

August 11, 2017

HATE SPEECH MONITORING AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Report #1: January - August 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

Since the last reporting period in December 2016, humanitarian and security conditions in South Sudan have continued to deteriorate, and implementation of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan has stalled. According to reports by the UN, Amnesty International, the [Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission](#), and [IGAD](#), among others, the situation in the country has been characterized by a severely fractured social fabric, increased [ethnic tension](#) and intolerance, [ethnically-charged sexual violence](#), rampant inflation, and ongoing and large-scale displacement of civilians. This has included nearly one million refugees fleeing into Uganda in the last 12 months, largely because of intensifying violence in Greater Equatoria, and the displacement of an estimated 80% of the Shilluk population from the Upper Nile.

In mid-June, the IGAD heads of state decided to convene a High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) to “restore a permanent ceasefire, to full implementation of the Peace Agreement and to develop a revised and realistic timeline and implementation schedule towards a democratic election at the end of the transition period.” The Troika (United States, United Kingdom, and Norway) plus the EU have conditioned their support for the HLRF on an inclusive and credible peace process by IGAD, in order for the Troika and EU to commit further resources to institutions designed to implement the agreement.

Meanwhile, fighting between President Salva Kiir’s regime and an increasing array of armed groups has continued through the rainy season, albeit with relatively less momentum given the logistical challenges. While all sides have engaged in military operations, those perpetrated by the regime have been of significantly large scope and scale, and regime-affiliated forces in fact took control of the last remaining SPLA-IO stronghold in Pagak in early August.

The number of armed groups opposed to the regime has increased, with an uptick in defections from both the SPLA and the SPLA-IO in 2017. These defections have reinforced the ever-more tribalized nature of the war, whereby the Dinka dominate the SPLA and other security organs associated with the regime, including the National Security Service, and the opposition groups are increasingly tribally homogenous. The most notable defection from the SPLA was that of the Deputy Chief of General Staff for logistics and, before his resignation, the highest-ranking Equatorian in the SPLA, Thomas Cirillo, to form the National Salvation Front (NAS) in February.

Fissures have also widened within the Dinka, as leadership rivalries have precipitated growing tensions between the Dinka Bahr el Ghazal and the Dinka Bor as well as within the Dinka Bahr El Ghazal. In June, Kiir removed SPLA Chief of General Staff Paul Malong

from his post, which many observers viewed as an effort to consolidate control among the Dinka of Warrap (the home area of Kiir and the director of internal security, Akol Koor) at the expense of the Dinka of Aweil (the home area of Malong). In addition, there were indications that Kiir and Koor were working with armed Murle militia in Jonglei against the Dinka Bor, heightening hostilities in that region.

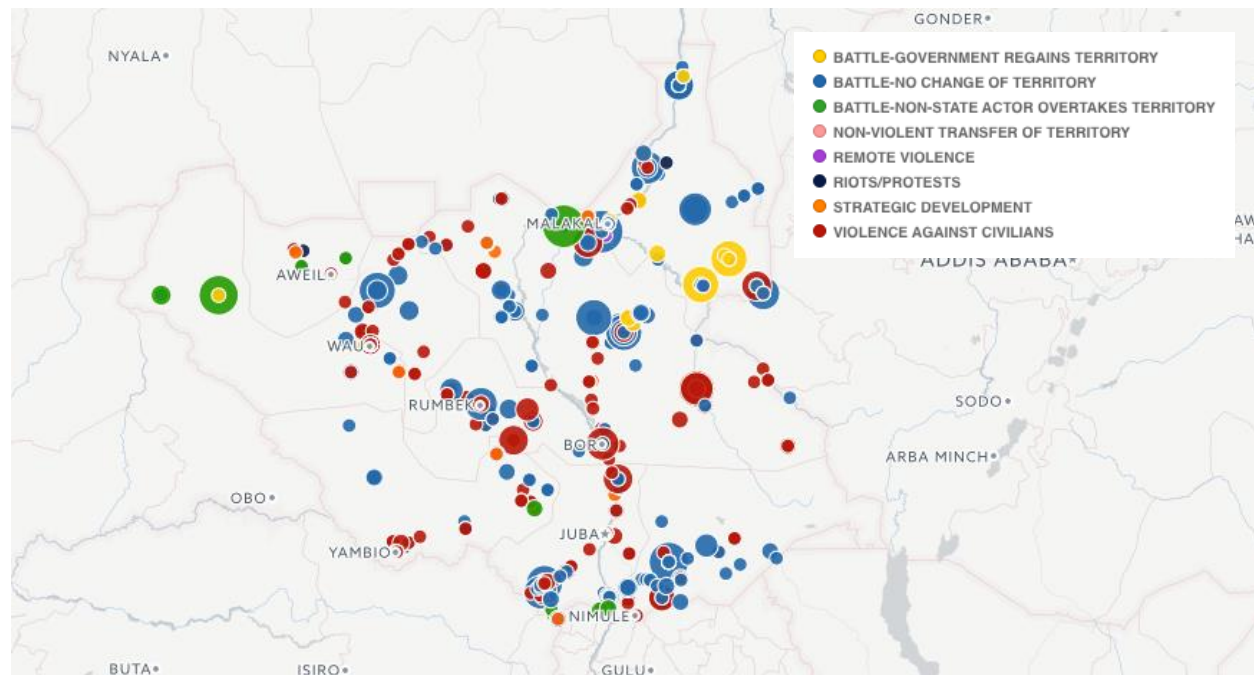
Supporters of the diverse rival parties have adopted inflammatory language targeting their opponents. Social media users have introduced new hateful language, as well as adapting [previously identified terminology](#) to meet their needs. For example, among new terms emerging during this reporting period, some social media users have labeled Shilluk people as “traitors” or “backstabbers.” Previously identified hate terms such as “[Nuer wew](#)” or “Nyagat” continue to be used regularly, often to refer to Nuer who have 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 “cowards” and “[Foolish Majority](#)”.¹

