

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND TERRORISM IN WABERI DISTRICT,  
MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

**BY**

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**A RESEARCH WORK SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES  
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UNIVERSITY**

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**DECLARATION**

I, **Idil Abdisalan Warsame** hereby declare that this is my original work, and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been submitted for any academic award in any institution of higher learning.

Signature:..........Date:.....13/08/2021.....

**IDIL ABDISALAN WARSAME**

## APPROVAL

This research dissertation on “Community Involvement and Terrorism in Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia. Has been done under my guidance and supervision as an academic supervisor and is due for submission to Kampala International University.

Signature:  ..... Date:  .....

**Dr. Badru Hassan Segujja**

**Supervisor**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to parents especially my mother who made unreserved contribution towards my survival in this world and academic career up to this level. Additionally to all my family and friends who have always given me courage in my academics

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to all those who assisted me in one way or another in preparing this thesis. Without their support, this work would not have been prepared.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFRICOM	-	Africa Command
AMISOM	-	African Union Mission in Somalia
BBC	-	British Broad Casting
CVI	-	Content Validity Index
EA	-	East Africa
EU	-	European Union
GSDM	-	Global South Development Magazine
GTD	-	Global Terrorism Database
HOA	-	Horn of Africa
IEDs	-	Improvised Explosive Devices
KG	-	Kilogram
NGO	-	None Government Organization
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNGA	-	United Nations General Assembly
US	-	United States

## **ABSTRACT**

The study examined the effect of community on terrorism in Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia and was specifically guided by three objectives namely: - to assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism, to analyze the effect of sheltering terrorists and to establish the effect of community silence on the existence of terrorists. The study followed the social learning theory and liberalist theory on terrorism and also assumed that community through sharing information; sheltering terrorists and community silence cause effect on terrorist activities such as kidnapping, suicide attacks and bombing among others. The study used a cross-sectional research design. A population of 200 was considered from which 133 respondents were sampled. Data was collected using questionnaire and through interviews. Analysis was done using frequency tables and narrative explanations. From the study findings the study indicated that community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district. More so Finding from both questionnaire and interview held indicated that community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district. However also finding from both questionnaire and interview indicate that community members provide housing to the terrorists in Waberi district. On the third objective the Finding in this study from both questionnaire and interview indicated that community members were always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district. From the study findings the results concluded that a positive effect of community on terrorism whereby community was evidenced in information sharing, sheltering terrorists and community silence on the presence of terrorists or on-going terrorist activities in the area. The study recommended that Waberi District authorities and government of Somalia should train and recruit community members as intelligence officers, work hand in hand with the international organizations and carry out massive sensitization on the dangers of community silence about terrorist existence to the community members. The also recommends that the Government of Somalia and the Waberi district leaders should carry out massive sensitization on the dangers of sharing information with terrorists to the community members. More so the study recommends that the Government of Somalia and Waberi district leaders should work hand in hand with the international organisations like UN to plant its intelligence officers among the residents of the community members to monitor and supervise the sheltering procedures and ascertain the people being sheltered.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This section covered the foundation of the examination, proclamation of the issue, the reason for the investigation, targets of the examination, look into questions, the extent of the examination, and essentialness of the investigation, and the operational meanings of terms and ideas as applied to suit the setting of the investigation.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

##### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

Terrorism has become global and borderless activity claiming thousands of people lives yearly on a global scale. Terror attacks are carried out to create a sense of fear and threat, and to take public attention, and to impact community (Almond & Verba, (2011). From September 11 to 2011, According to the Global Terrorism Database (2011) terrorism has caused 65000 deaths in about 28260 attacks in 150 countries. In Afghanistan, electorates change their electoral preference after terror incidents because voters hold accountable the incumbent government in promoting community. In Yemen, the electorates withdraw their support from the incumbent party, and support party that commits to apply less concessionary terror politics, which increases electoral volatility and thus hindering community (Amirize, 2011).

In Africa, given the seeming consensus that terrorism is often deployed to impact upon the community, it is odd that there have been relatively few quantitative examinations (apart from studies of regime type and regime structure) of how the shifting political sphere impacts upon levels of terrorist activity (Amirize, 2011). In Somalia, recognizing the impact of psychological oppressor assaults on electoral behavior presents several methodological challenges especially on community. Initially, the execution of the assaults might be frustrated with specific assumptions regarding the political race results or with popular sentiment patterns. So evaluating the genuine impact of the assaults is beyond the realm of imagination by basically taking a gander at appointive outcomes or surveys and thus affecting community.

Somalia has gone through an unprecedented protracted conflict since 1991. Somalia became independent in 1960 with a civilian administration. Though the leadership of first and the second presidents, AdanAbdulle Osman and Abdilrashid Ali Shama'arke respectively, was not without shortcomings. However, it was the reign of General Mohammed SiadBarre that planted the seeds of the current conflict. Barre's rule was characterized by discrimination, violence, and dictatorship. Many renegade armed groups began to challenge his rule in the 1980s and 1991 Barre was ousted from power with no dominant group emerging to exert authority over the whole of Somalia (Farah, 2019). Consequently, in the last two decades, Somalia has been engulfed by chaos without a central authority. It is estimated that 15% of the former Somalia population now lives in exile, while many more are internally displaced.

In Waberi, the Al-Shabaab's Islamist rebellion stays a considerable battling power in Somalia despite long stretches of activities against it. Its fortitude stems from the Somali state's shortcoming and its strategic adaptability and capacity to produce income explore group legislative issues and give some requests in zones it controls. The group has been involved in several attacks leaving many individuals dead bore all the signs of the Al-Shabaab. The assault hit a bustling checkpoint in the southwest of the city, leaving vehicles singed and curved at an intersection in the deadliest ambush in two years in the Horn of Africa nation. It was like a truck blast in 2017 close to a fuel tanker in the capital that executed more than 500 people (Harding and Willsher, 2015).

Waberi district has witnessed far-reaching instability, the development's undercover nearness and knowledge tasks in zones ostensibly held by the legislature and the dread it motivates makes accessing ladies related or recently connected with it troublesome. In these conditions, Emergency Gathering had the option to meet a predetermined number of ladies some time ago wedded to warriors, just as family members of such ladies, and afterward confirm discoveries with previous male aggressors, government authorities, security officials, activists and restoration counselors (Sandler & Walter, 2015).

The risk of jihadi fear based oppression in and from Somalia is genuine. Be that as it may, endeavors by the new Somali administration and its provincial partners to misuse this danger for transient political addition chance diving the locale of Waberi into considerably more prominent

emergency. This is because Al-Shabaab controls many rural areas in Waberi district, counting around the capital, blackmails the two voyagers along significant courses and organizations across a great part of the nation, and offers types of assistance that numerous Somalis go to without working state establishments. It plays cunning faction governmental issues, dodging excessively close a relationship with anyone tribe, yet frequently backing more vulnerable gatherings against more grounded matches or intervening questions. While its assaults incite wrath, in places it offers a specific consistency during the turmoil that burdens a significant part of the nation. Techniques for assault have included equipped ambushes, suicide bombings, vehicle bombings, blasts, weapon assaults, mortar assaults, ad-libbed touchy gadgets and the shelling of a business airplane. Assaults have recently been focused at government authorities and foundations, inns, eateries and open vehicle including the global air terminal (Denney, 2013).

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

The study is based on social learning theory developed by Albert Bandura in 1977. The social learning hypothesis is the influence that individuals figure out how to be forceful by watching others acting forcefully to accomplish some objective or being remunerated as an immediate consequence of submitting brutal acts, and terminology is a propelled investigation explicitly committed to the territories of psychological oppression, antiterrorism, and counterterrorism as the reason for the getting, recognizable proof, avoidance, and disposal of fear-mongering (Dantala, 2014).

At the point when initially created, the social learning hypothesis straightforwardly connected criminal conduct with individual educated characteristics through differing and dynamic human cooperation's in a situation helpful for savage and over the top conduct (Dike, 2010). In the twenty-first century when demonstrations of fear-based oppression have gotten increasingly common in the United States, this psychosocial hypothesis can additionally be utilized to inspect and clarify how residential volunteers choose to search out acknowledgment and comprehension from a strictly or politically persuaded psychological militant association. The authoritative handlers effectively look to become a close acquaintance with, select and misuse others to help



with wrecking each one of the individuals who either restrict or vary from their connection's statement, all in an exertion.

This study also considered the liberalist theory on terrorism developed John Locke's in 1689. The liberalist theory, in contrast to realist view of international politics, opposes the idea of constant conflict and zero-sum game struggle among states, and instead claims that transnational social bonds that link the individual human beings provide a window of opportunity to cooperate. Liberalist theory also supposes that moral imperatives limit the state actions in contrast to the realist conception (Bull, 2012). Liberalism suggests that interdependency, interaction, and cooperation among states enable and sustain peace and security.

The assumption of the liberalist theory on terrorism is that terrorists are opportunist groups who come with a primary goal of destroying individual peace, interdependency, interactions and cooperation. Therefore, the terrorism activities are condemned and should be stopped whether spearheaded by community members or not. However, the theory did not consider the probable cause of terrorist activities and less attention was put on community in terrorism.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual perspective**

Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the utilization of deliberate savagery, by and large against regular citizens, for political purposes (Beland, 2015). Psychological oppression is utilized right now to allude to savagery during harmony time or in the setting of war against non-soldiers (generally regular citizens and unbiased military workforce). This is in the form of bombings, kidnapping, and Suicide attacks. Kidnapping is the removing of an individual forcibly, danger, or misdirection, with aim to confine that individual without wanting to. Seizing might be accomplished for emancipate (monetary reasons) or for political or different purposes. Suicide fear based oppression is the most forceful type of psychological oppression, seeking after compulsion even to the detriment of losing support among psychological oppressors' locale. A bomb is an explosive weapon that uses the exothermic reaction of an explosive material to provide an extremely sudden and violent release of energy (Dantala, 2014). Community

involvement just implies that an individual is partaking in the political procedure by making their suppositions and convictions known (Dantala, 2014).

Considering the administration strategy on security, Moller (2017) inspects counterterrorism estimates taken by the Western nations and the creating nations at the command of the West. Moller battles that the battle against psychological warfare may call for changes in the design of the security, for the most part, planned to improve its ability. Indeed, even with this, it is believed that security change endeavors planned to improve counterterrorism abilities, may in actuality make more fear mongers, particularly if the limit upgrade comes to the detriment of authenticity (p. 23). He noticed that the connection between security change and counterterrorism isn't obvious and solid and that neither there is a specific security change that can shield a nation from a wide range of psychological warfare. In any case, the investigation gave the association of counterterrorism measures and security changes, as a rule, however, my examination limited to the Ugandan case (Moller, 2017).

Hanggi (2014) places the time of the rise of security change to the 1990s with the expectation of giving productive and successful state and human security. Hequalities the rise of the idea to non-military security issues, which presented more danger to people and social gatherings than the state. Be that as it may, he noticed that security changes fluctuate with change settings, depending on the nation and encounters. In any case, as Sedra (2010) and Ball (2010), he fights that security change is a precondition for nations recouping from strife or making advances from totalitarianism. The examination to a great extent centers on security changes in previous Soviet satellite states, yet my investigation conceptualized security changes in Uganda corresponding to the alleviation of psychological oppression (Rosand & Ipe, 201).

