On December 13, 2003, the Ethiopian army and civilians killed more than 425 members of the Anuak tribe in the town of Gambella, Ethiopia.

Some 10,000 Anuak refugees fled to the Sudanese village of Pochalla, and into Kenya.

I visited the Pochalla refugee camp, and a typical Anuak village in Sudan called Ajwara, on April 25-27.

TO VIEW THE SLIDESHOW, USE YOUR ARROW KEYS TO MOVE FORWARD AND BACK.
Barnabas Gebre-Ab, Ethiopian Minister of Federal Affairs for Gambella.
The Pochalla airstrip
Refugee women digging for water
A refugee family recently arrived in Pochalla.
An Anuak refugee with head shaved as a sign of grief.
Pochalla refugees. The sheeting is from U.N. food air drops.
Interviewing refugees in Pochalla.
An Anuak refugee with her one-week old baby.
The only elderly Anuak refugee I met in Pochalla.
Children with string pull-toys.
Pochalla refugee children.
Anuak mother with malarial child at Pochalla clinic.
Oboge, a Pochalla refugee who sings, dances, and recites poetry.
Anuak refugee praying
Anuak girl at Sunday service.
Pochalla refugee Sunday choir.
Ajwara, a typical Anuak village.
Ajwara children come to the camera.
Going into Ajwara. The stilt structure is a granary.
Drying maize and sorghum.
Pounding sorghum.
Making “kun,” the sorghum-based Anuak staple.
Stretching antelope hide to make a floor cover.
The acting Anuak King when the King is away.
The Anuak King’s government house in Otallo, Sudan.
The acting Anuak king and his cabinet in the government house.
Anauk King Adongo on a diplomatic mission in Kenya.