



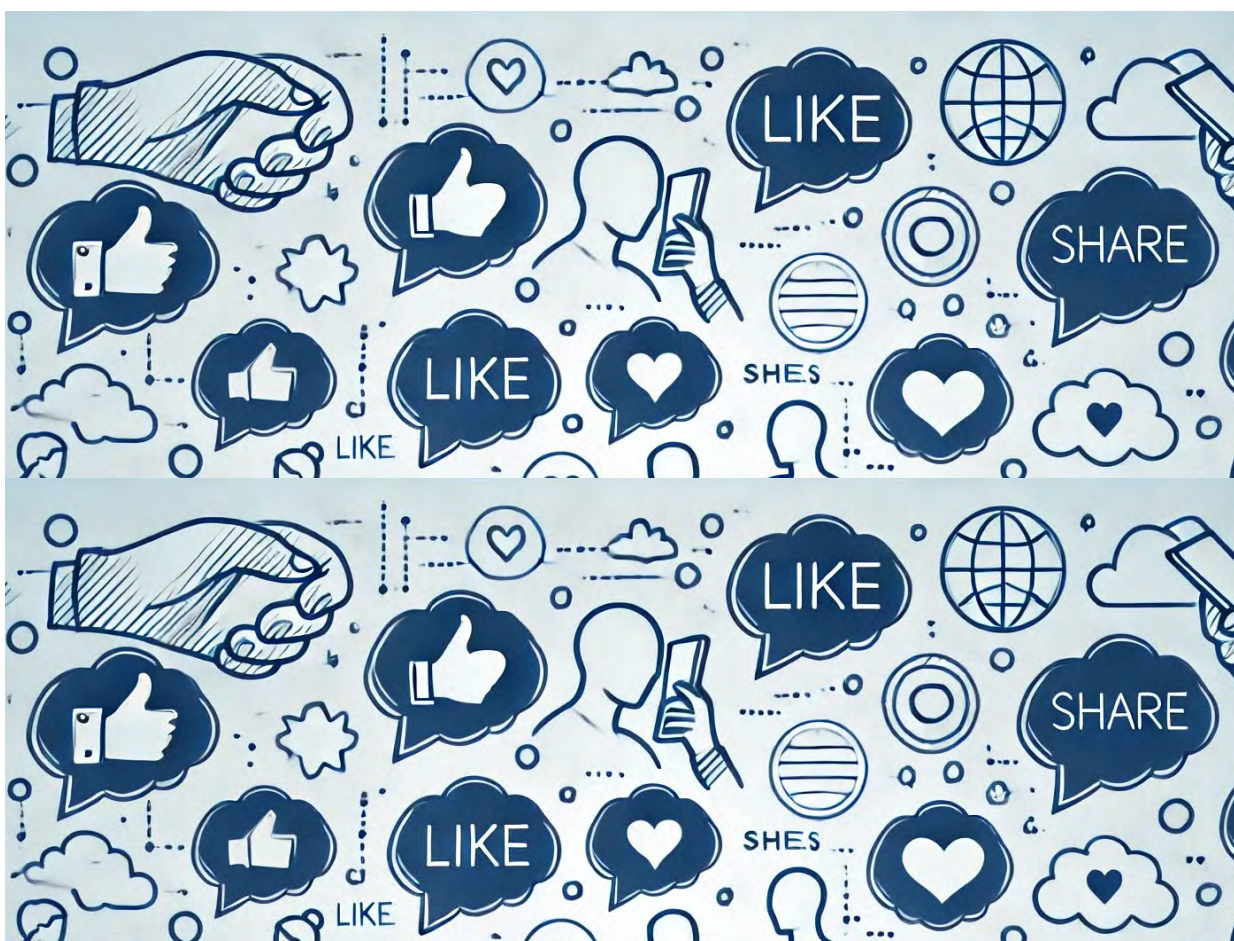
Protecting the Humanitarian Space

From Support to Distrust

Social Media Narratives in Niger

Social Media Watch: October-December 2022

To support humanitarian work in the Sahel region, Insecurity Insight is conducting ongoing social media monitoring to understand perceptions and key concerns publicly expressed around the aid response in Niger, with the aim of contributing to the development of aid agencies' communication and security risk management strategies in response to community sentiment.



“These humanitarian workers from French NGOs are most often spies seeking intelligence or sabotage! The assassination of these six Frenchmen would justify the installation of a French base in Dosso, as for the other two from the Toulouse bar to establish themselves in Niger.”

Summary

In the period October-December 2024, 24 predominantly international aid-related organisations were mentioned in 185 public posts on Facebook (116 posts) and X (69 posts) in Niger. These international organisations included 13 aid or development organisations, nine UN organisations, two humanitarian organisations and one donor. Social media accounts linked to aid or civil sector networks remained the most important source of content referring to aid-related agencies, accounting for around 44% of posts, followed by the local edited media, which contributed 13% of posts.

Decline in social media activity

Social media activity related to aid agencies in Niger declined in the last quarter of 2024 compared to previous quarters. Posts mentioning aid agencies fell by 25%, and their overall reach decreased by 60%. Engagement in this period reached an estimated 200,000 people, averaging 1,000 views per post, and generated nearly 6,400 engagements. While this quarter registered less engagement, it was also proportionally more positive than in previous quarters. The fall in activity and engagement was mainly driven by a fall in comments – negative comments in particular.