¹ The Lab presents these opinion columns from PaanLuel Wël only as additional context, but does not necessarily support the views espoused in the columns.

Visualization and Analysis of Conflict Events

Violent Events: January 1 – 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 since January 2017.



Data Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database

Date	Event Type	Location	Description	Fatalities
1/5/17	Battle-Government regains territory	Luakpiny/ Nasir	Government claims that SPLA-IO forces loyal to vice president Taban Deng Gai captured a number of places in Upper Nile's new Latjoor state (Nordeng, Dhuoreding, Torpuot, Ketbek, Nyariew and Mandeng) from SPLM-IO forces led by Machar over 5-7 January. SPLA-IO forces denied the capture, except for Nordeng. Both sides said more than 40 of their opponents died during Jan. 5 fighting.	40
1/9/17	Battle-No change of territory	Yei	Reported fighting between government and opposition near Yei town left 41 killed. Each side claimed victory and put the same number of fatalities on the other side.	41
2/8/17	Battle-No change of territory	Panyikang	Government soldiers backed by Sudanese rebels (from SPLM-N and JEM) attacked Agwelek forces' positions at Owachi near Malakal but were repulsed by the rebels. "Significant" casualties reported by UN on both sides - SPLA-IO claiming to have killed more than 98 government soldiers. SPLA denied the clashes.	98
2/25/17	Battle-No change of territory	Uror	SPLA-IO accused government forces supported by Sudanese rebels from JEM and SPLM-N of attacking its positions in Yuai and looting and burning civilian properties in the area. The group reported 53 killed on the government's side. Humanitarian	53

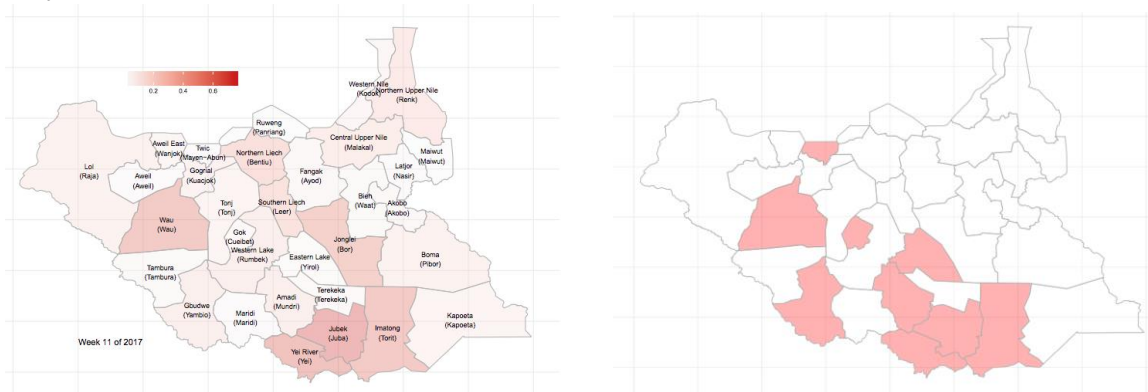
			compounds were also looted in the violence by alleged armed groups and community members.	
3/4/17	Battle-No change of territory	Torit	A force of around 1,000 Mathiang Anyoor (supporting the government) attacked SPLA-IO positions in and around Torit, including the opposition's Anyanya division headquarters at Gong in Eastern Equatoria. They were reportedly repulsed by SPLA-IO, leaving 77 killed. SPLA-IO claimed that one Captain defected to their side due to mistreatment of non-Dinka civilians and that Mathiang Anyoor forces looted and burnt down a village in the area after the clashes.	77
3/31/17	Battle-No change of territory	Ayod	SPLA reportedly clashed with the pro-Machar SPLA in Opposition in Wau Payam, Ayod County, on 31 March. At least four rebels killed and nine others wounded. Rebels also claim to have killed 47 government forces, including senior officers, in the clashes.	51
4/10/17	Violence against civilians	Pibor	On 10 April, armed Luo Nuer killed up to 42 people, injured approximately 17 and abducted 25 children in an attack on a Murle cattle camp in Monychak village, Likuangle, Boma State, when they raided thousands of head of cattle.	42
4/14/17	Battle-Non-state actor overtakes territory	Raga	Clashes between government and SPLA-IO forces in Raja. Rebels said they captured the town, leaving 75 government soldiers killed and 40 captured, while five were killed on their side. Government forces say they repulsed them, killing 59 rebels but also leaving 5 government soldiers and 10 civilians killed. Looting and property destruction was also reported in the course of the fighting.	74
5/4/17	Battle-Non-state actor overtakes territory	Panyikang	Clashes between SPLA-IO supported by Agwelek forces and SPLA in Tonga. Rebels claimed to have captured the area, killing 181 soldiers and stealing weapons. SPLA reportedly pursued rebel forces around the town after the capture.	181
7/6/17	Battle-Government regains territory	Longochuk	Reports of government offensives on SPLA-IO positions in and around Mathiang in Longochuk County, Upper Nile, from around 1-6 July. On 6 July, SPLA-IO claimed to have repulsed pro-government attacks on their positions in Mangok, Mathiang, Malou, Biot and Guel Guk, inflicting 74 fatalities and dozens of injuries. Meanwhile, government troops claimed to have captured Marial and Thoc areas in Longochuk, losing five soldiers and 21 others wounded. Thousands of people were displaced and dozens of aid workers forced to relocate from Longochuk and Maiwut counties as tensions escalated around 6-7 July. Humanitarian compounds in Mathiang were reportedly looted during the fighting. SPLA denied any clashes in the area.	42

