

B R I A N N A R O S E R

Performance on Social Media

In order to illustrate some of my writing on social media, I've compiled the top three performing posts from Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn during my time managing One Acre Fund's social media platforms.

Twitter



When farmers have access to financing and training on better agricultural practices, they are empowered to improve their own lives.

Impressions: 10,278
Retweets: 27
Likes: 47

[See the post](#)



With access to the right tools and farming techniques, smallholder farmers can multiply their harvests. It's that simple.

Impressions: 6,978
Retweets: 32
Likes: 42

[See the post](#)

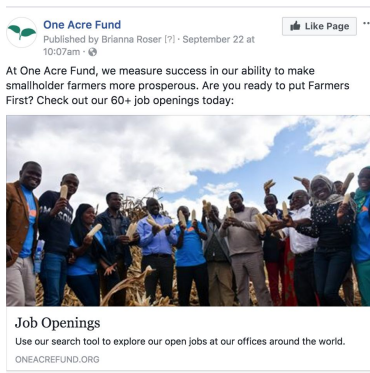


Every smallholder farmer provides the base for feeding people around the world. It all starts with empowering them to succeed.

Impressions: 6,625
Retweets: 23
Likes: 32

[See the post](#)

Facebook



Job Openings
Use our search tool to explore our open jobs at our offices around the world.
ONEACREFUND.ORG

Reach: 9,918 | **Reactions:** 157

[See the post](#)



Get The Inside Scoop On Internships From A One Acre Fund Recruiter
One Acre Fund recruitment manager Spencer Campbell discusses what he looks for in internship applicants and the type of work interns can expect to do once...
ONEACREFUND.ORG

Reach: 7,249 | **Reactions:** 128

[See the post](#)



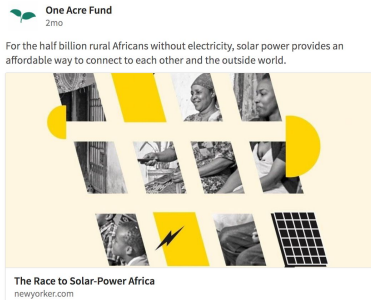
Why Working In Rural Areas Makes Sense
Anyone who passionately wants to see African countries develop should want to be on the front lines of that development.
ONEACREFUND.ORG

Reach: 6,226 | **Reactions:** 157

[See the post](#)

BRIANNA ROSE

LinkedIn



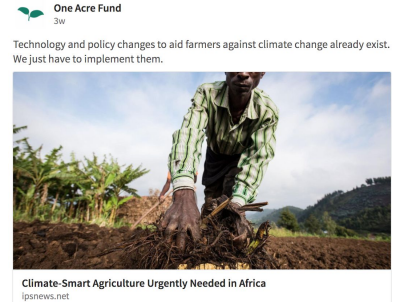
Impressions: 12,142
Engagement: 1.67%

[See the post](#)



Impressions: 10,906
Engagement: 1.87%

[See the post](#)



Impressions: 9,554
Engagement: 1.84%

[See the post](#)

Short Writing Samples

Please feel free to read through the following short writing samples, which I have included to give a sense of my writing capability and voice.

Writing Sample #1

Increasing violence in the DRC leaves 922,000 displaced and prompts action by NGOs and EU

On 1 June, 272 Congolese and nine international non-governmental organizations co-signed a statement calling upon the UN Human Rights Council to create a specialized Commission of Inquiry into the ongoing violence in the Central Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), an ICRtoP member and signatory of the statement, Congolese forces have allegedly used excessive force against members of the Kamuina Nsapu movement since August 2016, including the alleged killing of apparently unarmed women and children. Additionally, UN investigators have found at least 42 mass graves in the area since conflict broke out in the region. ICRtoP members the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect and International Refugees Rights Initiative (IRRI) were also among the organizations adding their name to the statement.

Similarly, the European Union noted that the ongoing violence and alleged human rights abuses in the Central Kasai and Kasai regions prompted the regional organization to impose sanctions on nine

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prominent DRC officials this past week. According to the EU's statement announcing the sanctions, which include asset freezes and travel bans, these particular officials are believed to have "contributed to acts constituting serious human rights violations in the DRC, by planning, directing or committing them."

The renewed ethnic and politically motivated conflict in the DRC has continued to increase in intensity, forcing over 922,000 DRC civilians to flee their homes in 2016, according to the annual Global Report on Internal Displacement released by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) this past week. IDMC revealed that the DRC had the highest recorded number of displaced civilians of any country last year, a number that seems only likely to grow if President Joseph Kabila neglects to hold the elections mandated by the peace agreement reached last year.

However, experts on the situation hope the EU sanctions will force the DRC government to take action and stabilize the conflict, as the continuation of EU monetary support for the elections is contingent on President Kabila holding to the agreement. Meanwhile, the 35th session of the UN Human Rights Council begins on 6 June in Geneva, but it remains to be seen if the body will discuss creating a Commission of Inquiry during that time.

This piece was a lead story from the RtoP Weekly newsletter produced by a World Federalist Movement affiliate program. You can access the archived newsletter here: <http://bit.ly/2yi8rO6>

Writing Sample #2

UN Security Council Fails to Implement Sanctions on South Sudan

The United States Ambassador to the UN, Nikki Haley, proposed to the Security Council on 25 April that sanctions should be implemented on South Sudan for its government's alleged ongoing human rights abuses. The measure, she insisted, would be an effort to persuade South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and the opposition party to end the civil war that has plagued the country for years. The consequent humanitarian crisis has resulted in famine and displacement, with Haley declaring that at least half of the 10 million South Sudanese residents would face "life-threatening hunger" if action was not soon taken.

Haley continued to openly blame President Kiir for the crisis in the country, stating that it was man-made and caused by the ongoing conflict occurring at Kiir's bidding, including his neglecting to honor a ceasefire agreement and conducting an alleged campaign of violence against the South Sudanese population.

Indeed, government-sponsored repression has been well-documented in the country, specifically regarding freedom of speech and censorship abuses against both foreign and South Sudanese journalists. In August 2015, President Kiir infamously threatened those who would publicly oppose his government: "The freedom of press does not mean that you work against your country. And if anybody among [the opposition] does not know that this country has killed people, we will demonstrate it one day on them."

However, Haley's proposal on 25 April was vetoed by both Russia's and China's representatives due to their disagreeing with sanctions being used to combat the crisis. Petr Iliichev, Russia's Deputy

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Ambassador to the UN, stated that the way to achieve peace was to “disarm civilians as well as demobilize and reintegrate combatants,” instead of imposing an arms embargo on the government as the US had

proposed. China's Deputy Ambassador to the UN, Wu Haitao, declared that a political settlement was the only path to peace for the country, and that the UN should work with regional intergovernmental groups, such as the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to promote peace talks in South Sudan.

Haley lamented the lack of action by the UN Security Council, stating it actively helped the South Sudanese government, but also agreed that cooperation with regional intergovernmental groups was crucial to success.

This piece was a blog post for the Center for the Development of International Law (CDIL), an initiative of the World Federalist Movement. You can access the original post here: <http://bit.ly/2yk3y9f>