

August 25, 2017

HATE SPEECH MONITORING AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Report #2: August 8-22, 2017

This report is part of a broader initiative by PeaceTech Lab to analyze online hate speech in South Sudan in order to help mitigate the threat of hateful language in fueling violence on-the-ground. Hate speech can be defined as language that can incite others to discriminate or act against individuals or groups based on their ethnic, religious, racial, gender or national identity. The Lab also acknowledges the role of “dangerous speech,” which is a heightened form of hate speech that can catalyze mass violence.

Summary of Recent Events

Despite a unilateral ceasefire declared by President Salva Kiir in May of this year (one of at least half a dozen ceasefires to which the various belligerents have committed in the last three and a half years), fighting has continued throughout South Sudan, including during the rainy season. The most active recent clashes have been concentrated in the Upper Nile region, particularly in Nuer areas. In August, the SPLA-IG and SPLA-IO engaged in vicious battles to gain control of [Pagak](#) and Maiwut as part of the SPLA-IG’s anticipated campaign to eliminate the SPLA-IO during the rainy season. Pagak is the SPLA-IO’s last stronghold and serves as its headquarters. The town has changed hands multiple times during the past week. The forces fighting in Pagak and Maiwut are almost entirely Nuer, and the violence is representative of the fracturing within tribes that increasingly characterizes the war. The Nuer who support Dr. Riek Machar are aligned against those loyal to First Vice President Taban Deng Gai. Meanwhile, fighting on the Equatorial front has featured the rivalry between the SPLA-IO and the National Salvation Front (NAS) led by Thomas Cirilo Swaka, who had been the highest-ranking Equatorian in the SPLA before his defection in February.

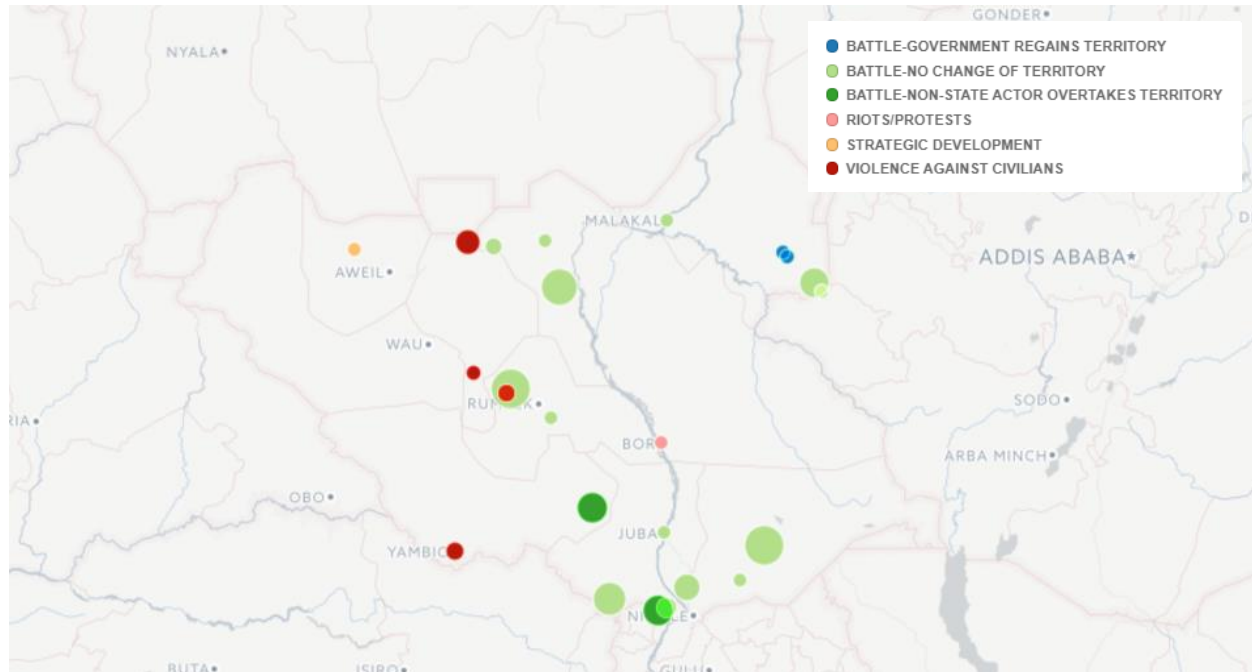
Among the individuals and groups competing for power, those insisting on the original political leadership of SPLA-IO are termed as “anti-peace elements,” while those affiliated with the government under Taban Deng Gai are branded as “Nuer Wew,” or sellouts. In contrast, the violence in the Equatorial states and Western Bahr el Ghazal stem mostly from grievances between Equatorial tribes and Dinka militia backed by the SPLA-IG over land, human rights abuses and political marginalization. Although opposition groups are united in their antipathy to the regime in Juba and to President Kiir, a united opposition political or military front has not yet emerged due to leadership competition, which has also, in the case of Central Equatoria, led to deadly skirmishes between SPLA-IO and NAS. Opposition leaders have also changed allegiance. For example, in late July, Lt. General [John Kenyi Loburon](#) defected from the SPLA-IO and joined NAS.

