



IOM International Organization for Migration
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Tracking of Spontaneous Returnees in Sudan January to June 2007



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1.0 Background and Justification

It is estimated that approximately four million people were displaced during the 20 years of fighting between the northern and southern regions of Sudan. Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005, IDP returns increased considerably in terms of both North-South and South-South movements. While those assisted in their return have been closely monitored, others who have elected to return by themselves continue to pose challenges to the international community and authorities that try to locate them and to provide support.

The purpose of tracking the movement of spontaneous returns within the Sudanese context is to enhance the protection of returnees by providing a system to alert stakeholders to the presence of specific groups of returnees, and to enhance the understanding of trends in the number of spontaneous returnee, their routes and destinations, and the means of transport they use. Tracking returnees can also be used to provide assistance during the return journey.

IOM tracking activities in Sudan can be divided into two types: 'en route' tracking and tracking in the area/villages of return, which are described as follows;

1.1 En Route Tracking

In early 2005, OCHA and IOM in partnership with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) began implementing a framework to track IDP movement in the North of Sudan. In the South, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) implemented a similar framework to track the IDP return process with support from UN-OCHA. Tracking has been partially operational in southern Sudan, as well as in Kosti, Southern Kordofan, and Abyei.

For en route tracking, information on the movement of returnees is gathered from various key transportation hubs on the route between places of displacement and return areas in the southern parts of Sudan. Its methodology relies on various assumptions about returnee choices and preferences, and thus accepts a degree of imprecision.

En route tracking provides the only alert system to the movement of specific returnees, other than the direct visiting of return villages.

1.2 Area of Return/ Village Tracking

To complement the “en route” tracking system, In January 2007 IOM started in to track movements at the areas of return through direct assessments at the village level. This method was introduced as a pilot phase in Lakes state in January 2007 and was later extended to Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Kordofan, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Warrab states.

The tracking at the area/villages of return targets selected payams only, specifically those areas where it is believed that the highest returns have occurred. The selection of the areas for assessment is achieved through consideration of a number of indicators including results from en-route tracking, Return Working Group (RWG) discussions and information passed to IOM through local level inter-agency/SSRRC coordination forums. During the first half of 2007, data was gathered from 106 payams in 5 states (Lakes - 40 payams, Northern Bahr El Ghazal - 17 payams, Warrab - 13 payams, Western Bahr El Ghazal - five payams and Southern Kordofan - 31 payams).

2.0 Methodology

Working within the general rubric of state capacity building, it is envisaged that government actors (particularly the SSRRC) will assume a prevalent role in the collection of data in relation to return area and village level tracking. In practice, IOM has used a mixture of directly trained/recruited staff, ‘volunteer’ government data collectors and government selected candidates that have received training/incentives from IOM. This mixture of different actors working on the ground has led to a degree of unevenness in results, but should also be considered unavoidable given the different capacities within the counties, and the limited resources available.

2.1 En Route Tracking

En route tracking data is collected in 21 tracking points in Sudan, disaggregated as: Kosti - 13 tracking points, Abyei - three tracking points, South Darfur - one tracking point, Lakes - one tracking point, Northern Bahr El Ghazal - two tracking points and Central Equatoria¹ - one tracking point.

The data is collected through direct interviews and a standardized tracking form is used to capture demographic data such as gender and age, as well as key movement information like place of departure and final destination. The tracking points consist of bus stations, wharfs and points on main roads. It is not feasible to cover all the possible return roads and corridors, which means that the aggregated data should only be seen as indicating return trends and never the absolute figures. It is also very difficult to estimate the percentage of returnees captured through this system, in order to even approximate the total estimated number of returnees.

The tracking en route system targets spontaneous returnees only and does not include GoNU, GoSS and UN-IOM Return Plan data (more than 43,000 returnees were

¹ Tracking en route (Juba port point) in Central Equatoria started in June 2007

assisted). ‘Spontaneous’ returnees does, however, include those people who have moved by virtue of assisted returns outside of the GoNU, GoSS, UN, IOM joint plan such as those conducted by international NGOs and church groups in Sudan in 2007, and the tracking also includes numbers moved by the Sudanese authorities outside of the joint-plan.

Kosti and Abyei tracking forms are processed in the Khartoum Joint Operation Center (Khartoum-JOC), while South Sudan tracking forms are processed in the Juba Joint Operation Center (Juba-JOC). The data is then consolidated in a centralized IOM database. Verification and quality control are done at the data entry level and at the centralized IOM Khartoum level.

2.2 Area of Return/ Village Tracking

Due to the urgent need to capture more accurate data about the number of returnees at the village level, IOM started tracking at the area of return in early 2007 in collaboration with SSRRC (Lakes – January 2007, South Kordofan & Northern Bahr El Ghazal – February 2007, Western Bahr El Ghazal & Warrab – March 2007).

Working within one of the most challenging humanitarian environments today, this activity is coordinated closely with the Sudanese authorities and involves extensive capacity building activities for SSRRC staff. In Southern Kordofan, one of the areas most highly impacted by spontaneous returns (25,158 returnees), IOM trained the staff of local authorities and national organizations in information gathering. In South Sudan, IOM provided training to SSRRC staff to track returnees at the area of returns (Northern Bahr El Ghazal - 38 staff, Lakes - 34 staff, Warrab - 19 staff and Western Bahr El Ghazal - nine staff).

On a monthly basis, the enumerators interview each village leader in the selected payams, who is responsible for consolidating a list of new spontaneous arrivals. The data is collected using standardized tracking form, with the exception of Southern Kordofan state where a locally agreed inter-agency variant has been adopted. The form captures a small range of demographic data such as gender, age groups as well as movement information such as departure and final destination data.

Southern Kordofan data is processed by the Khartoum Joint Operation Center (Khartoum-JOC), while South Sudan forms are being processed in Juba Joint Operation Center (Juba-JOC). All data is then compiled in a centralized IOM database. Verification and quality control is conducted at the state level, data entry level and at the centralized IOM Khartoum level. In respect to the state level, IOM conducts verification measures whenever required, e.g. when it is suspected that inflated numbers have been reported.

IOM uses en route tracking, IOM organized return data, ad hoc discussions in Return Working Groups (RWG) and information passed to IOM through local level inter-agency/SSRRC coordination forums at the state level to identify, crosscheck and validate the areas of high return within payams.

3. Challenges

It is important to highlight the fact that no system for tracking the movement of spontaneous returnees will capture the entire number of those who return.

3.1 En Route Tracking

En route tracking faces two key challenges. Firstly, while there is a tracking presence in the major roads and ports feeding the South Sudan, not all possible return routes are monitored. Second, returnee buses do not always stop at tracking points, making it difficult to estimate the total number of returnees passing through a particular point.

A further challenge to the en route tracking system is that returnees counted at the northern tracking points could be counted again when passing through more southern tracking points, e.g. returnees tracked in Kosti could be tracked again at one of the three tracking points in Abyei. In order to counter this during the tracking process head of households are asked if they have been interviewed before but duplication remains as a concern in this system.

3.2 Area of Return/ Village Tracking

The single biggest constraint in implementing the Area of Return/Village Tracking approach in South Sudan is the lack of infrastructure resulting from South Sudan's low development rate exacerbated by 20 years of strife. Lack of reliable transportation and communication networks combined with debilitating rains for up to six months of the year results in restricted access to many areas that require monitoring. Furthermore, the limited human and financial resources of the authorities, and the limited financial capacity of IOM to fill this gap through incentives has led to poorly performing assessment teams.

Lack of resources has also meant that IOM has not been able to institute a systematic field based verification system to cross check data gathered by the assessment teams. Although IOM is able to cross-check data to some extent using en route tracking, data, IOM organized return data, and ad hoc discussions in Return Working Groups (RWG) and other coordination forums at the state level, validating the data remains a major challenge to this system.

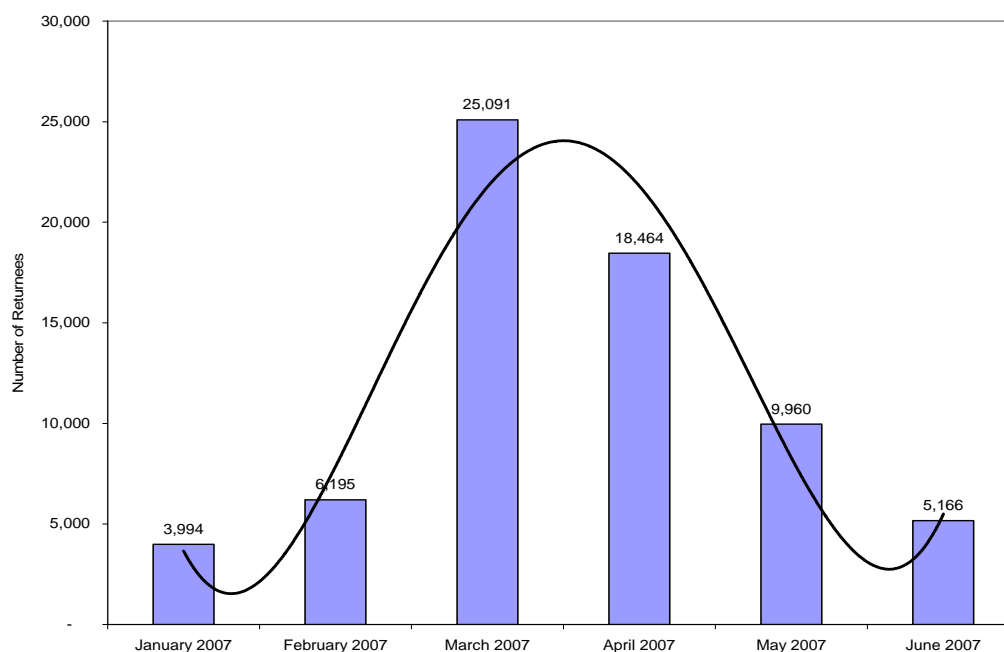
4. Data Analysis

4.1 En Route Tracking

This section presents and explains the tracking data for all en route tracking points:

1. During January to June 2007, 68,870² returnees were tracked en route in 21 points.
2. The highest level tracking en route was captured in March 2007 with 25,091 returnees tracked (representing 36.43 per cent of the total tracked returnees).
3. Total number of en route tracked families during the reporting period is 12,585 families with a 5.5 average family size indicating more whole families units returning rather than partial families returning to the Three Areas and South Sudan.
4. Families with one or two members decreased from 2164 family (January through June 2006) to 923 family for January to June 2007.
5. The largest age group is Adults (18-59) representing 38 per cent (26,226) of the total age groups. Around seven per cent of returnees are 60 or more years old.
6. The main final destination states with the highest returnees tracked are Northern Bahr El Ghazal (26,510), Southern Kordofan (15,652) corresponding to 38.5 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively.
7. Females represent 54 per cent (37,275) while males represent 46 per cent (31,595). The ratio of en route tracked females to males is 1.2:1
8. Around 61,000 returnees used buses or trucks to reach their final destination, 5,016 used boats, 2,396 walked and 497 used trains.
9. The tracking system recorded 2,442 vulnerable cases during the first half of 2007.
10. The destinations with highest number of returnees are Aweil East in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (19,590 returnees), Kadugli and Delling counties in Southern Kordofan (6,969 and 6,003 respectively)

² This number does not include GNU, GoSS and UN-IOM Joint Return Plan assisted returns. More than 43,000 returnees were assisted by UN-IOM during the reporting period; for more details see IDP Organized Returns and Assistance IDP Stranded/Spontaneous Returns reports.

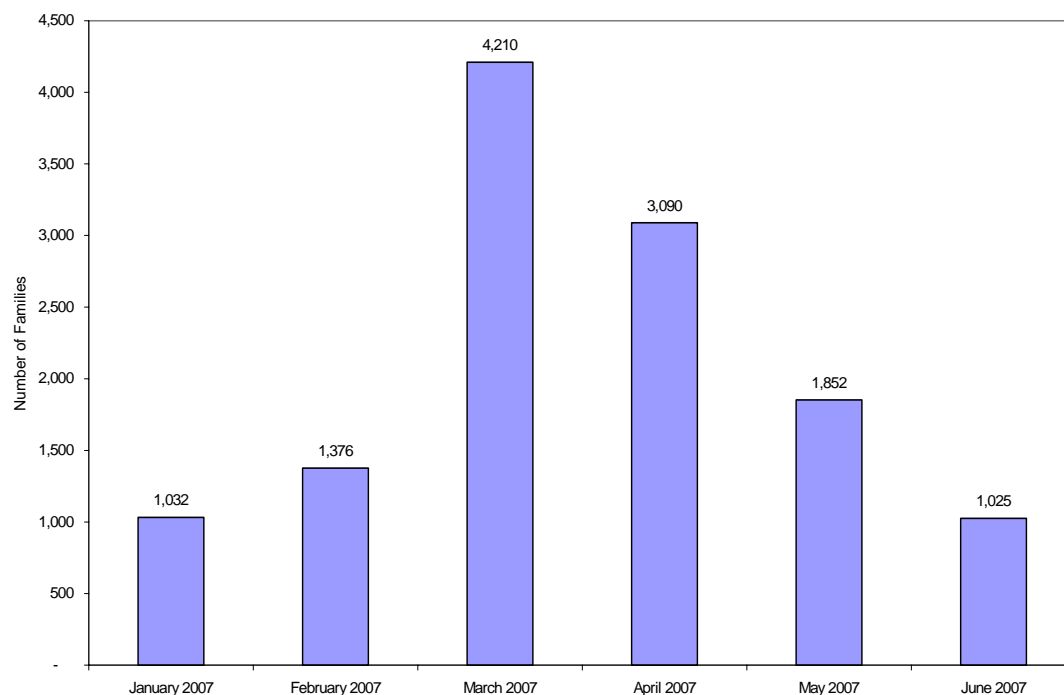
Figure 1: Number of returnees by month (all en route tracking points)**Table 1: Number of returnees tracked by region and month (all en route tracking points)**

Month	Kosti	Abyei	South Darfur	South (NBEG, Central Equatoria & Lakes)	Total	%
January 2007	2,890	1,104			3,994	5.80%
February 2007	4,909	1,184	19	83	6,195	9.00%
March 2007	7,151	2,094	181	15,665	25,091	36.43%
April 2007	8,271	1,144		9,049	18,464	26.81%
May 2007	8,852	1,108			9,960	14.46%
June 2007	4,432	220		514	5,166	7.50%
Total	36,505	6,854	200	25,311	68,870	100.00%
%	53.01%	9.95%	0.29%	36.75%	100.00%	

The peak of the return season was during March and April (while in 2006 it was May and April with 7,351 and 7,054 respectively), these months collectively account for 63.24 per cent of the total number of returnees tracked. As indicated in figure 1; in January 2007 tracked returns ran at 5.80 per cent of the total tracked caseload, peaked in March with 36.43 per cent and then decreased, due to the start of rainy season, to 7.50 per cent.

The total tracked returnees decreased from 73,064 individuals during January to June 2006³ to 68,870 individual during the same period of 2007.

³ IDPs Tracking and Monitoring Report, November 2005 to June 2006; IOM report published in August 2006

Table 2: Number of families by month (all en route tracking points)**Figure 2: Number of families tracked by region and month (all en route tracking points)**

Month	Kosti	Abyei	South Darfur	South (NBEG, Central Equatoria & Lakes)	Total
January 2007	736	296			1,032
February 2007	1,094	263	7	12	1,376
March 2007	1,433	479	41	2,257	4,210
April 2007	1,538	259		1,293	3,090
May 2007	1,558	294			1,852
June 2007	869	59		97	1,025
Total	7,228	1,650	48	3,659	12,585

The total number of tracked families during January to June 2007 decreased from 12,585 compared to the 18,934 families tracked during the same period of 2006. The total number of families tracked with a female head of household is 3,228, which represents over 25 per cent of the total number of families tracked.

The average of the family size increased from 3.8 (January to June 2006) to 5.5 during January to June 2007. Also families with one or two members decreased from 2,164 family (January through June 2006) to 923 family for January to June 2007. The increase of the average size of the family along the decrease number of family consisting one or two members indicating more whole families units returning rather than partial families returning to the Three Areas and South Sudan.

Figure 3: Number of en route tracked returnees by state of final destination (all en route tracking points)

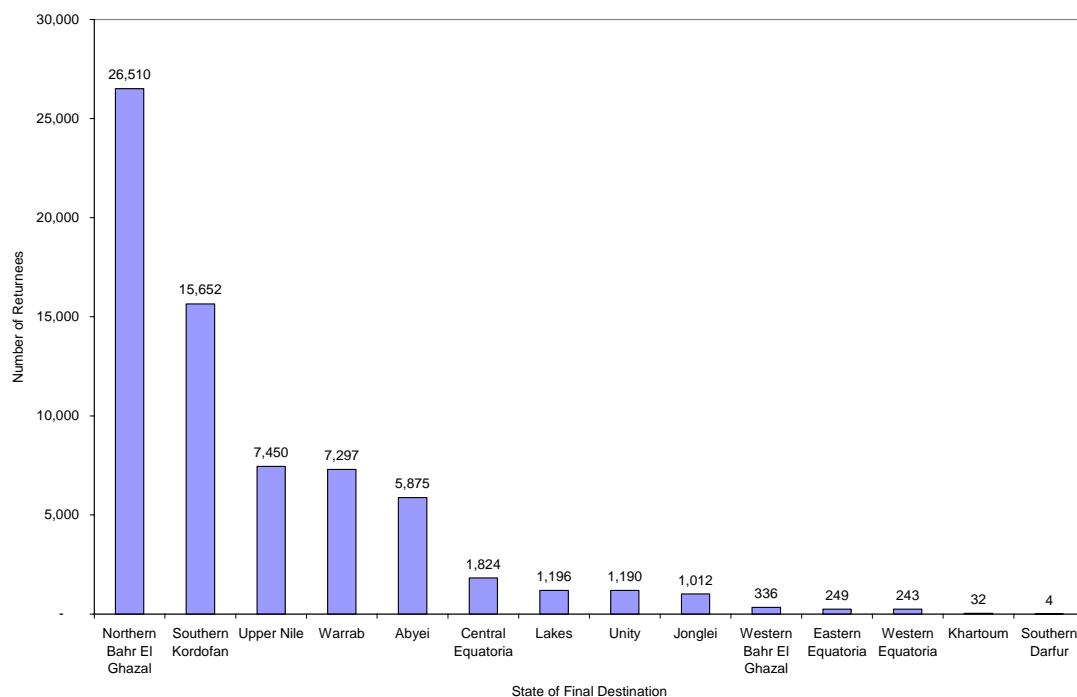


Table 3: Number of en route tracked returnees by months and state of final destination (all en route tracking points)

Month	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Khartoum	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Southern Darfur	Abyei	Southern Kordofan	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria	Total	%
January 2007	133	10	164		229	60	4	628	922	93	975	759	10	7	3,994	5.80%
February 2007	133	24	169		201	215		872	2,203	178	1,093	1,087	13	7	6,195	9.00%
March 2007	207	59	207		504	16,102		1,831	2,551	234	1,544	1,774	47	31	25,091	36.43%
April 2007	305	77	205		54	9,545		1,001	3,800	183	1,593	1,561	80	60	18,464	26.81%
May 2007	243	56	190	32	161	451		979	4,488	248	1,435	1,498	143	36	9,960	14.46%
June 2007	803	23	77		47	137		564	1,688	254	810	618	43	102	5,166	7.50%
Total	1,824	249	1,012	32	1,196	26,510	4	5,875	15,652	1,190	7,450	7,297	336	243	68,870	100.00%
%	2.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	38.5%	0.0%	8.5%	22.7%	1.7%	10.8%	10.6%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%	

Out of 68,870 returnees tracked en route during the first half of 2007; the main states receiving high levels of returns were Northern Bahr El Ghazal with 26,510 returnees (38.5 per cent), Southern Kordofan with 15,652 returnees (22.7 per cent), Upper Nile state with 7,450 returnees (10.8per cent), Warrab state with 7,297 returnees (10.6 per cent) and finally Abyei with 5,875 (8.5 per cent).

