

1.3.2. Individuals contravening religious (and customary) tenets elsewhere in Somalia

For background information on the legal framework, the societal attitudes, and the sanctioning of religious laws - including for apostasy, blasphemy, or immoral behaviour - elsewhere in Somalia, see relevant sections in the [EUAA COI Report Somalia: Actors](#) (July 2021),^{[304](#)} and the same chapter on Individuals contravening religious (and customary) laws/tenets elsewhere in Somalia, in the [EUAA COI Report Somalia: Targeted Profiles](#) (September 2021).^{[305](#)} This section should be read in conjunction with them.

Salafism is widespread in Somalia today.^{[306](#)} Not all Salafis are political extremists, and many would not support political violence as embraced by Al-Shabaab.^{[307](#)}

Contravening Sharia laws in areas beyond Al-Shabaab territorial control laws lead to various consequences and is sanctioned with different penalties depending on the violations and on the relevant institution sanctioning them.^{[308](#)} Moreover, Al-Shabaab moral policing extends well beyond the areas they firmly control and reaches contested areas, as well as areas under government control. In practice, Al-Shabaab remains aware and monitors the local civilian population also in areas and towns from which it has lost control.^{[309](#)}

In Somalia, corporal punishment is not foreseen by the Somalia Criminal Code, and only considered a recognised form of punishment under Islamic Law and by the Sharia courts.^{[310](#)} In Somaliland, corporal punishment is unlawful under article 24 of the Constitution 2001 and article 2 of the Juvenile Justice Law 2007.^{[311](#)}

Under Sharia law, corporal punishment is lawful as a sentence for crime, except possibly in Somaliland.^{[312](#)} Islamic law permits corporal punishment, such as stoning, amputation or flogging.^{[313](#)} However, according to a local legal expert interviewed by the EUAA, corporal punishments for crimes such as adultery, alcohol consumption, or theft, although prescribed under Sharia law, 'are rarely prescribed and enforced' in Sharia 'courts' or on occasion of *Sheikhs*, *Ulama* or *Qadi* arbitrations. Due to strict evidentiary requirements and the presumption of innocence typical of Islamic jurisprudence, the application of such penalties is 'quite rare in practice'.^{[314](#)}

Apostasy, blasphemy and converts

Blasphemy and defamation of Islam are criminalised by law,³¹⁵ including at Art. 313-315 of the Penal Code.³¹⁶ Punishments include fines and imprisonment up to two years,³¹⁷ de facto not more than four according to a local source.³¹⁸

Somalia de facto maintains the death penalty for apostasy.³¹⁹ Even though this concept is not mentioned in the Criminal Code,³²⁰ it is foreseen by the Sharia law.³²¹ However, according to a Somali legal expert, apostasy has not been the subject of specific accusations or landmark cases recently.³²²

Conversion from Islam to another religion is not explicitly outlawed,³²³ but it is prohibited as per the country's interpretation of the Sharia, it is sanctioned with imprisonment up to two years,³²⁴ and it is socially unacceptable. Strong societal pressure compels people to fully adhere to Sunni Islamic traditions.³²⁵ In Somaliland, the constitution explicitly prohibits Muslims from converting.³²⁶ A similar provision is to be found in the constitution of Puntland.³²⁷ At the same time, federal and FMS governments maintain bans on the propagation of religions other than Islam.³²⁸

Those suspected of conversion reportedly face imprisonment, as well as harassment and intimidation – including death threats – by members of their community.³²⁹ Open worship or religious gatherings can result in violent reprisals, forced divorces, or even execution by extremist groups.³³⁰ Members of the small Christian community in the country, accounting for about 1 000, or 'hundreds', according to similar estimates,³³¹ as well as members of other non-Islamic religious groups – including Shia Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, and those not affiliated with any religion - refrain from practicing their religious beliefs in public.³³²

In Somaliland, in October 2022, Hoodo Abdi Abdillahi received a seven-year prison sentence on blasphemy charges related to her alleged conversion from Islam to Christianity. Her sentence was shortened to five years in May 2023.³³³ Still in Somaliland, in 2022, the Supreme Court sentenced a local female resident to 5 years of prison for, among others, apostasy, blasphemy, and spreading of Christianity. In August 2023, the Court conditionally released her after she declared 'a return to Islam'. However, she was subject to reimprisonment should she be 'found practicing Christianity or communicating with Christians'.³³⁴ Other cases of physical assaults and beatings, imprisonment and persecution, trial, death and violence threats failing to 'return to Islam', were documented in Somaliland in the period 2019-2021.³³⁵

In South-Central Somalia, various instances of social sanctioning against converts were reported during the reference period. On 5 May 2024, Mohammad Abdul, who had converted to Christianity on 20 March, survived a knife attack by his relatives on the outskirts of Kismayo. His wife and 5 children were taken away by his relatives and brought back to 'their people'.³³⁶ After having recovered his family and having relocated in a different location in Lower Juba, Abdul was physically assaulted by his relatives again in July 2024, and again in October 2024, while accusing him of leading Christian prayer meetings behind closed doors.³³⁷ On 20 January 2025, in Lower Juba, a Christian convert from Islam belonging to a secret fellowship was physically assaulted and struck with a heavy metal object by his wife for worshipping the Christian faith at their home together with other people.³³⁸

