



IOM International Organization for Migration
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IOM Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Project

Total Returns to South Sudan Post CPA to June 2008

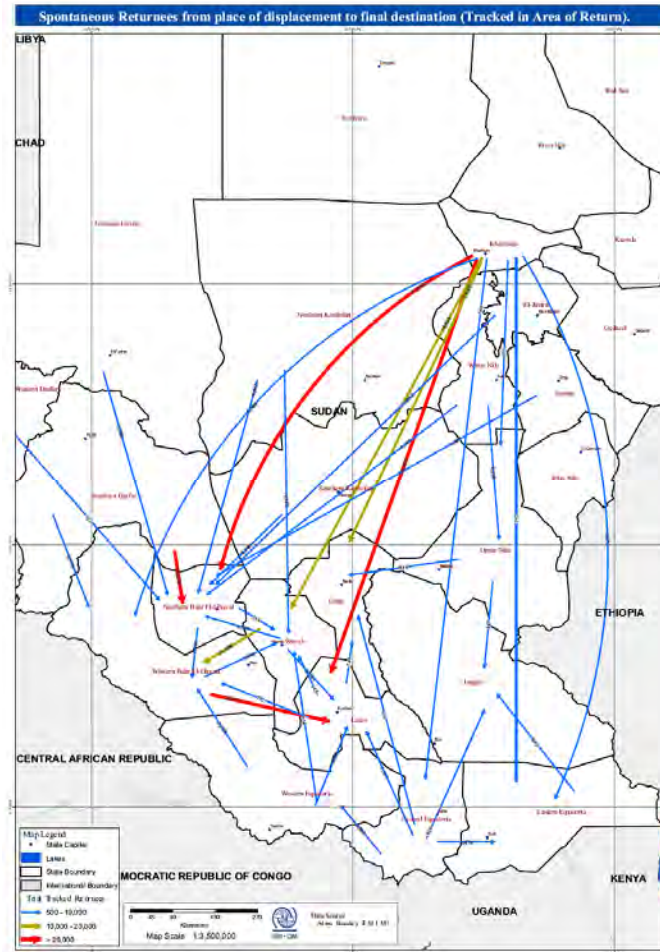


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Summary

The March 2005 report of the Sudan Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) estimated that approximately four million people were displaced from (or within) Southern Sudan by 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, IOM calculates that both North-South and South-South return movements stand at almost 1.7 million (see section 5, below).

While those assisted in their return within the extensive IOM, UN and governmental assisted return programme (81,598 individuals) have been closely monitored; others who have elected to return by themselves continue to pose enormous challenges to the international community and authorities that try to locate them, and to provide support.

To address these challenges, the IOM tracking of spontaneous returns programme gathers detailed information such as return numbers, basic demographic information (sex, age) and special needs/vulnerabilities of IDPs and refugees who have spontaneously returned to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan.

The main return route is from Northern to Southern Sudan, but South to South movements are also monitored. Both IDP and refugee returns are incorporated, returns assisted by bodies/agencies other than the joint UN-IOM/GNU/GoSS organised returns are classified as spontaneous and are included within the findings of this report.

The tool used for gathering returnee information is 'key informant interviews' with returnee households, either in transit or in their final destination. Returnee information is gathered through two parallel systems, the first is the En-route Tracking and the second is the Area of Return Tracking.

Since the beginning of IOM's involvement in the tracking project, IOM has physically tracked 213,193 returnees during their return journey of which around 70,000 are state organised returnees (En-route Tracking) and 663,344 returnees in their villages of return (Area of Return Tracking).

From this data, in combination with other village level data gathered on the rates of failed returns (secondary displacement), IOM estimates the total number of successful returns since the CPA until the end of June 2008 to be 1.7 million returnees. This figure takes into account secondary displacement (failed returns) of an estimated 184,705 individuals. According to IOM estimates, Northern Bahr el Ghazal has received the largest number of returns with an estimated 401,763 returnees (22 %) followed by Southern Kordofan with 298,098 returnees (16%) while Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states received the lowest number of returnees with 53,395 returnees (3%) and 62,304 returnees (3%) respectively.

Single female headed households (SFHH) tracked during their journey represents only 38% while tracking in the area/village of return specify that SFHH represent 60% of the total tracked households in Southern Sudan.

The average of family size tracked while travelling is 5.2 which decreased to 4.5 in the area/villages of return. Also adults, tracked on route from the place of displacement to the place of return, between 18 to 59 years old diminish from 44% to 31% returnees tracked in the area/villages of returns; male in particular of the same age group tracked en route decreased also from around 22% to 15% male tracked in the area /villages of return.

The main means of transportation from North to South is trucks or buses (75%), followed by barges (15%).

1. Background

The March 2005 report of the Sudan Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) estimated that approximately four million people were displaced from (or within) Southern Sudan by 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, IOM calculates that both North-South and South-South return movements stand at almost 1.7 million (see section 5, below).

While those assisted in their return within the extensive IOM, UN and governmental assisted return programme (81,598 individuals) have been closely monitored; others who have elected to return by themselves continue to pose enormous challenges to the international community and authorities that try to locate them, and to provide support.

To address these challenges, the IOM tracking of spontaneous returns programme gathers detailed information such as return numbers, basic demographic information (sex, age) and special needs/vulnerabilities of IDPs and refugees who have spontaneously returned to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan.

IOM has been involved in the tracking of spontaneous returnees to greater or lesser degrees since the signing of the CPA, but assumed full responsibility for the programme from OCHA in 2006. Since that time, IOM has made a number of significant enhancements to the tracking system in terms of coverage, methodology and statistical analysis. The report presented here represents the culmination of the effort to provide accurate tracking of a large number of the returns within a huge geographic area, and to extrapolate from this data to give a statistically valid estimate of the total number of returns that have occurred to South Sudan and Southern Kordofan.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Tracking project are:

- To provide detailed understanding of the returnee numbers, routes, modes of transport and destinations in order to assist in the targeting of assistance to those returnees.
- To act as an advance-warning mechanism in the event of large-scale population movements.
- To build the capacity of the government through the provision of resources and training, aiming towards the self sustainability of the project.
- To facilitate and improve longer term planning for the tracked spontaneous returnees, including for emergency preparedness, early recovery and development.
- To prioritize villages with high number of returnees and refer them to the Protection Monitoring programme in order to assess the basic infrastructure of these villages (impact of the returnees on villages of arrival).
- To refer protection concerns to specialized actors.

3. Methodology

IOM tracking activities in Sudan can be divided into two types: 'En-route Tracking' and 'Area of Return Tracking'. En-route and Area of Return Tracking are designed to supplement each other, but significant differences exist between these two methodologies.

En-route Tracking is the recording of returnee movements by collecting data at main transport routes, transit hubs, key geographic entry points etc. This type of tracking potentially covers all payams in Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan but the data provides only 'indicators', trends and patterns of spontaneous returns and captures a relatively limited amount of verified data. En-route Tracking is currently undertaken at 17 points in North and Southern Sudan

Area of Return Tracking is the gathering of data on returnee movements by physically visiting villages in the areas of return to collect data. Area of return tracking provides actual numbers and locations of spontaneous returnees. Area of Return Tracking is currently undertaken in 212 of the estimated 536 payams in Southern Sudan, though it covers all the payams in Southern Kordofan. Area of Return Tracking provides more accurate and comprehensive data than En-route Tracking, but is considerably more costly and presents considerable logistical challenges to implement.

Kosti (the main En-route Tracking hub) tracking forms are processed in the Khartoum Joint Operation Center (Khartoum-JOC), while Southern 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.

3.1. 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.

The programme at this time was entirely based on an 'en-route' methodology. 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 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.

At its peak En-route Tracking data was collected from 28 tracking points, but the data collection points have been reduced to 17 in 2008. This reduction is in line with IOM policy to gradually shift from En-route Tracking to Area of Return Tracking due to stakeholder demands for 'actual' rather than 'indicative' data. The 17 tracking points from which En-route Tracking data is currently gathered in Sudan are Kosti (12 tracking points), South Darfur (1), Lakes (1), Northern Bahr El Ghazal (2) and Central Equatoria (1).

3.2. Area of Return/ Village Tracking

Due to stakeholder demands to capture more accurate data about the number of returnees at the village level and in order to complement the En-route Tracking system, in February 2007 IOM started to track movements to the areas of return through direct assessments at the village level. This method was introduced as a pilot phase in Lakes state in February 2007 and was later extended to other Southern Sudan states.

The Area of Return Tracking targets only 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. The SSRRC constitutes IOM's main partner in this project, with the SSRRC overseeing the deployment of more than 300 staff to implement the project, following intensive training by IOM.

On a monthly basis, field enumerators work in the selected payams to interview village leaders who are responsible for consolidating a list of new spontaneous arrivals. The data is collected using standardized tracking form. The form captures a range of demographic data such as gender, age groups as well as vulnerability information and movement data such as departure and final destination points. 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.

IOM conducts verification measures whenever required, e.g. when it is suspected that inflated numbers have been reported. To achieve this, IOM uses En-route Tracking data, 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.

4. Capacity Building of SSRRC and VRRRC

As a vital component of the Tracking Project is IOM capacity building for the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) and the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Committee (VRRRC) of Southern Kordofan. Capacity building is provided in the form of direct financial support, training, technical support, materials and some project management to facilitate the tracking process. The field training includes interview techniques, registration training and quality control. At this point in time, IOM mainly conducts all data entry, data processing and data management. IOM's partners contribute information gathering, field management, project development and aspects of project management.

In the first phase of SSRRC training, initiated in 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 (5 payams) and Southern Kordofan (31 payams). Towards the end of the year coverage was extended to 200 payams (10 payams in four counties in each of the 10 states). The payams were selected by IOM, UNMIS RRR and in close coordination with SSRRC. A total of 508 SSRRC staff trained within 10 states of Southern Sudan (see table 1 for more details)

In the second phase of training, from January 2008 onwards, IOM adjusted the targets in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrab, Unity and Southern Kordofan from targeting 4 counties only in each state to full coverage of all payams in each state - aiming towards full coverage of these states by placing at least one enumerator in every payam. Currently there is at least one SSRRC enumerator working in each payam. Important improvements in the field methodology for information gathering (with SSRRC enumerators working more closely with state officials) have also been incorporated into this second phase of training.

Training in Southern Kordofan started in June 2007. At that time, IOM trained 44 VRRRC in the collection return information at the village level. In April 2008, IOM, SUDO (as IOM implementing partner in Southern Kordofan) and UNMIS RRR undertook a massive tracking activity covering almost all villages in Southern Kordofan state. See table 1 for more details.

During this sweep of the Southern Kordofan villages, enumerator teams visited more than 1,000 villages and collected initial information about returnees in 497 villages. The teams also trained 400 village focal points on how to use the IOM tracking booklet (tracking standardized form) to gather further returns data. The focal points were trained to establish a tracking system in corporation with VRRRC similar to the system used in Southern Sudan.

Training for IOM counterparts in the following states in two phases (as indicated above) as follows:

Table 1: IOM counterpart trainings given as part of IOM/SSRRC tracking programme in Southern Sudan and VRRRC training in Southern Kordofan

Training phases	SK	CES	EES	WES	Lakes	NBeG	WBeG	Warrab	Unity	Jonglei	Upper Nile	Total
Phase I	44	47	47	43	122	58	43	31	29	43	45	552
Phase II	400					25						425
Total	444	47	47	43	122	83	43	31	29	43	45	977

5. Total Estimated Number of Returns

No tracking system for spontaneous returns will be able to capture complete data. In particular, ‘En-route Tracking’ accepts a degree of inaccuracy as it is founded on various assumptions about human behaviour and choices. Several advances in IOM’s tracking and other projects, however, allow IOM to estimate the total number of returns with a reasonable degree of confidence. These factors include;

- 1) The increased emphasis on Area of Return Tracking, which gathers actual data from the villages of return,
- 2) 100% coverage of the Tracking Programme of payams in selected states, establishing the statistical basis to predict total returns in states where 100% coverage has not been achieved,
- 3) The incorporation of data from IOM’s complementary Village Assessments Project. This project provides detailed information on selected villages, including information on secondary displacements (failed returns), providing the basis to estimate secondary displacement for the region as a whole.