Trends in negative sentiment

Negative comments declined in total numbers and percentage terms. While expressions of negative sentiment towards aid agencies made up 16% of all comments about the aid sector between April and July 2024, they fell to 1% between October and December 2024. In Niger, negative sentiment remained concentrated on Facebook, where 92% of all negative comments appeared. Only two negative posts mentioning **specific aid-related organisations** were registered, both of which were linked to specific grievances related to refugee camp conditions. The remaining negative posts were broad attacks on the aid sector in general, focusing on themes such as foreign interference, espionage, corruption and aid dependency.

General posts about the aid sector – the sharing of new positive or neutral content that then triggered negative or positive reactions towards the sector – were most commonly shared via Facebook (with 63% of all publicly identified posts referring to the work of aid agencies). However, negative posts directly attacking the aid sector with false allegations were most frequently posted on X.

Focus on attacks on the aid sector rather than individual aid agencies

Most negative sentiment focused on the **aid sector in general** rather than individual aid-related organisations, with 12 negative posts appearing on X and 20 negative *comments* appearing on Facebook. The negative sentiment expressed largely revolved around a distrust of foreign NGOs, with accusations of exploitation, corruption, and destabilisation, and calls for the expulsion of organisations seen as undermining the nation's sovereignty and security. One post specifically named a donor, alleging "*misuse of funds*" as part of the general narrative of harmful aid practices. Only two negative posts and two comments (or 1% of the total) mentioned a specific issue of concern related to conditions in a refugee camp.

Muted response to NGO expulsions

Despite the revocation of operational licences for two aid agencies (one international and one local) and the arrest of an activist who opposed the decision, social media engagement around this event was low. Accounts that previously pushed anti-NGO narratives did not actively celebrate or discuss the decision, suggesting either a strategic shift in focus or a reluctance to engage with real-world consequences of these narratives. The absence of online discourse about the expulsions raises questions about whether these influencers genuinely sought the removal of aid agencies or if their rhetoric served other political objectives.

Positive and neutral content sources

Civil society and aid-related networks remained the primary drivers of positive and neutral content about aid agencies, accounting for 70% of positive posts. Most such content focused on factual reporting and project updates rather than direct advocacy.

Limitations

The analysis is limited to publicly posted social media content and does not include content shared via private groups.

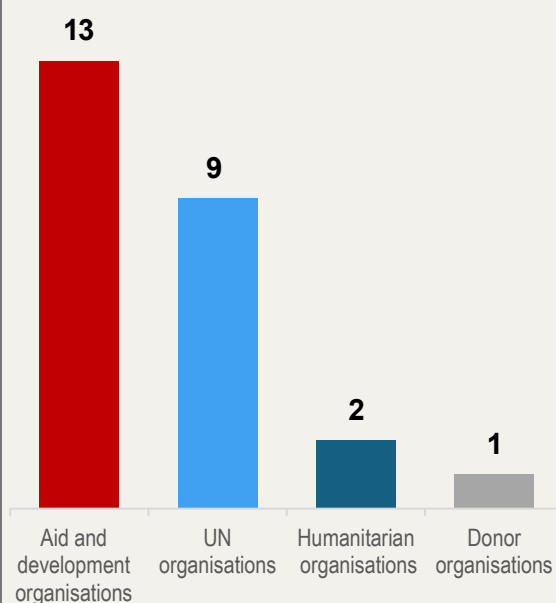
"Let's close all the western NGOs as quickly as possible and cut off Nigeria's electricity, enough is enough".¹

Introduction

Between October and December 2024, Niger faced significant political and security challenges under its military government, which had been in power since 2023. During this period, the government intensified efforts to distance the country from Western influence, including the expulsion of the French aid organisation Acted and the local NGO Action Pour le Bien-Etre (APBE) in November. Additionally, in December, the junta suspended the BBC’s operations for three months, accusing the broadcaster of spreading misinformation about extremist **attacks** (although reactions to this event were not analysed in this brief).

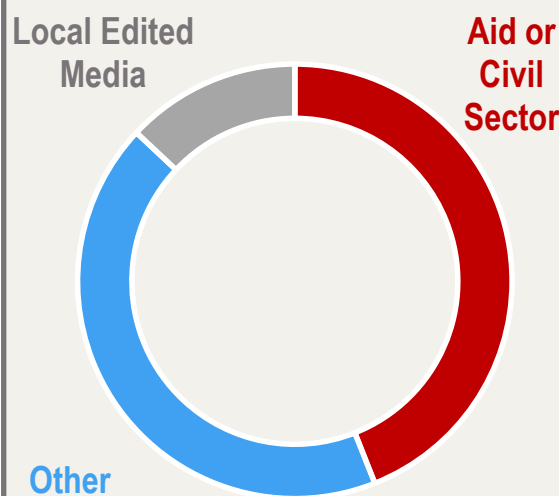
The security situation also worsened, with an increase in non-state armed group violence. On 12 December 2024, militants attacked a village, killing 21 people and destroying homes, further exacerbating instability in the **region**. In further attempts to solidify the Alliance of Sahel States (Alliance des États du Sahel, or AES), a three-day summit was held in November alongside Burkina Faso and Mali, where leaders denounced Western imperialism and promoted military-led governance as an alternative to foreign-backed democratic systems.

