In Ghana’s precarious economy, many young men use social media applications and online dating platforms in search of income. This trend has been sensationalized in popular media and public discourse as “Sakawa,” a kind of dangerous occult economy in which young men conduct a variety of fraudulent schemes to make fast money online, implicitly aided by the magical assistance of volatile spirits and powerful charms. Countering such representations, however, young men tend to speak of their online endeavors as “hard work.” In this presentation, I examine the hard work motif and its implications for understanding masculinities and moral economies in Ghana today.