Concurrently, tensions are growing between the Dinka Bor and Dinka Bahr el Ghazal, and even within the Dinka Bahr el Ghazal over competition for leadership. These intra-ethnic and political divisions among the Dinka groups, which have deep historic roots, have contributed to an increase in online hate speech. Indeed, supporters of the competing camps have resorted to inflammatory language targeting their opponents on social media. New inflammatory language has emerged, and social media users have adapted well-known terminology to accommodate new developments and perspectives. For example, “barbaric tribe” is a relatively new term targeting Dinka and Murle, while “Nuer Wew,” “Jenge,” and “Nyagat” continue to evolve in meaning and virulence. As shown in sample social media posts below, some combatants in the Pagak and Maiwut battles are labeled as “Nuer Wew,” referring to those who remained allied with the government. Additionally, the rivalry between Dinka Bor and Dinka Bahr el Ghazal has featured an increase in the use of terms like “Foolish Majority.”

Visualization and Analysis of Conflict Events

Violent Events: July 22 – August 5, 2017

The visualization and table below use data from the Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED) to portray incidents and trends in conflict-related events in South Sudan from July 22 – August 5, 2017. ACLED is not publishing weekly updates for the month of August 2017, but will resume in September. Therefore, this is the most recent two-week period for which we are able to generate event data for South Sudan.



Data Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database

Date	Event Type	Location	Description	Fatalities
7/22/17	Battle-No change of territory	Cueibet	Clashes between youth from Waat and Ayiel of Gok state left at least 20 people killed in Cueibet and another 18 people wounded. A dusk to dawn curfew was declared in the town.	20
7/24/17	Battle-No change of territory	Koch	Renewed clashes in Tharwagyela area of Unity state, near Bentiu, between government forces and SPLA-IO rebels around 24 July. Authorities claimed state forces killed many rebel soldiers. SPLA-IO admitted that seven were killed and 15 injured on their side, while they killed dozens of government soldiers.	17
7/25/17	Violence against civilians	Maiwut	SPLA-IO faction led by Machar accused government forces of killing at least 30 civilians, injuring many people, and burning down 130 huts and makeshift houses on the side of fighting around their positions in Maiwut, Upper Nile, end July	30
7/29/17	Battle-Non-state actor overtakes territory	Kajo-Keji	SPLA-IO rebels claimed their forces captured government garrisons at Bamure and Jale in Kajo-Keji County, after government forces attacked their positions. They reportedly	8

			killed dozens of government soldiers, while three were killed and five wounded on their side.	
7/30/17	Battle-No change of territory	Yei	Clashes at Yori in Yei state between SPLA-IO rebels aligned with Machar and rebels who had just defected from Machar's group to Cirillo's New Salvation Front. Dozens feared dead. The clashes are said to have occurred in the week of 24 July. The announcement of the defection came on 29 July.	12
7/31/17	Battle-Non-state actor overtakes territory	Mundri East	SPLA-IO forces led by Maj. Yangu attacked the Lanyi military garrison in Amadi state. The rebels claimed to have killed eight government forces, taken arms and ammunitions and gained control of the area after the heavy clashes. They also claimed to have destroyed a convoy which had come from Lui to rescue the government soldiers. Date is unclear. Report dated 31 July.	8
8/2/17	Battle-No change of territory	Budi	Cattle keepers clashed with armed men who came to raid their cattle in Kidepo/Kimotong area of Kapoeta state. More than 20 people died in the clash, while 300 herds of cattle were taken.	20
8/2/17	Battle-No change of territory	Magwi	Five people were killed and 13 others injured in an ambush by unknown gunmen along the Juba-Nimule highway, in the Moli area. Soldiers escorting the civilian convoy exchanged fire with the gunmen, killing two of them. A baby was unaccounted for after the attack, with the parents suspecting other passengers to have taken him towards Nimule during the confusion.	7

Data Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (events in South Sudan with 5 or more fatalities)

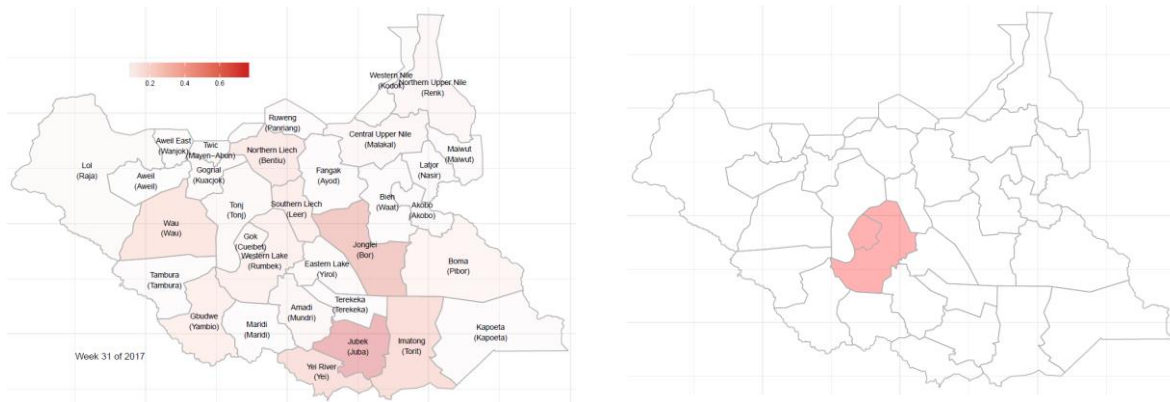
Early Warning of Violence – Predictive Analytics

PeaceTech Lab is collaborating with partners to develop an early warning system using predictive analytics. Using a combination of data sources including the Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED), the Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone (GDEL), and social media content from Crimson Hexagon, the Lab is seeking to build and refine a statistical model for predicting violence in South Sudan before it occurs. When the early warning system is more mature, the Lab plans to share these warnings with select members of the peacebuilding community focused on mitigating the violent conflict in South Sudan.

