

FACTS AND FIGURES
ADDRESSING ACCOUNTABILITY

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1. In the aftermath of the LTTE military defeat, one of the key issues raised against the Government of Sri Lanka by the International Community is demanding accountability, particularly for the deaths of civilians that is alleged to have taken place during the last stages of Humanitarian Operation in North which commenced in March 2007 and ended on 19 May 2009. It is to be noted that, prior to this operation the Sri Lanka Forces were successfully able to rescue thousands of civilians in the East who were under the clutches of the LTTE for a prolonged period, with minimal collateral damages for civilians. The Government Forces adopted the same policy when it came to operations in North. There were number of reports made by various entities giving varied figures ranging from 7,000 to 40,000 civilian deaths. Many of these reports failed to mention the sources and their credibility and have completely ignored independent and reliable reports / sources that were available at large. It is to be noted that these allegations, which in some of the reports exceed 40,000, were fueled by LTTE and pro LTTE rumps in a systematic manner to arrive at these baseless exaggerated figures. In the backdrop of these allegations, it is prudent to scrutinize all reliable and independent reports that deals with the subject, which are given below, in order to seek the truth:

a. **United Nations Country Team Assessment on Casualty Figures.** As per the United Nations (UN) Secretary General's Panel of Experts Report (POE) on accountability on Sri Lanka it states that "the UN Country Team is one source of information. In a document that was never released publicly, **it estimated a total figure of 7,721 killed and 18,479 injured from August 2008 up to 13 May 2009** after which it became too difficult to count. In early February 2009 the UN started a process of compiling casualty figures. An initial "Crisis Operation Group" was formed to collect reliable information regarding civilian casualties and other humanitarian concerns. In order to calculate a total casualty figure the group took figures from Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) as the baseline, using reports from national staff of UN and NGO inside the WANNI, the ICRC, the religious authorities and other sources to cross check and verify the baseline". An extract of this report is attached as annex A.

Note: It appears that, the UN POE Report has surprisingly ignored the data that were compiled by the UN staff in Sri Lanka through a transparent and systematic mechanism, throughout the conflict that suggest the death toll to be 7,721. In addition without any valid justification the POE Report has not only undermined this report but also went on to say that the casualty number could be as much as 40,000 civilian deaths without any authentication.

b. **UNICEF Supported Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) Unit.** In December 2009, in reply to the many tracing requests received, the Vavuniya Government Agent and the Probation and Child Care Commissioner (Northern Province) jointly established Family Tracing and Reunification Unit (FTR) for unaccompanied and separated children, with the UNICEF support. In September 2010, a consultant was appointed and a small team from the FTR Unit have visited nine districts and briefed relevant Officers and conducted the survey. **As per their findings, as of June 2011, 2,564 tracing applications have been recorded by the unit out of which 676 are related children and 1,888 to adults.** It is to be noted that 64% tracing requests were reported by parents as having been recruited by the LTTE. The UNICEF report is attached as annex B.

Note: *The above report compiled by UNICEF indicate the total number of untraceable persons as 2,564 out of which 676 are children and more importantly out of these children 64% have been reported as LTTE abductions. These figures also provide an indication of the probable civilian casualties. It is also to be noted that the decision to commence this project was taken by UNICEF within seven months since the completion of the Humanitarian Operations. Furthermore, this study had been conducted in a transparent manner having established a proper mechanism.*

c. **Estimation of Total Population in North and Number of Civilians Rescued / Reported to Government Controlled Areas for the Period Between January 2009 to May 2009.** A study based on all reports available with regard to estimation of civilian population in the WANNI that were projected by various entities and organization such as the UN, Government Agents, World Food Programme (WFP), etc and numbers returned to Government controlled areas during the said period was carried out. The doctors who were serving during the Humanitarian Operation too were consulted in obtaining data pertaining to civilian casualties. **The above findings indicate that the highest possible number of population will be around 300,000 and the number reported to welfare centres of Government controlled areas in the Wannai is estimated at 293,800 resulting only approximately 7000 to be accounted for.** The full report on this study is attached as annex C.

Note: *The number that needs to be accounted for includes, LTTE cadres killed in action, LTTE cadres and civilians those who escaped from the conflict zone and gone to other parts of Sri Lanka / overseas, civilians likely to be killed in cross fire and civilians killed by the LTTE whilst escaping from LTTE control., etc. It is also to be noted that the government used all available credible sources to compile this report.*

d. **The Satellite Analysis by American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).** One of the areas highlighted by this report is the graveyards that were existing in Mullaitivu during the last stages of the Humanitarian Operation. **In this report, it identifies three graveyards that gradually expanded and the highest estimates of buried were indicated as 1,346.** An extract of this report is attached as annex D.

Note: *As per this study, the total number of buried dead bodies estimated in three graveyards that were identified by technical sources, is 1,346. The same report suggests that there may be other graveyards too which it could not technical identified through satellite image. Further this report states that, as per media reports one of the identified graveyard belonging to LTTE, which shows burials of 960. This analysis too will provide an indication of the possible number of civilian casualties during the last stages of the Humanitarian Operation.*

e. **Enumeration of Vital Events – 2011 (EVE 2011) Northern Province, Sri Lanka.** The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) conducted the Enumeration of Vital Events (EVE) 2011 during the months of June / July 2011. Main objective of the EVE 2011 is to provide the government with important information concerning the population and vital events in the Northern Province which were not recorded since 1981 due to acts of terrorism prevalent in the province for 3 decades. The EVE 2011 covered the entire Northern Province and the information thus collected can be presented at Province, District, Divisional Secretariat Division, Grama Niladhari Division and Local

Government Authority levels. A team of DCS technical officers provided the Training, supervision and guidance to the field enumerators. The on field enumeration was carried out by Government school teachers with the assistance and authority of relevant Grama Niladhari officers of the area. This report provides verified and accurate figures with regard to population, migrations, deaths and untraceable cases from 2005 to 2009. The relevant tabulated data extracted from the above report is attached as annex E. In their findings it estimates that the total number killed from 1 January to 31 May 2009 is 8,998 including deaths caused due to old / sick, natural deaths, deaths due to accidents / homicides / suicides, others causes and deaths due to causes unspecified. Out of which, probable conflict related deaths are 7,896 (please refer to table 4 of annex E). This number includes deaths of LTTE cadres killed in action. The full report "Enumeration of Vital Events (EVE) 2011 – Northern Province" released by the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka could be accessed through public domain: http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/VitalStatistics/EVE2011_FinalReport.pdf.

