religious extremism, and interreligious dialogues in Africa with anchoring on Cameroon. He has participated in several scientific meetings both nationally and internationally and is the author of many articles and papers in his field of research.

Panel 4

Islam, Violence and Political Salafism

Session Chair:
Gigla Garakcheme
University of Maroua

Maitatsine Crisis and the Study of Religious Fanatism in Nigeria

A dangerous religious crisis popularly known as the Maaitatsine Religious Riot erupted in Kano; the second commercial centre of Nigeria in December 1980. The riot was caused by the heretic preachings of Muhammadu Marwa alias Maitatsine who was an illegal immigrant from Marwa in the Republic of Cameroon. Hundreds were killed before the riot was quelled through the use of full-scaled military operation led by the Nigerian Army. It was the first time that the Nigerian Federal Government used full military operation in the country since the end of the 1967-1970 Civil War.

The aim of this paper is to provide a historical interpretation of the Maitatsine crisis using the official federal government report entitled The Kano Religious Disturbances Tribunal of Inquiry 1981. The document not only being one of the promptly released public reports on civilian crises in Nigeria, also provides useful information about the mechanisms of religious extremism and cross-border terror networks in the West African savannah region.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Ibrahim Hamza
City of Toronto

Ibrahim Hamza holds a Ph.D. degree in History from York University. He taught at various universities in Nigeria, Canada and the United States. His areas of research are Slavery and Emancipation in Muslim Societies, British colonialism in Africa, with particular reference to Nigeria. He is also involved in oral history and digital archiving in Africa. Dr Hamza is currently engaged in creating and interpreting digital oral history in Hausa. He published in History in Africa journal as well as in edited volumes on slavery, modern Nigeria and women and Land Rights in Africa. Dr Hamza is currently working on publishing three manuscripts on early British colonial rule in Nigeria and slavery and emancipation.

Panel 4

Education and Terrorism

Session Chair:
Leonardo A. Villalón
Dean, University of Florida

Éducation et terrorisme en Afrique dans la littérature francophone : état des lieux

Cette communication est une cartographie des thèmes que véhicule la littérature francophone sur l'éducation et le terrorisme en Afrique, dont la distribution géographique reprend les dynamiques territoriales du terrorisme. L'analyse des notes de lecture tirées de cette littérature laisse transparaître trois principaux sujets qui, eux-mêmes, renseignent sur les formes de rapport que les chercheurs construisent entre l'éducation et le terrorisme en Afrique. Selon le premier de ces sujets, l'éducation est une victime du terrorisme en Afrique, ce qui est le plus souvent exprimé en termes d'« éducation en situation d'urgence ». Sous cet angle, la littérature peint le terrorisme comme une crise qui dégrade l'éducation, en désintégrant la scolarisation, les conditions d'apprentissage, les parcours scolaires et l'inclusion éducative. En même temps, bien que certains écrits soulignent l'absence de lien entre le niveau d'éducation et l'intensité de la violence en Afrique, cette littérature envisage cependant l'éducation -et c'est ici le second sujet- comme un outil de lutte contre le terrorisme. Pour rendre compte de ce rôle, celle-ci pointe en particulier l'intégration du religieux à l'école, la continuité des services scolaires entre les pays d'origine et d'accueil des réfugiés, l'éducation à la paix, l'approche pédagogique bienveillante, adéquation des offres éducatives, et la relation entre l'école et la diversité religieuse. Enfin, le troisième sujet le plus abordé est en termes d'approches conceptuelles du lien entre l'éducation et le terrorisme en Afrique. Ici globalement, les écrits critiquent la conception des causes « éducatives » du terrorisme en déconstruisant le « rôle » attribué à l'école coranique dans l'expansion terroriste en Afrique. Ils mettent ainsi plutôt l'accent sur l'africanisation de l'éducation, sa conception intégrative et une approche globale des défis éducatifs qui intègre la technologie.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Emmanuel Béché

University of Maroua



Emmanuel Béché is an Associate Professor of Sociology of Educational Technology at the University of Maroua. He holds a Ph.D. in Psychology and Education at the University of Liege and in Sociology of Education at the University of Yaoundé 1 in 2013. Prof. Béché has received several research grants and carried out about ten research stays abroad and academic exchange programs. Besides his nomination for the Louis D'Hainaut Prize for the best dissertation in educational technology in 2014, he also has been awarded the prize of the best emerging African researcher in education in the same year. At the heart of his research lie the design, representation, use, and appropriation of ICT and instrumented training systems in Africa.

Panel 5

Education and Terrorism

Session Chair:
Leonardo A. Villalón
Dean, University of Florida

Les écoles coraniques en contexte d'insurrection dans le bassin tchadien : vecteurs de radicalisation ou victimes collatérales du projet islamiste global?

Le déclenchement de la crise terroriste liée à Boko Haram au Nord-Nigeria et son suintement dans les pays voisins a conduit à s'interroger sur ses fondements idéologiques et sa matrice sociopolitique. Dans la recherche des solutions tout comme dans l'établissement des responsabilités de cette radicalisation ayant conduit à cette insurrection violente, les écoles coraniques ont été prises pour cibles spécifiques des politiques répressives initiées par les gouvernements. Dans un espace de tensions grandissantes entre modèles de formation traditionnelle à l'islam et d'enseignement du Coran, et modèles wahhabite ou salafiste ramenés par un nombre grandissant de clercs de retour après leurs études dans les universités islamiques d'Orient, aux prises avec un déficit de politiques publiques en termes de développement économique et sujet aux dérives d'une bureaucratie rentière, générant pauvreté, frustrations et marginalisation, cette contribution ambitionne de lire cette folie meurtrière sous l'angle des écoles coraniques. En questionnant le mode, le contenu et les finalités de la formation reçue sur la durée, l'irruption agressive et la difficile cohabitation de doctrines qui se posent et s'opposent sur un terrain de rivalités, la politique du tout répressif et son peu de discernement entre les causes et les conséquences, il sera possible de mieux cerner la trajectoire qui conduit à la radicalisation et son impact sur les structures de formation anciennes et nouvelles.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Ahmadou Sehou
University of Maroua