The viability and ramifications of the national security is reliable with the military's joint vision and working ideas for the year 2010, which include an assortment of cutting edge correspondences and data advancements that underlie a significant number of the designs for battling wars all the more adequately. These two advances will be key to improving store parts' capacity to offer opportune help for dynamic segments and joint military authorities. These advancements can likewise be utilized to improve save parts' status, through progressively productive utilization of constrained preparing time, and to help make associations that can

perform fundamental capacities in areas remote from the venue of tasks (Ruteere & Pommerolle, 2003).

In 1965, Gordon Moore, a prime supporter of Intel Corporation, saw that the number of transistors per square inch on incorporated circuits (and in this manner their registering power) had multiplied yearly since they were created. The pace of exponential development before long declined a piece yet leveled off with a multiplying time of around year and a half. This pace of development has proceeded to the present. Exponential development can't proceed always, obviously, however, the agreement feeling is that "Moore's Law" will hold for a long time to come. As of late, Moore anticipated that, except if there is an extreme move in microchip science, the limited size of nuclear particles will be the restricting element in around five ages, about the year 2017 (Shane, J. (2017). Because of Moore's Law, by 2010 the thickness will be more than multiple times more prominent than it is today.

Community involvement is the power to bring positive, measurable change to both the communities in which you operate and to the state. Community involvement examples include in-kind and financial donations, employee volunteer days, enduring nonprofit partnerships, and more. The business case for corporate community involvement has never been stronger (Philibert 2016).

According to Shughart (2016), In fact, the benefits of corporate community involvement are two-fold, providing positive returns to local charitable organizations and neighborhoods and boosting company performance indicators, such as reputation and employee engagement. As your company builds partnerships and working relationships with local community nonprofits and service-based organizations, neighborhoods are strengthened.

Corporate community involvement programs can provide your country with a platform for showcasing emergencies, community competencies, and your country's values. There are even ways to promote networking and skill-building among employees while you are strengthening your community. Countries that use corporate citizenship to strengthen community partnerships are not only able to foster a workplace culture deepens community commitment, but are also able

to build enduring relationships in the communities within which they do business, a quality that benefits both companies and communities alike (Shughart2016).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Perspective**

Just because since the last UN crucial the nation in 1995, there is significant worldwide enthusiasm for Somalia, fixated on the likelihood that the nation may turn out to be a piece of the worldwide war against fear-mongering (Denney, 2013). The U.S. government presumes that al-Qaeda may have utilized Somalia as an arranging region or place of refuge before and stays concerned – however not exactly in the prompt repercussions of the 11 September 2001 assaults – that it could do so again due to the nation's exceptionally divided inside security circumstance and this has seriously influenced network political interest (Dike, 2010). The U.S. furthermore, its partners have just found a way to counter the conceivable utilization of Somalia by universal fear mongers, including expanded bombings, the shutting down of psychological militant associated monetary foundations and the danger of military activity. Having high-positioning U.S. authorities caution about the danger and conceivable military reaction has discouraged the utilization by escaping al-Qaeda individuals from the Somali domain as a transitory place of refuge and this has made an unpredictable world of politics in the nation particularly in Mogadishu region of Waberi. In any case, while these measures may have shielded fear mongers from working out of Somalia for the time being, it is the insecurity and force vacuum arising out of the breakdown of the Somali express that represents the most serious peril both to the outside world and to Somalis (Dike, 2010).

This examination will be led at Waberi locale one of the regions found in Mogadishu Somalia. The district is in the southeastern Banaadir region of Somalia. A neighborhood in southwestern Mogadishu, it flanks the Somali Sea. The region is known as one of the regions generally influenced by psychological oppressors' assaults and it is claimed that network individuals right now in dread since fear based oppressor assaults are perpetual in the territory. As indicated by the report by UN (2017), the area is helpless against numerous fear based oppressor assaults however the purposes behind these assaults isn't clear. Network individuals are said to be among the key players in empowering the psychological militant assaults due to the affirmation of such network cooperation is mostly clarified by the presence of the mistaken assumptions and inward

clashes among and between resentful individuals. Such competitions produce complaints from ideological contrasts, battle for power, land proprietorship and contrasts in strict translations. For example, contrasts and false impressions have raised the making of ethnic gatherings, Al-Shabab, IslaH and ITiHad which are fuelling network interest to psychological warfare exercises.

In 2021 on May 9<sup>th</sup> an unidentified assailant detonated an explosive suicide belt at a police station killing at least six people and injuring six others in Waberi district, Mogadishu, overnight May 9-10. Reports indicate that five police officers were among the victims, including the commander of the district. There has been no claim for the incident yet; the Al-Shabaab militant group is likely behind the attack. Al-Shabaab continues to exercise effective control over large zones in the south and center of Somalia and attacks from the group are frequent across the country, including in Mogadishu. The group often targets government officials and military infrastructure (GardaWorld Report, 2021).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Somalia was plunged into a civil war in 1991 when the government of Said Barre was overthrown by a combination of armed clans. However, struggle for power between these different groups resulted in to violent conflicts as community members directly involved in terrorism activities. There was a lot of targeted assassinations and kidnapping against journalist and other vulnerable group and security check points, hotels and government offices., During the period of January to June 2012 alone, approximately 3,000 gunshot injuries were recorded in Mogadishu (Land into, 2013).

This milieu has created a lot of refugee's flows and famine with its attendant effect on the economy and loss of lives and properties (Arowolo & Aluko.2011).This has limited the Community in regions like Waberi District, Mogadishu to involve in various campaigns against terrorism. This is because at a community level, terrorism-related discussions are ever-present.

This is probably most true among community members in Waberi district, Mogadishu where hard power policing mechanisms have resulted in to watchful eye. This therefore has prompted the researcher to engage into the study so as to acquire a full understanding of whether or not

there is still community involvement in terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu Somalia. Information and opinion are passed by word of mouth and through a vibrant network of social media. Yet the communities continue hosting terrorists sharing information and keeping silent information about acts of terror.

This therefore has prompted the researcher to engage into the study so as to acquire a full understanding of why terrorism still persist in Waberi district of Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia despite multilateral intervention of neighboring and international foreign countries.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to examine the effect of community on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- i. To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia
- ii. To analyze the effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia
- iii. To establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia

### **1.4 Research Question**

- i. What is the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia?
- ii. What is the effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia?
- iii. What is the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out from Waberi District in Mogadishu. Waberi District is a district in the South Eastern Banaadir region of Somalia. A neighborhood in South Western Mogadishu, it flanks the Somali Sea. Aden Adde International Airport is also located in this district. This is because Waberi District is one of the areas that have been affected by terrorist activities.

### **1.5.2 Content Scope**

The study focused on community and specifically examined information sharing, sheltering terrorists and community silence and terrorism measures by kidnapping, bombing, and suicide attacks.

### **1.5.3 Time Scope**

The study focused on the period of 2010-2018. The period is purposely selected since it is during this time gap that terrorism was very severe and frequent in Waberi District, Mogadishu which severely impacted the community.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The research benefit community, Government of Somalia, journalist, students and other readers those interested to research information about terrorism activities. This will, therefore, enable them to review the existing policies

The research findings will also provide information that will be used to sensitize and create awareness to the local people about the terrorism policy such that they can come to understand that they also have a great role to play in the implementation process of the policy so that they can achieve higher development through collaboration with different stakeholders. The research findings will help future researchers in carrying out their research as they may use the findings in this study as literature.

## **1.7 Operational Definition of key terms**

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism is the efficient utilization of savagery to make a general atmosphere of dread in a populace and in this way to realize a specific political target (Garga, 2015).

## **Community Involvement**

A community is a social unit (a gathering of living things) with shared traits, for example, standards, religion, qualities, customs, or character (Imhabekhai, 2012).

Community involvement is used here as a term similar to Participatory democracy, and more recent terms such as Open source governance. Thus the power to bring positive, measurable change to both the communities in which the terrorists operate and to the state (Democracy, 2018)

## **Information sharing**

According to Williamson, (2018) information Sharing refers to the practice of informing individual about a set goal as well as the sharing of performance feedback. In this study, Williamson's definition was referred to in explaining information sharing in the context of community involvement and terrorism. In other words, the practices of community members of information sharing with the terrorists whether or not with an intent or set goal as well as sharing performance feedback.

## **Sheltering terrorists**

The literal meaning of sheltering terrorists is housing terrorists or terrorist activities by the community members. In this study, this meaning was considered in explaining the act of sheltering terrorists in the context of community involvement and terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.

## **Community silence**

According to Philibert (2016), community silence involves direct and indirect acts of keeping quite or not caring about any activity taking place around an individual. In this regard, the same meaning was referred to in explaining community silence in this study under the context of community involvement and terrorism.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presented the writing from various researchers and writers in understanding the goals of the examination. This is sub-divided into three sections, that is; theoretical review, conceptual framework, and review of related literature.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

A theory is a clarification of some part of the wonder. Speculations have down to earth esteem since they are utilized to more readily comprehend, foresee and control different marvels. The primary part of the hypothesis is to advise practice. It has been said that there is nothing as reasonable as a decent hypothesis. According to the study topic, it draws upon numerous theories this study focused on the following;

##### **2.1.1 Social Learning theory**

The study was based on social learning theory developed by Albert Bandura in 1925. It accentuates the noteworthiness of watching and showing the practices, mindsets, and enthusiastic reactions of others. Bandura (1977) states: "Learning would be exceedingly persevering, likewise hazardous, if people expected to rely only upon the effects of their conduct to prompt them with respect to what to do. Fortunately, most human direct is discovered observationally through illustrating: from watching others one structure thought of how new practices are performed, and on later occasions, this coded information fills in as a guide for movement." The social learning theory explains human lead the extent that relentless corresponding relationship between abstract, lead, a biological effect. The fragment structures fundamental observational learning are: (1) Attention, including showed events (uniqueness, loaded with feeling valence, multifaceted nature, ordinariness, utilitarian worth) and spectator characteristics (material cutoff points, fervor level, perceptual set, past stronghold), (2) Retention, including significant coding, scholarly affiliation, agent practice, motor practice), (3) Motor Reproduction, including physical capacities, self-impression of multiplication, precision of information, and (4) Motivation, including external, vicarious and self-support.

Since it encompasses thought, memory, and motivation, the social learning theory crosses both scholarly and direct frameworks. Bandura's theory improves the cautious direct interpretation of showing gave by Miller and Dollard (1941). Bandura's work is related to the hypotheses of Vygotsky and Lave which in like manner highlight the central employment of social learning.