Stealing and thefts

Theft and other crimes against property are regulated by the Penal Code at art. 480-495, which foresee different punishments, depending on the gravity of the offence, with fines and imprisonment up to 10 years, such as in the case of robbery or extortion.³³⁹ As mentioned above, while the Sharia law prescribes corporal punishments in case of theft – unless justified by a situation of need/hunger – the de facto enforcement of these provisions is quite complicated in practice,³⁴⁰ and rarely escalated to court – either state or Sharia – level.³⁴¹ In most parts of Somalia, ‘minor’ crimes like theft or stealing are taken care of by family elders. In everyday practice, neither Sharia nor statutory law are regularly appealed, except for family issues, where Sharia is used, or for cases of rape and other grave crimes where statutory law is used, at least in cities.³⁴²

In relation to Al-Shabaab’s capacity to sanction certain offenses outside their control area,³⁴³ in the reference period following case was also recorded:

- on 29 May 2024, suspected Al-Shabaab abducted a civilian accused of cattle rustling at the animal market in Beerhani village near Kismaayo (Lower Juba), while taking him to Jilib district.³⁴⁴

Adultery and sexual misconduct

Adultery is regulated by the Penal Code, at art. 426, within the wider context of ‘Crimes against the Family’.³⁴⁵ The punishment for adultery is imprisonment up to two years.³⁴⁶ Other types of crimes relevant in this context that are regulated in the code include: ‘Crimes against Morals and Decency’, which deal with acts such as ‘carnal violence’, ‘obscene acts’, ‘prostitution’, ‘homosexuality’, supply and consumption of alcohol, and ‘Crimes against the Health of the Human Race’, such as abortion.³⁴⁷ For more information on the treatment of homosexuality and LGBTIQ+ individuals see section [1.8](#).

According to Said Salim Said, ‘de facto, however, adultery and sexual misconduct cases rarely, if ever, reach the state courts system or the Sharia courts, with public reports about such cases basically not existent. When this exceptionally happen though, adjudication is preferably referred to elders or back to family members for a consensual solution.’³⁴⁸

In relation to Al-Shabaab capacity to sanction certain offences outside their control area,³⁴⁹ based on ACLED data, in the reference period, Al-Shabaab sanctioned adultery and sexual misconduct on following reported occasions:

- by attacking and injuring: on 17 December 2024, a civilian near Qoryooley (Lower Shabelle);³⁵⁰ on 18 January 2025, two civilians in a public square in Buulo-Madiina village near Afgooye (Lower Shabelle);³⁵¹

- by torturing and injuring: on 21 January 2025, a young boy was tortured and publicly lashed 100 times in a public square in Kuunyo Barrow village near Wanla Weyn (Lower Juba).[352](#)

Khat or *mira* users and dealers

While khat's licit or illicit status is highly contested, most Salafi scholars in Somalia consider khat use to be *haram*.[353](#) However, according to local sources interviewed by the EUAA, khat is not forbidden by the state law, and even the government profits substantially from taxing its trade.[354](#)

This notwithstanding, khat sellers and dealers are often targeted by Al-Shabaab – outside the areas they directly control. Based on ACLED data, during the reference period, the following illustrative events have taken place in Somalia in areas beyond Al-Shabaab's direct control:[355](#)

- Al-Shabaab ambushed and killed civilians on motorbikes or other type of vehicles, often transporting or distributing *mira*/khat in various locations across Somalia, including in: Dinsoor (Bay) on 10 September 2024;[356](#) Shalambood (Marka, Lower Shabelle) on 23 September 2024;[357](#) Buulo Cadey in Dinsoor (Bay) on 1 January 2024;[358](#) at Qoryoley Bridge in Qoryooley (Lower Shabelle) on 17 March 2025;[359](#) Bula Tubanay within Afmadow town (Lower Juba), on 10 February 2025;[360](#)
- Al-Shabaab targeted *mira*/khat markets (or distribution points) causing an undetermined number of fatalities and casualties in: Xaawo-Cabdi village near Afgooye (Lower Shabelle) on 27 September 2024;[361](#) and on 17 August 2024;[362](#) in Yeed (Bakool) on 15 January 2024;[363](#) in Hudur (Bakool) on 9 September 2024;[364](#) in Afgooye (Lower Shabelle) on 2 December 2024;[365](#) and 25 January 2025;[366](#) in Luuq (Gedo), on 7 February 2025;[367](#) in Mogadishu, Darussalam, on 17 February 2025;[368](#)
- Al-Shabaab abducted civilians, often taking them to Jilib, who were transporting and dealing with *mira* /khat in various locations across Somalia, including in: Afmadow (Lower Juba) on 26 January 2024, when they abducted an unknown number of civilians;[369](#) in and around Kismayo (Lower Juba) on 9 August 2024;[370](#) 20 September 2024;[371](#) and 28 December 2024 when they also tortured the victim;[372](#) in Buurdhuubo near Garbahaarey (Gedo) on 25 September 2024.[373](#)

