



2.2. Evictions, drivers and latest trends

According to the NRC in the period 2017-2025, over 2 million people/IDPs have experienced (repeated) forced evictions across Somalia. Benadir/Mogadishu stands out in this context, accounting for over 1 million of them,[177](#) or over 1.3 million in the period 2015-2024.[178](#) During the first 8 months of 2025, evictions in Mogadishu accounted for more than 80 % of the 140 000 people that had been evicted overall in Somalia until then, consisting mostly of IDP camps residents in Dayniile (64.7 %) and Kahda districts.[179](#) By the end of 2025, they amounted to 149 452, while, as of January 2026, another 7 134 had taken place.[180](#) In 2024, evicted people in Mogadishu were 68 880,[181](#) in 2023 more than 100 000, with increasing government-led evictions (more than 10 000 people from 13 sites), for a total of 836 incidents.[182](#)

According to the Somalia CCCM Cluster, 47 % of the 2 057 verified IDP sites that had been mapped in Mogadishu at the end of 2024 were exposed to extreme (18 %) or high (29%) risk of eviction.[183](#) Among these, the NRC report from December 2024 found that 89 % of surveyed marginalised and minority groups households had suffered and faced a risk of forced eviction, with 11 % having been evicted repeatedly. Another 11 % instead had never been evicted until then.[184](#) Similar estimates were published by the Peace Hub Foundation at the beginning of 2025, which indicated that among the IDPs mapped sites in Mogadishu (2 565, reportedly all of them), more than 1/3 were exposed to a form of risk, either extreme (~13 %), high (~9 %), or medium (~12 %).[185](#)

Development remains, by far, the most common driver of forced evictions in the country.[186](#) According to a 2021 analysis conducted by the NRC, 89 % of evictions recorded in Somalia were carried out by private landlords while pursuing private development projects, while 11 % were carried out by the state for government-led development.[187](#)

City reconstruction promotes rent seeking and real estate developments, which go hand in hand with mass-scale evictions. Against this backdrop, camps development and their progressive integration in the economy of the city, including provision of basic services (water, sanitation, roads, transports) increases their value and thus exposes them to possible (repeated) evictions.[188](#) Similarly, in the post-2012 period, with the progressive reestablishment of both national and local administrative apparatus in Mogadishu, government officials have prioritised the clearing of informal settlements in government or near government properties, often while resorting to the use of force.[189](#)

- [177](#)

- [178](#)

NRC, Community-driven consultations on housing, land and property needs among minority, marginalised, and displaced communities in Mogadishu, December 2024, [url](#), p. 6

- [179](#)

NRC, Somalia Eviction Analysis Assessment, August 2025, [url](#), p. 1

- [180](#)

NRC, Somalia Evictions Information Portal, Housing, Land & Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility (AoR), February 2026, [url](#)

- [181](#)

NRC, Community-driven consultations on housing, land and property needs among minority, marginalised, and displaced communities in Mogadishu, December 2024, [url](#), p. 6

- [182](#)

NRC, Community-driven consultations on housing, land and property needs among minority, marginalised, and displaced communities in Mogadishu, December 2024, [url](#), pp. 5, 11

- [183](#)

CCCM Cluster Somalia – Verified IDP sites in Mogadishu Dayniile and Mogadishu Khada, December 2024, [url](#)

- [184](#)

NRC, Community-driven consultations on housing, land and property needs among minority, marginalised, and displaced communities in Mogadishu, December 2024, [url](#), p. 8, 35

- [185](#)

Peace Hub Foundation, Eviction Risk Mapping Report – Benadir, March 2025, [url](#), pp. 6-7

- [186](#)

Inter

- [187](#)

NRC, Loss and Damage – Cost analysis of losses in investments and infrastructure due to forced evictions in Somalia and other regions, November 2022, [url](#), p. 2

- [188](#)

Bakonyi, J., The Political Economy of Displacement: Rent Seeking, Disposessions and Precarious Mobility in Somali Cities, April 2021, url, pp. 10, 16; Bakonyi, J., et al., War and city making in Somalia: Property, power and disposable lives, 2019, url, pp. 88; see also Inter

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