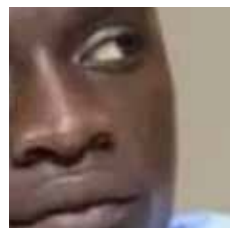


#MMN Migrant Media Network Diaspora Workshop 2021



#MMN Diaspora Workshop 2021

r0g_agency gGmbH for open culture & critical transformation

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PREFACE

We are pleased to present this publication that contains the presentations given during the annual #MMN Diaspora Trainer Workshop 2021.

The #MMN project is designed to provide young Africans with reliable information and training on migration issues and social media, in order for them to make informed decisions and be aware of safer migration options to Europe. The project is run by the Berlin-based rOg_agency and was first implemented in 2019, with a focus on Ghana and diaspora communities in Germany. In 2021 the project was extended and is now also active in The Gambia.

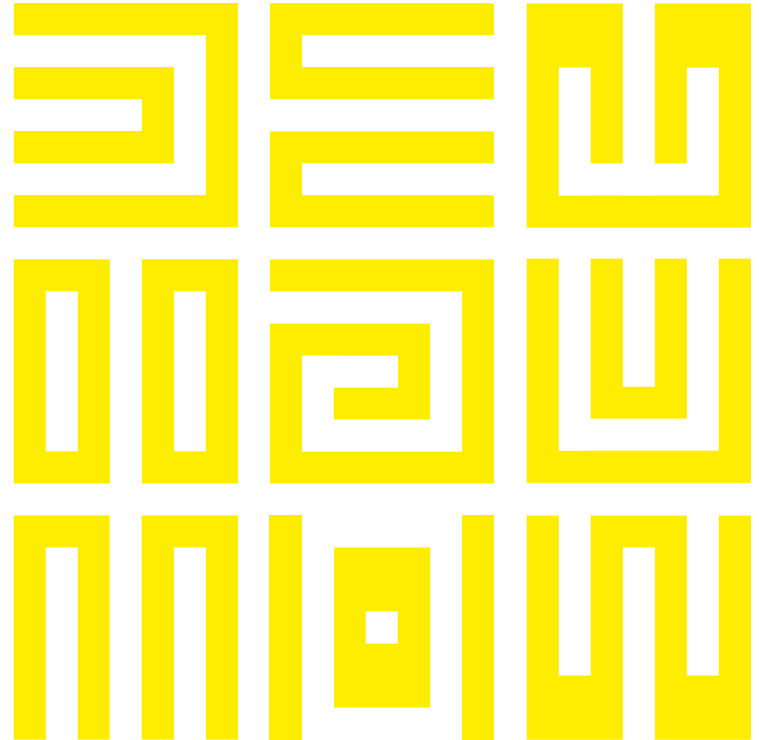
#MMN trains members of the Ghanaian and the Gambian diaspora in Berlin to become positive influencers and involves them in the development of online and offline materials. These materials are used during workshops in rural regions of Ghana and The Gambia. They cover questions of migration, human smuggling, the ethical use of social media, and youth entrepreneurship. Aiming to create a sustainable and growing network of train-

ers in rural areas, community influencers are engaged to amplify the training and offline materials are distributed to community leaders in strategic points, such as schools and churches.

This year's workshop in Berlin included presentations by members of the diaspora on migration issues specific to both Ghana and The Gambia, including on women & migration, opportunities in Germany and at home, background information on migrations issues, and hands-on information from the local teams on the ground.

We hope you will enjoy the read. For additional information about #MMN, you can visit our website at: <https://migrantmedia.network>

We want to thank the German Foreign Office for making this project possible. And thank-you to all of the participants and presenters who contributed to the further development of the #MMN Field Guide Kit, including the migration game.



ROG AND #MMN INTRODUCTION

Presentation by Susanne Bellinghausen
rOg_agency co-founder & #MMN Project Manager

Susanne Bellinghausen

**r0g_agency co-founder &
#MMN Project Manager**

founded the r0g_agency in 2013 together with her partner, Stephen Kovats. She is passionate about working in the field of peacebuilding and technology in a very hands-on, practical manner and loves seeing the impact of supporting the self-empowerment of people, especially in complex conflict situations. She has managed the #defyhatenow project, works on promoting the Feminist Café, and is the project manager for the #MMN Migrant Media Network project.

#r0g_agency #migrantmedianetwork #PlanB4UPack #MMN2021

#MMN Migrant Media Network



Diaspora workshop

AUGUST 27 - 29, 2021

9am-4pm daily

Spreefeld in Berlin Kreuzberg



Auswärtiges Amt

#Smartmigration #AlternativesZirregularmigration



workshop

handouts



#MMN Ghana & The Gambia 2021

Day I 27/08/2021

#MMN project
introduction

Migration
dynamics in
The Gambia &
Ghana

Day II 28/08/2021

Women &
Migration

Social Media

#MMN Field
Guide Kit tool

Day III 28/08/2021

Field Guide Kit
review, testing
feedback

Film screening:
'Mythical
Revelation'

#MMN DAY I - speakers

Day I
27/08/2021

#MMN project
introduction

Migration
dynamics in
The Gambia &
Ghana



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Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt)



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#MMN Ghana migration expert



Moro Yapha
Wearebornfree! radio



Rhoda Wedma
#MMN Local Coordinator - Ghana



Lamin Sanneh
#MMN Local Coordinator - The Gambia



Dr. Mathew Sabbli
postdoctoral researcher

#MMN DAY II - speakers

Day II
28/08/2021

Women &
Migration

Social Media
impact

#MMN Field
Guide Kit tool



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David Jassey
Refugee Rights Activist



Kumbirai Chipadza
CEO of Deutsch Connect



Susanne Bellinghausen
#Dig_agency co-founder &
#MMN Project Manager

#MMN DAY III - speakers

Day III 28/08/2021

Field Guide Kit
review, testing
feedback

Film screening



Benedictus Agbelom
#MMN Community Manager Ghanaian
Diaspora - Germany



Cornilius Fogha
#MMN warne design



Felix Amoako Boampong
Ghana Union Hamburg



Susanne Bellinghausen
röG_agency co-founder &
#MMN Project Manager

r0g_agency

for open culture & critical information



*r0g is a digital derivative of the word 'rogue' and stands for taking innovative and nonconforming action.



philosophy

'open knowledge for open societies'

r0g_mission

*Create free & open
societies*

- Enable peace
- Foster tech innovation
- Provide access to knowledge
- Support social enterprise





1. Peacebuilding

Projects designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating sustainable peace building activities in post conflict regions.

2. Open Technology

In all our projects we try to use & develop open source software, open standards, and open hardware.

3. Open Knowledge

Open knowledge is a set of principles and methodologies related to the production and distribution of how knowledge works in an open manner.

4. Cultural Events

r0g_agency hosts, develops, and participates in open culture and critical transformation themed events at home in Berlin and worldwide.



1. peacebuilding

#defyhatenow is an urgent community peace building, training, and conflict reconciliation project.

- Aiming to **strengthen the voices** and support the actions of **peace & youth-oriented civil society organizations**
- Raising awareness of and **develop means to mitigate social media based hate speech**, conflict rhetoric and online incitement to violence.
- Bridging gaps of knowledge and awareness of social media mechanisms between those with access to technology and those without.

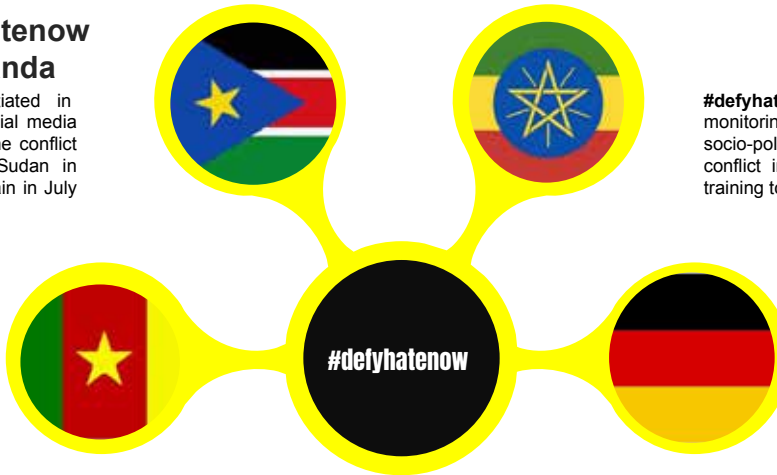
#DEFYHATENOW LOCATIONS

#defyhatenow South Sudan/ Uganda

#defyhatenow was initiated in response to the way social media was being used to fan the conflict that erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, and again in July 2016.

#defyhatenow Cameroon

#defyhatenow Cameroon was designed to strengthen the voices of youth and media oriented civil society organizations to counter social media based hate speech, conflict rhetoric and directed online incitement to violence in response to Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis.



#defyhatenow Ethiopia

#defyhatenow Ethiopia combines the monitoring of root causes of conflict, socio-political tensions and social media conflict influencers with media literacy training to mitigate conflict rhetoric.

#defyhatenow Germany

We are planning to start a **#defyhatenow** initiative in Germany as well.

<https://defyhatenow.org>



#defyhatenow
impressions



DEFY
Director Egily Hakim Egily
Written by Sam Lukudu
The South Sudan focused community peace building initiative
#defyhatenow is proud to present DEFY – Film Screening
★★★★★
Argwings Kodhek Group



2. Open Technology

#ASKotec = Access to Skills and Knowledge: open tech emergency case.

- Designed for people living in remote and low infrastructure regions, including refugee settlements
- Learning and practicing basic electronics, especially small-scale solar energy
- Training supplies to develop and share knowledge
- Reference guides and manuals to support local peer-to-peer skills development

#ASKotec

is a kit designed to work as a mobile trainer's set to tackle basic field challenges when it comes to Open Tech and Open Source Hardware innovation, education and repairing wherever needed.



Solar.mini

is a simple home-made 5V solar power charger suitable for any mobile phone. The r0g_solar.mini was developed as a test and demo model of a charger that, with a small amount of training, can be built by anybody and uses common components that are readily available.

ojoVOZ

ojoVoz consists of an Android mobile app and a web application that allow a group of people to collaboratively create a dynamic, audiovisual documentation about their common interests and concerns.



OPEN TEC



Hyracbox

r0g uses the Hydrobox, a mobile offline server, as part of the #ASKotec project.



3. Open Knowledge

OER – Open Educational Resources.

- Supporting the **implementation** of a community-based **media training**
- Examples of **hands-on skills possibilities** and projects applying open hardware methodologies
- Learning resource that can be used by anyone to **facilitate easier Access to Skills and Knowledge**




#OER impressions





John Jal Dak

25

- 
- gain knowledge about migration
 - learn about social media awareness
 - get involved in tech innovation regarding migration & policies
 - become a r0g_certified trainer



Why
Are
YOU
Here
?

The **Migrant Media Network**, a project by the r0g_agency

- provides young Africans with reliable information and training on migration issues and social media to make informed decisions and be aware of Safe migration options to Europe.
- #MMN also promotes positive alternatives via youth entrepreneurship at home as a way to build economic and social resilience, encouraging youth to create their own opportunities and work within their communities.

Safe Migration and Positive Alternatives!



funded by:



Federal Foreign Office

THE OUTPUT:



- have conversations on migration & alternatives
- edit #MMN Field Guide content
- input on the Field Guide Migration game
- become a mentor for trainers in The Gambia & Ghana



spaces for open culture
& creative collaboration

THE #MMN TEAMS

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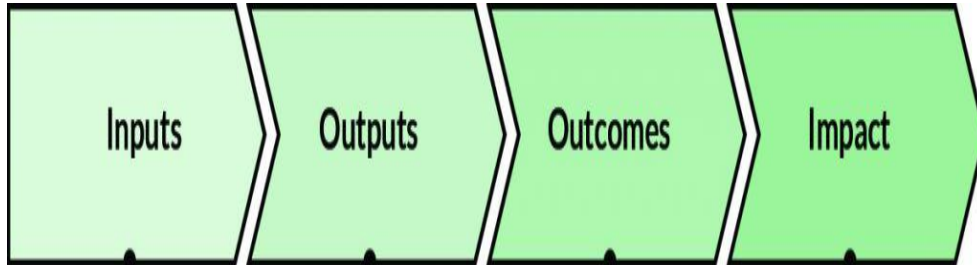


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#MMN 2021 Project Deliverables



[Project Logical Breakdown](#)



[Project Plan](#)

#MMN : Tools & Material used in Ghana



Dial *920*45#

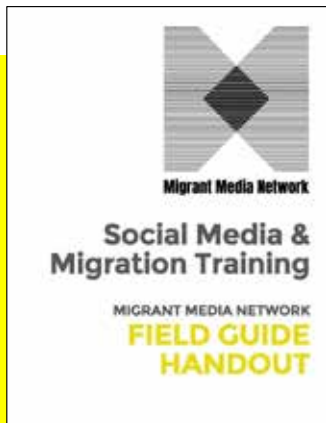


...on all networks





#MMN : FIELD GUIDE KIT - Handout



#MMN Online resources

1 Migration Resource

2 Educational Resource

3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES



#MMN Social Media Communication Channels

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| 01 | Facebook | • @migrantmedianetwork |
| 02 | Twitter | • @MediaMigrant |
| 03 | Website | • https://migrantmedia.network/ |
| 04 | Instagram | • @migrant_media_network
• @migrationchoices |
| 05 | Podcast & Radio | • #MMN - Migrant Media Network |

#ThinkB4click
#Planb4upack
#Smartmigration
#Homegrownopportunitites

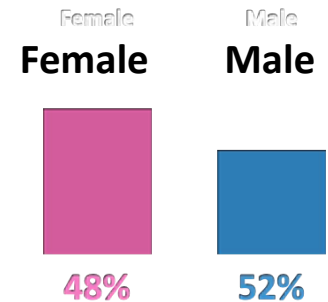
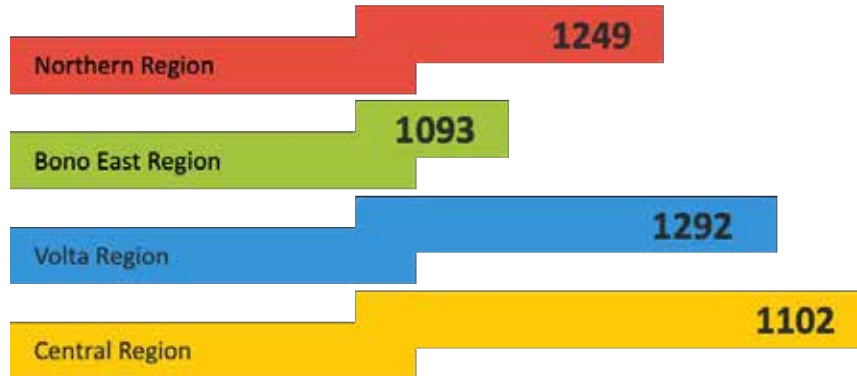




We are connecting

- The Diaspora
- Returning Migrants
- Continental Migrants
- Scholars
- Entrepreneurs etc.

#MMN Active regional Statistics in Ghana



#MMN : THE DIASPORA MENTORS



IN GERMANY



#MMN : Workshop Impressions



Fiction

"In Germany, they are currently busy with the coronavirus. It's a good time to go there."



Fact

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an **infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus**.

