

The Role of New Media for the Democratization Processes in the Arab World

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Overview

1. Introduction

General overview on the use of new media for Peace & Conflict. The role of new media in democratization processes.

2. Case Studies: Tunisia, Egypt, others

How was new media used in the revolutions? What role did counter-measures play?

3. Western involvement

Support for activists.

New media as new diplomacy.

4. Assessment, outlook and discussion

How useful is new media for democratization processes? What are the issues that need to be addressed?



Part 1: Introduction

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New Media for Peace&Conflict

- Education, Knowledge
- Development cooperation
- Intercultural dialogue
- Cyberwarfare, cybercrime, cyberterrorism
- Propaganda
- As a weapon in (nonviolent) conflict
 - Organization of a movement, recruiting of new members, political outreach
 - Protest&Persuasion, Noncooperation,
 Intervention
- As a weapon by authoritarian regimes
- For democracy after a revolution



- "Twitter Revolutions"?
- Role of social networks?







Revolutions yesterday and today?





1989 2011 ?



- 1994: EZLN uprising
- 2000: Serbian Otpor!
- 2008: Anti-FARC marches







Figure 15: Facebook User Penetration* in the Arab Region, plus Iran, Israel and Turkey (Apr. 2011)

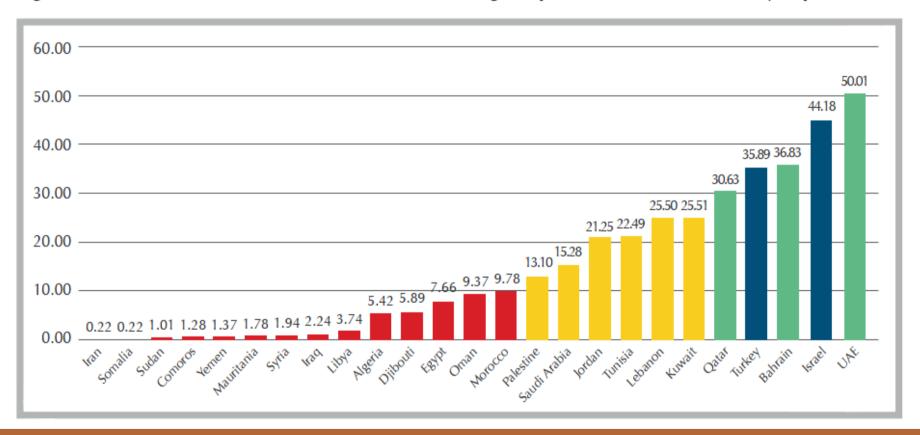


Figure 21: Twitter Penetration in the Arab Region plus Iran, Israel and Turkey (Average between Jan. 1 and March 30, 2011)