Data Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (events in South Sudan with 40 or more fatalities)

Early Warning of Violence – Predictive Analytics

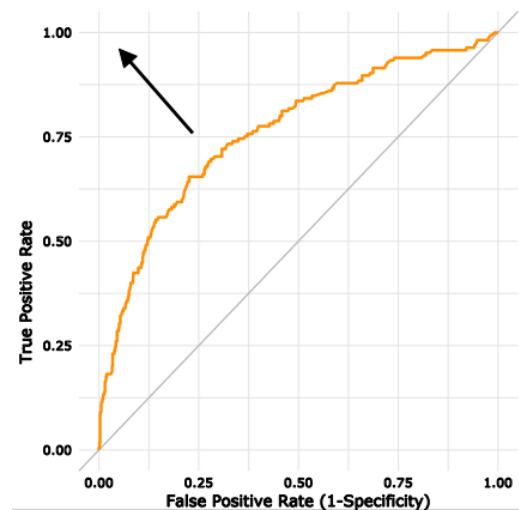
PeaceTech Lab is collaborating with partners to develop an early warning system using predictive analytics. Using a combination of data sources including the Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED), the Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone (GDELT), and social media content from Crimson 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.

The two maps below are intended to provide a glimpse of how this early warning system will work. The map on the left shows the forecast made by our current model for Week 11 (March 12-18) of 2017, for violence against civilians in each of the 32 states. The darker red indicates higher probability of violence. On the right is a map showing where violence against civilians actually occurred that week.



Using a threshold on the probability generated by the model, one can then generate a warning for violence. In this example, if we use 0.5 as the threshold, the model correctly forecasts violence in 4 states — Wau, Yei River, Jubek, and Imatong – but incorrectly predicts violence in Jonglei state. The model misses violence in Twic, Gok, and Eastern Lake.

These observations are captured in ratios called true positive rate (in this case, 4/9 of the 9 states with violence, the model correctly predicted 4) and false positive rate (in this case, 1/5 of the 5 forecasts for violence, one was incorrect). With different thresholds these rates change and can be plotted in the so-called Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve that 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.

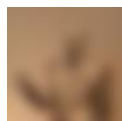


Hate Speech Terms

Foolish Majority

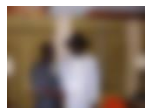
This term was previously identified by the Lab's research, but has now taken on broader use within the current context. Prior to South Sudanese independence, the phrase referred to the marginalized majority in southern Sudan, whom the successive governments of Sudan were thought to manipulate. Later, 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. In other cases, certain Dinka groups, particularly the Dinka Bor, attempted to deflect this label by blaming the Dinka of Bahr el Ghazal (particularly those in Kiir's home state) for an overall failure of leadership and political mismanagement. While social media posts can reflect this intra-tribal rivalry, the term can also be used by other tribes in reference to the Dinkas more generally.

Sample posts:



Date: June 7, 2017
Source: Facebook

A message to all [#SouthSudan](#)ese: NEVER CAST YOUR VOTE FOR A FOOLISH DINKA (candidate). History has shown us that a foolish man with fire can set the whole house ablaze!



Date: March 3, 2017
Source: Africans Press and Facebook

Why "Dinka Bhar-el-Ghazal are stupid and foolish majority" By Gordon Buay

It is true. Look at this idiot called Isaac Malith who doesn't know that Kiir's regime killed Isaiah Abraham and the next person is me. Am I stupid enough to sit and allow Dinka Bhar-el-Ghazal's empire to live in peace? Am I foolish like them to give them peace that they could use to kill me? I will do everything in my power to destroy Dinka Bhar-el-Ghazal government. I will even create an alliance with Al-Qaeda to achieve that objective because the same regime that killed Abraham, Wiyual Manytap and etc will continue killing people unless it is overthrown. South Sudan has no future unless Juba regime is toppled and totally destroyed.

The Nuer and Dinka Bor realized that without taking action, the entire country will perish. What the people of South Sudan want right now is to unite to get rid of Dinka Bhar-el-Ghazal government.