The superior nature of Area of Return Tracking data (‘point 1’) over En-route Tracking is addressed in detail above (3.1 and 3.2), and the expansion of the IOM Tracking Project to attain 100% payam coverage in selected states (‘point 2’) is detailed in section 4 above. In order to extrapolate from sample data to provide a projected total number of returns per state, IOM used a simple equation based on the relation of assessed to non assessed number of villages¹ (see table 2 for more details)

The projected number of returnees is calculated by multiplying the current tracked returnees, in the areas of return, up to June 2008 by 100 percent and then dividing the result by the percentage of coverage:

$$RE = (x \times 100\%) / y\%$$

Where, RE: the estimated number of returnees
x: total number of returnees trucked up to June 2008
y%: percentage of villages coverage out of the total village.

Based on this formula, the total number of returns for each state in the South and Southern Kordofan is tabulated in table 2 below.

¹ This does not apply to Southern Kordofan as coverage in this state is 100% and therefore the figure is not projected.

Table 2: Returns projection by state depending on areas of return numbers and coverage; IOM tracking programme in Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan, up to June 2008

State	Current Tracked Returnees	% of state coverage up to June 2008	Projected Number of Returnees up to June 2008
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	140,617	35%	401,763
Southern Kordofan	298,098	100%	298,098
Central Equatoria	17,805	10%	178,050
Jonglei	5,460	3%	182,000
Warrab	18,890	15%	125,933
Upper Nile	11,488	8%	143,600
Western Equatoria	14,919	12%	124,325
Unity	26,024	23%	113,148
Lakes	74,952	82%	91,405
Abyei	14,607	20%	73,035
Western Bahr El Ghazal	34,267	55%	62,304
Eastern Equatoria	20,824	39%	53,395
Total	677,951²		1,847,055

As indicated in table 2 above, the estimated number of returnees in Southern Sudan, Abyei and Southern Kordofan is 1,847,055. Northern Bahr el Ghazal has received the largest number of returns with an estimated 401,763 returnees (22 %) followed by Southern Kordofan with 298,098. As coverage of the tracking project in Southern Kordofan is almost 100%, this figure is the only figure in the table which represents the actual number of returnees (including the internal state returnees from Nuba mountains who stated that they started the return since 2001) rather than a projected figure.

It should be noted that the En-route Tracking data (sections 7.2 and 7.6) shows Southern Kordofan to be the state with the highest number of returns. This apparent anomaly can be attributed to the easy access to Khartoum from Southern Kordofan, and relatively cheap transportation leading to a high degree of mobility between the two states. The En-route Tracking system tends to record the ebb and flow of movements between the two states registers as return activity and that Area of Return Tracking is able to provide much more accurate results.

It is also important to note that the figures provided above (table 2) do not take into consideration secondary displacements, that is those instances where the return 'fails' and returnee displaces again, either back to the place of original displacement (e.g. Khartoum) or to some other place of displacement (e.g. Juba, Kadugli).

Estimating the number of these further displacements ('point 3') is admittedly challenging; however IOM has been able to provide an estimate of failed returns based on IOM's complementary Village Assessment Project. This project utilises Sudan specific questionnaires to provide detailed village level assessments (1,500 conducted in 2008) and includes information on population and tribal composition of the villages, availability of shelter and food, livelihood opportunities as well as information on water and sanitation, health and education and, critically, population movements.

Based on the village assessment data, IOM is able to establish an estimated average percentage of secondary displacements across the following states. See table 3 for more details.

² Area of return tracking is not yet extended to Abyei, therefore this figure is extrapolated from En-route Tracking data.

Table 3: Failed return by state depending on areas of return numbers and coverage; IOM Protection Monitoring Programme – Village Assessment in Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan, March 2007- June 2008

State	Total Returnees	Successful returns	Failed returns	% of failed to successful
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	167,953	138,234	29,719	18%
Southern Kordofan	320,260	310,194	10,066	3%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	55,925	50,933	4,992	9%
Warrab	191,702	191,644	58	0.03%

Removing the Warrab result as an ‘extreme variable’ provides an average failed return rate of 10% per state. Extrapolated across all 10 states provides the final estimated return figures presented in table 4 below;

Table 4: Failed return by state depending on areas of return numbers and coverage; IOM Protection Monitoring Programme – Village Assessment in Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan

State	Est. Secondary Displacement	Projected Number of Returnees up to June 2008	Actual Returns
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	40,176	401,763	369,622
Southern Kordofan	29,810	298,098	274,250
Central Equatoria	17,805	178,050	163,806
Jonglei	18,200	182,000	167,440
Warrab	12,593	125,933	115,859
Upper Nile	14,360	143,600	132,112
Western Equatoria	12,433	124,325	114,379
Unity	11,315	113,148	104,096
Lakes	9,140	91,405	84,092
Abyei	7,304	73,035	67,192
Western Bahr El Ghazal	6,230	62,304	57,319
Eastern Equatoria	5,339	53,395	49,123
Total	184,705	1,847,055	1,699,291

6. Analysis of Area of Return - Cumulative Data, February 2007 to June 2008

The data provided below is based on actual tracked data, not projected total data as in section 5.

Area of Return Summary:

- From February 2007 to June 2008, a total of 663,344 returnees were tracked at the area of return in the 10 states of Southern Sudan and in Southern Kordofan; the estimated number of returnees in Southern Sudan, Abyei and Southern Kordofan amounted to 1,847,055. The average coverage of villages in the area of return system is 37%.
- Total number of tracked families at the areas of return during the reporting period is 123,487 families, with 4.5 as an average family size.
- Females and Males were equally represented 50 % each for the reporting period.
- The largest age group is children above five and youth (5-17) representing 34% (125,872) of the total age groups. Around 10% of returnees age 60 and more.
- Female headed households represent 60% of the total tracked households.
- 75% of returnees used buses or trucks to reach their final destination, 17% walked to the final destination, 5% used boats and finally 2% flow back.
- The tracking system recorded 14,833 vulnerability cases (4%) during the reporting period. Pregnant and lactating women represent 43%. Unaccompanied, missing and separated children represent 18 %.

It should be noted that the grand totals of table 3 and 4 (663,344 returnees) are more than the grand totals of table 5 and 8 (365,246 returnees) because Southern Kordofan data is not disaggregated by age and gender due to a differing reporting methodology.

6.1. Total figure of spontaneous returnees from February 2007 to June 2008

From February 2007 to June 2008, a total of 663,344 spontaneous returnees or 63,867 households (see table 5 for more details) were tracked through the Area of Return Tracking (though the data collected includes those returns that have occurred from the period of the signing of the CPA). Spontaneous return decreased significantly during the rainy season in 2007 and amplified in September and November 2007 as a result of August and October 2007 building capacity training for SSRRC staff.

The building capacity program continue during the first three months of 2008, therefore SSRRC staff deployment expanded to more payams in order to cover more villages. The current returnees tracked in the areas of return represent 37% of the total estimated number of returnees. See table 5 for more details.

Only 79,567 returnees were registered during the first half of 2007, but the number of returnees tracked during the first half of 2008 increased by 64% to a total of 221,714 returnees. This was, again, may be largely attributable to improvements in the tracking system bought about by funding increases that lead to reach more villages of high return. The capacity building training is still on going (see table 1 for training details) in order to reach more returnees through the tracking in the areas of return system.

Table 5: IOM Sudan/SSRRC/VRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data of spontaneous returnees per month, February 2007 to June 2008

Month	HOH	Returnees	% of Returnees
Feb 2007	1,988	11,759	1.77%
Mar 2007	2,744	16,237	2.45%
Apr 2007	3,381	23,520	3.55%
May 2007	2,634	14,563	2.20%
Jun 2007	2,364	13,488	2.03%
Jul 2007	662	4,025	0.61%
Aug 2007	492	3,022	0.46%
Sep 2007	2,199	16,085	2.42%
Oct 2007	939	6,532	0.98%
Nov 2007	3,124	20,417	3.08%
Dec 2007	2,649	13,884	2.09%
Jan 2008	4,903	26,832	4.04%
Feb 2008	5,575	28,294	4.27%
Mar 2008	8,832	46,213	6.97%
Apr 2008	31,106	158,385	23.88%
May 2008	31,452	162,046	24.43%
Jun 2008	18,442	98,042	14.78%
Total	123,487	663,344	100.00%

The reason for the notable increase of spontaneous returnees in March and April is closely related to the Sudanese population census in April 2008, leading to intensified state organized return as well as spontaneous return movements. In addition, the tracking data received from Southern Kordofan as well as the expansion of the programme to all payams in Northern Bar el Ghazal was included in April, May and June 2008, therefore more returnees were reached and identified during that specified period.

The tracking in Southern Kordofan was conducted through initial gathering of returnees' numbers at each village level; household registration is not yet available. Southern Kordofan data is hence not included in the breakdowns under 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5.

6.2. Cumulative returns by state of return and by month, from February 2007 to June 2008

The main return destinations of the total tracked returnees are Northern Bahr el Ghazal (21%) and Southern Kordofan (45%), see table 6 below. In view of the total return figure it should be noted that all the states did not begin Area of Return Tracking at the same time. In February/March 2007, only Lakes, Northern Bar el Ghazal, Warrab and Western Bar el Ghazal were providing data and the considerable increase of spontaneous returns to Northern Bar el Ghazal in April and June 2008 reflects the success of the expansion of the Tracking Programme to all payams in the state leading to reach more villages with high number of returnees.

The comprehensive tracking exercise in Southern Kordofan resulted in the high return figure from April to June 2008; see table 6 for more details. It is important to note that the Southern Kordofan figure is highest because of the extensive coverage of the tracking programme in that state, the adjusted totals (see section 4, indicate Northern Bahr al Ghazal as the state which has received the largest number of returns).

Table 6: IOM Sudan/SSRRC/VRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative returns by state of origin, by month, February 2007 to June 08

Month	CES	EES	Jonglei	Lakes	NBEG	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	WBEG	WES	SK	Total
Feb 2007				6,946	4,804			9				11,759
Mar 2007				5,296	9,934			382	625			16,237
Apr 2007				7,013	14,926			1,133	448			23,520
May 2007				2,238	11,067			1,004	254			14,563
Jun 2007				2,290	8,356			2,085	757			13,488
Jul 2007				888	684			369	2,084			4,025
Aug 2007				1,692					1,306			2,998
Sep 2007				14,137	661				1,285			16,083
Oct 2007				5,760	25			91	656			6,532
Nov 2007				8,352	1,405	7,879		782	1,829	168		20,415
Dec 2007		2,550		1,549	2,379	1,168		2,093	2,545	1,628		13,912
Jan 2008		6,993		3,021	4,888	2,584		2,464	4,577	2,305		26,832
Feb 2008	3,371	3,814		2,058	6,499	1,887		3,219	4,906	2,540		28,294
Mar 2008	4,569	3,493	2,436	1,822	12,860	2,632	7,139	2,414	5,134	3,714		46,213
Apr 2008	6,026	1,904	1,986	2,359	22,171	988	3,061	1,060	3,705	1,289	113,836	158,385
May 2008	1,125	1,306	1,038	5,505	27,944	491	1,159	456	1,634	1,576	119,812	162,046
Jun 2008	2,714	764		4,026	12,014	8,395	129	1,329	2,522	1,699	64,450	98,042
Total	17,805	20,824	5,460	74,952	140,617	26,024	11,488	18,890	34,267	14,919	298,098	663,344
%	2.68%	3.14%	0.82%	11.30%	21.20%	3.92%	1.73%	2.85%	5.17%	2.25%	44.94%	100.00%

See Annexes 1 to 11 for more details about return destination as state and payam breakdown.