Figure 1: Number of organisations discussed on public social media, by type



Source: Insecurity Insight

Figure 2: Source of social media posts referring to aid-related organisations operating in Niger (%)

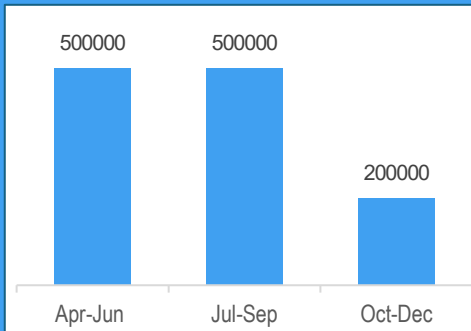


Source: Insecurity Insight

The data at a glance

Social media engagement in this quarter was lower than the last two observed periods, reaching an estimated 200,000 people, averaging 1,000 views per post and generating nearly 6,400 engagements.

Figure 3: Estimated reach of social media posts, Niger, April-December 2024



- Facebook accounted for a higher share of social media posts compared to the third quarter, while X represented a smaller share, but most of the negative sentiment was from X.
- It is important to note, however, that the number of total posts fell by 25%.

Figure 4: Distribution of posts across platforms, April-December 2024

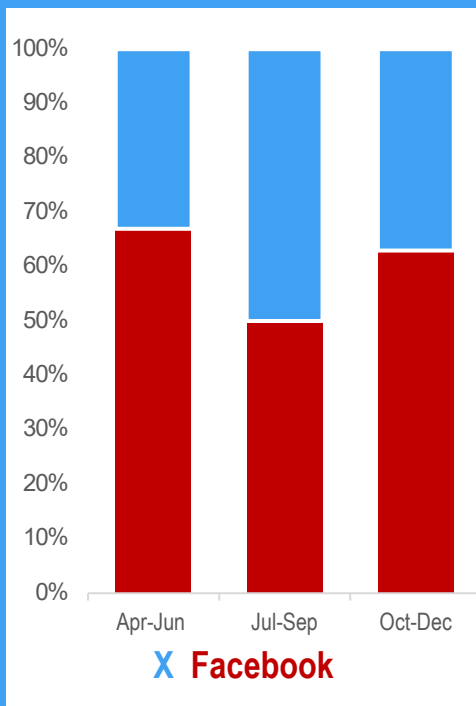
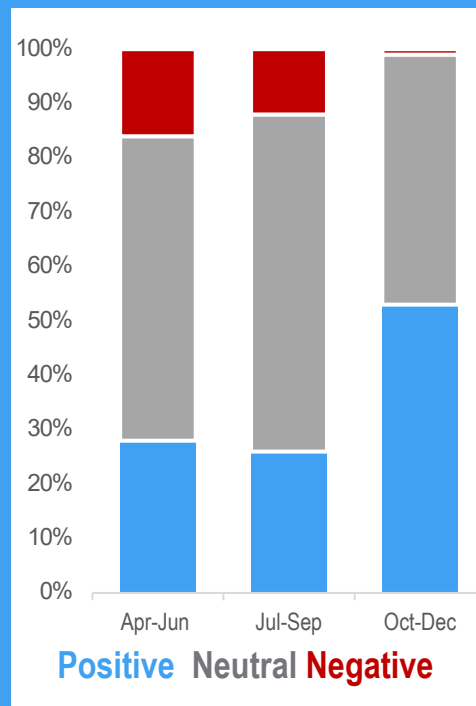


Figure 5: Sentiment in social media comments, April-December 2024



The total of 185 posts generated 230 comments regarding individual aid-related organisations on social media platforms, a decrease from 363 comments in the previous quarter. The sentiment composition expressed by these comments also changed, with a significantly larger proportion of positive and neutral sentiment and a decrease of negative comments.

Qualitative sentiment analysis

Posts

Between October and December 2024, **185 public posts** mentioning individual aid-related organisations on social media expressed mainly **neutral** content (**87%, 161 posts**). **Positive** sentiment was present in **12%** of the posts (**22 posts**), while **1%** of the posts (**2 posts**) included **negative** sentiment. Most of the content uploaded by local edited media presented aid-related organisations' activities in a neutral tone, focusing on factual reporting rather than evaluative or opinion-based narratives. Negative sentiment in comments remained concentrated on Facebook, where 92% of all negative comments appeared, while negative posts were concentrated on X.

Two negative posts posted on X that focused on a specific aid agency were linked to months-long protests by mainly Sudanese refugees at the UNHCR Humanitarian Centre in Agadez, Niger. The protests were a response to the poor conditions in the UNHCR camp and the lack of prospects for the refugees living there. The posts mainly sought to amplify the online reach of the protests and decried the lack of "protection and basic rights" for refugees.