Read more here: https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

Always depend on credible source of information for your. Take care of misinformation and information



- Mentoring on positive alternatives
- Mentors on safe migration
- Fact Checking Migration
- Fact Checking COVID-19



#MMN : Social media literacy & social media sensitization

Awareness of online migration issues

- Mitigating propaganda, hate speech & misinformation on social media concerning irregular migration/ human smuggling / returning migrants
- Enable an informed decision-making process in regards to migration to Europe
- Enabling open conversation on migration

#ThinkB4uclick

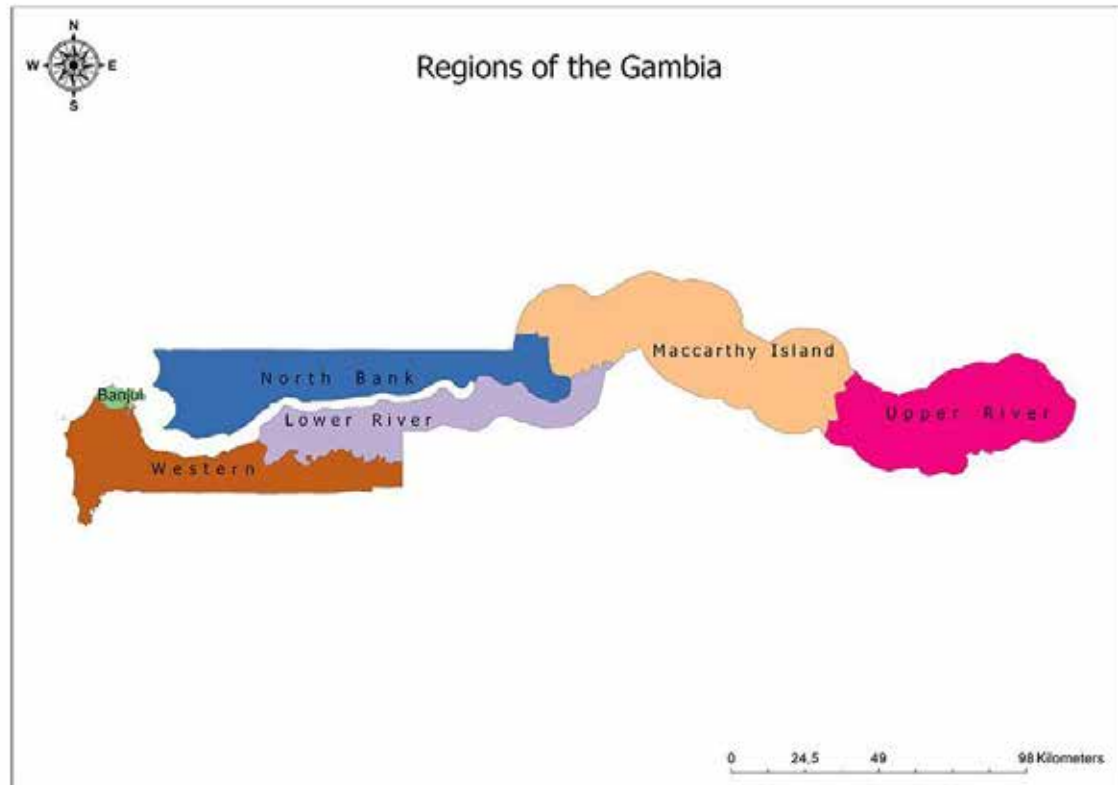
#Planb4upack

#Smartmigration

#Homegrownopportunities



Regions of the Gambia



#MMN : KICK OFF for Activities in The Gambia



DEMBO KAMBI
Country Coordinator &
Researcher



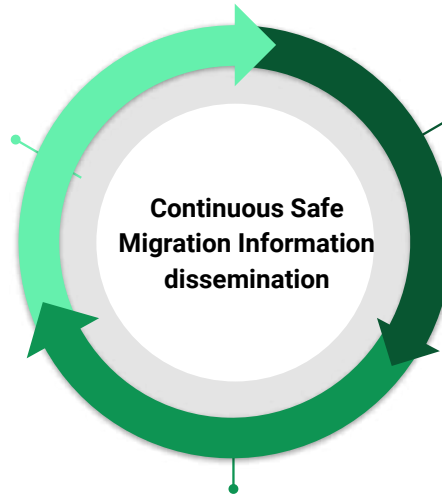
#MMN : Gambia Project Kick Off



#MMN Community Activities

Podcast & Radio Outreach

Podcast on Safe Migration and Positive Alternative in Berlin Gambia & Ghana
Radio Round Table discussion in remote areas in Gambia and Ghana



Workshops & Online Events

Training in Safe Migration, & Positive Alternatives...i.e Education Opportunities and coaching, Entrepreneurship,... Berlin, Gambia Ghana
Diaspora Moderated workshop in countries of origin & Stammtisch by local coordinators

Community Outreach

Training and recruiting local influencers to be implementers for the MMN outreaches & USSD Marketing



Thank you

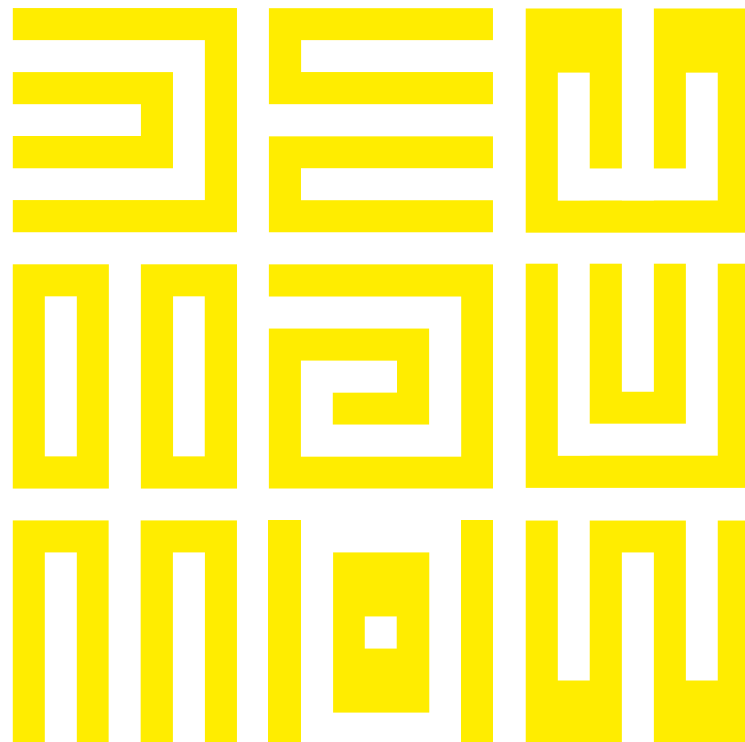


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Instagramm: [_R0g / open_culture_agency](https://instagram.com/_R0g/)
<https://openculture.agency/>



**GHANA MIGRATION PROFILE/MIGRATION TRENDS
ENGAGING GHANAIAN DIASPORA AND POTENTIAL MIGRANTS**

Presentation by Dr. Cosmas Kombat Lambini
#MMN Ghana migration expert

Dr. Cosmas Kombat Lambini

#MMN Ghana migration expert

has an Masters in International Rural Development and a PhD from the Bayreuth Graduate School in Management of Social-Ecological Systems in the tropics. He is the Director of Research and Innovation at the German Federal Association for Sustainability, where he promotes innovative, green projects for African countries. He co-founded the Anoshe Group in Northern Ghana, a group that supports rural women in agri-business by fostering partnership with the Sabab-Lou Stiftung in Stuttgart, Germany, linking farms to both the private sector and EU-support. He enjoys networking and mentoring young scholars and entrepreneurs across the continent.

Agenda

- Introduction
- Migration Trends in Ghana
- EU Strategy for Irregular Migration
- Ghana and Africa Strategy for Irregular Migration
- Diaspora Youth-Positive Alternatives
- Conclusion

2021



Source: DGAP Policy Brief, April, 2021

2

Ghana profile

- **Location:** West Africa
- **Capital:** Accra
- **Borders:** Ivory Coast in the west, Burkina Faso in the north, Togo in the east
- **Area:** 238,535 km² (92,099 sq. mi)
- **Population:** circa 31 million (as at 2020)
- **GDP per Capita:** USD 8,343
- **Currency:** Cedi
- **Net Migration Rate:** -0.7 migrants/1000 population



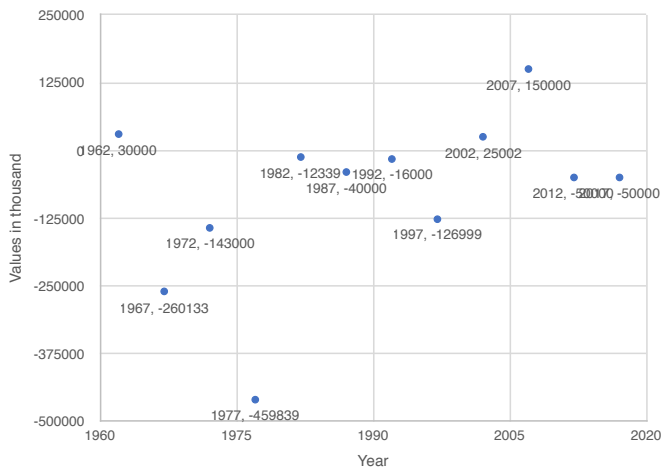
Map of Ghana

Migration trends in Ghana



Source: EUTF FOR AFRICA, State of Play 2020

Ghana net migration rate from 1962 to 2017



2021

Net Migration formula:

$$N = 1000 \times (I - E) / P$$

where

N = net migration rate

E = number of people emigrating out of the country

I = number of people immigrating into the country

P = the estimated mid-year population

Graph interpretation:

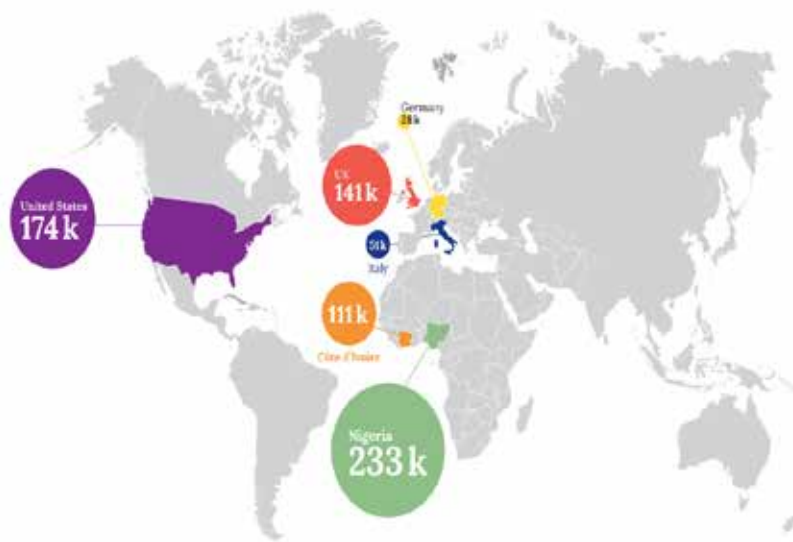
- The rate of net migration was significantly negative from the year 1962 to 1997, with the highest record in 1977 (-459,839). This means that the emigration rate was higher.
- Between 1982 and 2007, the migration rate slightly improved, which showed evidence of a return migration in Ghana due to in part to an improvement in the Ghanaian economy. This means that there was less emigration and more immigration.
- Factors: Gold mining, Cocoa farming, etc.

Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision

7

Migration Trends in Ghana (IOM Report, 2020)

	Emigration
Stock	970,625 Ghanaians living outside Ghana in 2019. Top destination: Nigeria, USA, United Kingdom, and other African countries.
Flows	A total of 914,984 people departed Ghana in 2018. States in the Gulf Region and the Middle East have become relatively popular destinations for Ghanaian emigrants.
Labour	It is estimated that a staggering 46.9% of tertiary-educated Ghanaians emigrated in 2000, mostly to the United States and Europe.
Asylum Seekers	The number of Ghanaians seeking asylum abroad reached 5,635 in 2018. This was a sharp drop from the figure (17,503) during the previous year - 7,121 in Italy alone.
Refugees	The no. of refugees decreased slightly between 2012 and 2018 (from 24,298 in 2012 to 18,036 at the end of 2018). Togo, Italy, and France were the top host countries throughout this period.



Source: [DGAP Policy Brief, April, 2021](#)

EU Strategy to reduce irregular migration



Source: EUTF FOR AFRICA, State of Play 2020

EU Partners on Strategic Goals

1. The role of the European Council

- a) Partnership in countries in transit
 - border management
 - socio-economic integration
 - institutional support and capacity building
 - protection and rights of migrants
- b) EU emergency trust fund for Africa
 - boost economic development and create jobs
 - provide better access to basic social services
 - tackle the root causes of migration

2. The role of the European Commission

- Greater economic and employment opportunities
- Strengthening resilience of communities
- Improved migration management
- Improved governance and conflict prevention

3. The role of the European Union (EU-Africa Summit)

- Trafficking in human beings
- Remittances
- Diaspora
- Mobility and labor migration (including intra-African mobility)
- International protection (including internally displaced persons)
- Irregular migration

2021



10

Joint actions from the EU on migration negotiations

Country	Format of informal cooperation	Date
Cote d'Ivoire	Joint document	July 2, 2018
The Gambia	Good Practices	May 8, 2018
Ethiopia	Admission Procedures	February 5, 2018
Bangladesh	Standard Operating Procedures	September 25, 2017
Guinea	Good Practices	July 24, 2017
Mali (subsequently withdrew)	Joint Migration Declaration	December 11, 2016
Belarus	Mobility Partnership	October 13, 2016
Afghanistan	Joint Way Forward	October 2, 2016
Ghana	Joint Migration Declaration	April 16, 2016
India	Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility	March 29, 2016
Turkey	Joint Statement	March 18, 2016

Source: Medam Assessment Report, On Asylum and Migration Policies in Europe 2020

- Negotiations with non-EU countries on re-admission cooperation have continued and have taken an increasingly informal form.
- While the EU has reached only one formal re-admission agreement since 2016, it has over the same time span reached at least 10 informal arrangements (Mali subsequently withdrew), including Ghana (see table).
- Such informal arrangements tend to be easier to negotiate, but they are not legally binding international agreements and as such, there is a lack of democratic and judicial scrutiny over their contents.

Incentives from the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa



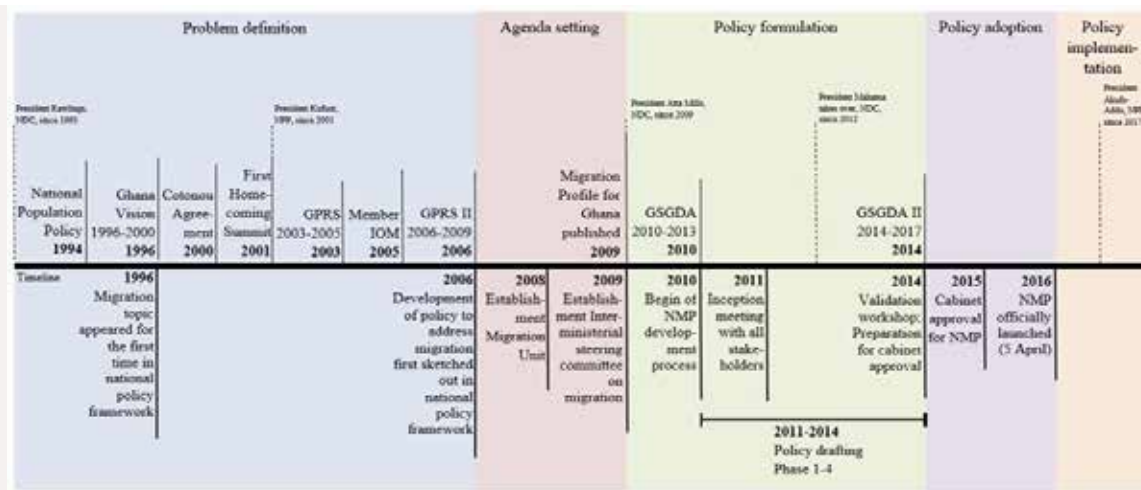
Source: EUTF FOR AFRICA, State of Play 2020

- The German Development Institute reported that since the Valletta summit of 2015, the EU has launched some high-profile initiatives aimed at curbing migration from Africa notably the **EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)** and the **Migration Partnership Framework (MPF)**.
- The EUTF was launched in 2015 with the aim of addressing the “root causes” of irregular migration in North Africa, the Sahel and Lake Chad, and the Horn of Africa.
- The fund is currently around EUR 4.9 billion.
- Ghana is among the eligible countries (recipient) to have a share in the migration scheme sponsored by the EUTF for Africa (see figure).

