

# Ra's al `Arah:

Ethiopian migrants' path to hell







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# Introduction

Several years ago, Yemen turned into a path for migrants from Africa to Saudi Arabia, through a long and difficult journey fraught with peril, and grave violations from various sides.

To escape poverty and security prosecutions, and in search of job opportunities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, tens and hundreds of thousands of Africans annually try to migrate to KSA, despite all kinds of violations they might be exposed to.

As a result of the economic and political conditions and conflicts in Africa, the phenomenon of illegal migration in addition to the issue of refugees have become of the biggest challenges facing the African continent. In light of this, the African Union declared that 2019 is the year of “refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons” due to the importance of the refugees’ issue especially since that Africa has about a third of the world’s displaced people.

Since 2010, more than 337,000 migrants and refugees have landed on the Yemeni coast on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Their numbers increased significantly and decreased again in July 2013, due to Saudi Arabia’s crackdown on illegal migrant workers. However, the number increased again in March 2014, and continued to increase with tens of thousands of migrants annually making their way to KSA.

Among migrant workers in Saudi Arabia, who are numbered more than ten million, there are more than 500,000 Ethiopian workers, many of whom have come illegally to Saudi Arabia via Yemen.

Although economic factors are the most prominent motive of migration from Ethiopia and all of Africa, a significant number of them are fleeing serious human rights violations committed by their governments.

The fact that Yemen currently suffers from an armed conflict, whose parties are the Yemeni government and the Saudi-led coalition with the participation of the UAE against the Houthis, this has not prevented the continued flow of migrants in search of opportunities in the Arab oil-rich countries, despite the United Nations description of what is going on in Yemen as the worst and largest humanitarian crisis in the world.

In Yemen, there is an estimated trafficking work worth millions of dollars as they pass through Yemeni territory. Therefore, it was not surprising that more than 50,000 migrants from Somalia and Ethiopia – including 30,000 children – arrived in Yemen between January and August 2017, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

As of February 2018, Yemen had been hosting about 281,000 refugees, many of whom were Somalis, and the number may be much higher given the problems migrants face when registering with humanitarian relief agencies.

According to IOM statistics, more than 150,000 migrants arrived in Yemen in 2018 (an increase of nearly 50% compared to 2017). As for 2019, it witnessed the arrival of 107,000 migrants at the beginning of last October.

In this report, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor and SAM for Human Rights and Liberties document the most prominent violations against migrants in their perilous journey.

## First: Concept of Migration and its Classification Legally:

Migration is defined as “the movement of individuals from one region to another, within or outside their state. It may take place legally or through fleeing to the intended country by illegal means, for a short or long period, temporarily or permanently, willingly or by force.”

Hence, migration can be classified into several different types according to its causes, duration, direction, history, and form. However, this report aims mainly at classifying migration according to its legality:

### 1. Legal immigration:

Individuals move from one country to another in accordance with established legal procedures, using entry visas or residence cards granted by the immigration and passport authorities.

### 2. Illegal migration:

The movement of individuals from one country to another without issuing the necessary legal licenses or visas. This type of immigration could be done by land or sea or by entering the territory of another country using forged documents or with the assistance of organized crime networks. Illegal immigration includes migrants who enter countries legally through official channels, and then become illegal after their visas expire.



## Second: The motivations of African migrants:

There are many reasons that drive people to decide to migrate and leave their countries, whether voluntarily, coercively, temporarily or permanently. East Africa countries share many common reasons that drive migration, which made the region on top of all regions in the African continent in terms of numbers of migrants.

In recent years, the smuggling of African migrants, particularly Ethiopians and Somalis, has increased due to the deteriorating economic and humanitarian conditions in their countries. Smugglers, who are both Yemeni and African, help the victims to get out of their countries by transporting them from their homelands to Yemen, through fishing boats, and delivering them to the Yemeni beaches.

Precisely, tens of thousands of Ethiopians have fled their country since late 2015, after security forces cracked down on demonstrators, especially in Oromia, killing more than 1,000 people and arresting thousands more. The clashes between the government and the ethnic groups in eastern Ethiopia since 2016 have displaced more than a million people. Consequently, Large numbers moved from eastern Ethiopia to Yemen to escape violations by the Ethiopian security in neighboring countries.

