

# WORLD WATCH LIST 2025

SITUATION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR CHRISTIANS

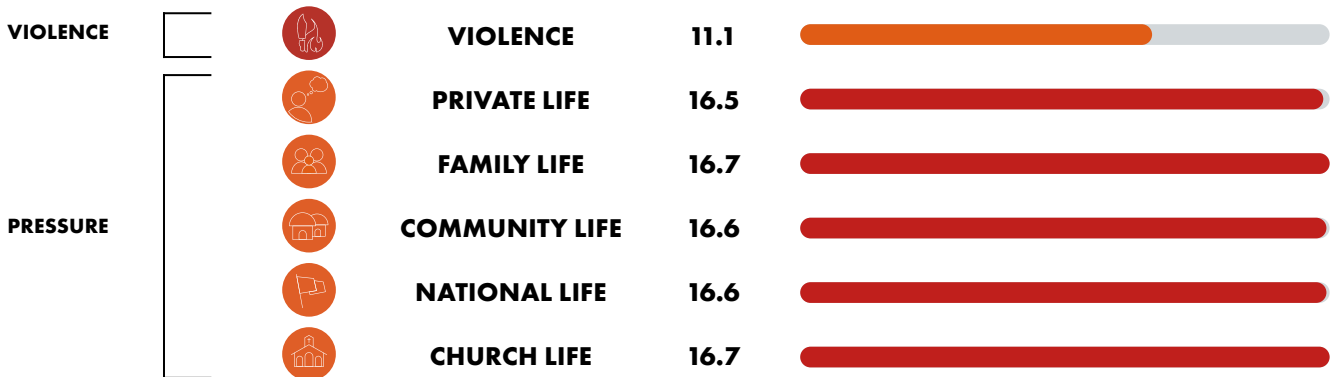
WORLD WATCH LIST NO.  
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## SOMALIA



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### LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND PRESSURE



Each of the six categories is scored out of a maximum of 16.7 points. The categories added together total 100 points (6 x 16.7 = 100).

## Key findings

Christians in Somalia face extreme peril on multiple fronts. Despite military setbacks and rebellion from some clans, Al-Shabaab continues to wield substantial influence, controlling significant portions of the country. The group has also successfully infiltrated both federal and local authorities. Its reach even extends to neighboring countries like Kenya, further complicating the situation for Christians in the region. Al-Shabaab upholds a stringent form of Sharia law and has made it abundantly clear that its goal is to eliminate Christianity from Somalia. Christians discovered practicing their faith are often summarily executed.

Over the years, the danger to Christians has escalated, with Islamist militants intensifying their efforts to identify and eliminate Christian leaders. Beyond the immediate threats posed by such extremist groups, the societal structure in Somalia exacerbates the difficulties faced by Christians. The community is generally conservative, and conversion from Islam to Christianity is viewed as the ultimate betrayal, not just to one’s family but also to one’s clan and society at large. Merely being suspected of conversion can put one’s life at imminent risk.

## Quick facts

### LEADER

Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre

### POPULATION

18,707,000

### NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS

Hundreds (OD estimate)

### MAIN RELIGION

Islam

### GOVERNMENT

Federal Parliamentary Republic



## Context

Religious Context	Number of adherents	Percentage
Christians	Hundreds	-

According to OD estimate

Since the era of President Mohamed Siad Barre, who introduced ‘Scientific Socialism’ in 1960, Christians in Somalia have faced extensive persecution. Barre’s secular and reformist government, while undermining the Islamic identity of Somalia, found common ground with radical Muslims in their shared animosity toward Christians. During this period, Christians were expelled, church property was seized and the printing, importing and selling of Christian literature were banned. National Security Services (NSS) subjected many Somali Christians to threats, arrests, torture and even murder.

