Towards Egypt: I wanted to lie down and die. A new report released by human rights watch chronicles the kidnap for ransom, abuse and torture including the rape of women by criminal gangs in South Sudan in the beginning of 2014. The report focuses on the kidnap and abuse of migrants/refugees and are bemused for failing to prosecute perpetrators.

Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are flewing Eritrea at an estimated rate of 400-700 per month. Some are kidnaped by Tribesmen in the desert and sold to trafficking /kidnapping gangs in Sudan, Libya, Egypt and the Sinai region. The Shagarab camp complex near Kassala hosts approximately 29,000 people.

66,000 South Sudanese asylum seekers: The number of migrants in Haradif is reported to have scaled down from the 33,000 recorded at the beginning of 2013 to just over 100 in January 2014 following the closure of the Yemen/Saudi border.

Refugees in Uganda: Uganda hosts over 200,000 refugees from DRC, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan. The ongoing crisis in South Sudan has resulted in the arrival in over 68,000 South Sudan asylum seekers.

Refugees in Ethiopia: At the end of January 2014, Ethiopia was host to 453,836 refugees and asylum seekers. The largest group are Somalis followed by Sudanese and Somali. Over 28,500 Somali returns: Somali refugee returns have been recorded in 2013 mainly from Kenya. An average of 2,000 somali refugees are reported to be returning from Kenya every month. However, many of the returns may be a "go and see" mission.

Inaccessible Eritrea: An estimated 400 Eritreans made their way to Yemen in January 2014 a 32% increase from December 2013. New arrivals predominantly originate from Hamas, Arhara, Harar, Tigrai, the Somali region and Addis Ababa. An unprocessed and potentially far larger number travel out of Ethiopia towards South Africa, Libya and Europe.

Departing from Obock: An estimated 600-900 migrants/refugees leave Somalia every month. An estimated 200 migrants/refugees are intercepted by Eritrean authorities and returned. A majority of the departing migrants are destined for Libya.

Departing from Bossaso: An estimated 600 Somalis arrived on the Yemeni shores in January 2014 a 40% increase from December 2013 arrivals. New arrivals originate from south and eastern regions including Bay, Garsoor, Jolanda and the Shabab.

Expulsions from Saudi Arabia: In recent weeks over 12,000 Somalis have reportedly been expelled/deported from Saudi Arabia, with 30,000 more expected as part of the Saudi ‘purge’ of irregular migration.

Sudan - Legal and Policy Changes: Efforts to restructure the domestic labour market in Saudi Arabia, led to changes in the Nitaqat system in March 2013. As a result the King issued an amnesty for undocumented labour migrants to correct their status by November 2013. The expiry of the amnesty and a subsequent crackdown of undocumented labour migrants resulted in the expulsion and return of over 222,000 Yemeni labour migrants via the Al Tuwai border, 10km north of Haradif in Hajjah Governorate. Over 158,000 Ethiopian-labour migrants have also been expelled. Reports also indicate that 12,000 Somalis have been returned to Mogadishu with 30,000 more expulsions expected. Collectively, 1 million of the estimated 9 million labour migrant workforce has been deported or willingly left the Saudi kingdom with the number expected to reach 2 million in the coming months.

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