

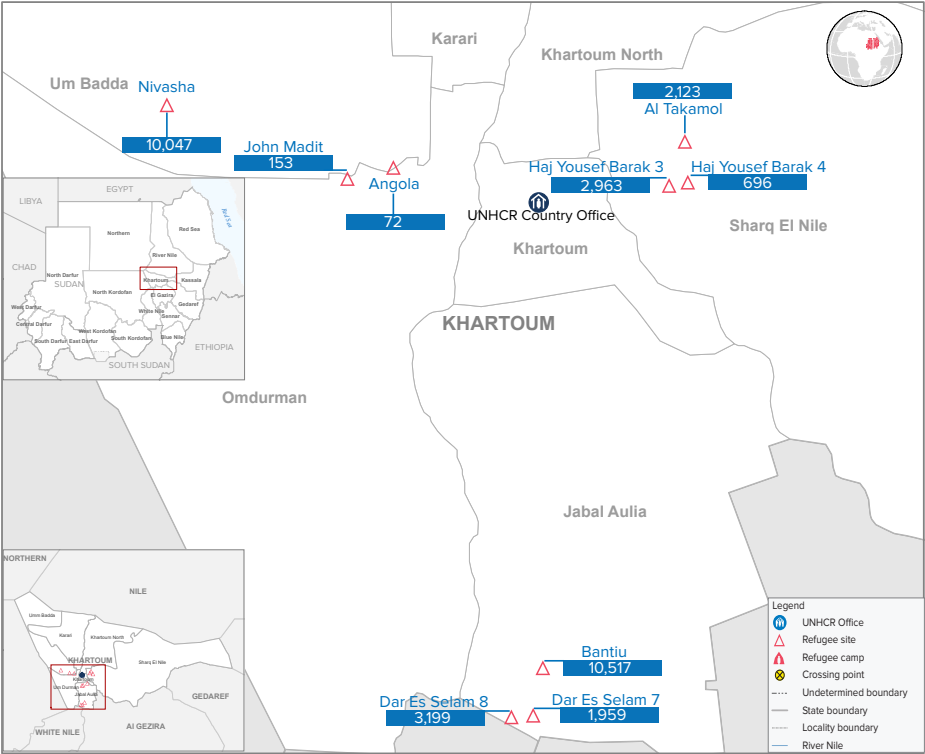
154,700	31,729	10
Estimated Refugees	Registered Refugees*	Active Partners**

Khartoum’s ‘Open Areas’ are informal sites hosting South Sudanese refugees with significant humanitarian needs. There are over 31,000 South Sudanese registered refugees residing across 9 ‘Open Areas’ in Um Badda, Jabal Aulya and Sharq El Nile localities of Khartoum State. While registration efforts continue, it is estimated that there are around 154,700 refugees living in Khartoum ‘Open Areas’. They make up approximately 55% of the overall South Sudanese refugee population in the State and are the most vulnerable.

From the registered population, it is estimated that around 2,500 are unaccompanied and separated children and more than 4,750 are people living with disabilities.

CHALLENGES

- Land claimed by private owners makes infrastructure improvements challenging.
- Lack of permanent shelter due to restrictions on shelter distribution.
- Most ‘Open Areas’ do not have access to safe water and latrines.
- Protection risks are high, particularly gender-based violence.
- Children remain largely out-of-school, while no school feeding programme is available.
- Health services are scarce and dependant from humanitarian funding.



**2,123** registered refugees (50% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**2,123** in need of soap

**90 %** children out of school

**605** households received non-food items****

**2,123** in need of shelter solutions

**10,047** registered refugees (52% women)

**15** litres/person/day

**10** persons/latrine

Soap secured for 6 months

**24%** children out of school

**3,307** households received non-food items****

**10,047** in need of shelter solutions

**10,517** registered refugees (52% women)

**10** litres/person/day

**23** Persons/latrine

Soap secured for 6 months

**28%** children out of school

**3,481** households received non-food items****

**2,123** in need of shelter solutions

**2,963** registered refugees (49% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**2,963** in need of soap

**90%** children out of school

**709** households received non-food items****

**2,963** in need of shelter solutions

**153** registered refugees (54% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**153** in need of soap

**75%** children out of school

**44** households received non-food items****

**153** in need of shelter solutions

**1,959** registered refugees (53% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**1,959** in need of soap

**10%** children out of school

**1,119** households received non-food items****

**1,959** in need of shelter solutions

**696** registered refugees (51% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**696** in need of soap

**90 %** children out of school

**133** households received non-food items****

**696** in need of shelter solutions

**72** registered refugees (47% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**72** in need of soap

**22 %** children out of school

**25** households received non-food items****

**72** in need of shelter solutions

**3,199** registered refugees (52% women)

Water is not available***

No access to latrines

**3,199** in need of soap

**10%** children out of school

**544** households received non-food items****

**3,199** in need of shelter solutions

ORIGINS OF OPEN AREAS

In 2011, before the referendum leading to the separation of South Sudan from Sudan, the South Sudanese population living in Khartoum was advised to assemble at 41 departure points (staging areas) to be assisted with their return to South Sudan. Many of these South Sudanese had lived in Khartoum for many years or all their lives in some cases.

Between 2010 and 2013, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and the Commissioner for Voluntary Humanitarian Works, in collaboration with IOM, assisted the return of some 75,000 people by road, river, train and air. However, in 2013, as conflict erupted in South Sudan, many South Sudanese people were left stranded and were unable or unwilling to return. As a result, the departure points in Khartoum have gradually evolved into so-called “Open Areas,” where South Sudanese people are now living as refugees in poor conditions.



* As of 29 January 2020.
** Baladna, CARE International Switzerland (CIS), Commissioner for Refugees (COR), Nada El-Azhar Organization, Business Professional Women Organization (BPWO), Al Manar Voluntary Organization, Mutawinat, UNHCR, UNICEF and United Mission on Relief and Development (UMORD).
*** Refugees rely on donkey vendors to purchase water.
**** Included kitchen-sets, jerry cans, blankets, plastic sheets and soap distributed in December 2019 and January 2020.