The collapse of Barre’s regime in 1991 turned Somalia into a failed state, where Islamists, local militias and warlords vie for power. Despite the fractured nature of governance, Al-Shabaab controls a significant portion of the country, especially in rural areas. The

group is not only limited to Somalia but has also extended its operations to Kenya and has attempted, albeit unsuccessfully, to expand into Ethiopia in 2021 and 2022. It funds its operations through various illegal trades, adding a layer of complexity to the threats faced by Christians and others in the region.

Somalia’s 2012 Constitution underscores Islam as the state religion and elevates Sharia law above all else, effectively banning the propagation of other religions. The overwhelming Sunni Muslim majority views Christians as culturally damaging. Identified Christian men often face boycotts, threats, torture and death, while women are at risk of sexual violence and forced marriages.

In semi-autonomous regions like Puntland and Somaliland—which have unilaterally declared independence but are not internationally recognized—the situation mirrors the rest of the country. Their constitutions also emphasize the supremacy of Islam and outlaw other faiths. Numerous attempts to open or reopen churches in Somaliland have been thwarted by local governments, often leading to the arrest of locals on charges of apostasy.

## How the situation varies by region

No area is safe for Christians. However, they are most at risk in areas under the control of radical Islamic militants such as al-Shabaab. These are concentrated particularly in the south and south-west, including areas around Kismayo, Jamaamee, Marka and El Hur. While northern regions like Somaliland and Puntland are more stable than in the south, Christians are still at extreme risk of violence.

## Who is affected?

### COMMUNITIES OF EXPATRIATE CHRISTIANS

This category is not included in the WWL scoring and analysis.

### HISTORICAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

This category is not included in the WWL scoring and analysis.

### CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY

Christians with a Muslim background face the most severe violations of their rights and are considered a high-value target by al-Shabaab operatives. Converts to Christianity (or those accused of being converts) have often been killed on the spot when discovered.

### NON-TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

This category is not included in the WWL scoring and analysis.



## Main sources of persecution and discrimination

### ISLAMIC OPPRESSION

Islamic militants operate freely in many regions and kill Somalis who are suspected of being converts to Christianity. As the country attempts to stabilize and form a legitimate government, political leaders and government officials tend to be overwhelmingly in favor of a strict interpretation of Sharia law.

### CLAN OPPRESSION

Somali society is based around a strong clan identity, which is heavily intertwined with being Muslim. Family members and clan leaders view conversion to Christianity as a betrayal. As such, any Christian who is discovered is at extreme risk of immediate violence.

### ORGANIZED CORRUPTION AND CRIME

Criminals profit from the lawlessness in Somalia. They work through a network of illegal trade routes and have strong connections to al-Shabaab. The money these cartels generate is used to buy weapons and fund attacks against Christians and other civilians.

### DICTATORIAL PARANOIA

Christians in the country face pressure from the government, which implements laws limiting Christians' rights.



## How are men and women differently affected?

### WOMEN

Young female converts to Christianity remain extremely vulnerable, with many living in hiding. Commonly, a woman suspected of Christianity will be humiliated in public, kept under strict house arrest, raped, abducted, forcibly married to a radical sheikh or killed. If already married, she will likely be divorced and have her children taken away to ensure that they are raised in an Islamic way. Christian women also suffer when their husbands are imprisoned or killed; many are taken advantage of by male relatives and the family often ends up impoverished.

#### Female typical pressure points:

- Abduction
- Denied access to social community/networks
- Denied custody of children
- Discrimination/harassment via education
- Enforced religious dress code
- Forced divorce
- Forced marriage
- Forced to flee town/country
- Incarceration by family (house arrest)
- Violence – death
- Violence – physical
- Violence – psychological
- Violence – sexual

### MEN

Somalia is a patriarchal society with high social control. Somali men suspected of conversion to Christianity face extreme violations of their fundamental rights. They are at risk of being physically assaulted, imprisoned, heavily threatened, tortured, abducted or killed. Men face additional pressure because they are expected to lead their family in religious matters and can consequently be blamed if a family member converts. Families forcefully send their young men to Islamic rehabilitation centers to be trained as al-Shabaab militia, including converts. These pressures lead many men to go deeper underground.

