



# Cybersecurity & Online Safety for Media Students

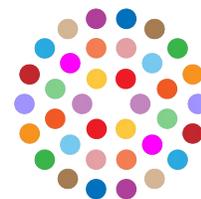
Dhel Malith  
Fellow, The ClarityDesk  
14 February 2026



**AHEAD**  
Africa



Digitalise  
Youth



Digital Democracy  
Initiative

# Introduction

Media, digital rights, and cybersecurity professional with over three years of experience in communications, advocacy, and incident response, delivering impactful digital safety and media literacy initiatives across South Sudan and reaching diverse audiences through in-person trainings, campaigns, and strategic digital engagement.

**Dhel Malith**

Fellow | ClarityDesk

Excellence Foundation for South Sudan

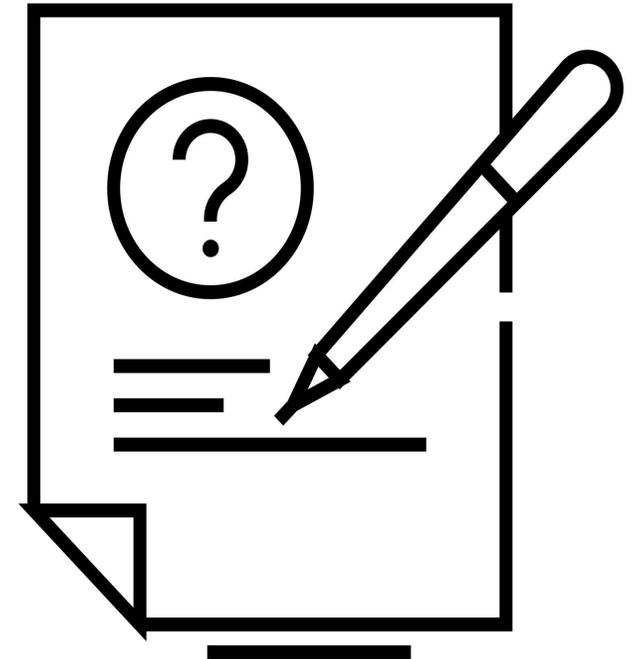
Phone: +211924645588

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/dhel-malith/>



# Session Outline

- 01 Introduction to Digital Security
- 02 Social Engineering
- 03 Account Security
- 04 Netiquette



# Learning Outcomes

## Participants will be able to:

- Understand key cybersecurity concepts and terminology
- Identify common digital threats targeting media professionals
- Protect passwords and accounts effectively
- Use tools like VPNs and 2FA appropriately
- Develop a simple personal digital security plan



# Quick Pre-Session Poll

1. Who uses the same password for multiple accounts?
2. Who has enabled 2FA on email?
3. Who has ever clicked a suspicious link?
4. Who has experienced online harassment?

# Session 1: Introduction

## *An Overview of Cybersecurity*

# What is Cybersecurity?

Cybersecurity is digital self-defence.

It protects:

- Devices
- Accounts
- Data
- Identity

Like locking your house — but online.



# Common Digital Security Terms

- Threat

Anything that can cause harm to your digital systems, accounts, or data.  
Examples: hacker, phishing message, malware, impersonation.

- Vulnerability

A weakness that a threat can exploit.

Examples: weak password, no 2FA, outdated software, public Wi-Fi use.

- Risk

The likelihood that a threat will exploit a vulnerability and cause damage.

