

# The Negative Impact of Illegal Migration on Somali Youths

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## ABSTRACT

The purposes and objectives of this paper are addressing the negative impacts of illegal migration on Somali youths and also presenting the root causes of the massive illegal emigration of Somali youths from their homeland – Somalia – and their illegal immigration to the western countries by passing via Libya as a gateway to the European Continent which they immigrate to illegally. Many Somali youths & young adults, including nuclear families and extended families, travel to Europe through Libya, in search of a better life and new opportunities, but unfortunately they lose their dear lives in the Mediterranean Sea on their risky way to the European countries.

This paper explores the physical impacts which result from the physical punishments and tortures which are inflicted on Somali youths by the outlawed Libyan human traffickers who usually showcase on the social media outlets humiliated Somali youth and young adults whom they take as financial captives, imprison them in hidden houses and then beat them up for the sake of getting huge ransom from their kith and kin who do not afford paying the heavy ransom which they demand to get so swiftly.

This paper also sheds light on the negative impacts of illegal migration on Somali peoples' economy and how it drains Somali parents of their meagre income and

how it results in a financial crisis as well as an economic hurdle, as Somalia which has a population of 18,143, 37814 million. Directorate of Culture and Higher Education (2025) and is situated in the Horn of Africa is recovering from the plights of the prolonged Somali armed conflicts which have been causing the said mass exodus of the Somali youths' emigration since the inception of the Somali civil war in 1991.

This in mind, this paper also investigates the psychological impact of illegal migration on the Somali youths who hail from a fragile nation – Somalia – which joined the East African Community on March the 4<sup>th</sup> 2024. Being a member of this block and being a nation whose youths and young adults immigrate to the Western World, while passing through some East African counties such as Ethiopia and Kenya, and using them as exits from the African continent. Also, a nation which assumed its non-permanent seat on the Security Council of the United Nations on January the 1<sup>st</sup> 2025, Somalia is bound to the laws, (including international law), conventions and protocols about the global migration, is in a dire need of conducting conclusive and comprehensive researches on the impact of illegal migration on its human resource since Somalia is dedicated to implementing the 2060 vision of its National Transformation Plan which is a developmental milestone for achieving a long-term national vision that is, in light with the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) which are to be maximised by all.

In conclusion, this paper focuses on the following four main points: Physical impacts of illegal migration on Somali young adults, Psychological impacts of illegal migration on Somali youths, Financial impacts of illegal migration on Somali parents, and Economic impacts of illegal migration on Somali community.

**Key Terms:** Impact, illegal, migration, Somali and youths.

### INTRODUCTION

According to the definition of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), migration is ‘the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a state.’ IOM (2024). It can be classified into emigration and immigration. As per the definition of the electronic version of the Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Third Edition, emigration means leaving a country permanently and living in another one and immigration means coming to live in a country. So, the term emigration and the term immigration are contrasting words which are combined under the term migration – an indicator of human mobility.

The Geneva-based International Organization for Migration (IOM) which was established in 1951, is mandated to the facilitation of legal human migration. This intergovernmental organisation provides services to the needy legal migrants and advises governments on the human rights protection of migrants. It is in humanitarian partnership with other United Nations organisations such as the

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) which is also known as UN Refugee Agency that is, responsible of the protection of refugees in all over the world. This organisation is also mandated to the protection of asylum-seekers and stateless people. It usually facilitates their resettlement to the safer countries and voluntary repatriation to their homelands with IOM, when there is no clear persecution and danger awaiting them.

### Demographic Definition of Migration

Demographically, migration can be categorised into two main types: *external migration* and *internal migration*. External migration is the type of migration where a person emigrates from his or her country of origin because of different reasons and immigrates to another nation-state by crossing international borders and moving into a host country. Thus, those who leave their countries are *emigrants* from their homelands and *immigrants* to the countries which they move to for living in them, either permanently or temporarily, under different kinds of living situations. So, migration affects the demographics of the country of origin as well as the host state.