#### Male typical pressure points:

- Enforced religious dress code
- Imprisonment by government
- Military/militia conscription/service against conscience
- Violence – death
- Violence – physical

## WWL 5 year trend

WWL Year	Position on Open Doors World Watch List	Persecution rounded score out of 100
2025	2	94
2024	2	93
2023	2	92
2022	3	91
2021	3	92

*The increase in the persecution score in Somalia is due to an increase of violence from 10.6 points in WWL 2024 to 11.1 points in WWL 2025. The overall pressure on Christians remained consistently at an extreme level. Clan leaders, elders, and family members closely monitor any individual suspected of converting to Christianity. This situation is aggravated by the broader instability in the region, particularly due to the activities of al-Shabaab, solidifying Somalia's reputation as one of the most perilous countries in the world for Christians. Both violence and pressure employ both legal and extralegal tools.*



# Examples of violence in the reporting period

For security reasons, no details can be published here.

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## PRIVATE LIFE

Owning Christian material is strictly forbidden. If found in possession of a Bible or other printed Christian material, the person is executed with the blessing of their relatives and community. Being suspected of conversion risks severe consequences. Converts must hide their conversion to Christianity even from family members.

## FAMILY LIFE

Somali society assumes children to be Muslim. Raising children as Christians is extremely difficult, and even telling children about Christianity could risk radical members of the clan attacking the child's parents. All children must attend madrassa and take Islamic classes.

## COMMUNITY LIFE

Somali society is conservative and Islamic teachings are imposed upon the population. Christian converts from a Muslim background are under constant

pressure from members of their community and monitored. Deviation from “good Muslim behavior” can be reported to groups like al-Shabaab, who carry out violent attacks on Christian groups.

## NATIONAL LIFE

The Somali government believes that there are no Somali Christians, given that the Constitution forbids conversion from Islam. Freedom of religion is non-existent.

## CHURCH LIFE

Christians are not allowed to consider rebuilding churches. An attempt to reopen a Catholic Church in Mogadishu was not successful. Another attempt to reopen a Catholic Church in Hargeisa was met with public outcry and hostility. There is constant monitoring to see if there are informal places of Christian worship (house churches) operating in the country.



# International obligations & rights violated

**Somalia has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights under the following international treaties:**

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

*\*Somalia has a reservation on CRC Art. 14 protecting children's freedom of religion or belief.*

**Somalia is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:**

- Christian converts are killed on the spot if their conversion is discovered or merely suspected (ICCPR Art. 6)
- Christian parents cannot raise their children according to their religious values (ICCPR Art. 18 and CRC Art. 14)
- All Somali are assumed to be Muslim and forbidden to leave Islam (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Women converts are forcibly married and pressured to recant their beliefs (ICCPR Art. 23 and ICESCR Art. 10)

## Situation of other religious minorities

No religious groups other than Sunni Islam have any meaningful rights in Somalia. In areas controlled by al-Shabaab, the situation has become so extreme that even Shia Muslims keep a very low profile. Moderate Sunnis are also targeted. Laws in Somalia prohibit the propagation of any religion other than Islam, and prohibit Muslims from converting or leaving Islam.



## Open Doors in Somalia

Open Doors has been supporting Somali Christians across the Horn of Africa since the 1990s. Our vision is to see Christians grow in their faith and have nurturing relationships amid persecution. We seek to achieve that by facilitating discipleship and equipping Christians to cope with severe persecution.



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## ABOUT THIS BRIEF

- The content of this document is based on the more detailed WWL Persecution Dynamics per country published annually by World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2025 Open Doors International.
- All brief country profiles can be accessed under 'Advocacy resources' on the research pages of the Open Doors International website, along with the WWL Persecution Dynamics per country, accompanying Background Information per country and the latest update of WWL Methodology. These are also available at the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).
- The WWL 2025 reporting period was 01 October 2023 – 30 September 2024.

*All photos in this dossier are for illustrative purposes.*