Africa
ORGANISED CRIME INDEX

enact
Enhancing Africa's response to
transnational organised crime

This project is funded
by the European Union

SOMALIA

Somalia ranks 4th in the Index, with one of the highest **criminality** scores on the continent.

This has been driven mostly by scores of over 7 in all four categories of **criminal actors**, with each actor-type judged as having a significant or severe negative impact on society. Experts give high scores to criminal markets including **human smuggling**, **human trafficking** and **arms trafficking**, but give low scores to illicit narcotics markets. Somalia's lack of a legitimate government coupled with endemic corruption and its non-existent legal and judicial system result in it being ranked the least **resilient** country in Africa, ranking 54th overall.

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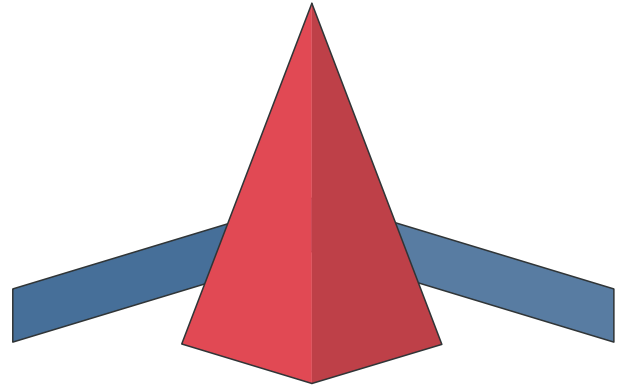
6.40
CRIMINALITY SCORE

4th of 54 African countries
1st of 9 Eastern countries

| CRIMINAL MARKETS | 4.80 |
| CRIMINAL ACTORS | 8.00 |

1.42
STATE RESILIENCE SCORE

54th of 54 African countries
9th of 9 Eastern countries

ISS INSTITUTE FOR
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GLOBAL
INITIATIVE
AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL
ORGANIZED CRIME

△ CRIMINALITY SCORE

↕ CRIMINAL ACTORS — **8.00**

MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	8.5
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	7.5
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	9.0
FOREIGN ACTORS	7.0

↔ CRIMINAL MARKETS — **4.80**

HUMAN TRAFFICKING	7.0
HUMAN SMUGGLING	7.0
ARMS TRAFFICKING	9.0
FLORA CRIMES	6.5
FAUNA CRIMES	6.0
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	3.0
HEROIN TRADE	3.0
COCAINE TRADE	1.5
CANNABIS TRADE	3.0
SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	2.0
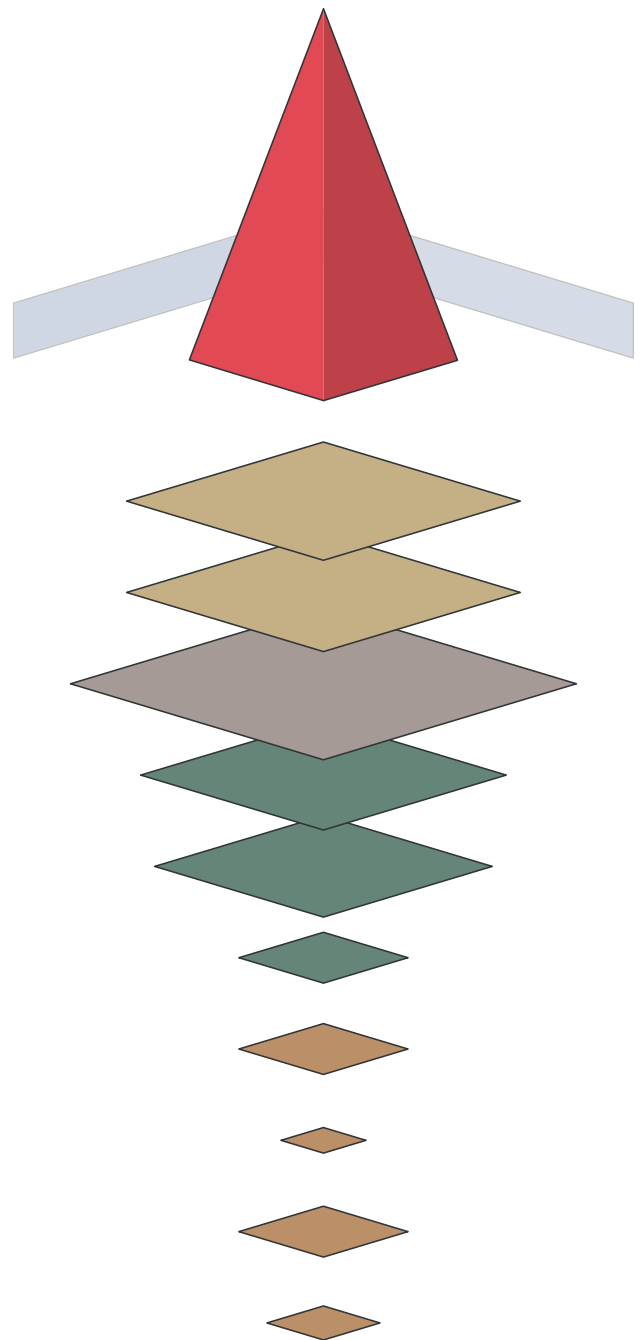
Criminal Markets