Thousands of Eritreans leave their country every month to escape life-long military service (indefinite recruitment). In Somalia, violations from the conflict, internal displacement, the lack of security in government-controlled areas, and violence against civilians by the armed Islamist Al-Shabab group, led people to flee.

The majority of boat migration takes place through the Red Sea and then overland via Yemen to Saudi Arabia. The majority of migrants come unofficially and lack legal status upon arrival in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and therefore are always subject to prosecution and expulsion.

## Main factors of migration:

- 1- Unemployment and other economic hardships.
- 2- Drought.
- 3- Security repression and prosecutions for political reasons.
- 4- Wars and armed conflicts.
- 5- Human rights violations.
- 6- Search for living improvement.

The following table shows, in general, the reasons for migration

Country								
	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
The most prominent reasons	Economic factors	Obligatory national service	Socio-economic factors	Economic factors	Conflict & chronic insecurity	conflict	conflict	Economic factors
		Economic factors	Ethnic tensions		Economic factors	Economic factors	Economic factors	Environmental factors
		Political oppression	Environmental factors		Environmental factors	Food insecurity		

source: Katrin Marchand (et.al), Study on Migration Routes in The East and Horn of Africa , (Maastricht, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University, August 2017) p.5

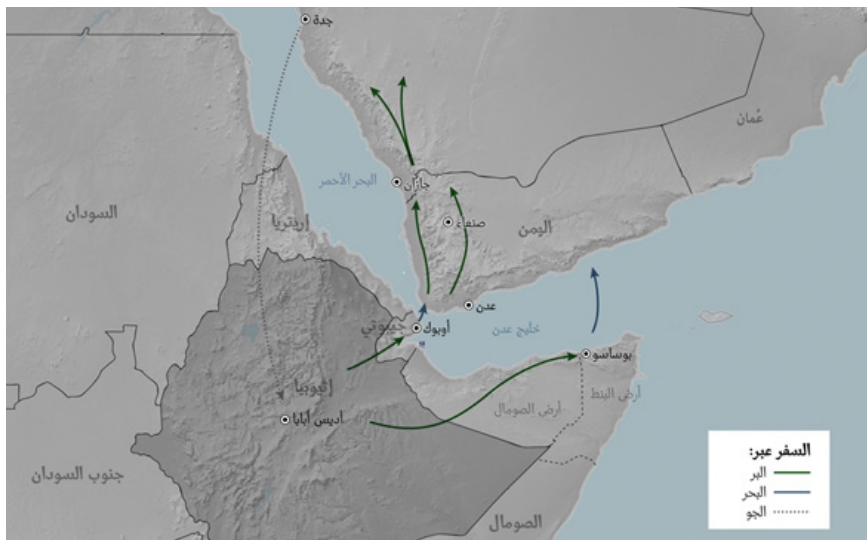
## Third: Yemen: the path of migrants

Hundreds of thousands of migrants from the Horn of Africa have flocked to Yemen in recent years. Some of whom came in search of work in Yemen, as domestic servants or in construction and agriculture sectors, but most of them sought to travel to neighboring Saudi Arabia in search of work.

The first waves of migrants from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and from there to Saudi Arabia were documented in the 1970s, as they fled the war and insecurity in their country. New waves of migrants began in the 1990s, after the Ethiopian government came to power in 1991 and removed migration restrictions. The armed conflict in Somalia has pushed more than 966,000 refugees to nearby countries, over decades, including 244,000 who live in Yemen and have obtained refugee status, based on their nationality. Africans from Nigeria and Niger have also passed through Yemen, from the Horn of Africa, on their way to the wealthier countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Since the outbreak of the 2011 protests in Yemen in particular, it has become difficult for the government to control a lot of land and sea borders, which may have encouraged merchants and increased migration.

In 2010, 53,000 migrants and refugees reached Yemen's shores, and this number doubled to 104,000 in 2011, and rose again to 108,000 in 2012, then fell to 65,000 in 2013, according to estimates by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The decline came because of the Saudi campaign in 2013 to deport illegal migrants and tighten border security. In 2014, the numbers increased again, according to estimates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as 8,148 migrants arrived in the shores of Yemen between January and March 2014.



According to IOM statistics, more than 150,000 migrants arrived in Yemen in 2018, an increase of nearly 50% compared to 2017. As for 2019, it witnessed the arrival of 107,000 until the beginning of October 2019.