I had a very good discussion with Dinka elders from Greater Upper Nile and we reached a conclusion how to rescue our country.

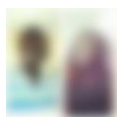
My advice to Isaac Malith is that he will soon beg me saying 'Benydit I am sorry' when Salva Kiir's regime becomes "Nyarot".

Dinka Bhar-el-Ghazal think that they can kill the Nuer and Dinka Bor young intellectuals and still can live in peace. They are really stupid to underestimate Nuer and Dinka Bor intelligence. We will see who are smarter!!!



Date: February 25, 2017
Source: Facebook

The so call foolish majority(BharElgazalians) and their Nuer-wew 2 & 1 are in danger at Lou Land, Pray for their safety or R.I.P !!



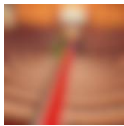
Date: June 5, 2017
Source: Facebook

...When the stupid majority cook unhealthy food the foolish minority never grow healthy... We should have personal and National ideals guiding us so that we can have a society/Nation that breaks the boundaries of hatred...

Nuer Weu / Nuer Wew

This term, with variations in spelling, is most often used by Nuer (and some Equatorians) in the SPLA-IO to dehumanize 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. In fact, some social media users are also terming those “Nuer Wew” as “military puppets.” 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. Those tagged as Nuer Wew (and their supporters) have pushed back on social media, mainly by branding their accusers as “anti-peace elements” who must be dealt with by pacifying areas occupied by the rebels.

Sample posts:



Date: July 6, 2017
Source: Facebook

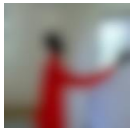
I am Very Disappointed !!
Nuer-wew are being use to eliminate their fellow Nuer for more than 3yrs as a political and military puppets.....
"We're under the done deal in Bentiu and soon we shall go to Eastern Nuer territories". Said Dickson Gatluak Jock Nyuot.
I should therefore tell Nuer-wew that our unity and coexistence as Nueri will never be taken away from us. Despite money are hanging in the sky while waiting to induce people.
Rest In Peace the collapse govt.
Bum Bum Kel ;





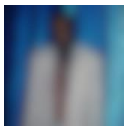
Date: July 12, 2017
Source: Facebook

Before the Nuer defeat Salva Kiir, they will eliminate their own half by themselves in the name of "Nuer wew" or "rebels" and then Salva Kiir will come and finish the remaining half. Strategy of our mad cows ain't working. Politics needs better brains.



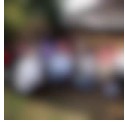
Date: July 9, 2017
Source: Facebook

Nuer wew and their stupid dinka will move nowhere in jaak kir's land!!!!.....the family of the money lover are in doubt of survival in the place called wichluak jaak where all their truck loaded with heavy weapon, and wolut stuck in muddy. big celebration in spla-io for the immense logistics that they are going to receive on time. stay tune am in the place where this incident is going to occur for unknown time due to preparation .it is not rumour in the net.



Date: July 4, 2017
Source: Facebook

Take care of yourself first before you draw that useless red line. Your own home is taken by Gen. Gony Biliew. Where are you and your godfather? Just go to South Africa to prevent your Riek Machar from going to ICC



Date: July 4, 2017
Source: Facebook

Be careful in USA Simon Wuor Gai, you will never see Gambella for rests of your life. I will introduced you to all Nuer in Ethiopia that you are a Dinka and you hated Nuer.

Traitor(s) / Traitorous / Backstabber(s)

Historically, these terms are used interchangeably to revile those who did not stand firm during the liberation war of 1983-2005. Each variant can be used to denigrate those who opposed the SPLM/A during that time. Traitors were considered those who betrayed the struggle for independence to the enemy, the Arab regime in the north. In the current context, the terms refer to those who fight the government as inhibiting the goal of nation- and state-building. On the other hand, the terms can also be used to expose those (unionists) who opposed the notion of self-determination from the start. In this context, “traitorous” can imply something slightly different. The term can be viewed as a slur against the Dinka nation as being unreliable, untrustworthy and treacherous. Unlike other phrases, such as Nyagat, these terms are relatively ethnically neutral.

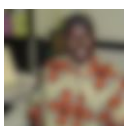
Sample posts:



Date: May 18, 2017
Source: South Sudan Nation

Gatdarwich

This is a rubbish talk from the General of your standard. How can you call a traitor and a sell out person like Dr. Riek Macher to be a father of South Sudan. You must be talking from the slave-master' backyard. This is shameful and disgraceful. You must be out of your mind or otherwise you have a molested little brain. You need help. Give give me one good thing that Dr. Riek have done for South Sudan other then begging the slave-masters for the leftover food. You are probably now talking from Khartoum and that is why you do not want to upset your slave-master. You are the type of slave that would not let go from the slave master. You are grown up but you still want the slave-master to take care of your still little sorry self.

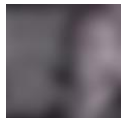


Date: April 13, 2017
Source: Facebook

Dinka 's successive Tribal regimes in South Sudan since 1972, 1978__ 2017.