Ahmadou Sehou is a senior lecturer and researcher in political and social history at the University of Maroua. His work focuses on the history of slavery, the slave trade and their memories in African, Atlantic and Islamic contexts. He is the author of several articles and chapters of published works as well as of a political essay entitled *Cameroon, the opposition broken down: critical autopsy and proposals for revival*. In 2020/2021, he was a fellow at the Nates-based Institute for Advanced Studies. He also participated in the European project *Slavery in Africa: a dialogue between Europe and Africa (Slafnet-Rise II 2017-2020)* and is an associate member of the International Association of the Rings of Memory with which he has carried out several studies on tourism around sites of memory.

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Panel 5

Education and Terrorism

2 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Session Chair:

Leonardo A. Villalón
Dean, University of Florida

L'intégration des structures d'éducation islamique en Côte d'Ivoire : Les enjeux sécuritaires d'un projet de réforme éducatif

Les attaques meurtrières du 16 mars 2016 à Grand Bassam, une ville balnéaire à proximité d'Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire, ont inscrit ce pays sur la liste des victimes d'actions terroristes. Au lendemain de cet évènement tragique, le pays s'est mis à repenser sa gouvernance sécuritaire notamment le renforcement des contrôles aux frontières, la mise en place d'unités spéciales de forces de défense et la construction d'une Académie internationale de lutte contre le terrorisme à Jacqueville. Au-delà de ces actions, le programme d'intégration des écoles islamiques au système éducatif national, qui avait cours depuis quelques années avec des réformes apportées à cet ordre d'enseignement confessionnel, a pris des allures de stratégies de prévention contre le terrorisme dans la mesure où ces attaques étaient à relent religieux. De près de 330 écoles reconnues des institutions publiques en 2014, ce nombre est en phase de passer la barre de mille établissements avec un engouement de plus en plus manifeste chez les promoteurs d'écoles islamiques. Avec ce regain d'intérêt de ces derniers pour ces réformes, les autorités publiques ambitionnent ainsi s'assurer le contrôle des écoles islamiques – dont le nombre reste en constante évolution – et tenir éloigner les enfants d'âge scolarisable loin des influences des établissements et des acteurs musulmans supposés porteurs d'un islam subversif dans un contexte d'extension de l'extrémisme religieux en direction des pays côtiers de la sous-région ouest-africaine.

Issouf Binaté

University of Ouagadougou/
University of Florida



Issouf Binaté is a postdoctoral researcher at University of Florida (US) for the Islam in Africa in Global Context project. His research interests include Islamic education, the revival of Sufism, and Islamic NGOs, including organizations from Turkey and the Arab world, in Côte d'Ivoire. Currently, he is a lecturer in the history department at Université Alassane Ouattara in Côte d'Ivoire. Since 2020, he has been a research associate at the Chair of Contemporary Islam in West Africa (ICAO) at Université du Québec à Montréal (Canada) and a fellow of the Pilot African Postgraduate Academy at Point Sud (Mali) and Goethe University in Frankfurt (Germany).

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Panel 5

Education and Terrorism

Session Chair:
Leonardo A. Villalón
Dean, University of Florida

Violences terroristes et mutation des stratégies éducatives dans le nord du Burkina

Depuis 2015 le Burkina Faso connaît des attaques terroristes sur son territoire. Parmi les principales cibles des attaques, figure l'école considérée par les groupes armés comme diffusant un savoir haram. Ainsi, dans une logique de survie, les acteurs sont contraints de fermer les établissements scolaires. L'école, lieu d'apprentissage est désormais un lieu dangereux pour les élèves et les enseignants. Cette situation constraint les populations à réinventer leur rapport à l'institution scolaire et leurs stratégies éducatives. Dans une double logique de protection de la vie des élèves et la continuité des services pédagogiques, les populations créent une dynamique résiliente autour de l'école. Ainsi, certains parents d'élèves optent pour l'éducation dans les écoles franco-arabes, tandis que d'autres scolarisent leurs enfants dans des villes considérées comme présentant plus de sécurité. Aussi, les communautés dans la dynamique de permettre une continuité pédagogique dans leur localité ont-elles mis en place des actions de protection des écoles, des enseignants et des élèves. S'appuyant sur une démarche socio-anthropologique faite d'enquêtes auprès des différents acteurs de l'éducation et d'observations, cet article a pour objectif de montrer comment la situation d'insécurité a entraîné des mutations et des réadaptations dans les stratégies éducatives des populations.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Zacharia Soré

Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo,
Ouagadougou



Zakaria Soré holds a PhD in sociology since January 2015 and is a teacher-researcher and assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at Joseph Ki-Zerbo University in Burkina Faso. First Doctor of Sociology at the University of Ouagadougou, his research focuses on education, social movements and the development of security from below in the context of terrorist peril and organized crime. On these themes, he has many publications and has been a member of several research projects. Zakaria Soré also participated in major scientific meetings on the issue of peace, security, social mobilizations and educational strategies, and led several conferences and panels on these different themes.