## Fourth: The path of migration



The Bab el-Mandab Strait, which is 30 km wide, separates Yemen and Djibouti, making Djibouti the first transit country for many migrants trying to reach Saudi Arabia via Yemen. Most of them are from Ethiopia and Somalia.

The journey across Yemen from the Horn of Africa to Saudi Arabia is one of the fastest growing migration routes in the world, despite the fierce war raging in Yemen.

Migrants seek to escape poverty by finding work in Saudi Arabia, and most of those migrants are young.

To reach Yemen across the Horn of Africa, migrants must cross the Indian Ocean. They are often transported on rickety and very small boats, putting their lives at risk. In January 2019, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), at least 52 migrants died drowning off the beaches of Djibouti.



Once the long hours spent by migrants on crowded and worn out wooden boats pass, they get transported in trucks by smugglers to compounds in the desert. Smugglers practice the most heinous methods of torture against migrants and asylum seekers, in total disregard of their fundamental rights and human dignity. Migrants met by a joint team from the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor and SAM reviewed the paths migrants take to reach their destination, and how many of them end up in Yemen:

Migrants are dealt with according to how they exit from their countries in Africa. Some of them have money as their relatives transfer funds when they reach their destinations. Some are kept in the bushes and camps on the Yemeni borders until the money is transferred, and some settle in Yemen and work there. Others want to continue migration, but they do not have money, and these are the groups most exposed to violations and attacks.

## Fifth: Ras al-Ara: Gateway to hell



Ras al-Ara, a coastal area within the Directorate of Madaribah, in Lahj Governorate, in southern Yemen. The area is considered a haven for the smuggling mafia, specially Al-Musafa area, which is about 20 km west of Ras al-Ara, and Bir Issa, which is 25 km of it. In this region, there are special wards for African migrants of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia, including women and minors.

Ras al-Ara has more than 80 wards that lack the minimum essentials of life. Most of them do not have proper housing facilities or even bathrooms except for a water tank that is often not suitable for human use.

Smuggling gangs consider Ras al-Ara as their headquarters where they manage their criminal acts. These gangs have established wards where African migrants and asylum-seekers are detained and are reportedly subjected to torture, beatings, and rape, and where they are prevented from food, clothing, and shelter to force them to pay money and bargain with their relatives to transfer more money in exchange for their release.

According to testimonies from residents of Ras al-Ara, these wards, only five kilometers away from Ras al-Ara, are much like slaughterhouses where migrants are tortured. Horror stories of what survivors have been exposed to when they came to Yemen came out. Many activists in Ras al-Ara documented a series of violations against African arrivals. Local reports documented the use of weapons and narcotic materials, along with several forms of torture, including sticks, burning, or scratching the bodies of victims. The gangs take advantage of the Yemeni state silence and local population's fear to continue those practices.

Local hospital staff in Ras al-Ara reported that the number of migrants and asylum-seekers who arrived at the local hospital with marks of torture and burns is big.

The local hospital only provides first aid because of the lack of equipment, while serious cases are referred to Ibn Khaldoun Hospital or sent to Aden hospitals. Health workers confirmed that the cases they examined spoke of many cases of torture taking place in the wards. They also confirmed that the gangs kill those who try to escape.

The local hospital's director, Dr. Mutahar Yusuf, in his testimony said, "despite the hospital's scarce capabilities, we are making great efforts to provide primary medical care for those affected, and we also provide water and food for every migrant."

He adds, "African patients are treated for free in the hospital. Now, it has been agreed with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) that we transfer the serious injuries to Aden through their delegates. And we got an ambulance as a gift after the huge efforts we made."

He pointed out that the torture of Africans by human traffickers has continued for a long time, but has increased after the beginning of the war, especially when they started to use African agents, who interrogate and torture migrants, to force the victims to contact their families and pay money for their release. The doctor revealed cases of disputes between the smugglers themselves resulting in cases of killing and torture including beating and burning. This issue requires a political decision and intervention by the President, the Council of Ministers, and the Governor to combat this phenomenon that distorted the reputation of Yemen, and left many negative effects on them, Mutahar said.

He confirmed that seven migrants died inside the hospital as a result of ill-treatment and torture, while their cases were referred to security services for investigation.