Also there are 32 returnees heading back to Khartoum and 4 people heading back to Southern Darfur.

Figure 4: Number of en route tracked returnees by gender (January-June 2007)

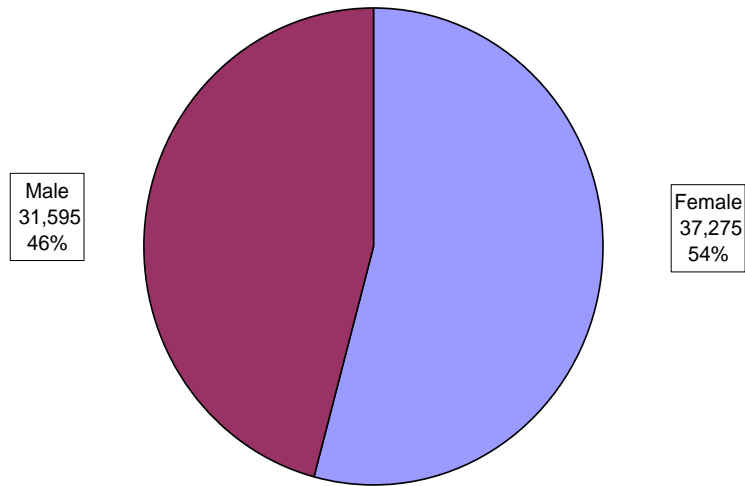


Figure 5: Percentage of en route tracked returnees HoH gender (January-June 2007)

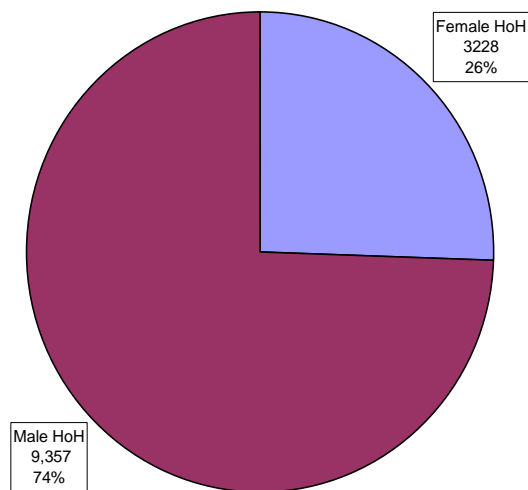
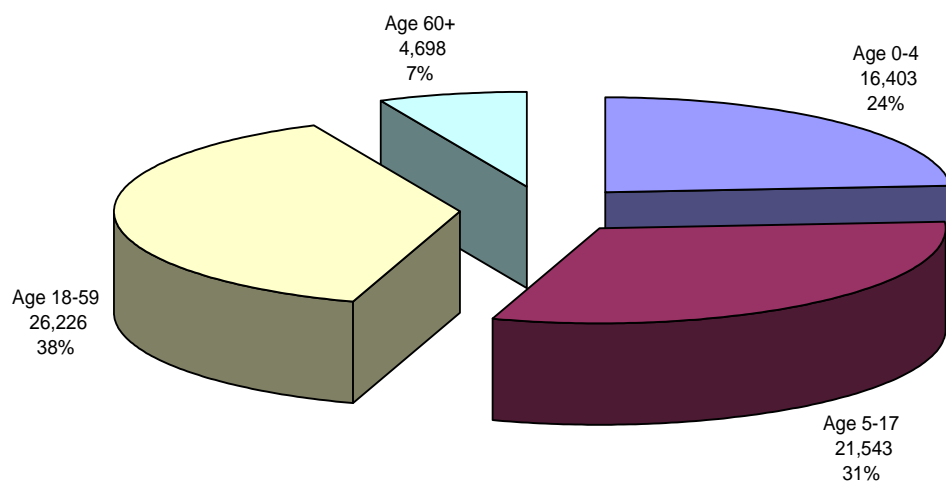


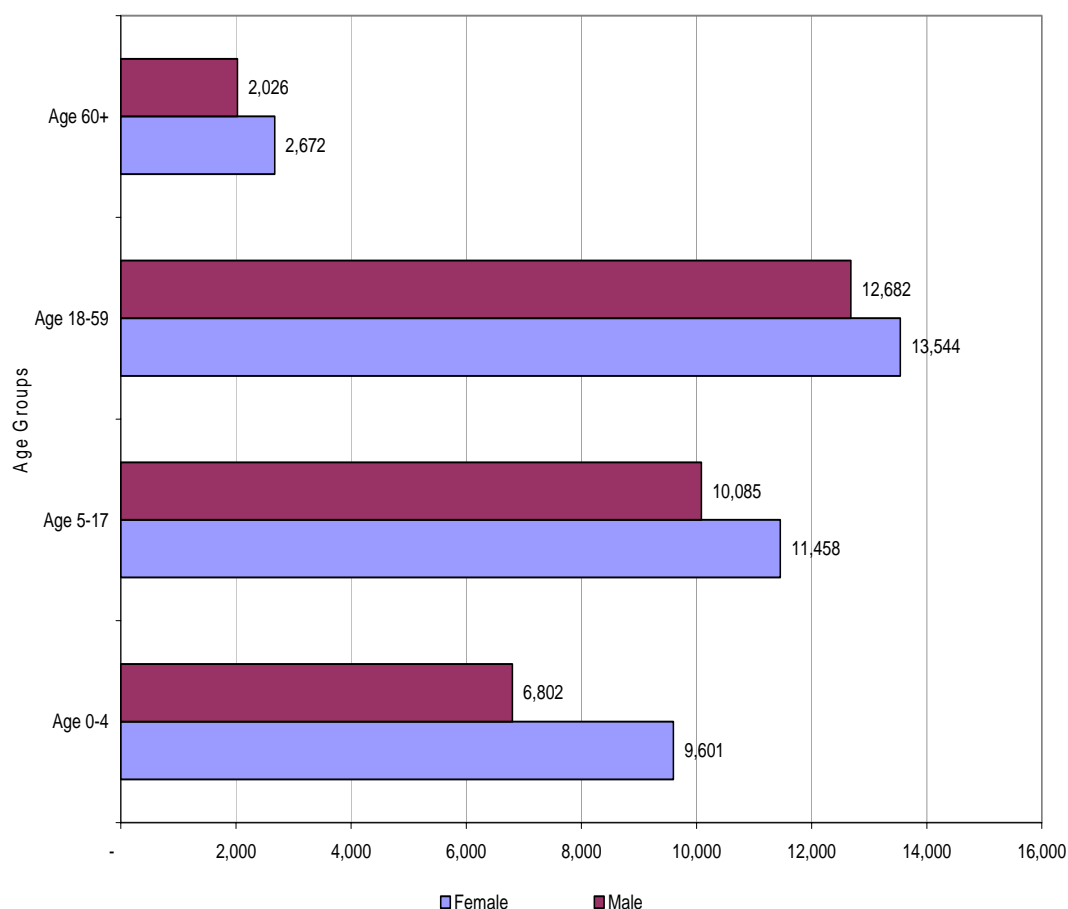
Figure 6: En route tracked returnees by age group (January-June 2007)



Females represent 54 per cent (37,275) of the total tracked population while males represent 46 per cent (31,595). For January to June 2006; females represented 49 per cent and males 51 per cent.

The males percentage (51 per cent) and the low average of the family size (3.8) during last year appears to be attributable to male individuals heading south for 'go see visits' to assess the prospects for later return.

The increased average of family size (from 3.8 to 5.5) in conjunction with increased numbers of females tracked during the reporting period indicates that more complete families are heading to the south and consequently an intension to return that is more permanent.