Ghana Strategy to reduce irregular migration



Source: EUTF FOR AFRICA, State of Play 2020



Source: Nadine Segadlo, *Navigating Through an External Agenda and Internal Preferences, Ghana's National Migration Policy, 2021*

Timeline of policy process

Diaspora Youth-Positive Alternatives



- Population Dynamics in Ghana
- Number of people entering Europe are mostly youth
- Use of Social Media increasing, especially on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube
- Role of diaspora youth

Diaspora Youth-Positive Alternatives

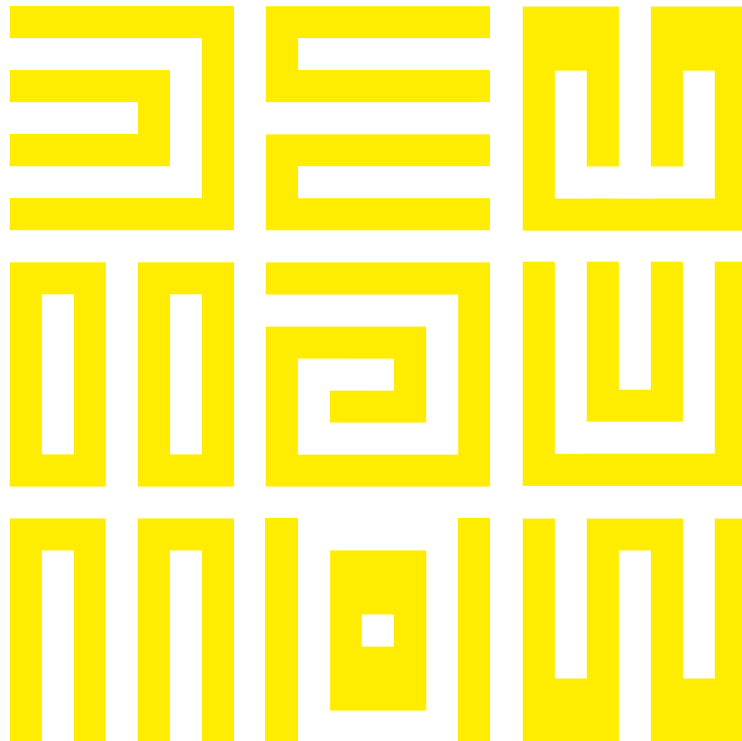
Anoshe Women Group Case-Agriculture as an alternative solution



The group originally started with 50 households and has since grown to 1000 households, operating in 5 communities in the Chereponi District of Ghana. The group received initial seed funding and technical support from the Sabab Lou Stiftung (sabab-lou.de) at the Hohenheim University in Stuttgart.

Conclusion

- The EU must accept that demographic and socio-economic realities mean that Africans will continue to migrate, and that Europe will increasingly need African labor (although matching African skills to European markets is a challenge).
- The EU needs to work incessantly with African partners at national, regional, and continental levels to explore how best to foster intra-African movement that supports Africa's economic growth and allows both continents to benefit either from a safe and orderly African migration to Europe or provide incentive to boost the economy of the country.
- Several National Policies Designed and Implemented
- Action by Individuals



MIGRATION OF GAMBIANS AND THEIR STRUGGLES

Presentation by Moro Yapha
Wearebornfree! radio

Moro Yapha

Wearebornfree! radio

is from The Gambia, now based in Berlin, and is a radio host, producer, and human rights advocate. He is a founding member of Wearebornfree! Empowerment Radio, a board member of the Radio Netzwerk Berlin e. V., and an Intercultural Mediator at Fixpunkt e.V. He uses social media to raise awareness about, and conducts lectures and workshops that focus on, migration, gender equality, and the empowerment of women, minorities, and refugees.



Why are Gambians migrating to reach Europe?

Key reasons why they are migrating to reach Europe:

- 22 years of dictatorship, in which many of the people fleeing were either born, raised or educated
- Lack of good livelihoods, mostly from the main sources, such as farming, caused by climate change and other factors
- Lack of jobs in rural and urban areas and lack of competent skills
- Previous political repression and lack of freedom and democracy
- Lies and illusions (aspiration for a better life in Europe) and inequality between Europe and Africa (infrastructural wise)

The Struggles, Legal, Social and Health Situation of Gambians?

- Hundreds and thousands of Gambians amongst other Sub-Saharan African nationalities have taken the most perilous and deadliest route to reach Europe.
- Many more have died in the Sahara Desert, enslaved, kidnapped and tortured.
- Many more drowned in the sea.

Complicated Legal Situations

- Social and health problems during the asylum process (undocumented + no insurance)
- Unfavorable Asylum policies (Gambia as a Safe Country)
- Everyday life dealing with trauma, psychological, and physical problems.

How to empower and support migrants living in such a situation?

- More than 10,000 Gambians live in Baden-Württemberg, with many others living in other federal states, including Berlin.
- Provision of Social, health and legal support.
- More engagement and direct support from the local communities.
- Establishment of independent platforms, such as media for advocacy.
- Reaching out to Gambian migrants and their communities.
- More networking between activists, organizations, and service providers.
- Providing more services and opportunities, in terms of psychological support, directly from our own people.
- More integration in language classes, apprenticeships, vocational training, and the labor market based on their will and wish.
- More dialogue with migrants, supporters, and the hosts.

Exploitation of migrants on the way to Libya

- Through externalization of EU Border Regime
- Exploitation, human trafficking, gang-smuggling, and criminalization of migrants

The situation of Migrants in Libya

- Living under constant risk after arrivals
- Arbitrary arrests and detentions
- Everyday racism and xenophobia

The Situation in the Mediterranean sea

- EU-Libya so called "Competence authorities" Joint cooperation to intercept migrants in the sea
- Frontex negligence to make migrants drown in the sea by criminalizing all rescue missions in the sea.
- Mass graves for Sub-Saharan Africans in the Sea mostly affected young Gambian brothers and sisters.

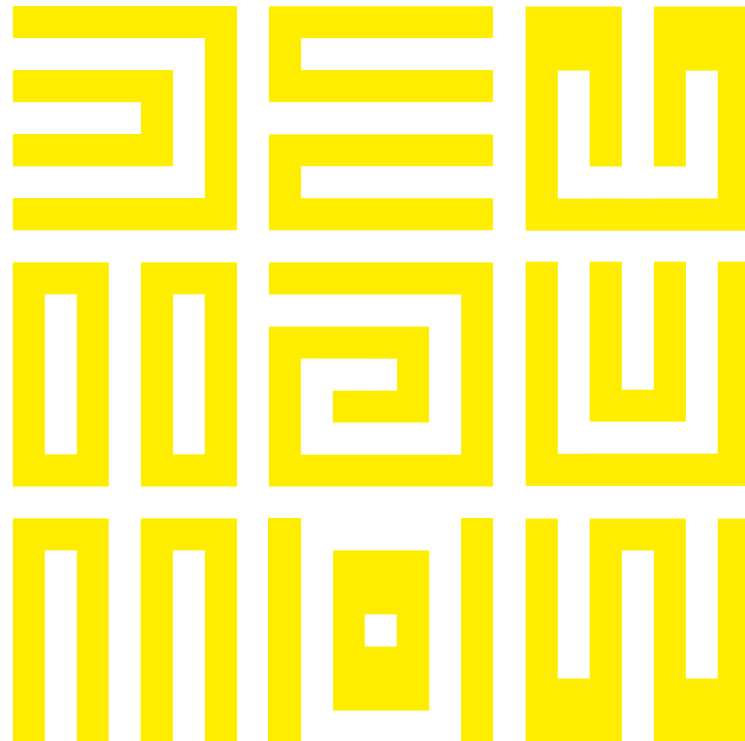
Experiences with the German asylum camps

- Most often completely isolated from society
- Living under inhumane conditions and constant surveillance by the authorities
- Not allowed to work or take language classes
- Restriction of movement (Residenzpflicht)
- Everyday fear of deportation

I thank you all for your Kind attention!

Moro Yapha

Email: Moro@wearebornfree.net/ Yaphamoro@gmail.com



MIGRATION IN GHANA - FORMÓN TEA GROUND

Presentation by Wedam Rhoda
local coordinator - Ghana

Rhoda Wedma

#MMN Local Coordinator - Ghana

is the founder and CEO of the Song-Ba Empowerment Centre. She focuses on supporting women and girls without formal education, who travel to urban cities as head porters (Kayayo) and helps them identify good sources of income. She is also the #MMN Migrant Media Network local coordinator for the Northern Region, where she focuses on helping the youth in the region have access to accurate information regarding migration and opportunities they can pursue in their area.



MIGRATION IN GHANA

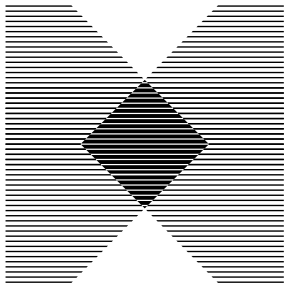
Ghanaian migration has increasingly become extra-regional following the decline of Nigeria as a major destination for Ghanaian migrants in the 1980s. Although the majority of Ghanaian emigrants (71%) still stay within West Africa, a growing percentage is migrating to a diverse range of countries outside the region (DRC, 2007). According to 2008 Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates, Ghanaian migrants can be found in more than 33 countries around the world. After West African countries, the most important countries of destination for Ghanaian emigrants are the United States (7.3%) and the United Kingdom (5.9%) (DRC, 2007). Estimates of the Ghanaian emigrant population range from 1.5 million (Twum Baah, 2005) to 3 million (Black et al., 2003).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN GHANA

Many young Ghanaians risk their lives to cross the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean Sea to seek greener pastures in Europe. By so doing, they expose themselves to this dangerous journey and some even lose their lives. Findings identified this as a result of lack of...

information/misinformation
limited economic opportunities
strict visa application processes
poverty and lack of agricultural facilities

Ghana, in collaboration with some non-state actors including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), uses sensitization and education as the main tool to curb irregular migration.



Migrant Media Network

Migrant Media Network Project (#MMN)

Funded by the German Federal Foreign Office.
The #MMN project has been running in Ghana since 2019.

Objective

Provide young Africans with reliable information and training on migration and social media for informed migration decisions.
Promote youth entrepreneurship to build economic and social resilience.
Contribute to peace and development in the Global South.

#MMN locations in Ghana



#MMN core activities

Activities that constitute the project in Ghana include:

- regular get-togethers (Stammtisch)
- community leaders multiplier effects (influencers)
- community outreach (institutional visits and distribution of materials)

#MMN Coordinators

Currently four motivated and highly dedicated field implementers (local coordinators) are working smart and hard.



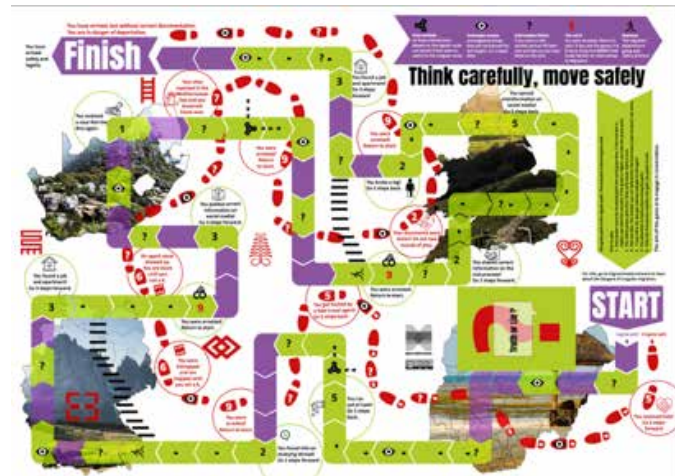
#MMN open tools

USSD (*920*45)



#MMN open tools

field guide and game



#MMN open tools

social media



#MMN open access

Tools are carefully chosen to make information easily accessible to the public, in simple and context specific terms.

The idea is for public to easily interact with these tools.

For example:

- USSD only requires calling the number *920*45# in order to access information through numeric clicks.
- Social media is about logging onto your already existing social media account.
- The game is a simple everyday Ludo board game.

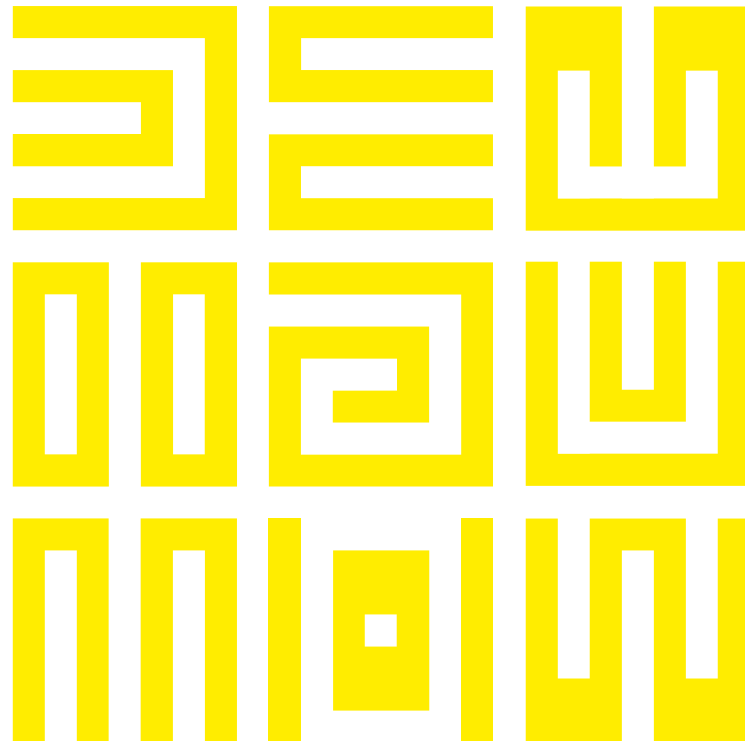
Conclusion

#MMN's acceptance rate is high in communities and growing.

Appreciation for our team (Germany and Ghana).

Challenges exist though, including high expectations of participants that cannot be met as of yet, including money, immediate entrepreneurial/ educational opportunities, etc.)

THANK YOU! MEDASE!



#MMN ACTIVITIES IN THE GAMBIA

Presentation by Lamin Sanneh
local coordinator - The Gambia

Lamin Sanneh

#MMN Local Coordinator - The Gambia

is invested in helping young people in The Gambia flourish. He has a diploma in Management Studies and a certificate in journalism. With much experience in advocacy work, he has worked his way up from the village level, to the district, and now the regional level. In the past, he served as the chairperson of the Kombo East District youth committee for four years and is now the #MMN Migrant Media Network local coordinator for The Gambia.

Regions of the Gambia

The Gambia is divided into five administrative regions plus the capital, Banjul, which is classified as a city.

The regions are:

Central River, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, and Western.

#MMN Regions

#MMN operates in four regions: URR, LRR, NBR and WCR. Many people from these regions choose to migrate. Many migrate irregularly, taking the “back way” as it is commonly referred to, through West Africa to reach Mali or Niger before heading north to Libya, where they attempt to cross the Mediterranean sea. In 2016, 181,436 people arrived by sea in Italy, including 11,929 Gambians. The majority of them came from these regions of The Gambia.

Migration Profiles

Gambian men aged 15 to 40 tend to be the ones migrating. The number of Gambian minors arriving in Europe is also rising. Gambians are one of the top nationalities arriving on Italian shores.