The average family size of returnees' is 4.5. The family size varies from 4 in Jonglie state to 7.1 in Lake state while the average family size of returnees tracked on route from the place of displacement to the place of final destination is 5.2 (see section 7) this decreased in the size of thamily in the village of final destination could be attributed to family separation, movement between place of return and place of displacement and secondary displacement. The average family size in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state is 5.7, the family size in this high state of return varies from 5.2 to 6.9.

6.3. Cumulative figure Female Headed Household, by state from February 2007 to June 2008

Spontaneous return movements show a tendency for women return without male head of household or males to leave women with the children in the place of return to either return back to the place of displacement or to a secondary place of displacement for mainly employment and education reasons³ and also due to the lack or limited access to basic serviced in the villages of final destination.

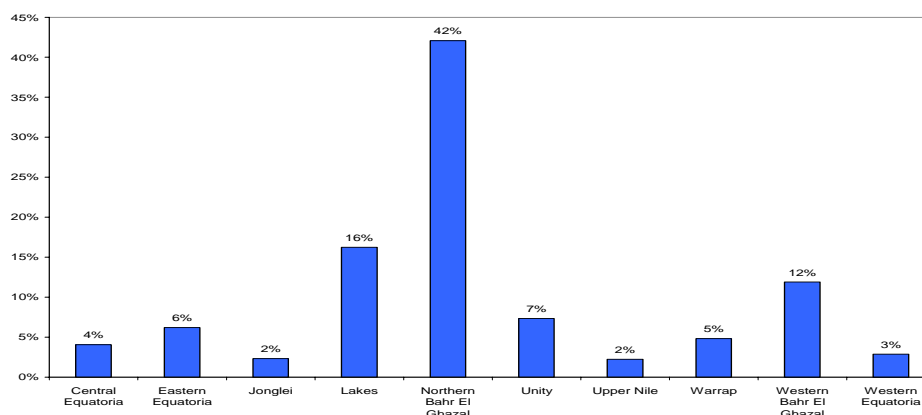
Female headed households represent 60% of the total tracked households in Southern Sudan; see table 7 for more details. This vulnerable group needs more in depth study in order to identify suitable intervention programs that could help this group to support their family with dignity.

The total female headed household tracked from February 2007 to June 2008 is 38,325 out of this total 16,124 female head of household resides in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state representing 42% of the total tracked female head of household tracked in the areas of return in Southern Sudan (see figure 1).

Table 7: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data SFHH at state level, February 2007 to June 08

Month	CES	EES	Jonglei	Lakes	NBEG	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	WBEG	WES	Total
Feb 2007				553	649			3			1,205
Mar 2007				339	1,084			37	33		1,493
Apr 2007				371	1,397			73	28		1,869
May 2007				286	1,534			124	15		1,959
Jun 2007				185	857			178	55		1,275
Jul 2007				70	57			40	301		468
Aug 2007				163					192		355
Sep 2007				1,205	58				167		1,430
Oct 2007				546				2	93		641
Nov 2007				546	131	1,083		48	259	12	2,079
Dec 2007		264		127	253	130		185	233	87	1,279
Jan 2008		767		265	675	327		271	625	152	3,082
Feb 2008	341	392		169	652	189		284	788	222	3,037
Mar 2008	367	447	439	166	1,474	310	542	321	771	276	5,113
Apr 2008	545	258	252	215	2,533	68	246	117	523	76	4,833
May 2008	78	147	193	548	3,433	31	60	48	88	120	4,746
Jun 2008	224	99		468	1,337	674	5	112	389	153	3,461
Total	1,555	2,374	884	6,222	16,124	2,812	853	1,843	4,560	1,098	38,325
%	4%	6%	2%	16%	42%	7%	2%	5%	12%	3%	100%
% of SFF to total HH by State	46%	48%	65%	59%	66%	61%	46%	51%	74%	39%	60%

1: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: SFHH by State, February 2007 to June 08



³ “Monitoring of Spontaneous Returnees at Kosti Way Station”; January to June 2008, en route protection report.

6.4. Cumulative figures - age and gender breakdown of spontaneous returnees, by state

The age breakdown of all cumulative returnees indicates that 25% of the returnees are in the age group from 1 to 4 years, 34% in school age (5 to 17 years), see table 8 for more details. This high percentage of school age children within the returnees population are likely to place great pressure on the educational sector in Southern Sudan and may lead to some children, and particularly girl children, from having equal access to education. 31% adults (18 to 59 years) this group represents the legal labour force tracked during the reporting period and 10% of returnees were over 60 years old, this labour forced decrease from 44% tracked en route.

The gender breakdown indicates that among the 0-4 year olds, more girls than boys returned (14% and 11% respectively) and in the age group over 60 years more men returned. In the age group 5 to 17 years the gender difference is less significant (2% more boys) and among adults the gender division is well balanced.

Table 8: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data age and gender breakdown by state, February 2007 to June 2008

State	0 to 4 years		5 to 17 years		18 to 59 years		60 + years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
CES	1,412	1,770	3,541	3,482	3,119	3,377	611	493	17,805
EES	1,775	2,300	3,755	3,807	4,116	3,732	745	594	20,824
Jonglei	657	835	941	968	858	1,015	126	60	5,460
Lakes	8,803	10,542	12,525	12,462	11,133	10,141	5,243	4,103	74,952
NBEG	17,365	22,839	24,852	22,268	19,667	18,623	8,446	6,557	140,617
Unity	3,021	3,584	5,061	4,550	3,740	4,200	917	951	26,024
Upper Nile	1,091	1,314	2,232	2,051	1,632	1,904	600	664	11,488
Warrab	1,899	2,450	3,600	3,092	3,389	3,095	723	642	18,890
WBEG	3,026	3,888	5,581	5,453	5,887	6,529	2,137	1,766	34,267
WES	1,433	1,607	2,825	2,826	2,406	2,839	476	507	14,919
Total of Gender	40,482	51,129	64,913	60,959	55,947	55,455	20,024	16,337	365,246
% of Gender	11.08%	14.00%	17.77%	16.69%	15.32%	15.18%	5.48%	4.47%	100.00%
Total of Age Group	91,611		125,872		111,402		36,361		365,246
% of Age Group	25%		34%		31%		10%		100.00%

6.5. Cumulative figures for vulnerable by state, from February 2007 to June 2008

Separated minors are those persons under the age of 18 separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members. Unaccompanied minors (UAM) are children who have been separated from both parents and are not being cared for by a guardian or another adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Verification exercises conducted by IOM on the data gathered from the field has indicated, however, that the majority of the children recorded as UAMs are under care of extended family members or under the care of community members, and thus more properly defined as 'separated' under the above definition. UAM, separated and missing children represent 18% of the total tracked vulnerable, see table 9 for more details. Detailed tracking data has been forwarded to UNICEF for follow up.

Pregnant and lactating women represent 43% of the total tracked vulnerable returnees, 10% are single parents and around 4% are malnourished.

Lakes state has the highest number of vulnerable IDPs tracked (3,246), followed by Eastern Equatoria (2,605), Western Bahr el Ghazal (2,148) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (2,060). See table 9 for more details.

Table 9: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data vulnerability on state level, February 2007 to June 2008

STATE	Separated Child	Missing Child	Unaccompanied Child	Mainnourished	Single Parent	Pregnant	Lactating	Mentally Disabled	Physically Disabled	Medical Condition	Special Protection Needs	Total
CES	37	13	4	28	172	121	233	20	51	51	76	806
EES	158	7	658	20	181	280	807	61	225	66	142	2,605
Jonglei	14	4	28	10	139	53	126	7	17	17	17	432
Lakes	379	111	504	217	312	474	503	126	88	102	430	3,246
NBEG	174	22	153	47	88	546	347	42	152	131	358	2,060
Unity	68	38	15	15	33	167	311	35	210	83	34	1,009
Upper Nile	54	10	10	9	227	69	324	47	143	37	36	966
Warrab	84	36	18	29	49	75	161	36	196	70	39	793
WBEG	17	23	33	125	66	650	894	98	109	80	53	2,148
WES	41	7	17	13	244	87	164	54	77	33	31	768
Total	1,026	271	1,440	513	1,511	2,522	3,870	526	1,268	670	1,216	14,833
%	6.9%	1.8%	9.7%	3.5%	10.2%	17.0%	26.1%	3.5%	8.5%	4.5%	8.2%	100.0%

6.6. Cumulative figures for transportation means, per state, from February 2007 to June 2008

The main means of transportation is reported as being trucks or buses which was used by 75% of returnees. 17% stated that they walked back, 5% stated they returned by barge and only 2% flew back to the place of return.

Table 10: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data of transportation means at state level, February 2007 to June 2008

State	Air	Foot	Railway	Bus/Truck	Water	Total
CES	118	6,744		10,249	694	17,805
EES	232	2,205	7	18,119	261	20,824
Jonglei	94	123		3,890	1,353	5,460
Lakes	5,549	3,158	657	58,778	6,810	74,952
NBEG	496	14,381	252	124,868	620	140,617
Unity	671	1,064	57	21,058	3,174	26,024
Upper Nile	13	1,418	72	7,732	2,253	11,488
Warrab	62	3,328	14	14,053	1,433	18,890
WBEG	343	25,450	33	8,388	53	34,267
WES	924	5,699	74	7,906	316	14,919
Total	8,502	63,570	1,166	275,041	16,967	365,246
%	2%	17%	0.3%	75%	5%	100%

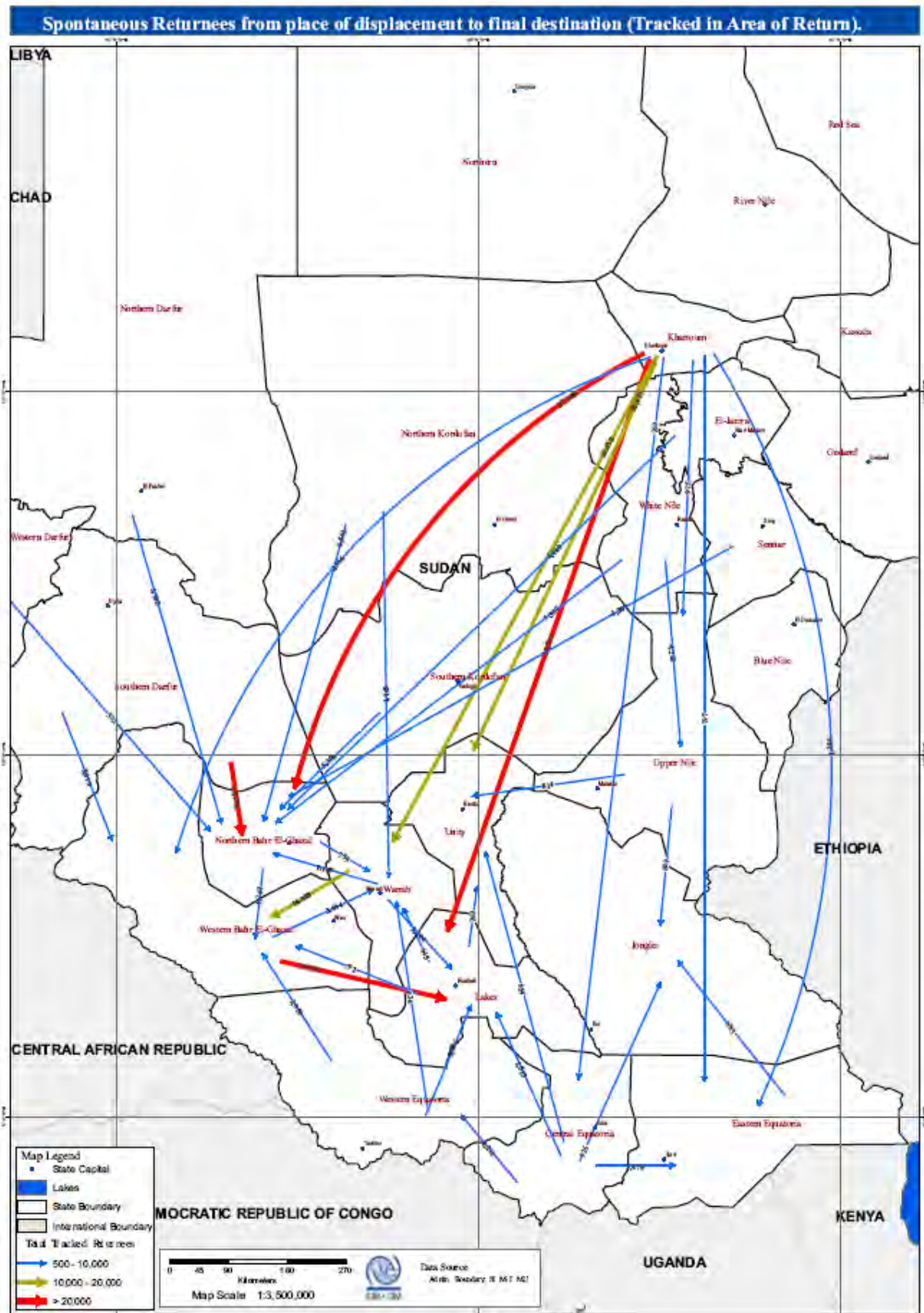
6.7. Correlation of departure points and final destination of movements of spontaneous returnees, from February 2007 to June 2008