When first developed, the social learning theory straightforwardly connected criminal conduct with individual scholarly characteristics through shifting and dynamic human communications in a situation helpful for fierce and intemperate conduct (Dike, 2010). In the twenty-first century when demonstrations of fear-based oppression have gotten progressively pervasive in the United States, this psychosocial hypothesis can additionally be utilized to inspect and clarify how household initiates choose to search out acknowledgment and comprehension from a strictly or politically roused psychological militant association. The authoritative handlers effectively look to become a close acquaintance with, enroll and misuse others to help with wrecking each one of the individuals who either restrict or contrast from their connection's declaration, all with an end goal to make a solidarity undertaking towards an alternate, "unadulterated" state.

### **2.1.2 Liberalist theory on terrorism**

This study also considered the liberalist theory on terrorism developed John Locke's in 1689. The liberalist theory, in contrast to realist view of international politics, opposes the idea of constant conflict and zero-sum game struggle among states, and instead claims that transnational social bonds that link the individual human beings provide a window of opportunity to cooperate. Liberalist theory also supposes that moral imperatives limit the state actions in contrast to the realist conception (Bull, 2012). Liberalism suggests that interdependency, interaction, and cooperation among states enable and sustain peace and security.

The assumption of the liberalist theory on terrorism is that terrorists are opportunist groups who come with a primary goal of destroying individual peace, interdependency, interactions and cooperation. Therefore, the terrorism activities are condemned and should be stopped whether spearheaded by community members or not. However, the theory did not consider the probable cause of terrorist activities and less attention was put on community in terrorism.

Despite its claim that the questions ‘Why do wars occur?’ and ‘How can a stable peace be achieved?’ are fundamental to its *raison d’être*, IR has been relatively slow to re-evaluate its theoretical frameworks in light of the violence generated by terrorist groups and the responses to these threats by state actors( Williams, (2018). This short article argues that such a re-appraisal is of some urgency. The so-called war on terror has highlighted the fact that certain liberal democracies are highly war-prone, and their ‘enemies’ are represented as being existential threats to the Western way of life. Moreover, the institutions that are purportedly meant to constrain executive authority from engaging in wars of aggression have failed to prevent illiberal interventions. War-like behaviour towards those who fight without just cause and who do not distinguish between combatants and non-combatants does not in itself refute the argument that democracies have forged a ‘separate peace’; indeed, defending this zone might be regarded as a historic duty.

At a theoretical level, advocates of liberalism take the challenge posed by international terrorism seriously. While their historic rivals, the realists, can invoke the domestic–international divide to argue that terrorism does not materially affect the international system,<sup>3</sup> liberals see terrorism as an ideological challenge. While liberalism is about toleration, civility and progress,<sup>4</sup> terrorism takes us down an altogether different path – one of violent intolerance where human life is lived in fear and dies in anger.

It is commonplace to draw distinctions between the various strands of liberal thought. This made a great deal of sense during the 1980s when neo-liberal institutionalists sought to make liberalism compatible with social scientific methods of inquiry.<sup>6</sup> In so doing, a space was opened up for normative liberals to re-assert a values-based version of liberalism which centered on the claim that liberal states were more peace-prone. I would argue that this distinction is no longer relevant. Post-9/11, many former liberal regime theorists (such as Robert Keohane and Ann-Marie Slaughter) have grafted onto their once positivist approach a strong normative distinction between liberal and illiberal regimes (Reus-Smit C., (2001).

However thinking through the relationship between liberalism and terrorism requires a wider consideration of the complex inter-relationship of the challenges and responses of liberal states and institutions to security threats. The arguments set out in this article broadly coincide with

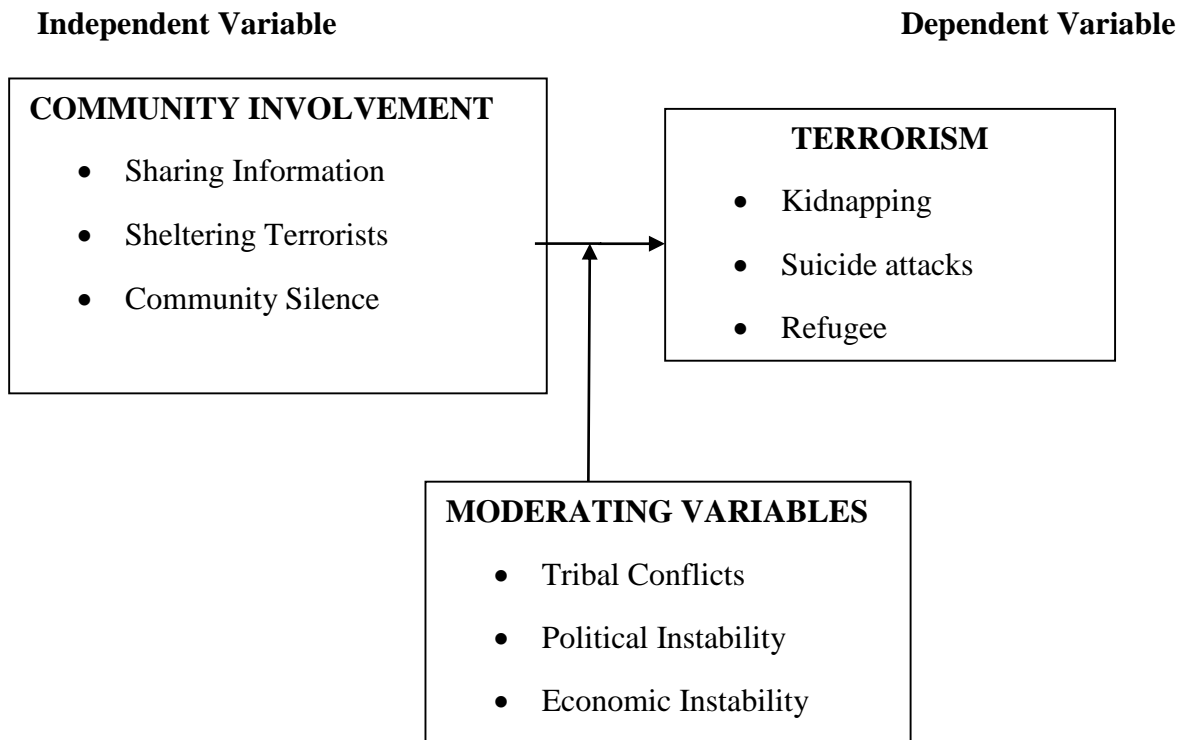
‘second-image’ responses to liberalism and terrorism – I have said little about the ordering of the international system and how this impinges on the conduct of liberal states. We should be mindful of the structural realist claim that democratic wars happened ‘because they could’; in other words, a crucial variable in constraining or enabling war-proneness is the presence/absence of countervailing power.

## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework diagrammatically shows the connection between the various factors in the examination. The free factor was seen as community and the dependent variable was terrorism

### Community Involvement and terrorism in Waberi district in Mogadishu, Somalia

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**



**Source: Adopted from Arowolo & Aluko (2011) and Modified by Researcher, (2020).**

The conceptual framework above indicates community as the independent variable measured by sharing information, sheltering terrorists and community silence and terrorism is the dependent variable indicated by kidnapping, suicide attacks, and bombings. It assumed that community involvement causes an effect on terrorism through sharing information, sheltering terrorists and community silence and terrorism is observed by the indicators of kidnapping, suicide attacks, and refugee. However, this cannot be true unless there is a positive play of the moderating variables which include tribal conflicts, political instabilities, and economic instabilities. Therefore, this study assumed a positive play of the moderating variables to examine the effect of community on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.

## **2.3 Related literature**

### **2.3.1 Effect of information sharing on terrorism**

In the context of terrorism activities, information sharing is commonly known to be practiced by the security bits of intelligence (Jackson, 2012). But it should be noted that information sharing is an act used by terrorists to effectively coordinate their activities. According to Thamer, Samad Shibghatullah, Yusof & Alaameri (2014), community members are always used as channels of information sharing. However, one should not discredit the assertion that community members willingly provide information sharing which affect terrorism.

According to Farroha, Farroha, and Whitfield (2019), the examinations utilizing the customary data inspecting worldview (Brodbeck et al. 2017; Schulz-Hardt et al. 2016; Stasser and Titus 2017; Wittenbaum, Hollingshead, and Botero 2014) clarify IS conduct as a result of psychological inclinations (Mesmer-Magnus and DeChurch 2019; Reimer, Reimer, and Czienskowski 2010; Stasser and Stewart 2012; Stasser and Titus 2015). Right now, genuinely enormous assortment of research (for example Osatuyi, Hiltz, and Fjermestad 2012; Stasser and Titus 2017; Stasser, Vaughan, and Stewart 2010; Winqvist and Larson 2018) demonstrated that individuals are bound to share data that is known to all individuals than data that is one of a kind (for example known by one/some member(s) as it were).

Albeit exact research has to a great extent contemplated is in helpful settings, in these investigations, it was impractical to unravel subjective and persuasive procedures. At the point

when an individual said (s), he didn't share a snippet of data because (s)he didn't think about it as significant; it was vague whether this is truly valid (a psychological predisposition) or whether this is only a self-support of vital retention of data. Past research has likewise demonstrated that individuals lie, trick (Steinel & De Dreu 2014) and turn inclination steady data, showing that persuasive perspectives additionally assume a job in IS (Scholten et al. 2017). Our attention is on these inspirational viewpoints fundamental SIS and we utilize another worldview created by Steinel, Utz, and Koning (2010) to examine SIS. All the more explicitly, we examined how persuasive angles influence particularly the quality, yet besides, the amount of data people share.

However the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi State, in Mogadishu Somalia, the government needs to use the community members always as channels of information sharing. However, one should not discredit the assertion that community members willingly provide information sharing which affect terrorism.

### **2.3.2 Effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism**

Sheltering terrorists is commonly viewed at a country level whereby different countries condemn other countries for sheltering terrorists, for example, Frantzman (2019) article posted online on the Jerusalem Post (<https://www.jpost.com>) inclined Iran and India for shielding fear mongers that consistently assault Pakistan. The later shown Iran and India are both affronted over late fear ambushes that appear to incorporate frameworks associated with fan in Pakistan. Further still, India was shocked at a dread assault in Pulwana in which 40 Indian Central save police power individuals were slaughtered. The assault on the Indian security powers in Jammu and Kashmir likewise focused on a transport. A gathering called Jaish-e-Mohamme was fingered as capable. In Iran, it was the IRGC individuals watching the outskirt in Sistan and Baluchestan area and the assault is accused of Jaish al-Asl a Baluch aggressor gathering. In the two cases, the assaults occurred in districts that have since a long time ago had an anxious insurrection including Islamist bunches that are the two separatists and associated with psychological oppression. In the two cases, the gatherings are said to get support from over the guest in Pakistan. However, the statements made by Frantzman (2019) referred to countries and not specific communities and further still the countries referred to India and Iran and not Somalia. In this case, this study was in agreement with these statements, and it was found out that several terrorist activities had

occurred in Waberi District in Mogadishu and community had played a role in sheltering the terrorists.