Factors responsible for migration

The Gambia faces significant demographic and economic pressures that will continue to shape migration flows in the future. On the demographic front, a high population growth rate is likely to increase the dependency ratio and the population density in the Gambia. Already, over 60 per cent of the population is below the age of 25 and the population is expected to double by 2050. Heightened demographic pressures are likely to increase the incentive to migrate.

Unemployment

The national unemployment rate hovers at 30 %, with rates of over 40 % for youth between the ages of 15 and 24. The pillars of the economy are agriculture, tourism, and remittances, which makes the Gambia vulnerable to external shocks, including climate change.

Poverty

Economic pressures will also continue to affect migration flows for the foreseeable future. The Gambia ranks as one of the world's least developed countries in the world and experiences high poverty rates, with 48.4 % of the population living below the poverty line.

Problems in The Gambia

1. Lack of access education
2. Unemployment
3. Discrimination on gender basis
4. Lack of opportunities and channels for legal migration
5. Family pressure to marry early
6. Peer pressure
7. Poverty
9. Environment (drought, etc.)
10. Lack of infrastructure

Recommendations for future #MMN activities

- #MMN to coordinate forming clubs in schools for students.
- Identify local traditional leader in every region to serve as an ambassador.
- Conduct activities for longer periods of time (four to five hours) to allow more people to share their views and reactions to migration issues.

Migration Game

- The migration game should be distributed to schools for students to play during their break.
- Approach young people at the football grounds, since this is an established meeting sport for youth.

Challenges

- Most participants (both before and during sessions) anticipate getting a reward for attending our program.
- Difficulties getting to most of the communities in the Gambia during the rainy season due to bad roads.
- Mandatory use of face masks discourage many people from attending activities.

Community outreach in North Bank Region



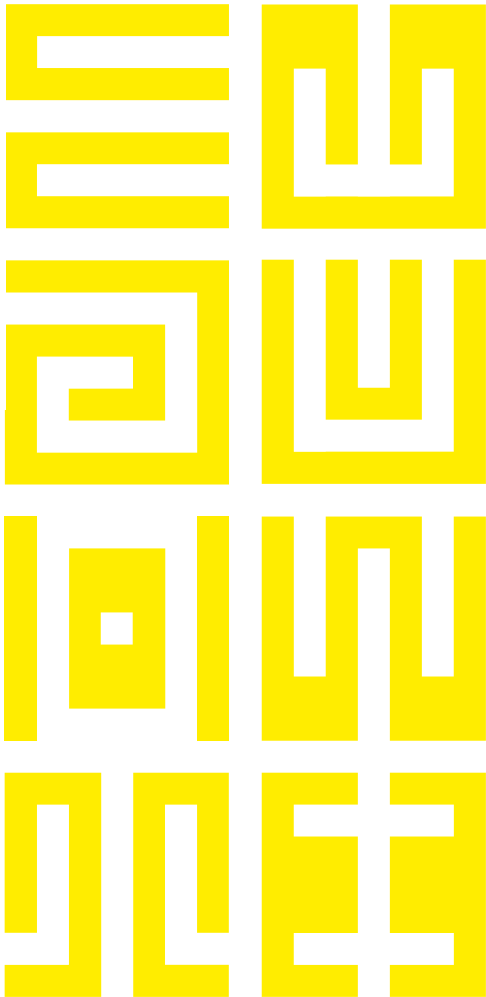
Community outreach in Kabakama, Upper Region

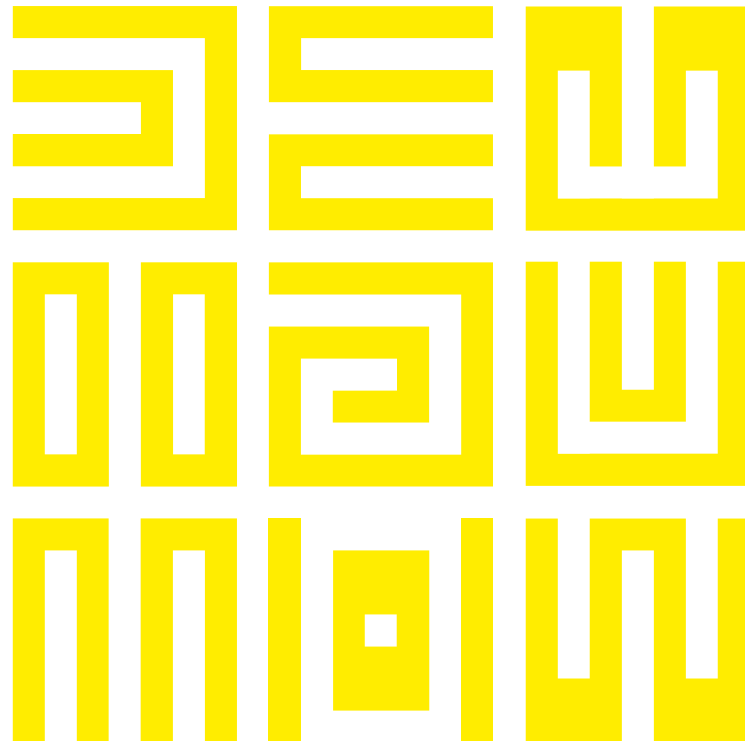


Community outreach in Somita foni Berefet District



Community outreach in Soma market and Girls Guide, Lower River Region





GHANAIAN DISTRICTS AND MIGRATION - THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Presentation by Dr. Matthew Sabbi
postdoctoral researcher

Dr. Matthew Sabbi

postdoctoral researcher

is originally from Ghana and is a postdoc with a focus on African Politics and Development Policy at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. He researches processes and the strategies of actors in decentralization and local political reforms. He is currently writing a research article about social media and local government communication in the context of Ghana and Rwanda.

Ghanaian Districts and Migration

The role of social media

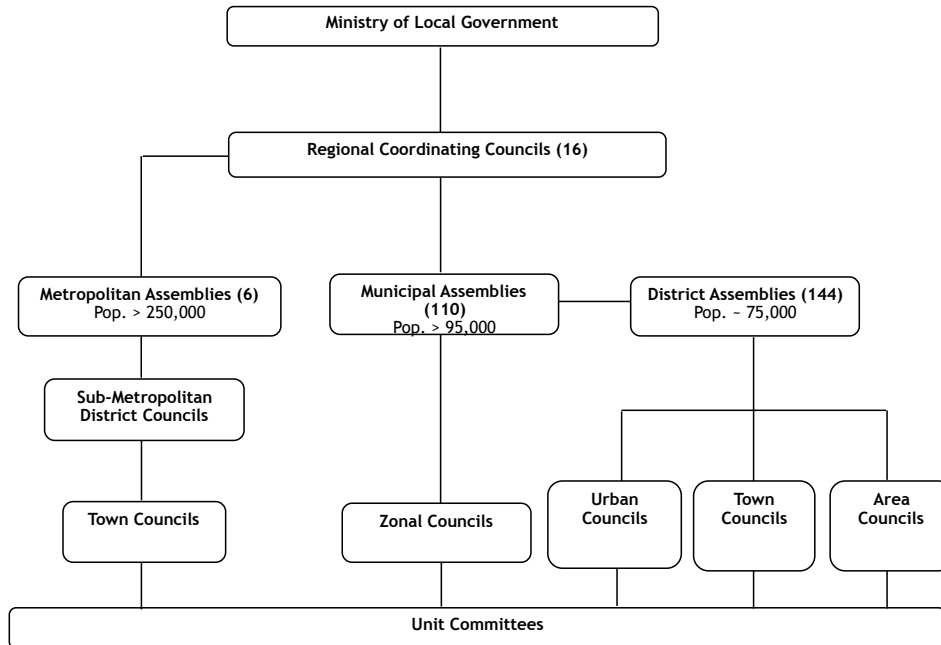


Key points

- Ghana's local government structure and its relevance for local development
- Migration policies link local government entities as crucial partners for managing migration
- Social media platforms of district entities could give new impetus to the migration-development nexus
- Districts' social media platforms can help reduce/regularize migration
- Accurate information on risks associated with irregular channels; support schemes for returnees, integration and jobs

Matthew Sabbi, PhD

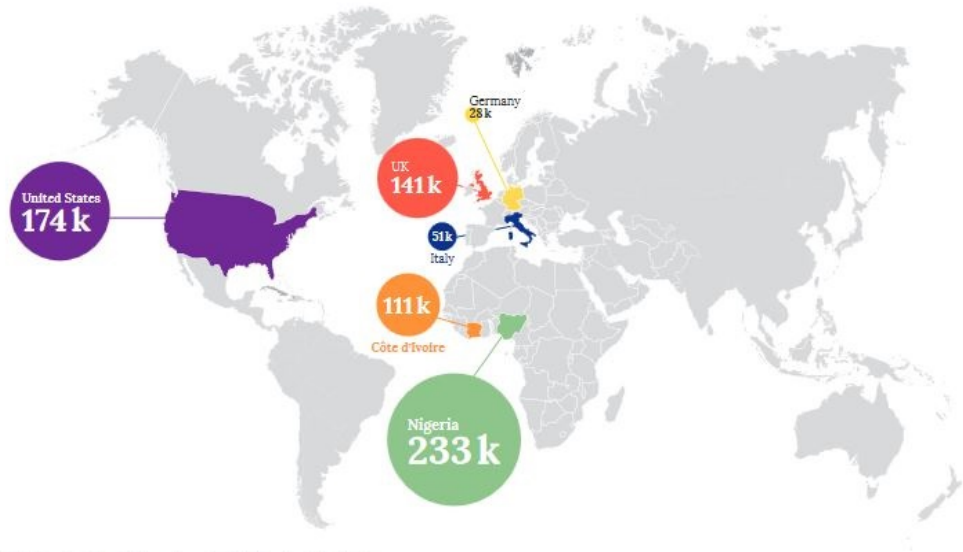
Structure of local government



- Ghana's local government structure
- Development/ rural transformation

Migration-development policies

WHERE ARE GHANAIS ABROAD?

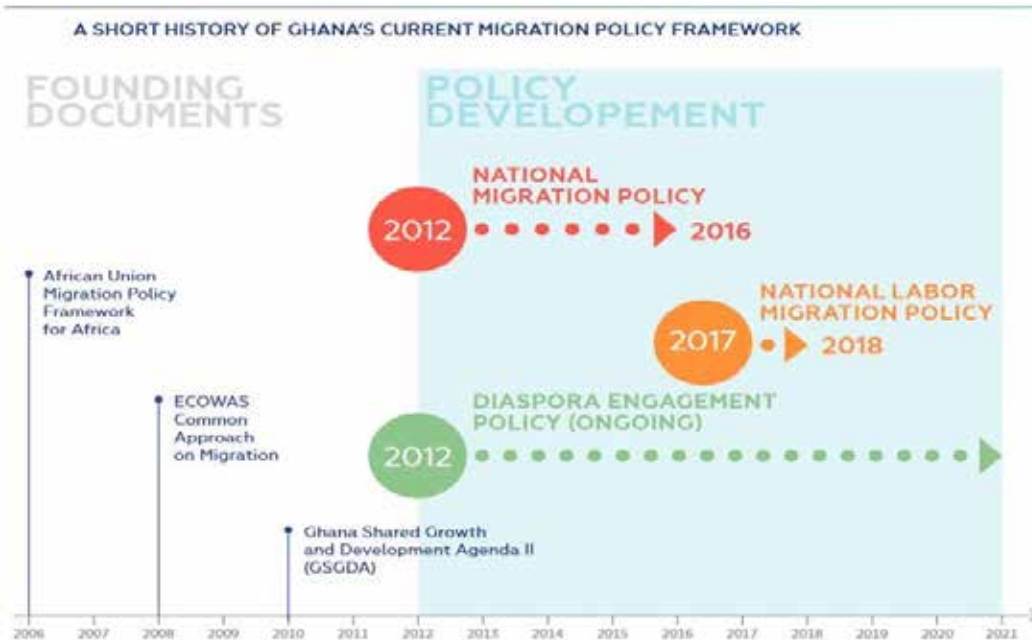


Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, "Total Migrant Stock at Mid-Year," International Migrant Stock 2019, August 2019

- Politicians and ordinary citizens view migration positively
- It contributes to societal transformation
- Prevailing negative net migration rate - more people leave than enter Ghana
- Overall gain depends on legal/regular migration channels

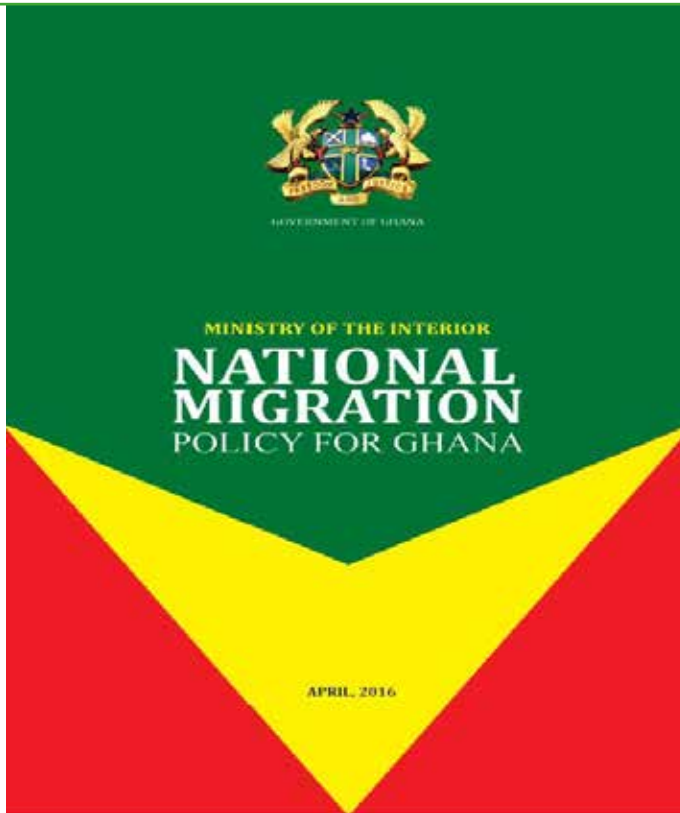
Figure credit: Arhin-Sam, K. (2021). Ghana as the EU's Migration Partner. Berlin: DGAP

Migration-development policies



- Politicians seek to regularize migration
- With some nudging from:
 - the Diaspora
 - and international donors

Figure credit: Arhin-Sam, K. (2021). Ghana as the EU's Migration Partner. Berlin: DGAP.