Note: *It is to be noted that this enumeration was conducted by Tamil Government Officers mostly School Teachers serving in the Northern Province. This enumeration too provides the probable civilian casualties that may have occurred during the conflict period including the last stages of the Humanitarian Operation. The probable conflict related deaths (7,896) include LTTE cadres killed in action, LTTE cadres and civilians those who escaped from the conflict zone and gone to other parts of Sri Lanka / overseas, civilians likely to be killed in cross fire and civilians killed by the LTTE whilst escaping from LTTE control., false reporting, found to be alive, deaths reported but not during the period of Humanitarian Operation and those who gone overseas /moved to other parts of Sri Lanka / untraceable etc.*

- 2. Analysis of all available data obtained from above independent sources, indicate the maximum casualties during the Humanitarian Operation in North is approximately 7,896. This includes the number of LTTE cadres killed in action and potential civilian casualties.**

forced recruitment in the final phase; and (d) the fact that many civilians were buried where they fell, without their deaths being registered, in some cases, unobserved.

133. Some have developed estimates based on the statistics of the injured and dead collected by the doctors, which were collated by the hospitals and the District Disaster Management Unit. One estimate is that there were approximately 40,000 surgical procedures and 5,000 amputations performed during the final phase. Depending on the ratio of injuries to deaths, estimated at various times to be 1:2 or 1:3, this could point to a much higher casualty figure. Others have put the estimate at 75,000, a figure obtained by subtracting the number of people who emerged from the conflict zone (approximately 290,000) from the estimate of the number thought to have been in the conflict zone (approximately 330,000 in the NFZ from January, plus approximately the 35,000, who emerged from the LTTE-held areas before that time).

134. The United Nations Country Team is one source of information: in a document that was never released publicly, it estimated a total figure of 7,721 killed and 18,479 injured from August 2008 up to 13 May 2009, after which it became too difficult to count. In early February 2009, the United Nations started a process of compiling casualty figures, although efforts were hindered by lack of access. An internal "Crisis Operation Group" was formed to collect reliable information regarding civilian casualties and other humanitarian concerns. In order to calculate a total casualty figure, the Group took figures from RDHS as the baseline, using reports from national staff of the United Nations and NGOs, inside the Vanni, the ICRC, religious authorities and other sources to cross-check and verify the baseline. The methodology was quite conservative: if an incident could not be verified by three sources or could have been double-counted, it was dismissed. Figures emanating from sources that could be perceived as biased, such as Tamil Net, were dismissed, as were Government sources outside the Vanni.

135. The number calculated by the United Nations Country Team provides a starting point, but is likely to be too low, for several reasons. First, it only accounts for the casualties that were actually observed by the networks of observers who were operational in LTTE-controlled areas. Many casualties may not have been observed at all. Second, after the United Nations stopped counting on 13 May, the number of civilian casualties likely grew rapidly. Due to the intensity of the shelling, many civilians were left where they died and were never registered, brought to a hospital or even buried. This means that, in reality, the total number could easily be several times that of the United Nations figure.

136. It is worth noting that the United Nations raised casualty figures in private entreaties with the Government, but never publicized its specific estimates. Government officials strongly refuted the figures provided by the United Nations, stating that the numbers were fabricated and that this was not the business of the United Nations. Publicly the United Nations referred to the "heavy toll" of the fighting on civilians, or that the casualty figures were "unacceptably high", but that the actual figures were not verifiable.⁷⁸ The decision not

⁷⁸ On 15 February 2010, the United Nations Country Team in Sri Lanka released a statement "for the record", "UN Statement on former Spokesman views", www.un.lk/media_centre/for_the_record.php, stating: "The UN repeatedly and publicly said that there were unacceptably high civilian casualties from the fighting in the last months of the war, as a result of the LTTE forcibly preventing people leaving and the Government's use of heavy weapons in areas close to thousands of civilians. While we maintained internal estimates of casualties, circumstances did not permit us to independently verify them on the ground, and therefore we do not have verifiable figures of how many casualties there were."

to provide specific figures made the issue of civilian casualties less newsworthy. However, this position was maintained by senior United Nations officials until 13 March 2009, when the High Commissioner for Human Rights publicly stated that 2,800 civilians may have been killed and more than 7,000 injured since 20 January, many of them inside the NFZs.⁷⁹ Pressure from the Government of Sri Lanka and fears of losing access may have resulted in a general under-reporting of violations by United Nations agencies.⁸⁰ Some have criticized the failure of the United Nations to present figures publicly as events were unfolding, citing it as excessively cautious in comparison with other conflict situations.

137. In the limited surveys that have been carried out in the aftermath of the conflict, the percentage of people reporting dead relatives is high. A number of credible sources have estimated that there could have been as many as 40,000 civilian deaths. Two years after the end of the war, there is still no reliable figure for civilian deaths, but multiple sources of information indicate that a range of up to 40,000 civilian deaths cannot be ruled out at this stage. Only a proper investigation can lead to the identification of all of the victims and to the formulation of an accurate figure for the total number of civilian deaths.

F. Credible allegations relating to events outside the conflict zone and in the aftermath

138. The plight of civilians who had survived the conflict in the Vanni did not end when they entered Government-controlled areas.⁸¹ In spite of Government pronouncements that it was ready to receive a mass exodus of civilians from the Vanni as early as January 2009, the Government failed to prepare adequately for the time when large numbers did emerge and then had trouble coping.⁸² In general, the Government gave priority to security considerations over the humanitarian needs and well-being of the IDPs.

139. When they emerged from the conflict zone, many civilians were fearful of the reception they would receive. They were severely traumatized and exhausted as a consequence of their recent experience. Many of them were newly widowed, orphaned or disabled. Tens of thousands of IDPs had conflict-related injuries, with at least 2,000 amputees among them. The situation, as large numbers exited, was chaotic, and many family members were separated from each other. In the process, many families were divided and placed in separate camps; provision for family tracing and reunification was inadequate, and the ICRC was not authorized to play a role in this regard.

140. Family separation left many women on their own and vulnerable to sexual violence. Pregnant or lactating women had suffered from lack of adequate nutrition, medical care, and enormous psychological strain while in the conflict zone. Forced recruitment of children also took a heavy toll on mothers.