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Panel 5

Combatting Terrorism

Session Chair:
Wullson Myomo Ela
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

Assessing the MJTF Force's Counter-Insurgency Operations Against Boko Haram Terrorism in the Nigeria's Northeast Region

Boko Haram insurgency remains one of the foremost security threat Nigeria and her neighbors are facing. The attempt to address the situation led to revival of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF), which was initially formed in 1998 by Nigeria and the Republic of Chad. The resuscitation of MJTF has benefitted from the January 29, 2015, decision of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) to curb the Boko Haram threats in the Nigeria's northeast region and Lake Chad basin. The enhanced MJTF became necessary when it was increasingly difficult for the Nigerian military to singlehandedly prosecute the war and the fact that the Boko Haram insurgents had carried their murderous campaigns to Nigeria's neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger Republic. It was feared that some of the insurgents were nationals of these countries. The logic then is to seek the collaboration of the countries on the frontline of the war. The revived MJTF, which comprised Cameroun, Niger, Chad, Benin Republic, and Nigeria, became involved in the counter-insurgency war. This raises some pertinent questions: What was the outcome of the MJTF intervention? What has become the multinational security arrangement? What does the idea of multinational efforts say about combating security challenges in the Northeast region and Lake Chad Basin? What is the prospect of such initiative in the war against cross-border security challenges in the West Africa sub-region? Data were collected from oral interviews with security personnel on the frontline war against Boko Haram in the area. Secondary data comprised close reading of relevant literature including media sources. This paper seeks to interrogate the foregoing questions and thus contribute to discourse on Islamist protests, terrorism, and national security.

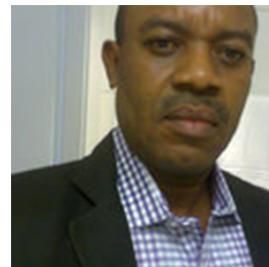
Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Daniel Olisa Iweze

University of Benin, Nigeria



Daniel Olisa Iweze lectures in the Department of History and International Studies, University of Benin, Benin-City, Nigeria. He holds a BA and MA from Bayero University, Kano, and a PhD from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. His main research interests are in social and economic History. He is the author of *A History of Transport System across the River Niger between Asaba and Onitsha from 1954 to 1991*. He has taught courses in history and international studies and supervised a number of dissertations at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. He has published a number of articles in reputable scholarly international and local journals and contributed chapters to edited book volumes. He has attended numerous local conferences, workshops, and seminars, as well as international conferences.

Panel 6

Combatting Terrorism

Session Chair:
Wullson Myomo Ela
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

Les Comités de Vigilance dans la Guerre contre Boko Haram au Cameroun : Contributions, Enjeux et Défis dans le Processus de Stabilisation

Si la crise sécuritaire Boko Haram a constitué le plus grand défi auquel les pays du Bassin du Lac ont été confrontés au cours de la décennie 2010-2020, avec des perturbations tous azimuts, il reste les mécanismes déployés dans le cadre de la riposte contre ce mouvement terroriste ont intégré d'autres paramètres qui ne relèvent pas forcément du dispositif militaire classique avec l'activisme des forces diverses sur le terrain. Au rang de ces paramètres nouveaux dans cette crise, figurent en très bonne place les comités de vigilance qui relèvent plutôt de la sécurité endogène et communautaire, et qui ont pris une part active à cette guerre. Dans la plupart des pays touchés par ce phénomène, ce dispositif existe sous des formes qui varient d'un pays à un autre. Composante sécuritaire dont l'existence ne date pas de l'éclatement de la crise Boko Haram, les comités de vigilance ont plutôt connu une forme de reconfiguration, d'intérêt et de sollicitation « officielle », au point de jouer un rôle de grande importance et d'acquérir désormais une forme d'audience tant de la part des autorités que des communautés. Occupant dorénavant une place de choix dans la société et contribuant à leur manière à la sécurisation des localités au prix parfois de leurs vies, les comités de vigilance sont cependant loin d'être un long fleuve tranquille. Autour d'eux gravitent nombre de problèmes dérivés d'eux-mêmes et des impératifs liés à leur métier, lesquels problèmes semblent faire d'eux des couteaux à double tranchant finalement. Cette réflexion voudrait d'une part étudier les comités de vigilance selon une approche comparative dans les quatre pays que sont le Cameroun, le Nigeria, le Niger et le Tchad pour non seulement relever leurs spécificités du Cameroun, mais aussi et surtout d'évaluer leur contribuer dans le processus de countering de la secte Boko Haram. D'autre part, elle se proposer d'inventorier et d'analyser les problèmes et les défis autour de ces artisans de la sécurité communautaire dans le processus de stabilisation en cours des zones du Bassin du Lac Tchad affectées par la crise Boko Haram.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

François Wassouni
Université de Maroua/IAS Nantes



Wassouni François is professor in the History department at the Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines of the University of Maroua. He holds a PhD and a MA in history at the University of Ngaoundere in Cameroon and was a guest professor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris as well as a Visiting Scholar at the Consortium du Master Erasmus Mundus Techniques, Patrimoine, Territoires de l'Industrie and at the Center for African Studies of Leiden at The Netherlands. He is the author of many articles and books including *Boko Haram au Cameroun: Dynamiques Plurielles* (Peter Lang).

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Panel 6

Combatting Terrorism

Session Chair:
Wullson Myomo Ela
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

« Blinder » les corps et les frontières. Approche par le bas de la lutte contre Boko Haram à l'Extrême-Nord (Cameroun)