Figure 7: En route tracked returnees disaggregated by gender and age groups**Table 4: Gender and Age Group**

Age	Female	% of Female	Male	% of Male	Total	%
Age 0-4	9,601	25.76%	6,802	21.53%	16,403	23.82%
Age 5-17	11,458	30.74%	10,085	31.92%	21,543	31.28%
Age 18-59	13,544	36.34%	12,682	40.14%	26,226	38.08%
Age 60+	2,672	7.17%	2,026	6.41%	4,698	6.82%
Total	37,275	100.00%	31,595	100.00%	68,870	100.00%

As can be seen in table four and figure six; half of the tracked population (55.10 per cent) are children (0-4) and young people (5-17). The very high incidence of young people within the tracked population indicates high levels of need for investment in education and health facilities at the area of arrival. The relatively low incidence of adults (18-59) within the tracked population casts serious doubt that the income of the adult population will be able to support the financial requirement for these services as the adult population (38.08 per cent) will need to support other age groups (61.92 per cent)

Figure 8: En route tracked returnees by month and transport means

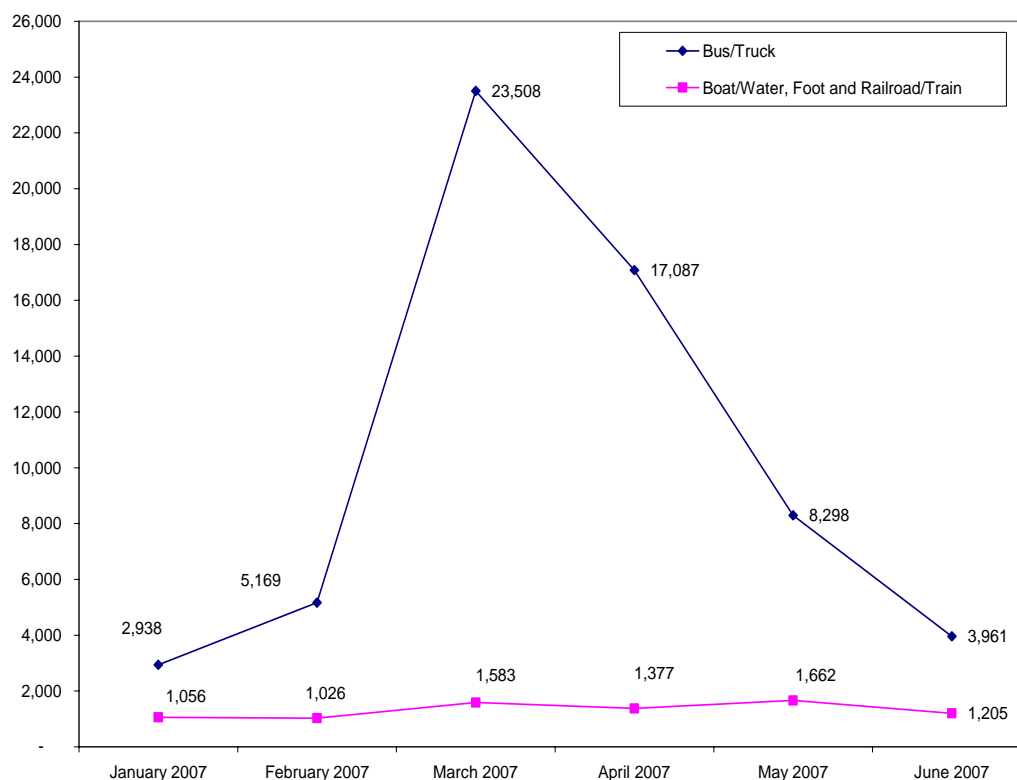
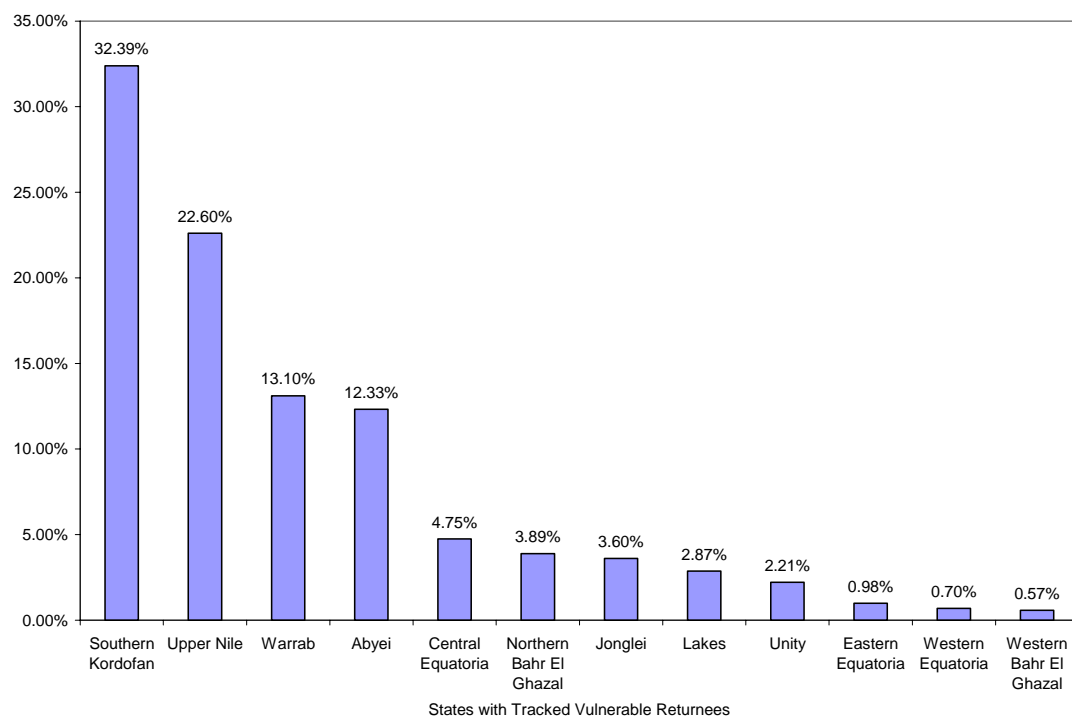


Table 5: Number and percentages of en route tracked returnees disaggregated by months and means of transportation

Month	Bus/Truck	Boat/Water	Foot	Railroad/Train	Total
January 2007	2,938	506	314	236	3,994
February 2007	5,169	604	255	167	6,195
March 2007	23,508	1,178	370	35	25,091
April 2007	17,087	737	581	59	18,464
May 2007	8,298	786	876		9,960
June 2007	3,961	1,205			5,166
Total	60,961	5,016	2,396	497	68,870
%	88.52%	7.28%	3.48%	0.72%	100.00%

88.52 per cent of the tracked returnees used buses or trucks as a means of transportation, 7.28 per cent used boats, 3.48 per cent were walking and almost 1 per cent used the train. Those returnees who returned by foot came mostly from neighboring states or areas.

Figure 9: Vulnerability status of en route tracked returnees by state of final destination**Table 6: Vulnerability cases disaggregated by the states of final destination**

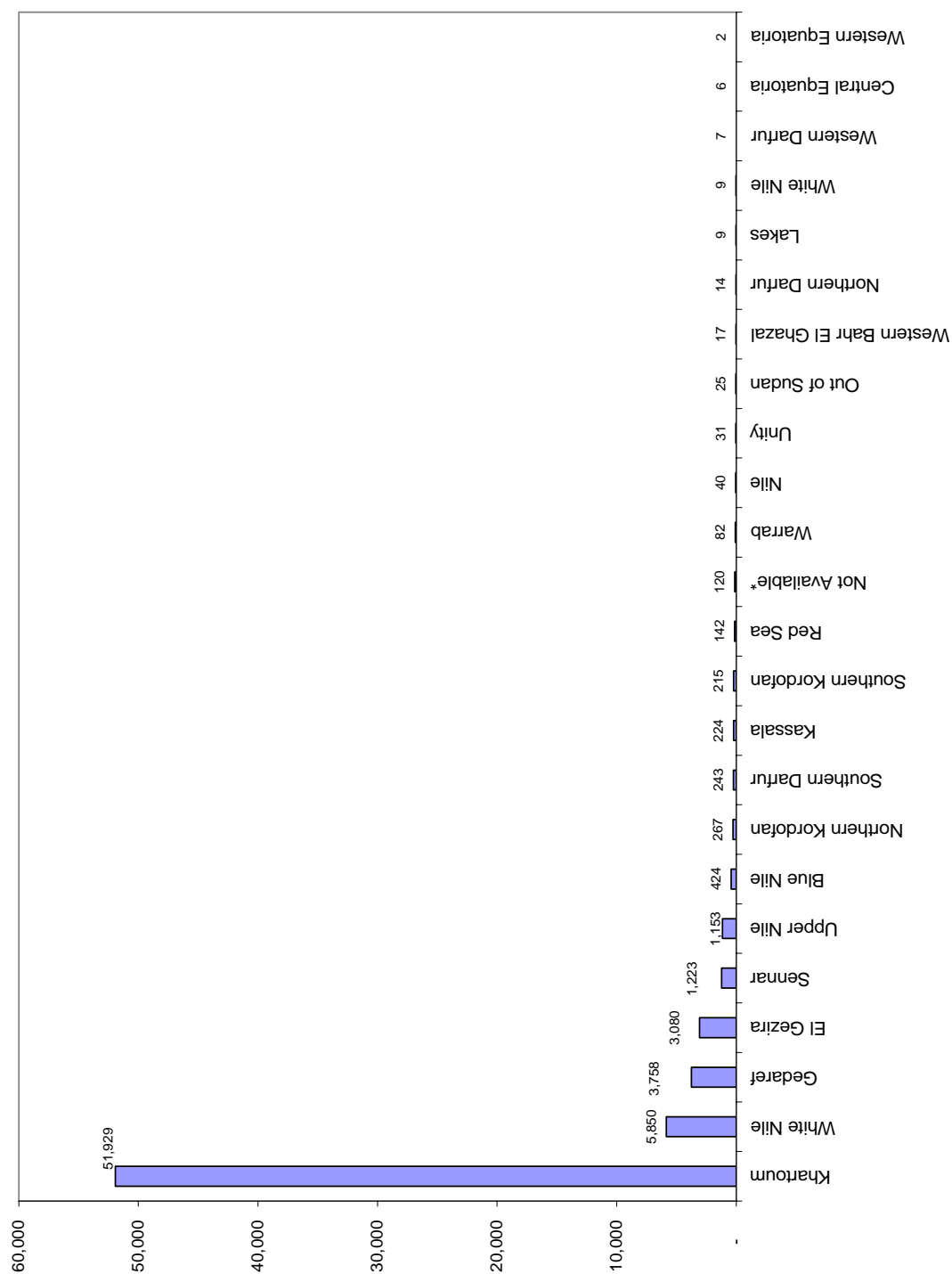
STATE	Separated Child	Missing Child	Unaccompanied Child	Mainourished	Single Parent	Pregnant	Breast feeding	Mentally Disabled	Physically Disabled	Serious Medical Condition	Special Protection Needs	Total	%
Central Equatoria	-	-	-	-	-	15	99	-	1	1	-	116	4.75%
Eastern Equatoria	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	-	1	-	-	24	0.98%
Jonglei	-	-	-	-	1	21	63	-	2	-	1	88	3.60%
Lakes	3	-	-	-	-	7	58	-	1	1	-	70	2.87%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1	-	-	-	-	7	87	-	-	-	-	95	3.89%
Abyei	39	-	4	2	6	2	248	-	-	-	-	301	12.33%
Southern Kordofan	1	-	-	-	-	16	773	-	1	-	-	791	32.39%
Unity	1	-	-	-	3	1	49	-	-	-	-	54	2.21%
Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	1	88	450	-	6	1	6	552	22.60%
Warrab	90	2	41	1	16	8	146	-	3	-	13	320	13.10%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	0.57%
Western Equatoria	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	1	-	-	17	0.70%
Total	135	2	45	3	28	171	2,019	-	16	3	20	2,442	100.00%
%	5.53%	0.08%	1.84%	0.12%	1.15%	7.00%	82.68%	0.00%	0.66%	0.12%	0.82%	100.00%	