⁷⁹ The Government responded that it was "very disappointed and dismayed at the unprofessional nature of the press release" and that it "categorically" rejected the allegations which were "unsubstantiated, unverified and vague" and reflected LTTE propaganda. Sri Lanka Government website, <http://www.priu.gov.lk>, "Archives", "Government rejects OHCHR statement that supports LTTE propaganda", 15 March 2009. The United Nations Country Team spokesperson in a public statement on or after 20 April 2009, referred to a "bloodbath" but this was similarly disputed by the Government.

⁸⁰ After the war the Government expelled the spokesperson for UNICEF who had been vocal about violations against children.

⁸¹ The section below on credible allegations relating to events outside the conflict zone and in its aftermath will be dealt with thematically rather than chronologically.

⁸² Throughout the final phase from January until May 2009, IDPs fled the area, although until 20 April the numbers were still relatively low (at around 50,000).

Overview of ongoing government efforts to trace and reunify missing children in Northern Sri Lanka

July 2011

Background

One of the key child protection issues following the displacement in 2009 was that of separated children. In the complex emergency situation of the last phase of the Sri Lankan conflict, a large number of children among internally displaced people were (IDP) lost or were separated from their families. In addition, families displaced from the conflict have been filing tracing requests and reporting missing children to a number of competent authorities at the district as well as at the national level.

Family Tracing Overview

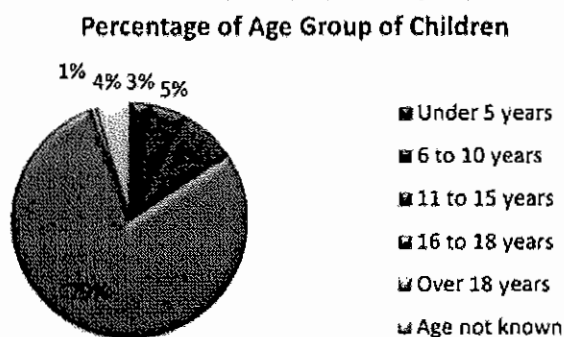
In December 2009, in reply to the many tracing request received, the Vavuniya Government Agent, and the Probation and Child Care Commissioner (Northern Province) jointly established a Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) Unit for unaccompanied and separated children, with UNICEF support. The FTR unit includes a help line and data collection staff, who underwent an orientation training on how to handle calls and deal with visiting parents/relatives and on data information/collection and management. Informative printed posters were also distributed to partners and agencies also in other districts.

In September 2010, a consultant was hired to actively pursue sources of data on separated children and facilitate access to such data. The consultant and a small team from the FTR Unit has visited nine districts and briefed relevant officers such as Government Agent, DS and GS secretaries, Probation Commissioners and probation officers, district NCPA staff, hospital authorities and police officers. In October 2010, Provincial Probation Commissioners met and agreed on a plan to start some tracing activities in hospitals, children homes and police posts in all the nine provinces across the island and as a result 1,039 children's details have been received. The verification process against the FTR database is in progress.

Caseload Overview

In Vavuniya, as of 30 June 2011, 2,564 tracing applications have been recorded by the unit out of which 676 are related to children and 1,888 to adults. To date and 78 children were matched¹ and referred to Probation for tracing, verification, and reunification.

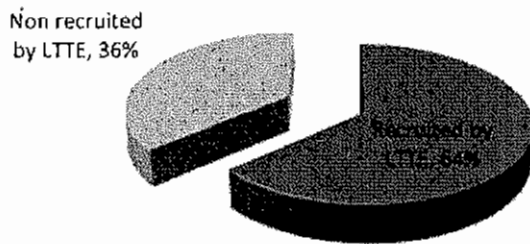
The age analysis for children shows that the great majority are between 16 and 18 years.



¹ - Matching indicates the name of the child was found in available databases or registers from children's homes, police stations, hospitals etc. However this does not indicate that children have been found.

In addition, 64% tracing requests were reported by parents as having been recruited by LTTE

Composition of applications that children who were recruited by LTTE



Challenges

Active search for data has been made in children homes and hospitals on children who are alive, while very limited information has been sought from surrendee and detention centres, and on children who died in hospitals.

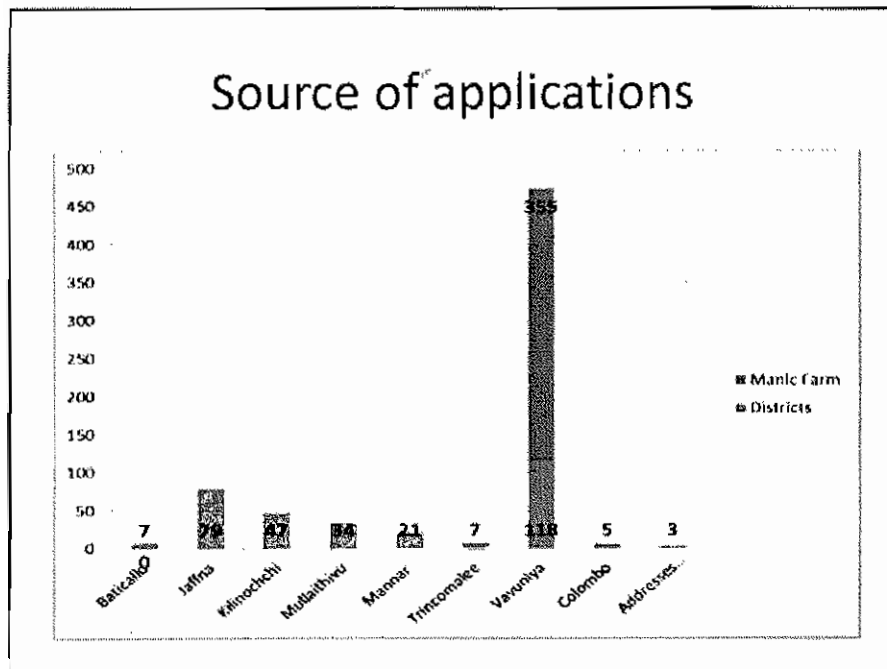
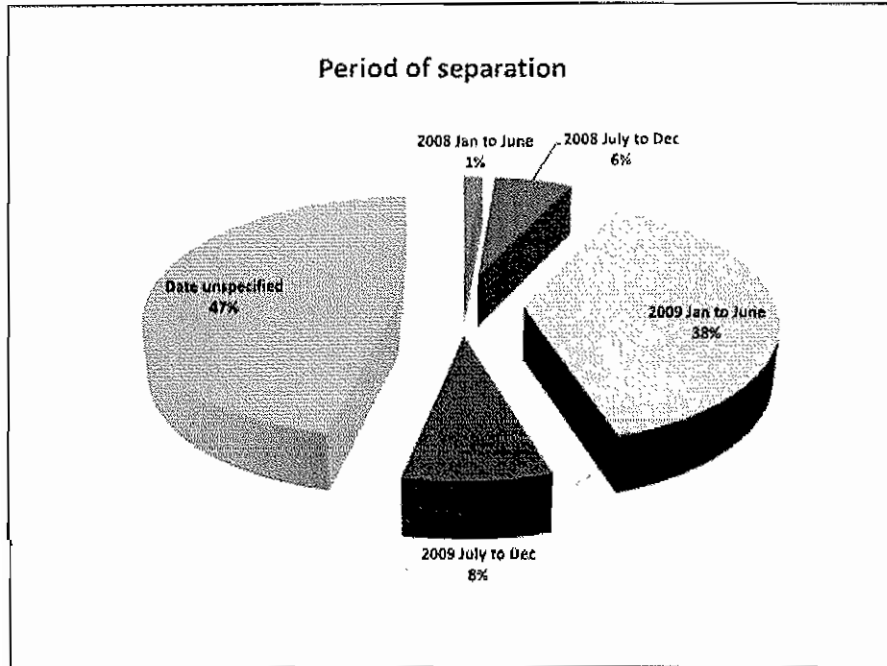
Nearly 75% of the tracing requests received by the unit are related to adults. The Department of Probation is not in a position to follow up on this matter. The requests have been forwarded to the GA, Vavuniya and a follow up from the District Administration is expected.

