



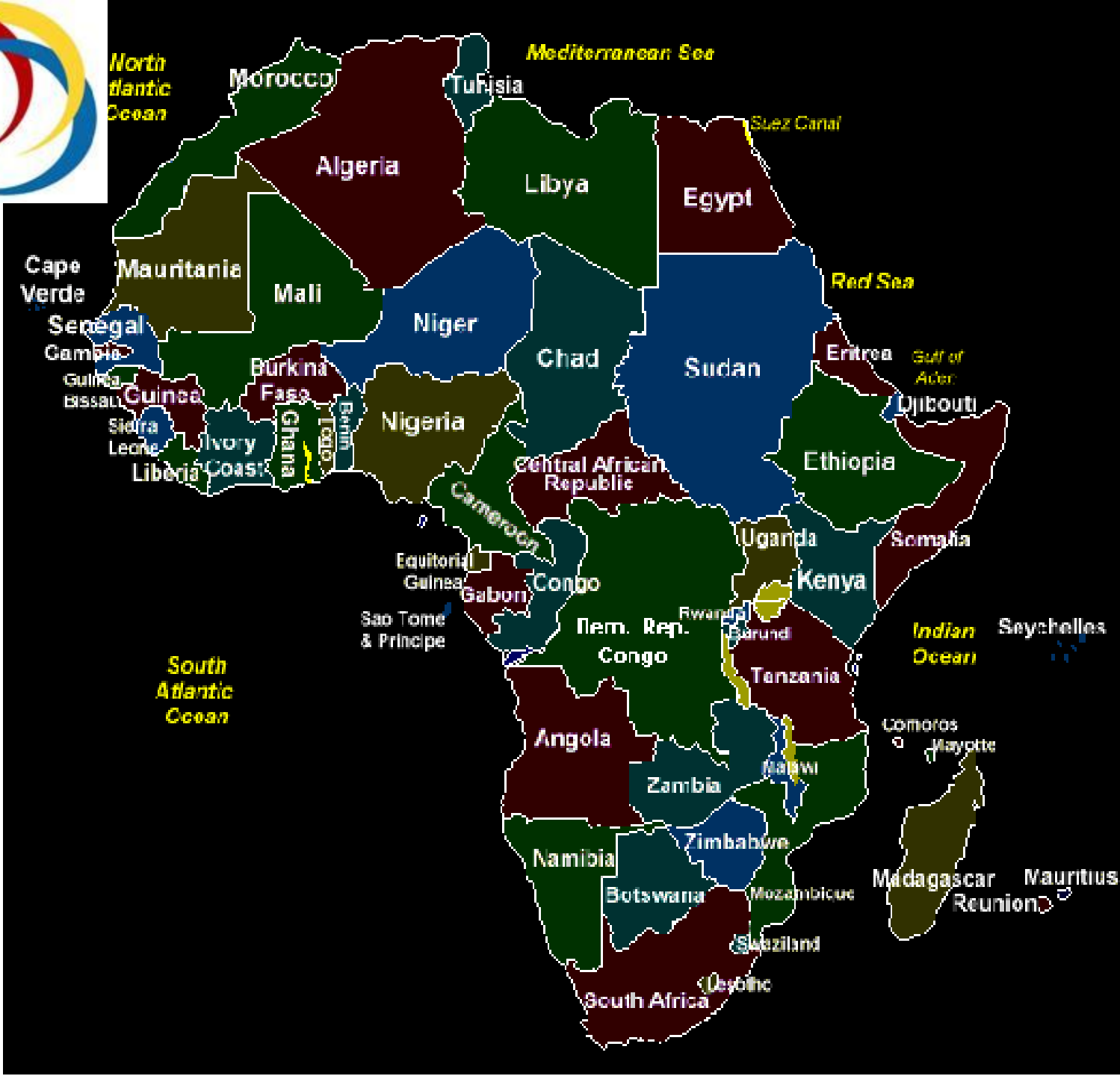
Africans in  
Grand Forks, ND  
By  
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# Introduction

- Introduction – Presenter(s)
- Introduction – Participants
- Knowledge Quiz
- Introduction – African Center
- Introduction – African Community and the Africans





# Journey to America

## The Roads to Grand Forks





# Roads to America

- Education and Training
- Business and investment
- Family link and “tribal link”
- Employment & Trades
- Tourism
- Refugees and Asylum/Humanitarian ground
- Professional affiliation
- Others



# Identity

- The Africans in Grand Forks represent North Africa and the four sub-Saharan regions of West Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and Central Africa.
- These Africans also represent various tribes, religions, languages and orientation.



# Identity

- Language orientation is another common way to identify our population. Thus, there are:
  - English-Africans
  - French-Africans
  - Swahili-Africans
  - Arabic-Africans
  - Amharic-Africans (Ethiopians/Eritreans)
  - Others (Tribal languages)



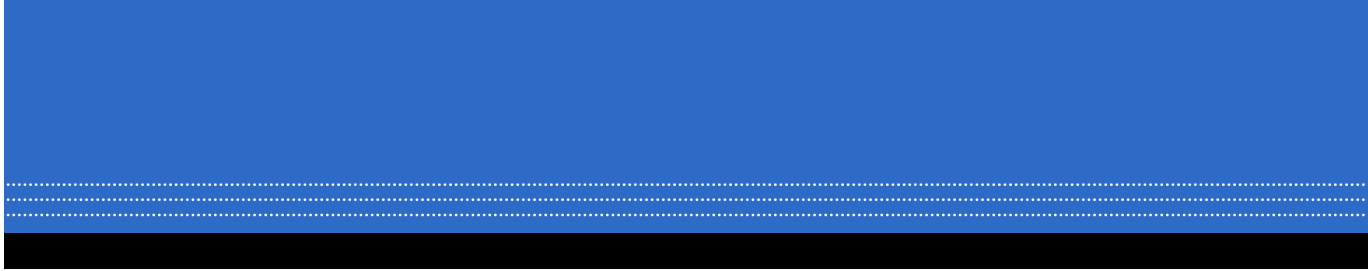
# Diverse Nations, People, cultures and languages





# Diverse Nations, People, cultures and languages







# Culture

- Question:
  - What is culture?



# Culture

- Africans bring along with them to this country their unique cultures and unique experiences.
- These cultures and experiences play a major role in the way Africans view the world and in the level and type of interaction with their new environment.



# Culture

- The culture of oppression
- Culture of fear of the justice system and the police system
- Distrust of government
- The myth about jail and prison
- Culture of male dominance
- Cultural authority of the elders, the teachers and faith leaders
- Culture of pride in education
- History of wars, famine, dislocations
- ETC



# Attributes

- Cluster in ethnic communities, seeking the support of families, friends and other immigrants
- Attracted to the affordable prices of properties; entrepreneurship and business ownership are things of pride.
- Aspire to own businesses and community centers
- After settlement, often use links to homeland to start new businesses serves as link to global market; prepares the city for global society
- New environment creates urge to buy new things and try new services
- Other than refugees, welfare use is very limited



# General Indicators

- Both short-term and long-term
- Short term is the settlement
- Long term is integration
- Measured in different areas: Economic, Social, Cultural and Political.
- The Community role: A two-way process that benefits the immigrant community and the host community
- Indicators of host community receptivity
- Capacity building through technical assistance:
- Partnership, Learning, Strength-based, cooperative approach and community-level approach



# Attributes and mannerism

Open discussion



# Contact

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# Questions and answers