In other cases, individuals elsewhere were also convicted for sheltering terrorists. For example, the BBC news company (2019) reported on a man who lent his flat to two jihadists involved in the November 2015 Paris attacks who was sentenced on appeal to four years in prison. The coordinate suicide bombing and mass shootings around Paris killed 130 people and wounded hundreds more. Ingber (2019) further quoted the arguments made by the prosecutor in this case which reflected community involvement where the prosecutor was cited arguing that in November 2015, the man hid two men, who were on the pursued facilitated bombings and gunfire unleashed devastation at the Bataclan show lobby, bistros, bars, and the national stadium.

Accusations of sheltering terrorists have been recorded on various accessions without standing evidence among countries for examples, at the United Nations General Assembly (2019), India's first Secretary at the Permanent Mission to the UN said that Pakistan is a country which provides shelter to 130 UN-designated terrorists and 25 terror entities. The Pakistan Prime Minister was also accused of sheltering and supporting Osama Bin Laden. At the individual level, confession was made by one Indian policeman in India for sheltering terrorists. Rejeev (2020) posted this article online on <https://www.lokusnews.com/> where the policeman confession stated that he ferry HizbulMujahideen terrorists for a year and facilitated the terrorist return to Shopian after rest and recuperation. The Indian policeman had prepared a special hideout for sheltering the terrorists. This study found out that Waberi District, Mogadishu Somalia was an entity of terrorists and community members played a role in sheltering the terrorists who lived in the same area as residents.

Thus the effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism has led to the unidentified assailants for example the one who detonated an explosive suicide belt at a police station killing at least six people and injuring six others in Waberi district, Mogadishu, overnight May 9-10.

### **2.3.3 Effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism**

The notion of community silence has been less studied about however, the statement by White had (2013), that silence in communities over potential terrorists will lead to more atrocities in the UK is a true confirmation of this act of community involvement. The author cited the UK counter-terrorism chief stating that there were some very dangerous and very committed individuals out in the communities who have deadly terrorist intent but keep silent about the intent. The author also noted that research has found out that the intended terror attacks on Britain were highly facilitated by community silence.

According to Philibert (2016), silence is a powerful tool for community learning and listening to grievances. But in the context of response to terrorism, silence becomes an evil to society. the tendency of being silent on terrorist activities is characterized by not paying attention to your neighbor's activities, living in an isolated world, or even not minding what others are doing.

Hurley (2015), analyzes the dangers of a quiet community. According to the author, stated that a community is too quiet it will die. Quiet in a network isn't brilliant with regards to a network which settles on cooperative choices and depends on the association of open sources to achieve things. The creator likewise noticed that on the off chance that a network couldn't care less, at that point it won't decide. It will do nothing. Which implies something different will occur. In the context of this research, community silent is assumed to be one of the community involvement practices the cause-effect on terrorism in the Waberi district in Somalia.

The act of community silence to terrorist activities is more than the community inability to provide information. Whitehad (2013) stated that community members choose to keep quiet whether or not they are aware of the existence of terrorists in their neighborhoods. Hills (2018) noted that the act of community silence is not intended but is stimulated by the effects of the terrorist acts and the counter-terrorism participants.

A study was done by Mohamed (2018) on community policing in Mogadishu. A case study of Bukhara Market found out that the activities of community silence facilitated smooth operations of the terrorist activities in the area. The author noted that community members gave a deaf ear



to whatever was being done in the neighborhoods and this gave a hard time for community policing. Community members were not cooperative.

However with the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism this has community silent is assumed to be one of the community involvement practices the cause-effect on terrorism in the Waberi district in Somalia. Thus the potential pacifying role of public opinion plays a key role here; a liberal public will constrain the illiberal temptation of 'executive power' during periods when there is an alleged threat to the security of the state. What is unclear about this monadic cultural explanation is under what circumstances liberal states can engage in wars of self-defence or wars against what Kant called 'unjust enemies'.

## **2.4 Empirical studies**

Rapoport (2014), investigations various floods of fear-based oppression, for example, the 'rebel wave', which he considers to be the main global psychological warfare. This was trailed by 'hostile to frontier wave', which started during the 1920s and went on for around forty years, which was trailed by the 'new left wave', which decreased when the twentieth century shut. The last wave is the 'severe wave' that created in 1979 driven by exacting fundamentalism. This investigation investigates the development and development of fear-based oppression by featuring the nebulous idea of psychological oppression. The present examination moved toward psychological warfare from a more extensive point of view dependent on the changing idea of fear-based oppression in Kenya.

Shughart (2016), follows the historical backdrop of the present-day fear-mongering from the finish of the Second World War to the start of the twenty-first century. Shughart isolates the historical backdrop of fear-mongering into three adapted waves: psychological oppression in the administration of national freedom and ethnic dissidence, left-wing fear based oppression, and Islamistear based oppression. He gives a more profound examination of Islamist fear based oppression, which he puts, its cause to the 1979 Iranian unrest, the Afghan-Soviet clash, and the breakdown of the Cold war. In talking about this, the features of the different psychological oppressor exercise credited to Islamist goals from 1979. Shughart's investigation centered around

psychological oppression in the western nations and the Middle East nations subsequently gleaming African nations. Hence, the present examination was an advantageous endeavor to address this hole in the grant.

Shinn (2016), contends that there exist three distinct kinds of psychological warfare in the Horn of Africa (HOA) and East Africa (EA). These are psychological oppressor assaults executed by associations based outside the area, for example, al-Qaeda; those of associations inside the locale, yet coordinated to the neighbor; and finally residential fear-mongering, for example, the assaults by the Lord Resistance Army against the administration of Uganda. Be that as it may, Shinn's examination doesn't give a complete investigation of fear-based oppression in Kenya given the way that it is one of the nations in the district that has served psychological warfare brunt. It is inside such research lack on Kenya that my examination continues.

Adan (2015), centers around the 2018 and 2002 assaults and he talks about finally how these assaults were completed by al-Qaeda. He gives different reasons why the nation is constantly an objective of psychological oppressor exercises extending from the permeable outskirts of the nation; the land position of the nation; an entrenched foundation; the apparent close ties with the West; laxity of law implementation and insecure neighbors. Be that as it may, he contends that regardless of the assaults and the helplessness of the nation, the administration didn't do a lot to manage the dangers. In his investigation of government reactions to fear-based oppression, he centers around strategy, data, military, monetary control among others. Regardless of this, he doesn't talk about the patterns of fear-mongering in the nation, which my examination will address.

Gatsiounis (2012) looks at the existence structures of Al-Shabaab-an al-Qaeda accomplices. He follows the history to al Ittihad al Islamia a dread based oppressor pack that worked in Somalia during the 1980s and 1990s. In any case, he puts the improvement of Al-Shabaab to the whipping of the Islamic Court, and the Union by Ethiopian troopers upheld by the US Government in 2016. The social occasion has finished various attacks in Somalia and by and by presents security peril to Kenya's national security. This incited the Kenyan Government to mediate in Somalia in late 2011. He furthermore includes the adaptability of the social event to different challenges and the future prospects of the get-together in the area. In any case, giving

the social occasions life frameworks, he doesn't give the recorded background of dread mongering in the zone and the counterterrorism estimates endeavored by Kenya, which my examination hoped to address.

To Africa, and even more unequivocally North Africa, the chronicled structures and their contextualization are likewise as critical as can be gotten from events of the Arab Spring. Said even more unequivocally, the continuous surge of social and political revolt in the Arab locale is apparently the delayed consequence of a critical and key internal technique of progress grounded on long-standing objections. This is powerfully outlined by HridaySarma, Special Correspondent for Global South Development Magazine, in an article for e-ir.info: "The undertakings by most Arab rulers to usurp control and a short time later stick on to it by catch or by convict have really been a de-legitimizing wonder over the Arab world." He continues to communicate that "past losses of state abuse and thoughtlessness clasped hands to demand opportunity, confidence, regard, and flourishing." Here Sarma exactly portrayals the subjugation of the social orders in districts of Northern Africa and underlines this as one of the inside clarifications behind revolt and the unavoidable expel of various absolutist Arab rulers. In spite of their ordinary obedience to the standard worldwide human rights understandings, the expelled tyrannical rulers notwithstanding everything came up short in regards to meeting general human rights law models and guaranteeing crucial social and political rights, which braced the society's perspective on the frameworks as absurd. This a substantial model emphasizing the estimation of Critical speculation in light of its ability to help explain the Arab Awakening and record for the subsequent recommendations for human security in that district.

Sedra (2010) conceptualizes the advancement of national security changes and the changing thought of what security thought demands. With the dissolving ceaselessly of the Cold War, there was a move in the possibility of security from state-driven idea to human security. This set the security of individuals at the cutting edge rather than the state. This model of security is the spine in state-building plan and practice, as it is for the most part observed as a precondition for unfaltering quality and viable headway in countries recovering from hardship or making propels from oppression, delicacy or breakdown (Sedra, 2010: 16). Sedra (2010) gives the general perspective of security change; in any case, my examination saw security changes concerning

engaging trepidation mongering and how the Ugandan government has requested various changes to fight the unfortunate propensity.

## **2.5 Gaps in the Literature**

The Social learning theory developed by Albert Bandura in (1925) did not indicate effective strategies to ensure proper community involvement and terrorism. Since it encompasses thought, memory, and motivation, the social learning theory crosses both scholarly and direct frameworks. However A number of research gaps was sited in this study including time and geographical gaps. For example; Franzman (2019) wrote on sheltering terrorists by community members in Iran and India but not Weberi district, Somalia. Ingber (2019) mentioned about sheltering terrorists by a community member in Paris France and not Waberi District, Somalia. The above researchers made their comments in 2019 basing on events that occurred by then but this study made the conclusions basing on events that happened in 2020. The literature reviewed reveal that gaps exist in highly in tracing the contribution of Community involvement on the terrorism of Waberi district Somalia as few or very limited empirical studies exist; these leave gaps in the determination of the bearing that the Community involvement poses on the horn of Africa and particularly Somalia. This study will provide a realistic and genuine picture of the plight of the Community involvement and its influence on Somalia. The status of the studies falls short of empirical evidence providing a theoretical gap, geographical and time gaps based on the generated or attain information given that it is from different country perspectives that are not directly related to the environment of Somalia providing a study gap that needs to be filled.

## **Researcher's opinion**

The above literature was based on past events that focused on a number of terrorism activities that caused effect on community and the role of community members was indirectly discussed by the different researchers. But it should be noted that no terrorism activity is done outside community and in silence. It is possible that community members play a role in enabling such terrorism activities to take place. In this study, the identified gaps in the literature indicated that community involvement in terrorism activities was indirect where no much evidence was shown. But after a field study was taken in Waberi district, Mogadishu Somalia, there was existing evidence of community in terrorism activities which covered the identified gaps in the literature.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0. Introduction**

This chapter covers the research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection methods, research instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical consideration, and limitation of the study.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This study was based on a cross-sectional research design is a type of research design in which you collect data form any different individuals at single point in time. However to evaluate the attitude of the respondents toward terrorism and community in Waberi district Mogadishu. Cross-sectional research was a design that measures two variables and utilizes the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any extraneous variable. Both quantitative and subjective strategies were utilized in information assortment and investigation for a clearer understanding of the subject matter. Cross sectional research design you observe variables without influencing them.