Obtaining death certificates remains a challenge for the population displaced by the conflict, given the fact that adequate legislation for the cases of persons killed in the conflict has not yet been developed. A bill was passed by the Parliament towards the end of 2010, covering only issues related to missing persons. In order to be effective the procedures related to the issuance of death certificates under this Act remains to be gazetted. Addressing this issue is required due to its daily impact on a number of issues including inheritance law, property, and the compensation for death or injury caused by conflict which comes under the authority of the Rehabilitation of Persons, Properties and Industries Authority (REPPIA).

Way Forward

A national, government-led, multidisciplinary Task Force should be established to develop a comprehensive child tracing programme. This Task Force should have a strong mandate to access/verify available data and sources of information. Those could be some of the key government actors to be involved: the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Commissioner General of Rehabilitation, Attorney General Department, Judicial Medical Officers, Department of Police, Health authorities, the National and Northern Province Commissioners of Probation and Child Care Services.

Prepared by UNICEF



ESTIMATION OF POPULATION, CIVILIANS RESCUED AND REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS

POPULATION IN WANNI FROM JANUARY 2009 TO MAY 2009

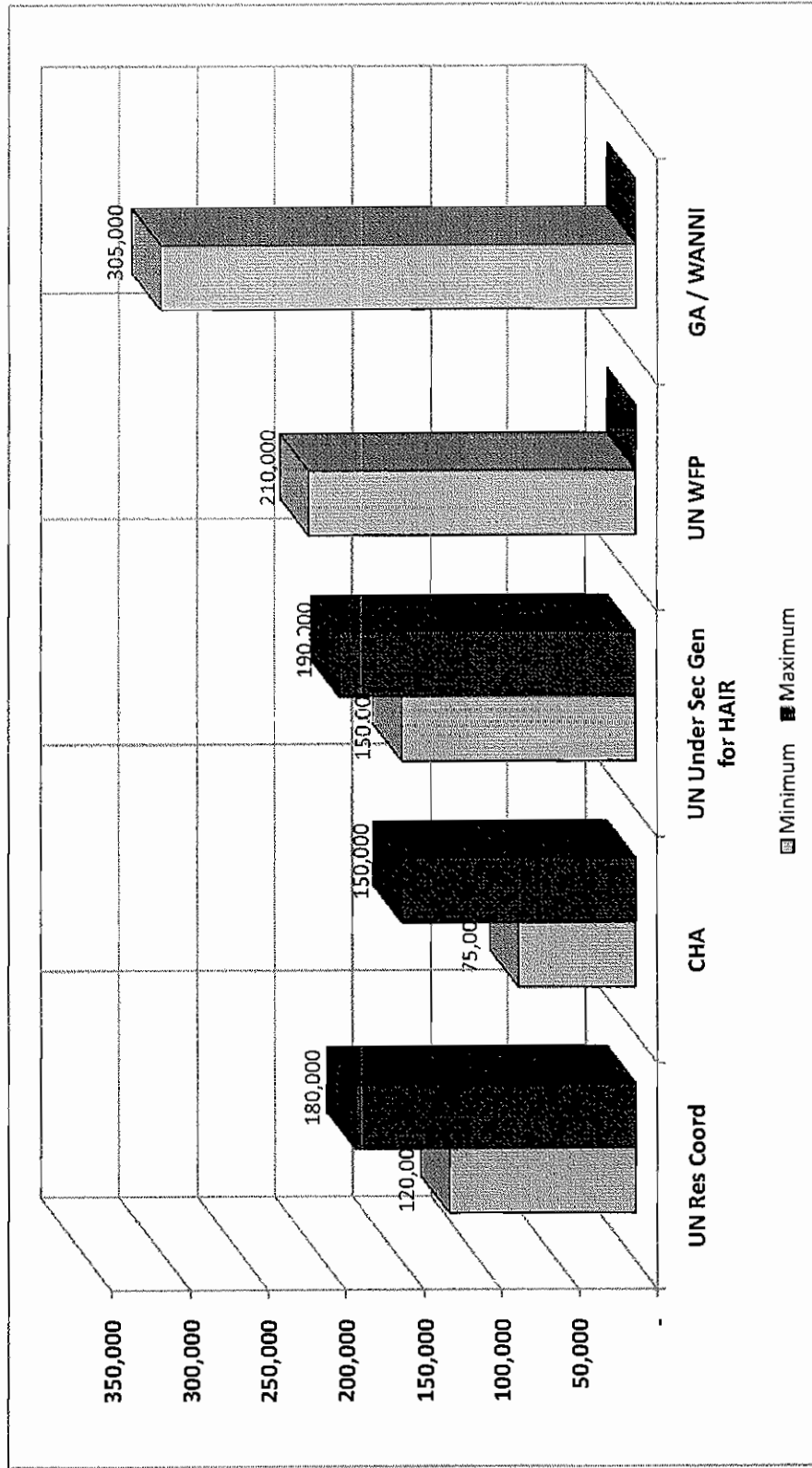
Serial	Details	Minimum	Maximum
1	UN Resident Coordinator (UN Res Coord)	120,000	180,000
2	Consortium Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)	75,000	150,000
3	UN Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Immurgence Relief (HAIR) Coordinator (brief UN Security Council)	150,000	190,000
4	UN World Food Programme (UN WFP)	210,000	-
5	Government Agent in WANNI (GA / WANNI)	305,000	-