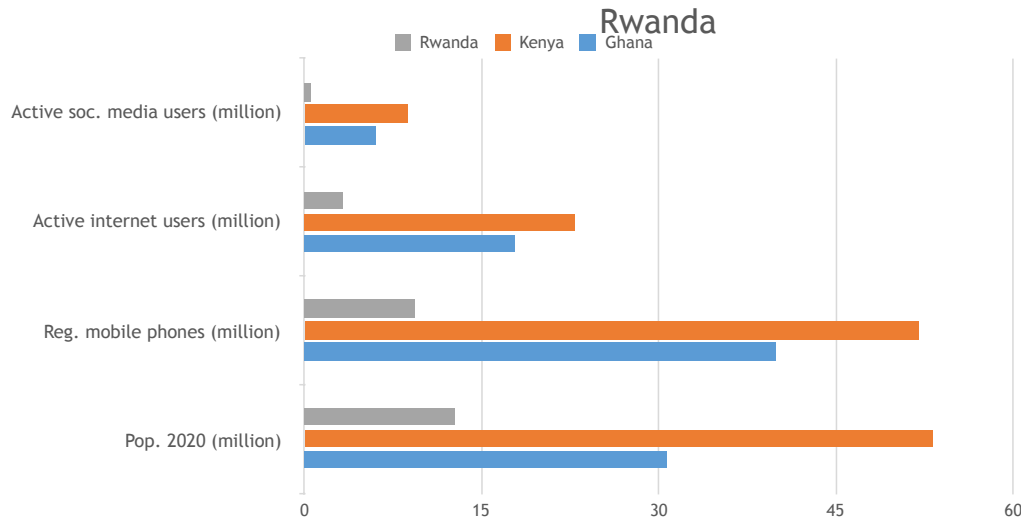


Ghana's National Migration Policy 2016

- Implemented by the Ghana National Commission on Migration (GNCM)
- Links local government to migration management
- Identifies districts as a crucial partner; build their capacity to manage migration for dev. (p. 16)
- Allocates adequate resources for districts to implement local eco. dev. (p. 34)
- Acknowledges crucial support from diaspora groups (p. 11)
- Communication: print and electronic media to disseminate migration policies and laws (p. 85)
- Silent on social media's role in Migration

Social Media in Ghana/Africa

Social media profile of Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda

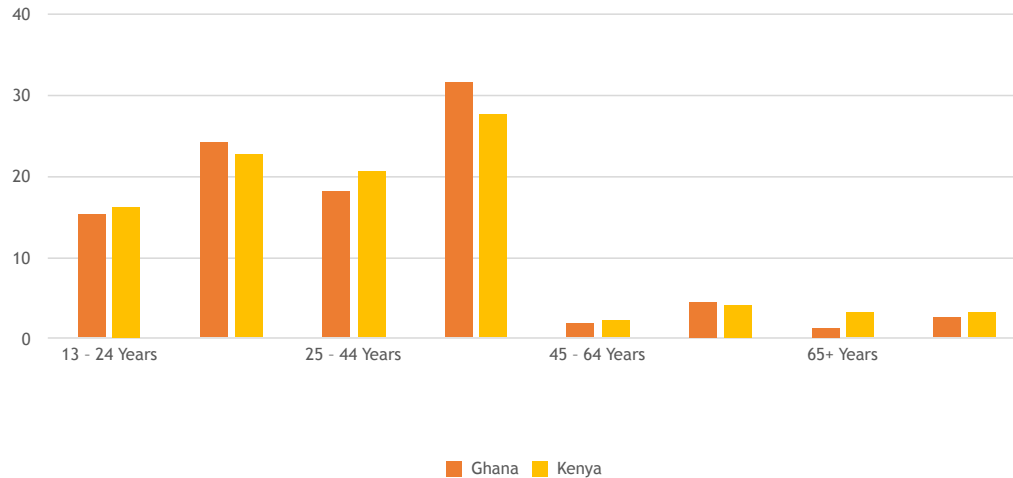


- Internet penetration per population: Ghana (48%), Kenya (43%), Rwanda (26%)
- Social media penetration per population: Ghana (20%), Kenya (17%), Rwanda ($\approx 1\%$)
- The emergent use of social media among Ghanaians means it can serve important roles for regular migration channels

Source: based on We Are Social and Hootsuite 2020

Social Media in Ghana/Africa

Percentage of social media users by demographics in Ghana and Kenya

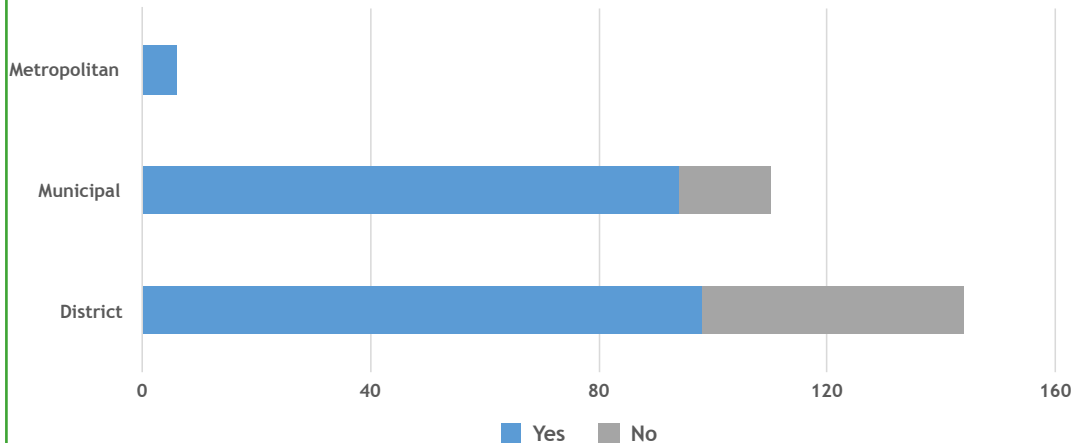


- More young people spend time online and on social media than elderly people.
- There is a gendered dimension to internet access and social media use. Across different age groups, males have better access than females.
- More young males, and generally, the highly mobile, use social media more than the rest.

Source: based on We Are Social and Hootsuite 2020

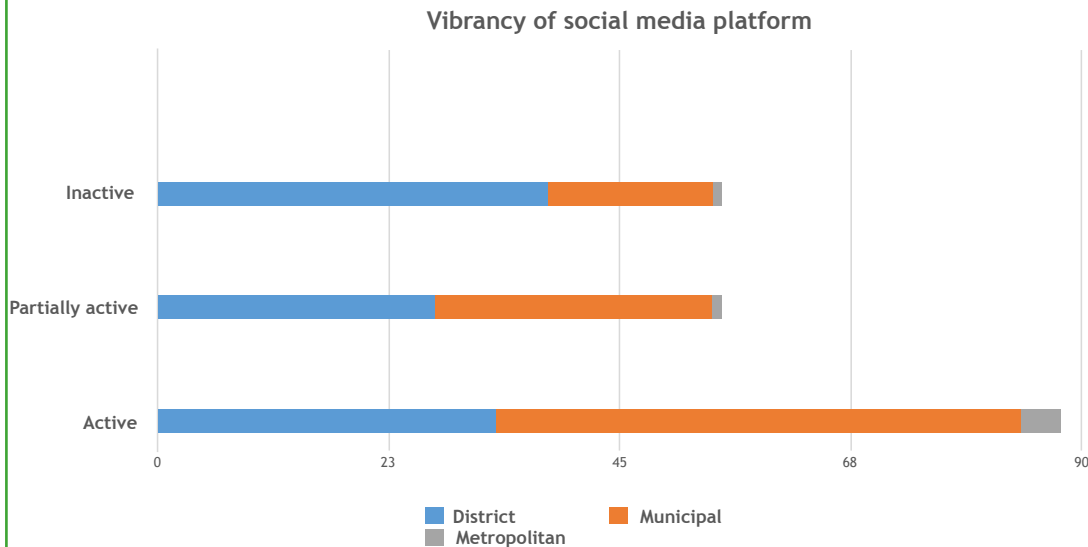
Social media at the local level

Social media platform exists



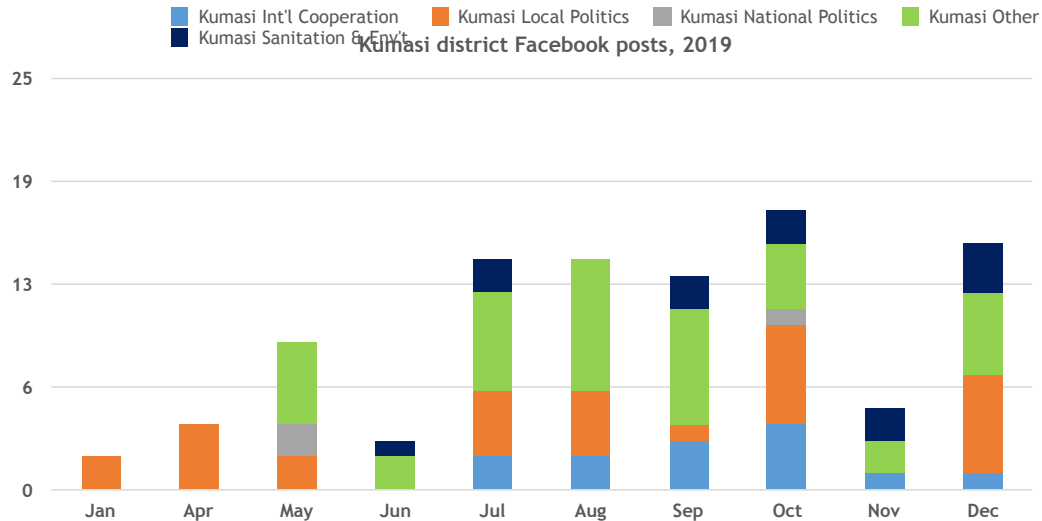
- Most Ghanaian districts going digital
- Social media penetration of districts remain high (over 76%)
- Regardless of district type or location

Social media at the local level



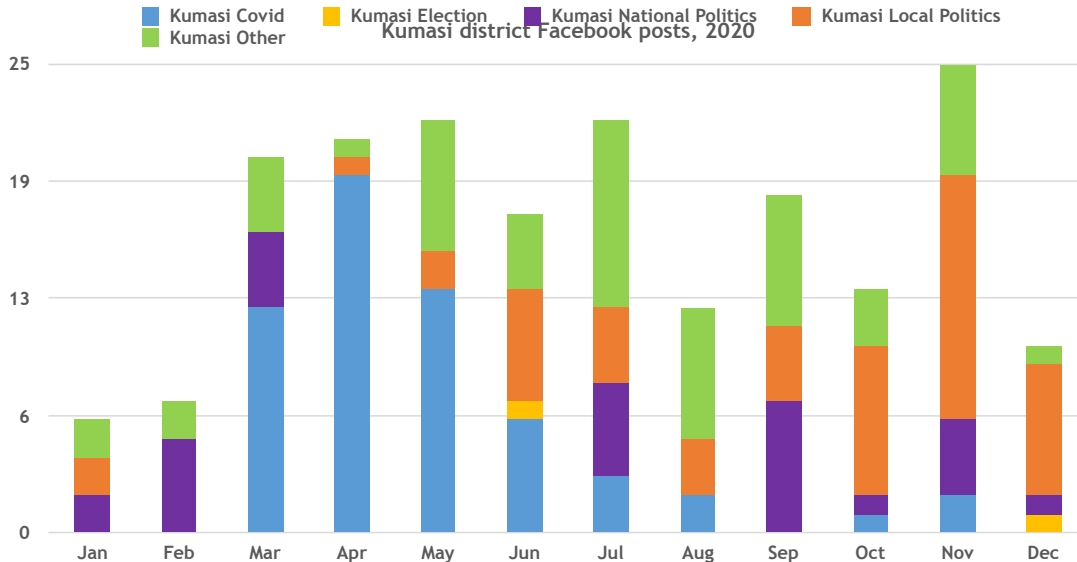
- Most district social media platforms are active
- More than two-thirds of districts post information throughout the year
- Only a handful remain dormant

Social media at the local level



- Uptick in district social media posts
- Diversity of topics and public goals
- Emergent dialogue: increase in reaction to the posts
- Trustworthy source of official information at the local arena

Social media at the local level (covid-19)



- Reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic
- Demonstrates how official Facebook platforms can provide essential information for the local population
- Intensification of social media for official communication
- Can be an important source on migration information
- Via a dedicated section on appropriate channels



Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly

May 5, 2020 · 🌐

...

The Mayor Hon. Osei Assibey Antwi, accompanied by the Adumhene Nana Baffour Agyei Kesse IV and the Police led by ACP Buah of the Manhyia Division of the Ghana Police service visited the CBD especially Adum to assess the public's adherence to the social distancing and the wearing of the nose mask. The team came across people without the nose mask and were made to wear them as a means of protecting themselves. The team visited shops, lorry stations, petty trading areas and offices.

[#staysafe](#)

[#stayAtHome](#)

[#wherethanahappens](#)



27

5 Comments 2 Shares



All Comments ▾



Write a comment...



Edward Yacham
Great work, KMA

Like · Reply · 42w



Margaret Konama



Like · Reply · 42w



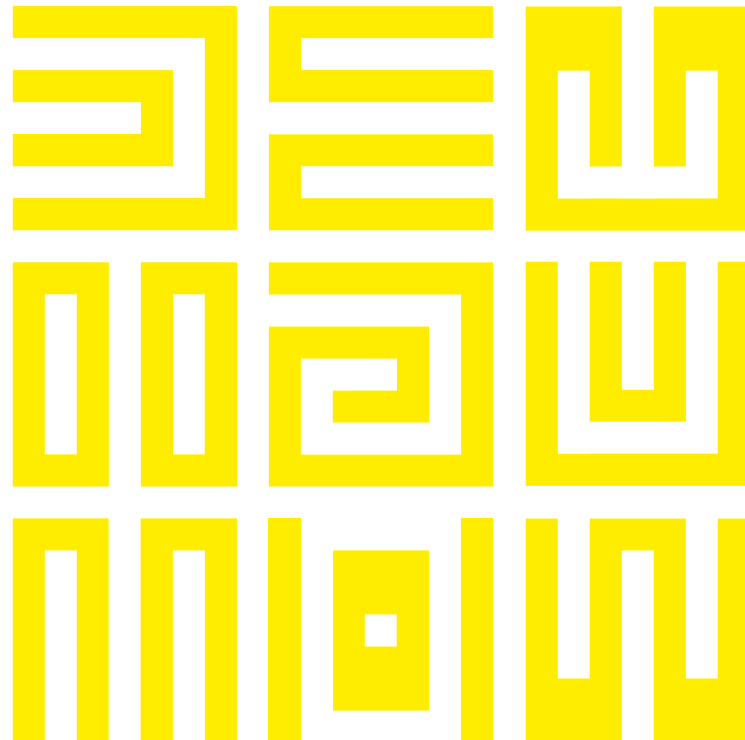
Raiza Baba
Silas Boadu I see you!

Like · Reply · 42w

Write a comment...

Conclusion

- Social media central to ‘migration trajectory’
- Smartphone: most important asset for those fleeing/ planning to flee in future
- (Would-be) migrants with smartphones require credible information from trustworthy sources
- Local government authorities are well situated to provide this information
- Districts’ social media platforms offer strong incentives for addressing irregular migration:
 - provide credible info on risks associated with irregular channels
 - info on regular migration options, skills needed, etc.
 - info on support systems for returnees + integration
- Attention of policy makers/stakeholders required



HOW SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE MIGRATION?

Presentation by Benedictus Agbelom
#MMN Community Manager,
Ghanaian Diaspora - Germany

Benedictus Agbelom

**#MMN Community Manager,
Ghanaian Diaspora - Germany**

studied at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi and received his master's degree in Project Management from Arden University in Berlin. Benedictus has a love of entrepreneurship and co-founded studentjobs.gh to help empower youth in Ghana.



1. Introduction to Social Media
2. Types of Digital Social Media
3. Ethical use of Digital Social Media - Fact Check & Data Validation
4. Social Media Data Validation Process
5. Why we use the different types of Social Media
6. Social Media Influences on Migration

Web 0.1

It is read only. The user cannot interact with the content of the page (no comments, answers, quotations, etc. are possible). User is limited to what the Webmaster uploads.

The first iteration of the web represents the web 1.0, which, according to Berners-Lee, is the “read-only web.”