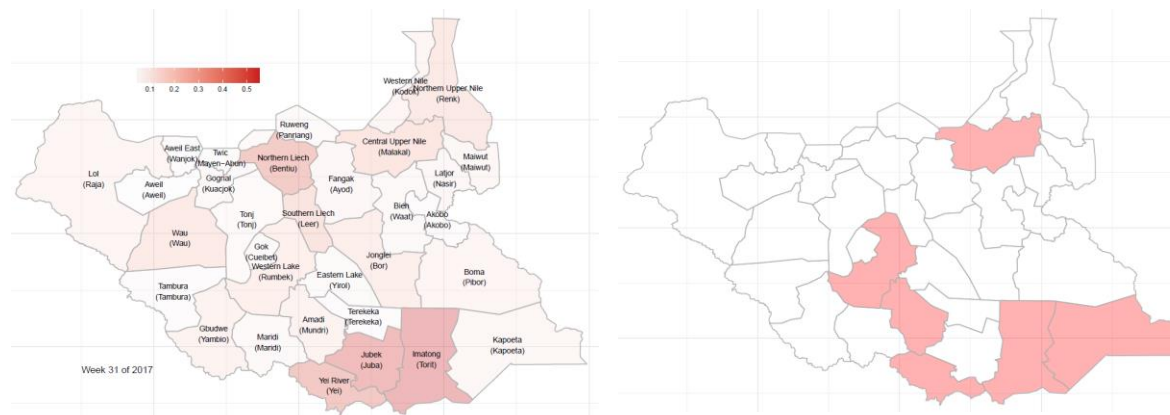
Since the most recent ACLED data was published for the week ending on August 5, 2017 (Week 31), we trained models with ACLED data up to the week before, which is the week ending on July 29 (Week 30). We then forecasted for the following week. This is how we will proceed with the early warning capability – training up to the last week for which we have data, and forecasting for the following week. For the next reporting period, we expect to have updated ACLED data, and should be able to provide a forecast for the week after the report.

The maps below visualize this system in practice. The maps on the left below show the predictions generated by our model for each of the event types we are tracking, with darker red indicating higher probability of an event happening in that state in Week 31. The map on the right indicates occurrence of the event type in each state during Week 31.

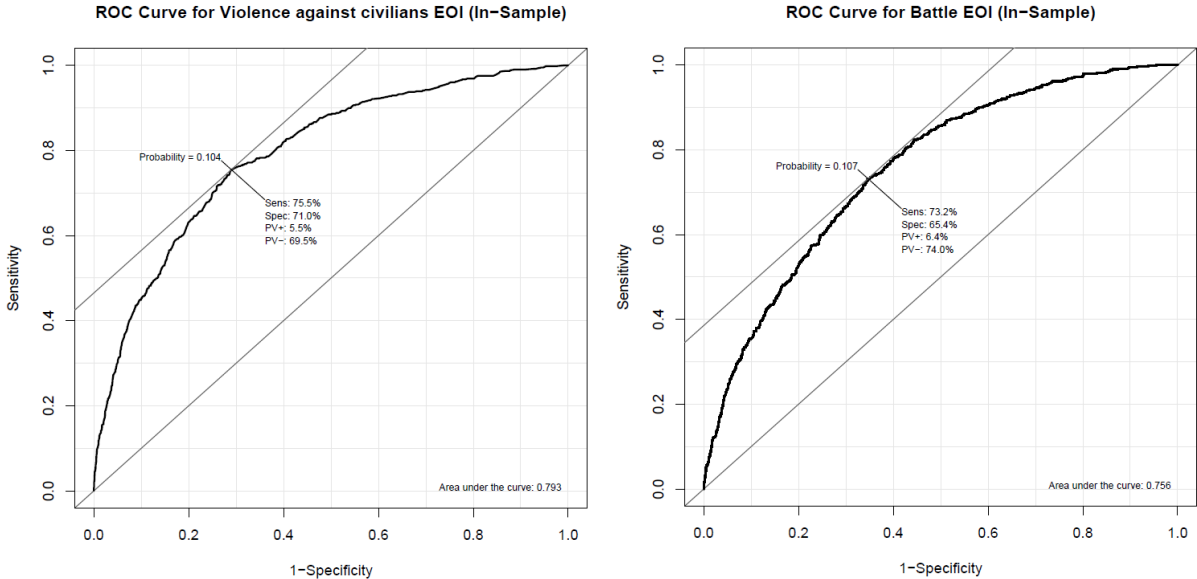
Violence against Civilians



Battles



For this period, we used fused models, combining ACLED data with features of GDELT, and we have created ROC (Receiver Operator Characteristic) curves for each event class. As noted in the last report, the ROC curve shows the trade-off between the true and false positive rates. Ideally, we would want a model that has a true positive rate of 1 and a false positive rate of zero, or for the curve to touch the top-left most point in the quadrant. We measure how close this curve gets to that point by computing the area under the curve – the closer to 1 that area is, the better the model is. The images below show the "in-sample" ROC curve, indicating how well the model does with the training data. We identify the point on the curve where the probability threshold gives us the best balance between true positives and false positives. See below for ROC curves for each of the event types we are tracking.