Les incursions à répétition de Boko Haram dans les zones frontalières de l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun ont donné lieu à une production scientifique relativement abondante. Dans une approche stato-centrée, les analyses se sont focalisées davantage sur les options stratégiques des armées nationales engagées au front, voire critiqué le manque de coordination au niveau sous-régional. Pour l'essentiel, un intérêt n'a été porté aux populations civiles que pour souligner l'ampleur du drame en cours et rendre compte du déploiement et de l'action humanitaire de la « communauté internationale ». A rebours de cette posture qui accorde un intérêt marginal aux initiatives locales de défense, cette réflexion se propose au contraire de restituer la manière dont les populations affectées ont perçu les attaques de Boko Haram et ont articulé en conséquence une riposte sur le terrain magico-religieux. Il est, en effet, notable que dans les trois départements victimes des incursions, des mécanismes anciens de défense ont été réactivés. Ainsi, les rites de protection et de sanctuarisation des territoires qui procèdent d'une fortification magico-religieuse sont revenus au goût du jour, y compris dans certaines villes. Les critères d'enrôlement des membres des comités de vigilance ont obéi également à des considérations magico-religieuses, faisant la part belle aux différentes confréries des chasseurs dont les membres sont réputés être « blindés », c'est-à-dire protégés, grâce à leurs pouvoirs surnaturels, de la létalité des armes blanches et/ou à feu. Les communautés locales ont donc inscrit les attaques de Boko Haram dans le prolongement des guerres « précoloniales » et ont formulé des réponses conformes et adaptées à leurs conceptions de la guerre. Le propos de cette réflexion est d'analyser la manière dont ces communautés, très souvent prises au piège des conflits contemporains, réagissent et se prennent en charge. Ce faisant se déplient des formes de territorialisation et de construction de la citoyenneté dont il serait intéressant de rendre compte.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Gigla Garakcheme

Université de Maroua



Gigla Garakcheme is a senior lecturer of History at the University of Maroua, Cameroon. In 2014, with the support of CODESRIA and AUF, he defended a PhD thesis on Resistance to European Colonization in the Mandara Mountains of Northern Cameroon. His research interests include, but not limited to, colonial history, domination and violence in the Lake Chad Basin, with keen interest and focus on the Mandara Mountains. He is a member of several civil society organizations which act in the framework of interdenominational dialogue and the promotion of living together.

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Panel 6

Combatting Terrorism

Session Chair:
Wullson Myomo Ela
Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

Les dispositifs de lutte contre Boko Haram à l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun: concept, modalités et défis

A partir de 2014, les assaillants armés de Boko Haram mènent de nombreuses incursions sur le territoire camerounais. Représentants de l'État, forces de défense et de sécurité, populations civiles et infrastructures socioéconomiques, éducatives et militaires sont particulièrement ciblés. Le conflit qui s'enlise jusqu'en 2019 fait de centaines de morts, de milliers de déplacés et réfugiés et détruit tout le système économique et social local. L'État du Cameroun prend un ensemble de mesures. Elles sont militaires, sécuritaires, humanitaires et communautaires. Quelle évaluation peut-on en faire alors que le conflit est passé à une phase plus insidieuse ? Quels sont les nouveaux visages de la menace que représente désormais Boko Haram pour le Cameroun ? Comment les réponses mises en œuvre par le Cameroun s'adaptent-elles à l'évolution de cette menace ? Quels sont les nouveaux ressorts que les protagonistes de la lutte contre Boko Haram mettent à contribution pour contenir le terrorisme et son pendant lié à l'extrémisme violent ? La présente réflexion veut comprendre le concept camerounais du contre-terrorisme, ses modes opératoires et les défis qui se renouvellent sur le terrain.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Mbarkoutou Mahamat
CERPSI/University of Maroua

Mbarkoutou Mahamat Henri holds a PhD in Political and Strategic History, Senior Lecturer and Researcher at the Center for Studies and Research in Peace, Security, and Integration (CERPSI) of the University of Maroua. His work focuses on conflicts, security, community conflicts and their humanitarian consequences with roots in the Lake Chad Basin. He collaborates in several development support projects with international organizations and is an author of several scientific publications.

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Panel 6

Woman, Children and Boko Haram

Session Chair:
Valerio Colosio
Ankara Social Science University

Social Reproduction and Female Militancy: Boko Haram's Female Fighters

Conventionally, militancy and terrorism have been considered masculine enterprises, with women's participation regarded as anomalous and atypical. The emergence of female suicide bombers operating for the Nigerian militant Islamist movement, Boko Haram, has challenged these long-held beliefs. Since the escalation of its violence in 2009, Boko Haram has engaged in forced conscription of women and girls through kidnapping and sexual violence. Examining the political-economic logics underpinning this phenomenon, I argue that this is a consequence of the neoliberalization and the internationalization of state and class in Nigeria. Neoliberalism has entailed the privatization of key institutions of social reproduction, including health, social welfare services, and education, in which previously protected spheres of social life are now commodified, resulting in the marketization of citizenship, the intensification of the feminization of poverty, and the breakdown of the social fabric. In this environment, women become increasingly vulnerable to exploitation by Boko Haram. This research merges scholarship on terrorism and militancy with feminist and political-economic scholarship on social reproduction and neoliberalism to push theorization on female militancy in new directions. Through these theoretical frameworks, I consider the ways in which the emergence of female suicide bombers is implicated in a crisis of social reproduction in Nigeria.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Shehnoor Khurram

York University



Shehnoor Khurram is a PhD candidate at the Department of Political Science, at York University (Toronto, CA) studying political Islam, international political economy, critical security studies, and political ecology. Her research engages with contemporary intersections of imperialism, militant Islamism, class and state formation, neoliberalism, and Capitalocene with a focus on transregional linkages between the Middle East, South Asia, and West Africa. She has a BA from the University of Toronto (2016) and an MA from York University (2017). Her writing has been published in the Huffington Post, Canadian Dimension, and Briarpatch Magazine. She is currently finishing her doctoral dissertation.

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Panel 7

Woman, Children and Boko Haram

**Session Chair:
Valerio Colosio
Ankara Social Science University**

Jeunes, ainés et femmes : victimologie de Boko Haram et reconstruction psychosociologique au Nord-Cameroun

Sept années après le début des exactions de Boko Haram au Cameroun, les populations des zones frontalières avec le Nigeria dans la région de l'Extrême-Nord demeurent martyrisées par l'étendue de la violence. Du coup, il s'avère nécessaire de diagnostiquer les variances traumatiques et d'établir une victimologie selon les catégories sociales. Aussi, nonobstant les statuts généralisant de déplacés, retournés ou refugiés, les survivants de Boko Haram présentent des spécificités selon qu'ils soient jeunes, seniors ou femmes. Ce travail analyse comment les variables sociologiques 'jeune', 'vieux' et 'femme', ont autant déterminé la survie et la condition de survie des populations victimes de Boko Haram, qu'elles détermineraient avantageusement les modalités de reconstruction envisagées. Il est alors question ici de se pencher sur les reconfigurations socio-psychologiques des victimes autant que l'on se penche assez souvent sur la reconfiguration de l'environnement socioéconomique.