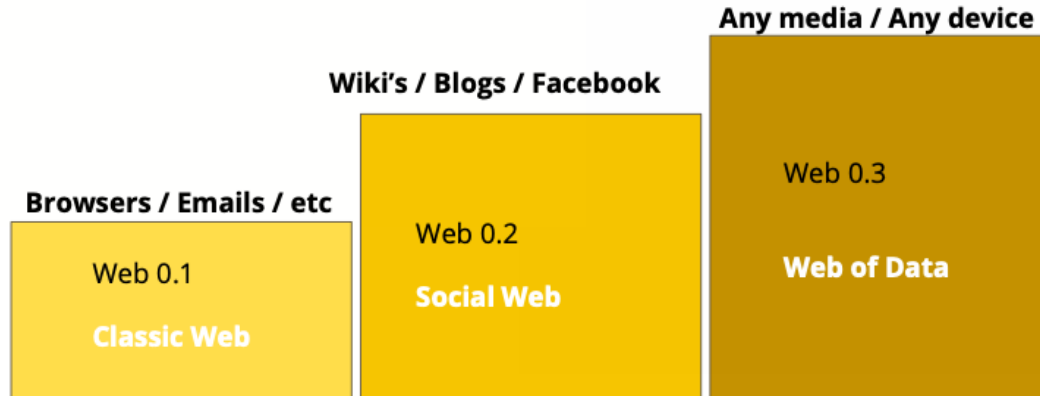
Web 2.0

“Read-write” web, as described by Berners-Lee. Users can contribute content and interact with other web users.

Web 0.3

web 3.0 is “read-write-execute.”

Evolution Stairs



Identify the types of Social Media



Ethical use of Digital Social Media - Fact Check & Data Validation

- What is my goal?
- Who is my audience? - Identify and define your target audience
- What is my topic?
- How to get my messages across?
- Which platform / digital tool should I use?
Where is my target audience?
- Storytelling – what is my story?
- What is my writing style? Formal or informal? Use a mix of text, images, videos, and lists.
- Concision: Not too much text. Use as much as necessary, as little as possible.

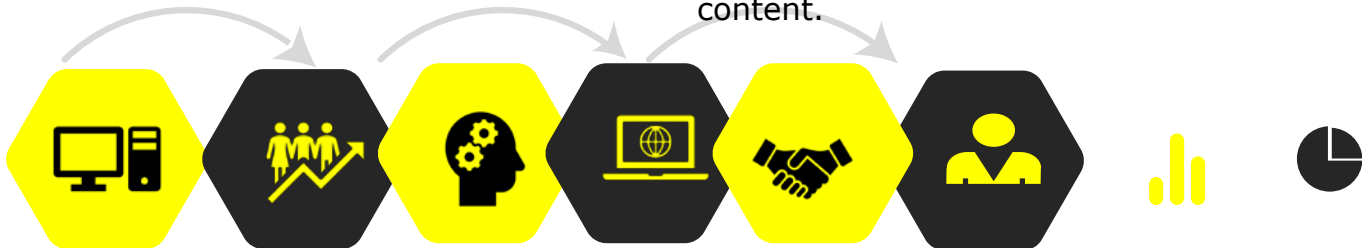
Fact Check & Data Validation

Evaluating News and Articles

- Read the article closely. Does the headline sound neutral? Is it a legitimate site?
- Check URL and domain. Who is the creator of the content?
- Check other sources to see if the story has been reported and where?
- What is the message being communicated?

Social Media Validation Process

- Develop human sources.
- Contact people, talk to them.
- Be skeptical when something looks, sounds, or seems too good to be true.
- Consult credible sources.
- Familiarize yourself with search and research methods and new tools.
- Communicate and work together with other professionals - verification is a team sport.
- Be it an image, tweet, video, or other type of content - you must verify the source and the content.



What is Fake News?

Fake News is false or inaccurate information intended to deliberately deceive.

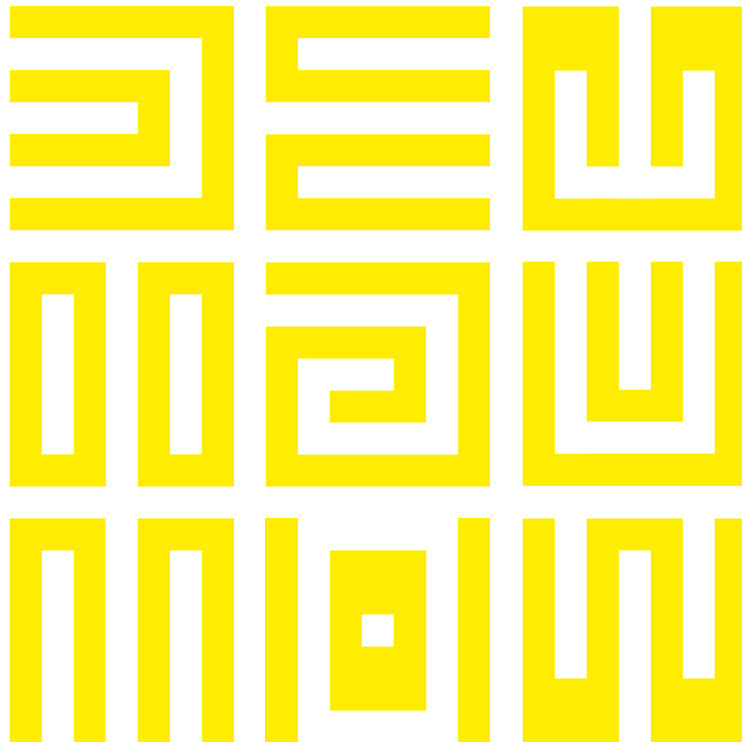
(as defined by David Mikkelsen in 2010)



How does Social Media influence migration?

- Social media posts of friends in the diaspora.
- Advertisements eg. Dubai adverts
- Stories of poverty in the local media
- What else?





TOPIC: WOMEN IN MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Presentation by Nyima Jamada
#MMN Community Manager,
Ghanaian Diaspora - Germany

Nyima Jamada

**#MMN Community Manager,
Gambian Diaspora - Germany**

is a social activist and journalist from The Gambia, West Africa, now based in Berlin. She completed an apprenticeship in Cross Media Communications - Journalism at the Berliner Journalisten-Schule and is the founder and producer of the Nyima's Bantaba talk show on Alex Berlin TV channel, a bilingual German-English TV show that aims to connect migrants, refugees, and women from diaspora communities across the globe.

Topic:
Women In Migration and Human Trafficking
Why Women Migrate



The Gambia is located on the Atlantic coast in West Africa with a population estimated at 2,416,668. According to the UN 2020 data, about 47.6% of the population are women.





Why do Gambian Women
migrate?

Trafficked, Raped & Rights
Violated

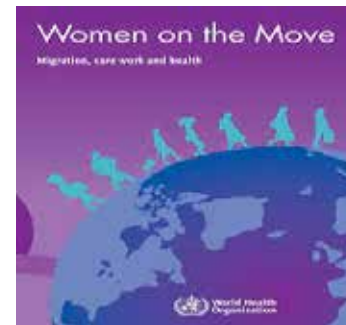
less than 1% of Gambian women migrate
due to stringent culture and traditional
norms



Eg: Marie Mendy-Trending Case:

Women and Human Trafficking:

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or sexual act.



Together we heal, learn, and shine (MMN-Women stories)

Fleeing and Emerging from isolation
to a foreign country/ Europe



Over 3,500 trafficked Gambian were repatriated between 2017 and 2018

In 2020 about 38 trafficked women and two children were repatriated



Situation of Gambian Women in The Gambia:

Forced and early Marriage



75% OF WOMEN AND GIRLS HAVE
UNDERGONE FGM IN THE GAMBIA

- Circumcised without consent
- Lack of career or leadership positions, etc.



Deprived of Western Education

House-wives and vendors





© drea



1 in 8 women experience
DEPRESSION
in their lifetime; twice the
rate as men.

Gambian Women are mostly exempted from
decision making & in some homes, are told what to
wear/what to say

Former President Jammeh rape allegation case:



Women Emerging from Isolation Taking up Bold Decisions



Women in Politics and Leadership Roles

eg- current VP, Marie Sock,
Rohey Malick Low; VP, Parliament
Women Led Organisations
and Campaigns





Marie Sock 2021
Republic of The Gambia



Fatou Bom Bensouda





Integration and Cultural Differences



Situation of Gambian Women In Germany
State of Fear and Lack of Self Esteem



Becoming Mothers Instead of Professionals



Shutterstock.com - 101022000

**Hidden Loneliness:
exploring the isolation
caused by Violence Against
Women and Girls**



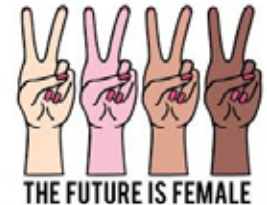
Progress and its Societal Impacts

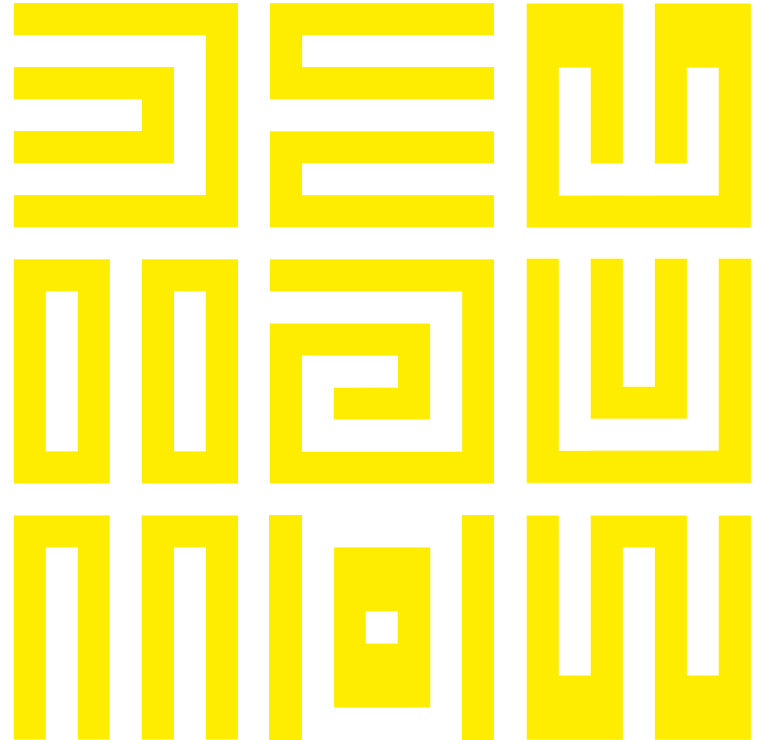


Decision making process,
Progress, Rights, Education,
Leadership, Independence, etc.



Solution: Support and more Empowerment!
Enterprenuership and employment opportunities
Visa, education and schorlarship opportunities
No So-called ReIntegration Programs or projects





THE GAMBIAN MIGRATION PROFILE

Presentation by David Jassey
Refugee Rights Activist

David Jassey

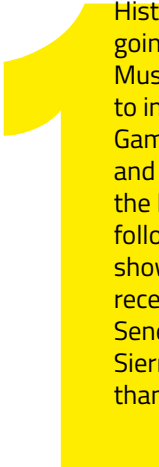
Refugee Rights Activist

is a refugee right activist, currently serving as Assistant Secretary of The Gambia Refugee Association EU-Branch. The GRA is an association that focuses on fighting for the rights of Gambian refugees in the EU. He also serves as Secretary General of The Gambia Integration Committee, a self-organized Gambian refugee group based in Bavaria. David is also a member of a group in Berlin called Legalisierung Jetzt/legalization now.

THE GAMBIA MIGRATION PROFILE

Gambians have a long standing history of migration. In order for us to better understand The Gambia migration profile, we need to categorize the movement of Gambians into three places.

Immigration



Historically, The Gambia was a receiver of migration, going back as far as to the Mali Empire. Before Mansa Musa expanded his kingdom through conquest in order to increase his wealth, what is known today as The Gambia was occupied by three tribes: Karoninkas, Jolas, and Bainukas. The arrival of Foday Kaba Dumbia from the Mali Empire led to the arrival of the Mandinkas, followed by Fulas, Wolofs, Sarahules, etc. A UN report shows that until the year 2000, The Gambia continued to receive many migrants from the ECOWAS region, mainly Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone. In short, more migrants live in the Gambia than Gambian migrants abroad.

Emigration

After independence in 1965, young high school graduates began leaving the Gambia in search of higher education opportunities. They mostly left for countries in the commonwealth, like the UK, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Ghana. In the 1980s, Gambians extended their migration to the US, creating large Gambian communities in cities like Chicago. When, in 1998, the University of the The Gambia was founded, the question was asked whether the existence of the university would stop the strong pull of institutions of higher education abroad. Currently, the number of Gambians traveling to Europe with a normal visa is very low. A reason for this is that the requirements needed to receive a visa are too demanding.

Refugees

During the 1960s – 1970s, The Gambia received refugees from the two Guineas – Conakry and Bissau at the time of President Saikou Touray and Aminta Cabral. In 1981, Gambians sought refuge, mostly in Senegal. In the 1990s, The Gambia received a wave of refugees from Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Senegal. Later, there were resettlement programmes for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees to America, Canada, and Australia. In 2017, a small number of Gambians sought refuge in Senegal.

THE GAMBIAN MIGRATION TRENDS

In the Gambia, internal migration takes place from the rural Eastern provinces to the urbanized area along the West Coast. The trend is for a family member to secure a job in an urban area, buy a plot of land, build a house, have family members join, and once settled, have more relatives join them. From 1965 – 1994, the government of the first Republic tried to manage this form of migration by not providing amenities. Back then The Gambia had only two radio stations (Radio Gambia and Radio Sude), no television, two hospitals serving four regions, and two high schools for the entire four regions.

Because of this, historically it was the younger people who moved in search of education. But providing lodging for these students took a toll on parents. Of these students, some were lucky enough to be able to attend institutions of higher education outside of The Gambia. The Gambia Tourism Industry became a major employer, especially for those with the intention of traveling abroad.

The second republic of The Gambia (1994–2017) brought a lot of development. Hospitals and schools were built all over the country, opportunities were created for many. The strong pull of higher education abroad intensified. The presence of the University of The Gambia couldn't subside that pull, because awareness of the opportunities abroad dampened interest in the university at home.

At the same time, The Gambia was classified as a dictatorship, opening up the possibility of asylum abroad and also making young people want to leave the country. Many chose irregular migration. Data shows that irregular migration already picked up in 2008, but Gambian youth left in large numbers through irregular paths between 2010 to 2015. To date the trend of attempting to leave the Gambia through irregular migration continues, but has tapered off, in part because of a lot of sensitization about it that has taken place in the Gambia, and because people have become aware of the fact that the EU borders are tightly patrolled and that many die attempting to cross over the Mediterranean Sea irregularly.

UNDERSTANDING THE PROFILE OF POTENTIAL GAMBIA MIGRANTS

There is no particular category of Gambian youth that one can pinpoint as more or less likely to want to migrate. However, data shows that young people from less privileged families, of which there are many, are far more likely to choose to migrate irregularly. In conclusion, it is my belief that the two forms of migration, leaving in search of higher education and irregular migration, will continue unless and until a dramatic change in development takes place in The Gambia. And for that to happen, two things need to be done. First, African leaders must find a way to create real development and industrialization, in order to engage the youth through trade, invention, innovation, etc. And second, the western countries must stop the exploitation of labor and raw material on the African continent and support development agendas:

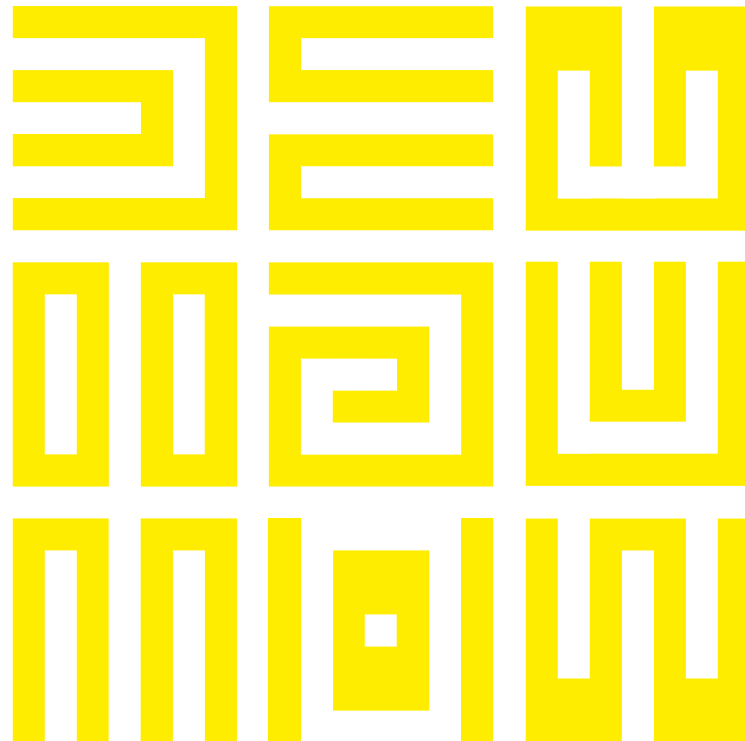


1

First, African leaders must find a way to create real development and industrialization, in order to engage the youth through trade, invention, innovation, etc.