EASO, Somalia: Actors, July 2021, [url](#), sections: 2.3 Access to justice through formal and informal systems; 4.4. Access to justice under Al-Shabaab, vv sections on Access to justice at Federal Member State level

[305](#)

EASO, Somalia: Targeted Profiles, September 2021, [url](#), pp. 52-56

[306](#)

Expanding Access to Justice Program, The Shari'ah in Somalia, March 2020, [url](#), p. 14

[307](#)

Hoehne, M. V., Input received during the peer-review process, 23 April 2025

[308](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[309](#)

ODI, Playing the long game - Exploring the relationship between Al-Shabab and civilians in areas beyond state control, August 2023, [url](#), pp. 13-15, 20-21; see also EASO, Somalia: Targeted Profiles, September 2021, [url](#), pp. 52

[310](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[311](#)

End Corporal Punishment, Corporal punishment of children in Somalia, January 2025, [url](#), p. 5

[312](#)

End Corporal Punishment, Corporal punishment of children in Somalia, January 2025, [url](#), p. 5

[313](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[314](#)

Salim Said Salim, Email exchange, 7 April 2025

[315](#)

USDOS, Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2023 – Somalia, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 22; USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), p. 4

[316](#)

Somalia, Somali Penal Code, 1962, [url](#)

[317](#)

USDOS, Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2023 – Somalia, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 22; USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), p. 4

[318](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[319](#)

OHCHR, The death penalty for apostasy and blasphemy – The Jubilee Campaign, 2022, [url](#), p. 2

[320](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[321](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[322](#)

Salim Said Salim, Email exchange, 7 April 2025

[323](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[324](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[325](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), pp. 2-4, 11-12

[326](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), pp. 2-4, 11-12

[327](#)

EASO, Somalia: Targeted Profiles, September 2021, [url](#), p. 53

[328](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), p. 7

[329](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), pp. 11-12; see also ICR Canada, Persecuted Christians in Somalia: A Growing Crisis, 3 February 2025, [url](#)

[330](#)

ICR Canada, Persecuted Christians in Somalia: A Growing Crisis, 3 February 2025, [url](#)

[331](#)

Open Doors International, Somalia Background Information, September 2024, [url](#), p. 6

[332](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), pp. 2, 12

[333](#)

HRC, Written statement * submitted by Jubilee Campaign, A/HRC/54/NGO/256, 20 August 2023, [url](#), p. 2; USDOS, Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2023 – Somalia, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 22

[334](#)

USDOS, Somalia 2023 International Religious Freedom Report, 2024, [url](#), p. 7

[335](#)

HRC, Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, A/HRC/54/NGO/256, 20 August 2023, [url](#), pp. 2-3

[336](#)

The Christian Post, Christian convert in Somalia attacked by knife-wielding Muslim relatives, loses family, 29 May 2024, [url](#)

[337](#)

The Christian Post, Christian convert in Somalia suffers 3rd brutal attack by Muslim relatives for praying to Jesus, 22 October 2024, [url](#)

[338](#)

Christian Daily International, Christian in Somalia loses voice in attack by wife, 3 February 2025, [url](#); ICR Canada, Persecuted Christians in Somalia: A Growing Crisis, 3 February 2025, [url](#)

[339](#)

Somalia, Somali Penal Code, 1962, [url](#); Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[340](#)

Salim Said Salim, Email exchange, 7 April 2025

[341](#)

Somali development scholar based in Puntland, Telephone interview, 3 April 2025; Salim Said Salim, Email exchange, 7 April 2025

[342](#)

Hoehne, M. V., Input received during the peer-review process, 23 April 2025

[343](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[344](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM44771

[345](#)

Somalia, Somali Penal Code, 1962, [url](#)

[346](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[347](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[348](#)

Salim Said Salim, Email exchange, 7 April 2025

[349](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025

[350](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47529

[351](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47764

[352](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47793

[353](#)

Douglas H., Hersi A., Khat and Islamic Legal Perspectives: Issues for Consideration, 2010, [url](#), pp. 100-108

[354](#)

Somali local judge based in South-West State, Telephone interview and email exchange, 2, 7 April 2025;
Salim Said Salim, Telephone interview, 5 April 2025

[355](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), with Al-Shabaab as Actor 1, keyword filter 'khat' or 'mira', and manual filtering

[356](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM45673

[357](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM46561

[358](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM43228

[359](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM49477

[360](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM48941

[361](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM46627

[362](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM45449

[363](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM43440

[364](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM45659

[365](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47300

[366](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47849

[367](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM48822

[368](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM48994

[369](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM43502

[370](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM43389

[371](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM46517

[372](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM47622

[373](#)

EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. Curated Data Files, Somalia, 21 March 2025, [url](#), SOM46573