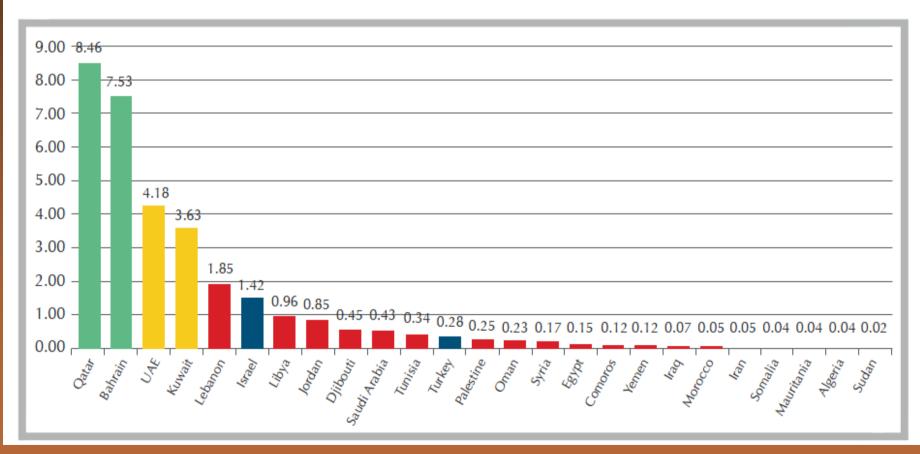
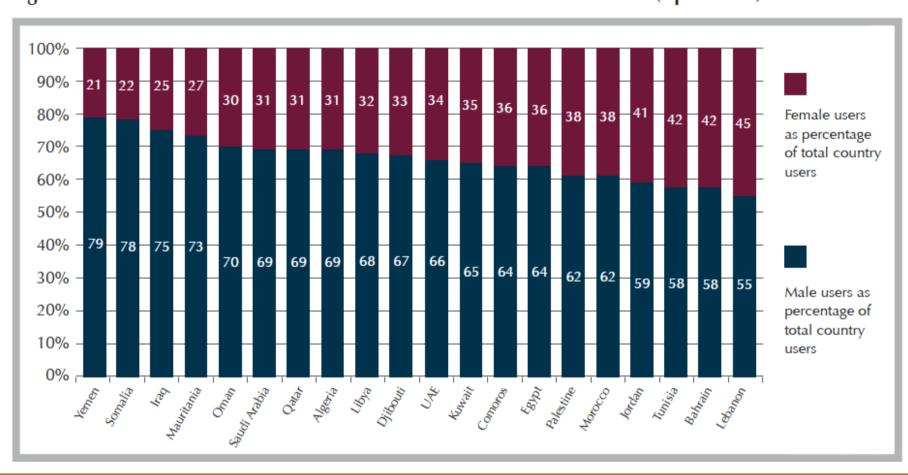


Figure 18: Gender Breakdown of Facebook Users in the Arab countries* (April 2011)





Part 2: Case Studies: Tunisia, Egypt, others

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- Unemployment, civil liberties, corruption
- Self-Immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi on Dec 17, 2010
- President Ben Ali resigned on Jan 14, 2011
- Freedom of speech promised and partially implemented







 Facebook and Youtube used to spread images of riots in Sidi Bouzid

"Let's hope that this event in Sidi Bouzid isn't limited to Bouazizi's health ... this is only the beginning!!!