At the same time, the 12 highly critical posts targeting the aid sector that were identified in Niger's online space all originated from X. These posts did not merely express scepticism, but actively fueled distrust of and hostility toward NGOs, particularly Western and French organisations. NGOs were portrayed as instruments of foreign interference, and were accused of advancing external political agendas rather than providing neutral humanitarian assistance. The rhetoric in these posts reinforced deep-seated suspicions, framing NGOs as threats to Niger's sovereignty rather than as legitimate actors in addressing humanitarian needs.

The main themes referred to include the following:

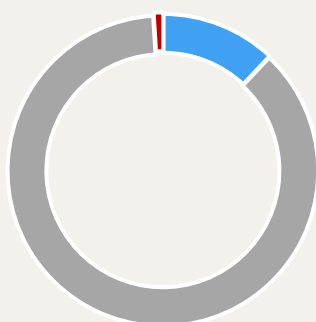
- Allegations of collusion with France:** Posts argued that NGOs serve as instruments of French influence, advancing France's strategic interests rather than genuinely assisting Niger. Some claimed that France uses NGOs to manipulate politics and security in the country. For example, one user claimed: *"These humanitarian workers from French NGOs are most often spies seeking intelligence or sabotage! The assassination of these six Frenchmen would justify the installation of a French base in Dosso, as for the other two from the Toulouse bar to establish themselves in Niger."*²
- Espionage and security threats:** Posts accused NGOs of engaging in intelligence gathering, espionage or even sabotage. Some suggested that NGOs have played a role in past security incidents, including kidnappings and attacks. An example of an X post read as follows: *"I would have liked you to mention the probable reasons for these withdrawals. I get the impression that even if it is NGOs that are complicit in the security threat that our country is facing, it doesn't bother you. Don't forget that they also engage in espionage."*³
- Calls for the expulsion of Western NGOs:** Several posts advocated shutting down or expelling Western NGOs, viewing them as undermining Niger's sovereignty and perpetuating dependency, e.g., *"Let's close all the western NGOs as quickly as possible and cut off Nigeria's electricity, enough is enough"*.⁴ It is possible that claims such as these were inspired by the authorities' closure of Acted and APBE on 12 November. Indeed, some of the posts were posted in the weeks following the banning/expulsion of Acted and APBE. user, who has more than 2,000 followers on X, said: *"Where are the NGOs responsible"*

- Questioning NGOs' transparency and legitimacy:** Some social media users questioned NGOs' transparency and accountability, raising doubts about whether their activities are properly regulated. In some cases, this appeared to be part of a broader effort to erode trust in these organisations. For example, one user who has more than 1,000 followers on X asked: *"Who are they accountable to, seriously? [When will] the Minister of the Interior issue an ultimatum for NGOs to report all their activities?"*⁵ The framing of such claims as questions – a common tactic in disinformation campaigns – can contribute to fostering scepticism, regardless of the intent behind them.
- Criticism of NGOs' role in social and humanitarian issues:** Some posts suggested that NGOs fail to adequately address key issues, such as children's rights or terrorism. For example, while sharing a post claiming that terrorists are recruiting children to fight, one user, who has more than 2,000 followers on X, said: *"Where are the NGOs responsible for children's rights to speak out?"*⁶ As seen in the previous discussion on NGO transparency and legitimacy, framing such statements as questions appears to be a deliberate strategy. This approach allows influencers to present their views as genuine inquiries while subtly shaping public opinion.

Comments

A total of **230 comments** about aid-related subjects were written in reaction to the 185 public posts on Facebook and X targeting specific, individually named aid-related organisations. The majority of these comments generally expressed positive (53%) or neutral (46%) sentiments. Only two comments, or 1% of the total, were found to express negative sentiments (Figure 7). These two comments were written in response to a positive and a neutral post on Facebook, suggesting that in some rare cases non-negative posts can be "contaminated" by negative reactions, even when they are intended to portray their subject in a positive light. However, the nature of these negative comments varied significantly: one reflected personal scepticism and frustration regarding the allocation of aid, while the other constituted an explicit threat directed at an international organisation. This distinction highlights the varying degrees of negativity present in online discourse, ranging from individual distrust to more overtly hostile rhetoric.

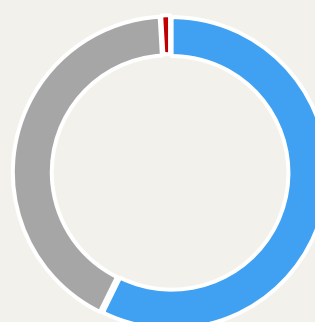
Figure 6: Sentiments expressed in individual posts (%)



Positive Neutral Negative

Source: Insecurity Insight

Figure 7: Sentiments expressed in individual comments (%)



Positive Neutral Negative

Source: Insecurity Insight

Negative sentiments in these comments referred to two specific aid-related international organisations:

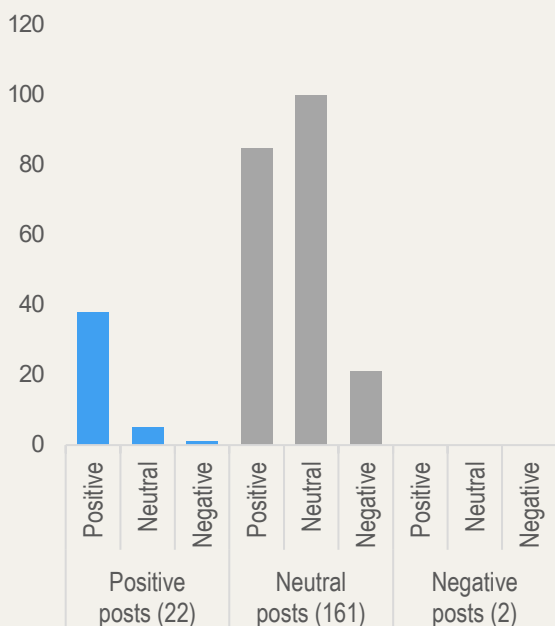
- An intergovernmental organisation that, in reaction to a post announcing a meeting between representatives of the organisation and local authorities, was threatened by a user to be reported.
- A donor organisation that, in response to a post announcing the donation of funds, was met with scepticism from a user who remarked that neither he nor his family had ever received anything from the donor. He further implied that all the “big amounts of money” were being misused.

While these comments reflect a broader mistrust of international aid-related organisations – particularly regarding their political alignment – they remain isolated in the October-December 2024 quarter. Indeed, as observed above, most reactions to specific aid-related organisations were either positive or neutral.

At the same time, 20 negative comments related to the aid sector in general (i.e. without referring to specific organisations) were identified, all of which were sourced from Facebook. An analysis of these **negative comments** highlighted several recurrent and interlinked themes that were similar to those expressed in the negative posts referred to above.

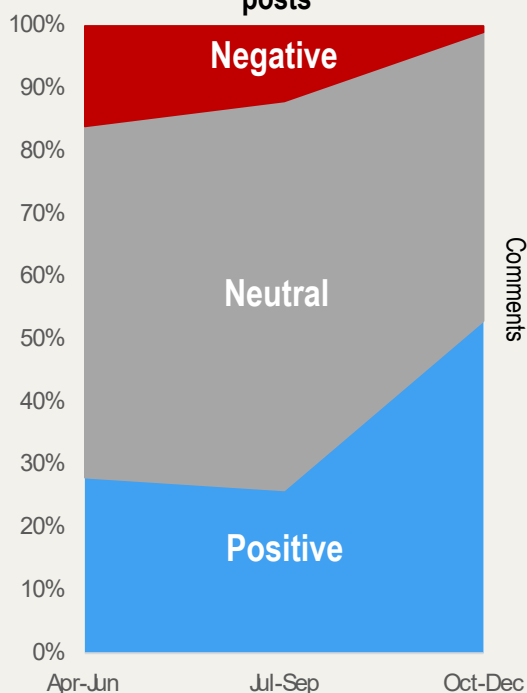
Neutral description of aid activities overall generated the highest number of negative comments (100 of 206 comments). Users may interpret neutral tones in different ways, and sometimes they can lead to critical responses. Neutral and positive posts also generated positive comments. Negative posts, by contrast did not trigger engagement. Overall, most posts were neutral, suggesting that on publicly available social media platforms the initial content remains observational or fact-based.

Figure 8: Sentiment distribution in social media posts, April-December 2024



Source: Insecurity Insight

Figure 9: Number of negative, neutral and positive comments expressed in response to positive, neutral or negative posts



Source: Insecurity Insight

The views expressed in comments appear to come from authentic account users – rather than individuals who try to be influencers – based on the information they display on their profiles. Below are summaries of the views expressed by these social media users in Niger:

- **Criticism of foreign aid and NGOs:** Many users expressed scepticism about the motives and actions of foreign NGOs. They suggested that these NGOs might be engaging in activities that undermine local sovereignty or even contribute to destabilisation. One comment reflected a deep concern: *“Surely this is to finance terrorism.”*⁸ This shows an overall mistrust of foreign NGOs, associating their presence with hidden, potentially harmful agendas. There is also a broader implication that foreign interventions may be harming local communities under the guise of providing aid.

Some users expressed the belief that foreign powers are taking decisions that should be taken locally, implying that the local government should be more assertive in rejecting external influence. One comment voiced this frustration, stating, *“When I started reading the communiqué, I thought the minister was going to tell the European Union that they didn’t need help from the European Union 😞😞😞”*.⁹ A recurring concern is the belief that foreign aid might come with strings attached, suggesting that it could be part of a broader strategy to control or influence the country. Users questioned the motivations behind the aid, with some speculating that it might be used for ulterior purposes, such as funding terrorism or maintaining Western geopolitical influence.