### Legal Definition of Migration

In terms of legal definition, migration can be categorised into two types: legal migration and illegal migration. According to the definition of Science Direct (nd), illegal migration is ‘the act of entering or living in a country without proper authorization or documentation.’ An illegal immigrant is a person who immigrates to another nation-state without having the official entry and getting permission of the legal authority of

the country to which the immigrant has moved. In contrast to illegal migration, legal migration is the act of entering a country legally by passing through the legally permitted migration channels. So, a legal immigrant enters another state after getting an official entry visa of that country from the immigration officers of the host country. Thus, they (migrants) move to such a country at the mercy of the law.

### **Voluntary Migration Versus Involuntary Migration**

There two types of migrations and they are voluntary migration and forced migration. BBC (nd). Forced migration is also known as involuntary or free will migration.

Voluntary migration is the type of migration where an immigrant emigrates from his or her country of origin and immigrates to another country willingly. Contrary to this, involuntary migration is a forceful migration, where the immigrant or emigrant is forced to move from a place to another destination, without his choice or her decision.

### **PURPOSE**

This paper has specific aims and objectives to present to the global citizens, Somali government, international organisations and academic scholars who are interested in getting durable solution to the negative impacts of illegal migration on Somali youths.

The main purpose of this paper is to present the gross human rights violations against the humane grace and personal dignity of the poor Somali illegal migrants in Libya. It sheds light on the abuses and maltreatments which harm Somali migrants in Libya.

It investigates how and why smugglers and human traffickers under the umbrella of *Magafe* cartel mistreat Somali migrants in the currently armed conflict-stricken Libya.

### **Background: Overview of the Federal Republic of Somalia**

The modern day Federal Republic of Somalia is geographically situated in the Horn of Africa. It is bounded by the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Republic of Djibouti to northwest, the Indian Ocean to the east and south, the Republic of Kenya to the southwest and the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the west. It adopted a federal system in 2012. Mohamed (2023, p.94). It has got seven federal member states and they are: Puntland State of Somalia which was established in 1998, Jubaland State of Somalia which was established in 2013, Southwest State of Somalia which was established in 2014, Galmudug State of Somalia which was formed in 2015, Hirshabelle State of Somalia which was established in 2016, Khatumo State of Somalia which was formed in 2023 and the secessionist Somaliland State of Somalia which was formed in 1993. Although Somaliland is a breakaway region of Somalia, it is constitutionally one of the member federal states of the Federal Republic of Somalia because Somaliland is not internationally recognised as a nation-state by any nation despite having its own currency which is used within the districts of Somaliland. Bashir (2024, pp. 27 - 63).

In addition to the above listed 7 federal member states, there is Banadir Regional Administration which is headquartered in the coastal capital city of Somalia – Mogadishu - and is headed by the Mayor of Mogadishu. This regional administration

has a special status which is recognised by the two chambers: The House of the People (The Lower House of the Somali Federal Parliament) and the Upper House (Senators).

### **SOMALIA'S POLICY ON MIGRATION**

The Federal Republic of Somalia has its own blueprint, national policy and strategy on migration. In 2020, Somalia and ten other countries 'established the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa. The forum is aimed at addressing labour migration policies fostering the labour mobility and protecting the human rights of migrant workers within Africa, the European Union (EU), Gulf Cooperation Council, and other countries.' Also, Somalia is part of the Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Action Plan (2018 – 2030) which was developed by the African Union. In addition, Somalia is a signatory of the Khartoum Process (EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative which was ratified in Khartoum – Sudan – in November 2014. This process aims at analysing the root causes of irregular migration. It aims at tackling human trafficking and smuggling. It fosters cooperation between the countries of origin, transit and destination.' ESCWA (2020, pp. 11 – 13).

### **Repatriation Efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia**

In October 2024, 164 Somali migrants who were stranded in Libya and suffered at the hands of *Magafe* cartel, were repatriated from Libya and returned to Somalia by the Federal Republic of Somalia with the help and cooperation of the European Union,

International Organisation for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 55 out of the 164 stranded Somalia migrants were taken to Hargeisa and 109 migrants were taken to the recovering Somali coastal capital city. As was quoted from Madam Marian Yassin Hagi Yussuf, the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights, the repatriation efforts of the Federal Republic of Somalia which was aimed at saving migrants took months. BBC (2024).

In December 2024, 147 Somali migrants who were stranded in Libya as illegal migrants, were repatriated back to Somalia by the Federal Government of Somalia with the moral and material support of the European Union and the International Organisation for Migration. 116 migrants out of the 147 suffering migrants, were disembarked in Mogadishu; while 31 migrants were deplaned in Hargeisa. IOM (2024). This indicates that Somalia is ready to save its citizens from *Magafe's* torture.