Given the current state of conflict, it is perhaps unsurprising that **arms trafficking** is deemed the most significant criminal market in Somalia, scoring 9, which implies a severe negative influence on all parts of society. The continued involvement of multiple stakeholders, including state-embedded actors, mafia-style groups and criminal networks, has led to an endemic and growing problem.

Human smuggling and **trafficking** both score 7, due notably to the fl ow of migrants moving between Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia and back. The growing number of trafficking victims destined for Europe, Gulf states and Southern Africa leads experts to deem these criminal markets as having a significantly negative and spreading influence on large parts of society.

Somalia also reportedly has significant prevalent criminal markets in the environmental sector, where **flora crimes** and **fauna crimes** score over 6. Reports of ivory and rhino horn smuggling, as well as cattle and livestock trafficking through Somalia mainly to Gulf states, are major contributors to the high scores. Somalia is also a major hub country for the illegal trade in cheetahs.

Likewise, despite a ban on charcoal exports, smuggling of this commodity, as well as timber and sugar, is consistently reported. Smuggling has a two-fold impact: it contributes to deforestation and land degradation; and is reportedly taxed by criminal syndicates, indirectly financing terrorism. This explains the significant influence experts deem the syndicates to exert on society.

Overall, illicit narcotics in Somalia were not deemed to be a major problem, either in terms of domestic consumption or because the country is a hub for trafficking. The only case where Somalia serves as a transit hub is for heroin, but even then, its involvement is low in comparison to neighbouring countries. The **heroin trade** and **cannabis trade** score 3, suggesting at most a limited but manageable effect on society. **Cocaine** and **synthetic drugs** score 1.5 and 2, respectively, indicating a minimal negative influence.

Criminal Actors

All four categories of **criminal actors** in Somalia have high scores, with **state-embedded actors** scoring highest at 9. The scores suggest all criminal actors have a significant if not severe negative influence on society.

Experts describe a situation where **state-embedded actors** in the form of government officials, **mafia-style groups** with significant geographical and economic influence, and **criminal networks** of pirates all contribute to criminal markets such as human trafficking, arms trafficking and flora crimes. These actors contribute to the extensive organised crime networks in Somalia. Although **foreign actors** play a lesser role, their impact in exploiting the country's natural resources and people through illicit methods is serious and explains their higher than average score of 7.

RESILIENCE SCORE
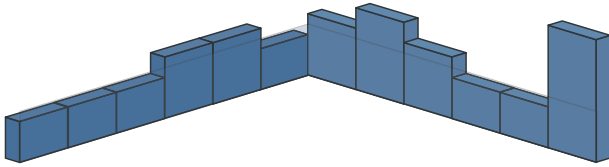
POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	**1.0**
GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	**1.0**
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	**1.0**
NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS	**1.5**
JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	**1.5**
LAW ENFORCEMENT	**1.0**
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	**1.5**
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	**2.0**
ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**1.5**
VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	**1.0**
PREVENTION	**1.0**
NON-STATE ACTORS	**3.0**

Somalia is assessed to be the least **resilient** country in Africa, ranking 54th on the continent. This is largely due to the absence of a legitimate government and of a viable **judiciary**, internal tension and violence, and extensive corruption. The inability of state institutions to enact **national policies and laws** means Somalia has no functioning capacity to fight organised crime. This explains why experts assess all **resilience** areas to be non-existent or extremely ineffective, and why 11 of the 12 indicators score between 1 and 2.