ACCOUNTABILITY

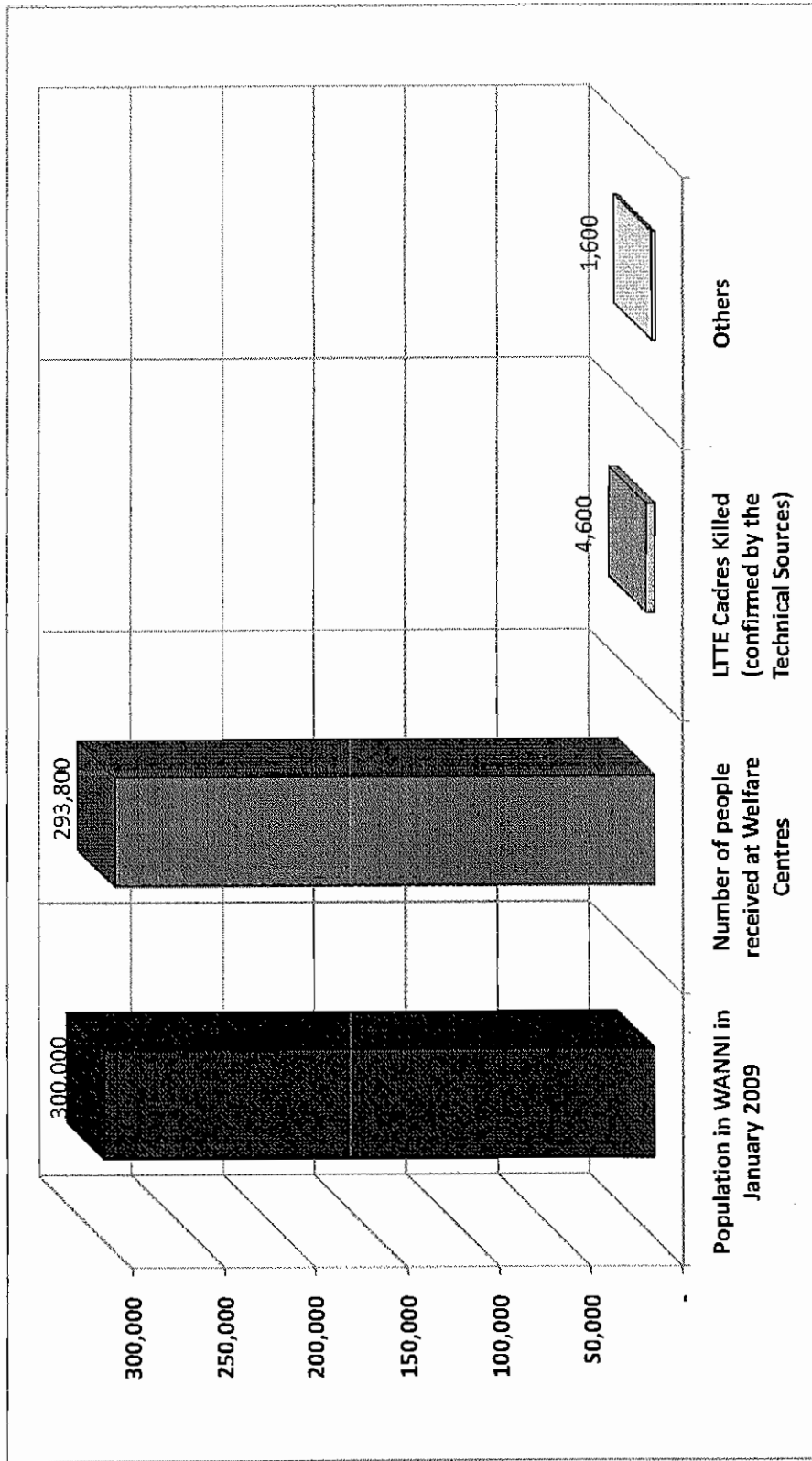
Serial	Details	Number (s)
1	Population in WANNI in January 2009	300,000
2	Number of people received at Welfare Centres	253,800
3	LTTE Cadres Killed (confirmed by the Technical Sources)	4,600
4	Others	1,600

Note : *The number that needs to be accounted for includes numbers of LTTE cadres killed in action, those who escaped from the conflict zone and gone to other parts of Sri Lanka / India without being reported to welfare / Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) centers, LTTE escapees to India, the civilians killed in cross fire., etc.*