Some of the causes of death were falling from smugglers' vehicles as the case of a girl who jumped off a car for fear of being raped. The fall caused her severe bleeding and she died immediately. Her body was found by local residents on a roadside and she was transferred to the hospital and the security forces came after half an hour to document the incident, before she was buried in the area's cemetery.

## Sixth: Shocking Testimonies



Euro-Med Monitor and Sam received horrific testimonies showing some of the violations the African immigrants were subjected to by the smuggling gangs and human traffickers in the border region of Ras al-Ara. These testimonies showed various practices of those gangs, such as torture, persecution, physical violence, and sexual assault on both sexes and different age groups including minors.

Qasim Abu Zaki al-Subaihi, a local resident, says,

“the attacks by the smugglers amount to killing and rape. A human trafficker, an owner of these wards, run over and killed nearly seven Ethiopian young men in cold blood with his car.”

Resident of a village called al-Mahanned reported that one of the human traffickers was carrying in his car about fifty individuals of both sexes and driving at a high speed. An Africans fell and died as a result, while the driver did not care to stop or try to rescue this young man. The villagers buried the body in the area.

Imran Al-Zubaidi, a former worker in the area said:

“these yards are where smugglers commit the most heinous and atrocious crimes including rape and killing those whose families do not transfer money to smugglers.”

“Most girls were exposed to sexual harassment from African smugglers,” he said. “Some girls and minor children are not being smuggled or deported, but remained with the African smugglers to serve him and satisfy his desires [as he puts it].”



Ibrahim Hassan, 21, a migrant who was detained, said,

“they tied me to a ball. My arms were put behind my back, and my knees were tied toward my chest. I was kept tied like this for 11 days and repeatedly beaten. The one who was beating me was from Ethiopia but belongs to a rival ethnic group, which is Tigray, knowing that I was Oromo.”

“I was released after my father borrowed money from the residents of the city I live in, and collected the amount the smugglers requested (\$2,600),” he added. Three African migrants spoke of the pain, suffering, and violations that they were subjected to by the smuggling gangs since their departure from their countries.



In their testimony when asked about the reasons that prompted them to migrate, they stated:

“The difficult living conditions in our country, and the inability to provide the basic needs for living, was what forced us to leave our country and migrate. In addition, we see friends who migrated and their financial status became very good; they send money to their families on a regular basis. This encouraged us to migrate to Saudi Arabia despite the risks.”

When asked ‘why did you choose Yemen to reach Saudi Arabia?’ They said,

“Giving the difficult economic conditions and the lack of funds we have, we had no opportunity to migrate except by passing through the regions and coast of Yemen, especially that region is going through security chaos. So, we have no way but the coast of Yemen.”

# Seventh: The classification of migrants



African migrants can be divided into four groups based on their testimonies:

## **The first group:**

Some Africans who have money were smuggled to Sudan or European countries on the migrant's request and after paying the required amount of money.

## **The second group:**

Who have money but not as much as the first group. They are treated well during their transfer from their countries to Yemen, and when they arrive on the coasts of Yemen they are transported by vehicles after the arrival of the first batch of the specified amount of money. Despite the money the migrants pay, they are placed inside vehicles along with 50-60 people. Then they are directed to their representatives in the governorates under the control of the Houthi group. After that, they are transferred to their desired destination through the smuggling delegate, where some migrants have some relatives in Al Bayda Governorate in Yemen who work there. Others are deported to the Saudi borders and delivered to their families. Those whose journey came to halt due to lack of money, they are recruited by the Houthis to fight with them.

### **The third group:**

Those who have less money than the second group, where they are treated well in the sea, but upon arrival in Yemen, they are specially sorted according to the regions and the money they own. Then they are interrogated. Then, people who want to continue this journey are deported if they have the money or their relatives transfer the money to the smuggling militia. As for those who do not have the money, they are released and left alone to complete their journey without any protection.

### **The fourth group:**

Individuals of this group leave their country, after their relatives promise to pay money, or without paying any money to the agents saying that they will pay money after they arrive. This group is the most to be subjected to torture and terror to force them to tell where the money is or force them to communicate with their relatives in Yemen to transfer the money, where one of the representatives of the smugglers goes with the migrants to receive the money. In case money was not paid to smuggling gangs at all, migrants are subjected to all types of torture and humiliation in order to extract any money that these migrants may have. These violations include shooting bullets under their feet or next to them to terrorize them, severe beatings with iron and electric cables, or kidnapping children and women and hiding them as a form of pressure on them to pay money. If they pay the money, whether they were in their possession or through communicating with a relative, they are released. People who could not pay the money are tortured until they die or are left in the desert. Absence of the real efforts of the official bodies affiliated with the Yemeni government and the state of insecurity in the country helped this phenomenon to continue.