Notes:



2 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Djanabou Bakary

Université de Maroua



Djanabou Bakary is a senior lecturer at the Higher Teacher Training College, University of Maroua. Her research interest is the economic history of the Chad Basin region since the pre-colonial period. She is currently working on a project which raises the issue of women cross-border trade in the Chad Basin, within a context of Boko Haram insurgencies. Djanabou Bakary is a laureate of many fellowships p including the Fulbright program and the Canadian Commonwealth Program. She was a visiting scholar of the African Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin, and at the University of Ottawa.

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Panel 7

Woman, Children and Boko Haram

Session Chair:
Valerio Colosio
Ankara Social Science University

Coercion, Gender and History in the Lake Chad Basin

"The kings of the Sudan sell their people for no reason, and quite apart from any wars..." (Ahmad al-Ya'kūbī).

The Lake Chad Basin was one of the anchor points of the trans-Saharan slave trade, through the millennium after al-Ya'kūbī wrote about the rulers of Kanem in the 9th century AD. However, our preconceptions about slavery encompass only a part of the complex systems of domination and coercion that existed within the region during the historical period, in non-Muslim and 'egalitarian' communities as well as Islamic slave-raiding states. The gendered experience of these forms of violence has not been sufficiently explored: women are too often treated as casualties or by-products of male initiatives ('forced marriage', 'kidnapping'), and their histories have often been subsumed into narratives of male political and social strategies. This paper will consider the historical development of these systems of coercion, and their implications for modern phenomena – including, but not limited to, Boko Haram.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Scott MacEachern
Duke Kunshan University



Scott MacEachern is the vice chancellor for academic affairs and a world leading professor of archaeology and anthropology at Duke Kunshan University (DKU). He previously held posts at Bowdoin College, the University of Calgary, Université Laval in Quebec, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, and the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium. MacEachern holds his degrees from the University of Prince Edward Island and the University of Calgary (M.A. and Ph.D. in Archaeology). His areas of specialization are African archaeology and ethnography, state formation processes, cultural heritage management, and archaeology and genetics.

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Panel 7

Woman, Children and Boko Haram

Session Chair:
Valerio Colosio
Ankara Social Science University

Terrorism and visual violence of female body in social networks

The woman's body has increasingly become a source of visual violence in social networks. Carried away by the injunctions of beauty standards, women are consciously and unconsciously manipulated by hyper sexual posts on the web. It is a vicious circle in which the virtual maintains a double pressure on the woman to reach both an ideal of beauty but also to be able to display it. We live in a patriarchal society. Violence against women such as injunctions to certain aesthetic standards and the hypersexualization of one's body occur through the process of socialization from a very young age and are manifested in one's self-consciousness and social and cultural identities and are naturally projected onto social networks. This way of undergoing the diktat of the digital by the hypersexualization instead of chosifying the body of the woman and perpetrating the visual violence, should rather be an opportunity to prevent and fight against the violence based on the gender on the social networks insofar as the woman would consume more the social networks than the men and the new professions of the net are also mainly female. Terrorists' propaganda and diktats are mainly against women on their way of being dressed or the way to behave. Social network is terrorism and vehiculate hate and fear through ways of thinking. This paper aims at analysing the dynamics of social networks' potential of overspreading Gender Based Violence rooted in terrorism's actions and propaganda. Far from being a vector of hatred and violence today because of terrorism, social networks, when used wisely by women and men, can deconstruct stereotypes and appear as a virtual space where dialogue is possible and where dissociating the woman's body from her gender and sexuality is appropriate.

Notes:

2 June / Juin 2022

2:30 - 4:00

Koultchoumi Babette
University of Maroua



Koultchoumi Babette holds a master's degree in visual anthropology from Tromsø University in Norway and a PhD in Social Anthropology from the University of Maroua (Cameroon) where she also lectures and supervises students' work in Visual Anthropology. Her area of specialization is on gender, conflicts and violent extremism.

Panel 7

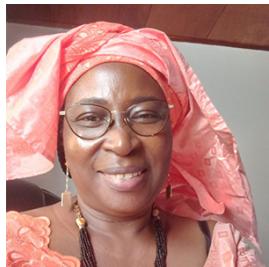
Sharing experiences with NGOs

Session Chair:
Wassouni François
University of Maroua/IAS Nantes

2 June / Juin 2022

4:30 - 6:00

Marthe Wandou (Chair, ALDEPA, 2021 Right Livelihood Alternative Nobel Prize)



Marthe Wandou is a lawyer, gender and peace activist. Since the 1990s, her work has aimed to prevent and combat sexual violence against children, especially girls, and to provide care for children who have survived such violence. Through her organization, Action locale pour le développement participatif et autogéré (Local Action for Participatory and Self-Managed Development, ALDEPA), which she founded in 1998, Marthe Wandou works for the well-being of girls through a holistic approach based on education, care psychosocial and legal assistance. To date, more than 50,000 young girls have benefited from the work of ADELPA, which is rooted in the mobilization of all communities, particularly through parents, children and community leaders. The organization has contributed to the gradual eradication of the practice of early marriage and has helped several families to prosecute cases of rape, kidnapping, and physical violence. In December 2021, Marthe Wandou received the Right Livelihood Award in Stockholm, better known as the alternative Nobel Prize.