25% of returnees left their area of displacement in Khartoum and returned mainly to Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Unity; more details on the correlation of departure points and final destination are indicated in table 11; see also figure 2. 19% of spontaneous returnees headed from South Darfur to Northern and Western Bar el Ghazal. 16% of the tracked returnees returned from neighbouring countries to the Equatorias and Lakes states. 13 % of returnees left Western Bar el Ghazal to return to their area of origin in Lakes and other states. See the correlation between place of displacement and the final destination in figure 2.

Table 11: IOM Sudan/SSRRC, Area of Return Tracking: cumulative data correlation of departure points and final destination of spontaneous returnees, February 2007 to June 2008

	State of Final Destination										Total	%
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Equatoria		
State												
Blue Nile	26		18	30	286	14	115	49			538	0%
Central Equatoria	1,097	3,476	926	2,513	74	654	3	245	240	4,211	13,439	4%
Eastern Equatoria	47	321	883	291	35	29		43		235	1,884	1%
El Gezira	12	6	7	254	1,410	285	89	172	3		2,238	1%
Gedaref					302	146	17	4	3	3	475	0%
Jonglei		25	55	125		421	25				651	0%
Kassala		15	6	16	233	70		4	7	42	393	0%
Khartoum	760	797	376	20,514	37,948	18,427	975	6,697	2,366	1,359	90,219	25%
Lakes	5		69	302	61	740		645	792	162	2,776	1%
Nile					233	22					255	0%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	5			453	357	15		759	1,747	43	3,379	1%
Northern Darfur				43	3,782	3	11	128	24		3,991	1%
Northern Kordofan		5		16	6,562	279	39	1,169	50		8,120	2%
Out of Sudan	15,446	16,103	1,910	5,673	933	2,761	5,235	1,522	237	7,655	57,475	16%
Red Sea	24	13		5	35	131		11	44	7	270	0%
Sennar			91	7	1,307	224	274	125	16		2,044	1%
Southern Darfur	16			162	65,278		3	309	3,919	10	69,697	19%
Southern Kordofan				70	5,308	176	227	475	43	14	6,313	2%
Unity	6		9	284	36	363	22	44	27		791	0%
Upper Nile	59	1	849	353	39	814	110	4	10	6	2,245	1%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	10	19	12	36,377	462	61		3,664	5,617	331	46,553	13%
Western Darfur				8	502			7	8		525	0%
Western Equatoria	264	30	150	5,086	38	74		636	2,059	506	8,843	2%
Western Kordofan					12,930	5	125	930	44		14,034	4%
White Nile	18	13	99	266	1,307	160	4,218	385	23	18	6,507	2%
Warrab	10			2,104	1,159	150		863	16,988	317	21,591	6%
Total	17,805	20,824	5,460	74,952	140,617	26,024	11,488	18,890	34,267	14,919	365,246	100%

Figure 2: Correlation between place of displacement and final destination of returnees based on area of return data



7. Analysis of En-route Tracking - Cumulative Data, November 2005 to June 2008

En route Tracking was the first and only method suitable to collect information about spontaneous returnees which acted as an advance-warning mechanism in the event of large-scale population movements; the system was adequate at the beginning but by the end of 2006 and with the increase demand on getting actual numbers of returnees and not only trends in order to plan for reintegration in the villages of return, IOM decided to gradually shift towards Area of Return Tracking in the villages of arrival. During 2007 IOM started phasing out the En route Tracking by decreasing the en rout points aiming to stop this program by the end of August 2008.

En Route Summary:

- From November 2005 to June 2008, a total of 231,193 spontaneous returnees were tracked from 17 points on the route between place of displacement and place of return of which around 70,000 returnees went back to through state or other non UN/IOM planned return convoys.
- Total number of families tracked en route during the reporting period is 44,284 families, with 5.2 as an average family size.
- Females and Males were equally represented 50 % each for the reporting period.
- The largest age group is adults (18-59) representing 44% of the total age groups, children under 5 represents 17%. Around 5% of returnees age 60 and more.
- Female headed households represent 38% of the total tracked households.
- 75% of returnees used buses or trucks to reach their final destination, 17% walked to the final destination, 5% used boats and finally 2% flow back.
- The tracking system recorded 10,009 vulnerability cases (4%) during the reporting period. Pregnant and lactating women represent 78%. Unaccompanied, missing and separated children represent 4 %.

It should be noted that the grand totals of table 12 and 13 (231,193 returnees) are more than the grand totals of table 14 and 17 (206,959 returnees) because 24,234 returnees travelling through state organize convoys did not have the time to give gender, age and place of departure information.

7.1. Household and individual cumulative statistics from November 2005 to June 2008

En-route tracking data is gathered at various key transportation hubs (17 tracking points throughout Sudan) on the route between places of displacement, mainly in North Sudan and return areas in the southern parts of Sudan. The total spontaneous returnees that have been tracked En-route since November 2005 till June 2008 totalled 231,193 spontaneous returnees. See table 12 and figure 3 for more details.

206,959 spontaneous returnees provided information about age, gender, vulnerability status, departure point and final destination information (returnees with full profile) while 24,234 returnees, normally in state organized convoys, did not have the time to provide full information providing only total number of returnees and final destination (returnees with partial profile).

The En Route Tracking captured around 70,000 returnees as state organized/other organized convoys (of which 24,234 returnees didn't give adequate information) ; 41% of the state organised convey was organised by Northern Bahr el Ghazal state (see figure 4 for more details).

Table 12: IOM Sudan/SSRRC En-route tracking: cumulative data of spontaneous returnees per month, November 2005 to June 2008

Month	HOH	Returnees with Full Profile	Returnees with partial Profile	Total Returnees
Nov 2005	991	3,602		3,602
Dec 2005	1,765	6,701		6,701
Jan 2006	1,249	4,781		4,781
Feb 2006	2,962	10,624		10,624
Mar 2006	4,389	16,947		16,947
Apr 2006	4,111	16,186		16,186
May 2006	5,285	20,105	2,381	22,486
Jun 2006	1,538	5,965	1,535	7,500
Jul 2006	685	2,537	225	2,762
Aug 2006	557	1,666	439	2,105
Sep 2006	549	2,006	101	2,107
Oct 2006	623	2,469	39	2,508
Nov 2006	487	1,908	507	2,415
Dec 2006	667	2,642	142	2,784
Jan 2007	1,039	4,017	166	4,183
Feb 2007	1,376	6,195	959	7,154
Mar 2007	2,435	25,072	797	25,869
Apr 2007	2,096	18,474	1,511	19,985
May 2007	1,863	9,999	1,988	11,987
Jun 2007	1,044	5,267	442	5,709
Jul 2007	559	2,544	94	2,638
Aug 2007	504	2,109	-	2,109
Sep 2007	603	2,369	-	2,369
Oct 2007	555	2,505	4	2,509
Nov 2007	890	4,137	751	4,888
Dec 2007	560	2,338	-	2,338
Jan 2008	499	2,233	18	2,251
Feb 2008	499	2,164	54	2,218
Mar 2008	831	4,119	126	4,245
Apr 2008	1,007	5,087	7,502	12,589
May 2008	693	3,246	2,500	5,746
Jun 2008	1,373	6,945	1,953	8,898
Total	44,284	206,959	24,234	231,193

Figure 3: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative data of spontaneous returnees per month, November 2005 to June 2008

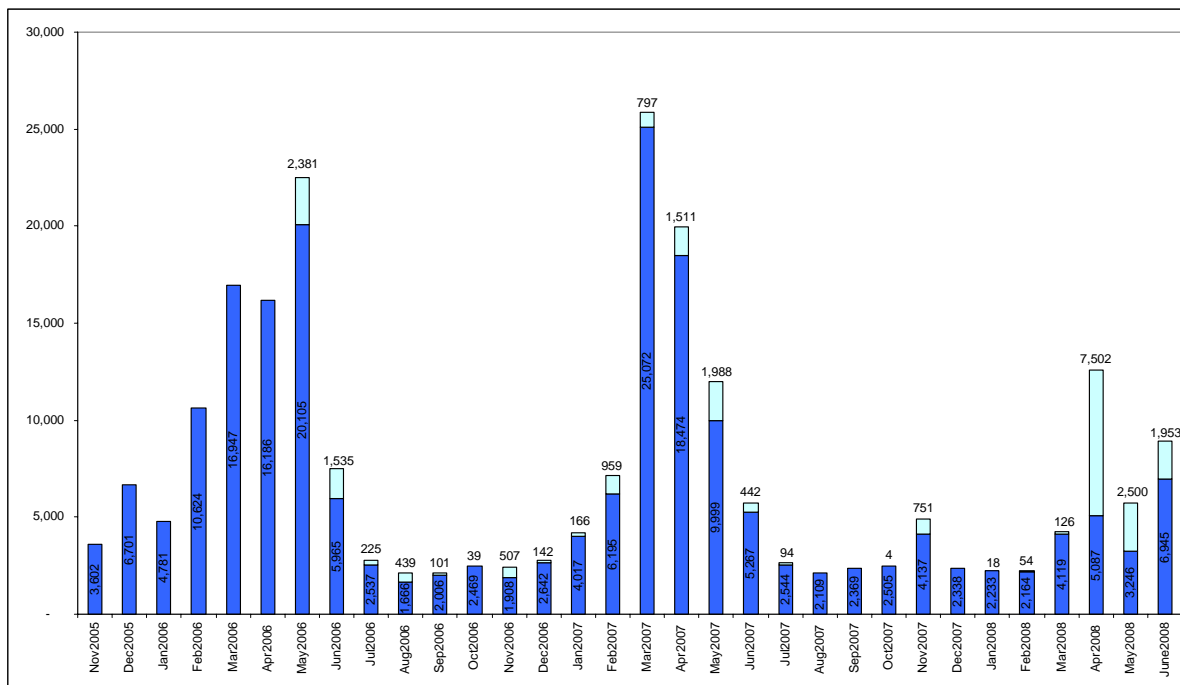
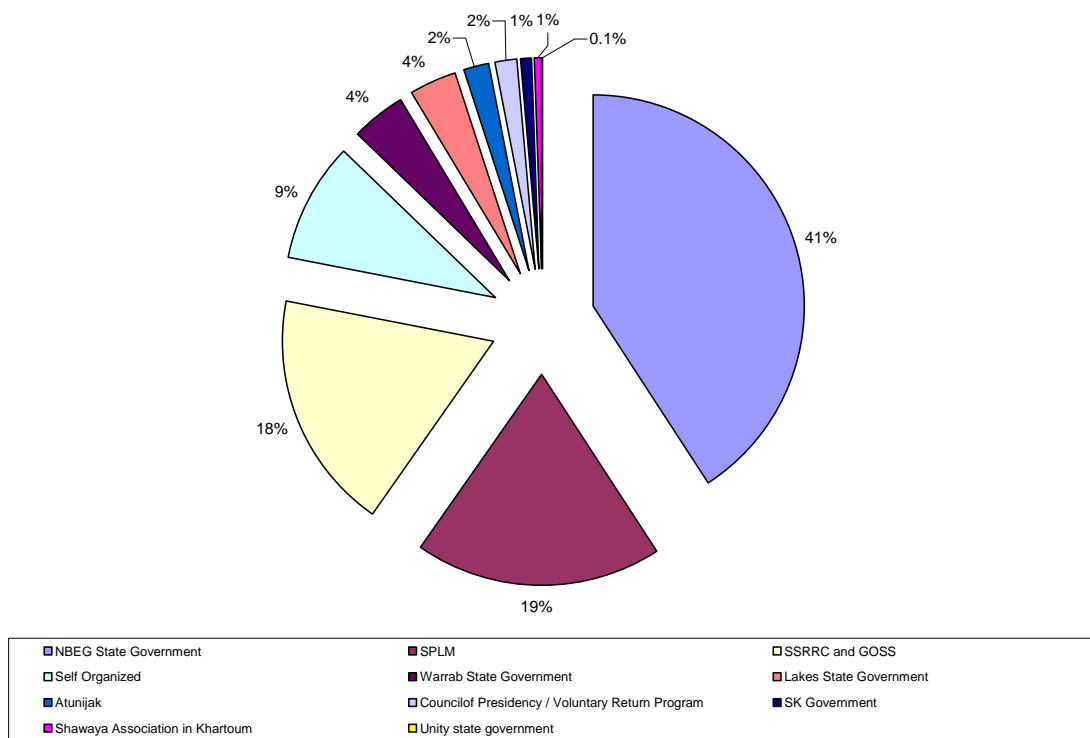