# Common Digital Security Terms



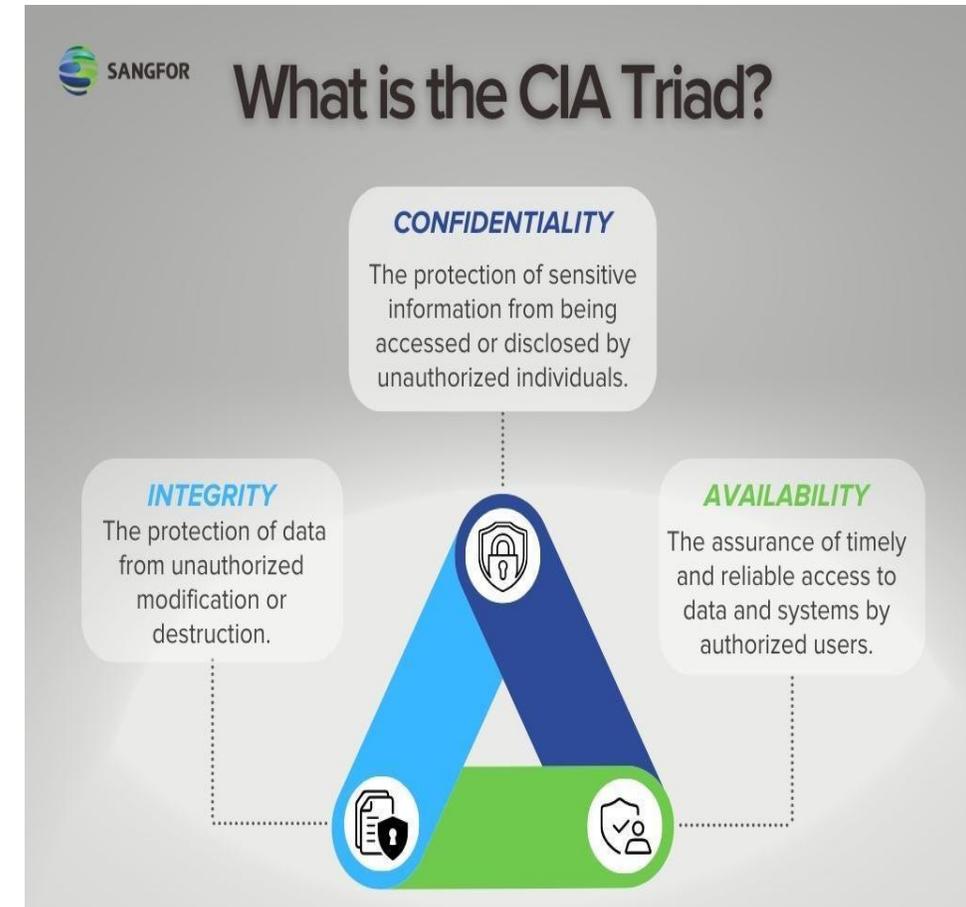
A BANK ROBBERY



A HOUSE ON FIRE

# The Core Principles (CIA Triad)

- Confidentiality – Only authorised people access information
- Integrity – Information is accurate and not altered
- Availability – Information is accessible when needed



