

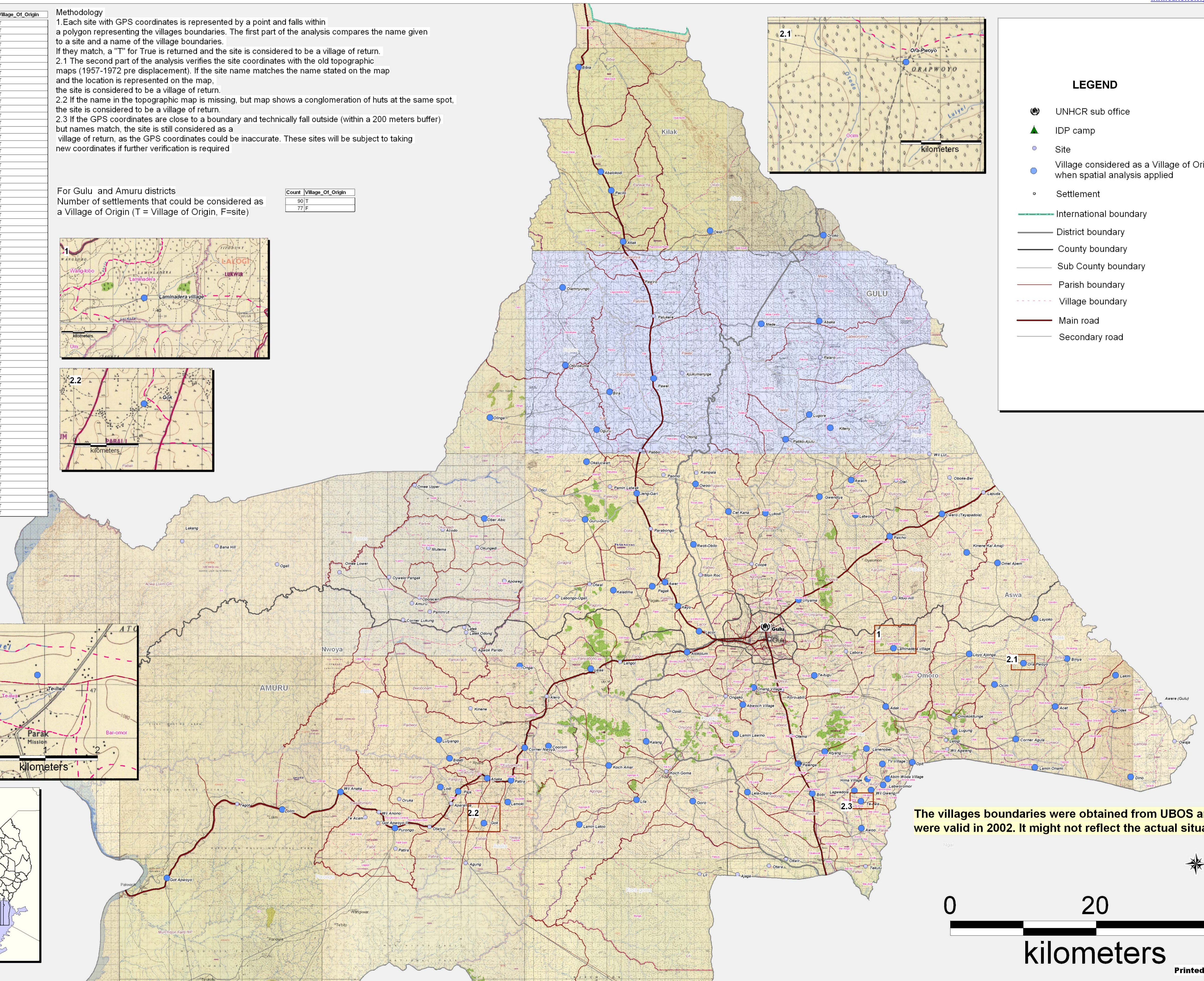
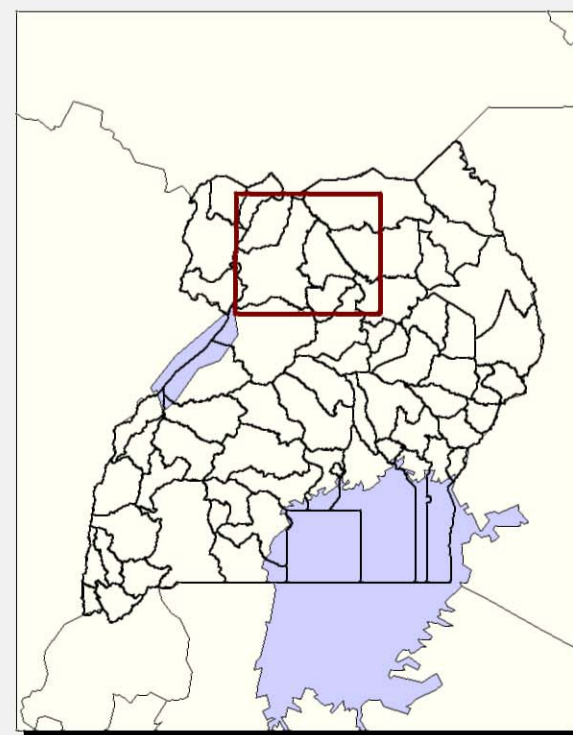
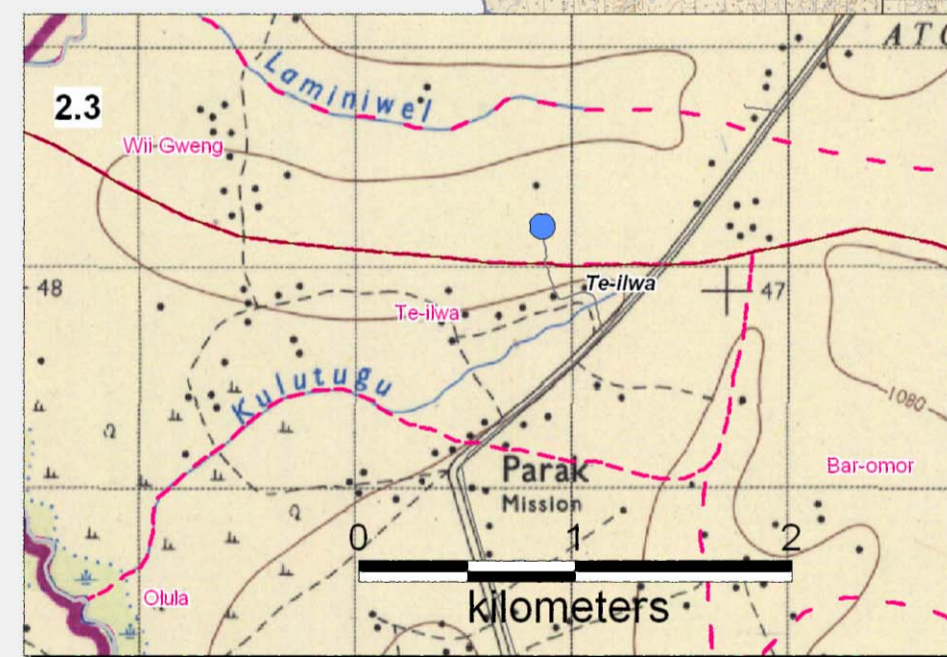
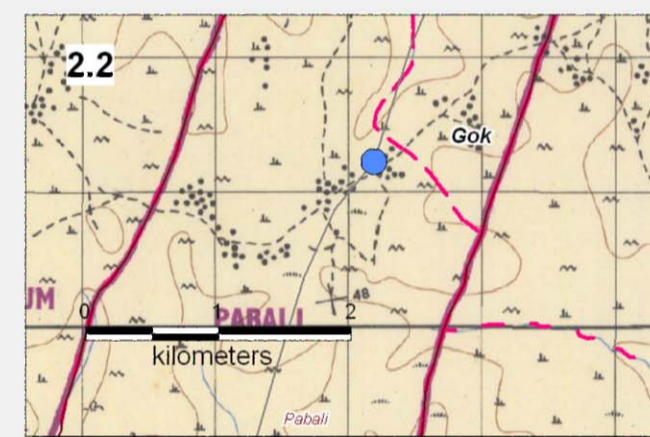
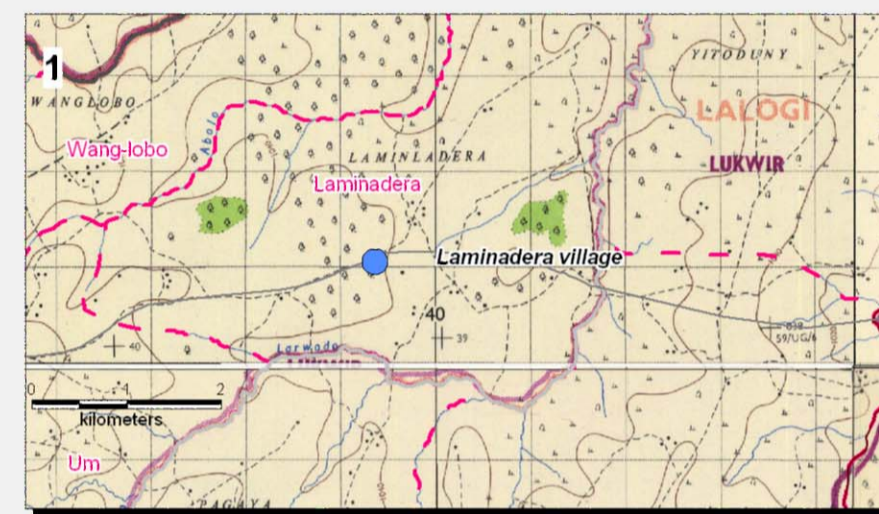
PPNAME	PPCODE	Village_Of_Origin
Lacor	31630303LAC01	T
Keyo	31630303KEY01	T
Awer	31630304AWE01	T
Pagak	31630304PAG01	T
Kaladima	31630304KAL01	T
Guru-Guru	31630307GUR01	T
Jeng-Gari	31630404JEN01	T
Pawel	31630207PAW01	T
Atiak	31630202ATI01	T
Bilak	31630201BIB01	T
Adak	30450404ADA01	T
Bira	31630405BIR01	T
Cet Kana	30410202CET01	T
Corner Agula	30450503COR01	T
Corner Nwoya	31640103COR01	T
Olinga	31630403OLI01	T
Omel Apem	30410304OME01	T
Lamoki	31640208LAM02	T
Ahyang	30450302ATY01	T
Koch Amar	31640502KOC02	T
Lela-Obaro	30450101LEL01	T
Ober Abic	31630101OBE01	T
Coorum	31640503COO01	T
Okidi	31630203OKI01	T
Mede	30410403MED01	T
Binya	30450501BIN01	T
Ocim	30450403OCI01	T
Ora-Pwoyo	30450501ORA01	T
Kalang	31640502KAL02	T
Goro	31640506GOR01	T
Lalia	31640106LAL01	T
Wii Gweng	30410503WIV01	T
