

Race, Sexual Violence, and Forced Migration in Darfur

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Objectives

1. Describe the perpetuation of attacks and sexual violence en route to refugee camps as well as in the camps.
2. Identify new forms of domestic violence, sexual violence, alienation, and gender relationship changes in the camps.
3. Discuss the difficulties associated with Darfurian refugees returning home when the violence incurred was state sponsored.

The Genocide in Darfur

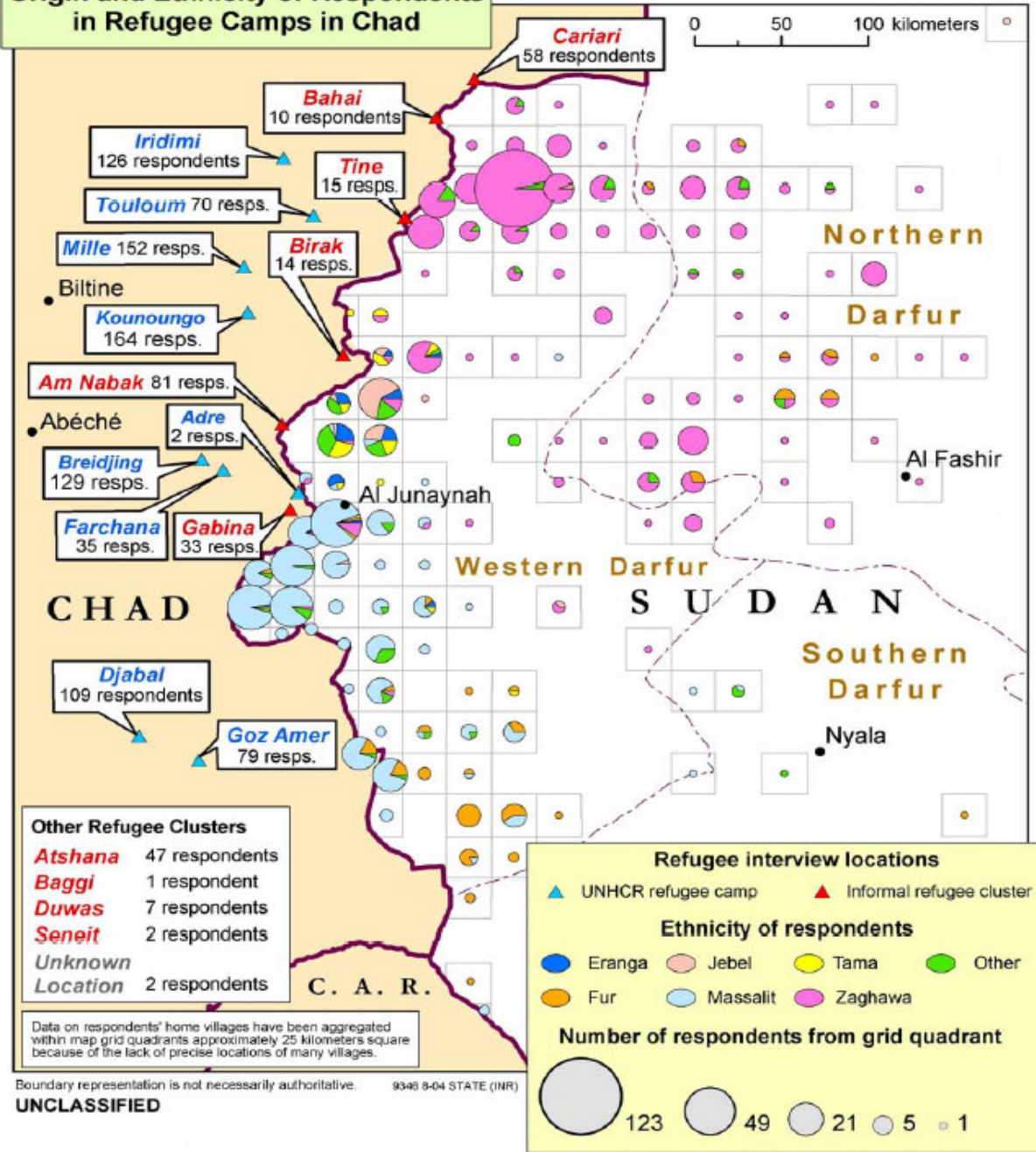
- Genocidal violence began in February 2003- ongoing.
- More than **400,000** Black African Darfurians have been killed.
- **2-3 million** Black African Darfurians have been displaced.
- Perpetrators- Sudanese government & Janjaweed
- Root cause- racial and ethnic hatred.

Data- State Department Survey

- Retrospective Survey in 20 Refugee Camps in Chad
- Focus on Attacks, Sexual Violence, and Property Theft & Destruction, Summer 2004
- 1,136 surveys and interviews
- In Collaboration with Coalition for International Justice

Origin and Ethnicity of Respondents in Refugee Camps in Chad

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

Perpetuation of Violence, Looting, and Ethnic Cleansing

ADS Data:

- 2701 deaths and disappearances of extended family members
- 9300 villagers killed or missing
- 360 nuclear family members killed or missing (defined as husbands, wives, sons, and daughters)
 - 213 were killed
 - 119 are missing
 - 28 died in the flight to a refugee camp or close to or in the refugee camp
 - 82.1% died on the journey to the camps
 - 17.9% died close to or in the camps
 - ❖ 65 sexual attacks



Journey to the Refugee Camp

- “Many young kids died because of the cold weather. We would walk for three or four days with no food or water. They would also die from this.”