In respect to the vulnerability of, en route tracked returnees; the highest levels of vulnerability (32.39 per cent) were recorded for Southern Kordofan, followed by Upper Nile State with 22.60 per cent of the tracked population being classified as vulnerable.

Table 7: En route tracked returnees disaggregated by the states of departure and states of final destination

STATE	State of Departure (Displacement Location)																Total	%					
	Blue Nile	El Gezira	Gedaref	Kassala	Khartoum	Lakes	Nile	Northern Darfur	Northern Kordofan	Red Sea	Sennar	Southern Darfur	Southern Kordofan	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab			Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Darfur	Western Equatoria	White Nile	Central Equatoria
Central Equatorial	119	11	23	41	1,264	22	8	5	19	20	22	3	3	74	2	7	159	6	5	14	1,824	2.65%	
Eastern Equatorial	7		14	4	154				4	5							57		4		249	0.36%	
Jonglei	53	96	8	8	437			11	9	77		3	10	134			166				1,012	1.47%	
Khartoum															22						32	0.05%	
Lakes	7	7			1,076					3		15		33			30		25		1,196	1.74%	
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	8	255	3,324	7	20,251			7	95	200	3	3	16				2,267			77	26,510	38.49%	
Southern Darfur																	4				4	0.01%	
Abyei	15	189	8		5,377				52		1	1			39	7	187				5,875	8.53%	
Southern Kordofan	139	1,686	259	125	12,351	9	11	77	107	326				88	9		465				15,652	22.73%	
Unity					1,095			5	3	3				7			80				1,190	1.73%	
Upper Nile	62	440	63	5	3,486			30	3	574		4		769	3		2,011				7,450	10.82%	
Warrab	3	379	54	5	5,986	7	6	132		57	21	184	21	9	12	5	2	414			7,297	10.60%	
Western Bahr El Ghazal					297									2			4				336	0.49%	
Western Equatorial	11		5	29	155					11		2		11			6				243	0.35%	
Total	424	3,080	3,758	224	51,929	9	40	267	142	1,223	243	215	31	1,153	82	17	2	5,850	6	25	9	68,870	100.00%
%	1%	4%	5%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	

Figure 10: Returnees tracked en route by state of departure



Of those tracked, the great majority, 75 per cent (51,929 returnees), reported Khartoum as their place of departure.

Table 8: Number of returnees tracked en route by county of destination

STATE	COUNTY	Returnees	% of Returnees
Central Equatoria	Juba	1,706	82.30%
	KajoKeji	15	0.72%
	Terekeka	17	0.82%
	Yei	86	4.15%
	Kapoeta	19	0.92%
	Magwi	7	0.34%
	Torit	223	10.76%
Total Central Equatorial		2,073	100.00%
Jonglei	Akobo	19	1.88%
	Atar	30	2.96%
	Ayod	25	2.47%
	Diror	8	0.79%
	North Bor	62	6.13%
	Old Fangak	51	5.04%
	Pibor	21	2.08%
	South Bor	776	76.68%
Waat	20	1.98%	
Total Jonglei		1,012	100.00%
Total Khartoum	Khartoum	32	100.00%
Lakes	Awerial	5	0.42%
	Rumbek-Cueibet	235	19.65%
	Yirol	956	79.93%
Total Lakes		1,196	100.00%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	19,590	73.90%
	Aweil North	2,946	11.11%
	Aweil South	100	0.38%
	Aweil West	2,819	10.63%
	Aweil Centre	1,055	3.98%
Total Northern Bahr El Ghazal		26,510	100.00%
Southern Darfur	EdDaein	4	100.00%
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jubaiyah	121	0.77%
	Delling	6,003	38.35%
	Kadugli	6,969	44.52%
	Lagawa	439	2.80%
	Rashad	2,070	13.23%
	Talodi	50	0.32%
Total Southern Kordofan		15,652	100.00%
Abyei	Abyei	5,875	100.00%
Unity	Guit	94	7.90%
	Koch	34	2.86%
	Leer	18	1.51%
	Mayom	257	21.60%
	Panyijar	20	1.68%
	Rubkona	521	43.78%
	Ruweng	246	20.67%
Total Unity		1,190	100.00%
Upper Nile	Fashoda	1,395	18.72%
	Latjor	1,004	13.48%
	Renk	1,396	18.74%
	Sobat	481	6.46%
	Tonga	3,174	42.60%
Total Upper Nile		7,450	100.00%
Warrab	Gogrial	2,063	28.27%
	Tonj	466	6.39%
	Twic	4,768	65.34%
Total Warrab		7,297	100.00%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	330	98.21%
	Jur River	6	1.79%
Total Western Bahr El Ghazal		336	100%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	92	37.86%
	Mundri	21	8.64%
	Tambura	13	5.35%
	Yambio	117	48.15%
Total Western Equatoria		243	100.00%

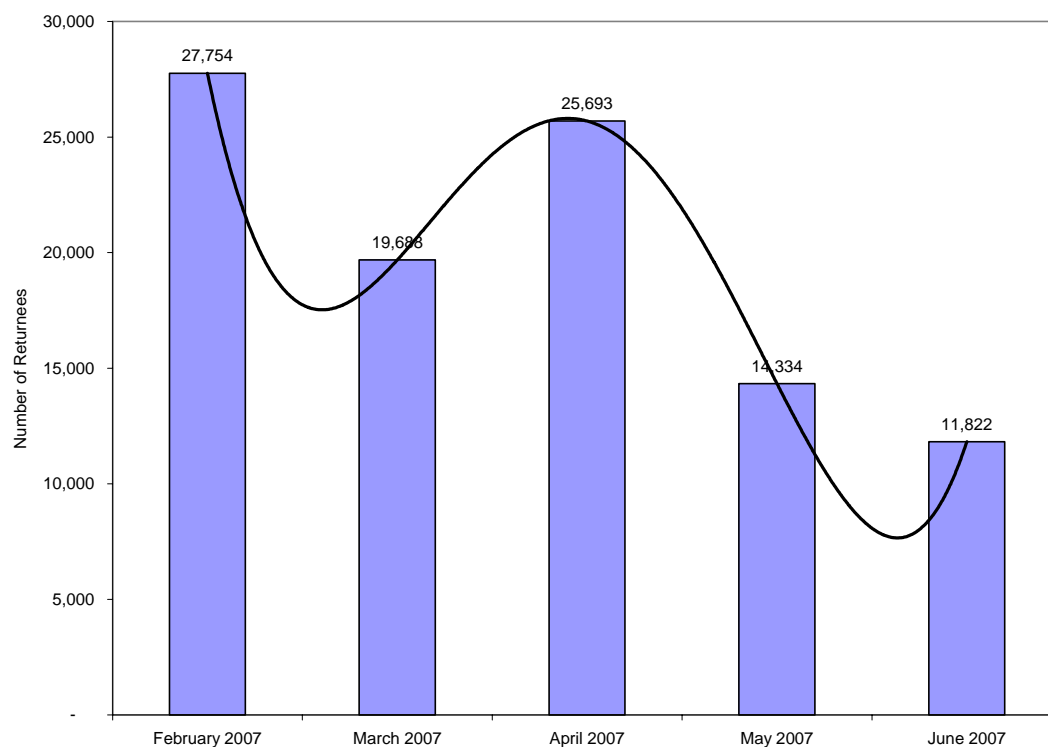
Of the tracked population, Aweil East county in Northern Bahr El Ghazal has the highest number of returnees, amounting to 19,590 individuals.

4.2 Area of Return /Village Tracking

- From January to June 2007, around 100,000 returnees were tracked at the area of return in five states; the returnees disaggregated by state as: 46,415 returnees in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, 25,158⁴ returnees in Southern Kordofan, 21,714 returnees in Lakes, 4,016 returnees in Warrab and 1,988 returnees in Western Bahr El Ghazal.
- Total number of tracked families at the areas of return during the reporting period is 17,682 families, with 5.6 as an average family size.
- Females and Males were equally represented 50 per cent each for the reporting period
- The largest age group is Adults (18-59) representing 26.44 per cent (19,603) of the total age groups. Around 11 per cent of returnees age 60 and more.
- 62,496 returnees used buses or trucks to reach their final destination, 1,054 used boats, 5,416 walked and finally, 313 used trains.
- The tracking system recorded 2,197 vulnerability cases during the first half of 2007.
- The main four counties of destination with high number of returnees are Aweil East, Aweil North and West in Northern Bahr El Ghazal (26,477 returnees, 11,480 returnees and 8,458 returnees respectively) and Rumbek Central in Lakes (7,675)

Please note that the grand totals of table 3, 4 and 6 (74,133 returnees) is less than the grand totals of table 1 and 7 (99,291 returnees) because Southern Kordofan data is not included in tables 3, 4 and 6. This data is not available for Southern Kordofan due to a differing reporting methodology agreed at the local level.