@youtor_KHAN via Twitter

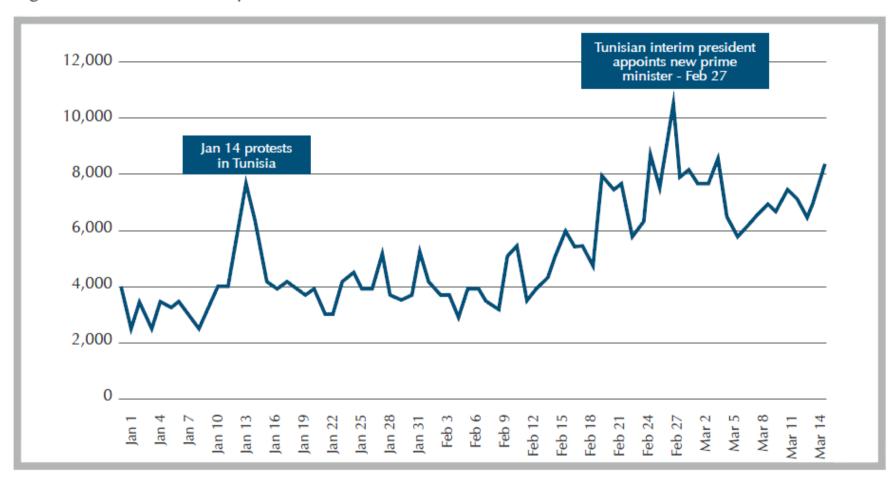




- Nhar 3la 3ammar ("Day of Ammar")
 - Anti-Censorship rally





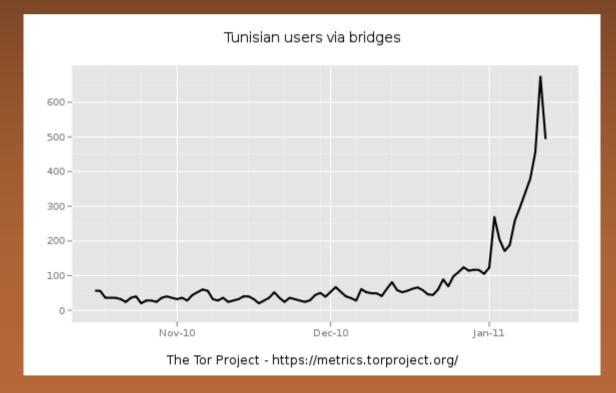


- State oppression:
 - Tight control of traditional media
 - Censorship of Youtube, Wikileaks,
 human rights web sites, activists blogs
 - Bloggers threatened and imprisoned
 - Slim Amamou and Azyz Amamy
 - Phishing, hacking of passwords
- "Here we don't really have Internet, we have a national Intranet."

Azyz Amamy, Tunisian web activist

Use of the Tor anonymizing network





- Inspired by Tunisia Revolution
- Death of Khaled Mohamed Saeed
- Uprising on Jan 25, 2011
- Mubarak resigned on Feb 11, 2011





- "We are all Khaled Said"
- #jan25 Twitter hashtag

#JAN25



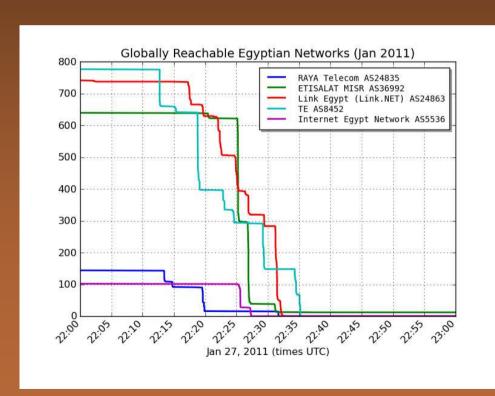
April 6 Youth Movement



- Google executive and political activist
 Wael Ghonim
- Symbolic leader for protesters

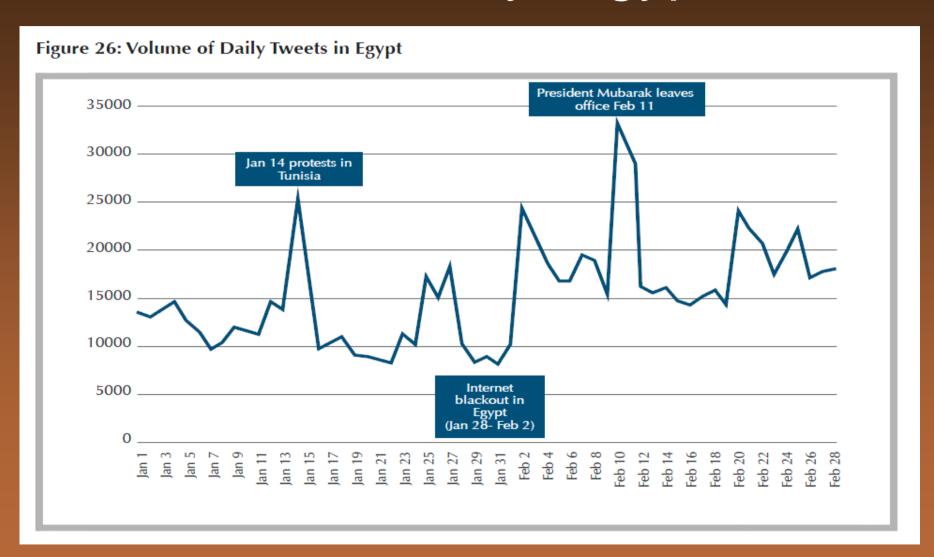


 Jan 27, 2011: Complete shutdown of international Internet connections





Source: http://www.renesys.com/blog/2011/01/egypt-leaves-the-internet.shtml



"If your government shuts down your Internet, it's time to shut down your government."