- **Scepticism about the (mis)use of funds:** Another common theme was the belief that funds, whether donated or allocated for specific purposes, are misused or diverted. Users often argued that the real beneficiaries of aid never receive it. One comment stated, *“the real beneficiaries won’t see a penny”*.¹⁰ This reflects the belief that the aid is misappropriated, and that local communities do not benefit from the resources intended to support them.
- **Calls for the removal of foreign actors:** Several comments strongly advocated for the expulsion of foreign actors who are seen as contributing to instability or undermining local sovereignty. A common sentiment was expressed as follows: *“All those who act behind our backs must leave our territory. NGOs that destabilise us should also close their doors. We don’t want poisoned gifts”*.¹¹ The idea behind these comments is that foreign NGOs are seen not as partners in development, but as threats to national integrity and security.
- **Discontent with internal governance and corruption:** A recurrent theme in the comments was dissatisfaction with local leadership and governance, specifically the alleged mishandling of national resources. Users argued that for years significant resources meant to benefit the population had been misused and that leaders were implicated in corruption. This sentiment was captured in a comment that criticised the diversion of resources from essential public services: *“Money from resources like oil and uranium was redirected instead of providing clean water, food, and health care”*¹²

In summary, these comments, which were probably probably shared by ordinary people, reflect a deep-seated mistrust of foreign NGOs, especially those tied to Western governments, with concerns over the transparency of aid, the potential misallocation of funds, and the broader geopolitical implications for Niger’s sovereignty. Many users advocated for a cessation of foreign intervention and a focus on internal self-sufficiency.

“Where are the NGOs responsible for children’s rights to speak out?”

Niger's government bans NGOs Acted and APBE: social media reactions across Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, 12 November-12 December 2024

On 12 November 2024 Niger's military government revoked the operational licences of the French NGO Acted and the local organisation **APBE**, without citing specific **reasons**. Acted, which had been active in Niger since 2009, had provided aid to displaced populations affected by violence and natural disasters. This move came amid escalating tensions between Niger and France and aligns with broader anti-NGO sentiments in the Sahel, where NGOs are increasingly viewed as instruments of foreign interference.

Social media discussions on the Acted and ABPE bans between 12 November and 12 December remained limited, with only 25 posts on the topic reaching 106,343 users and generating 1,471 engagements. In Niger, only two edited media outlets reported on the ban, while in Burkina Faso, five edited media posts were shared via social media, contributing to the higher overall reach. Of the 56 comments, 40 were critical of NGOs, often reflecting nationalist and anti-foreign sentiments, which were further fueled by misinformation.

Individual social media users, particularly those supportive of the military government, drove the negative discourse on the NGO bans, framing them as a victory for sovereignty and self-determination. Posts celebrating the government's decisive action emphasised the move as reclaiming national control, while others accused Acted of collaborating with terrorists, reinforcing deep-seated distrust toward international NGOs.

- A regional influencer with over 25,000 followers on X, who actively engages in political narratives supportive of military governance and critical of international aid organisations, often frames aid organisations as tools of Western influence that undermine national sovereignty. While she frequently posts on topics aligned with pro-military and anti-NGO sentiments, her **single post** about the banning of NGOs in Niger reflects the limited public focus on the issue. Her limited engagement suggests that political decisions and the real-life consequences of banning or expelling an aid agency is of less interest for digital discussions than general emotive comments about Western influence.

The human repercussions of criticism of the ban

A journalist and activist¹³ publicly criticised the government on the banning of Acted and APBE. On 3 December, reports on X indicated that he was arrested and charged, among other things, with advocating terrorism. Since then, the account has been inactive on social media, and his arrest was confirmed by an international human rights organisation.¹⁴ This incident could explain the low number of public posts expressing shock, dismay or criticism of the government's decision, suggesting that civil society repression and fear of retaliation significantly limits open discourse on this issue.

Another regional influencer posted on social media without referring to Acted or ABPE directly by questioning the lack of other work for the many NGO employees who lost their jobs, emphasising the economic hardships already faced in Niger. While supporting the idea of national sovereignty, the influencer stressed the need for reforms to consider the livelihoods of those working for these organisations. This influencer is still active on social media as of February 2025.

Accounts posting negative content and their reach on social media

Twelve social media accounts were analysed that posted negative comments about aid organisations or the aid sector in Niger between October and December 2024. Of these, five explicitly supported Niger's transitional military government and aligned themselves with the AES. Two accounts demonstrated pro-Russia sentiments.

Ten account holders publicly identified as male, while two maintained their anonymity by using generic profile pictures and non-identifying usernames. Geographically, 11 accounts were based in Niger, ten of which were concentrated in Niamey, highlighting that social media activity emanates from the capital. The remaining account belonged to Kemi Seba, a social media influencer with 297,000 followers and a candidate in Benin's presidential election.¹⁵

The content across these profiles was predominantly political and military in nature, reflecting a focused engagement with Niger's evolving political landscape. Some accounts also discussed international topics, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the occupied Palestinian territories. Their engagement styles varied, ranging from passive amplification – such as frequent reposting without direct commentary – to active participation in political discussions, often critiquing ECOWAS,¹⁶ AES military actions or specific political figures. Notably, the way narratives were framed also differed: some accounts employed rhetorical questions to sow doubt; some made outright declarative statements to assert their views as facts, reinforcing their ideological stance; while others simply reposted and shared posts from other users.

These accounts appear to operate in distinct echo chambers, frequently engaging with and amplifying each other's content while selectively interacting with broader political discussions. Some accounts consistently reposted content from key figures like Nathalie Yamb, @Kunmit and @Szinguer, reinforcing shared narratives. Others displayed more varied engagement patterns, at times resharing positive UN or humanitarian posts while maintaining an overall critical stance toward international organisations and regional political actors. For example, two accounts reshared UNICEF's vaccination campaign posts while simultaneously criticising international organisations in separate discussions. Curiously, they do not seem interested in undertaking a campaign for any specific objective or to celebrate what they might call "wins", such as the revocation of licences for specific NGOs, which they had previously called for in general terms. Instead, they continue to post negative political commentary without reacting to real-life events.