⁴ The number tracked returnees for Southern Kordofan is lower than had been expected. IOM en route tracking for this state amounted to 16,000 (representing only the trend of this state).

Figure 11: Number of returnees by month (all tracked areas of returns)**Table 9: Number of returnees tracked by region per month**

Month	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Warrab & Western Bahr EL Ghazal	Southern Kordofan	Total	%
February 2007	6,930	4,617		16,207 ⁵	27,754	27.95%
March 2007	5,106	9,923	966	3,693	19,688	19.83%
April 2007	6,617	14,900	1,555	2,621	25,693	25.88%
May 2007	1,519	8,375	2,136	2,304	14,334	14.44%
June 2007	1,542	8,600	1,347	333	11,822	11.91%
Total	21,714	46,415	6,004	25,158	99,291	100.00%
%	21.87%	46.75%	6.05%	25.34%	100.00%	

The peak of the return season was during April, representing 25.88 per cent of the total returnees tracked. The average of the returns per month is around 20,000 returnees.

Around 100,000 returnees were tracked; by state, the returnee figures break down to 46,415 returnees in Northern Bahr EL Ghazal, 25,158 returnees in Southern Kordofan, 21,714 returnees in Lakes, 4,016 returnees in Warrab and 1,988 returnees in Western Bahr El Ghazal.

⁵ The payam officials in Southern Kordofan provided IOM with January and February returns data combined together, therefore February will not represent a high month of return.

Figure 12: Number of families by month (all tracked areas of returns)

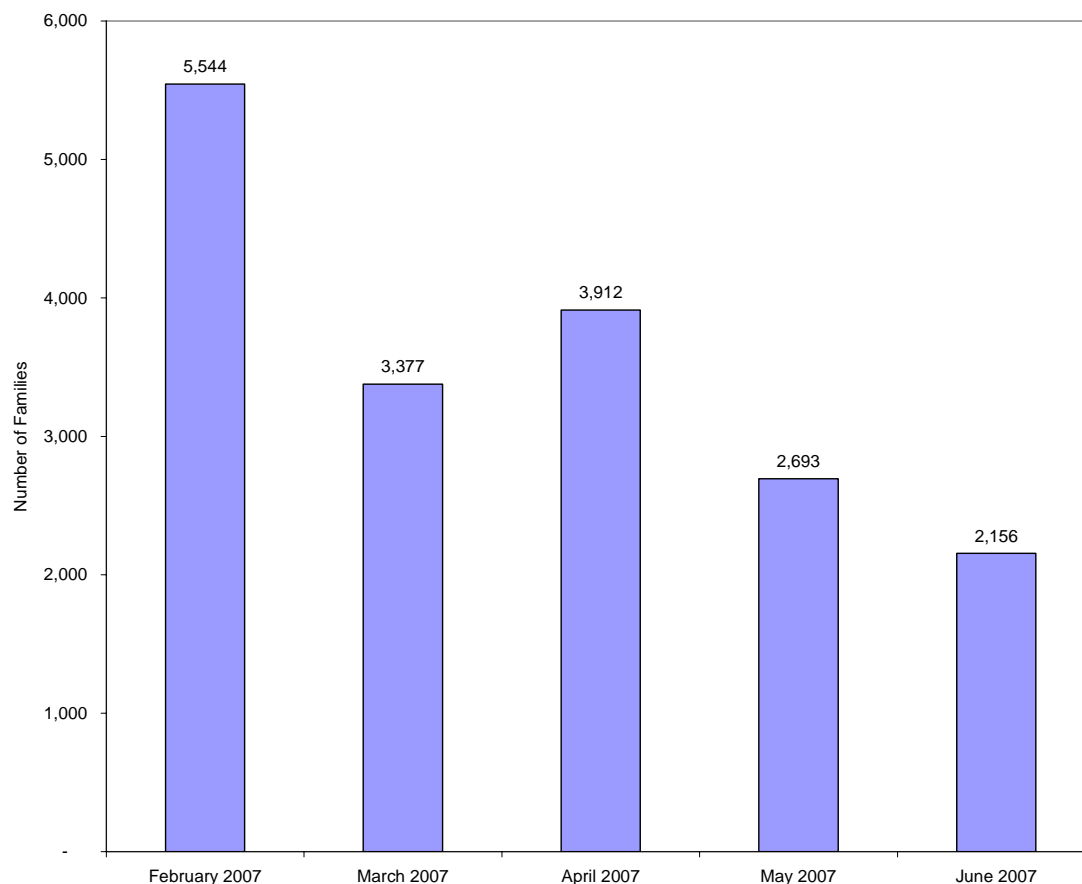


Table 10: Number of families tracked by region and month (all tracked areas of returns)

Month	Lakes	Northern Bahr EL Ghazal	Warrb, Western Bahr EL Ghazal	Southern Kordofan	Total
February 2007	1,132	828		3,584	5,544
March 2007	640	1,909	129	699	3,377
April 2007	677	2,355	266	614	3,912
May 2007	283	1,394	439	577	2,693
June 2007	286	1,576	246	48	2,156
Total	3,018	8,062	1,080	5,522	17,682

Total numbers of tracked families during January to June 2007 is 17,682 with 5.6 as average family size.

The total female headed household tracked are 7,099 families, which represent over 40 per cent of the total families tracked raising a protection concern.

Figure 13: Number of tracked returnees by gender (all tracked areas of return)

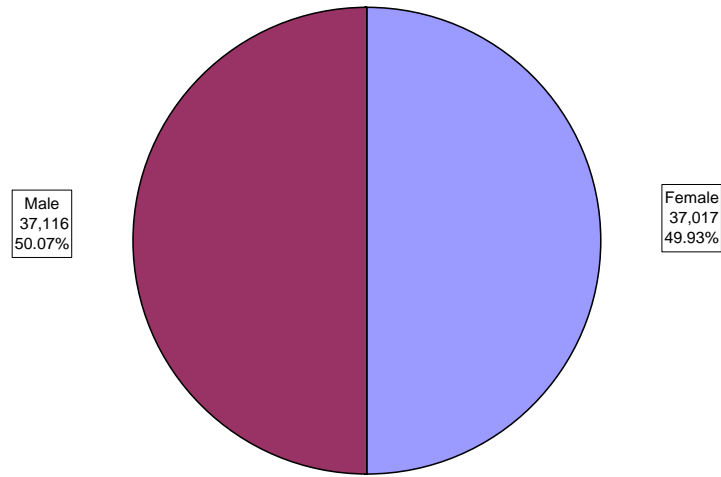
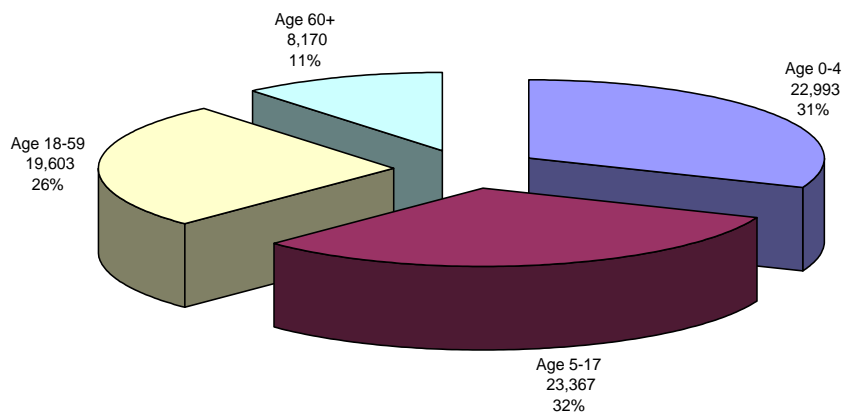
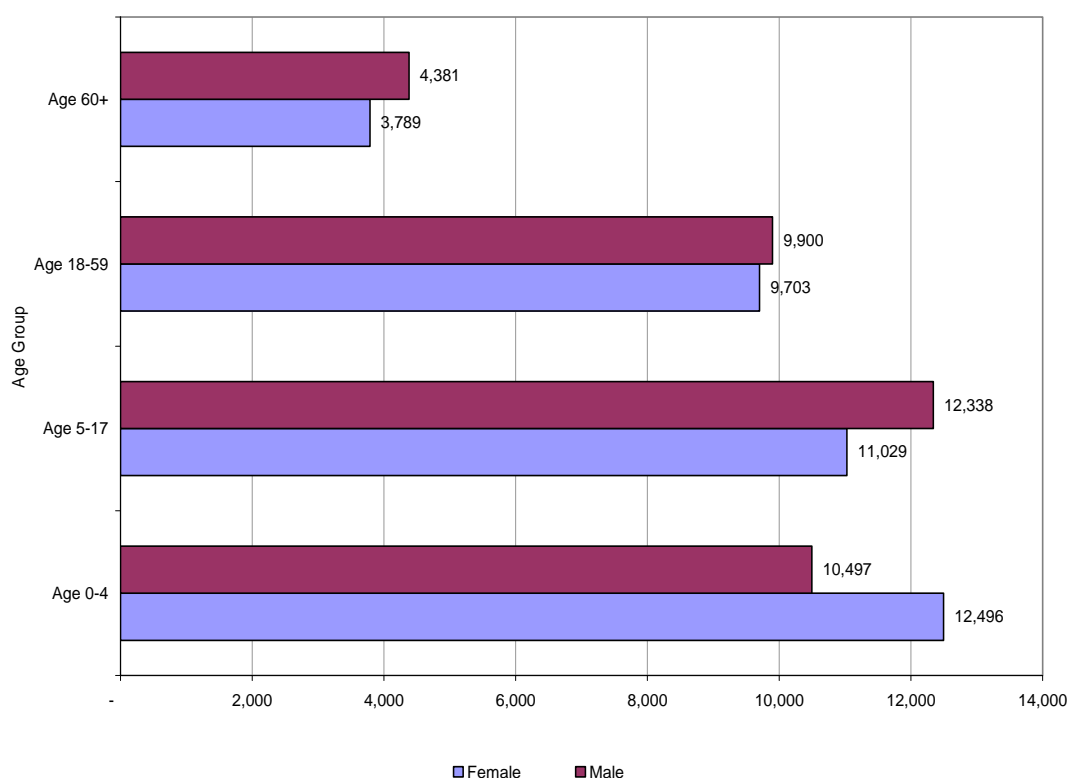


Figure 14: Returnees by age group (all tracked areas of return)



Females and Males were equally represented 50 per cent each for the reporting period.