The so called Dinka Council of Evils (JCE) and their fellow Dinka tribe has bogus history to claims the ownership of South Sudan for following reasons:

1. From 1972,1978 _ 1983 Southern region was under coward and traitor Abel Alier Akuay Wal . Molona Abel Alier negotiated Addiss Ababa Agreement in 1972 on behalf of himself and Sudanese government and later was appointed by former Sudan President late Jafar Mohd Nimeri as the Chairman of High Executive Council for Southern region. During his tenure term in office , Alier had established a Dinka dominated government which imposed its discriminative system known as "Kokora" to Equatorians and other non Dinka backgrounds. The brutal policy was met with resistance which led into split of South Sudan region into 3 regions namely : Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria region .Mr Alier's tribal politicts led his Dinka to dominated all institutions from top to bottom or toilet cleaners to Presidency and made Juba as their cattle camp followed by mass land grabbing at times. 1970s, Mr Alier was accountable and responsible for death of Jurchol son named Joseph Garang and William Deng Nhial before his treacherous ascended to Southern Sudan High Executive Council(SSHEC).



Date: June 10, 2017
Source: Facebook

List of murderous Dinka, traitorous Nuerwew and Equatorianwew ministers.
"The Delegation of the Republic of South Sudan to IGAD Summit.
June 12, 2017.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1. His Excellency General Taban Deng Gai, first Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan
2. Hon. Nhial Deng Nhial, Presidential Senior Advisor and Envoy.
3. Hon. Tut Gatluak Maneme, Presidential Advisor on Security.
4. Hon. Aggrey Tisa Sabuni, Presidential Advisor on Economy.
5. Hon. Martin Elia Lomuro, Minister of Cabinet Affairs.
6. Hon. Amb. Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth, Minister of Petroleum.
7. Hon Onyoti Adigo Nyikwec, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security
8. Hon. Dr. Dhieu Mathok Diing Wol, Minister of Energy and Dams.
9. Hon. John Luk Jock, Minister of Transport.
10. Hon. Dr. Riek Gai Kok, Minister of Health.
11. Hon. Awut Deng Achuil, Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare.
12. General Thomas Duoth Guet, Director General, General Intelligent Bureau, National Security Service.
13. Adam Lorika".



Date: May 16, 2017
Source: South Sudan Nation

All the naturally born manipulatives and deceptives Dinkas—the likes of Abel Alier, Dr. John Garang, Killer Nyankiir, Murderer Malong, Murderer Kuol Manyany, and the traitorous Jenges Council of Evils—have traceable records of treacherous deeds in South Sudan's land. The 63 tribes in South Sudan, in exception of the traitorous Dinka tribe, would undeniably agree with patriot, Gatdarwich that Dinka have traceable records of treacherous deeds in South Sudan full stop

Dinka in general are thieves, deceptive, manipulative, and traitors by nature. Every single Dinka alive have these traits naturally wired into his or her blood circulation system. Dr.Riek challenged Dr. Garang's dictatorial leadership, and lack clear vision within SPLA movement. Dr. Garang's manipulative and deceptive concept of liberating the whole Sudan was abolished in 1991,



Date: March 15, 2017
Source: Facebook

Dear Emmanuel,

Kindly inform your readers that South Sudan Government is not under the influence of the JCE or the Dinka, but the backstabbers, the lobbyists, in general the inner clique who lobby people in and out of Government...so leave Dinka Ethnic group and the JCE alone, please?

informer who preferred anonymity

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

Unlike the terms “traitor” or “backstabbers” that are applied more generally, regardless of the targets’ ethnic background, the term “Nyagaat” 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 “nyagaat” to depict the ethnic group as impatient and prone to resorting to violence to resolve problems.

Nyagat is a term that the Lab previously identified in its research. It is worth recalling the contextual analysis from the hate speech lexicon:

The word is widely believed to have originated in Amharic from Ethiopia, but used broadly across South Sudan’s communities with minor variations in spelling and pronunciation. The most common definitions provided by respondents were traitor, defector, sell-out, or rebel. Most people identified it as a derogatory Dinka word for rebels, and in the context of the conflict started in 2013, a word for Riek Machar and the Nuer people generally.

- *“It refers to an enemy that can kill and needs to be killed...this word is mainly used by soldiers who fought the Khartoum government then (1983-2005).”*
- *“A spoiler and mostly destroyer who does collaborate with the real enemy.”*

The term is considered offensive because it is used against critics or any civilian opposed to the government, not necessarily a member of the armed opposition, and in doing so ignores legitimate grievances. Those who use it are suggesting that the targeted persons, mainly Nuer according to respondents, don’t love their country and will sell it out. It basically paints the Nuer as “the ‘perpetual nyagats’ in history.” However, labeling the Nuer or any other tribe in this way demeans individuals based on tribal affiliation rather than criticizing an individual or individuals based on their actions.

Sample posts:



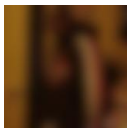
Date: May 16, 2017
Source: South Sudan Nation

Gatdarwich. If Gen Malong is not a hero ? what about nyagaats like you ,Peter Gatdet, Riek Machar, Simon Gatwich, James koang who are well known nyagaats of South Sudan.