Conclusions

- The low engagement levels in reaction to the banning of Acted and ABPE suggest limited public mobilisation both in defence of aid agencies and celebration of having achieved a long-called-for objective.
- While social media amplified anti-NGO rhetoric, it is uncertain whether this influenced the government's decision or merely echoed official narratives.
- Fear and repression limit open debate. The arrest of an activist following their public criticism of the NGO expulsions suggests a climate of repression, discouraging dissent. The absence of widespread opposition on social media may reflect self-censorship rather than public agreement with the banning.
- Narratives are regionally coordinated and extend beyond Niger. The presence of similar anti-NGO narratives in Mali and Burkina Faso spread by regional influencers indicates that distrust of foreign aid organisations is part of a broader transnational discourse.

Recommendations for aid organisations

- **Enhance communication and transparency:** Transparency about an aid-related organisation's activities, goals, and outcomes helps to counteract mistrust and negative sentiments. Regularly updating the public with clear, factual information about projects and successes can help build trust and dispel misconceptions. However, language and topics need to be carefully chosen to avoid a situation where linguistic ambiguity triggers negative comments. The data suggests that completely neutral and factual posts tend to attract more negative comments than explicitly positive posts. While positive posts may limit direct attacks, they risk remaining in a supportive echo chamber, whereas neutral content, despite drawing more criticism, may encourage broader engagement and visibility.
- **Engage with the local community:** Responsiveness and active engagement with local communities and stakeholders who express specific and real-life concerns about an aid programme via social media can help to address concerns and provide feedback. It depends on the context whether responding to comments on social media is the appropriate format for a constructive discussion or whether it is better to take note of the concerns expressed via social media and seek in-person conversations with influential members of affected communities. Subsequently, the agency could post, where appropriate, about the discussion that was held, including, for example, a photo of the community members and aid agency staff involved in the discussion, to improve the agency's reputation by highlighting that community concerns are taken seriously.
- **Develop strategic campaigns to counter misinformation, disinformation and hate speech:** Strategic efforts should be considered to counter narratives that aid is harmful to avoid further real-life reductions in the humanitarian space justified by such narratives. These efforts could include collaboration with local media and partnerships with influencers to disseminate accurate information and real life-stories that debunk false claims by providing real, concrete examples of aid supporting the people of Niger.
- **Monitor and mitigate the harmful aid narratives:** Social media should be continuously monitored for negative sentiments and narratives targeting the concept of aid. The aid sector should collaborate to promote a counter-narrative to the presentation of aid as harmful, wasteful, and undermining sovereignty, and deploy joint mitigation strategies.
- **Monitor and mitigate individual risks:** Social media should be continuously monitored in collaboration with security-risk staff to identify threats against individual aid agencies and their staff with a view to putting in place real-life security measures that ensure the safety of staff and the efficacy of aid operations.
- **Be mindful of the shrinking public space:** All posts and comments need to be carefully drafted to avoid contravening any of Niger's rules or regulations that could justify arrests or other enforcement measures against those who posted content or opinions on social media platforms.

Social media data, methodology, the current briefing and limitations

What is social media data?

The main components of public social media data are posts and comments. A post refers to the uploading of fresh content by a user account or page that would appear both on the account or page “wall” and followers’ timelines. On X a post would usually be referred to as a “tweet”. In this document, both Facebook “posts” and X “tweets” are referred to as posts.

A comment is different from a post and refers to a social media user’s reply or response to a post in the form of a comment that appears in the commentary section of the social media platform.

In addition to posts and comments, social media data also includes various types of user engagement with posts and comments, such as in the form of “likes” and “shares” (or “reposts” on X).

Some organisations, including edited media outlets, NGOs, local authorities, political actors and others, participate on social media space by uploading posts or publishing comments for a variety of purposes, including to disseminate information.

Methodology

Publicly available social media data published in French on X or Facebook related to aid work in Niger between October and December 2024 was analysed using keywords associated with a list of 127 local and international aid organisations known to be operating in the country. To do so, Insecurity Insight used proprietary technology powered by an artificial intelligence tool to identify pertinent data on various social media platforms. The collected data was subsequently analysed, and the findings are presented in this brief. For ethical and technical reasons, the data does not include private social media content. Moreover, the analysis does not include sentiments expressed in languages other than French and is only based on the analysis of written content.

The current briefing

In terms of the current briefing, from October to December 2024, at least 24 aid-related organisations operating or present in Niger were mentioned in **185** public posts on Facebook and X. **184** of these posts referred to international organisations, while one referred to a Nigerien organisation. These international organisations included 13 aid or development organisations and nine UN organisations.

Publicly available posts about aid agencies were mainly sourced from Facebook (**63%**, **116 posts**), with **37%** (**69 posts**) from X.

Social media accounts linked to organisations or networks operating in the aid or civil sector were the most important source of content related to aid agencies, accounting for around 44% of posts.¹⁷

The **local edited media**, which also tend to be a significant source of content related to aid agencies, accounted for 13% of posts (see Figure 2).

