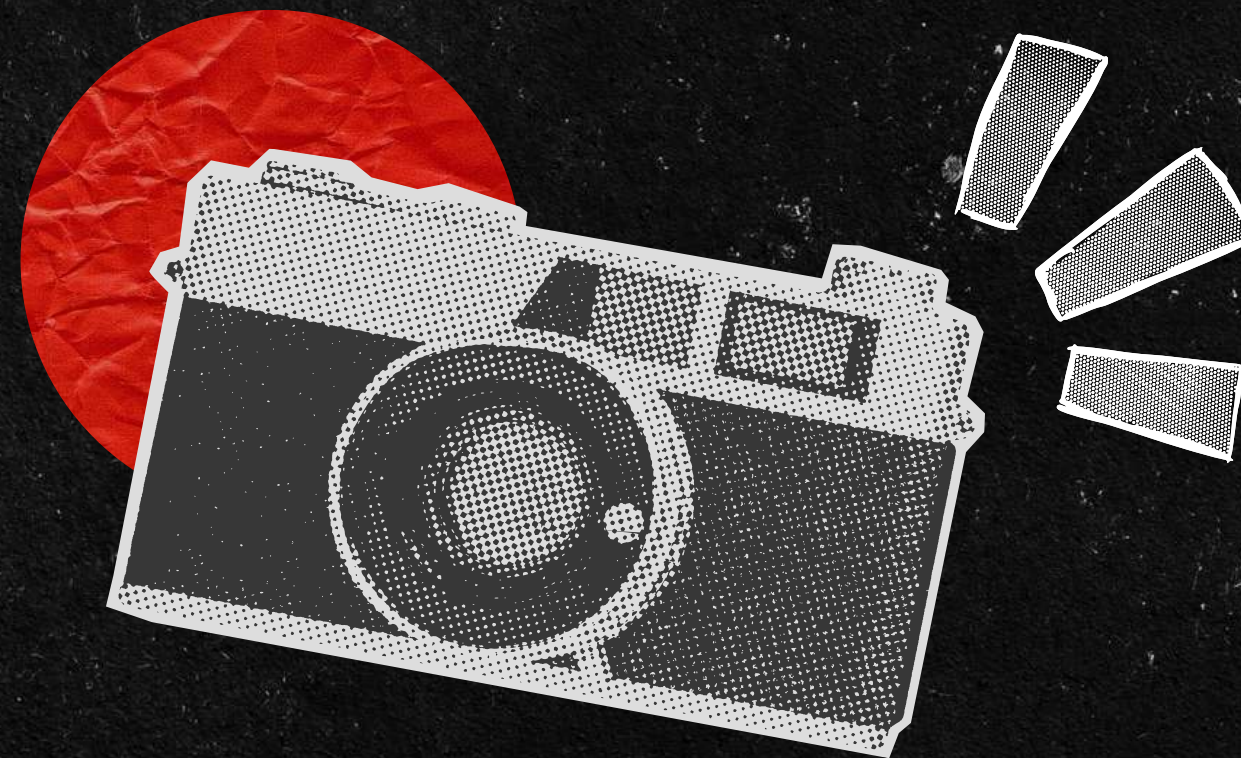


პეპინ კარტერის ფოტოს ამბავი:



სამოქალაქო ომი,
პროფესიული მოვალეობა
და საზოგადოების კრიტიკა

რესურსის ავტორი: თათია ბარბაქაძე
დიზაინი ხათუნა ციხელაშვილი

2024 წელი

ინსტრუქცია

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კევინ კარტერი

The Bang Bang Club-ის წევრი



Sudan Is Described as Trying to Placate the West

By DONATELLA LORCH

JUBA, the Sudan — The Sudanese Government has made a series of gestures that are meant to placate the West but are also emblematic of the country's need to become more flexible and pragmatic, relief officials say.

The moves come as the United States threatens to add the Sudan to the list of countries that sponsor terrorism and considers creating safety zones for refugees in the south, which is devastated by war and famine.

More than a million people are at risk of starvation in the swampy southern Sudan, the relief workers say. The people of the south, mostly Christians and animists, have been forced from their homes both by famine and by the Islamic fundamentalist Government's offensives in 18 years of fighting.

The plight of the south's people is aggravated by their isolation. More than half the year, rains make the area inaccessible, and in recent years the Government has kept visitors out and offered only limited entry to relief agencies.

Food Is Provided

This year, the Government has donated enough food to provide for all the grain seeds for the hundreds of thousands of displaced people in the south.

The Government and rebel factions are allowing the United Nations greater access to devastated and contested areas. Government-controlled areas in the south, previously closed, are granting visas to Western journalists, but they are not permitted to travel freely, but rather to spend the allotted 24 hours under Government supervision.

And one of the biggest concessions has been the permission to allow food delivery by barge in the south to areas cut off in the wet season.

In the southern military outpost of Juba on the banks of the White Nile where more than 200,000 people displaced by fighting and famine rely on airlifted rations, food arrived by barge recently for the first time since the civil war began a decade ago.

"I think the Government has realized that relief needs to be addressed, and we have never gotten so much cooperation," said Mahesh Das, director of operations for the United Food Program in Khartoum. "If we are stopped from reaching the people, then the situation will deteriorate."

Empty Vitality

Dreary, dusty and empty of vitality, Juba is bounded by fields that are mined. Neighboring areas are controlled by rebels. Shops are mostly shut, but a few foods, like onions and garlic, are laid out on dirty burlap bags on the streets. There is electricity every other day for a few hours.

But Juba is better off than most other towns, largely because it is the most important Government stronghold.



In a move meant to placate the West, the Sudanese Government is opening parts of the country's famine-stricken south to relief operations, but for some,

it could be too late. A little girl, weakened from hunger, collapsed recently along the trail to a feeding center in Ayod. Nearby, a vulture waited.



dan of widespread executions, torture, detention and expulsions and voted to appoint a special investigator. The United States accused Khartoum of having close ties to Iran and Libya and harboring known terrorist groups, including the Palestinian group Hamas, Islamic Holy War and the Party of God. The American list of countries accused of sponsoring state terrorism, which is expected to be revised in April, now includes Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, Iraq and Cuba.

Rebels Strong in Countryside

Although the military balance favors the Government, which last year won back towns and villages, Khartoum still does not control the countryside. Last year, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army splintered, and the factions fought with one another.

There have been isolated Government gains this year but no official gains in the dry season.

Last year the Government executed a Sudanese employee of the United States Agency for International Development, and two agency workers are

Province, 520 miles southwest of Khartoum, more than 200,000 people are surviving by gathering wild food, relief officials say. In the same region, United Nations officials estimate that since 1989, a wasting disease carried by sand fly has killed more than 60,000 people hemmed in by fighting. The disease, Kala-Azar or visceral leishmaniasis, can be cured in 30 days with proper medical attention.

United Nations workers and relief agencies, whose money as well as access is restricted, say keeping the people alive requires regular but not necessarily costly intervention. While airlifts cost about \$2 million per plane-load, barge shipments, which are much larger, cost only about \$200,000 a ton.

The arrival of the barge in Juba with wheat, lentils and vegetable oil was more of a symbolic delivery meant to spread hope to the 200,000 Sudanese living along that stretch of the White Nile who have not yet been reached.

2-Day Trip Takes 50 Days

1993 წლის
26 მარტი

გაზეთ „The New –York Times-ში“ კევინ კარტერის ფოტო პირველად გამოქვეყნდა.

კეკელინ კარტერის ფოტო,
1993 წ. სუდანი

BORCELE SCHOOL



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