Violence in the Camps

- The Janjaweed “wouldn’t allow males to get water from the well. Only women could go and they were beaten and attempts were made to capture them.”

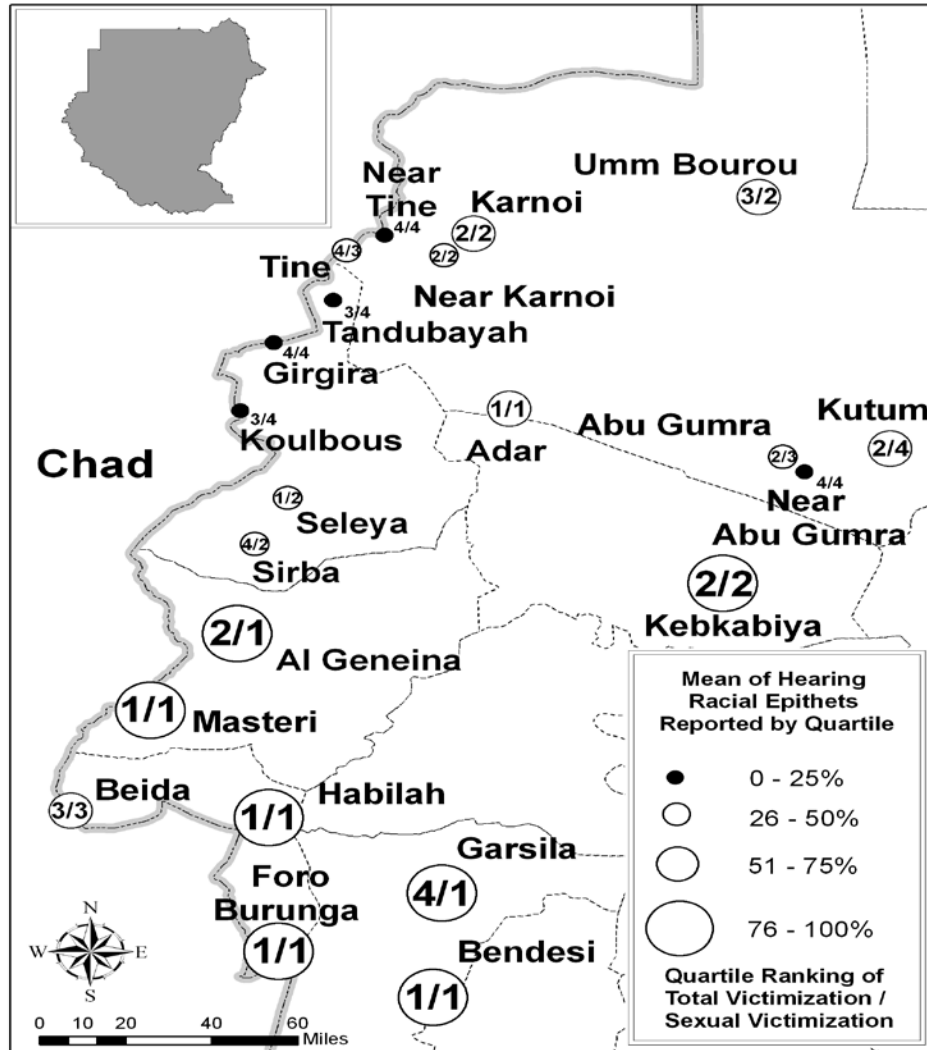
New Forms of Violence, Alienation, and Gender-Relationships in the Camps

1. Raped women continue to be victimized in the refugee camps
2. Domestic violence as a new form of abuse experienced in the camps
3. Transformations in gender roles following the flight from genocide.

New Forms of Violence- Rape

- 7% of refugees report being raped
- 29% report that other villagers were sexually victimized during the attacks
- “You are black people’s wives and you bear black children, but now you have to bear white people’s children.”
- “Masalit- you are dirty; you deserve to be raped. you are black- you deserve to be tortured like this.
- “We will kill all men and rape the women. We want to change the color. Every woman will deliver red. Arabs are the husbands of those women.”
- “We will take your women and make them ours. We will change the race.”

Settlement Cluster Map of Racial Epithets and Total Victimization and Sexual Victimization



New Forms of Gender-Relationships in the Camps

- New problems and opportunities for Women?
 - Domestic violence in Southern Sudan (Jok 1999, 2000; Khawaja and Barazi 2005)
 - Women Stigmatized and Ostracized
 - Women empowered during wartime? (Cockburn 2004; Blacklock and Crosby 2004)

Returning Home?

- **State denial & government participation**
- **Structural violence**
- **Improbability of returning home**
 - "I don't think we can ever go home."
 - "The UN is our father and mother now. We can't return back to that hell without the protection from this cruel government."
- **Repopulation of their village by perpetrators**
 - "The government want to kill everyone, they have destroyed our houses, and now they will build Arab houses."
 - "The Arabs wanted to kill everyone in Darfur. The Arabs want to change all the towns to Arab towns."

Conclusion

- Victimization and sexual violence resulting from a genocidal attack continues for survivors long after the attack is over.
- The underlying dynamics of racial violence Darfurian refugees experience is not unlike similar forms of conflict and discrimination experienced by immigrants and minorities in other parts of the world.