Other sources, including local authorities, donors, etc., accounted for 43% of content.

Posts that referred to named aid-related organisations in Niger are estimated to have reached just under 200,000 people, averaging around 1,000 views per post. Furthermore, these posts resulted in nearly 6,400 engagement actions in the form of comments, shares, and emoji reactions, with an average of around 35 engagements per post.

The posts were accompanied by 230 comments related to individual aid-related organisations (i.e. not counting comments unrelated to such organisations).

Limitations: what can and cannot be analysed on social media

Only public social media data can be analysed for a briefing such as this.

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Private social media channels (including WhatsApp and Telegram) and content (including Facebook private groups) are excluded from public social media sentiment analysis due to their closed nature and restricted access. Unlike public platforms like Twitter or Facebook, these channels typically involve private conversations among groups of individuals, making it difficult for researchers or analysts to capture and analyse sentiments. As a result, while they may play a significant role in shaping public opinion and discourse, the insights gathered from these platforms are not included in most sentiment analyses that focus on publicly accessible data. This limitation means that private conversations could potentially reflect sentiments that differ from or deepen those expressed on more open forums.

Should you wish to provide us with any feedback or to get in touch, kindly write to: info@insecurityinsight.org

Endnotes

1 “Fermons au plus vite toutes les ong occidentales et coupons l'électricité du Nigeria, trop c'est trop.”

2 « Ces humanitaires des ONG françaises sont le plus souvent des espions à la quête de renseignements ou de sabotage ! L'assassinat de ces six français allait justifier l'installation d'une base française à Dosso, comme pour les deux autres du bar toulousain pour s'implanter au Niger”

3 “J'aurais aimé que vous évoquiez les raisons probables de ces retraits. J'ai comme l'impression que même si c'est ONG sont complices dans la menace sécuritaire que vis notre pays celà ne vous dérange pas, n'oubliez pas qu'ils font aussi de l'espionnage”

4 “Fermons au plus vite toutes les ong occidentales et coupons l'électricité du Nigeria, trop c'est trop.”

5 « A qui rendent-ils compte, sérieux ? T'étais où quand le ministre de l'intérieur a donné ultimatum pour que les ONG déposent le bilan de toutes leurs activités ?”

6 “Où sont les ONG en charge des droits des enfants pour se plaindre ?”

7 “Its good to see the amount of money, I was born and raised in Niger and I have never seen or heard something that is giving to me or my mother that said is a aid from u s or Eu, please where are this all big amount of money's go, am now forty years and I wanna know.”

8 « Sûrement ce pour financier le terrorisme »

9 “ Moi quand j'ai commencé à lire le communiquer je pensais que le ministre allait dire à l'Union européenne qu'ont pas besoin d'aide en provenance de l'Union européenne 🤔🤔🤔 »

10 “ C'est leur argent, ils ont décidé de faire ce qu'ils veulent avec pourquoi vous voulez l'auditer 🤔🤔 est-ce que vous pensez que l'ambassadeur de l'union européenne va agir de la sorte sans la bénédiction de l'UE ? Si l'union européenne vous a contourné, c'est parce qu'elle sait que si cette somme rentre dans les mains de certaines personnes, les vrais bénéficiaires ne verront même pas un centime.

D'ailleurs même les petites aides à l'interne ont été détournées à plus forte raison une somme très conséquente comme celle-ci, Puis dans la majorité des pays l'aide aux sinistrés est gérée par les ONG'S, le gouvernement doit lui-même donner sa contribution aux acteurs neutres comme les ONG'S , il n'y a aucune valeur ajoutée que ça soit l'état qui s'occupe de la gestion de l'aide aux sinistrés, que cette aide soit interne ou qu'elle vienne de l'extérieur. »

11 “Tous ceux qui sont chez nous et qui agissent derrière notre dos doivent quitter notre territoire. Les ONG qui sont chez nous pour nous déstabiliser doivent également mettre la clé sous la porte. Nous ne voulons pas des cadeaux empoisonnés.”

12 “Oui pour la Souveraineté mais allez y doucement et diplomatiquement avec les puissances mondiales, les Organisations Multilatérales, les Entreprises Multinationales, les ONG Internationales. L'audit qu'on attend de vous, c'est l'audit d'un régime des 12 ans passées durant lesquelles l'argent du pétrole, de l'or, de l'uranium...etc a pris une autre direction plutôt que de servir à fournir de l'eau potable, de la nourriture et Les soins au veillant peuple laissé à son propre sort dans l'ignorance, la famine, la soif. Et pour finir, c'est qui deçoit aujourd'hui Le Nigérien lambda, c'est de voir que la plupart des ceux qui sont impliqués directement ou indirectement dans ces malversations circulent librement dans Niamey et continuent même leur affaires. Elle est où la sincérité?”

13 https://x.com/tchangari/with_replies.

14 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr43/8836/2024/en/>.

15 Kemi Seba was also discussed in the Mali April-June 2024 social media monitoring report.

16 Economic Community of West African States.

17 This figure does not include content produced by the organisations themselves. For example, if organisation A publishes a post to publicise the work it is conducting, this post is not included in the data. However, if organisation A publishes a post regarding organisation B, then the post features in the data.

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