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## Water for south sudan facts

Copyright © 2021 American Cancer Society, Inc. I remember walking even when I was asleep. I will close my eyes and listen to the footsteps ahead and follow my ears. Behind him, a group of five actors tell the audience stories, where they talk about walking them on their feet. They make noises from wild animals when they talk about lions eating some walkers. It's a theatre play in the most leaning format, which is staged for an audience of less than 30, but its director, Alfateh Atem, seems concerned when he watches. He founded the Likiriri Collective, which these actors are, and he hopes to create that as an artist's movement that uses oral history and drama to talk about politics and teach other people to do the same. I want South Sudan where I can hold you accountable, but not your entire group, he explains. Perhaps they see humanity and the cost of individual rather than their ethnicity. Ethnic loyalty makes South Sudan somewhat vulnerable to tribal violence. A mural in Juba by AnatabanTo, east of the Catholic University campus in the residential neighborhood of Muniki, said Thomas Dai, a 35-year-old visual artist, collected at least 200 cartoon paintings in his home. I'm having a little fight with my comics. In one, he mocked the upcoming peace and reconciliation process alongside active wars across the country. On the other hand, he laments soaring prices in the country. South Sudan's inflation rate stood at 550% in September 2016, some of which were published by Juba Monitor, a bold statement that gave their environment. South Sudan's government has been ruthlessly thin in the face of criticism or unfavorable expression in the media. In August 2015, President Salva Kiir threatened to kill journalists, working with the government, and since then at least three prominent journalists have been killed in what appears to be the target of special executions. Peter Julius Moy was shot down just days after the president's threat. John Gatluk, a reknown radio journalist, was the only person killed in the 2016 attack on the Isaac Vune topography hotel. With the Sudan Tribune being kidnapped from his home by a man in military uniforms and later found his body on the farm, Bol Deng Meny, the press secretary for figures in the opposition was killed last November after meeting with soldiers whose government was released from prison. The type of cartoons Thomas Dyer they all were government critics, from Isaiah Deng in December 2012 to the one [Bashir Ahmed] kidnapped in the equator east about three weeks ago. It never happened that a pro-government journalist was killed. Tor Madira Machar, a correspondent from Cairo for the Sudan Tribune After a November 2017 op-ed in which he blamed the government for these deaths, he said he had received too many threats from within South Sudan and has since asked the UNHCR to take him to preventive care. People who claim he came from the president's office say he knows where I am in Cairo, fearing they will pay the best price for trying to put the country in conversation, many South Sudanese journalists now working. Under the cover of anonymity, especially with foreign media, Madir Machar said he was not a good man. But South Sudan needs a national conversation at home if it ever breaks the cycle of misunderstanding and violence. The country's artists are digging into their ability to make that conversation tactical while evading censorship. If you write something important to someone, then you face the consequences. They accept the text, but also like the cartoon Dai, described one of the country's most famous actors, Joseph. It has a message, but they can laugh about it or say: this is just a play Jacob Bul and Tom Dai poses in front of a mural by AnatabanAbuk, a South Sudanese theatre organization. The typical theatrical introduction is a bare-bones skit. 20-30 minutes, and at the end of it prods the audience to discuss the issue by the actors. Everyone wants to take the stage and give an opinion. Women, old men, children. Everyone wants to have a voice and that's the most important part. With this art form, Abuk's theater organization has driven major political campaigns such as #DefyHateNow.Dai as part of Anataban, an art group that is one of the most influential civil society groups in the country. Members of the group, including painters, rappers, comedians and singers, all brought together by a desire to put political messages into their art. On Art is a way to get talking about politics in such a costly environment, said Jacob Bul, media coordinator for Anataban. No one's in jail. Reporting for this story, backed by the Great Lakes African Reporting Initiative, a program of the International Women's Media Foundation registered with Quartz Africa Weekly, concluded here for news and analysis about African businesses, technology and innovation in your inbox two weeks ago in Stockholm, Mohammed Omer and his four friends gathered to talk about drought, bite their home country, Somalia. Eventually, they decided to use Ushahidi Kenyan's open source software to develop a platform that would allow responders to connect with drought victims. The result is Abaaraha (Drought, in Somalia), a crowdfunding platform that collects and monitors data via text, phone, email and social media alerts. The web portal, which is broadcast live on March 16, maps cases of malnutrition, outbreaks and death. There is no platform that provides all the information about the drought, said Omer. An unprecedented crisis gripping Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria and Yemen threatens the lives of 20 million people, according to the United Nations (UN), more than 5 million people are experiencing acute food shortages in northeastern Nigeria and famine in parts of South Sudan, threatening more than 7.5 million people. In Somalia, where the cholera outbreak has killed hundreds of people, a famine that threatened 6.2 million people more than half the population. Don't wait for young African expert donors to connect, collaborate and raise funds to help those in need. The United Nations has given \$22 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization to help cope with the crisis but that's far cry from the \$4.4 billion they needed by July to stall Yemen, Somalis, Nigeria and South Sudan from the deaths. But don't wait for young African expert donors, both at home and in the diaspora, to initiate connections, collaborate and raise funds and relief supplies to those who need help, along with smartphones and internet access, they use social media to spread news about the drought and make positive changes. While raising awareness and funding is an important part of managing the famine crisis, technology platforms such as Abraaraha and others also help authorities identify, track and respond to specific areas they need effectively and, in turn, help advertise or die. The global traction effort has begun to gain global traction and attract the attention of both governments and nongovernmental organizations. Their efforts in a country where the government is known as slow, inefficient and dishonest can prove to be the difference between the lives and deaths of hundreds of thousands of people at risk of hunger and disease. The Abaaraha mapping platform helps link relief responders with Somalia's drought victims, Bukky Shonibare, an activist and social impact worker who, alongside a well-meaning Nigerian group, launched adopt-A-Camp in 2015. With the northeast devastated by Boko Haram insurgents over the past several decades, thousands of Nigerians have been left homeless and remain in overcrowded camps adopt-A-camp raising \$28,000 last year (pdf, p. 8) And built two learning centers for children outside the school, including a health center and toilet facilities in the Bui IDP camp in Nigeria's northeastern Borno state. In the three IDP camps that operate, mostly funded by donations from the Adopt-A-Camp, more than 6,000 IDP members now benefit from donations, including food and basic necessities such as clothing. Twitter is an important tool in fundraising and building these virtual communities. After the hashtag Caawi Walaal (meaning help brother or sister in Somalia) Starting circulating online, a group of volunteers have gathered to build a brand and use it to support 500 families living in drought-affected areas. Their joint effort raised more than \$30,000 in total through mobile money transfers and a GoFundMe campaign, a one-day fundraising ceremony in Mogadishu, also garnering \$15,000 in addition to Twitter in Somaliland, friends and family members also set up a group on instant messaging platform WhatsApp, urging each other to donate money and to support