Figure 4: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative data of Spontaneous Organized Return, November 2005 to June 2008



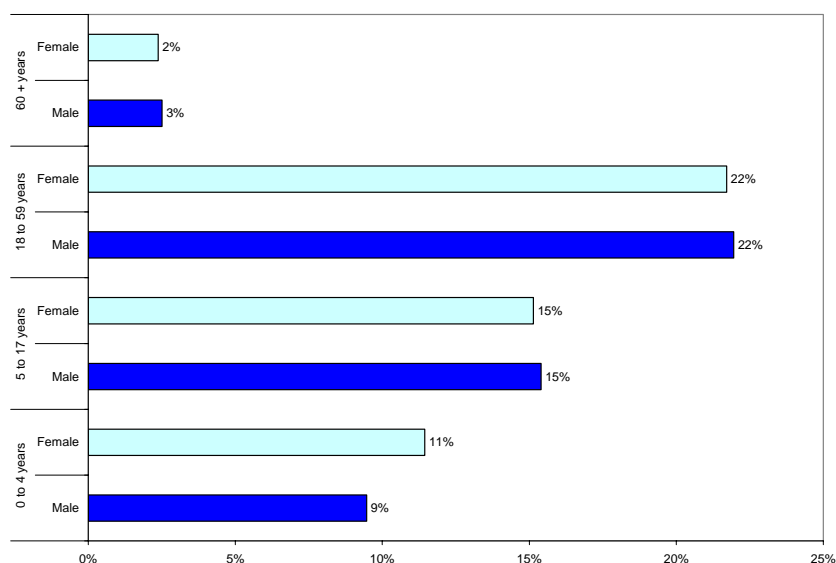
7.3. Cumulative figures - age and gender breakdown of spontaneous returnees

The age breakdown of all cumulative returnees indicates that 21% of the returnees are under five years old, 31% in school age (5 to 17 years), see table 14 and figure 5 for more details. 44% adults (18 to 59 years) this group represents the legal labour force tracked en route during the reporting period and 5% of returnees were over 60 years old.

Table 14 : IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative data age and gender breakdown on state level, November 2005 to June 2008

State	0 to 4 years		5 to 17 years		18 to 59 years		60 + years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Central Equatoria	1,244	1,247	2,321	2,181	3,405	3,109	153	126	13,786
Eastern Equatoria	203	180	368	342	447	443	20	36	2,039
Jonglei	544	522	844	734	2,023	1,593	113	101	6,474
Lakes	518	895	1,048	1,011	1,350	949	241	61	6,073
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	4,588	7,759	5,735	7,196	7,019	7,255	1,453	2,166	43,171
Warrab	2,497	2,854	2,934	2,652	5,491	4,774	614	345	22,161
Western Bahr El Ghazal	89	107	169	162	289	240	24	19	1,099
Western Equatoria	137	106	279	228	399	326	10	10	1,495
Khartoum	4	6	9	7	9	3	3		41
Northern Darfur	2	3	1	3	7	6			22
Northern Kordofan	1	2						1	4
Southern Darfur	12	10	32	26	95	42	5	2	224
Southern Kordofan	6,069	6,345	11,470	10,819	15,253	15,105	1,891	1,362	68,314
Unity	938	984	1,288	1,123	2,098	2,058	222	126	8,837
Upper Nile	2,745	2,663	5,372	4,844	7,552	9,030	448	565	33,219
Total of Gender	19,591	23,683	31,870	31,328	45,437	44,933	5,197	4,920	206,959
% of Gender	9.47%	11.44%	15.40%	15.14%	21.95%	21.71%	2.51%	2.38%	100%
Total of Age Group	43,274		63,198		90,370		10,117		206,959
% of Age Group	21%		31%		44%		5%		100%

Figure 5: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: Age and Gender Breakdown, November 2005 to June 2008



7.4. Cumulative figures for single female headed household by state from November 2005 to June 2008

Single female headed household represent 38% of the total households tracked En-route (see table 15). The average of the family size tracked during the return journey is 5.2 during the reporting period.

Table 15: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative data SFHH on state level, November 2005 to June 2008

Month	CES	EES	Jonglei	Lakes	NBEG	SK	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	WBEG	WES	Khartoum	Northern Darfur	Northern Kordofan	Southern Darfur	Total	% of FF to total HH by Month
Nov2005	20	3	39	8		74	35	129	56							364	37%
Dec2005	34	5	48	6		176	115	259	77		1		1		4	726	41%
Jan2006	28	7	34	1	10	117	51	157	79		1					485	39%
Feb2006	40	3	44	2	52	272	60	264	235	4	9				1	986	33%
Mar2006	85	6	50		276	460	90	352	136	33	10				2	1,500	34%
Apr2006	46	2	45	2	181	522	69	353	113	6	8				2	1,349	33%
May2006	62	8	51	15	218	811	19	362	362	21	11				4	1,944	37%
Jun2006	42	2	12		4	250	37	252	15	1	2		3	1	3	624	41%
Jul2006	24	6	6	1	1	83	16	173			4					314	46%
Aug2006	35		10			25	31	133	17			1				252	45%
Sep2006	36	12	11			42	11	119			1					232	42%
Oct2006	25		18			67	7	119			1					237	38%
Nov2006	14	3	9	1		62	4	102	1		2					198	41%
Dec2006	15	1	22			101	3	117	6	1	2					268	40%
Jan2007	16	3	19	2	3	143	2	137	61	3	3					392	38%
Feb2007	19	3	20		7	206	6	149	101	2	1					514	37%
Mar2007	34	9	39	30	27	240	7	182	138	1	8					715	29%
Apr2007	57	10	37	3	20	185	9	202	109	1	10					643	31%
May2007	38	8	33	8	7	202	3	188	66	11	4					568	30%
Jun2007	110	7	13		2	106	16	117	35	-	15					421	40%
Jul2007	102	15	20			47	2	60	9	-	14					269	48%
Aug2007	62	7	13		51	24	2	30	7	2	9					207	41%
Sep2007	76	8	24	18	97	19		12	11	3	13					281	47%
Oct2007	56	13	23	11	27	33	3	44	2	1	4					217	39%
Nov2007	62	13	32	25	86	60	4	20	10	10	8					330	37%
Dec2007	25	6	17	36	17	27		24	6		1					159	28%
Jan2008	51	16	16	11	2	31		42	6		6					181	36%
Feb2008	35	19	8	15	6	37	1	53	5		2					181	36%
Mar2008	78	25	25	46	24	45	1	73	17	1	4					339	41%
Apr2008	129	21	28	53	47	91	5	113	3		11					501	50%
May2008	97	29	28	64	10	47		140	1		13					429	62%
June2008	248	40	22	325	54	30	8	78	2		13					820	60%
Total	1,801	310	816	683	1,229	4,635	617	4,555	1,686	101	191	1	4	1	16	16,646	38%
%	11%	2%	5%	4%	7%	28%	4%	27%	10%	1%	1.2%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	100%	
% of FF to total HH by state	53%	63%	44%	13%	46%	24%	67%	100%	26%	32%	28%	52%	29%	33%	51%	38%	

7.5. Cumulative figures for Vulnerables by state of final destination from November 2005 to June 2008

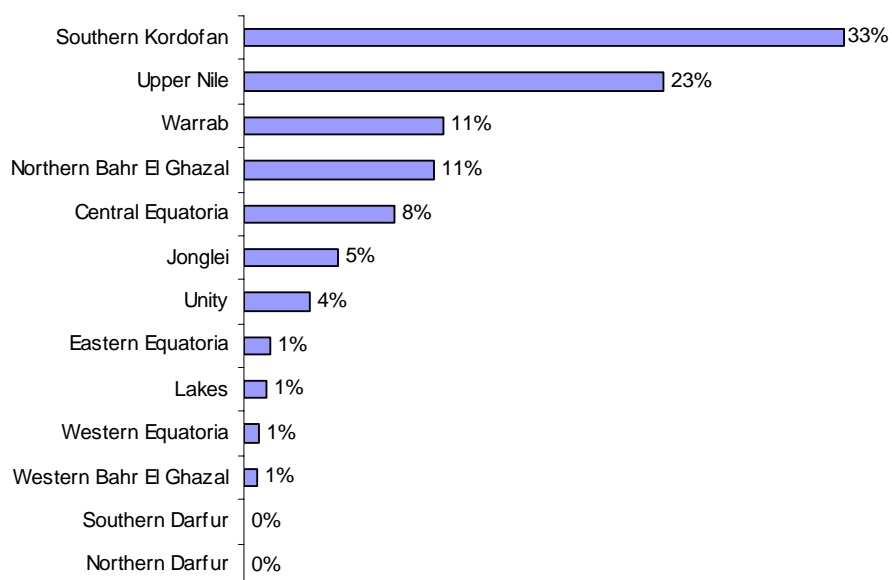
Pregnant and lactating women represent 87% of the total tracked vulnerable returnees, 5% are single parents and around 4% are separated and unaccompanied minors.

Southern Kordofan state received the highest number of vulnerable IDPs (3,335) followed by Upper Nile (2,331). See table 9 and figure 6 for more details.