On March the 24<sup>th</sup> 2025, 145 Somali youths who were saved from the cruel conditions of the Libyan jails by the Federal Government of Somalia with the cooperation of International Organisation for Migration were welcomed to Aden Adde International Airport by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Isak Mohamud Mursal who was there on behalf of the government. (SONNA, 2025).

### **THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION ON SOMALI YOUTHS**

Illegal migration has negative impacts on Somali youths as explained below:

### **The Loss of Somali Lives in the Mediterranean Sea**

Hundreds and thousands of Somali youths lost their lives in the Mediterranean Sea after they were loaded onto dilapidated plastic boats which capsised in the sea after the yachts that they were travelling by were hit by huge waves and they had perished there. When such a maritime disaster occurs, a few Somali immigrants survive the accident. One survivor of a fatal accident which happened in the Mediterranean Sea, said to the researcher, 'The screaming of the poor Somali voyagers who died in the Mediterranean Sea still haunts me. The collective screaming of my friends who suddenly lost their dear lives that dark night in the sea, gives me nightmares to date.'

The maritime disaster which kills many Somali migrants in the Mediterranean Sea is a hybrid disaster because it is a combination of a man-made disaster and a natural disaster. The skippers who become in charge of the plastic canoes and yachts are not professional captains. They are Somali migrants who are given emergency training to steer the boats and pilot them towards Italy. They sail the overloaded boats, without having any life-saving skills and navigating equipment. Under such a horrible condition, huge waves hit the worn out boats and the untrained skippers stray into the wider sea. As a result of this, many Somali migrants die because of hunger and thirst.

### **The Loss of Somali Lives in the Sahara Desert**

According to Abdirizak who used to smuggle Somali migrants from Sudan to Libya, from 2000 to 2005, thousands of Somali young adults starved to death in the centre of the Sahara Desert. Most of them died between 2000 and 2003. Abdirizak who fled from Somalia and immigrated to Sudan in late nineties because of the armed conflicts between the Somali warlords, was one of the pioneering Somali illegal smugglers who established connection with the Libyan human traffickers in 2000 as he told the author of this paper in 2006, in Khartoum - Sudan. He said, 'Many Somali illegal migrants died in the Sahara Desert. The largest number of the Somali youths that passed away in the desert died between 2000 and 2003. They used to die as a result of thirst and hunger because the lorries which they used to travel by often suffered mechanical problems and engine failures. Those Sudanese drivers of the trucks were not familiar with the rough terrain of the desert and they used to die with the poor immigrants.'

As he said, the outbreak of Darfur War in 2003, attracted the attention of the world to the suffering of the illegal Somali immigrants since the Sudanese National Army kept Darfur Region under its security surveillance for the sake of its fight against the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) which was an armed rebel front that was then led by the late Dr. Khalil Ibrahim. Dr. Khalil Ibrahim was killed in December 2011.

As the researcher remembers, the government of Sudan deployed battalions of its army in Darfur Region and put its security personnel on a high alert, after the then new Sudanese rebels launched their



first onslaught on Al-Fashir Airport in Western Sudan on April the 26<sup>th</sup> 2003. This was the time the Sudanese government started arresting many Somali illegal migrants and their Sudanese drivers who used to pass through Darfur Region when heading to their transit point – the Libyan capital Tripoli.

### The Physical Impacts

Countless of Somali youths and young adults are wounded as a result of the unbearable physical assaults which are inflicted on them by the Libyan human traffickers and smugglers who beat them up violently in order to get ransom from them by hook or by crook. They are maimed for life and they become bedridden. They are brutally tortured by *Magafe* (A collective name for the Libyan human traffickers). Literally, *Magafe* means the omnipresent smuggler who never misses catching his targeted migrants. Connotatively, *Magafe* is a merciless hostage-taking Libyan cartel.

According to Yussuf an ex-human trafficker who was interviewed by the author of this paper on February the 4<sup>th</sup> 2025, the cruel torture of the Somali illegal migrants was begun by *Kidane* - an Eritrean smuggler and human trafficker - who was then based in Libya, but is now in prison. *Kidane* tortured countless of Somali migrants with the cooperation of Libyan *Magafe*. The worst torture of the poor Somali illegal migrants in Libya took place between 2017 and 2024 and it is still going on in Libya.