hard-working families. Ahmed Ibrahim, one of the co-founders of the Walaal campaign, said the money had allowed them to distribute food, medicine and water in more than six regions across Somalia. Celebrities around the world, such as Ben Stiller and NFL quarterback Colin Kaepernick, with help from Turkish Airlines, have joined a campaign to help Somalis face famine. The campaign, known as The Love Army for Somalia, has collected \$2 million in less than a week. In Nigeria, similar fundraising efforts have been made on social media. Back in 2014, Modupe Odele, a lawyer now based in New York, traveled to northeast Nigeria. Caught by the scary reality. Living destroyed by the Boko Haram insurgency, Odele decided to start a campaign to donate blankets to the IDP. Odele said, however, that along with a group of people interested in the blanket drive, they have donated not only blankets but also other relief materials every month to date. In addition to in Nigeria, Oghenekaro Omu has set up sanitation aids for Nigerian girls (SANG), a campaign to donate sanitary pads to girls from low-income homes and girls in IDP camps rather than providing them with pads, Omu said. Overpopulated IDP camps have been affected by the outbreak, with girls not unable to access sanitation items, especially at risk, since the launch of the project, Omu said there were more than 3,000 sanitary pads, all through donations on social media. SANG also backed blue chips: Earlier this month, it announced a partnership with Microsoft.Checks and balancesIbrahim from Caawi Walaal said some contributors were concerned about whether the money might be inappropriate. He said they cooperated with Somalia's umbrella organization for private schools, which manage funds under the accounts of subsidiaries, ensuring transparency and documentation in the letter, but again that they should help us distribute funds faster. In Nigeria, transparency presents a bigger challenge. Reports of IDP camp officials stealing and selling donated goods resulted in the government boycotting the probe. It's not just low officials either: Back in December, the Nigerian Senate disclosed an \$8 million relief fund fraud that identified senior officials in the presidential party. In investigating orodata fraud, the citizenship of Lagos has created IDP Tracker, an online tool that provides important information about camps for internally displaced people in northeastern Nigeria, Blaise Aboh. Lead data analysts at Orodadata say the data from IDP Tracker will increase transparency in relief operations and also help NGOs and government policymakers understand the scale of the problem, including more informed decisions. Displaced People Within Nigeria [June 2016] 2016]

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