The Lab will continue to collaborate with partners to improve on these models by incorporating additional data sources and continuing to test predictions versus actual recorded events. We plan to have this warning system in place in early September.

Hate Speech Terms

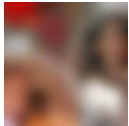
Nuer Wew / Weu

As in the previous report, “Nuer Wew” and “Nuer Weu” appear frequently in this monitoring period. This term, with variations in spelling, is most often used by Nuer (and some Equatorians) in the SPLA-IO to insult those Nuer who either stayed in, or rejoined, the SPLA-In Government, such as first vice president Taban Deng Gai. The term portrays the Nuer loyal to President Kiir and his government as money-minded or money-lovers. Basically, the characterization implies that the Nuer Wew people sided with the government for their own self-interest, and by doing so, go against their community or national interests.

According to social media users who claim loyalty to the SPLA-IO or Nuer causes, the Nuer Wew are also referred to as a “traitors union” who “betrayed other Nuers” by denying “the massacre of 20,000 innocence Naath civilian in Juba” (see first sample post below). Basically, “traitors union” is a variation of Nuer Wew, again referencing a group of fellow Nuers who prefer not to seek revenge for their dead kinsmen, as long they are still receiving their paychecks. In this view, such people have become a union of traitors. “Nuer Wew” and its variants are actively cited by social media users in relation to the intra-tribal conflict in the Greater Upper Nile. For some, the term is fueling the violence among competing Nuer groups.

This term can be considered inflammatory because it assumes all Nuer think alike and removes individual agency. For those Nuer who choose peace or nonviolence and are subsequently branded as money-loving traitors, the term can be dehumanizing for those individuals.

Sample posts:



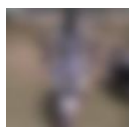
Date: August 15, 2017
Source: Facebook

The "Nuer-Wews -Traitors Union" (NWTU)
The new organization formed by Nuers who betrayed other Nuers.
That will be their official name of their organization from now onward.



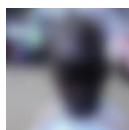
Date: August 11, 2017
Source: Facebook

This guy his from nuer wew i thing he get s job now if mr kiir n taban give you money please that dis result of money my friend if you mak yourselfies as u re food fighter u will get io boys we re ready to waiting those of food fighter
you no We re not fighter for food or money
But we fight for change n really i believe we will win by all mean



Date: August 8, 2017
Source: Facebook

congratulation to 153 nuer wews surrender last night to SPLA io soldiers and 500 surrender to be the refugees in Ethiopia they refuse to back in juba new message to those who slowly thinking about their surrender the man whom 's mission never fails with out crying decide to call 's personal bodyguard's to disarm nuer wew in what ever mean if you forgetting past two week lesson for me to advice you is better to surrender before they start running to Ward you nuer wew the battle Would not be forgotten in war



Date: August 17, 2017
Source: Facebook

You dinka and Nuer wew don't deny the captured of adare state. Adare state is under Dr Machar is gallantry forces the SPLA IG loose control when they lost 1300 soldiers during the fighting in greater Maiwut. Therefore, the few soldiers who were running from Pagak to Ethiopia government in total number of 162 were disarmed by Ethiopia government and will be transport to sharkola refugees camp

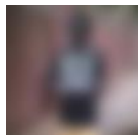
Foolish Majority

This term was referenced in the last report cycle, and it continues to take on broader use within the current context. Prior to South Sudanese independence, the phrase referred to the marginalized majority in southern Sudan, whom the successive governments of Sudan were thought to manipulate. Later, following independence, the term was increasingly used to disparage Dinka people generally by some non-Dinka ethnic groups. In this case, Dinkas were perceived to act irresponsibly (foolishly), despite their claims as one of the largest tribes with control of the political leadership.

More recently, in relation to the fighting in Maiwut and Pagak, some Nuer social media users have referred to Dinka people as the “foolish majority” for various reasons, including fighting a war that they will not win, allowing Dinka soldiers to go into Nuer areas to meet their demise, and blindly following an unpopular leader like Salva Kiir. At the same time, the term has been frequently used to reflect the continuing divisions among Dinka subsections or clans. For example, certain posts from Dinka groups, particularly those from the Dinka Bor, have placed the blame on the Dinka of Bahr el Ghazal (particularly those in Kiir’s home state) for the overall failure of leadership and political mismanagement. The term continues to be used by non-Dinka social media users in reference to the Dinkas more generally.

This phrase is considered inflammatory because it groups people from one ethnic group into a broader category of “fools” who can be manipulated to fight wars.

Sample posts:



Date: August 9, 2017
Source: Facebook

Food fighters are fall in to the wel without but. The freedom fighters are stroked their gut and they pointing foolish majority for next time IO VIVA DR MACHAR VIVA NUER WEW ARE INSIDE THE POT OF FOOD SOUTH SUDAN VIVA



Date: August 4, 2017
Source: Facebook

If u were born in foolish majority were u don't get good advise definitely u remained foolish .that is wat happen in our country and that wat killed Gadafi some years back .



Date: August 4, 2017
Source: Paanluel Wel - Comments

This is rubbish youngster. There is nothing extraordinary here. He's just doing his job. He's one of those illiterate general. Try it again!