#### **3.2. Study Population**

The study took place in the Waberi district. The area was purposely selected because of its convenient location and also bears the necessary and required study elements. The study population of 1100 individuals. The target population of the study was 200 respondents. The study population comprises the staff and security personnel as well as the Waberi District Government official and staff (Ministry of Security),Somali police force, community leaders and administration offices which the Waberi District. The sources of the above study population from the minister of planning and co-operation the federal government of Somalia(2018).

#### **3.3. Sample Size**

The study used Sloven's formula to decide the example size of the genuine respondents. Sloven's formula states:

$$\frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where;  $n$  = sample size;  $N$  = target population; and  $e$  = 0.05 level of significance

$$= \frac{200}{1+200(0.05)^2} n = 133$$

**n = 133 respondents**

**Table 3.1: Research Population**

Type of population		Population Target	Sample Size	Sampling
Government official and staff (Ministry of Security )		40	27	Random sampling
Somali police force		45	30	Purposive sampling
Waberi district Administrative		50	33	Random sampling
Community local leaders	Religious	20	13	Purposive sampling
	Women	15	10	Random sampling
	Youth	30	20	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>133</b>	

**Source: Researcher, 2020**

### **3.4 Sampling Techniques and Procedure**

#### **3.4.1 Purposive Sampling**

The study used purposive sampling to select the different sectors such as the Ministry of security Waberi district office, community leaders and Somali police and force because it was accepted to have crucial data concerning community and terrorism within Waberi District. The officers at the Somali Police force was also purposively selected because they are knowledgeable about terrorist activities in the district, similarly, the Ministry of security deals with domestic issues in Somalia also Waberi district administration offices are responsible for the Waberi community, security, and social affairs. This technique was appropriate because the sample selected comprises of informed persons who provided data that was comprehensive enough to gain better insight into the needed information.

#### **3.4.2. Random Sampling**

Random sampling used in selecting respondents from the target population selected from 133 respondents including the ministry of security, Somali police force, administrative offices, and community leaders e.g. religious leaders, women leaders, and youth leaders were selected to equal chances of representations of the respondents. In that way, every member would have an equal chance to be selected.

### **3.5. Data Sources**

The study used both primary and secondary sources of data.

#### **3.5.1 Primary data**

This method involved the personal involvement of the researchers to first-hand information from the field. This was applied through the use of questionnaires. Directly information necessary because it was authenticated existing information or other presumed ideas.

#### **3.5.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data was obtained from publications such as books, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, government publications, and NGO's publications. Other information was from electronic sources such as the internet.

### **3.7 Data Collection Instruments**

Data was gathered utilizing surveys and meetings.

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaires**

Questionnaire was used in the study. Mugenda (2012) states that questionnaires are used to obtain vital information about the population and ensure a wide inclusion of the populace in a brief timeframe. What's more, Sekaran (2003) states that surveys are an effective information assortment components where the scientist knows precisely what is required and how to quantify the factors of intrigue.

Shut finished inquiries were utilized with point by point managing directions as respects how respondents were required to fill them autonomously with insignificant supervision (Amin, 2015). This is because most respondents can peruse and compose and in occurrences where the respondents are not educated, an examination colleague prepared by the analyst was utilized to make an interpretation of poll into the neighborhood language and fill them as indicated by the reactions gave by the respondents.

#### **3.7.2 Interview**

Interviews were conducted with selected key informants like the Ministry of security and administrative offices and Somali Police Forces. This is on the grounds that these partners are widely learned in the factors of the present investigation. This strategy was favored as it permits examining the respondents on issues of fear-based oppression influencing network cooperation. A portion of the inquiries that was posed in the poll likewise be asked in the meeting guide. This was empowered the scientist to triangulate the information gathered. This guide facilitated the collection of both qualitative and quantitative methods.

### **3.8 Validity and reliability of the instrument**

#### **3.8.1 Validity**

Validity refers to how much outcomes acquired from examination of the information speaks to the wonder under investigation (Mugeda, 2012). In figuring legitimacy, the scientist was guarantee that questions are applicable to guarantee that information gathered give important and



solid outcomes spoke to by factors in the examination. The researcher used the following formula to establish the validity of the research instruments as seen below.

$$\text{Content Validity Index (CVI)} = \text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of question declared valid}}{\text{Total no. of questions in the questionnaire}}$$

$$\text{CVI} = 34/39$$

$$= 0.89$$

If the overall Content Validity Index (CVI) of the instrument was equal to the average acceptable Index of 0.7 or above, then the instrument was accepted as valid (Amin, 2015)

### 3.8.2 Reliability

To guarantee the unwavering quality of the instruments, the specialist utilized the test-retest technique. The survey was given to 10 individuals and following two weeks, a similar poll was given to similar individuals and the Cronbach Alpha was figured utilizing SPSS. The base Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.75 was utilized to proclaim an instrument dependable (>0.75).

**Table 3.2: Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.966	34

The table shows that items tested for reliability were 34 and Cronbach's Alpha test was at .966. According to Cronbach's Alpha, any item tested above 0.5 is reliable and hence reliable to be used to collect the intended data. Therefore, in this study, 34 items tested with .966 which was above 0.5 and so were reliable to be used to collect data from the field.

### **3.9 Data Presentation**

The data obtained from the questionnaire was double-checked to make sure that the information provided is complete, consistent, reliable, and accurate. Data processing included investigation of the reactions given on the surveys by various respondents. Information was arranged, altered, and decoded.

### **3.10 Data analysis**

#### **Quantitative data analysis**

The quantitative data included data from the polls as they were. Information from the field was absurdly unrefined for real interpretation. It was right now vital to put it into solicitation and structure it, to get significance and information from it. The crude information acquired from surveys were cleaned, arranged and coded. The coded information was gone into the Computer, checked and factually dissected utilizing the measurable bundle for social researchers (SPSS) programming bundle to produce clear and inferential insights (Mugeda, 2012).

The Pearson item connection Co-productive examination was utilized to test the relationship among the factors and relapse coefficient models to decide the degree to which the reliant factors sway on the free factor. The outcomes were exhibited in the type of tables at that point examined according to existing writing. Conclusion and recommendations were drawn to the set objectives of the study.

#### **Qualitative data analysis**

Qualitative data was collected using interview discussions with other authorized respondents. Content analysis was used to alter the information and re-sort out it into significant shorter sentences. The data was investigated and sorted out dependent on examples, redundancies, and shared traits into topics dependent on the examination factors. The information at that point was utilized to fortify data got from polls to reach inferences and suggestions.

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

To ensure ethical considerations of the study and the security, social and mental well-being of the individual and/or community included within the consider, the analyst brought an introductory letter from the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Kampala International University. The study also guaranteed the security and secrecy of the data given by the respondent which can be exclusively utilized for academic purposes. Then again to guarantee the security of the individual and additionally network engaged with the investigation the specialist got the assent of the respondent endorsement by their marking before the respondents fill the questionnaires.

### **3.12 Limitations of the Study**

The respondents may be excessively occupied with their day by day plan and may neglect to save time for the survey. In such conditions, the scientist gave a plentiful time to those respondents.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on data analysis, interpretation and presentation got from the field and data is presented in frequency tables indicating frequencies and percentages as shown below;

#### 4.1 Response Rate

133 respondents were selected to involve in the study and hence the same number of questionnaires was issued. All questionnaires were returned on time. A total of 133 questionnaires were therefore used analysis and this represents 100% response rate. This response rate was considered appropriate and satisfactory since according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2017), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

#### 4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

##### 4.2.1 Gender

In this study, gender of the respondents was asked in order to identify the numbers of both males and females in the study area and responses are illustrated in the table 4.1 below;

**Table 4.1: Gender of respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Male	60	45.1
Valid Female	73	54.9
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020.**

Table 4.1 above indicates responses according to gender and 73(54.9%) of the respondents were females and 60(45.1%) were males. In this study, out of the respondents approached in Waberi

district, Mogadishu, Somalia, more female respondents were approached than male respondents. But never the less, whether or not the number of female respondents was higher than the male respondents, this did not deviate the study focus of examining the effect of community involvement on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia however, gender of the respondents was considered in order to tap different views from different gender at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia.

#### 4.2.2 Age

This study asked about the respondents' age and provided age brackets in order for the researcher to identify the age bracket with in which respondents fall. This was done because the researcher was interested in findings out the level of maturity in terms of age of the respondents. The responses are illustrated in the table 4.2 below;

**Table 4.2: Showing Age of the respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
16-18 yrs	24	18.0
19-25 yrs	34	25.6
Valid 26-35 yrs	50	37.6
36 yrs& above	25	18.8
Total	133	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2020

Table 4.2 above indicates that 50(37.6%) of the respondents were aged between 26-35 years, 34(25.6%) were aged between 19-25 years, 25(18.8%) were aged between 36 years and 24(18.0%) were aged between 16-18 years. The results indicate that at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia, more respondents approached were aged between 26-35 years implying that these were still youths and were still in the active age of being directly or indirectly involved in community involvement to terrorism. Therefore, community member of at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia had the potential of involving in terrorism activities.

### 4.2.3 Education level

Education level of the respondents was asked in order to find out the numbers on the different education levels as illustrated in the table 4.3 below;

**Table 4.3: Showing education level of respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Primary	56	42.1
Secondary	33	24.8
Valid University	21	15.8
None	23	17.3
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.3 above indicates that 56(42.1%) of the respondents were at primary level, 33(24.8%) were at a secondary level, 23(17.3%) had no education level meaning they had never gone to school and 21(15.8%) were at University level. The study results indicate that at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia, there were more respondents at primary level than other levels of education and that implies that respondents in this study were exposed to education and so they fully understood the issues being raised in this study of community involvement and terrorism.

### 4.2.4 Marital status

This study raised concern on the respondent's marital status in order to find out level of family responsibility of the respondents by finding out the numbers of those who were married and single and this is illustrated in the table 4.4 below;

**Table 4.4: Showing marital status of respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Valid		
Married	80	60.2
Single	10	7.5
Divorced	4	3.0
Widow/Widower	39	29.3
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Data in table 4.4 above indicate that 80(60.2%) of the respondents were married, 39(29.3%) were both widow and widower, 10(7.5%) were single and 4(3.0%) were divorced. The results indicate that majority of the respondents in this study were married implying that these had family responsibilities that could compel them to work so as to feed their families. Therefore, this study implies that more married respondents were approached. However, this did not change the ultimate intentions of the study which was to examine the effect of community involvement on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.

#### **4.3 Objective one: To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

The study raised questions on the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district Mogadishu, Somalia and different responses were given with the levels of agreement and disagreement by the respondents. this was raised in order to find answers to the research question that stated; What is the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia? And this is shown below;

### Community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district

A question was asked on whether community members has information about terrorist plans in Waberi district in order to find out whether community members involvedinvolve through having and keeping information about terrorist plans and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.5: Community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	13.5
	Disagree	23	17.3
	Agree	47	35.3
	Strongly Agree	45	33.8
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Findings above were on whether community members had information about terrorist plans in Waberi district and 47(35.3%) agreed, 45(33.8%) strongly agreed giving a total of 92(69.1%) however, 23(17.3%) disagreed and 18(13.5%) strongly disagreed totaling to 41(30.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed on that community members had information about terrorist plans. Therefore, finding in this study implies that community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district.