Table 16: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative vulnerable on state level, November 2005 to June 2008

State	Separated Child	Missing Child	Unaccompanied Child	Malnourished	Single Parent	Pregnant	Lactating	Mentally Disabled	Physically Disabled	Medical Condition	Special Protection Needs	Total	%
Central Equatoria	10	2	21	2	7	93	680	5	9	10	1	840	8%
Eastern Equatoria	-	-	-	-	5	20	118	-	4	2	-	149	1%
Jonglei	-	-	-	1	10	61	436	2	11	2	2	525	5%
Lakes	2	-	-	-	1	16	85	1	9	1	7	122	1%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	4	22	89	6	28	171	674	14	6	33	8	1,055	11%
Northern Darfur	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0%
Southern Darfur	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	0%
Southern Kordofan	55	2	6	27	183	209	2,755	13	33	35	17	3,335	33%
Unity	2	-	-	2	39	23	291	6	-	2	3	368	4%
Upper Nile	10	5	2	8	20	258	1,970	5	28	7	18	2,331	23%
Warrab	96	2	50	3	232	106	571	18	13	1	15	1,107	11%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	2	1	1	-	16	7	48	-	-	-	-	75	1%
Western Equatoria	-	-	-	-	4	9	69	1	3	1	1	88	1%
Total	181	34	169	49	545	973	7,711	65	116	94	72	10,009	100%
%	2%	0%	2%	0%	5%	10%	77%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	

Figure 6: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: Percentage of Vulnerable by State, November 2005 to June 2008



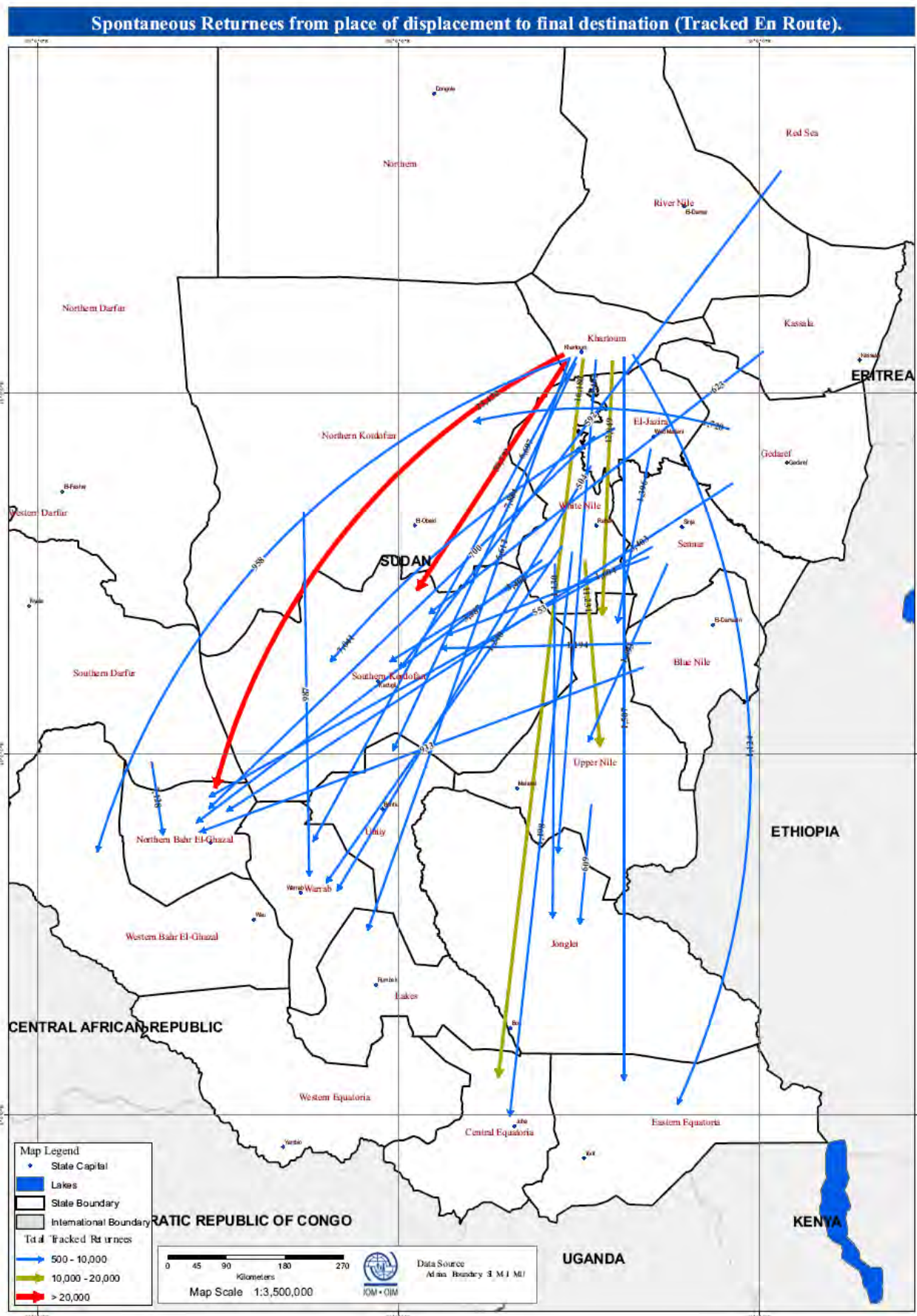
7.6. Cumulative figures for departure points reflecting highest number of movements from November 2005 to June 2008

Khartoum remain the main source of North-South return movement with 67% (see table 17); IDPs from Khartoum headed mainly to Southern Kordofan (50,772 returnees), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (25,430); see table 17 and figure 7 for more details. Taking in consideration secondary displacement due to employments, education and lack or limited access to basic services in the places of final destination in Southern Kordofan specifically mainly lead to consider Northern Bahr el Ghazal as state number of in terms of number of returnees (see section 5 for more details).

Table 17: IOM Sudan En-route Tracking: cumulative breakdown of states of departure to states of final destination, November 2005 to June 2008

	State	Blue Nile	El Gezira	Gedaref	Kassala	Khartoum	Lakes	Nile	Northern	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Northern Darfur	Northern Kordofan	Red Sea	Sennar	Southern Darfur	Southern Kordofan	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrab	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Western Darfur	Western Equatoria	Western Kordofan	White Nile	Central Equatoria	Jonglei	Out of Sudan	Total		
Final Destination	CES	461	114	254	275	10,180		152	23	5	8	40	331	161	68	120	14	324		2	7	10	9	1,198	6		24	13,786		
	EES	20	21	91	27	1,507		28					127	6		9		17							174			12	2,039	
	Jonglei	387	471	69	24	3,402		24	22				32	53	219		18	14	609						1,130				6,474	
	Khartoum					9												10	22										41	
	Lakes	8	39			5,612			4				2	14	16		16	4	77		13				121	9	3	135	6,073	
	NBEG	933	700	3,403	107	25,430					47	38	11	553	7,128	85	6	25				11		1,607	3,087				43,171	
	ND					7									8										7				22	
	NK		4																											4
	SD	3	23	9	7	81				20					22										59				224	
	SK	1,194	7,041	1,720	623	50,772	9	208	307		87	179	592	1,604	54	143		318	48	7	8			3,400					68,314	
	Unity		89	8	4	7,884			6				239	6	143		40		14						404				8,837	
	Upper Nile	208	1,396	174	105	12,849		14	45				37	42	1,493	29	16		5,566		3		11		11,231				33,219	
	Warrab	441	504	70	16	18,038		7	3		233	987	4	246	52	191	21	22	12	11			2	4	1,240			57	22,161	
	WBEG		21	5		958			25	14				3				4	9	30					29			1	1,099	
	WES	20		20	79	1,124		17	2				3	81	20		7		38						84				1,495	
Total	3,675	10,423	5,823	1,267	137,853	9	450	457	19	375	1,557	1,264	4,491	7,331	645	59	7,024	91	66	26	23	1,620	22,164	15	3	229	206,959			
	%	2%	5%	3%	1%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%		

Figure 7: Correlation between place of displacement and final destination of returnees based on en route data



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Annex 1: Central Equatoria, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lobonok	1,483	8.33%
Central Equatoria	Juba	Wonduruba	229	1.29%
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Kangepo I	211	1.19%
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Kangepo II	234	1.31%
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Lire	406	2.28%
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Livolo	304	1.71%
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Ngepo	12	0.07%
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	3,799	21.34%
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kopera	3,177	17.84%
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	715	4.02%
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Mukaya	1,175	6.60%
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Wuji	2,690	15.11%
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Lasu	453	2.54%
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Mugwo	489	2.75%
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Otogo	861	4.84%
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Tore	345	1.94%
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Yei Town	1,222	6.86%
CES			17,805	100%

Annex 2: Eastern Equatoria State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Kimotong	54	0.26%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	382	1.83%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Lauro	61	0.29%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Lotukei	107	0.51%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Nahichod Central	68	0.33%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Ngarich	95	0.46%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwoto	Hatire	1,534	7.37%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwoto	Ikwoto	1,923	9.23%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwoto	Imotong	2,594	12.46%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwoto	Lomohidang North	3,155	15.15%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwoto	Losite	565	2.71%
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Katiko	84	0.40%
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Kopeata Town	622	2.99%
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Longeleiya	67	0.32%
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Morungor	449	2.16%
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Pwata	349	1.68%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Arilo	1,362	6.54%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Burgilo	539	2.59%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Imehejek	463	2.22%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Kurumi	121	0.58%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Lafon (Paciti)	308	1.48%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Logiro	837	4.02%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Lohutok	741	3.56%
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Marguna	111	0.53%
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Lobone	342	1.64%
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	820	3.94%
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Mugali	23	0.11%
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Nimule	579	2.78%
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	2,436	11.70%
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Torit	33	0.16%
EES			20,824	100.00%

Annex 3: Jonglei State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Jonglei	Ayod	Mogok	33	0.60%
Jonglei	Duk	Ageer	203	3.72%
Jonglei	Duk	Dongchak	208	3.81%
Jonglei	Duk	Pagaak	584	10.70%
Jonglei	Duk	Panyang	163	2.99%
Jonglei	Duk	Payuel	135	2.47%
Jonglei	North Bor	Duk Padiet	756	13.85%
Jonglei	North Bor	Duk Payuel	570	10.44%
Jonglei	North Bor	Kongor	122	2.23%
Jonglei	North Bor	Lith	427	7.82%
Jonglei	North Bor	Nyuak	586	10.73%
Jonglei	South Bor	Baidit	540	9.89%
Jonglei	South Bor	Jalle	303	5.55%
Jonglei	South Bor	Makuac	770	14.10%
Jonglei	Twick East	Panyagor	60	1.10%
Jonglei			5,460	100.00%

Annex 4: Lakes State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Lakes	Awerial	Abuyung	815	1.09%
Lakes	Awerial	Bunagok	64	0.09%
Lakes	Awerial	Magook	21	0.03%
Lakes	Awerial	Paluk	13	0.02%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Abirui	994	1.33%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Cit cok	1,540	2.05%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Cuiebet	1,889	2.52%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Duony	1,267	1.69%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Malou Pec	1,384	1.85%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Ngap	1,999	2.67%
Lakes	Cuiebet	Pagor	1,367	1.82%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Among Piny	2,872	3.83%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Jiir	4,467	5.96%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Malek	8,817	11.76%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Mantangai	3,899	5.20%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Mayom	2,536	3.38%
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Rumbek Town	2,576	3.44%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Akot	3,521	4.70%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Atiaba	2,902	3.87%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Chuei Chok	978	1.30%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Malekagok	2,217	2.96%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Pacony	2,685	3.58%
Lakes	Rumbek East	Paloc	4,149	5.54%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Aor	201	0.27%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Madhol	284	0.38%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Malueth	348	0.46%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Maper	344	0.46%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Meen	359	0.48%
Lakes	Rumbek North	Wunrig	204	0.27%
Lakes	Wulu	Bhar-Gel	2,381	3.18%
Lakes	Wulu	Damoloto	837	1.12%
Lakes	Wulu	Makundi	2,023	2.70%
Lakes	Wulu	Wulu Town	2,947	3.93%
Lakes	Yirol East	Adior	710	0.95%
Lakes	Yirol East	Lekekadu	399	0.53%
Lakes	Yirol East	Majokcidhop	132	0.18%
Lakes	Yirol East	Malek	359	0.48%
Lakes	Yirol East	Nyang	432	0.58%
Lakes	Yirol East	Pagarau	182	0.24%
Lakes	Yirol East	Yalli	412	0.55%
Lakes	Yirol West	Abang	1,237	1.65%
Lakes	Yirol West	Aluak aluak	318	0.42%
Lakes	Yirol West	Anuol	141	0.19%
Lakes	Yirol West	Geaig-Geng	1,306	1.74%
Lakes	Yirol West	Ger	694	0.93%
Lakes	Yirol West	Marpoudit	891	1.19%
Lakes	Yirol West	Yirol Town	4,839	6.46%
Lakes			74,952	100.00%