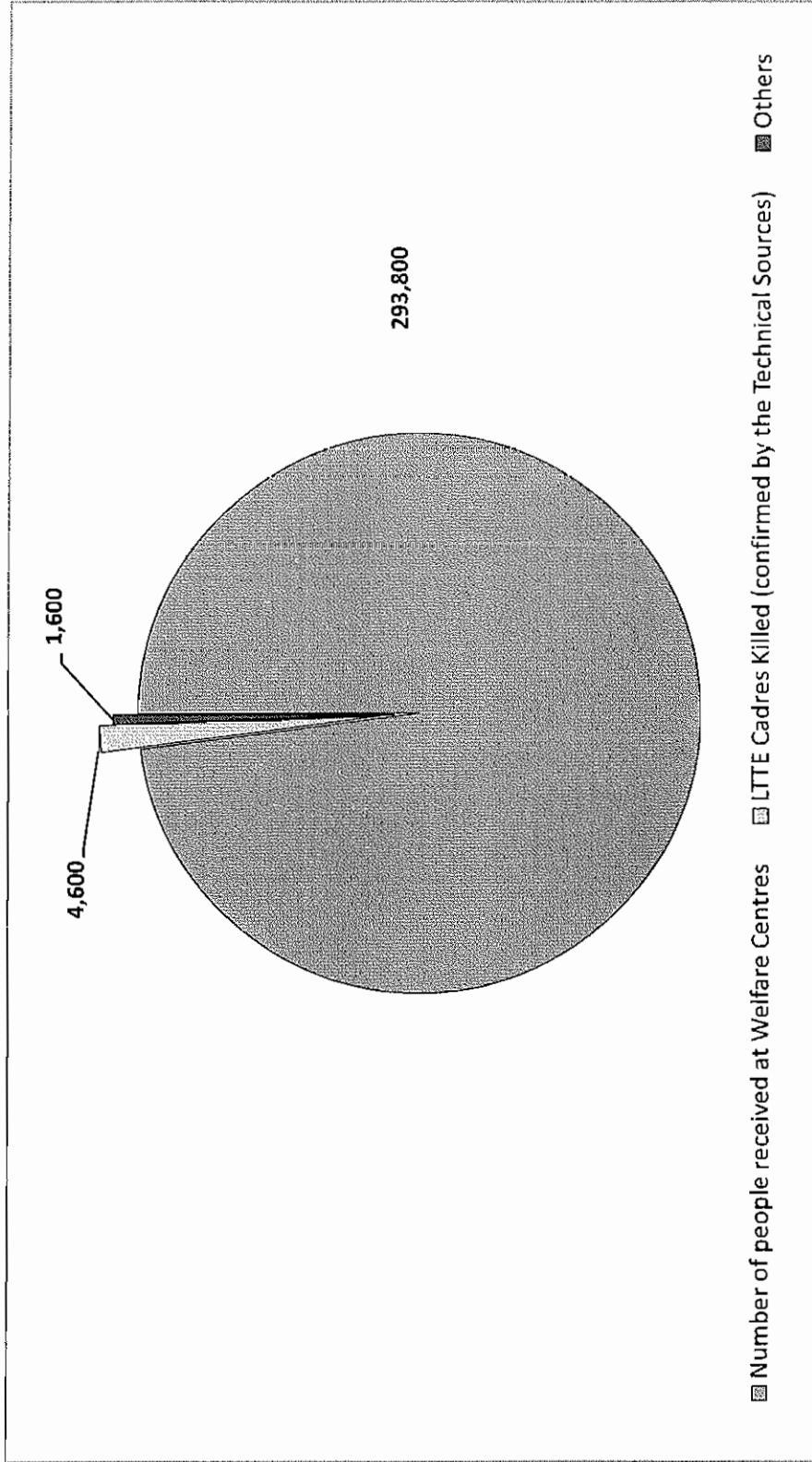
POPULATION IN WANNI FROM JANUARY 2009 TO MAY 2009



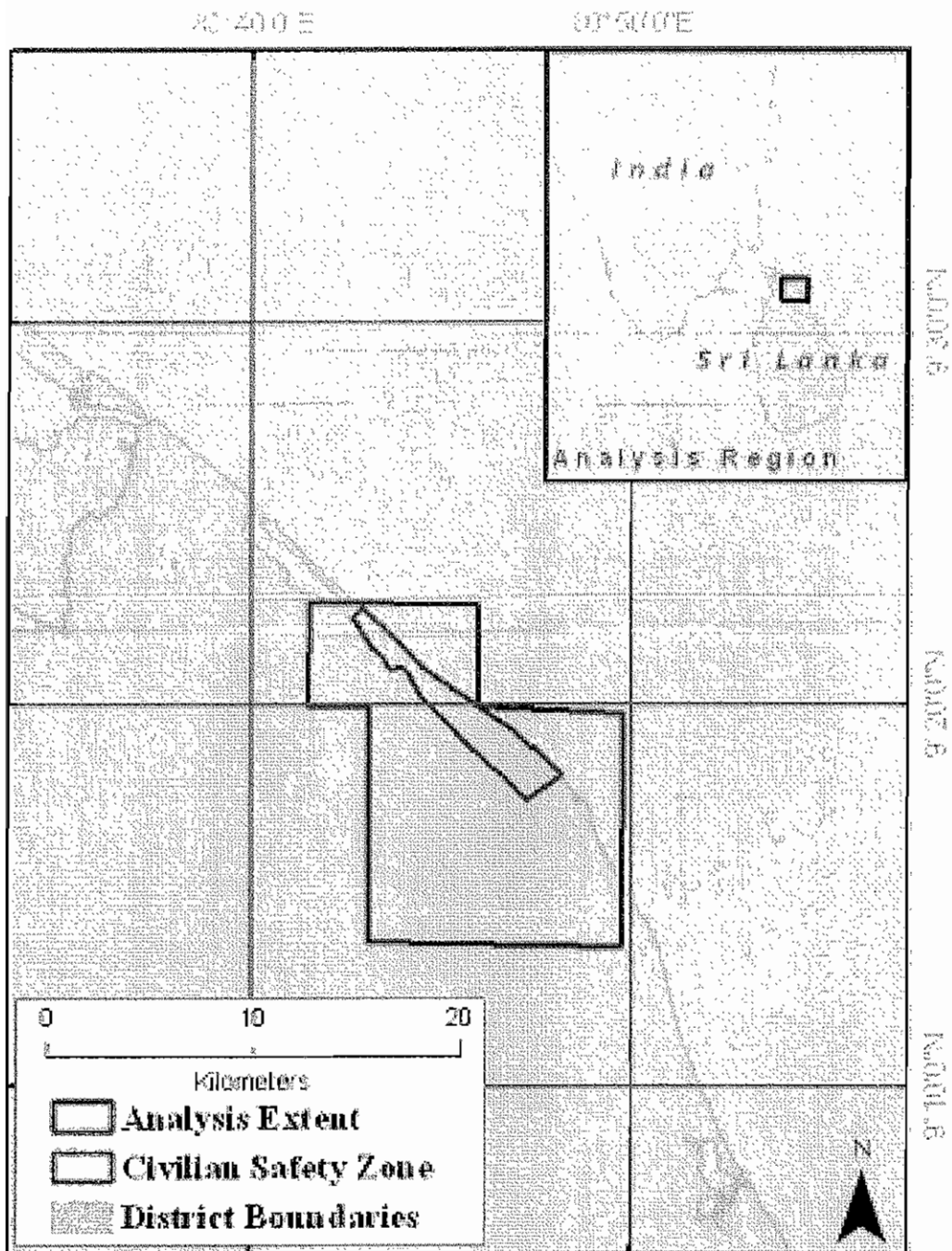
ACCOUNTABILITY



ACCOUNTABILITY



**GRAVEYARDS ANALYSIS - AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE (AAAS)**



AAAS No Fire Zone and Satellite Analysis Area, Sri Lanka

The satellite analysis by AAAS identified three gravesites within the area encompassed by No Fire Zones 2 and 3, and for a considerable area surrounding them, and counted the growth in graves at all three sites over time, using all imagery up to and including the image gathered on May 24. The southernmost graveyard contained 342 graves.