Date: May 6, 2017
Source: Facebook
Location: Australia (Hobart, Tasmania)

No one else has killed Buor more than [#Gatmachar](#), and stupid many Bor keeps on bringing [#Nyagaat](#) to [#sbs_dinka](#)!!
I have never heard of [#Kiir](#) being interviewed by Sbs radio dinka, but [#GatMachar](#) has been interviewed couple of times. Now, it is Gatmachar's wife turn.



Date: May 10, 2017
Source: Facebook
Location: Canada (St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Hahaha then what are you doing with thousands arms men from your home state? What do Dinka call a Dinka who rebels, patriot and a hero but call Nuer who does so Nyagats. Double standard!



[The National Courier](#)

BILPAM: GEN Malong says "I have never rebelled" and will not "harm my people". [#SouthSudan](#) [#SSudan](#)

General Paul Malong Awan the former Chief of the General Staff has spoken to civilians in Yirol, Eastern Lakes States after meeting the state governor.

GEN Malong said he was on his way home to Aweil. He said whatever was being said about him in regards to his intentions were just rumours and that he only wants peace to prevail in the country.

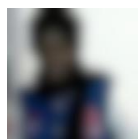
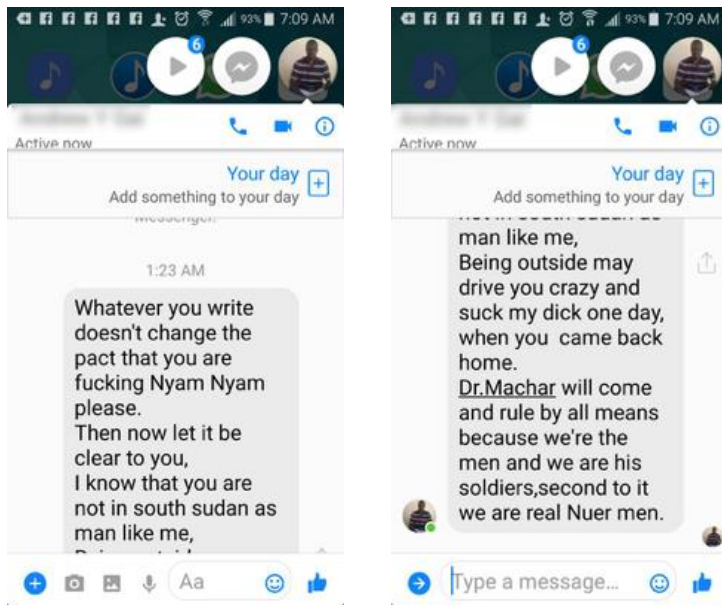
GEN Malong said that he has never rebelled against the SPLA or the people of South Sudan and that he was not about to do that.

He congratulated GEN James Ajongo Mawut and pointed out that not only was GEN Ajonga from his area but also a blood relative of his and that Ajongo is a professional and patriotic soldier.

Note: The below post includes an example of hate speech that the user received and shared on Facebook. The example is the private message, as opposed to the public Facebook post.

Date: June 3, 2017
Source: Facebook

One of Nuer IO militant provoked me this morning for no reason at all. I don't know the guy. Dinka call Nuers Nyagats, Dinkas call Equatorians food lovers, Arab women, and Nuers call Equatorians Nyam Nyam. I hope you will extract something. No hope for South Sudan.



Date: January 24, 2017
Source: Facebook

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Those Monyjeeng who are surrendering their properties they captured from the fleeing nyagaats during the war are STUPID.

Who told them that what is captured from the enemy in a fire-fight can be returned?

My uncle captured a 16 yrs old beautiful Nuer girl in a Dec-2013, Juba battle....she's now blessed with her two cute sons and the third is on way. She swears to never go back again to her coward Nuer people.

NB: I want all the Jieng fighters who are occupying their seiged properties to keep them UNTIL Nuer returns the wealth they stole from us in 1991...

Coward(s)

This term was previously used by Dinka to portray Equatorians as people who lack the courage to engage in violent conflict. This was based on the perception that many Equatorians did not support the government in the on-going conflict. More recently, the term has gained additional meaning, as it implies Equatorian rebels are using hit-and-run tactics, rather than direct confrontation, to oppose the government forces. This is particularly relevant in relation to the attacks along major roads leading in and out of Juba. Based on the emergence of new armed rebel movements across the country, some Equatorians have branded other Equatorians as cowards if they continue to side with the government.

The term is considered offensive because it can provoke the intended victims to take the law into their hands.

Samples:



Date: July 6, 2017
Source: Facebook

Stupid Equatorians, Coward Equatorians.
That's the very stupidity.
Did Dr. John Garang De Mabior died for the struggling of Buor or for South Sudan.
Equatorians were in very deep slavery by Arabs used both men and women for sex and now you're in freedom because of him.
Turn to killed Dinkas on High Ways.
Fuck you Equatorians Youth✓

[The Peoples Democratic Party South Sudan - PDPSS](https://m.facebook.com/story.php...)
<https://m.facebook.com/story.php...>



[Equatoria youth want body of Dr. Garang exhumed from Juba | Hot in Juba](#)

Just days after it was alleged that Bor Youth Association has given a 72hr ultimatum to Equatorians working with NGOs in Jonglei to leave



Date: July 21, 2017
Source: Facebook

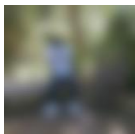
Viva Joy Keji Rapahel. One brave Equatorian woman equals hundred cowards Equatorians. What a mess!?