- Message found on social networks during the Egypt revolution

"We had no freedom of assembly in the streets of Cairo, so we assembled in cyberspace instead."

- Comment by a leading Egyptian technologist and activist

- Libya
- Feb 15, 2011 civil war
- Internet shutdown
- Mohammed Nabbous
 - blogger and journalist
 - founder of first private TV station in rebel territory
 - killed by loyalist sniperon Mar 19, 2011 in Benghazi





- Iran's Green Movement
- Jun 12, 2009 presidential elections
 - Facebook and news sites censored
 - Cell phone service shut down
 - Large support by diaspora, e.g. proxy servers
 - Counter propaganda on social networks
 - Police crackdown on movement

"The government turned to the Internet to identify their real opponents." Yevgeny Morozov http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=glSloRrMr1g







HELP THE T WITTER REVOLUTION IN MOLDON

- Moldova
- Apr 5, 2009 parliamentary elections
 - #pman Twitter hashtag to organize protests
 - Cellphone service turned off on main square





- Belarus
- Dec 19, 2010 presidential elections
 - DDoS attacks against opposition websites
 - Filtering of port 443 on international traffic
- Jul 3, 2011 independence day
 - Protests organized through VKontakte







Part 3: Western Involvement

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Western Involvement

- Long-time European support for dictators
- For stability, and to fight terrorism???







Western Involvement

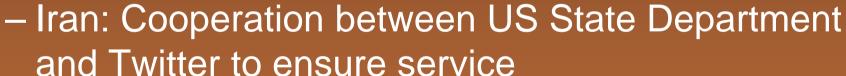


- Internet censorship software
 - Tunisia: SmartFilter software by McAfee
- Hacktivism
 - Tunisia: "Anonymous" DDoS attacks on president, prime minister, the ministry of industry, the ministry of foreign affairs, and the stock exchange
- Egyptians trained by Otpor!
 - Center for Applied NonViolent Action and Strategies
- U.S. financial support

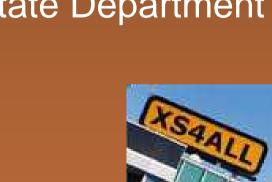


Western Involvement

- Blogging platform "Global Voices"
 - Bridgeblogging between cultures and languages
 - By Harvard Berkman Center
- Internet access
 - Egypt: xs4all, speak2tweet



- New America Foundation
- "Twitter Diplomacy"
 - Clinton's speech on Internet Freedom





Part 4: Assessment, outlook and discussion

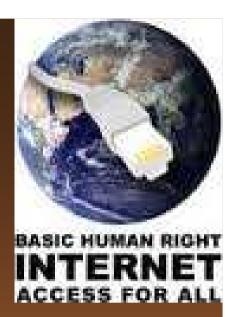
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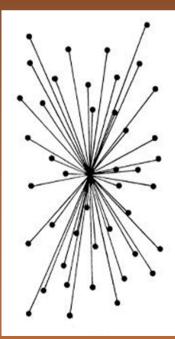
Barriers & Outlook

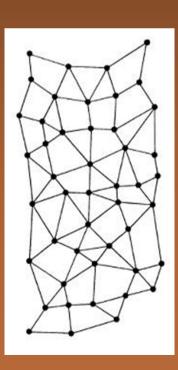
- Digital Divide
- Human Rights
 - Access to information, Freedom of Expression, Privacy
- Architectures
 - Decentralization
 - Anonymizing P2P











Assessment and Discussion

 Would the revolutions have happened without Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, etc.?

 How useful is new media for democratization processes?

 The revolution was successful. What now?

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