



1.9. Situation of women and girls in IDP camps

More than 3.8 million people are displaced in Somalia, of whom 80 % are women and children, [153](#) who, according to the UN, are at risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and eviction.[154](#) Minority women were described as among the ‘most marginalised people in Somalia’[155](#) and as ‘particularly vulnerable’ to violence and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence both from within their communities and by armed forces, militias and members of majority clans.[156](#) For more information on minorities in Somalia, see also the [Somalia Country Focus \(May 2025\)](#) – Section 1.4 Minorities.[157](#)

In IDP camps, poor infrastructure, limited water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and overall insecurity resulted in sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls by individuals in positions of control,[158](#) with UNFPA noting that women and girls living in IDP camps were exposed to ‘heightened risks’ of Gender Based Violence (GBV).[159](#) In 2023, the majority of cases of conflict-related sexual violence verified by UNSOM were against displaced women and girls.[160](#) Among the women living in IDP camps in Mogadishu, many women ‘expressed living with a preoccupying fear of sexual violence’ at work, while others noted incidents of harassment and violence they had experienced at work or on the way there.[161](#)

Canada’s IRB, citing UNICEF’s Chief of Child Protection in Somalia, reported in 2019 that family ties in Somalia were strong and that women who have lost husbands or fathers were taken in by their community who would act as a safety net; however, this only applied for the women who “‘have broken no customary laws or norms’”. Women who broke social norms or customs or who were victims of rape or sexual violence were ‘left “at the whim” of society without effective policing, justice or welfare systems’, possibly being ostracised if they were from a minority clan in the area, divorced, or victims of rape.[162](#) Single women in Somalia were described as ‘remain[ing] vulnerable’, particularly those living in IDP camps or at informal IDP sites, while being more in danger of experiencing sexual violence,[163](#) while displaced women and girls in Baidoa, Qansax Dheere and Dinsor ‘raised concerns of men intruding in the evening with the intent to raping women, particularly targeting new arrivals and women without male protection, whose men travel to rural villages for farming’.[164](#)

- [153](#)

UNSC, Situation in Somalia, S/2024/426, 3 June 2024, [url](#), para. 38

- [154](#)

UNSC, Situation in Somalia, S/2024/698, 27 September 2024, [url](#), para. 39

- [155](#)

UNFPA Somalia, GBV Brief: January – March 2023, 1 May 2023, [url](#), p. 2

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UNOCHA, Somalia 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), 30 January 2024, [url](#), p. 15

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EUAA, Country of Origin Information Report on Somalia: Country Focus, May 2025, [url](#)

- [158](#)

UNFPA Somalia, GBV AoR Strategy: June 2024 - December 2025, 12 February 2025, [url](#), p. 3; UNFPA, Overview of Gender-Based Violence situation in Somalia, Advocacy Brief, 2022, [url](#), p. 3

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UNFPA Somalia, GBV Brief: July – September 2024, 25 September 2024, [url](#), p. 2

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UNSC, Conflict-related sexual violence, Report of the Secretary-General, S/2024/698, 4 April 2024, [url](#), para. 56

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Crawford, N. et al, The lives and livelihoods of forcibly displaced people in Mogadishu, Somalia, April 2024, Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) and ODI Global, [url](#), p. 24

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Canada, IRB, Somalia: Situation of women without a support network in Mogadishu, including access to employment and housing; treatment by society and authorities; support services available to female-headed households (2017-March 2019), 25 March 2019, [url](#)

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The Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General country of origin information report on Somalia, June 2023, [url](#), p. 53

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UNFPA Somalia, GBV AoR Strategy: June 2024 - December 2025, 12 February 2025, [url](#), p. 4