The second graveyard identified in this study was located approximately 3.6 kilometers northwest of the previously described location. The layout of graves was very similar to the previous site, consisting of evenly-spaced rows and columns. Its scale however, is far larger than the first, as illustrated in Figure Seven. First identified in imagery from May 6, this site consists of an estimated 960 graves on that date. Unlike the first site, this graveyard exhibits no signs of growth between May 6 and May 10, nor between May 10 and May 24. One noteworthy characteristic of this site is that it was identified in media reporting as belonging to the LTTE.

The final graveyard analyzed by this study was located 4.3 kilometers northwest of the second graveyard, and almost 8 kilometers northwest of the first gravesite described above. Identified in media reports as being a burial ground for civilians, this location differed substantially from the others in its organization and size...In total, 44 burials were identified at this site on May 6, with no changes observed between May 6, May 10, and May 24. Again, the irregularity of this site made counting of the graves very difficult, and many graves are undoubtedly not visible in the imagery. In all three gravesites reviewed, a total of 1,346 likely graves are estimated to be in the imagery by May 24, 2009. The majority of the graves were present by May 6, with little change after that except in the southernmost graveyard. The southernmost site grew an estimated 28% between May 6 and May 10, and grew another 20% between May 10 and May 24.

The single most relevant observation with regard to the AAAS satellite analysis is that it would have picked up on 30,000 deaths within one week or ten days that would have need to have taken place to augment the UN Country's Team's 7,721 fatalities to reach the 40,000 deaths claimed by Channel 4.

ANALYSIS OF GRAVEYARDS – AAAS REPORT



3rd Graveyard
(reference figure Seven of AAAS report)

First identified : 6 May (44 graves)

No change in 10 May and 24 May images



2nd Graveyard
(reference figure Seven of AAAS report)

First identified : 6 May (960 graves)

No change in 10 May and 24 May images



1st Graveyard
(reference figure Six of AAAS report)

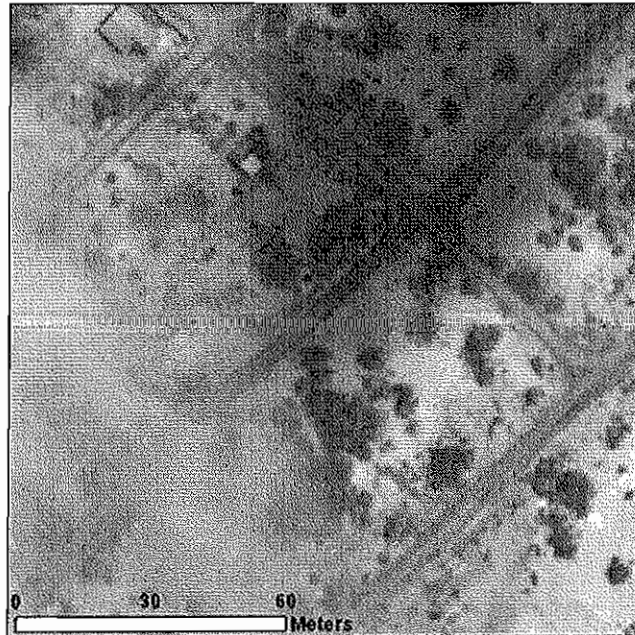
First identified : 6 May (195 graves)

Secondly : 10 May (272 graves)

Thirdly : 24 May (342 graves)

1st Graveyard	-	342 graves
2nd Graveyard	-	960 graves (as per media reports LTTE)
3rd Graveyard	-	44 graves
Total	-	1,346 graves