Annex 5: Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Achana	327	0.23%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Arioyo	354	0.25%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Aroyo	301	0.21%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Aweil Town	1,293	0.92%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Awuluic	2,250	1.60%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Bar Mayen	856	0.61%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Nyanlath	339	0.24%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Baac	16,116	11.46%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Madhol	5,504	3.91%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Malualbai	7,617	5.42%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Mangar Tong	3,292	2.34%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Mangok	5,908	4.20%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Rum Aker	975	0.69%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Rumaker	1,064	0.76%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Wunlang	3,550	2.52%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Yargot	11,189	7.96%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Ariath	4,040	2.87%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual Central	3,750	2.67%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual East	12,375	8.80%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual North	8,557	6.09%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual West	6,516	4.63%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Ayai	2,024	1.44%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Gakrol	3,058	2.17%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Mangargier	322	0.23%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Nyeith	1,074	0.76%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Nyoc Awany	5,517	3.92%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Panthou	1,753	1.25%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Tar Weng	2,265	1.61%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Tiar-Aliet	1,094	0.78%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Wathmouk	6,430	4.57%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Ayat Center	1,077	0.77%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Ayat East	3,250	2.31%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Ayat West	6,103	4.34%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer Center	3,001	2.13%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer East	261	0.19%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer West	3,943	2.80%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Maduany	27	0.02%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariem East	1,636	1.16%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariem West	1,075	0.76%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mayom Akon	511	0.36%
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Wadait	23	0.02%
NEBG			140,617	100.00%

Annex 6: Unity State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Unity	Abiemnom	Abiemnom	255	0.98%
Unity	Abiemnom	Awor Piny	84	0.32%
Unity	Abiemnom	Bangbang	101	0.39%
Unity	Abiemnom	Manajoga	143	0.55%
Unity	Abiemnom	Panyang	614	2.36%
Unity	Guit	Guit	242	0.93%
Unity	Guit	Kadet	128	0.49%
Unity	Guit	Kuac	845	3.25%
Unity	Guit	Kuerguena	52	0.20%
Unity	Guit	Niemni	193	0.74%
Unity	Guit	Nyathoar	312	1.20%
Unity	Koch	Boaw	1,283	4.93%
Unity	Koch	Gany	266	1.02%
Unity	Koch	Jaac (Rier)	784	3.01%
Unity	Koch	Koch (Kuachlual)	2,222	8.54%
Unity	Koch	Mirmir (Ngony)	266	1.02%
Unity	Koch	Norbor	331	1.27%
Unity	Koch	Pakur	496	1.91%
Unity	Leer	Adok	1,261	4.85%
Unity	Leer	Bow	778	2.99%
Unity	Leer	Guat	435	1.67%
Unity	Leer	Juongkang	675	2.59%
Unity	Leer	Leer	304	1.17%
Unity	Leer	Padea	57	0.22%
Unity	Leer	Payak	663	2.55%
Unity	Leer	Pilieng	657	2.52%
Unity	Leer	Yang (Thonyor)	781	3.00%
Unity	Mayandit	Bhor	120	0.46%
Unity	Mayandit	Dablual	170	0.65%
Unity	Mayandit	Luom	366	1.41%
Unity	Mayandit	Mayandit	15	0.06%
Unity	Mayandit	Rubkuai	1,484	5.70%
Unity	Mayandit	Thoarjath	64	0.25%
Unity	Mayandit	Tuthyang	6	0.02%
Unity	Mayom	Makein	871	3.35%
Unity	Mayom	Ruadhyisol	1,903	7.31%
Unity	Panyigar	Fasher	215	0.83%
Unity	Panyigar	Ganyiel	1,032	3.97%
Unity	Panyigar	Kol	115	0.44%
Unity	Panyigar	Mayom	133	0.51%
Unity	Panyigar	Nyal	794	3.05%
Unity	Panyigar	Pachar	557	2.14%
Unity	Panyigar	Pachinjuok	90	0.35%
Unity	Panyigar	Panyinjar	226	0.87%
Unity	Panyigar	Thoarnhum	390	1.50%
Unity	Panyigar	Tiap	478	1.84%
Unity	Rubkona	Bentiu	405	1.56%
Unity	Rubkona	Bielshir	35	0.13%
Unity	Rubkona	Budang	14	0.05%
Unity	Rubkona	Nhialdiu	405	1.56%
Unity	Rubkona	Rubkona	621	2.39%
Unity	Ruweng	Jamjang	28	0.11%
Unity	Ruweng	Nyiel	443	1.70%
Unity	Ruweng	Parieng	524	2.01%
Unity	Ruweng	Wunkur	292	1.12%
	Unity		26,024	100.00%

Annex 7: Upper Nile State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Upper Nile	Baliet	Abwong	195	1.70%
Upper Nile	Baliet	Adong	363	3.16%
Upper Nile	Baliet	Nyok Kuac	244	2.12%
Upper Nile	Baliet	Nyonrial	1,022	8.90%
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Kodok	371	3.23%
Upper Nile	Maiwut	Jotombe	95	0.83%
Upper Nile	Maiwut	Maiwut	67	0.58%
Upper Nile	Maiwut	Pagak	216	1.88%
Upper Nile	Maiwut	Turui	365	3.18%
Upper Nile	Malakal	Malakal Centre	457	3.98%
Upper Nile	Malakal	Malakal North	146	1.27%
Upper Nile	Malakal	Malakal South	81	0.71%
Upper Nile	Manyo	Athidhoy	781	6.80%
Upper Nile	Manyo	Kaka	2,344	20.40%
Upper Nile	Manyo	Manyo	71	0.62%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Dinkar	61	0.53%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Jikmir	371	3.23%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Khoat	7	0.06%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Kieckuom	205	1.78%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Kuet-Renga	1,234	10.74%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Mading	471	4.10%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Maker	215	1.87%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Nasir	1,485	12.93%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Roam	70	0.61%
Upper Nile	Nasir	Wanding	376	3.27%
Upper Nile	Ulang	Ulang	175	1.52%
Upper Nile			11,488	100.00%

Annex 8: Warrab State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Warrab	Gogrial East	Pathuan East	146	0.77%
Warrab	Gogrial East	Pathuan West	105	0.56%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Akon	1,617	8.56%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Alek	2,086	11.04%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Gogrial	883	4.67%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Kuac North	2,180	11.54%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Kuac South	1,582	8.37%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Mayen Pajok	6	0.03%
Warrab	Gogrial West	Riau	719	3.81%
Warrab	Tonj East	Makual	99	0.52%
Warrab	Tonj East	Wunlit	38	0.20%
Warrab	Tonj North	Akop	62	0.33%
Warrab	Tonj North	Alabek	693	3.67%
Warrab	Tonj North	Aliek	240	1.27%
Warrab	Tonj North	Awul	158	0.84%
Warrab	Tonj North	Kirilik	275	1.46%
Warrab	Tonj North	Manalor	762	4.03%
Warrab	Tonj North	Marial Lou	24	0.13%
Warrab	Tonj North	Pagol	1,267	6.71%
Warrab	Tonj North	Rualbet	110	0.58%
Warrab	Tonj North	Warrab	75	0.40%
Warrab	Tonj South	Jak	250	1.32%
Warrab	Tonj South	Manhalel	94	0.50%
Warrab	Tonj South	Manyangok	229	1.21%
Warrab	Tonj South	Thiet	30	0.16%
Warrab	Tonj South	Tonj	247	1.31%
Warrab	Twic	Ajak Kuac	1,419	7.51%
Warrab	Twic	Akoc	322	1.70%
Warrab	Twic	Turalei	3,172	16.79%
Warrab			18,890	100.00%

Annex 9: Western Bahr El Ghazal State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Kangi	2,367	6.91%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Kuajena	333	0.97%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Marial Bai	2,290	6.68%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Roc ruc dong	5,859	17.10%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Udici	2,242	6.54%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Wau Bai	13,118	38.28%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Boro	317	0.93%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Deim Zubeir	992	2.89%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Ere	1,507	4.40%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Raja	649	1.89%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Timsah	1,356	3.96%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bagari	544	1.59%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Besselia	541	1.58%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Kpaile (Bazia)	612	1.79%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Wau North	902	2.63%
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Wau South	638	1.86%
WEBG			34,267	100.00%

Annex 10: Western Equatoria State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Western Equatoria	Maridi	lbba	575	3.85%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Koze	293	1.96%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Landili	87	0.58%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Mambe	688	4.61%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	1,241	8.32%
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Ngamunde	300	2.01%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Amadi	1,137	7.62%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Bangolo	1,182	7.92%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Gulu	644	4.32%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Kotobi	1,144	7.67%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Lozoh	6	0.04%
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	551	3.69%
Western Equatoria	Tambura	Kapangina	898	6.02%
Western Equatoria	Tambura	Mupoi	404	2.71%
Western Equatoria	Tambura	Source Yubu	505	3.38%
Western Equatoria	Tambura	Tambura	680	4.56%
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Bangasu	1,259	8.44%
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Gangura	712	4.77%
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Li-Rangu	278	1.86%
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Nadiangere	793	5.32%
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	1,542	10.34%
WES			14,919	100.00%

Annex 11: Southern Kordofan State, tracking in areas of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees	% of Returnees
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jabiaha Locality	Gedid Abunuwara	1,682	0.56%
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jabiaha Locality	Alsirajia AU	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jabiaha Locality	Abu Jubaiha AU	1,305	0.44%
Southern Kordofan	Abujabieha/Locality	Kalogi/AU	135	0.05%
Southern Kordofan	Abujabieha/Locality	Eltartar/AU	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Abujabieha/Locality	Wakarra	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Canoubya Boma	Kawalib Payam	3,786	1.27%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Teimen	1,959	0.66%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Selara	15,810	5.30%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Kurgul	1,050	0.35%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Julud	3,340	1.12%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Wali	8,154	2.74%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Amaa	2,655	0.89%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Guld	3,388	1.14%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Omkrom	970	0.33%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Kapala	5,406	1.81%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Katla	3,827	1.28%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling	Farshaia	66	0.02%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Habeila AU	19,237	6.45%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Kurgul AU	7,300	2.45%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Elkurgol AU	1,591	0.53%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Freshaya	316	0.11%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Dibeibat	107	0.04%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Elhamadi AU	750	0.25%
Southern Kordofan	Dilling Locality	Dilling AU	100	0.03%
Southern Kordofan	Elowsta Boma	Kawalib Payam	2,726	0.91%
Southern Kordofan	Elshargya Boma	Kawalib Payam	8,758	2.94%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli Locality	Elburam AU	62,207	20.87%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Andolo	3,369	1.13%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Saraf ElJamous	19,593	6.57%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Ngoroban	3,740	1.25%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Westren Kadulgi AU	8,724	2.93%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Tangol	2,808	0.94%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli County	Alpetrol AU	19,166	6.43%
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli/Locality	Kadulgi AU	42	0.01%
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa County	Tulosh Payam	4,831	1.62%
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa County	Tema Payam	1,694	0.57%
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa County	Tabak Payam	1,332	0.45%
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa County	Abu Jonook Payam	4,500	1.51%
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa Locality	Lagawa AU	13,082	4.39%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Irral payam	8,317	2.79%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Kumber	9,553	3.20%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Ildo payam	6,756	2.27%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Longan	3,978	1.33%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	UmBrambeta AU	15,653	5.25%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Abu Karshola AU	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Tajmla AU	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad /County	Alabassiya AU	68	0.02%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad Locality	Rashad AU	-	0.00%
Southern Kordofan	Rashad Locality	Longan	411	0.14%
Southern Kordofan	Talodi Locality	Kalogi AU	2,628	0.88%
Southern Kordofan	Talodi Locality	Al-Liri AU	6,404	2.15%
Southern Kordofan	Tungali Boma	Kawalib Payam	2,605	0.87%
Southern Kordofan	Um Hitan Boma	Kawalib Payam	2,219	0.74%
Southern Kordofan			298,098	100.00%
Total South Sudan & Southern Kordofan			663,344	