A country with so many generals will not go anywhere. Reduce the number of generals or eliminate all of them.

A real country will only have one general reporting to the present. That general is overall person responsible for the Army.

A True country must separate the presidential guards from army – the country is not at war with the president. I think Salva is at war with the whole country – That is why even when he is giving a speech in parliament his bodyguard is standing behind him every time. That is so illiterate of him to not event truth the parliament. I am not saying do not go with security to parliament as per protocol but dial it down. A real presidential security is trained in a way to not let the president look foolish and scared of the citizens.

Foolish Majority paranoia at Best!

Barbaric Tribe

A new term in the Lab's monitoring, "barbaric tribe," tends to single out the Murle and Dinka in social media posts. This term can reflect how the Fertit people of Western Bahr el Ghazal view the aggressive behaviors of Dinkas, particularly in relation to attacks conducted by the Dinka militia, the Mathiang Anyoor. The phrase also featured prominently in 2015 when major towns in South Sudan changed hands during violence between government and rebel forces. At this time, the Dinka-dominated government was perceived to carry out a scorched earth offensive, during which innocent people were killed.

The term has also been used by social media users to refer generally to people of the Murle tribe. In this case, people from Dinka, Nuer and Anyuak tribes in Jonglei state which are competing for land and resources with the Murle can accuse the Murle of barbaric behaviors such as cattle rustling and child abduction.

Barbarism can be considered hateful because it implies that the whole group, and not just a part, is responsible for violent acts.

9

Sample posts:



Date: August 22, 2017

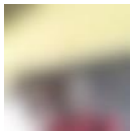
Source: Facebook

South Sudanese in the diaspora contribute money to feed hungry families and relatives back home; leaders and residents in Torit lose hope in the government's ability to protect their community; and hundreds of South Sudanese children live without their parents in Ugandan refugee camps.
- VOA

OUR TAKE: EVEN THE MOST PATIENT SOUTH SUDANESE WILL SOON REALIZE THAT THE COUNTRY IS SIMPLY A FAILED STATE. SALVATORE KIIR'S BARBARIC TRIBAL JUNTA HAS KILLED IT. THEY CANNOT PROVIDE EVEN THE MOST BASIC SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS, THEY HAVE TAKEN INSECURITY TO ALL CORNERS OF THE COUNTRY AND HAVE PUSHED ABOUT 2 MILLION CIVILIANS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN INTO EXILE. KIIR AND HIS TRIBAL JUNTA HAVE TO LEAVE WAY FOR GENUINE PEACE.



[South Sudan in Focus](#) (VOA News)



Date: July 17, 2017
Source: Facebook

The attack that took place in Jalle has disheartened me if i were God i would completely destroy such an idiotic and barbaric tribe known as Murle meaning rigid community..I deplore those assholes wherever they are....

[Jenge / Jienge / Jaang](#)

Previously identified in the Lab's research, "Jenge" and its variants continue to appear frequently on social media. This term is used by Nuer, or those in Ekuatoria, to refer to Dinkas. There are many variations, including in Arabic, Juba Arabic, Murle, and Bari. However, Dinkas also use the traditional term *Jieng* ("the people") to describe themselves; the term may have neutral cultural and historical roots related to the pastoralist backgrounds of many Dinkas.

More recently, the term can reflect the frustration of social media users about the displacement of civilians from rural farms and the unprecedented influx of refugees into Uganda and Ethiopia.

The sample posts below also show accusations against the “Jenge-led” government of Salva Kiir and reference a range of grievances related to previous violent conflicts, as well as more recent incidents in 2013, 2016 and the battle over Pagak. Most social media users who share these views are from the Equatorias, as well as traditional homelands of the Nuer and Shilluk. Generally, these are areas where reported atrocities are taking place.

As noted in the Lab’s lexicon of hate speech terminology, this term degrades Dinkas by associating them with cattle, characterizing the targeted person or group as illiterate, primitive, or barbaric. Specifically, it scapegoats the Dinka people generally for the behavior of government officials or soldiers.

Sample posts:



Date: August 18, 2017
Source: Facebook

You 2 are funkng gay. You will never win this war ya aryan jieng. Remember you are now alone if 200 killed are all from your sons of the beast. Without UPDF by now you would have been fucking yourself at Khartoum to for your former master cleaning their ass. One more remember the July 8 2016 only 1,350 IO forces fought with 20,000 and killed 12,000 your aryan Matyang Anyor and Dut Ku Beny militias. Idiot

Date: August 10, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

South South,
So if you can’t go to your jiengeland to develop it, how difficult will it be for you as a jienge to even set foot in Pagak? So as a sign of patriotism, just get your stuff from Kenya or Uganda and just walk, fly or travel to Pagak. Anything short of this is just jienge bullshit and lip service.

Date: August 20, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

Instead of wasting mich of goddamn jienge life attacking America, UN, evil juus and all other scum, just get yourself back to the Jienge republic and help develop it. So much jienge thrash and nothing substantial.

Date: August 9, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

My disgust is directed against those Nuer wiewu or nyagateensand jienge hirelings who have betrayed the Nuer people. No single Nuer should even dare sit near a jienge after the Juba Massacre of 2013. But Jienges are hodwinkers, imposters and liars. They let Nuer kill themselves then claim victory without fighting, so cowardly.