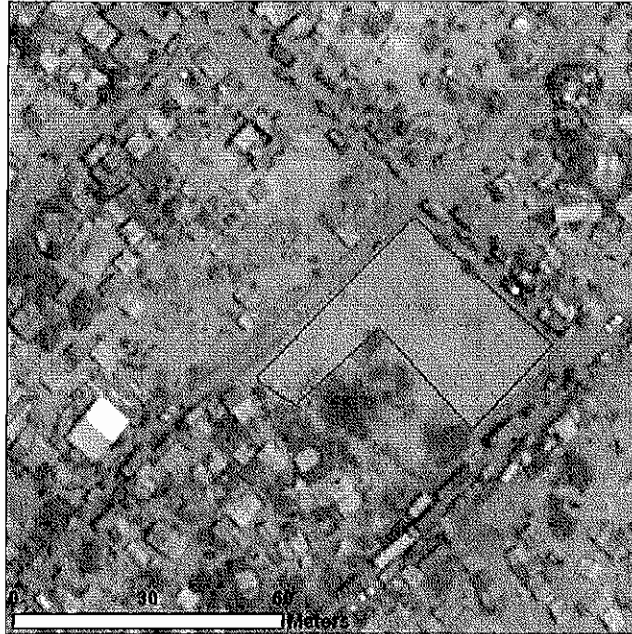
FIRST GRAVEYARD



April 19 - Area is deserted



May 6 - Estimated 195 graves

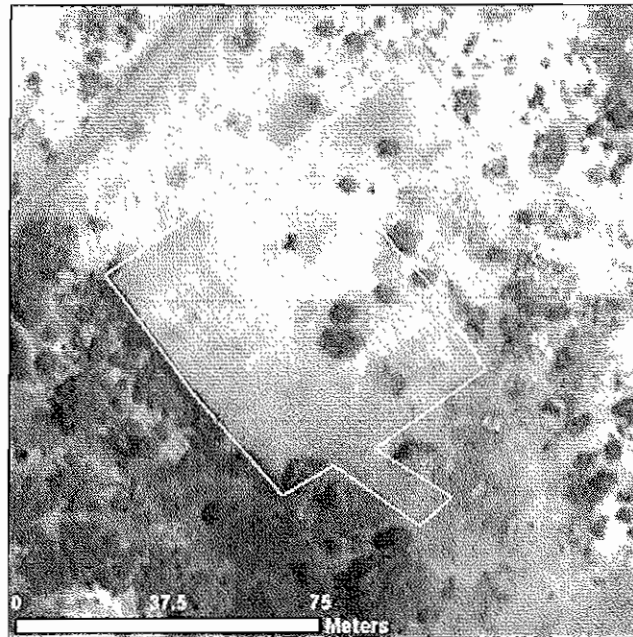


May 10 - Estimated 272 graves



May 24 - Estimated 342 graves

SECOND GRAVEYARD

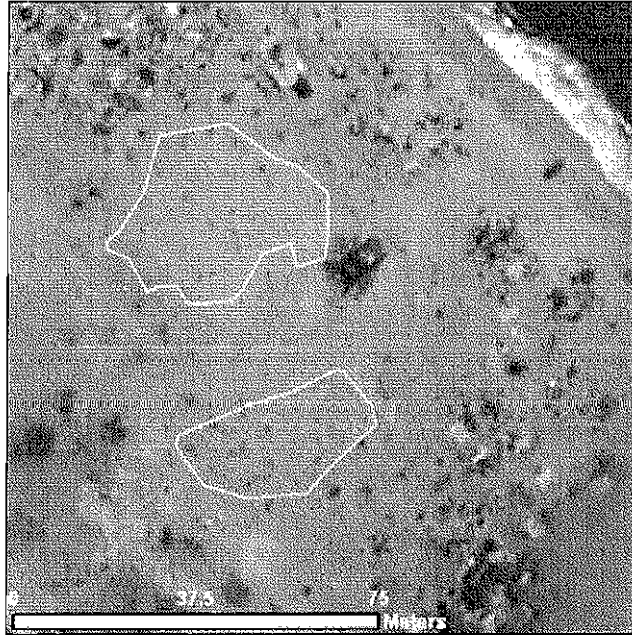


May 6	-	Estimated 960 graves
May 10	-	No change
May 24	-	No change

AAAS indicates that media reports have identified this graveyard as belonging to the LTTE.

While AAAS has no way to substantiate this statement, the similarities between this site and previous, southernmost graveyard may indicate a common origin.

THIRD GRAVEYARD



May 6	-	Estimated 44 graves
May 10	-	No change
May 24	-	No change

In all three gravesites reviewed, a total of 1,346 likely graves are estimated to be in the imagery by May 24, 2009.

The majority of the graves were present by May 6, with little change after that except in the southernmost graveyard.

The southernmost site grew an estimated 28% between May 6 and May 10, and grew another 20% between May 10 and May 24.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AND DISTRICT REPORTED
FROM 2005 TO 2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE**

District of Death Reported *	Total	Cause of Death				
		Old / Sick	Natural Disaster	Accident	Other	Not Stated
JAFFNA	10,884	6,844	37	839	2,257	907
MANNAR	1,427	618	6	114	588	101
VAVUNIYA	2,857	904	18	241	1,481	213
MULLAITIVU	2,716	351	15	167	1,942	241
KILLINOCHCHI	4,445	535	13	237	3,166	494
Total	22,329	9,252	89	1,598	9,434	1,956

* Resident district of respondent

**CAUSES OF DEATH AND YEAR OCCURRED
FROM 2005 TO 2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE**

Year of Death Occurred	Total	Cause of Death		
		Natural Deaths	Other Deaths	Not Stated
2005	2,095	1,569	311	215
2006	2,655	1,697	687	271
2007	2,750	1,698	751	301
2008	3,657	1,854	1,349	454
2009	11,172	2,523	7,934	715
Total	22,329	9,341	11,032	1,956

CAUSES OF DEATH AND DISTRICT REPORTED
2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE

District of Death Reported *	Total	Cause of Death				
		Old / Sick	Natural Disaster	Accident	Other	Not Stated
JAFFNA	3,677	1,726	15	234	1,514	188
MANNAR	608	177	2	18	395	16
VAVUNIYA	1,542	278	5	62	1,121	76
MULLAITIVU	2,019	116	11	89	1,646	157
KILLINOCHCHI	3,326	183	10	111	2,744	278
Total	11,172	2,480	43	514	7,420	715

* Resident district of respondent

8,649

CAUSES OF DEATH AND MONTH OCCURRED
FROM JAN – MAY 2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE

Month of Death Occurred	Total	Cause of Death				
		Old / Sick	Natural Disaster	Accident	Other	Not Stated
JANUARY	889	180	0	42	612	55
FEBRUARY	1,758	176	5	95	1,369	113
MARCH	3,066	205	20	147	2,514	180
APRIL	1,991	251	7	101	1,514	118
MAY	1,294	255	3	69	849	118
Total	8,998	1,067	35	454	6,858	584

7,896

OTHER DEATHS BY PLACE AND MONTH OCCURRED
FROM JAN – MAY 2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE

District of Death Occurred	Total	Month of Death Occurred				
		January	February	March	April	May
JAFFNA	78	12	12	24	16	14
MANNAR	14	3	3	0	4	4
VAVUNIYA	104	7	14	31	25	27
MULLAITIVU	5,836	444	1,175	2,203	1,319	695
KILLINOCHCHI	222	92	40	47	28	15
Other Districts	26	1	3	7	5	10
Not Stated	578	53	122	202	117	84
Total	6,858	612	1,369	2,514	1,514	849

UNTRACEABLE PERSONS BY PLACE AND YEAR
FROM 2005 TO 2009 – NORTHERN PROVINCE

District Last Seen	Total	Year				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
JAFFNA	360	25	108	124	60	43
MANNAR	103	7	15	17	41	23
VAVUNIYA	199	11	30	27	41	90
MULLAITIVU	1,953	10	25	26	213	1,679
KILINOCHCHI	290	16	34	20	96	124
Other Districts	87	3	21	14	27	22
Not Stated	1,164	35	130	126	219	654
Total	4,156	107	363	354	697	2,635