Annex 12: Central Equatoria State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	10,185
Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji	Kangepo I	19
Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji	Lire	81
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	94
Central Equatoria	Yei	Lainya	113
Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	54
Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	480
Central Equatoria	Yei	Tore	11
Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	41
Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	8
Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	8
Central Equatoria	Juba	Kator	813
Central Equatoria	Juba	Liria	8
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lobonok	32
Central Equatoria	Juba	Mangalla	16
Central Equatoria	Juba	Molbor	2
Central Equatoria	Juba	Muniki	1,415
Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	90
Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	22
Central Equatoria	Juba	Wonduruba	17
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Kangepo II	18
Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	Ngepo	6
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kopera	2
Central Equatoria	Lainya	Mukaya	2
Central Equatoria	Terkeka	Tali	11
Central Equatoria	Terkeka	Tombe	5
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Lasu	46
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Mugwo	1
Central Equatoria	Yei River	Yei Town	186
Central Equatoria			13,786

Annex 13: Unity State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Unity	Guit	Guit	356
Unity	Koch	Koch	420
Unity	Leer	Mayindit	100
Unity	Leer	Thonyor	99
Unity	Mayom	Mankien	1,879
Unity	Mayom	Wichok	137
Unity	Panyijar	Ganyiel	75
Unity	Panyijar	Nyal	94
Unity	Rubkona	Rubkoana	5,093
Unity	Ruweng	Awet-Adet	370
Unity	Ruweng	Gumriak	140
Unity	Ruweng	Kueldit	10
Unity	Ruweng	Paweng	64
Unity			8,837

Annex 14: Jonglei State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	526
Jonglei	Akobo	Nyandit	18
Jonglei	Atar	Alam	31
Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	339
Jonglei	Atar	Wunlam	43
Jonglei	Ayod	Haat	57
Jonglei	Ayod	Jiech	26
Jonglei	Ayod	Mogok	84
Jonglei	Ayod	Other_Payam_au_rc	4
Jonglei	Ayod	Pagil	19
Jonglei	Ayod	Wau	238
Jonglei	Diror	Walgak	12
Jonglei	North Bor	Duk Padiet	122
Jonglei	North Bor	Duk Payuel	16
Jonglei	North Bor	Kongor	130
Jonglei	North Bor	Lith	4
Jonglei	North Bor	Maar	7
Jonglei	North Bor	Nyuak	29
Jonglei	North Bor	Paliau	244
Jonglei	Nyirrol	Lankien	16
Jonglei	Nyirrol	Nyirrol	24
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Juaibor	3
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Keew	11
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Kuernyang	29
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Nyadin	8
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Paguir	53
Jonglei	Old Fangak	Toch	265
Jonglei	Pibor	Pibor	90
Jonglei	Pochalla	Adongo	19
Jonglei	Pochalla	Pochalla	7
Jonglei	South Bor	Anyidi	23
Jonglei	South Bor	Baidit	24
Jonglei	South Bor	Jalle	29
Jonglei	South Bor	Makuac	3,778
Jonglei	South Bor	Other_Payam_au_rc	2
Jonglei	Waat	Motot	28
Jonglei	Waat	Waat	116
Jonglei			6,474

Annex 15: Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Baac	9,154
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Madhol	4,323
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Malualbai	3,390
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Mangar Tong	2,274
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Mangok	974
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Wunlang	1,690
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Yargot	3,095
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Baau	2
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual Central	1,665
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual East	3,814
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual West	494
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Gakrol	14
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Mangargier	436
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Wathmouk	157
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Arioyo	123
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Ayat	1,226
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer	1,353
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariam	4,395
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Aweil Town	1,133
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Nyanlath	8
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	N/A	7
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Rum Aker	71
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil East	Rumaker	740
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Ariath	71
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	Malual North	949
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Panthou	19
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Tiar-Aliet	10
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Ayat East	624
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer East	143
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer West	200
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariem East	564
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mayom Akon	53
Northern Bahr El Ghazal			43,171

Annex 16: Western Bahr El Ghazal Equatoria State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Raja	71
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bazia	6
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Kuajiena	43
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Marial Wau	3
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Other_Payam_au_rc	17
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	655
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Wau West	139
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Kangi	85
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Deim Zubeir	12
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Wau North	58
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Wau South	10
Western Bahr El Ghazal			1,099

Annex 17: Southern Kordofan State and Abyie, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Southern Kordofan	N/A	N/A	45
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jubaiyah	Abu Jebeha Town/Rural AU	694
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jubaiyah	Elsirajiya AU	121
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jubaiyah	Gedid Abu Nuara AU	353
Southern Kordofan	Abu Jubaiyah	Tartar/Wakra AU	608
Southern Kordofan	Abyei	Abyei	14,599
Southern Kordofan	Abyei	Other_Payam_au_rc	8
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Debebeit AU	1,232
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Dilling Town AU	5,796
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Golfan/Nyimang Payam	334
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Habilla AU	4,474
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Julud Payam	696
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Katla Payam	222
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Other_Payam_au_rc	31
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Salara AU	14
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Timein Payam	230
Southern Kordofan	Delling	Wali Payam	181
Southern Kordofan	ElSalam	Other_Payam_au_rc	206
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Al Buram AU	6,636
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Demama Payam	1,079
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Heiban AU	5,749
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Kadugli Rural AU	6,131
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Kadugli Town AU	3,885
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Ngorban Payam	3,475
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Other_Payam_au_rc	61
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Saraf Jamous Payam	906
Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Western Kadugli Payam	206
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa	Other_Payam_au_rc	4
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa	Tabak/Kamda Payam	296
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa	Tima/Abujunuk Payam	434
Southern Kordofan	Lagawa	Tulushi Payam	378
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Abaseiya AU	1,220
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Abu Kosholla AU	149
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Ildo Payam	3,992
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Iral Payam	518
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Kawalib Payam	459
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Kumbur Payam	658
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Other_Payam_au_rc	72
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Tagemala AU	403
Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Um Lubia AU	255
Southern Kordofan	Talodi	Kalogi AU	267
Southern Kordofan	Talodi	Leri AU	698
Southern Kordofan	Talodi	Talodi AU	539
Southern Kordofan			68,314.00

Annex 18: Eastern Equatoria State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	3
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Lauro	11
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	62
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta	Narus	15
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	88
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	114
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	1,201
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	18
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Ifuotu	3
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Ikotos	43
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Imotong	9
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Imurok	5
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Lopit East	17
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Lopit West	2
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Paciti (Lafon)	2
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwo	Hatire	1
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Chumakori	7
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Katiko	3
Eastern Equatoria	Kopeata South	Kopeata Town	7
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	Lafon (Paciti)	29
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Lobone	12
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Nimule	21
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	23
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Torit	343
Eastern Equatoria			2,039

Annex 19: Lakes State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Lakes	Rumbek-Cueibet	Cueibet	37
Lakes	Rumbek-Cueibet	Kuei	113
Lakes	Rumbek-Cueibet	Rup	385
Lakes	Yirol	Abang	257
Lakes	Yirol	Ador	411
Lakes	Yirol	Lou	85
Lakes	N/A	N/A	22
Lakes	Awerial	Awerial	8
Lakes	Cuiebet	Cuiebet	49
Lakes	Cuiebet	Ngap	13
Lakes	Rumbek Central	Rumbek Town	5
Lakes	Yirol East	Malek	473
Lakes	Yirol East	Adior	1,947
Lakes	Yirol East	Lekekadu	500
Lakes	Yirol East	Majokcidhop	7
Lakes	Yirol East	Nyang	1,039
Lakes	Yirol East	Pagarau	216
Lakes	Yirol East	Titagau	105
Lakes	Yirol East	Yalli	334
Lakes	Yirol West	Aluak aluak	14
Lakes	Yirol West	Ger	3
Lakes	Yirol West	Marpoudit	23
Lakes	Yirol West	Yirol Town	27
Lakes			6,073

Annex 20: Upper Nile State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Athidwoi	66
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Dethwok	76
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Kodok	1,341
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Kwojo	4,380
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Mwomo	178
Upper Nile	Fashoda	Wij-Rek	286
Upper Nile	Latjor	Baliet	559
Upper Nile	Latjor	Longuchok	1,144
Upper Nile	Latjor	Luakpiny	2,918
Upper Nile	Latjor	Mabaan	38
Upper Nile	Latjor	Maiwut	800
Upper Nile	Latjor	Ulang	464
Upper Nile	Renk	Other_Payam_au_rc	14
Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	6,075
Upper Nile	Sobat	Sobat	2,138
Upper Nile	Tonga	Dhothim	24
Upper Nile	Tonga	Konam	78
Upper Nile	Tonga	Lello	11,829
Upper Nile	Tonga	Ogod	247
Upper Nile	Tonga	Other_Payam_au_rc	7
Upper Nile	Tonga	Pakang	25
Upper Nile	Tonga	Panyidwai	171
Upper Nile	Tonga	Panyikang	31
Upper Nile	Tonga	Tonga	330
Upper Nile			33,219

Annex 21: Western Equatoria State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Western Equatoria	Ezo	Tawila & Korma	9
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Ibba	2
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Mambe	5
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	562
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Bangolo	4
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	13
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Lozoh	12
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	128
Western Equatoria	Mundri	Yeri	26
Western Equatoria	Tambura	Tambura	137
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	554
Western Equatoria	Ezo	Ezo	19
Western Equatoria	Maridi	Landili	2
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Bangasu	6
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Nzara	16
Western Equatoria			1,495

Annex 22: Central Warrab State, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Warrab	Gogrial	Akon	563
Warrab	Gogrial	Alek	1,180
Warrab	Gogrial	Gogrial	62
Warrab	Gogrial	Kuajok	82
Warrab	Gogrial	Other_Payam_au_rc	8
Warrab	Gogrial	Pathuon	103
Warrab	Gogrial	Riau	178
Warrab	Gogrial	Toch	871
Warrab	Tonj	Akop	5,541
Warrab	Tonj	Ananatak	235
Warrab	Tonj	Kuanjthii	626
Warrab	Tonj	Luacjang	165
Warrab	Tonj	Thiet	89
Warrab	Tonj	Tonj	232
Warrab	Twic	Ajakuac	137
Warrab	Twic	Akoc	222
Warrab	Twic	Aweng	1,207
Warrab	Twic	Other_Payam_au_rc	24
Warrab	Twic	Panyok	465
Warrab	Twic	Turalei	7,862
Warrab	Twic	Wunrok	2,244
Warrab	Tonj North	Aliek	1
Warrab	Tonj South	Manhalel	60
Warrab	Tonj South	Manyangok	3
Warrab	Twic	Wunlok	1
Warrab			22,161

Annex 23: Other Stats, tracking en route of return data by payam

State	Locality/County	AU/RC/Payam	Returnees
Khartoum	Khartoum	Other_Payam_au_rc	41
Northern Darfur	El Fasher	Other_Payam_au_rc	7
Northern Darfur	Kutum	Kornoi, Um Baru, & Tina	6
Northern Darfur	Kutum	Kutum Rural & Fata Borno	7
Northern Darfur	Mellit	Malha	2
Northern Kordofan	EnNuhud	Other_Payam_au_rc	4
Southern Darfur	Adila	Abu Karaynka	16
Southern Darfur	EdDaein	Abu Matariq	143
Southern Darfur	EdDaein	Other_Payam_au_rc	51
Southern Darfur	Nyala	Malam	14
Total			291