# Common Cyber Threats

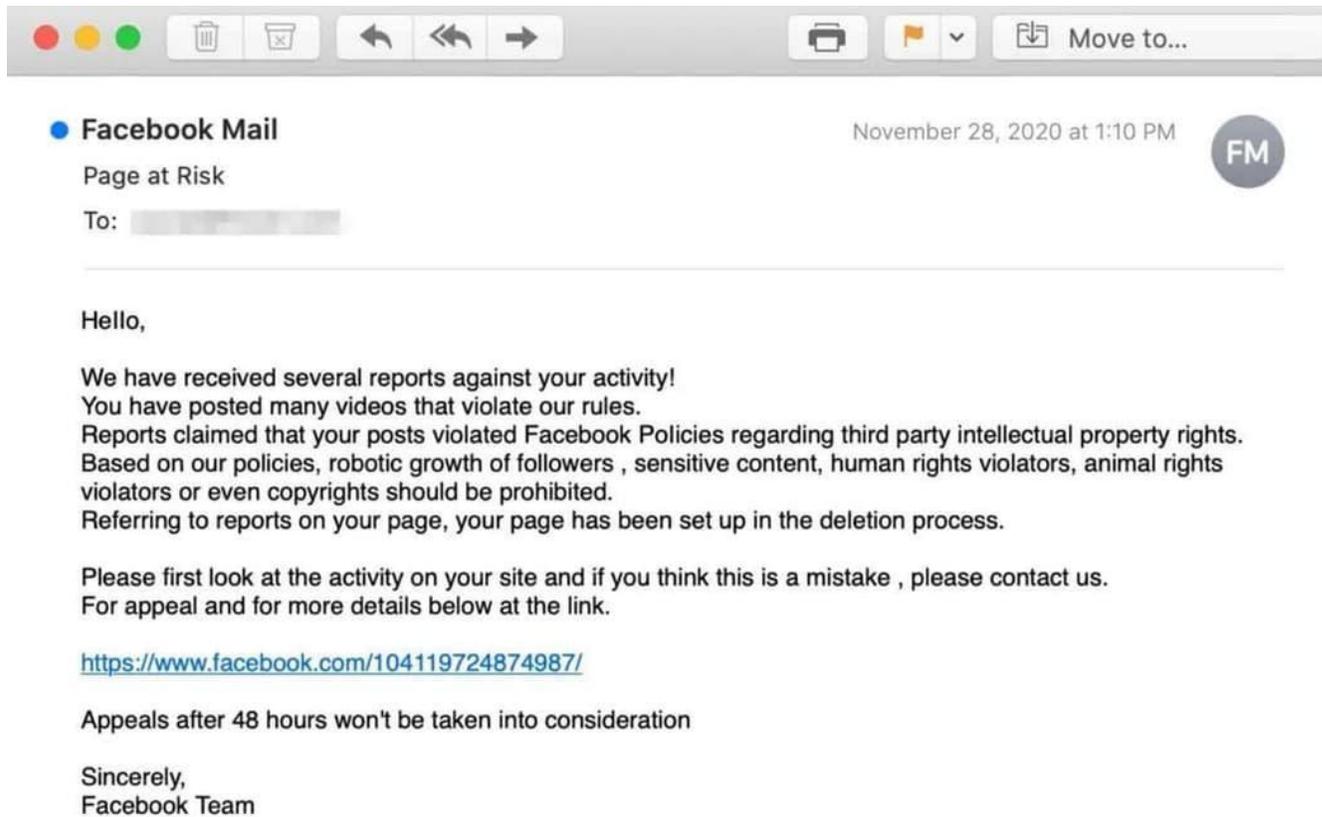
- Social Engineering
- Phishing
- Malware
- Ransomware
- Account Takeovers
- Public Wi-Fi interception

# Social Engineering – Hacking the Human

Social engineering manipulates emotions:

- Fear
- Urgency
- Curiosity
- Authority

# Case Study



Facebook Mail November 28, 2020 at 1:10 PM FM

Page at Risk

To: [Redacted]

Hello,

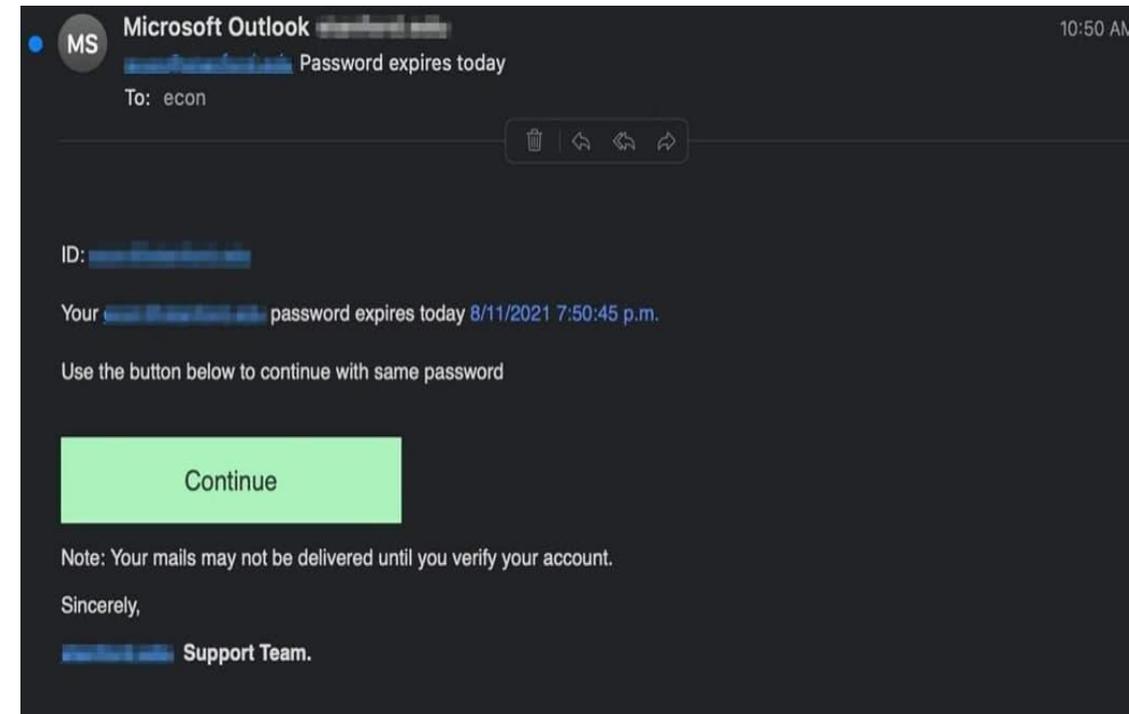
We have received several reports against your activity!  
You have posted many videos that violate our rules.  
Reports claimed that your posts violated Facebook Policies regarding third party intellectual property rights.  
Based on our policies, robotic growth of followers , sensitive content, human rights violators, animal rights violators or even copyrights should be prohibited.  
Referring to reports on your page, your page has been set up in the deletion process.