2

And second, the western countries must stop the exploitation of labor and raw material on the African continent and support development agendas.



DEUTSCH CONNECT

Presentation by Kumbirai Chipadza
CEO of Deutsch Connect

Kumbirai Chipadza

CEO of Deutsch Connect

is the founder and CEO of Deutsch Connect, an afrocentric consultancy that links African and German businesses. He is a Pan-African with a passion to empower young Africans and to increase the active participation of the African Diaspora in the development of Africa.

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Germany
www.deutsch-connect.com



DEUTSCHCONNECT



About Us

Deutsch Connect is the brainchild of Kumbirai Chipadza, who arrived in Germany in 2016 as a refugee and asylum seeker from Zimbabwe and had to start from scratch.

Having seen the innovation, technology, and German work ethic, we would like to connect African businesses and people to such opportunities, transforming lives and making a global impact.



The image shows a promotional graphic for DeutschConnect consultancy. At the top, there is a photograph of three people (two men and one woman) in a professional setting, looking at documents. Below the photo is the company logo, which consists of a stylized red 'D' and the text 'DEUTSCHCONNECT consultancy'. A large red curved arrow points from the logo towards the right. To the right of the arrow, the text 'Linking African businesses & people with German business ecosystem' is displayed. Below this, a section titled 'Services' lists several offerings: 'Mentorship: Digital mentoring by German business experts', 'Matchmaking: B2B linkages between African and German businesses', 'Access to Market: Facilitation of African products, goods and services into German market and vice versa', and 'German Language Courses: suitable for potential au pairs, students, skilled immigrants and business people'. At the bottom left, contact information is provided: 'For more info contact +49 170 5598925 +263 778 230 433'. Social media icons for Facebook and Instagram are also present, with the handle '@deutschconnect' for both.

DEUTSCHCONNECT
consultancy

Linking African businesses & people with German business ecosystem

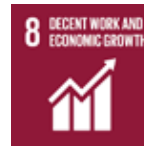
Services

- Mentorship
Digital mentoring by German business experts
- Matchmaking
B2B linkages between African and German businesses
- Access to Market
Facilitation of African products, goods and services into German market and vice versa
- German Language Courses
suitable for potential au pairs, students, skilled immigrants and business people

For more info contact
+49 170 5598925
+263 778 230 433

deutschconnect
deutschconnect

Our focus on Sustainable Development Goals



Background

In 2020 there were 21,2
Million people with a
migrant background in
Germany.

Africans make up 5% of
these.

According to KFW, 1 in 5 businesses are migrant-owned.

People with a migration
background are over-represented
in cleaning, warehousing, care
work and food production jobs.

In 2015, Berlin had 621,075 people who have a
migration background.

Why few Africans are in Business

- Lack of information
- Lack of Startup Money
- Inability to access bank loan or credit
- Language Barrier
- Bureaucracy
- No support system

Entrepreneurship benefits for migrants

- Fast track to employment
- Speedy integration
- Independence from system
- Self-Actualization

Business Opportunities

- Food and Beverages (from country of origin)
- Online businesses
- Teach German Language
- Consultancy for German Companies
- IT
- Procurement (from country of origin)
- African products, goods, and services



BEUTH HOCHSCHULE FÜR TECHNIK BERLIN
University of Applied Sciences



**BERLIN
STARTUP
SCHOOL**

Step 1

Step 2 (Registration)

- Germany offers a broad range of business entity types from which founders can choose when setting up a business.
- Once they have chosen the preferred form they have to register with local Trade Office (Gewerbeamt) and also with the Commercial Register.
- Freelancers, individual trade persons and private partnerships don't have to register with the Commercial Register.
- It is also required to register with the local tax office in the first month of the start-up and the company will be given a tax identification number.

Step 3 (Collaboration)



Afrobizgermany
Bringing it home.



leverist.de

Form strategic alliances with key partners which will help you grow faster. Network with decision makers in your sector.



**International
Trade
Centre**



**Deutsche
Auslandshandelskammern**

(Funding Links)

<https://www.bildungstor.de/startup/foerderung/bundeslaender/niedersachsen/>

<https://www.bildungstor.de/startup/foerderung/bundeslaender/niedersachsen/>

<https://mm-consultants.de/knowledge-box/guide-bafa-foerderung/>

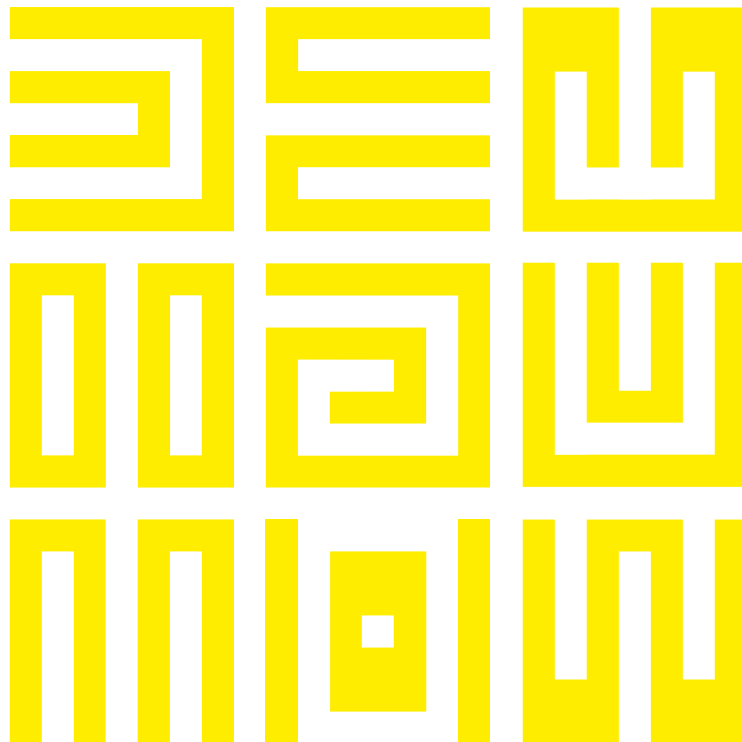
<https://www.iamexpat.de/career/entrepreneur-germany/start-up-grants-financial-incentives-businesses>

Our Journey



Journey Continued...





ONLINE SECURITY

Presentation by Sheriff Bojang Jr.
Gambia Journalist,

Sheriff Bojang Jr.

**award-winning Gambian journalist,
researcher, and communications consultant**

is currently the president of The Gambia Press Union. He has spent the last decade serving as Foreign Correspondent for the English service of Radio France International, Radio Netherlands, and West Africa Democracy Radio, covering West Africa. The highlight of his career so far was his coverage of the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone, which resulted in his nomination as finalist for the 2015 CNN African Journalist of the Year Award.

PHISHING

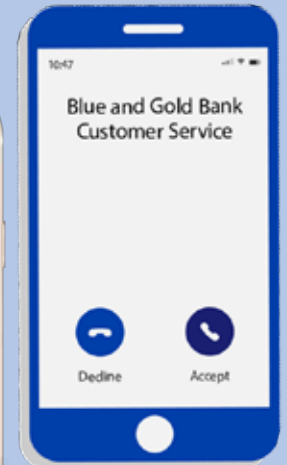
Introduction

Phishing is a cyber attack that uses camouflaged contents as a weapon to get sensitive user information.



POTENTIAL MEANS OF PHISHING ATTACKS

- Email
- Messages i.e. SMS/Messaging Apps/Social Media DMS (Smishing)
- Phone call (Vishing)
- Pop-up phishing
- Fake login pages

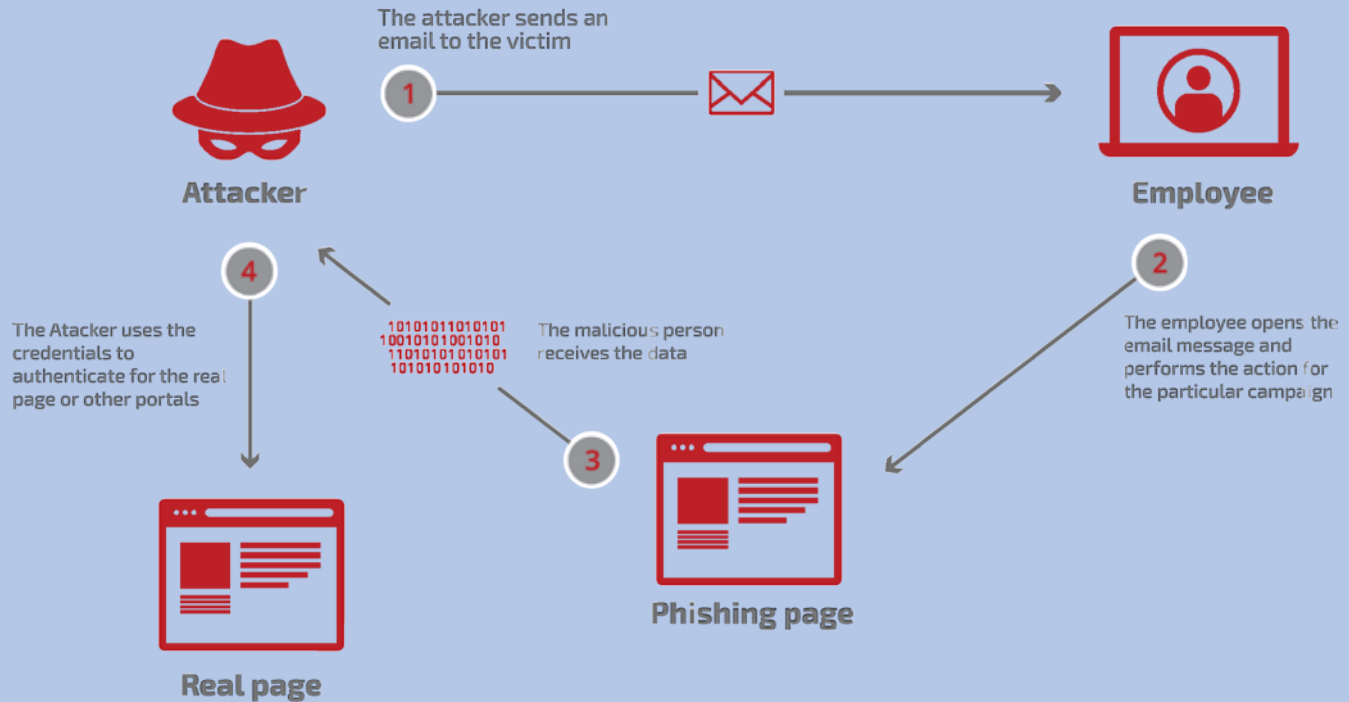


POSSIBLE PURPOSE

- Access to login credentials in order to take control of social media accounts
- Access to private data (photos/videos/sensitive documents)
- Theft of credit card details



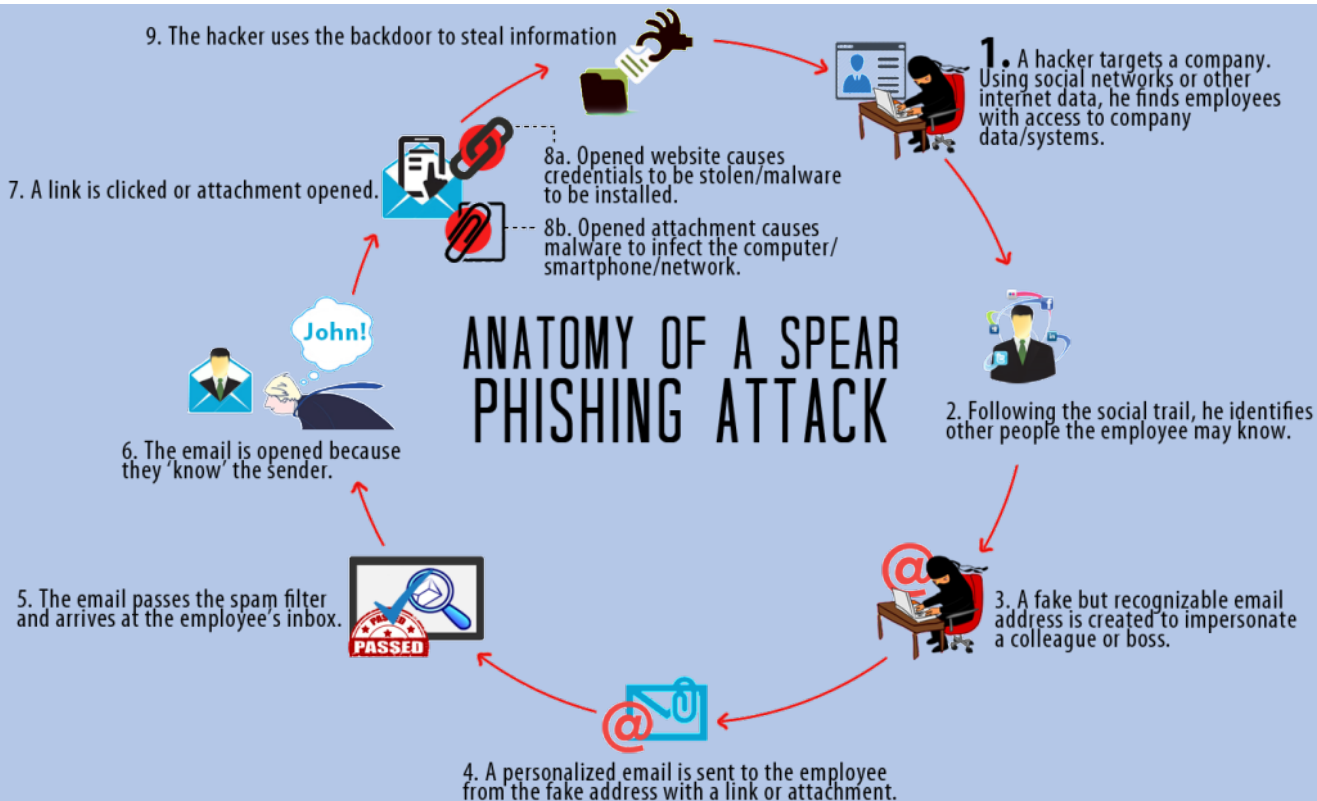
HOW PHISHING WORKS



SOPHISTICATED TYPES OF PHISHING

- **Spear Phishing:** More targeted phishing attack, probably via email. The hacker designs a well-written email based on information he already has.
- **Link Manipulation and Fake Website:** A carefully written email possibly includes a spoofed version of a popular website to steal login credentials. i.e. mail.update.yahoo.com
- **Content Injection:** Cybercriminals can hack a familiar website and include a link directing the visitors to a fake website.
- **Malware:** Installation of a malicious software on a device via video clip, images, File.pdf, File.doc, GIFs, or via an eBook.
- **“Evil Twin” Wi-Fi:** This occurs while using a public Wi-Fi i.e. coffee shop, café, restaurant, airport, hospitals, or shopping malls. Hackers spoof a Wi-Fi and directs you to a wrong hotspot.