Further finding from the interviews on whether community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district indicated as follows;

*“...yes, I think some community members has some information about the terrorist plans and they decide to keep quite... (R<sub>1</sub>, 2020)”*



“... yes we have ever got someone who news about the plans of terrorists and this person just kept silent about it and we even found out that he was one of the terrorists... (R<sub>2</sub>, 2020)”

Therefore, the representative respondents interviewed showed that community members had information about terrorist plans in Waberi district.

**Community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether community members gave ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities in Waberi district in order to find out effect of information sharing on terrorism through giving ideas on how to carry out terrorism and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.6: Community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	24	18.0
	Disagree	18	13.5
	Agree	66	49.6
	Strongly Agree	25	18.8
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020.**

Findings above were on whether community members gave ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district and 66(49.6%) agreed, 25(18.8%) strongly agreed giving a total of 91(68.4%) however, 18(13.5%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 42(31.5%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed on that community members gave ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists.

Therefore, finding in this study implies that community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members giving ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...terrorists work with community members by asking the people about the targeted areas...(R<sub>3</sub>, 2020)”*

*“...I think our people help these terrorists by giving them ways on how they can reach the set target...(R<sub>2</sub>, 2020)”*.

Therefore, this study concludes that community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members are aware of the presence of terrorist in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of information sharing on terrorism through community member's awareness of the presence of terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.7: Community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	14.3
	Disagree	24	18.0
	Agree	57	42.9
	Strongly Agree	33	24.8
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.7 above indicate findings on whether community members were aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district and 57(42.9%) agreed, 33(24.8%) strongly agreed giving a total of 90(67.7%) however, 24(18.0%) disagreed and 19(14.3%) strongly disagreed totaling to 43(32.3%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed on that community members were aware of the presence of terrorist. Therefore, finding in this this study implies that community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in line with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members awareness of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...yes we sometimes see some people moving up and down with terrorism intention ... (R<sub>3</sub>, 2020)”*

*“...yes you can know that your neighbor is a terrorist but you can do nothing about it ... (R<sub>2</sub>, 2020)”*.

Therefore, this study concludes that community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district.

### Community members network with terrorists in Waberi district

A question was asked on whether community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of information sharing on terrorism through community member's awareness of the presence of terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.8: Community members network with terrorists in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	49	36.8
	Disagree	42	31.6
	Agree	18	13.5
	Strongly Agree	24	18.0
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.8 above indicate findings on whether community members networked with terrorists in Waberi district and 18(13.5%) agreed, 24(18.0%) strongly agreed giving a total of 42(31.5%) however, 42(31.6%) disagreed and 49(36.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 91(68.4%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district strongly disagreed indicating that community members did not network with terrorist. Therefore, finding in this this study implies that community members do not network with terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in line with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members network with terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...no, there is a lot of fear in community members and still if anyone is known of networking with the terrorists, he or she becomes a government target and the international community so people fear and cannot network with terrorist ...(R<sub>4</sub>, 2020)”*

“...I don’t think so but if there is any one then he is doing it in hiding ...(R<sub>5</sub>, 2020)”.

Therefore, this study concludes that community members are not networking with terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members give direction to terrorists in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether community members give directions to terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of information sharing on terrorism through community member’s giving directions to terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.9: Community members give direction to terrorists in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	49	36.8
Valid Disagree	24	18.0
Valid Agree	18	13.5
Valid Strongly Agree	42	31.6
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.9 above indicate findings on whether community members gave directions to terrorists in Waberi district and 18(13.5%) agreed, 42(31.6%) strongly agreed giving a total of 60(45.1%) however, 24(18.0%) disagreed and 49(36.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 73(54.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district strongly disagreed indicating that community members did not give directions to terrorist. Therefore, finding in this this study implies that community members do not give directions to terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members give directions to terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...no, I don’t know of any person who can give a terrorist a direction most especially after understanding that he is a terrorist...(R6, 2020)”*

*“...as you know terrorism is dangerous ad take as a serious crime in the whole world, no one can risk his life to give direction to terrorists...(R7, 2020)*

Therefore, this study concludes that community members do not give directions to terrorists in Waberi district.

**4.4 Objective two: To analyze the effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

The study raised questions on the effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism in Waberi district Mogadishu, Somalia and different responses were given with the levels of agreement and disagreement by the respondents. This was raised in order to find answers to the research question that stated; what is the effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia? And this is shown below;

**Community members provide housing to the terrorists**

A question was asked on whether community members provided housing to the terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism through community member’s providing housing to the terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.10: Community members provide housing to the terrorists**

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	24	18.0
Disagree	25	18.8
Valid Agree	60	45.1
Strongly Agree	24	18.0
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.10 above indicate findings on whether community members provided housing to the terrorists in Waberi district and 60(45.1%) agreed, 24(18.0%) strongly agreed giving a total of 84(63.1%) however, 25(18.8%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 49(36.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that community members provided housing to the terrorist. Therefore, finding in this this study implies that community members provide housing to the terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members providing housing to the terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...yes, people give anyone who come seeking for where to sleep a house most especially those who are renting the houses and they don’t care who the person might be but all they care about is getting money from that person, so in that process they end up housing terrorists...(R<sub>7</sub>, 2020)”*

Therefore, this study concludes that community members provide housing to the terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists**

A question was asked on whether community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism through community member’s giving hospitality treatment to terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.11: Community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists**

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	24	18.0
Disagree	61	45.9
Agree	24	18.0
Strongly Agree	24	18.0
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020.**

Table 4.11 above indicate findings on whether community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists in Waberi district and 24(18.0%) agreed, 24(18.0%) strongly agreed giving a total of 48(36.0%) however, 61(45.9%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 85(63.9%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district disagreed on the statement stating that community members give hospitality treatment to terrorist an implication that community members do not give hospitality treatment to terrorists. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that community members did not give hospitality treatment to terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members giving hospitality treatment terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...I have never seen any person giving good treatment to terrorists maybe because it sometimes hard to identify the terrorist by just a common person...(R<sub>8</sub>, 2020)”*

*“.... Terrorists are the worst people to with, I can never give them any good treatment in my life after what I have seen them doing to my people...(R<sub>10</sub>, 2020)”*



Therefore, this study concludes that community members do not give hospitality treatment to terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members provide food to terrorists**

A question was asked on whether community members provide food to terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism through community member's providing food to terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.12: Community members provide food to terrorists**

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	24	18.0
Disagree	25	18.8
Valid Agree	42	31.6
Strongly Agree	42	31.6
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.12 above indicate findings on whether community members provide food to terrorists in Waberi district and 42(31.6%) agreed, 42(31.6%) strongly agreed giving a total of 84(63.2%) however, 25(18.8%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 49(36.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that community members provide food to terrorist. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that community members provide food to terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members providing food to terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...I think some people give these terrorists food without their knowledge most especially those selling food in the markets... (R<sub>9</sub>, 2020)”*

*“... terrorists pose as any other common person in this area and at times it may not be easy to know who you are giving food since any with a need of food...(R<sub>11</sub>2020)”*

Therefore, this study concludes that community members provide food to terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Terrorists get drinking water from community members**

A question was asked on whether terrorists get drinking water from community members in Waberi district in order to find out effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism through terrorists getting drinking water from community members and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.13: Terrorists get drinking water from community members**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	24	18.0
	Disagree	25	18.8
	Agree	60	45.1
	Strongly Agree	24	18.0
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.13 above indicate findings on whether terrorists get drinking water from community members in Waberi district and 60(45.1%) agreed, 24(18.0%) strongly agreed giving a total of 84(63.2%) however, 25(18.8%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 49(36.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed

that terrorist get drinking water from community members. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that terrorists get drinking water from community members in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of terrorists getting drinking water from community members in Waberi district for example;

*“...I believe some community members give these terrorists drinking water when are approached because of fear...(R<sub>10</sub>, 2020)”*

*“...yes we give these water since they come begging for it...(R<sub>12</sub>, 2020)*

*“...you cannot know the person you are giving water, whether they are good people or not, this town is big and many people come for water, so may be that how I give water to terrorists...(R<sub>14</sub>, 2020)”*

Therefore, this study concludes that terrorists get drinking water from community members in Waberi district.

### **Community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities**

A question was asked on whether community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district in order to find out effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism through community member’s creation of comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.14: Community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	49	36.8
	Disagree	24	18.0
	Agree	18	13.5
	Strongly Agree	42	31.6
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.14 above indicate findings on whether community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district and 18(13.5%) agreed, 42(31.6%) strongly agreed giving a total of 60(45.1%) however, 24(18.0%) disagreed and 49(36.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 73(54.8%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district disagreed implying that community members created uncomfortable environment for the terrorist to plan their activities. Therefore, finding in this study indicated that community members create uncomfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members creating comfortable environment for terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district for example;

*“...no, I don’t think any community member would create comfortable environment for terrorist to plan their activities... (R<sub>11</sub>, 2020)”*

*“...even if I was a terrorist, I would not be so comfortable with the community members because I know any one would report me... (R<sub>12</sub>, 2020)”*

Therefore, this study concludes that community members create uncomfortable environment for terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district.

**4.5 Objective three: To establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

The study raised questions on the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district Mogadishu, Somalia and different responses were given with the levels of agreement and disagreement by the respondents. This was raised in order to find answers to the research question that stated; What is the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia? and this is shown below;

**Community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district in order to find out effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism through community member’s silence about the existence of terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.15: community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly	24	18.0
Disagree		
Disagree	24	18.0
Valid Agree	50	37.6
Strongly Agree	35	26.3
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.15 above indicate findings on whether community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district and 50(37.6%) agreed, 35(26.3%) strongly agreed giving a total of 85(63.9%) however, 24(18.0%) disagreed and 24(18.0%) strongly disagreed totaling to 48(36.0%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that community members were always quite about the existence of terrorists in their area. Therefore, finding in this study indicated that community members were always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of community members being quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district for example;

*“...in this place everyone cares about their own business and even those who see terrorists don't bother to report to any one even when they see a stranger, no one cares to question that stranger... (R<sub>13</sub>, 2020)”*

Therefore, this study concludes that community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district in order to find out effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism through community member's silence about the existence of terrorists and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.16: Terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	29	21.8
	Disagree	23	17.3
	Agree	40	30.1
	Strongly Agree	41	30.8
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.16 above indicate findings on whether terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district and 40(30.1%) agreed, 41(30.8%) strongly agreed giving a total of 81(60.9%) however, 23(21.8%) disagreed and 29(21.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 52(39.1%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that terrorist are sons and daughters of community members. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that terrorist are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of terrorists being sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district for example;

*“...yes, I think so because of the causes of conflicts in this area among the different clans’ men like the struggle for power and land. Some of these clans plan terrorist attacks on each other and they send their sons and daughters... (R<sub>14</sub>, 2020)”*

*“...yes I have hard a boy who wanted kill his father after being instructed by terrorists, I think he was one of the terrorists and father becoming an obstacle to his plans of terrorism, so it is true these are our sons and daughters...(R<sub>12</sub>, 2020)*

Therefore, this study concludes that terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district.