Please first look at the activity on your site and if you think this is a mistake , please contact us.  
For appeal and for more details below at the link.

<https://www.facebook.com/104119724874987/>

Appeals after 48 hours won't be taken into consideration

Sincerely,  
Facebook Team



Microsoft Outlook [Redacted] 10:50 AM

MS [Redacted] Password expires today

To: econ

ID: [Redacted]

Your [Redacted] password expires today 8/11/2021 7:50:45 p.m.

Use the button below to continue with same password

Continue

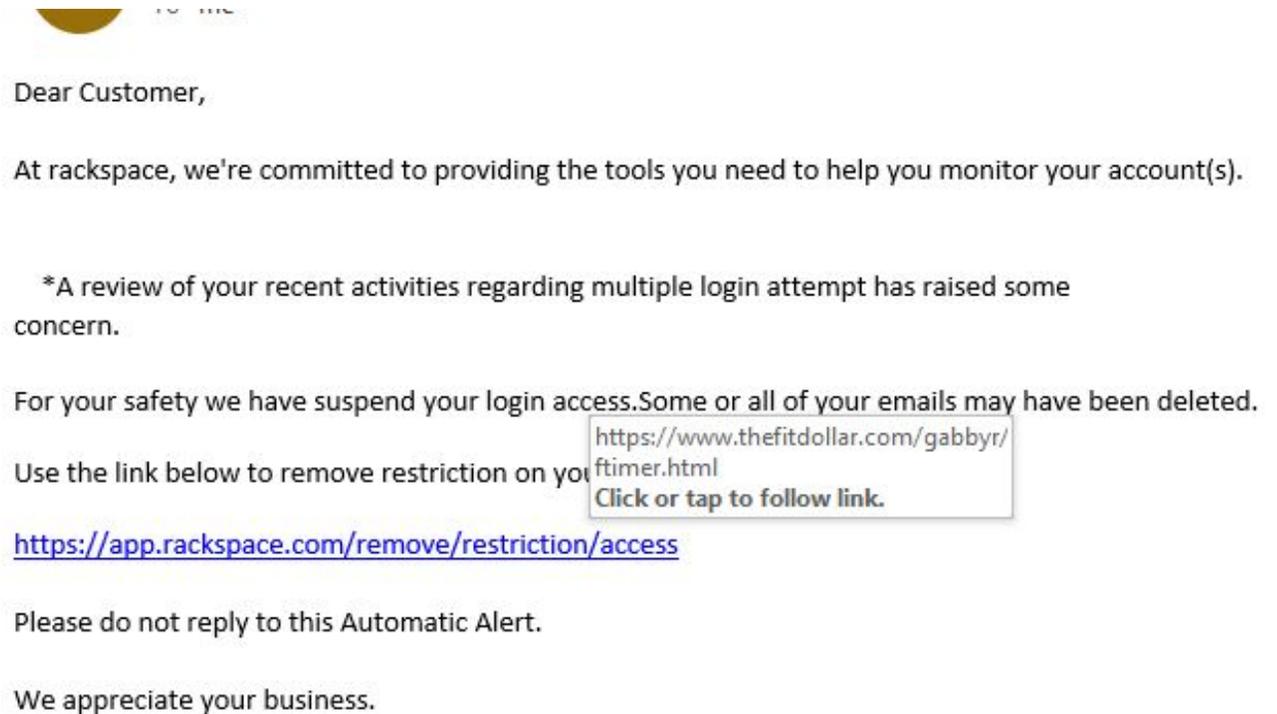
Note: Your mails may not be delivered until you verify your account.