## Eighth: Types of violations experienced by migrants:

During their journey, especially while passing through, migrants are subjected to grave violations of human rights and human dignity.

### The most notable violations documented by the Euro-Med Monitor and SAM against migrants and asylum seekers:

- 1) Detention in unlivable places which lack the minimum standards of life.
- 2) Physical torture and severe beatings with iron and electric wires.
- 3) Physical harm by shooting, hitting, killing and hurting.
- 4) The forcible disappearance of children and women.
- 5) Illegal detention for indefinite periods of time.
- 6) Extortion and forcing migrants to pay to gain their freedom.
- 7) Deprivation of food and water.
- 8) Sexual harassment and assault.
- 9) Throwing migrants in the desert and in open places.
- 10) Preventing migrants from accessing health care.

Euro-Med Monitor and SAM collected a set of testimonies about some of these violations as follows:

### Hunger to death

Hunger to death is another punishment that smugglers use to threaten their victims. According to some testimonies of the migrants, they were imprisoned by smugglers for several months, and during this period they only received one meal per day, consisting of pieces of bread and a sip of water.

Abdo Yassin, 23, said,

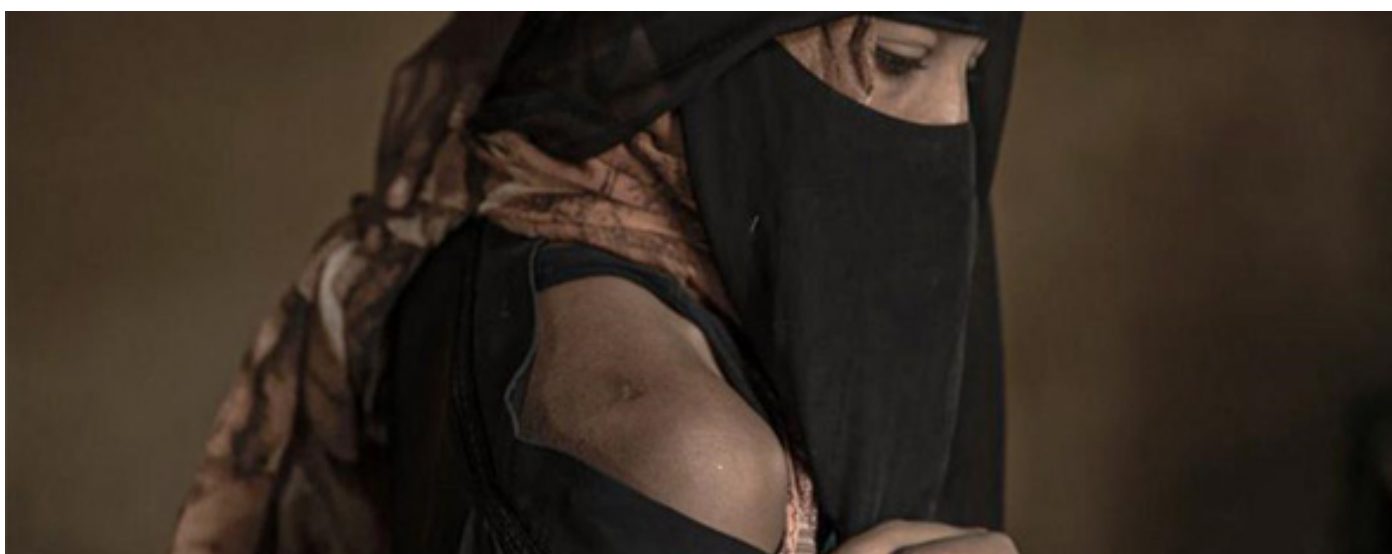
“I agreed to pay smugglers in Ethiopia about \$600 for the trip through Yemen to the Saudi border, but when I got to Ras al-Arra, I was taken to a place that already had 71 other people and the smugglers requested \$1,600 more,”

” he added. “During the five-month detention period, I was constantly beaten in different parts of my body, where they put burning iron on my skin, and they hit me with a rock that twisted one of my fingers. One day, they tied my legs and hung me upside down. The worst of all of this was hunger, as my feet no longer could hold my body, and I was not allowed to change my clothes or wash my body during detention.”

