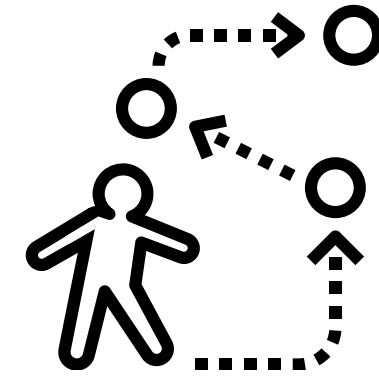


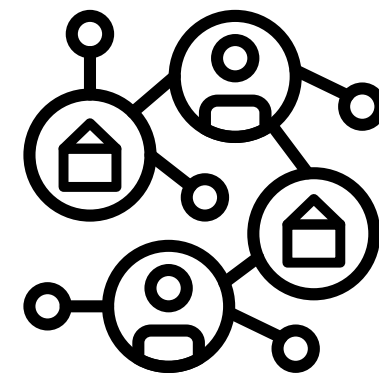
## CRISIS IN SUDAN: NOTE ON DISPLACEMENT FROM SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN

# SUDAN-SOUTH SUDAN RELATIONS

Before 2011, Sudan and South Sudan were one country. Although divisions have been created by a long history of socio-economic inequalities, there is also a long history of close relationships, movement and blurred lines between what are now Sudan and South Sudan.



It cannot be assumed that the external categories 'refugee' and 'returnee' reflect how Sudanese and South Sudanese think about their status after arriving in South Sudan.



South Sudanese fleeing the Sudan crisis may have more connections to Sudan than to South Sudan and may not feel they are returning 'home'.



Sudanese staying with family or friends in South Sudan may not self-identify as refugees and may be overlooked by humanitarian agencies.



Communities in both countries, and across national identities, have been supporting people on the move in small but meaningful ways.

## CRISIS IN SUDAN: NOTE ON DISPLACEMENT FROM SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN

# SETTLEMENT AND THE CHALLENGES OF COMING 'HOME'

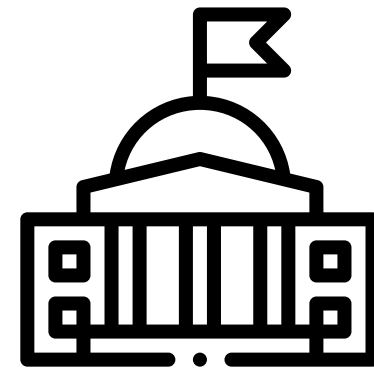
After entering South Sudan, people are moving to cities, reception centres and internal displacement camps. Some in the South Sudanese government are calling for returnees to go to their 'home villages'. All settlement options come with attractions and risks.

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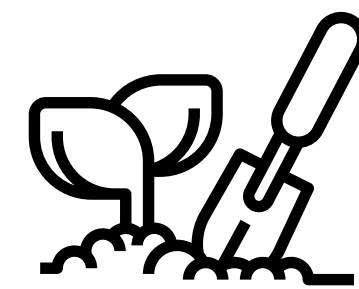
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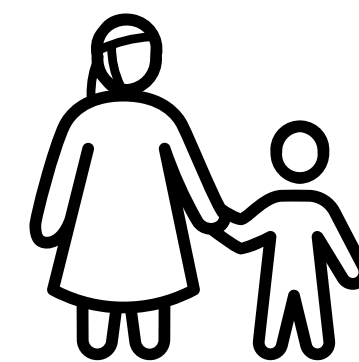
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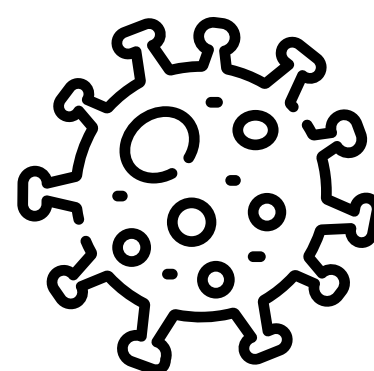
Government and humanitarian agencies should assist people to reach destinations of their choice and support them when there.