**Community members careless about intruders in Waberi district**

A question was asked on whether community members careless about intruders in Waberi district in order to find out effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism through community member’s careless about intruders and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.17: Community member careless about intruders in Waberi district**

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	13.5
Disagree	25	18.8
Agree	66	49.6
Strongly Agree	24	18.0
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.17 above indicate findings on whether community members careless about intruders in Waberi district and 66(49.6%) agreed, 24(18.0%) strongly agreed giving a total of 90(67.6%) however, 25(18.8%) disagreed and 18(13.5%) strongly disagreed totaling to 43(32.3%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that community members careless about intruders in their area. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that community members careless about intruders in Waberi district.

**Community members are not kin on each other’s activities**

A question was asked on whether community members are not kin on each other’s activities in Waberi district in order to find out effect of community silence about terrorist existence on



terrorism through community member's not being kin on each other's activities and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.18: Community members are not kin on each other's activities**

	Frequency	Percent	
Valid	Strongly Disagree	25	18.8
	Disagree	48	36.1
	Agree	42	31.6
	Strongly Agree	18	13.5
	Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.18 above indicate findings on whether community members are not kin on each other's activities in Waberi district and 42(31.6%) agreed, 18(13.5%) strongly agreed giving a total of 60(45.2%) however, 48(36.1%) disagreed and 25(18.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 73(54.9%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district disagreed implying that community members were kin on each other's activities. Therefore, finding in this study indicated that community members are kin on each other's activities in Waberi district.

**Individual in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing**

A question was asked on whether in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing in order to find out effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism through individuals' care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing and the responses are illustrated in the table below;

**Table 4.19: Individual in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing**

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	17	12.8
Valid Disagree	48	36.1
Valid Agree	39	29.3
Valid Strongly Agree	29	21.8
Total	133	100.0

**Source: Primary data, 2020**

Table 4.20 above indicate findings on whether individuals in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing and 39(29.3%) agreed, 29(21.8%) strongly agreed giving a total of 68(51.1%) however, 48(36.1%) disagreed and 17(12.8%) strongly disagreed totaling to 65(48.9%). This means that majority of the respondents approached at Waberi district agreed that individuals in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing. Therefore, finding in this this study indicated that individuals in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing than group wellbeing.

Respondents interviewed were also in agreement with the above conclusion as shown in their responses on the issue of individuals in Waberi district caring about their personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing for example;

“...yes,... (R<sub>14</sub>, 2020)”

Therefore, this study concludes that individuals in Waberi district caring about their personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter focused on discussion findings, conclusion and recommendations following the research objectives as shown below;

#### **5.1 Discussion of findings**

Discussion of findings was done basing on the study findings in chapter four in relation to the research gaps identified in chapter two. Findings were related to the previous findings by other authors and researchers in line with the study objectives as shown below;

##### **5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents**

Findings in this study indicated that more respondents approached were females an indicator of more females than males in Waberi district. This is in line with the Population Estimation Survey (2014) in Somalia carried out by the United Nations Population Fund indicating more females in Urban areas like those in Mogadishu than males. So, this confirms that Waberi district had more females than males. However, this contradicts what was noted that Beland (2015) who noted that males involve in terrorism activities more than females because of the notion and belief that if females also directly involve in terrorism activities, then there are will be no more new participants in terrorism activities.

The results in this study indicate that at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia, more respondents approached were aged between 26-35 years implying that these were still youths and were still in the active age of being directly or indirectly involved in community involvement to terrorism. According to Dantala (2014), youths are found of being used to directly involve in terrorism activities than the old and the young one and so, findings in this study confirms the presence of youth participants in terrorism since majority approached were youths.

The study results indicated that at Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia, there were more respondents at primary level than other levels of education and that implies that respondents in this study were exposed to education and so they fully understood the issues being raised in this study of community involvement and terrorism. According to UNPF (2014), if the the majority of the population is literate with the ability to read and write of which this can be attained at a primary level, then that population can understand issues raised for a discussion. So, this study confirmed what was noted by UNPF hence majority of people of Waberi district had attained education at primary level.

### **5.1.2 Objective one: To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

This study raised a number of questions with the aim of assessing the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district. Information sharing in this study was considered one of the ways through which community members involve in terrorism in Waberi district. Below are the issues raised in the findings concerning the different questions asked?

#### **Community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district**

This study found out that community members have information about terrorist plans in Waberi district. This was further stressed by the findings from the interviews. These findings are in agreement with Farror & Whitfield (2019) who also noted that community members leave with these terrorists and so learn a lot of information about what is going on. At times terrorists share their terrorism plans with some community members in the effort of seeking for support from the community members. Therefore, findings in this study confirmed true about what Farror & Whitfield noted, so it true that community members have information about the terrorist plans in Waberi district.

#### **Community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district**

Finding from both questionnaire and interview held indicated that community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district. This is in line with the argument made by Steinel, Utz, & Koning (2010) that community members understand

terrorist targeted areas more than the terrorists and this is because this is their home grounds, so they give ideas on how terrorists can carry out terrorism activities. So, this study truly confirmed arguments made by Steinel, Utz & Koning hence a confirmation that community members give ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members are aware of the presence of terrorist in Waberi district**

This study found out using both questionnaire and interview that community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district. This is in agreement with Thamer, Samad, Yusof & Alaameri (2014) who noted that community members leave with the terrorists and sometimes terrorists are relatives of the community members so they leave with them and are aware of the presence of terrorists. So, findings in this study confirms true what was noted by Thamer, Samad, Yusof & Alaameri (2014) and hence confirming that community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members network with terrorists in Waberi district**

Both questionnaire and interview findings in this study indicated that community members do not network with terrorists in Waberi district. This is in line with Jackson (2012) who mentioned that among the roles played by community members that enables terrorism to be successful is a smooth networking between community members and terrorists. Therefore, this study proved true what was mentioned by Jackson and so, a confirmation that community members network with terrorists in Waberi district.

### **Community members give direction to terrorists in Waberi district**

Findings in this study from both questionnaire and interview showed that community members do not give directions to terrorists in Waberi district. This is in agreement with Scholten et al. (2017) who noted that terrorist use community members to get directions towards the set targets most especially when they are operating in the area which they clearly do not understand thus community members are used as a campus to direct the terrorists. So, this study confirms true what was noted by Scholten et al. (2017), hence a confirmation that community members give directions to terrorists in Waberi district.

### **5.1.3 Objective two: The effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

This study raised a number of questions with the aim of analyzing the effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism in Waberi district. Sheltering terrorists in this study was considered one of the ways through which community members involve in terrorism in Waberi district. Below are the issues raised in the findings concerning the different questions asked;

#### **Community members provide housing to the terrorists**

Finding from both questionnaire and interview indicate that community members provide housing to the terrorists in Waberi district. This is in agreement with Frantzman (2019), who also noted that community members in most of the countries where terrorism is high provide housing to the terrorists. So, the findings in this study confirmed what was noted by Frantzman (2019) and hence a confirmation that community members provide housing to the terrorists.

#### **Community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists**

Both findings from that questionnaire and interview in this study indicated that community members did not give hospitality treatment to terrorists in Waberi district. This is in line with Ingber (2019) who also noted that some community members in the countries where terrorism is high, give good hospitality treatment to terrorists creating and conducive environment for terrorists to plan well their terrorism activities without disturbance. This confirms true the findings of this study in Waberi district that community members give hospitality treatment to terrorists.

#### **Community members provide food to terrorists**

Finding from both questionnaire and interview showed that community members provide food to terrorists in Waberi district. This is in line with Rejeev (2020), who also noted that terrorist come to an area with only plans and seek food from the community members found in the area. This is possible because of the longer periods taken by terrorists to plan for their attacks. So, the findings in this truly confirms that community members provide food to terrorists.

### **Terrorists get drinking water from community members**

Finding in this study indicated that terrorists get drinking water from community members in Waberi district. This is in agreement with what was discussed as proof of presence of terrorists in different countries at the United Nations General Assembly (2019) that community members support the presences of terrorists by giving them drinking water among other things which enables the terrorists to properly plan their activities. So, this study confirms true that terrorists get drinking water from community members.

### **Community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities**

Both questionnaire and interview gave findings that community members create uncomfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities in Waberi district. This is contrary to Frantzman (2019) who also noted that in some countries where terrorism is high, community members play a role by creating comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities. So, this study confirms it false that community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities.

#### **5.1.4 Objective three: Was to establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

This study raised a number of questions with the aim of establishing the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district. Community silence about terrorist existence in this study was considered one of the ways through which community members involve in terrorism in Waberi district. Below are the issues raised in the findings concerning the different questions asked;

#### **Community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district**

Finding in this study from both questionnaire and interview indicated that community members were always quite about the existence of terrorists in Waberi district. This is in line with Whitehad (2013) who noted that the success of terrorism in countries is possible because of the silence about the existence of terrorists by the community members. So, the findings in this study

truly confirms that community members are always quite about the existence of terrorists in their area.

### **Terrorists are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district**

Both questionnaire and interview findings in this study indicate that terrorist are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district. This is in line with Philibert (2016) who also noted that terrorists found in most of the countries with high terrorism activities have relatives in those countries, some are bone their making them sons and daughters of the community members. So, this study confirms true that terrorists are sons and daughters of community members.

### **Community members careless about intruders in Waberi district**

Finding in this study from questionnaire and interview indicated that community members careless about intruders in Waberi district. This is in agreement with Hurley (2015) who also noted that people in some countries where terrorism activities are high, don't care about intruders in their area instead they support the intruders to settle in their areas without questioning them. So, this study confirms it true that community members careless about intruders in their areas, hence stimulating terrorism activities.

### **Community members are not kin on each other's activities**

Finding in this study indicated that community members are kin on each other's activities in Waberi district. This is in line with Hills (2018) who also noted that people in the countries affected by terrorism lose concentration on each other's bucks. They are not kin on each other's activities and everybody concentrates on personal issues. So, this study confirms that community members are not kin on each other's activities.

### **Individual in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing.**

Finding in this study from both questionnaire and interview indicated that individuals in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing than group wellbeing. This is in agreement with Mohamad



(2018) who stated that among the factors that enables the success of terrorism is when individuals in the community care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing. So, this study confirms it true that communities where individuals care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing are at a high risk of harboring terrorism activities.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

A focus was put on examining the effect of community involvement on terrorism in Waberi district with guided specific objectives including; To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism, to analyze the effect of sheltering terrorists on terrorism and to establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism. Indicated in findings in chapter four, this study made the following conclusions.

### **5.2.1 Objective one: To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

Information sharing affects terrorism in Waberi district with indicators holding information about terrorist plans, giving ideas on how to carry out terrorism activities to terrorists, giving directions to terrorists, and sharing secrets with terrorists. Hence community members involve in terrorism through information sharing.