Euro-Med Monitor and SAM have documented many deaths as a result of torture and food deprivation. A migrant man, who suffers from a severe weakness, arrived at a local hospital as a result of not having food for a long time. The hospital staff tried to give him some solutions, but he died hours after his arrival as a result of severe nutritional deficiency and the torture he was subjected to while being detained by smugglers.

## Rape and abuse

The Associated Press quoted testimonies gathered during its investigation of the smugglers’ crimes against African migrants, including raping women and girls several times, in addition to severely torturing them without taking into account their special circumstances.





The suffering of an Ethiopian girl is a vivid example of the ordeal of migrants trying to reach Yemen. This suffering begins with crossing the Gulf of Aden and the perilous road while smuggling these migrants by sea and the smugglers' acts that constitute a real threat to the lives of these migrants, including the accumulation of dozens of them in boats that are not equipped for these numbers. Zahra, one of the people interviewed by AP found herself among hundreds of men, women, and teenager migrants who reached the shores of Yemen.

The Ethiopian girl, 20, added: "I saw men armed with automatic rifles waiting for us on the shore. I was terrified because I heard stories from migrants about the brutal merchants who took them as slaves."

Zahra and 300 other Africans endured six hours in a wooden smuggling boat to cross the narrow strait between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. When they arrived, the smugglers loaded them into trucks and drove them to an apartment complex in the desert outside the coastal village of Rasal-Arra.

Zahra said that she was imprisoned with 20 women for a month in a hut and was deprived of food. The smugglers called her family asking them to transfer 2,000 dollars, noting that she had no family to pay her.

When she demanded her freedom, her captors raped her, along with 20 other women for several weeks.

In the same context, some local Yemeni sources referred to horrific stories about the rape of women, children and even men by African smugglers on the Yemeni-Saudi border, and the sources stated that the number of rape victims in October 2019 reached 11 victims, including 8 females, 3 of whom are children, besides raping 3 males.

N.A, a 22-year-old Ethiopian girl, says, "The moment we went to the coast of Ara, a security point detained us, and we were sold for an Ethiopian merchant," she added. "I suffered different types of torture by him, and I was raped 3 times, one of which was in front of my cousin who was accompanying me, as the gunmen raped 3 other young men who were with us."

As for A., a 16-year-old Ethiopian child, she reported that she was raped by four people before she was taken to the migrants' hospital in a poor health condition.

## **Accommodation centres**

The Euro-Med Monitor and SAM monitored during their visit to the Central Prison's reformatory in Taiz, which is administered by the Yemeni government, tragic and difficult humanitarian stories. A small section of the Central Prison was designated for these immigrants to house them after fleeing from Houthis and they were stranded and ended up inside that reformatory.

The first thing to notice when entering this reformatory is the bad health service, where immigrants suffer from the accumulation of big numbers compared to the small number of rooms given to them and that fact that these rooms are small.

They also suffer from poor nutrition and lack of clothing and blankets, in addition to the absence of specialized medical units, especially as there are children and women in need of special medical care. As for meals, they are divided among detainees inside the reformatory.

The director of the reformatory affiliated with the Central Prison in Taiz told our team that the conditions of war and the siege of the city which started five years ago could be seen looking at those inside the reformatory, especially since the numbers are increasing. What makes the conditions more difficult is the lawlessness on the Yemeni borders and the weak government role in controlling the entry of individuals while Houthi forces remain in control of many areas, which facilitate the entry of dozens of migrants daily to Yemen, who make their way to Saudi Arabia, or get hired by Houthis in drug trafficking, arms transports and participation in battles taking place there.

## **Ninth: The absence of the role of the Yemeni government**

Yemen has been suffering from political turmoil since 2011, as a result of the outbreak of demonstrations calling for the departure of the Yemeni President, at the time, Ali Abdullah Saleh and improving the economic and humanitarian conditions of the Yemeni people. The intensity of these demonstrations got more complicated due to the intervention of several Arab parties in the ongoing conflict in Yemen, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Emirates that participated in the so-called the Decisive Storm, which had a great impact in violating the rights of Yemenis, whether by attacking their lives as a result of the bombing and the use of various munitions, or even the political interference of the governments of those countries in Yemeni affairs.