Date: August 9, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

South South,
Hopeless jienge, war and battles are not a tribal monopoly and jienges can't brag to be real fighters. When our Equatorian Corps started the struggles in Torit in Aug 1955, you were running naked after your cows and completely ignorant of any independence struggles. Let us see how far you get on this time, ya wisik jienge Abyei.

MTN / MTN Coward(s)

While still featuring prominently on social media posts, the term MTN has begun to evolve. Previously, MTN was used as coded language to identify people from the Dinka tribe. As noted in the Lab's lexicon:

It's based on the slogan for the MTN mobile service provider: MTN is "everywhere you go." According to one person, it's "used to target Dinkas who are found all over the country, like MTN service. It targets Dinkas who have abandoned their lands and scattered all over other lands—and especially against Dinkas when they're traveling. Vehicles are stopped, and drivers are asked whether MTN are in the cars." This has reportedly happened to public transport on the Juba-Yei road. In the more recent conflict in 2016, the term has evolved to mean the coordination of operations against the Dinkas.

More recently, social media posts have referenced the term "MTN Cowards" which has a slightly different meaning. In this case, the term disparages SPLA soldiers or security agents who pose as civilians while gathering information when traveling along the Juba-Nimule and Juba-Yei roads. The term can be used by rebel sympathizers who justify attacks on the Juba-Nimule road as a retaliation against government soldiers who use civilian vehicles as cover. These allegedly disguised security agents, most of whom are said to be Dinka, are called "MTN Cowards."

Samples:

Date: August 3, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

South South,
MTN cowards have embedded themselves among civilians and try to sneak but intelligent sources know when and where to get them. The jienge can't hide even if he tries to look like an Equatorian. A hyena can't just think and look like a house dog. No. MTN hunting season now.

Date: August 4, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

Jubaone, you can celebrate for now for the innocence civilians' lives we have lost on public roads, but make sure your turn isn't that far away as you may think. Look how shallow minded you are. When you related MTN cowards to hyena not being looked like a house dog, do you think really a dog would one day invade and occupy hyena's territory?

Nyagat(s) / Nyagaat(s) / Nyigat / Nyigad / Nyegat / Nyigaat / Anyagat / Nyagateen

As a term that the Lab has previously identified, the term “Nyagat” continues to be used by social media users as a derogatory Dinka word for rebels of Nuer background. Unlike the terms “traitor” or “backstabbers” that are applied more generally, regardless of the targets’ ethnic background, the term “Nyagat” is currently used almost exclusively in reference to the Nuer. The term simply means rebels, or those bent on rebellion. In a similar fashion, Equatorians can be referred to as “Nyigateen” or “Aringa.” Social media users can refer to Nuer people as “nyagat” to depict the ethnic group as impatient and prone to resorting to violence to resolve problems.

In light of high-level defections between the government and rebels, and some former rebels suddenly aligning themselves to the government, social media users (both Nuer and Dinka) identify specific former rebels as “the most evil Nyagat,” or “impious Nyagat Nuer” who keep defecting back and forth. These leaders are viewed as “running back to Juba because their stolen money is running low in the hotels they have been enjoying themselves in outside South Sudan.” (see sample post below) These perspectives on social media highlight the hypocrisy of Nuer rebels who are not motivated by anything other than money and the desire for political and military power.

The term is considered by many to be inflammatory because it is used against critics or civilians who oppose the government, but who aren’t necessarily members of the armed opposition, and in doing so ignores legitimate grievances. Those who use it are suggesting that the targeted persons—mainly Nuer—don’t love their country and will sell it out.

Samples:



Date: June
Source: South Sudan Nation

Nyagaat Gatdarwich, and Editor. Don’t celebrate yet with your brother Nyagaat Deng Handbol. These two ministers are not going anywhere, instead it is rebels who are running to them in Juba. because their stolen money is running low in the hotels they have been enjoying themselves in outside South Sudan.

Date: August 22, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

“The South Sudanese government is implementing the forum as it promised and the aim of the forum is to restore stability in the country,” Gatkouth said. This nyagat must be out of his mind. I thought by backstabbing Dr. Riak, he and nyagat Taban-el-jellab have now peace in the country. What happened? Dr. Riak is coming soon, for sure! Nov. 15 2017.



Date: August 13, 2017
Source: Facebook

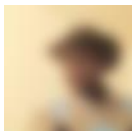
Breaking News:

Our mighty Jieng country men, the first citizens of South Sudan (JIENG EMPIRE) should not believe that enemy propaganda being circulated on Facebook that their coward Nyagat forces captured Pan-De-gak (Pagak). The source (sudantribune) that mistakenly aired it out, deleted it moments ago....it was just a white lie; and sound-minded Muonyjieng should not believe them whatsoever. Pan-De-Gak (Pagak) is being Defense by brave Jieng boys who will never retreat nor surrender to any useless Nyagat militia, God forbid. Therefore, Jieng army (SPLA) is still controlling Pan-De-gak since they took it last Sunday and nothing will ever take it away from them again. They are willing to defend that important Jieng's ancestral border town (Pagak) Nasir-style forever....

SPLA OYEEEE
SOUTH SUDAN OYEEEE
JIENG EMPIRE OYEEEE

Date: August 8, 2017
Source: Sudan Tribune

Now this war is turning into a purely Nuer intra-fratricide war. The cowardly jienges have successfully outsourced this war and the stupid nyagateen can brutally kill themselves. Sure, the jienges are simply waiting to do the final finishing where they stopped in 2013 in Juba. Can Nuers ever learn?