Though Libya is the base of operation of *Magafe* cartel and the nerve centre of human trafficking in the African continent, the network is a chain which consists of

facilitators, con men and middlemen who are interconnected from Somalia to Libya. Somali youths are lured into an illegal migration by a network of clandestine smugglers who take them from Somalia to Libya (free of charge) and then hand them over to the Libyan *Magafe* team who beat them brutally and do demand to be paid an ever-rising amount of ransom as quickly as possible. Simonsen & Tarabi (2024).

Dr. Mahad Garad Hassan, who is a Somali physician, is one of the Somali youths that were brutally tortured and electrocuted in Libya by *Magafe* cartel after he emigrated from Somalia and immigrated to Libya. The video clip which showed the doctor being tortured went viral on the media outlets. He was in the hands of the Libyan human traffickers for five months. After languishing in Libya for the said period, the doctor was set free with the solidarity of the Somali people. He was saved from *Magafe* after Libyan *Magafe* was given *fifteen thousand US dollars*. BBC & Hiraan Online (2024).

Somali smugglers and human traffickers have their own linguistic jargons. Somali migrants are called *Biciid* which means *Oryx*. They are named oryx because they are hunted for like an oryx. Sudanese smugglers are called *Canjeex* which means *the Jaw-marked*. The Chadian human smugglers are called *Caleen* which means *the Foliage*. Ethiopian smugglers are called *Gaagaab* which means *the Midgets*. These specific names are used as coded interlocation for the daily intercommunication between the Somali smugglers & human traffickers as was said by the former Somali smuggler.

### The Psychological Impacts

The lords of the Libyan human trafficking cartels kidnap young Somali girls, rape them and confine them in hidden houses, where they keep them as sexual concubines. According to an informant interview which was conducted with a Somali female victim, gang rapping is used by the Libyan smugglers and human traffickers, when ransoms are delayed, and number of Somali girls commit suicide owing to the disgraceful humiliation against their personal dignities and the violent punishments which they cannot stand for. They commit suicide as to escape from the pain of life.

A Somali girl whose name is withheld because of protecting her personal dignity, said to the author, 'When I emigrated from my beloved homeland, I was a chaste girl. On my arrival in Libya, I was taken hostage by a merciless Libyan *Magafe*. He raped me and deflowered me forcefully and illegally! As a Muslim girl, losing my virginity to a merciless man against my will is what I cannot forget and forgive for the rest of my life. I hate *Magafe* from the bottom of my heart. He is a real wolf in a human skin!'

### The Economic Impact

Many Somali families are in a situational poverty now because they auctioned off their properties in order to save their dear ones from the *slavery* and *servitude* of the Libyan *Magafe* cartel. Amina a poor Somali mother whose son fell into the cruel hands of the Libyan smugglers as a hostage, said to the researcher, 'A month ago, I was among the middle class of my town. I am a destitute woman today because I auctioned off my gold, my big plot of land and my tea shop in the heart of the market in order to manumit my son and save his at risk life.' Amina told the author of this

essay that her son who was in high school, emigrated from Somalia, without her own knowledge. She didn't know his whereabouts till *Magafe* communicated with her through a Somali interpreter and he had sworn to kill her son very soon failure to pay a ransom of 20,000 dollars which she was not able to pay before the set deadline.

According to the information from the local Somali community, some Somali herders are in the IDP camps because they sold their few livestock in order to save their emigrated sons and daughters from *Magafe* cartel. Aden, who is an old Somali father, said, 'I owned five camels which I used to rear in the wilderness. I sold them after I saw my son being tortured by *Magafe*. I have no any useful skill other than herding camels. I am a poor internally displaced man today because of the Libyan *Magafe*.'