Labwomom	30450304LAB02	T
Abim Woda Village	30450304ABW01	T
Lanenober	30450301LAN01	T
Gok	31640202GOK01	T
Ongai	31640101ONG01	T
Olamnyungo	31630406OLA01	T
Paclio	31630204PAC01	T
Abakodi	31630403ABA01	T
Abaka	30410402ABA01	T
Kiteny	30410403KIT01	T
Latwong	30410102LAT01	T
Abwoch Village	30450603ABW01	T
Lodi	31640403LOD01	T
Owoo	30410503OWO01	T
Parok-Otlo	30410503PAR01	T
Kinene Kai Amaji	30410303KIN01	T
Got Apwoyo	31640407GOT01	T
Onang Village	30450601ONA01	T
Bidati	31640204BID01	T
Lulyango	31640103LUL01	T
Paja	31640204PAJ01	T
Oforokume	31630406OFI02	T
Oguru	31630403OGU01	T
Okabucwan	31630403OKA01	T
Patira	31640201PAT01	T
Lamin Lawino	30450603LAM03	T
TV Village	30450304TVV01	T
Hima Village	30450304HIM01	T
Te-lwa	30450303TEI01	T
Laywedola	30450303LAY01	T
Gwendya	30410101GWE01	T
Lakim	30450504LAK01	T
Lila	31640504LIL01	T
Layoko	30450501LAY01	T
Lamin Latoo	31640501LAM01	T
Loyo Ajonga	30450402LOY01	T
Lamin Onami	30450403LAM02	T
Laminadera village	30450204LAM01	T