ANATOMY OF A SPEAR PHISHING ATTACK



PHISHY EMAIL

1- SUBJECT LINE

Sense of urgency to lure person into a quick response

2- SENDER

Sender appears trustworthy

3- GREETING

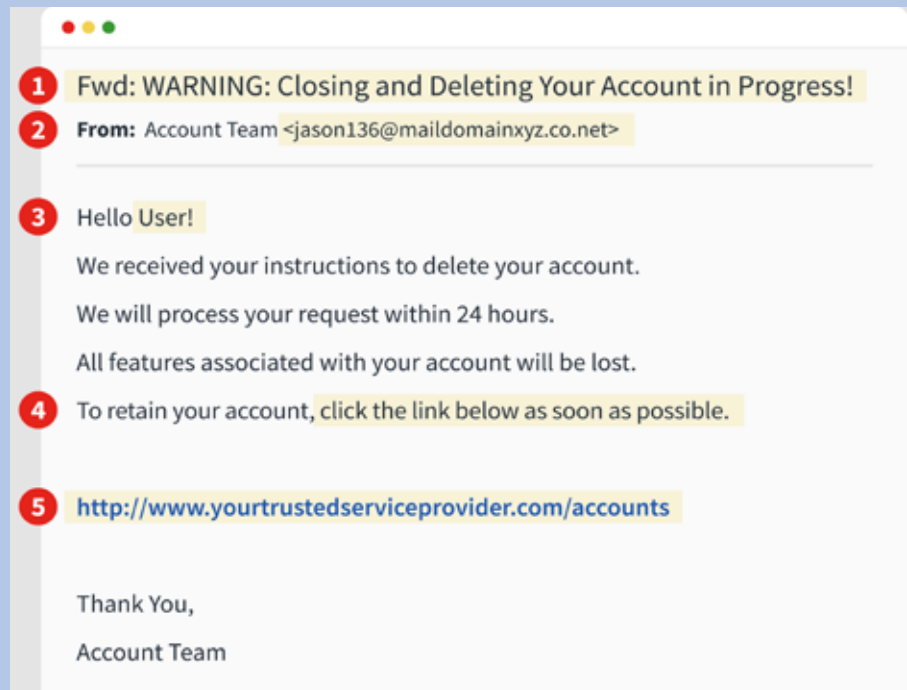
Looks professional

4- CLOSING REQUEST

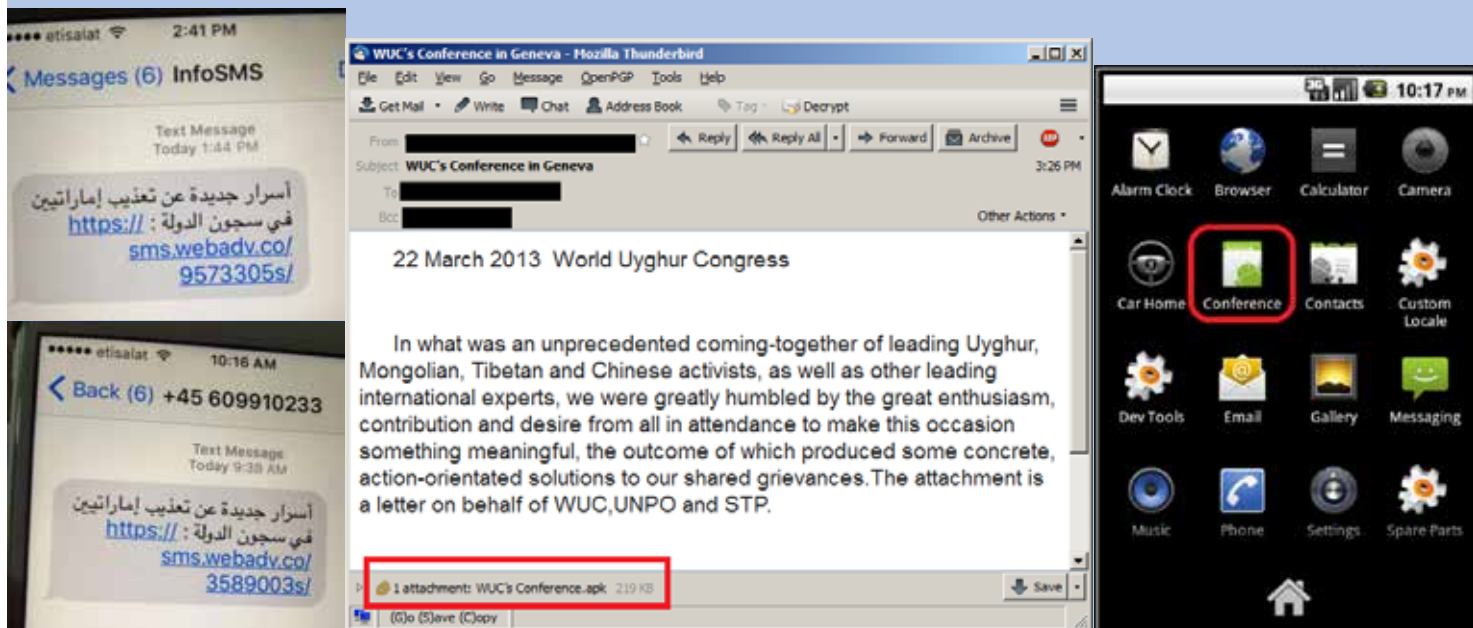
Urges immediate action

5- HYPERLINK

A link to complete the action



Real Life Phishing Examples



Fake Login Page





PRECAUTIONS

- **Don't click**

Never reply to emails or pop-up messages that solicit personal information. Legitimate companies and government agencies won't request your PIN or account information in an email. Delete such messages. If you're concerned about the source of the email, call the business or agency directly.

- **Use multi-factor authentication**

Many organizations allow you to incorporate additional layers of online protection, such as security questions or mobile security applications, in addition to your password. Taking advantage of these measures will provide an extra layer of protection. This is a great precaution, especially against credential harvesting.

- **Watch for warning signs**


Phishing attempts frequently contain misspellings, grammatical mistakes, generic greetings, and unfamiliar email addresses. Look for these if you receive an email that seems suspicious.

- **VPN**

Use VPNs to protect yourself on your mobiles and your computers.

- **Vigilance**

Be vigilant and pay attention. Phishers have been known to use real company logos to make their communications seem legitimate. They also use spoofed email addresses, which are similar to the actual company's address.

- **Look Up:** Always look up at the email address in your address bar  https:// is more secure than http://



Important Links

- To scan a file or URL: [virustotal.com](https://www.virustotal.com)
- Another great website to scan URL and to get info about IP address, server location, and validity: [Urlscan.io](https://urlscan.io)
- Get complete info about the IP address of a website: ipinfo.io
- Another great open source tool to scan about phishing attacks (coming soon): phishdetect.io
- To get your email and phone number checked for phishing attacks: haveibeenpwned.com or sec.hpi.de/ilc/search

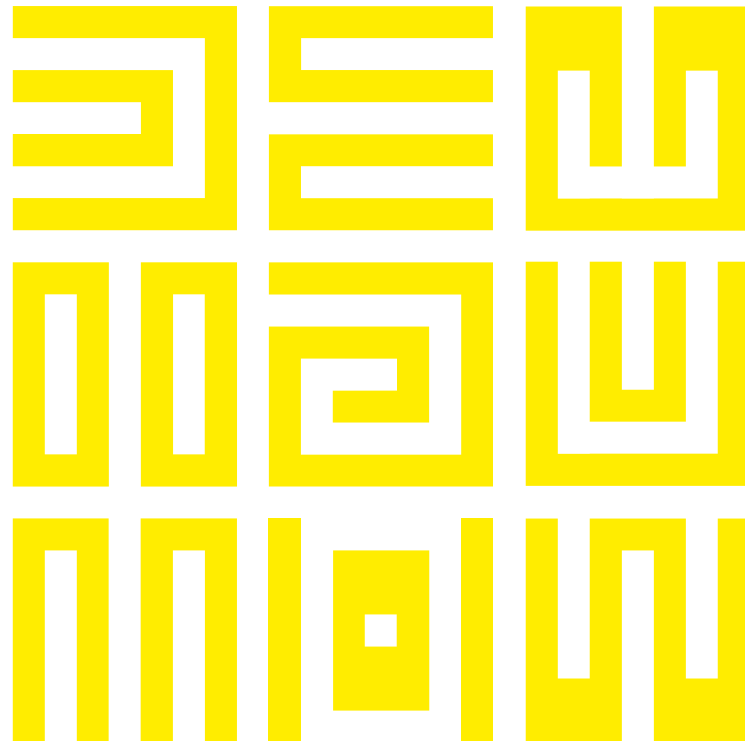




What to Do?

- If you think you've been the victim of a phishing scam:
 - Change your passwords. Your computer, financial institutions, your Norton Account, and any other password-protected websites that you visit should be updated.
 - Run a Full System Scan for viruses on your computer.
 - Contact your bank to report that you may have been the victim of fraud.
 - Use Norton Power Eraser or any other tool to scan your computer. It can help detect more complex threats than a traditional antivirus program may be able to.

<https://digitalfirstaid.org>



**THINK CAREFULLY, MOVE SAFELY
MIGRATION GAME**

Presentation by Cornilius Fogha
Social Media Monitor #defyhatenow Cameroon

Cornilius Fogha

Social Media Monitor

#defyhatenow Cameroon

has a bachelor's degree in Sociology from the University of Yaounde and is currently working towards a master's degree in Social Work as a Human Rights Profession at the Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences in Berlin. At the rOg_agency, he monitors the #defyhatenow Cameroon social media content, with a focus on the diaspora community.



THINK CAREFULLY, MOVE SAFELY

The #MMN Think Carefully, Move Safely board game is a game with a goal. The goal is to make information about migration more accessible and help people think about questions of migration in new ways.



The question often arises as to why #MMN uses a game to talk about migration - an issue that for most people is a very serious issue. One answer is to ask you to play the game and see for yourself why it is such an important tool in the #MMN toolbox. Another answer is that many of the most difficult questions we face call for creative solutions, based on the best-available information, and this game is designed to foster this way of approaching decision-making.

The idea of a game, with simplicity at the center of its design, is not to make light of the journey, experiences, and reality of migration, but rather to simplify conversations around migration in a fun way.

The game creates engagement between a diverse group of people, all coming to the game with different experiences and opinions. It is accessible to everyone, regardless of level of education, access to the internet, or other criteria that often hamper access to discussions about migration. The design of the game, inspired by the iconic Snakes and Ladders game, is both simple and represents the journey of migration well, with its different possibilities and outcomes.

The Think Carefully, Move Safely game works on its own, but works best as one of many #MMN tools, including the #MMN Field Guide, the HYRAC Box, the #MMN_USSD system, and other resources.



The Think Carefully, Move Safely game is based on contributions by the participants of the #MMN workshop in Berlin in 2020 regarding topics and design. These ideas were then worked through by the #MMN team to create the design and texts that make up the game. This way of creating the game ensured that the voices and experiences of people most impacted by and familiar with migration would be at the center of the game.

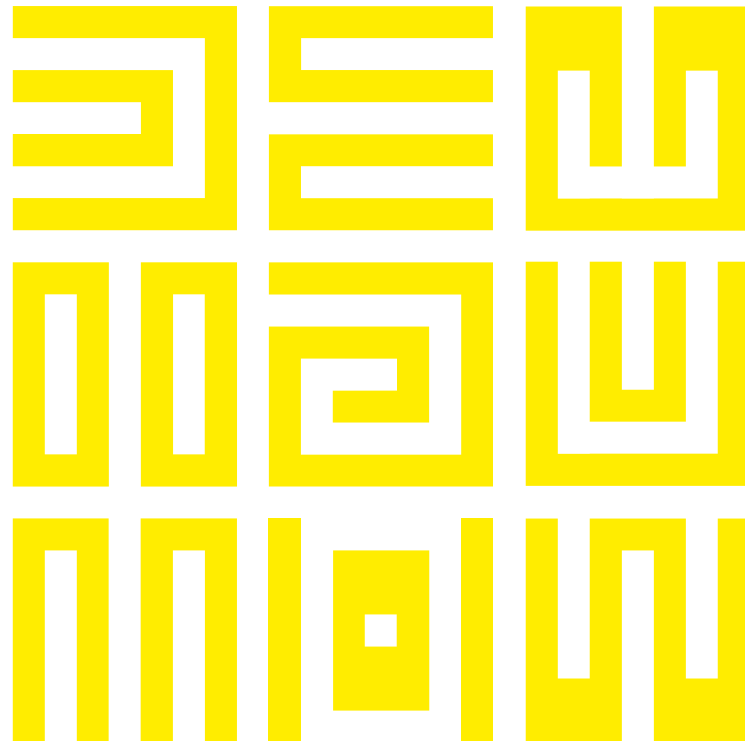




The game offers two paths of migration, the irregular, winding path and the regular, more predictable path. At times, these paths move in the same direction, sometimes they intersect, and at other times they diverge.

Participants choose a path and roll the dice, and encounter problems along the way. The game encourages discussions about migration through Truth or Lies cards that present players with a statement that is either true or false. This statement are discussed by the players and then the correct answer is revealed on the back of the card. Topics include safety, especially in the context of women and migration, human smuggling, fake news, questions regarding visas and asylum, and finances.

Think Carefully, Move Safely stresses the importance of accurate information in order to be able to make informed decisions regarding migration. It also helps players think through the challenges faced by people on a migration journey. Players will hopefully come away from having played the game with a clearer sense of the questions to think about when thinking about migration.



ROLE OF AFRICAN DIASPORA IN CURBING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Presentation by Felix Amoako Boampong
Ghana Union Hamburg

Felix Amoako Boampong

Ghana Union Hamburg

is a freelance consultant with experience working in the skill training sector, working with migrants, and helping reintegrate members of the African Diaspora.



What is Project MOBILE?

Project Timeframe

February 2019 to November 2020

Aim

To demystify the misconception of an easy life in Europe and unwind the challenges migrants face in Europe

Target group

Ghanaians aged between 18 – 40 years

Religious leaders
Media Personnel
Traditional leaders

Location

Kumasi and Accra

What was achieved?

10 multipliers were trained on the topic “Risk and Challenges associated with irregular migration.”

The 10 multipliers trained 110 participants in Step-down trainings in Accra and Kumasi.

27 religious leaders were trained on how to counsel potential migrants and returnees.

57 people attended the first “Migration Stakeholders Conference” in Ghana. These included media personnel, religious and traditional leaders, Ghana Immigration service, IOM, and international and local NGOs.

“Myth of a Better Life in Europe” documentary was produced and shared on YouTube.



What were the lessons learnt?

Sensitization programs that discuss the risks and challenges associated with irregular migration is very important.

Involvement of religious and traditional leaders in designing project interventions is essential, especially in ensuring sustainability of the intervention.

Regular exchange between migration stakeholders would promote better cooperation and efficiency of interventions.

How has the African Diaspora contributed to irregular migration?

We have misrepresented the truth about the lives of the African Diaspora in Europe through:

what we say

what we do not say

our lifestyles when we travel home

the properties we have amassed for ourselves in our home countries



How can African Diaspora contribute to the fight against irregular migration?

No “Show-Offs” when we travel back home – neither in our communication nor in our lifestyles.

Openly and in detail discuss with our families and friends back home the challenges we face in our lives in Europe.

Give guidance to families and friends who would like to travel. We can refer them to the appropriate places for proper migration counseling. For example the Ghanaian-German Centre for Jobs, Migration and Reintegration and IOM.

Refrain from paying middle-men normally called “connection men” to smuggle our friends and family illegally to Europe.

Let us be migration educators, not migration deceivers.

Thank you for listening.

Felix Amoako Boampong
Coordinator, Project MOBILE
bfamoako@gmail.com
+4917631455954