Date: June 17, 2017
Source: Facebook

HE IS THE ONE OF NUER TRIBE MAN BORN AGAIN TO BECOME SOUTH SUDANESE OR SPLM . BUT HE WAS THE MOST EVIL NYAGAT WHO WAS WORKING SIDE BY SIDE WITH KHARTOUM GOVERNMENT TO KILLED A LOT OF SOUTH SUDANESE AND TRY VERY Hard TO BLOCK ANY AGREEMENT THAT WOULD LEADING TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH SUDAN.



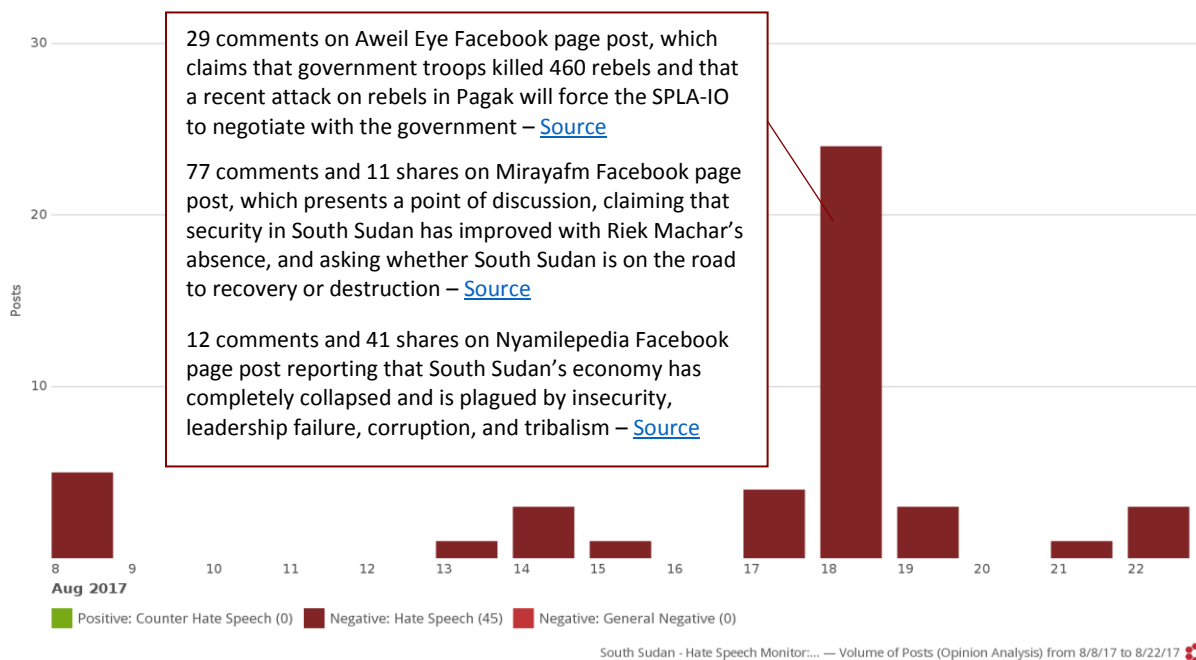
Visualizations – Overall Hate Speech¹

Volume of Hate Speech

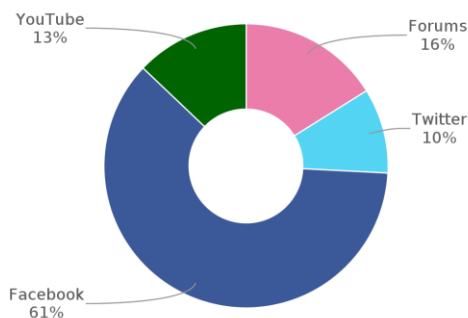
The visualizations below show trends surrounding social media content identified as hate speech surrounding the South Sudan conflict. Content sources include: Facebook, Twitter, blogs, forums, news comments, and YouTube.

Dates: August 8 - 23, 2017

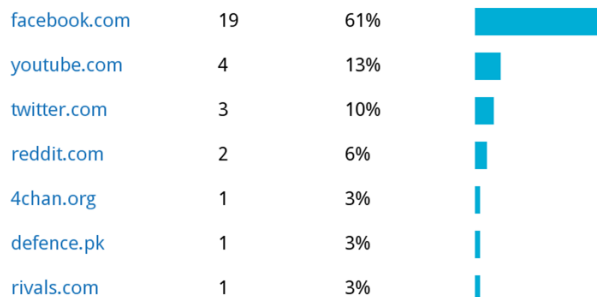
Number of posts: 31



Content Sources for Hate Speech



Top Sites for Hate Speech

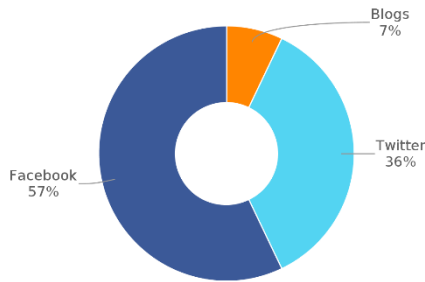


¹ This section and the next display content from hate speech categories, which were produced using a combination of hand coding and machine learning using social media data. Crimson Hexagon's ForSight platform was used to filter for content of interest and train posts to categories. Posts that contain the terms identified through the lexicon and include inflammatory language were categorized as "hate speech".