Sincerely,  
[Redacted] Support Team.

# Group Activity

## Task:

- In groups of 3–4:
- Identify at least 4 red flags



# Session 2: Account Security Fundamentals

*How to protect yourself*

# Password Management

Strong password principles:

- 12–16+ characters
- Mix of symbols, numbers, words
- Unique per account

[Check Password Strength](#)

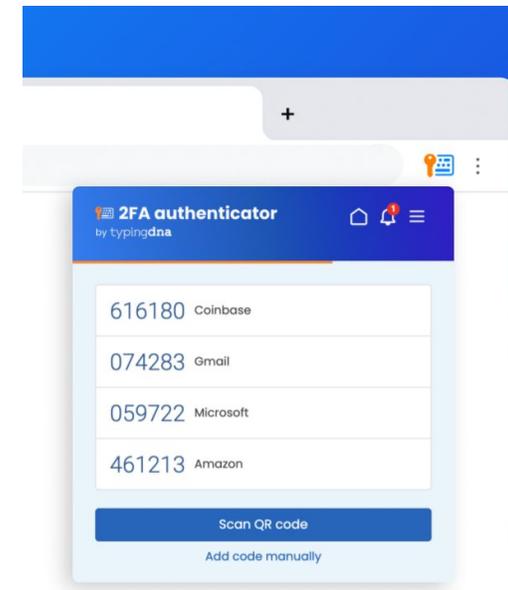
[Use password managers](#)

# Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

2FA = Password + Second verification

Examples:

- SMS code
- Authenticator app
- Biometric



**2FA Codes, Without a Phone.**

Easily set up two-factor authentication for your websites by scanning a QR code.

Your codes are always at hand. Just copy and paste them when you log in, right from your browser. No phone switching, no extra steps.

Even if password is stolen, attacker cannot log in.

# VPNs – What and Why?

VPN = Virtual Private Network

What it does:

- Encrypted internet traffic
- Protects data on public Wi-Fi
- Masks IP address

When useful:

- Using public Wi-Fi
- Researching sensitive topics
- Protecting location privacy

Eg [Proton VPN](#), [Outline VPN](#), [Nord VPN](#)



# Session 3: Netiquette

*How to conduct yourself online*

# What is Netiquette?

Netiquette = Internet etiquette

Your online behavior affects:

- Your safety
- Your reputation
- Your career
- Your newsroom credibility

# Final Tips & Best Practices

- Always update your softwares
- Use strong passwords
- Use HTTPS websites
- Avoid Pirated Software
- Avoid public Wi-Fi for sensitive tasks

# Q&A and Closing Remarks

Thank you for attending!

Comments. Observations. Objections.

Connect with me on LinkedIn:

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/dhel-malith/>



# Cybersecurity & Online Safety for Media Students

Dhel Malith

Fellow | The ClarityDesk

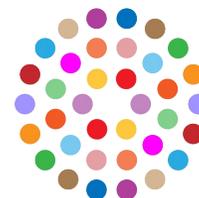
[dhelmcm@gmail.com](mailto:dhelmcm@gmail.com) | +211924645588



**AHEAD**  
Africa



Digitalise  
Youth



**Digital Democracy**  
Initiative