### The Skyrocketing Ransom

According to a veteran Somali middleman, Farhan, from 2000 to 2003, Somali illegal migrants used to pay \$ 200 to \$ 400, when travelling from Khartoum to Tripoli. From Somalia to Libya was not more than one thousand dollars. After 2003, the cost of travelling from Somalia to Libya has been increasing day after day and the number of smugglers and human traffickers has been rising up, too. With the increment of human traffickers, the ransom skyrocketed and tactics changed. Currently, the ransom for the freedom of Somali illegal migrants that are held in Libya is at its highest apex. Also, the geographical scope of human trafficking was widened by intercontinental networks of smugglers and human traffickers who cooperate together

clandestinely. Thus, Somali illegal migrants became profitable income for global human traffickers.

*Tubu* who are dark-skinned Libyans who live in the desert between Libya and Sudan, played a great negative role in the increment of ransom because they abduct Somali migrants and ask for a lot of ransom. The *Bedouin* bandits torture those Somalis that they kidnap and then they do sell them to the *Magafe* cartel in Libya like raw goods.

According to a former Somali smuggler who was interviewed by the researcher on February the 5<sup>th</sup> 2025, the Sudanese rebel group – Rapid Support Forces (RSF) – which is commanded by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemeti), involved in the human trafficking as they controlled the Sahara routes from Sudan to Libya. He said, ‘Senior officers from the Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that were pro-government militia in 2014, used to abduct Somali migrants and sell them to the *Magafe* of Libya.’

Whenever the ransom increases, it badly affects the financial status and the economic state of the Somali community, as it results in a widespread situational poverty. As they say, when the supply is high, the demand is low and when the demand is high, the supply is low. In conclusion, the escalation of the numbers of smugglers and human traffickers is the main factor behind the rising up ransom and Somali illegal migrants became easy preys and ready commodities to the global human traffickers. As solidarity is high among the Somali society, Somalis pay the highest ransom today.

## The Demographic Impacts

The mass exodus of young adults from Somalia has huge impacts on Somalia because it affects the structure of the Somali society. It results in rapid changes of density, distribution, dynamics and development of the inhabitants in Somalia and the Somali human resource. As a results of this, Somalia suffers brain drain as skilled and educated Somali citizens emigrate from Somalia because of the prolonged insecurity.

Somalia has *type 1 expansive population* because it has moderate growth rate, high fertility rate, high mortality rate, high young age of its population and high mobility rate. It has high fertility rate because the Somali society is a polygamous society. Mortality rate is high as a result of the intensified small arms and light weapons which negatively contribute to the violent attacks and intermittent inter-clan armed conflicts. High young age results from the high fertility rate and mortality rate is high in Somalia as many Somali adults were killed in the past deadly explosions and in the civil strife. Mobility rate is high owing to the continuous illegal emigration from Somalia. In conclusion, emigration which is an indicator of population change, has a huge impact on Somalia and it hinders the conduction of dejure and defacto techniques of long-term enumeration and middle-term census of the Somali population in general and many of Somalia’s nationals die in Libya, so, this decreases the Somali population.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology which this paper applied for the collection of the primary data and the secondary data in this study is a



descriptive and analytical qualitative method.

The primary data which this paper contains is based on three main sources: various desktop interviews which were conducted with Somali victims of illegal migration who suffered either physiologically and psychologically and who were returned to Somalia by the Federal Republic of Somalia with the cooperation of International Organisation for Migration (IOM), victims who are still stranded in Libya whom the researcher interviewed through the social media outlets after their families facilitated their connections, their relatives who suffered with them economically, financially and spiritually, as well as the first-hand experience of the author who lived in Sudan as an undergraduate and postgraduate student for many years, where he met suffering Somali immigrants whose rights were violated by cruel smugglers and heinous human traffickers in Sudan, while they were on their way to Libya, participated in the collective burial of Somali illegal migrants who died of fatal injuries which were inflicted on them by smugglers, and wrote a novel about the suffering of the poor Somali victims of illegal migration who usually suffer at the hands of their African captors. The main character of this novel 'The Beaming Blood' is Hajiro (Lady) who dies in Libya as a result of the negative impact of illegal migration on her own life.

The secondary data in this paper was collected from the immense literature which was written about the critical agonies of the Somali migrants in Libya by the international media outlets, reports which were published by the international

organisations, the local Somali media at the national level and at the state level as well as any other sources that were at the disposal of the researcher, which were seen contributive. In this regard, the secondary data was quoted from journal articles, online articles, policy papers, analytical reports, printed and published books, academic studies and official documents which are related to the subject matter and topic of this very simple paper.