Achaleke Christian Leke

African Union/Peace and Security Council



Achaleke Christian Leke is an international development, peace building, and violent extremism expert with 15 years of experience as a practitioner, researcher and academic. He holds an MSc in Conflict Security and Development from the University of Birmingham UK. He is the Executive Director of Local Youth Corner Cameroon and was recently appointed by the African Union to serve as African Union Youth Ambassador for Peace for the Central Africa Region. He has developed into a global youth expert with experience from over 50 countries and a track record of executing over 600 peace building, preventing violent extremism initiatives with over three million people impacted. He has successfully incorporated community approaches, personal experience and research into his work. His work around mobilizing young people and CSO across the Lake Chad basin, the Great Lakes and other region has helped in shaping youth and CSO response to the Boko Haram and other terrorist insurgency across these regions. His leadership in advocacy has positioned him as a key stakeholder in global advocacy and implementation of the Youth Peace and Security agenda. In 2016 among many others, he was invited as a key youth speaker at the White House Summit to Counter Violent Extremism.

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Roundtable 2
Table ronde 2

Sharing experiences with NGOs

2 June / Juin 2022

4:30 - 6:00

**Session Chair:
Wassouni François
University of Maroua/TAS Nantes**

Aissa Doumara

(Chair, ALVF-Cameroun, 2019 Simone Veil Prize of the French Republic for promotion of gender equality)



Aissa Doumara Ngatansou is from the northern region of Cameroon. Her mother passed away when she was 11 years old, and when she was 15 years old, her father and her family decided to marry her to a man they had chosen without her consent. After getting married, she decided to continue her studies. Her husband's family opposed her decision, but she stood firm. Over time, her husband became more understanding. After finishing secondary school, she worked with other women to start an association in the city of Maroua to support women and girls who suffer violence. She co-founded a branch of the Association for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (ALVF). ALVF has been providing relief, livelihood and psychosocial support to women and girls affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in the region. She is an expert in gender and violence against girls and women. She is a programme coordinator with the Association to Combat Violence Against Girls and Women in the Far North Region of Cameroon and a member of the steering committee for the project 'We are the solution - let us celebrate women's role in small-scale farming' run by the NGO FAHAMU. Aissa Doumara Ngatansou won the French Republic's inaugural Simone Veil Prize for helping victims of rape and forced marriage. Ngatansou said she is dedicating the award to all female victims of violence and forced marriage and survivors of the Nigerian militant group Boko Haram.

Lacina Barro

PROJET PARCA (Projet-PARCA, PNUD Ndjamena)

Lacina Barro works at the United Nations Development Programme, UNDP-Ndjamena, and is a focal point of the Project PARCA (Projet d'appui aux réfugiés et aux communautés d'accueil / Project to Support Refugees and Host Communities).

Notes:



Legal aspect of the reintegration of ex-combatants

Session Chair:
Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos
IRD Paris

La poursuite judiciaire des repentis terroristes de Boko Haram

Depuis plus d'une décennie, le groupe terroriste Boko Haram, né au Nigéria et ayant étendu ses tentacules dans les autres pays du Bassin du Lac Tchad (Cameroun, Niger et Tchad), n'a cessé de perpétrer des attaques meurtrières occasionnant la destruction des biens et le déplacement massif des populations à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de leur pays. Une crise humanitaire sans précédent s'en est suivie dans la zone du Bassin du Lac Tchad. Face à cette insurrection de Boko Haram, les États ont réagi individuellement à travers leurs forces armées nationales avant qu'une réaction régionale ne soit mise en place. En effet, sous la férule conjointe de l'Union Africaine et de la Commission du Bassin du Lac Tchad, une Force Multinationale Mixte (FMM) a vu le jour avec pour objectif principal de combattre et d'anéantir les terroristes de Boko Haram. En plus de la réponse militaire, une stratégie régionale de stabilisation des zones affectées par la crise sécuritaire de Boko Haram a été élaborée. Elle préconise de s'attaquer aux causes profondes de la crise en vue de garantir la sécurité et une paix durable. L'un des plus importants piliers de cette stratégie de stabilisation repose sur ce qui est le plus connu par le sigle anglais SPPR, c'est-à-dire le triage, la poursuite, la réhabilitation et la réintégration des ex associés à Boko Haram. Cette réflexion entend questionner l'aspect relatif à la poursuite des personnes en contact avec Boko Haram qui ont accepté de se rendre aux autorités dans le cadre du processus de démobilisation, désarmement et réintégration (DDR) mis en œuvre par les États du Bassin du Lac Tchad affectés par les exactions de Boko Haram. Au-delà de la question de savoir si la poursuite judiciaire des repentis des terroristes de Boko Haram obéit aux règles de procédure pénale classique (ou bien est-ce qu'elle est dérogatoire), il importe de s'intéresser davantage sur la finalité de cette poursuite. La poursuite des repentis terroristes de Boko Haram vise-t-elle à la réintégration ou à la répression des ex associés à Boko Haram ? En cas de répression, les sanctions seront-elles particulières ?

Notes:

3 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Abdoul Nasser
Université de Maroua



Abdoul Nasser is professor and Chair of the Department of Public Law at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences and Coordinator of the Center for Studies and Research in Criminal Sciences, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law at the University of Maroua (Cameroon). He holds a Ph.D. in International Law from the University of Douala, and was a post-doctoral fellow at the Center for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of the Hague Academy (Netherlands). His current research focuses on the legal aspects of armed conflict and particularly on issues related to terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization. He has conducted extensive field missions in the countries of the Lake Chad Basin.