Methodology

1. Each site with GPS coordinates is represented by a point and falls within a polygon representing the villages boundaries. The first part of the analysis compares the name given to a site and a name of the village boundaries. If they match, a "T" for True is returned and the site is considered to be a village of return. 2.1 The second part of the analysis verifies the site coordinates with the old topographic maps (1957-1972 pre displacement). If the site name matches the name stated on the map and the location is represented on the map, the site is considered to be a village of return. 2.2 If the name in the topographic map is missing, but map shows a conglomeration of huts at the same spot, the site is considered to be a village of return. 2.3 If the GPS coordinates are close to a boundary and technically fall outside (within a 200 meters buffer) but names match, the site is still considered as a village of return, as the GPS coordinates could be inaccurate. These sites will be subject to taking new coordinates if further verification is required

For Gulu and Amuru districts
Number of settlements that could be considered as a Village of Origin (T = Village of Origin, F=site)

Count	Village_Of_Origin
90	T
77	F



LEGEND

- UNHCR sub office
- IDP camp
- Site
- Village considered as a Village of Origin when spatial analysis applied
- Settlement
- International boundary
- District boundary
- County boundary
- Sub County boundary
- Parish boundary
- Village boundary
- Main road
- Secondary road

The villages boundaries were obtained from UBOS and were valid in 2002. It might not reflect the actual situation.