### FINDINGS

This paper found out that the negative impacts of illegal migration on Somali youths in Libya is regrettable as it results in the following unbearable consequences/impacts:

Psychological trauma which results in psychological distress and disorders.

Physical damage which results in lifelong impairment and loss of extremities.

Disgraceful humiliation which results in loss of self-confidence and self-esteem.

Economic retardation that results in situational poverty and lack of economic growth.

Financial hurdles which results in a sudden financial crisis and abrupt food insecurity.

The problems which Somali youths suffered and still suffer in Libya is beyond human expectation. These human rights violations result from the cruelties of the Libyan human traffickers as well as the mercilessness of their various African collaborators, including network of Somali smugglers and human traffickers who live in different parts of the African Continent

and in other varied location across the worldwide.

After the researcher delved into the root causes of the Somali youths' illegal emigration from Somalia and the underlying drivers of their irregular immigration to Europe, by using Libya as a transit and meeting point, it was discovered that the main root cause behind the massive exodus of Somali youths from Somalia is the prevalent instability plus civil wars in Somalia which resulted from the state collapse in 1991.

The other factor which was found out that it is behind the illegal emigration of Somali youths from Somalia is the scarcity of good jobs with decent salaries. Since Somalia is at war with internal insurgents and international terrorists, creating job opportunities for all the learned Somali youths is not easy for the Federal Government of Somalia.

It was found out that the lawlessness and chronic anarchy which engulfed Libya since the assassination of the former Libyan President Muammar Al-Gaddafi on October the 20<sup>th</sup> 2011, in Sirte Libya, human rights violations of Somali migrants worsened. This is because of the collapse of the government and the loss of security across Libya.

Currently, there is 'a political impasse' in Libya which is between the Tripoli-based UN-recognised Government of National Unity (GNU) that is headed by Prime Minister Abdulhamid Mohammed Dbeibah, the Government of National Stability (GNS) which is led by Prime Minister Osama Hamad and the self-styled Libyan National Army (LNA) which is commanded by General Khalifa Haftar.

Security Council (2025). This different situational leadership impacts Somali migrants in this conflict-prone nation in North Africa due to the absence of central security command.

### CONCLUSION

This paper discloses the negative reverberations and serious repercussions of illegal migration on Somali youths. It discovers the physical impact, psychological effect, economic ramification, financial consequences and demographic impressions of illegal migration with the augmentations of fully documented human rights violations and emotional abuses that Somali youths and young adults suffer in the Libyan desert. In conclusion, the paper uncovered the causative factors and underlying drivers of the continuous emigration of Somali youths and young adults from Somalia which are: the prolonged instability and scarcity of decent jobs in Somalia. These said two main factors are the consequences of the state collapse that happened in Somalia in 1991.

### RECOMMENDATION

After realising the physical harm and psychological impacts of illegal migration and pondering the economic decline and the financial hardships it causes, the author suggests the following recommendations for the sake of all human rights protection:

- Raising the alarm about the danger of illegal emigration and immigration.
- Increasing public awareness of the destructive impacts of illegal migration.

- Creating employment opportunities for Somali youths and young adults.
- Empowerment of Somali female youths and equipping them with good skills.
- Investing in the creativities and innovations of Somali youths & young adults.
- Respecting the talents of Somali youths and giving them national platforms.
- Multiplying polytechnic colleges and vocational schools in the rural areas.
- Developing the infrastructure of the underdeveloped regions in Somalia.
- Establishment of rehabilitation centres for the victimised Somali youths.
- Changing Somalia's institutional weakness into sustainable strengths.
- Changing threats into opportunities for the sake of national development.
- Enactment of all the agreements, protocols, treaties and conventions which are related to migration and human rights protection to safeguard human dignity.
- Equipping border patrol officers with the necessary skills and equipment.
- Streamlining the African efforts against smuggling and human trafficking.
- Gearing up for global cooperation to mitigate the impact of illegal migration.
- Solidification of Somali state building at the state level and federal level.
- Investing in national research for the sake of national development.
- Empowering government institutions with professional technocrats.
- Increasing manhunt of human traffickers with the assistance of Interpol.
- Detention of Somali human traffickers who sensitize Somali youths with impunity in Somalia and taking them to court and bringing them to justice.

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