

## 4.2.4. Forced evictions

### COMMON ANALYSIS

Last update: October 2025

The analysis below is based on the following EUAA COI reports: [Security 2025](#), [1.4.3.](#), [2.4.1.](#); [Country Focus 2025](#), [1.2.3.](#), [2.1.1.](#), [2.2.3.](#), [2.3.4.](#); Country Guidance should not be referred to as a source of COI.

In the course of 2024, the Norwegian Refugee Council registered the evictions of more than 192 000 individuals across Somalia, while there were more than 207 000 in the course of 2023. Banadir (Daynille, Kahda), Bay (Baidoa), and Wogooyi Galbeed (Hargeisa) accounted for more than 90 % of all forced evictions. The most affected are the urban IDPs, particularly those living on private land without formal tenure agreements.

In 2024 alone, 197 000 cases involving eviction of IDPs were recorded, primarily in Mogadishu and surrounding areas. In Belet Weyne (Hirshabelle), UNOCHA documented evictions of 180 IDP households in the first half of 2024. In Hargeisa (Somaliland), 41 % of households living in IDP sites were reported to rely on oral land agreements, leaving them vulnerable to disputes and eviction risks. In Garowe (Puntland), 36 % of IDP sites were reported to be in severe risk of eviction.

Women and children -who make approximately 80 % of Somalia's 3.8 million displaced persons- are particularly at risk of eviction, facing heightened risks of gender-based violence and exploitation (see profiles [3.11.5. Single women and female heads of households](#) and [3.12.1. Violence against children](#)).

Personal circumstances such as: the home area of the applicant as well as his/her gender and being in an IDP situation are to be taken into account for the assessment of real risk of forced eviction. Where there is no nexus to a reason for persecution, (the risk of) being subjected to forced eviction may qualify under Article 15(b) QD/QR, depending on the severity of its consequences in the individual case.