Figure 15: Returnees disaggregated by gender and age groups (all tracked areas of return)**Table 11: Number and percentages of returnees by gender and age group (all tracked areas of return)**

Age	Female	% of Female	Male	% of Male	Total	%
Age 0-4	12,496	33.76%	10,497	28.28%	22,993	31.02%
Age 5-17	11,029	29.79%	12,338	33.24%	23,367	31.52%
Age 18-59	9,703	26.21%	9,900	26.67%	19,603	26.44%
Age 60+	3,789	10.24%	4,381	11.80%	8,170	11.02%
Total	37,017	100.00%	37,116	100.00%	74,133	100.00%

As can be seen in table 4 and figure 6; more than half of the tracked population (62.54per cent) are children (0-4) and young people (5-17). The youthful nature of the tracked population indicates a priority need for education and health facilities at the area of arrival. The figures also indicate that the adult (18-59) tracked population will face a substantial burden in supporting other age groups; the adult population which represents only 26.44per cent, will need to support other age groups (61.92per cent). Elderly people represent 11.02per cent.

Figure 16: Returnees by month and transport means (all tracked areas of return)

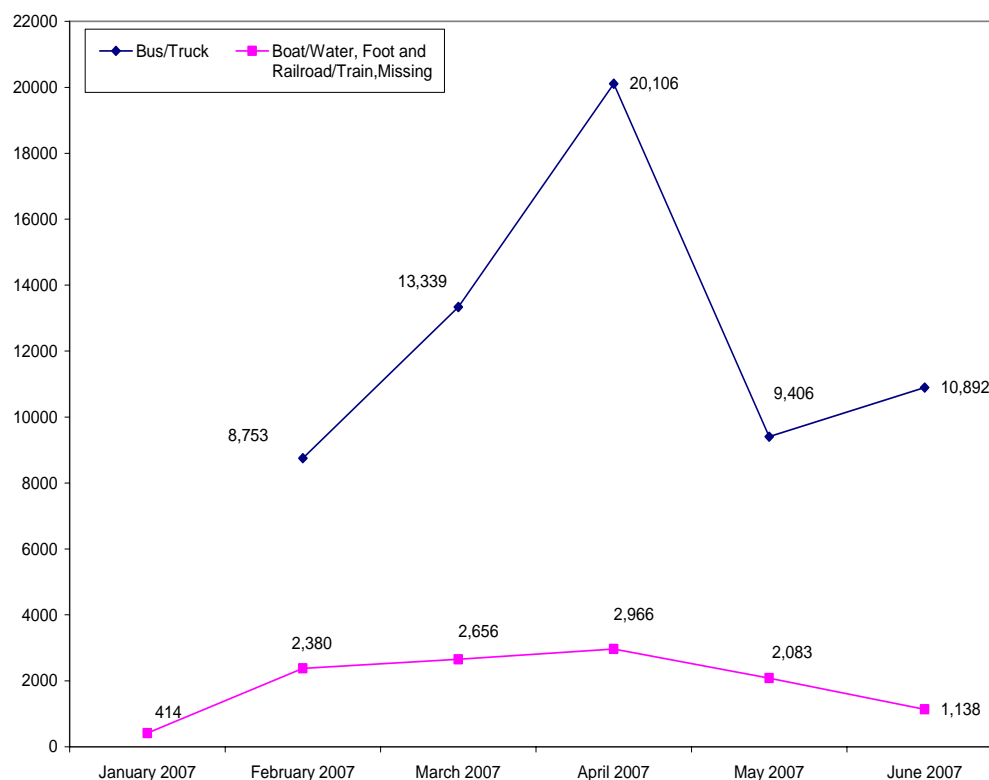


Table 12: Number and percentages of tracked returnees disaggregated by months and means of transportation (all tracked areas of returns)

Month	Bus/Truck	Boat/Water	Foot	Railroad/Train	Not Available	Total
January 2007					414	414
February 2007	8,753	362	838	261	919	11,133
March 2007	13,339	267	1,671	3	715	15,995
April 2007	20,106	267	1,244	47	1,408	23,072
May 2007	9,406	158	527		1,398	11,489
June 2007	10,892		1,136	2		12,030
Total	62,496	1,054	5,416	313	4,854	74,133
%	84.30%	1.42%	7.31%	0.42%	6.55%	100.00%

84.30 per cent of the tracked returnees used buses or trucks as a mean of transportation, 1.42 per cent used boats, 7.31 per cent were walking and less than 1 per cent used the train.

Around 7 per cent did not specify their means of transportation.

Figure 17: Percentages of vulnerability status of tracked returnees by state of final destination (all tracked areas of return)

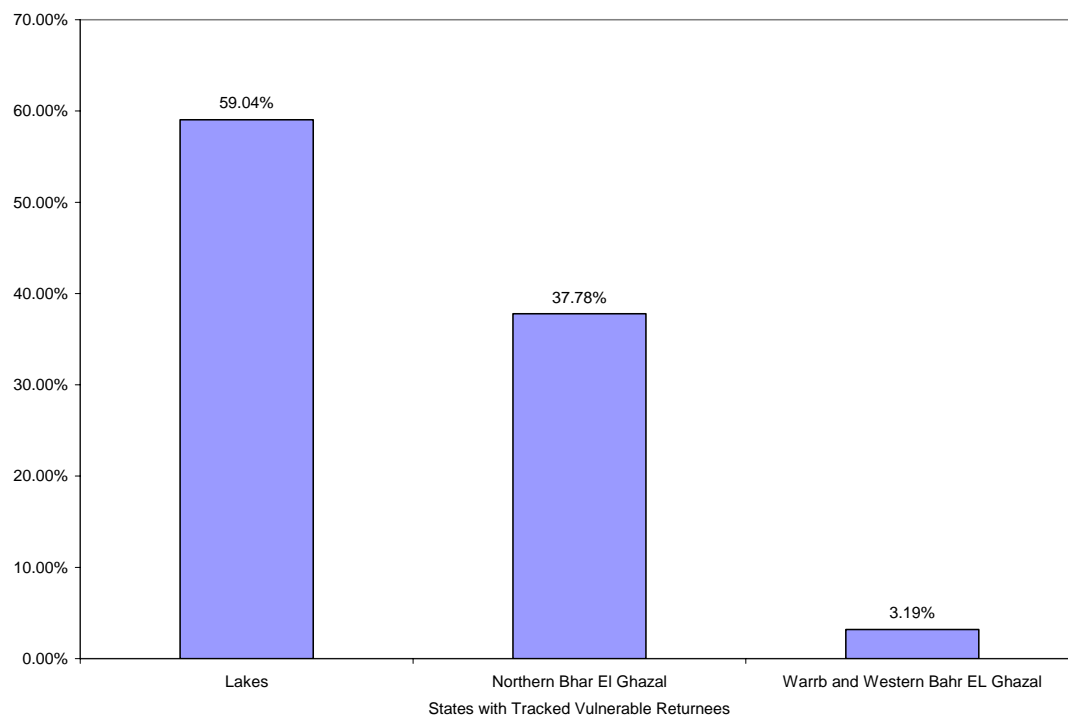
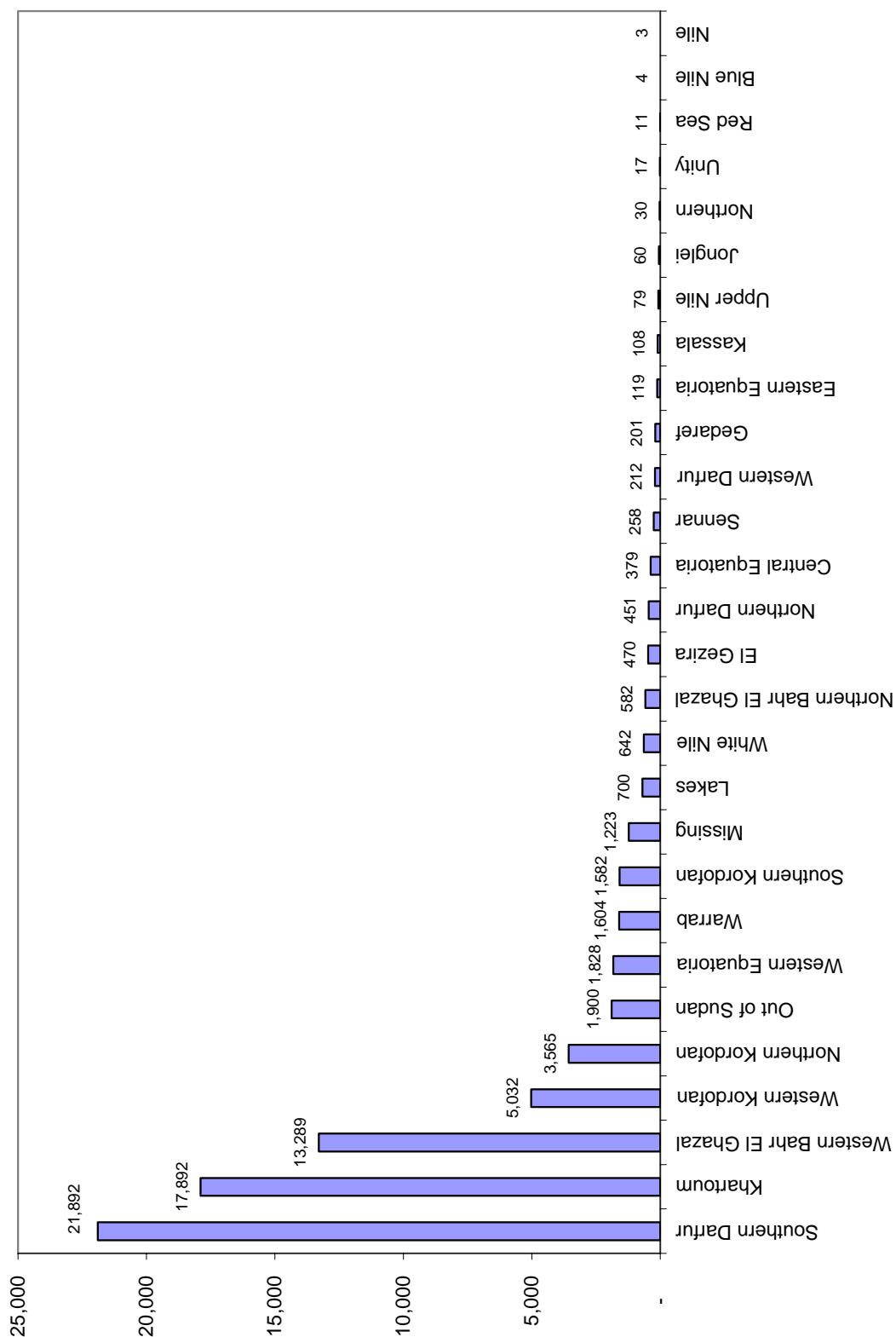