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Panel 8

Legal aspect of the reintegration of ex-combatants

Session Chair: Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos IRD Paris

DDR comme modalité de sortie de crise : Notes introductives à partir de l'expérience camerounaise de réintroduction des ex-combattants

La forclusion des armes, et partant la restauration de l'État comme un processus de monopole militaire, est et demeure l'un des défis contemporains les plus saisissants de la sortie durable de conflit en Afrique et ailleurs. Elle est l'indicateur le plus crédible de la terminaison de la conflictualité comme forme de concurrence guerrière, et paradoxalement le plus difficile à atteindre aujourd'hui. Cette tâche est d'autant plus ardue dans les conflits nourris par les situations de radicalisation. Touché par deux formes d'insurrection radicale, l'une jihadiste et l'autre identitaire, le Cameroun expérimente avec plus ou moins de succès le processus Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réinsertion (DDR) comme un axe saillant de son agenda politique de pacification de ces crises. Érigé en modèle par l'ONU et faisant partie intégrante de la politique libérale de maintien de la paix, le concept de DDR est présenté comme une clé pour construire et maintenir la stabilité et éviter le retour à la violence dans les contextes de sortie de crise. Il est une expression générique désignant un processus politique de sortie de crise et de prévention de la récidive consistant à ramener à la vie civile les combattants issus des groupes armés politico-militaires, à travers leur démobilisation, leur désarmement et leur réinsertion dans la vie civile. Toutefois, analysé ici comme une politique nationale de sortie de crise, le DDR camerounais est l'objet de nombreuses critiques ayant trait à sa nature discrétionnaire, l'élaboration d'une même architecture juridique et le traitement indifférencié de deux réalités différentes (Combattant jihadiste et combattant « sécessionniste ») et au caractère réaliste de la possibilité pour le Cameroun de financer un processus qui semble onéreux, y compris pour la communauté internationale. Cette réflexion entend partir de l'expérience camerounaise de réintégration des ex-combattants pour questionner la capacité du DDR à se constituer comme une modalité de sortie de crise ? Il s'agit entre-autres de mettre en lumière le conflit de référentiels entre le référentiel global des politiques de DDR et le référentiel spécifique du Cameroun, le rapport d'affinités entre l'identité singulière du DDR camerounais, c'est-à-dire sa vision, les choix de politique, les normes, les programmes et les budgets, et la performance de cet instrument dans la réintégration des ex-combattants et la forclusion des armes au Cameroun.

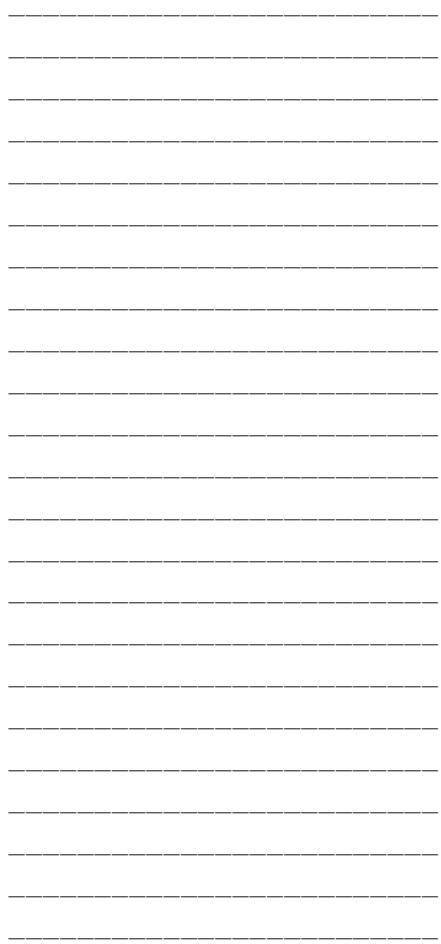
3 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Yves Mandjem
Institute of International
Relations of Cameroon

Yves Mandjem is an associate professor of political science and head of the Department of Integration and Cooperation for Development at the Institute of International Relations of Cameroon.

Notes:



Panel 8

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



Seidik 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), and *Voyage au Cœur de Boko Haram: enquête* (L'Harmattan, 2019).

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Panel 8

Legal aspect of the reintegration of ex-combatants

**Session Chair:
Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos
IRD Paris**

3 June / Juin 2022

8:00 - 9:30

Notes:



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.

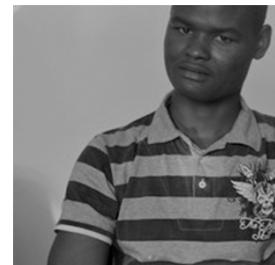
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3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Kelma Manatouma

ISP-Paris Ouest la Défense – 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

« On ne sait pas qui est qui »: Scrutinizing the Interplay of Violence and (Dis)Trust in the Sahel

In the aftermath of the Arab Spring in 2010, West Africa saw an unprecedented erosion of the postcolonial state model. Post-independence promises of democracy and wealth have ultimately lost their credibility. Radical ideology and conspiracy theories undermine social cohesion, slowly fueling distrust along with identity- and religious-based affiliations. Meanwhile, the experience of impunity and exclusion, which has shaped the collective memory of whole generations, has widened the gap between the population and its governments. In this political momentum, violence has become the only option for many, a poison and a cure to make up for a political history of harm. Vigilantes and militias take up arms to provide security and punish crime, violently but often legitimately navigating moral twilights on state's margins. Islamist groups' strategic navigation of cruelty slowly nourishes the seeds of suspiciousness along with different forms of belonging while depriving the Sahelian governments of their last jot of trustworthiness. In the meantime, international military interventions involved in the conflicts by force, rather reviving memories of colonial oppression than contributing to improving the situation. This paper deals with (dis)trust in the face of these different types of violence. How do the various actors in the region navigate and communicate (dis)trust – either strategically or unwillingly? What can we learn about radicalization and the prospering of jihadist groups through the notion of trust? Based on fieldwork with vigilante groups in Burkina Faso and an in-depth look into social media communications of Islamist groups, the paper puts the interplay of violence and (dis)trust up for discussion.