Government and humanitarian agencies should also recognise that many South Sudanese coming from Khartoum may not have access to land or the livelihood skills needed to easily transition to subsistence farming.



War-widows and their children who were living in Khartoum because of neglect by their 'home' communities are particularly vulnerable to abuse and may face extreme poverty.



People entering South Sudan report feeling particularly anxious about infectious diseases and will require information about ongoing outbreaks.

## CRISIS IN SUDAN: NOTE ON DISPLACEMENT FROM SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN

# SOCIO-POLITICAL SENSITIVITY AND MULTIPLE CRISES

South Sudan, including the areas where most returnees enter the country, is experiencing protracted conflict, flooding and food insecurity.

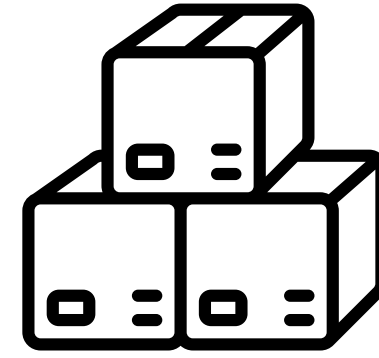
Humanitarian agencies should be alert to the complex socio-political and economic dynamics between returning South Sudanese and those who are already living in these areas.

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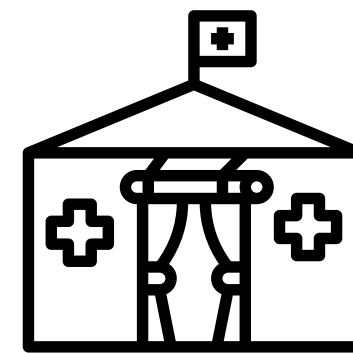
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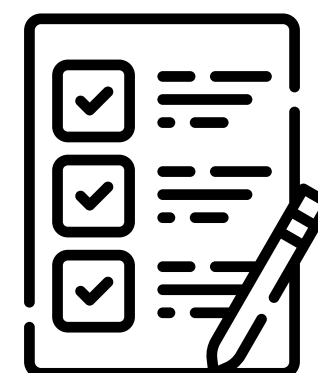
Food assistance is urgently needed by people fleeing the Sudan crisis and should also be provided to those in South Sudan hosting new arrivals.



Providers of emergency health services should expect that these services will also be requested by surrounding host communities.



Some people assume that South Sudanese who chose to live in Khartoum were aligned to armed groups opposing the South Sudanese government. This may lead to violence against civilians.

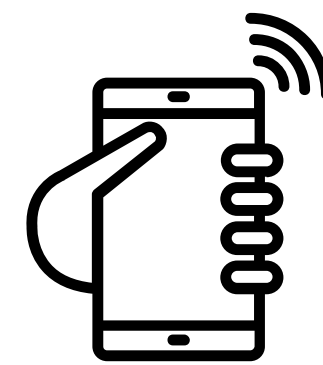


Needs assessments should be sensitive to how the socio-political situation may create reintegration challenges for returnees.

## CRISIS IN SUDAN: NOTE ON DISPLACEMENT FROM SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN

# ENGAGING WITH COMMUNITIES ON THE MOVE

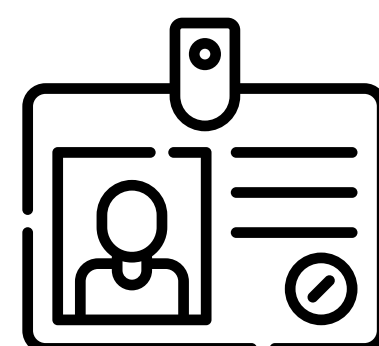
Humanitarian agencies should not apply 'one-size-fits-all' solutions to those fleeing to South Sudan.



Communication channels should be established with different population groups.



Churches have provided crucial support to South Sudanese in Khartoum and should be included in humanitarian communication and coordination strategies.



South Sudanese who have been living in Sudan since before South Sudan seceded, and their children, may never have received South Sudanese identity cards while others may have lost them during flight.



South Sudanese without identity cards require information on their citizenship rights and support to procure the necessary documentation at border crossings.