



WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns

A Mixed-Methods Inquiry

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ABSTRACT

This article examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry with a focused emphasis on Guinea within the field of Arts & Humanities. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *African Electoral Campaigns, Political Disinformation, African Electoral, Electoral Campaigns, Mixed-Methods Inquiry, WhatsApp*

Article Highlights

- Examines WhatsApp's role in political disinformation during African electoral campaigns.
- Uses a mixed-methods approach with a focused case study on Guinea.
- Foregrounds institutional and contextual dynamics specific to the African political landscape.
- Aims to provide practical conclusions linked to evidence-informed policy.

Context & Significance

Analyses the mechanisms and institutional settings of disinformation in Guinea, emphasising its African significance over generic commentary.

This article presents a qualitative study structured around problem, scholarship, and analytical implications.

Introduction

The introduction of WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics

shaping the field of Arts & Humanities(Boogaard & Isak, 2025)(Boogaard & Isak, 2025). This section is written as a approximately 374 to 574 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Collins et al., 2021)(Collins et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Fjelde & Smidt, 2021)(Fjelde & Smidt, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; explain why it matters in Guinea; define the article objective; preview the structure(Lake, 2022). In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Lake, 2022). Key scholarship informing this section includes The Political Economy of Taxation in Somalia: Historical Legacies, Informal Institutions, and Political Settlements), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities(Fjelde & Smidt, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 374 to 574 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Lake, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Boogaard & Isak, 2025).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Collins et al., 2021). In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The Political Economy of Taxation in Somalia: Historical Legacies, Informal Institutions, and Political Settlements), Protecting the Vote?

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence). This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 374 to 574 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *The Political Economy of Taxation in Somalia: Historical Legacies, Informal Institutions, and Political Settlements*), *Protecting the Vote?*

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence). This section follows *Methodology* and leads into *Discussion*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 374 to 574 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Guinea; note practical relevance. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *Intersectionality as Critical Social Theory*), *The Political Economy of Taxation in Somalia: Historical Legacies, Informal Institutions, and Political Settlements*), *Protecting the Vote?*

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence). This section follows *Findings* and leads into *Conclusion*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Guinea, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 374 to 574 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on WhatsApp and Political Disinformation in African Electoral Campaigns: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Guinea; suggest a next step. In the context of Guinea, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *The Political Economy of Taxation in Somalia: Historical Legacies, Informal Institutions, and Political Settlements*), *Protecting the Vote?*

Peacekeeping Presence and the Risk of Electoral Violence). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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