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3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Melina Kalfelis

University of Bayreuth



Melina Kalfelis is professor in social and political anthropology at the University of Bayreuth. She currently researches vigilantism, transnational intervention, trust and violence in West Africa.

Lately, she has been working as a research fellow at the Cluster of Excellence "Africa Multiple" in Bayreuth, at the "GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies" in Hamburg, and the "Merian Institute for Advanced Studies in Africa" at the University of Legon in Ghana. Since December 2020 she works in the Cultural and Social Anthropology Faculty at the University of Bayreuth. Currently, she works on her research project "Politics in a Moral Twilight: Vigilantism on the Margins of Peacebuilding, Human Rights, and the Sahel Crises" funded by the Thyssen Foundation.

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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.

Notes:

3 June / Juin 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

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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3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

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

Identification in the context of Terrorism

Session Chair:

Daniel Urbain Ndongo

Institute of International Relations of Cameroon

Gestion de l'état civil en situation de crise sécuritaire en Afrique

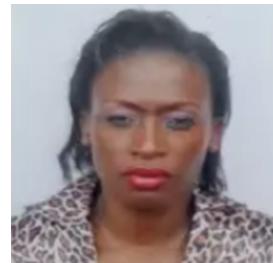
L'enregistrement des faits d'état civil en contexte de conflit, de pauvreté endémique et de faiblesse des pouvoirs publics est le problème posé dans cette communication. Cette dernière s'intéresse aux processus d'établissement des faits d'état civil (actes de naissance précisément) en Afrique, cadre spatial de cette étude qui fait face à la menace terroriste Boko Haram, à une instabilité sécuritaire en République centrafricaine, au terrorisme dans le Sahel et à l'Est. Elle questionne la politique publique sociale ainsi que les stratégies pour continuer à inscrire les enfants malgré la crise sécuritaire mises sur pied tant par les pouvoirs publics de cette sous-région ainsi que par les populations locales. Dans ce contexte, l'état civil devient un levier essentiel qui permettra d'apporter le développement nécessaire à la maîtrise durable du conflit et de l'insécurité dans les pays du continent africain. En outre, dans le cadre de la Décennie de repositionnement des faits d'état civil et des statistiques de l'état civil en Afrique (2017-2026), les pays de l'Afrique doivent impérativement reposer sur des données et statistiques fiables de la population. Pour répondre à ces crises sécuritaires et sociales, ils ont opté pour un renforcement de leur présence à travers la mise à niveau des services publics en général et celui de l'état civil en particulier. Cette contribution entend mettre en exergue les obstacles à l'établissement des actes de naissances dans le contexte de la crise qui sévit dans ces localités à travers des données empiriques ainsi que les mécanismes de résilience qui ont été apporté afin de garantir un avenir possible à ces populations vulnérables. Sa finalité est de questionner et de penser une politique efficace et résiliente de l'état civil dans cette sous-région.

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3 June / Juin 2022

10:00 - 11:30

Alvine Henriette
Assembe Ndi
University of Douala



Alvine Henry Assembe Ndi is a holder of a PhD in the history of international relations. She is a Lecturer at the Department of history at the University of Douala (Cameroon). She was a former intern of the Human Rights Council section (2013) and a member of the Cameroon delegation to three ordinary sessions of the Human Rights Council (2015, 2016 and 2018). Alvine Henry Assembe Ndi is a member of several scientific associations and has authored several articles on Cameroon under French administration, the political history of Cameroon, and the history of international relations. She is also interested in the history of the marginalized and disturbed childhood. She currently serves as Executive Secretary of the *Cameroonian History Society*, General Secretary of the *Citizen and Political School of Yaoundé* and member of the technical team of the Scientific Committee of the *General History of Cameroon* project.

Panel 9

Media and Terrorism

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-t-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 dégageant les grandes lignes d'un discours médiatique sur le groupe terroriste dont le journal s'est pratiquement fait une spécialité au plan national.

3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Dorothée Béatrice Ndoumbe
University of Yaoundé II

Dorothée Béatrice Ndoumbè 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

**Session Chair:
Seidick Abba
RFI/University of Valenciennes**

3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

Notes:



Panel 10

Media and Terrorism

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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3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

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

Media and Terrorism

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.

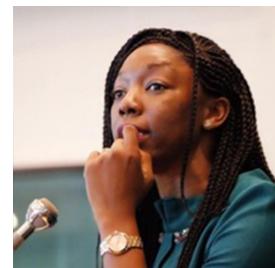
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3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

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).

Panel 10

Media and Terrorism

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 aux 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 démorisation 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 entreprend de 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.

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3 June / Juin 2022

11:30 - 1:00

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 (UQÀM), 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



Conference Chair

Melchisedek Chétima,
University of Québec, Montréal

Conference Co-Chairs



Paul E. Lovejoy
York University



Saïbou Issa
University of Maroua



Daniel Urbain Ndongo
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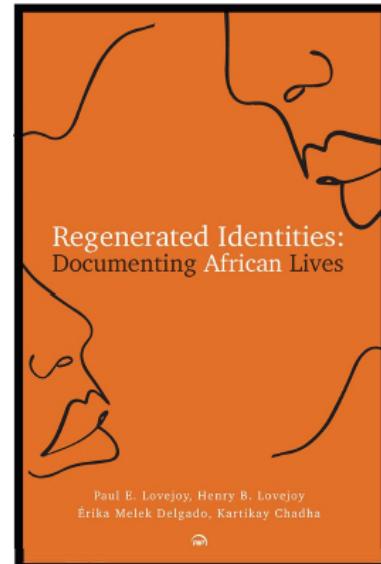


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Regenerated Identities

Documenting African Lives

Digital 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

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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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www.walkwithweb.org

Islamist Protest, Terrorism and (In)Security in Africa

1-3 June / Juin 2022



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