### **5.2.2 Objective two: To analyze the effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

Sheltering terrorists by community members affects terrorism with indicators on providing housing, food, water to terrorists, creating comfortable environment for terrorists to plan their activities. Hence community members involve in terrorism through sheltering terrorists in Waberi district.

### **5.2.3 Objective three: To establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

Community silence about terrorist existence affects terrorism with indicators of community members keeping quiet about the existence of terrorists in their area, terrorists are sons and daughters of the community members, no one cares about intruders, and every one not kin about

the neighbor's activities. Hence, community members involve to terrorism through community silence about the terrorist existence in Waberi district.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

In references to the above conclusions, this study gave the following recommendations following the study objectives;

#### **5.3.1 Objective one: To assess the effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

Waberi District authorities and government of Somalia should train and recruit community members as intelligence officers who are based in communities with skills and tactics of extracting information from the community members without their knowledge so as to get information about terrorists that is shared among terrorists and community members. This will divert community members from sharing information with only terrorists but also with the government.

Government of Somalia and the Waberi district leaders should carry out massive sensitization on the dangers of sharing information with terrorists to the community members. This can be done using radios, televisions, social media, religious meetings and one on one. This will assist to reduce on community involvement in terrorism activities.

#### **5.3.2 Objective two: To analyze the effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

Government of Somalia and Waberi district leaders should work hand in hand with the international organisations like UN to plant its intelligence officers among the residents of the community members to monitor and supervise the sheltering procedures and ascertain the people being sheltered. This will reduce on the risk of sheltering terrorists since community members will be monitored and supervised.

The government of Somalia and Waberi district should design a n new housing policy that includes regulations of tenants, construction and renting. This can be done by making consultations from the community members to find out how it is done.

The government of Somalia and Waberi district should design strict laws on the harbouring intruders in the community. This law can involve putting strict check-up measures on the boarders and also creating system of intruder scrutinization before mixing with the community members. This will help in controlling the rate at which intruders are welcomed in the community.

### **5.3.3 Objective three: To establish the effect of community silence about terrorist existence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

Government of Somalia and the Waberi district leaders should carry out massive sensitization on the dangers of community silence about terrorist existence to the community members. This can be done using radios, televisions, social media, religious meetings and one on one. This will assist to reduce on community involvement in terrorism activities.

Government of Somalia and Waberi district should encourage the people to report any suspected person to be a terrorist by putting up wining prizes for those people who come up to report and giving them full protection. This can motivate community members to stop silence about terrorist existence in Waberi district.

### **5.4 Area of further study**

Another study can be conducted on the causes and effects of terrorism activities on the wellbeing of the community members in Waberi district.

### **5.5 Contribution**

This study contributed to the academia in the knowledge and information on community and terrorism hence promoting community awareness to all stake holders concerned with combating terrorism in Somalia and world at large.

The study created more awareness on the community activities that enhance, and promote terrorist activities in Somalia and world at large since it highlighted community in terms of sharing information, being silent and sheltering terrorists.

This study contributed to the partial fulfillment of the researcher's academic requirements of the completion of the award of the degree of masters of public administration and management of Kampala International University.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS.

**Dear respondent,**

I am Idil Abdisalan Warsame - Reg. No: 2018-08-03009, finalizing on Master's Degree of Public Administration from Kampala International University. I am carrying out a research on terrorism and community political involvement in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia. This questionnaire is prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining information to respond to the assigned objectives. You have been selected to be part of the sample. This study is purely for academic purposes and the information obtained will be treated with the highest degree of confidentiality. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the researcher kindly requests you to provide appropriate information for the questionnaire below:

#### **Section A: Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

**Notice: Tick or write answers in full where applicable.**

##### **Gender**

Male  Female

##### **Age**

10-15 years  15-18 years  18-25years  25-35 years  35 years and above

##### **Education Level (Please Specify):**

(1) Primary  (2) Secondary  (3) University  (4) None

##### **Number of Years (Working Experience) (Please Tick):**

Below 2 years  3-5years

6 years and above

##### **Marital status (Please Tick):**

Married

Single

Divorced

Widow/widower

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	<b>SD</b>

**SECTION A: Effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Community members have information about terrorist plan in Waberi district				
2.	Community members give ideas on how carry out terrorism activities in Waberi district				
3.	Community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district				
4.	Community members network with terrorists in Waberi district				
5.	Community members give directions to terrorists in Waberi district				
6.	Community members are secret informants to the terrorists in Waberi district				
7.	Terrorist use community members to find locations of their targets in Waberi district				
8.	Terrorists use community member intel to plan for their activities in Waberi district				
9.	Terrorists use community members Intel to manufacture their bombs in Waberi district				
10.	Terrorists use community members Intel to kidnap their people in Waberi district				

11.	Community members inform the terrorists about the movements of the security guards in Waberi district				
12.	Terrorist activities are successful because of sharing information with the community members in Waberi district				

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	SA
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	SD

**SECTION B: Effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4
1.	Community members provide housing to the terrorists				
2.	Community members give hospitality treatment to the terrorists				
3.	Community members provide food to the terrorists				
4.	Terrorists get drinking water from community members				
5.	Community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities				
6.	Terrorists get clothing from community members				
7.	Terrorists rent houses from community members to shelter their planning activities				
8.	Terrorists are transported by community members to carry out their activities				
9.	Terrorists freely associate with community members with hidden intention				
10.	Community members accommodate terrorists' behaviours with no objection.				
11.	Community members welcome any intruder without questioning him or her				

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

<b>Response Mode</b>		<b>Rating-Description</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	<b>SD</b>

**SECTION C: Effect of community silence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Community members are always quite about the existence of terrorist in Waberi district				
2.	Terrorist are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district				
3.	Community members don't care about intruders in Waberi district				
4.	Community members are not kin on each other's activities				
5.	Individuals care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing				
6.	Community members are inquisitive with what is happening around them				
7.	Every one minds about their own business				
8.	Nobody cares to report any strange thing seen in the area				
9.	People in Waberi district are ignorant about the terrorist activities so they always keep quiet.				
10.	People in Waberi district work on solidarity even during terrorism				
11.	Government does respond to people when they report so they decide to keep quite on terrorism				

**End**

**APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WABERI DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS  
OFFICES.**

**Dear respondent,**

I am **Idil Abdisalan Warsame-Reg. No: 2018-08-03009**, finalizing on Master's Degree of Public Administration from Kampala International University. I am carrying out a research on terrorism and community political involvement in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia. This questionnaire is prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining information to respond to the assigned objectives. You have been selected to be part of the sample. This study is purely for academic purposes and the information obtained will be treated with the highest degree of confidentiality. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the researcher kindly requests you to provide appropriate information for the questionnaire below:

**Section A: Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

**Notice: Tick or write answers in full where applicable.**

**Gender**

Male  Female

**Age**

10-15 years  15-18 years  18-25 years  25-35 years  35 years and above

**Education Level (Please Specify):**

(1) Primary  (2) Secondary  (3) University  (4) None

**Number of Years (Working Experience) (Please Tick):**

Below 2 years  3-5 years

6 years and above

**Marital status (Please Tick):**

Married

Single

Divorced

Widow/widower

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	<b>SD</b>

**SECTION A: Effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
13.	I know that community members have information about terrorist plan in Waberi district				
1.	I know that community members give ideas on how carry out terrorism activities to terrorist in Waberi district				
2.	I believe community members are aware of the presence of terrorists in Waberi district				
3.	Am aware that community members network with terrorists in Waberi district				
4.	I know that community members give directions to terrorists in Waberi district				
5.	Am aware that community members are secret informants to the terrorists in Waberi district				
6.	I here that terrorist use community members to find locations of their targets in Waberi district				
7.	I know that terrorists use community member Intel to plan for their activities in Waberi district				
8.	I believe terrorists use community members Intel to manufacture their bombs in Waberi district				
9.	I know that terrorists use community members Intel to kidnap their people in Waberi district				

10.	Am aware that community members inform the terrorists about the movements of the security guards in Waberi district				
11.	I believe terrorist activities are successful because of sharing information with the community members in Waberi district				

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Legend</b>
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	<b>SD</b>

**SECTION B: Effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4
1.	I know that community members provide housing to the terrorists				
2.	Am aware that community members give hospitality treatment to the terrorists				
3.	I know that community members provide food to the terrorists				
4.	I believe terrorists get drinking water from community members				
5.	I have a feeling that community members create comfortable environment for the terrorists to plan their activities				
6.	I believe terrorists get clothing from community members				
7.	I know that terrorists rent houses from community members to shelter their planning activities				
8.	Am sure that terrorists are transported by community members to carry out their activities				
9.	I know that terrorists freely associate with community members with hidden intention				
10.	I know that community members accommodate terrorists' behaviours with no objection.				
11.	Am aware that community members welcome any intruder without questioning him or her				

Notice: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

Response Mode		Rating-Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	4	You agree with no doubt at all.	<b>SA</b>
Agree	3	You agree with some doubt	<b>A</b>
Disagree	2	You disagree with some doubt	<b>D</b>
Strongly Disagree	1	You disagrees with no doubt at all.	<b>SD</b>



**SECTION C: Effect of community silence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4
1.	I know that community members are always quite about the existence of terrorist in Waberi district				
2.	I believe terrorist are sons and daughters of community members in Waberi district				
3.	I know that community members don't care about intruders in Waberi district				
4.	I know that community members are not kin on each other's activities				
5.	I know that individuals in Waberi district care about personal wellbeing more than group wellbeing				
6.	I know that community members are inquisitive with what is happening around them				
7.	I know that everyone in Waberi district minds about their own business				
8.	I know that nobody in Waberi district cares to report any strange thing seen in the area				
9.	I know that people in Waberi district are ignorant about the terrorist activities so they always keep quiet.				
10.	I know that people in Waberi district work on solidarity even during terrorism				
11.	I believe that if government does respond to people when they report so they decide to keep quite on terrorism				

**End**

### **APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE**

#### **Community involvement and Terrorism in Waberi District, Mogadishu, Somalia.**

1. Is community members involved in terrorism activities or not?
2. If yes, how are they involved?
3. Do community members work with terrorists to carry out terrorist activities?
4. If yes, how do they work with terrorists?

#### **Objectives**

#### **Effect of information sharing on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

1. Do you think community members give terrorist information about the terrorist activities?
2. If yes, how?
3. Do terrorists rely on community member's informants to carry out terrorism?
4. If yes, how?

#### **Effect of sheltering terrorist on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

1. Do you think community members give shelter and other necessity needs to terrorists?
2. If yes, how?
3. Do you think terrorist succeed to carry out terrorist activities because of community members hospitality and accommodation?
4. If yes, how?

#### **Effect of community silence on terrorism in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Somalia**

1. Do you think community members don't speak anything about terrorism tendencies?
2. If yes, why?
3. Do you think terrorist have managed to succeed in carrying out terrorist activities due to the silence by community members?
4. If yes, how?

End