Table 13: Vulnerability cases disaggregated by the state of final destination

State	Separated Child	Missing Child	Unaccompanied Child	Malnourished	Single Parent	Pregnant	Breast feeding	Mentally Disabled	Physically Disabled	Serious Medical Conditions	Special Protection Needs	Total	%
Lakes	171	53	173	82	207	194	208	21	47	22	119	1,297	59.04%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	112	8	18	4	64	233	127	8	6	64	186	830	37.78%
Warrab and Western Bahr EL Ghazal	20	24	3	5	5	3	5	0	0	5	0	70	3.19%
Total	303	85	194	91	276	430	340	29	53	91	305	2,197	100%
%	13.8%	3.9%	8.8%	4.1%	12.6%	19.6%	15.5%	1.3%	2.4%	4.1%	13.9%	100.0%	

2,197 vulnerability cases were tracked at the areas of return, 59 per cent of these cases recorded for Lakes state, and around 38 per cent recorded for Northern Bahr El Ghazal.

Figure 18: Number of returnees tracked by the state of departure



Southern Darfur represented the state with the greatest number of departures (21,892) during the reporting period followed by Khartoum (17,892). Also, 1,900 refugees' returnees were tracked during the reporting period.

Table 15: Number and percentages of returnees, tracked at the area of return, by county and payam of destination

State	County/Locality	Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Lakes	Cuiebet	Abirui	311	1.43%
		Cit cok	232	1.07%
		Cuiebet	750	3.45%
		Duony	316	1.46%
		Malou Pec	424	1.95%
		Ngap	592	2.73%
		Pagor	365	1.68%
	Total Cuiebet		2,990	13.77%
	Rumbek Central	Among Piny	304	1.40%
		Jiir	1,482	6.83%
		Malek	4,601	21.19%
		Mantangai	421	1.94%
		Mayom	328	1.51%
		Rumbek Town	539	2.48%
	Total Rumbek Central		7,675	35.35%
	Rumbek East	Akot	72	0.33%
		Atiaba	347	1.60%
		Chuei Chok	4	0.02%
		Malekagok	261	1.20%
		Pacony	543	2.50%
		Paloc	1,874	8.63%
	Total Rumbek East		3,101	14.28%
	Rumbek North	Not available	204	0.94%
		Aor	173	0.80%
		Madhol	274	1.26%
		Malueth	328	1.51%
		Maper	263	1.21%
		Meen	342	1.58%
	Total Rumbek North		1,584	7.29%
	Wulu	Bahr-Gel	490	2.26%
		Damoloto	43	0.20%
		Makundi	742	3.42%
		Wulu Town	945	4.35%
Total Wulu		2,220	10.22%	
Yirol East	Adior	254	1.17%	
	Lekekadu	272	1.25%	
	Majokcidhop	132	0.61%	
	Malek	206	0.95%	
	Nyang	43	0.20%	
	Pagarau	126	0.58%	
	Yalli	249	1.15%	
Total Yirol East		1,282	5.90%	
Yirol West	Abang	300	1.38%	
	Aluak Aluak	52	0.24%	
	Marpoudit	597	2.75%	
	Yirol Town	1,913	8.81%	

	Total Yirol West		2,862	13.18%
Total Lakes			21,714	100.00%
Northern Bahr al Ghazal	Aweil East	Baac	10,449	22.51%
		Madhol	2,648	5.71%
		Malualbai	2,508	5.40%
		Mangar Tong	513	1.11%
		Mangkok	1,828	3.94%
		Wunlang	964	2.08%
		Yargot	7,567	16.30%
	Total Aweil East		26,477	57.04%
	Aweil North	Ariath	1,242	2.68%
		Malual Central	118	0.25%
		Malual East	6,795	14.64%
		Malual North	1,190	2.56%
	Malual West	2,135	4.60%	
	Total Aweil North		11,480	24.73%
	Aweil West	Ayat East	1,800	3.88%
Ayat West		4,620	9.95%	
Gomjuer East		227	0.49%	
Gomjuer West		1,073	2.31%	
Mariem		738	1.59%	
Total Aweil West		8,458	18.22%	
Total Northern Bahr El Ghazal			46,415	100.00%
Warrab	Gogrial East	Pathuan East	146	3.64%
		Pathuan West	105	2.61%
	Total Gogrial East		251	6.25%
	Gogrial West	Akon	325	8.09%
		Alek	774	19.27%
		Kuac North	492	12.25%
		Kuac South	484	12.05%
		Riau	409	10.18%
	Total Gogrial West		2,484	61.85%
	Tonj North	Akop	62	1.54%
		Aliek	253	6.30%
		Awul	158	3.93%
		Marial Lou	24	0.60%
		Pagol	688	17.13%
		Rualbet	96	2.39%
Total Tonj North		1,281	31.90%	
Total Warrab			4,016	100.00%
Western Bahr al Ghazal	Jur River	Karigi	149	7.49%
		Kuajena	333	16.75%
		Roc ruc dong	257	12.93%
		Udici	1,179	59.31%
	Total Jur River		1,918	96.48%
Total Wau	Wau North	70	3.52%	
Total Western Bahr El Ghazal			1,988	100.00%
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jabieha	Abu Jabieha AU	1,283	5.10%
		El Siraga	300	1.19%
		Tarter	486	1.93%
		Wakara AU	286	1.14%
	Total Abu Jabieha		2,355	9.36%

Dilling County	Julud	1,796	7.14%
	Katla	819	3.26%
	Teamen	439	1.74%
Total Dilling County		3,054	12.14%
Dilling Locality	Fnda	65	0.26%
	Kurgul	3,024	12.02%
	Mandal Kolay	25	0.10%
	Salara	1,045	4.15%
	Wali	1,156	4.59%
Total Dilling Locality		5,315	21.13%
Kadugli	Buram	1,017	4.04%
	Ngorban	785	3.12%
	Saref Elgamoum	1,835	7.29%
Total Kadugli		3,637	14.46%
Lagawa Locality	Altareen	116	0.46%
	Kadam	300	1.19%
	Mangar Koly	3,288	13.07%
Total Lagawa Locality		3,704	14.72%
Lagawa County	Tabag	107	0.43%
	Tima	750	2.98%
	Tulushi	250	0.99%
Total Lagawa County		1,107	4.40%
Rashad County	Eldo	1,419	5.64%
	Irral	364	1.45%
	Umlubia AU	2,013	8.00%
Total Rashad County		3,796	15.09%
Rashad Locality	Abassiya AU	44	0.17%
	Rashad AU	1,117	4.44%
	Tajmala	276	1.10%
Total Rashad Locality		1,437	5.71%
Talodi	Aliri	294	1.17%
	Kalogi AU	89	0.35%
	Talodi AU Town	370	1.47%
Total Talodi		753	2.99%
Total Southern Kordofan⁶		25,158	100.00%

⁶ Data for South Kordofan is incomplete. During four of the six months of the reporting period, there was partial reporting from the Lagawa area due to insecurity. Additionally due to political and historical frictions, reporting from the areas formally affiliated with the SPLM was consistently lower than expected