Visualizations – Content Sources by Term

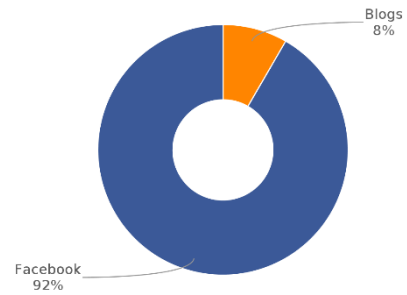
The charts below show the type of platforms as a percentage of overall content in which each of these terms is used during the reporting period.

Nuer Wew



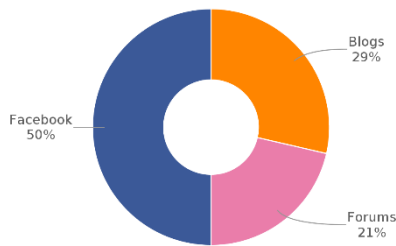
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 5/25/17 to 8/21/17

Foolish Majority



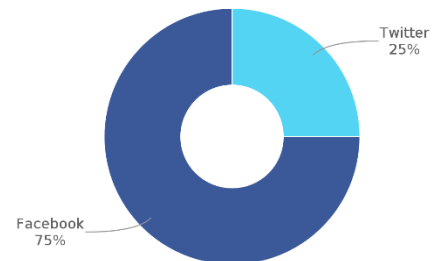
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 5/1/17 to 8/21/17

Barbaric Tribe



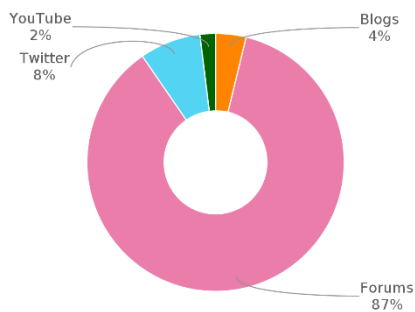
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 2/12/17 to 8/21/17

Jienge



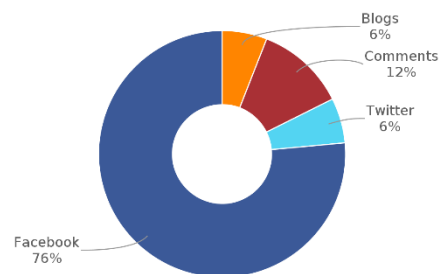
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 7/8/17 to 8/22/17

MTN / MTN Coward(s)



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 8/8/17 to 8/21/17

Nyagat

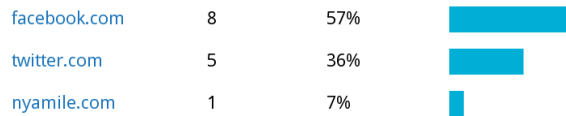


South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 8/22/16 to 8/21/17

Visualizations – Top Sites by Term

The charts below show the top sites in which each of these terms has been used since the beginning of the reporting period.

Nuer Wew



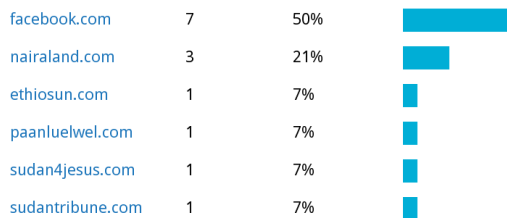
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 5/25/17 to 8/21/17

Foolish Majority



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 5/1/17 to 8/21/17

Barbaric Tribe



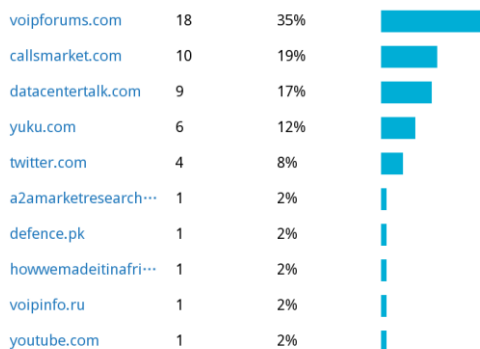
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 2/12/17 to 8/21/17

Jienge



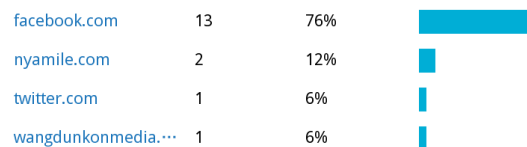
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 7/8/17 to 8/22/17

MTN / MTN Coward(s)



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 8/8/17 to 8/21/17

Nyagat



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 8/22/16 to 8/21/17

Notes

The terms featured in this report were prioritized based on volume of posts from our social media monitoring and analysis. Please note that we are only able to collect and analyze public social media content, which limits our ability to access a significant amount of posts including hate speech. This is particularly true for South Sudan, given that many of the major platforms for inflammatory comments and posts are largely private, including Facebook and WhatsApp. In our own monitoring, we have seen examples of terms identified in our lexicon of hate speech terms that we have not been able to include as examples above since they are primarily used in private user pages.

For any comments or questions about this report, or to be removed from the distribution list, please contact Theo Dolan at theo@peacetechnology.org.