All of these circumstances led to weakening the Yemeni government and its influence over many areas of Yemen, including the Ras al-Ara, which is located in the boundaries of the Lahj, where the absence of the government role was the most prominent factor causing the spread of African migrants' smuggling and trafficking. Despite the unprecedented scale of violations in Ras al-Ara, the role of the Yemeni government was not as it should have been. Despite the Yemeni government's claim that security patrols are go-



ing on at the border areas, especially at migrant smuggling areas, eyewitnesses, reports and facts on the ground refute these allegations.

## Tenth: European Union policies towards migrants

The European Union's strict policies towards refugees reduced the number of migrants arriving in European countries, especially from African countries, as the Union pursued a policy of closing all ways of receiving refugees from the beginning of 2016 as well as efforts to rescue migrants by the sea, which led hundreds to drown.

Some reports recorded that European governments prevented local and international humanitarian rescue ships from landing in their ports because they carry migrants, in addition to the European Union's proposal that there has to be special countries where migrants are stationed before studying their legal and humanitarian conditions and determining those who are admitted to enter the union, provided that these countries are outside the European Union.

All of these factors prompted African migrants to think of other countries for migration, including Saudi Arabia, but the problem lies in the violations practiced by smuggling groups, the absence of the role of the Yemeni authorities and an unacceptable international silence in light of all these violations, which helped these groups continue their crimes and violations against migrants and asylum seekers without the existence of any legal or procedural position for the United Nations and the Security Council in light of reports monitoring the tragic and humanitarian situation of African migrants in general and Yemen in particular.

## Eleventh: Recommendations

In light of grave violations against migrants, the Euro-Med Monitor and the SAM:

- Call on the Yemeni authorities to assume their responsibilities towards what is happening at the Yemeni borders, especially the Ras al-Ara region, by conducting security patrols to pursue and follow up gangs smuggling migrants and engaging in human trafficking, and to legally punish them in a manner consistent with the crimes they commit.
- Call on the Yemeni authorities to provide medical supplies and materials to local hospitals in the border areas that care for African migrants, and provide them with basic foodstuffs, and build places to receive these migrants while providing the most basic needs of food, medicine and protection there.
- Invite donors to provide direct support to governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of migrants' assistance.
- Emphasize the need for the European Union to review their policies towards migration, which have complicated the situation of African migrants in particular and put their lives at risk, and led to the increase of human trafficking activity and smuggling mafias that exploit the difficult humanitarian and economic conditions of these migrants and make false promises to bring them to more safe countries .
- Call for intensifying rescue operations by European countries and allowing international and domestic humanitarian ships to carry out their tasks without restriction or prevention, and to work to receive these migrants and provide them with legal protection provided by international law.
- Call on the Saudi authorities to stop returning African migrants, especially Ethiopians, to the Yemeni border, due to the violations that these migrants are exposed to in those areas, and the need to apply the rules of international law regarding migrants to provide specific places to ensure their enjoyment of their basic rights to food, medicine and protection.



- Call on the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council to take effective measures on the ground to ensure an end to the violations committed by human traffickers and gangs on the Yemeni-Saudi border, and to provide mechanisms to ensure the protection of these migrants in addition to legally prosecuting those gangs for their crimes against migrants and asylum seekers.
- Demand the international community to pressure the ruling authorities in Yemen to address the crimes of torture and illegal detention of migrants.
- Call for applying clear mechanisms to fight against the phenomenon of trafficking of migrants and asylum seekers, prevent extortion and sexual exploitation against them, and open a fair investigation of crimes of torture, murder and rape, to bring those involved to justice, and to achieve reparation for the victims.
- Call on African countries to put an end to the systematic violations of human rights and provide the basics of a decent life for their people, in order to reduce the phenomenon of migration.
- Call for providing psychological and health assistance to survivors of torture and illegal detention of migrants.
- Urge for preparing an integrated strategy to stop the detention and torture camps activities.
- Call for allocating sufficient resources to provide families of migrants with adequate food, shelter and health care, until they are returned with their families after ensuring that their safety is guaranteed upon return.



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