[Female Yei MP demands Riek Machar's return to Juba](#)

A female parliamentarian representing Lainya County in Yei's legislative assembly has demanded the return of South Sudan's opposition leader Riek Machar from exile for peace implementation in Juba.

RADIOTAMAZUJ.ORG



Date: July 5, 2017
Source: Facebook

If only my Vice President was like my Governor???

That idiot whose rejected dead body by the elders in his county would be removed from that public land....(play ground) but because we are cowards and can't do anything.... You are here complaining because you have been told to leave a certain state....i said Equatorians are funny lots. Leave the state, kwani dont you have your own state?

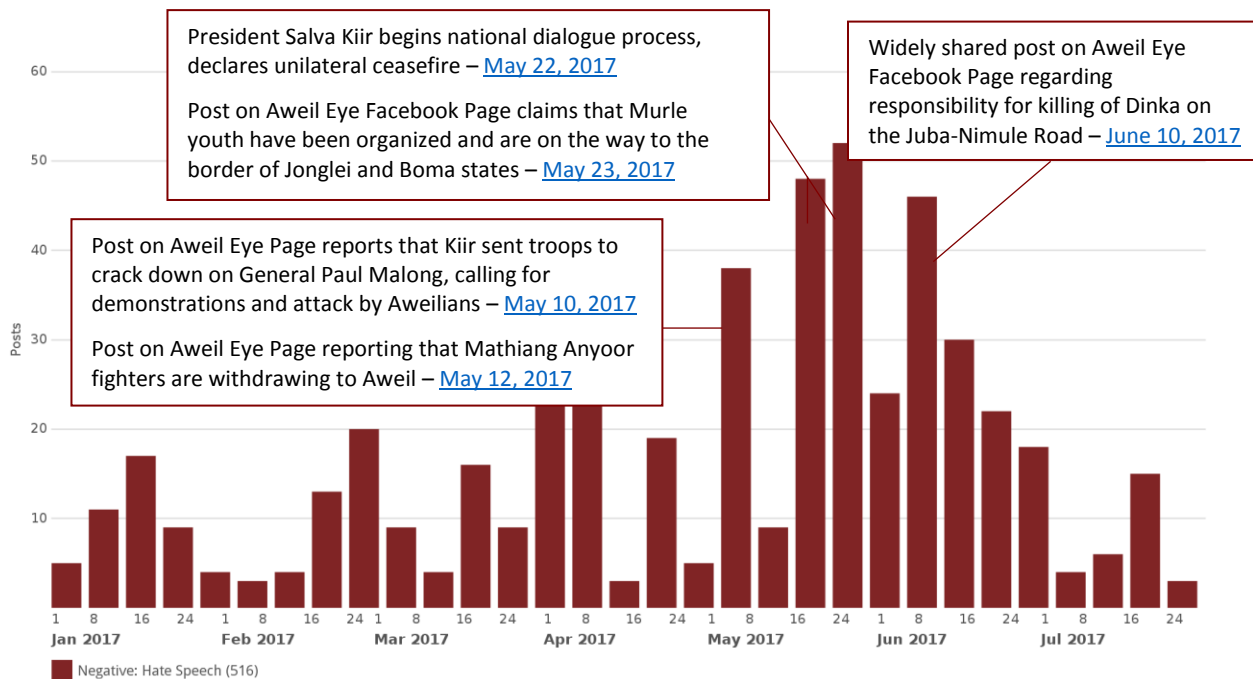
Visualizations – Overall Hate Speech²

Volume of Hate Speech

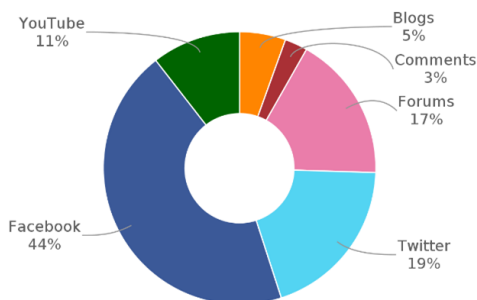
The visualizations below show trends surrounding social media content identified as hate speech surrounding the South Sudan conflict. Content sources include: Facebook, Twitter, blogs, forums, news comments, and YouTube.

Dates: January 1 – August 7, 2017

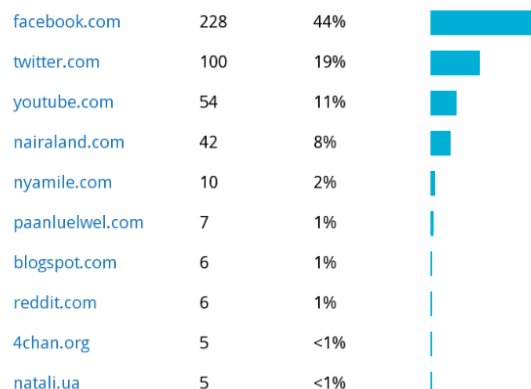
Number of posts: 513



Content Sources for Hate Speech



Top Sites for Hate Speech

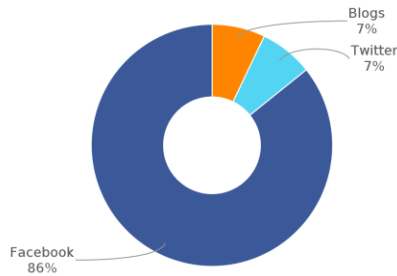


² This section and the next display content from hate speech categories, which were produced using a combination of hand coding and machine learning using social media data. Crimson Hexagon's ForSight platform was used to filter for content of interest and train posts to categories. Posts that contain the terms identified through the lexicon and include inflammatory language were categorized as "hate speech".

Visualizations – Content Sources by Term

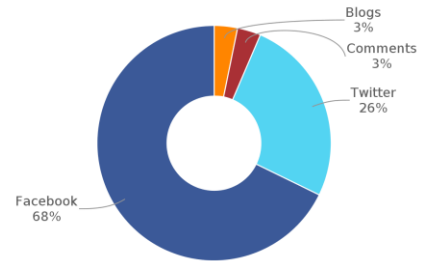
The charts below show the type of platforms as percentage of overall content in which each of these terms is used during the reporting period.

Foolish Majority



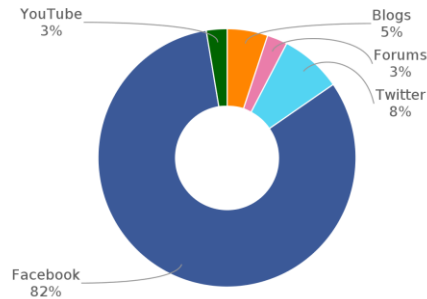
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 1/1/17 to 8/5/17

Nuer Weu



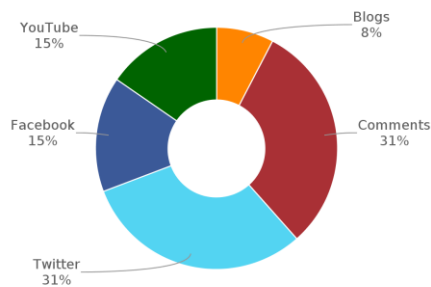
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 1/1/17 to 8/5/17

Coward(s)



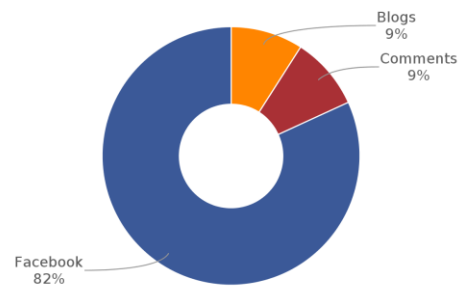
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 1/1/17 to 8/7/17

Traitor(s)



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 8/12/16 to 8/7/17

Nyagat

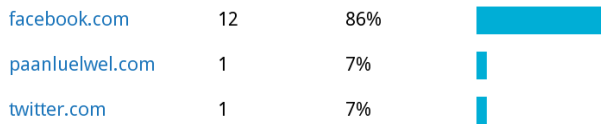


South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor... — Source breakdown from 1/1/17 to 8/7/17

Visualizations – Top Sites by Term

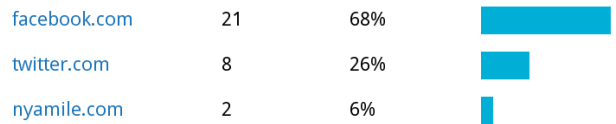
The charts below show the top sites in which each of these terms has been used since the beginning of the reporting period.

Foolish Majority



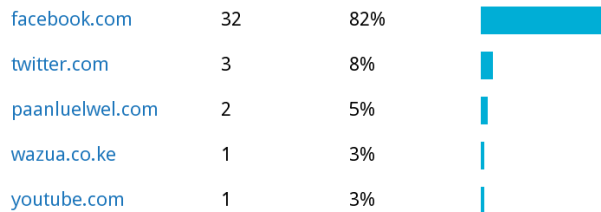
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 1/1/17 to 8/5/17

Nuer Weu



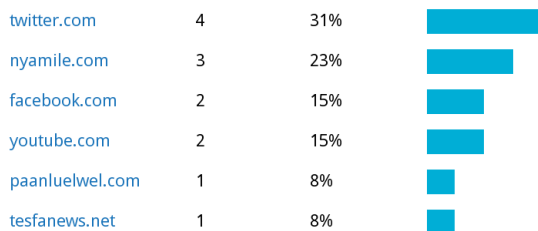
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 1/1/17 to 8/5/17

Coward(s)



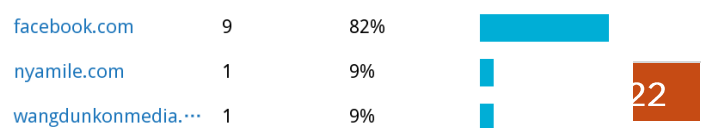
South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 1/1/17 to 8/7/17

Traitor(s)



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 8/12/16 to 8/7/17

Nyagat



South Sudan - Hate Speech Monitor:... — Top Sites from 1/1/17 to 8/7/17

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.