ASSESSMENT OF MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN SECURITY IN GUSAU, ZAMFARA STATE

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work in the thesis entitled 'Assessment of Management Framework for Urban Security in Gusau, Zamfara State' has been carried out by me in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning under the supervision of Dr. A. Bello and Professor A. Ahmed. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another Degree or Diploma at any University.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled "ASSESSMENT OF MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN SECURITY IN GUSAU, ZAMFARA STATE" by Abubakar Sani meets the regulations governing the award of Master Degree of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my late father Alhaji Sani Rogo, my mother Hajiya Aisha and to my lovely wife Hussaina Hussaini and my children Ahmad Abubakar, Abdallah Abubakar and Khadija Abubakar.

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, governments at different level have made spirited efforts at curbing urban crime and violence through established institutions. Unfortunately, the war against urban crime and violence has been largely unsuccessful. This study is an attempt to assess the institutional framework for managing urban security in Gusau using the urban governance indicators with a view to make proposals for improvement. The data used for the study were obtained from a semi-structured questionnaire, participant observation and document review. Two types of surveys were conducted for the study; an institutional survey of the agencies responsible for urban security in Gusau, and a household survey to assess the activities of the security agencies from the view point of public respondents. The study also prepared security profile of Gusau town, this served as the basis for understanding the security situation in the study area. Since a profile is a description of what is? The method of investigation relied on published and unpublished materials and sundry informal investigation from various stakeholders that affect and are affected by the insecurity problem. The study revealed that there are various agencies responsible for managing urban security in the study area and the key players are federal agencies with no single agency responsible for coordinating their activities which some time leads to conflict, duplication and overlaps. The frequency of meetings among these agencies is monthly and on emergency situations which signifies low cooperation and collaboration. The study also revealed that the existing institutional framework does not include all the relevant stakeholders which make it ineffective. To improve on the existing institutional framework, the study outlined some policy recommendations and proposed institutional framework under the existing Local Government Council. This is with a view that crime and violent activities mostly take place in the local community, therefore such local solutions are most likely to solve local problems.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND

The essence of security, as noted by Nwolise (2007), is to ensure human safety and freedom. Without the security of life and properties, life is meaningless. People will not be motivated to work, produce, save and invest. Security is also vital for economic production, growth and development. Investors (Domestic and Foreign) require a secure environment to invest their capital. Nobody wants to invest his hard-earned resources in a place in which he is not sure or assured of his personal security and the security of his investments.

Tackling urban insecurity is an issue of good urban governance. Good urban governance and secure cities are reciprocal and a building block of a vibrant urban environment where inhabitants are free from fear and where security is improved for citizens and neighborhoods, interaction among people, among groups and with public institutions becomes possible Agbola (2001). This in turn creates an enabling environment for the inhabitants in the city, for the quality of their lives and at large the socio-economic development of cities.

The international conferences on the theme urban violence and safety, held successively in Barcelona (1987), Montreal (1989), Paris (1991), Vancouver (1996), Johannesburg (1998), and Naples (2000) reaffirm that the role of local authorities as leaders of local partnerships is crucial. Mayors and city councilors are in strategic and better position to initiate and coordinate local action and adequately address the social demand.

Efforts aimed at addressing security challenges have since received the attention of various governments including Zamfara state but these efforts have not been able to produce desired results. City managers have a primary role in coordinating the activities aimed at reducing crime and violence. Urban managers are the key actors in coalitions and in development of community–wide planning strategies for crime and violence prevention Ellen B. (2002).

The institutional framework for urban security consists of formal laws, regulations, and procedures that shape activities of security agencies. It also describes a range of possible roles and functions for federal, state and local governments for the effective delivery of security. It is an effective tool for managing security in urban areas. It is also internationally recognised as an important tool for building viable cities Dennis (2006). Evidence from several countries According to Manar, (2010) shows that implementing and sustaining effective institutional framework can contribute significantly to the achievement of safe and secure cities by reducing the level of crime. Well-planned interventions can prevent crime and victimisation, promote community safety and make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of vibrant communities.

According to Anderson (1988), Effective institutional framework can reduce the long-term costs associated with the criminal justice system and the costs of crime, both economic and social, and can achieve a significant return on investment in terms of savings in justice, welfare, health care, and the protection of social and human capital. A safe and secure society is an important foundation for the delivery of other key services. Community safety and security is a prerequisite for sound

economic growth through continuing business investment as well as community well-being and cohesion.

Weak institutional structure basically explains why institutions can be in a position that is significantly below expectation. Furthermore, the existence of weak institutional framework has implication for the institutional capacity to deliver and cause friction and high cost of operations Buvinic (1999).

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

According to UN-Habitat Safer Cities (2002) urban insecurity threatens quality of life, human rights, social, economic stability and sustainable development of cities around the world. As observed by Vanderschueren (1996), urban crime and violence had increased worldwide at a rate at which has largely surpassed that of urbanization. This is particularly the case in Nigeria, where there is growing trend of religious uprising, sectarian violence, political thuggery clashes, cult clashes, shooting, stabbing, kidnapping for ransom, armed robbery, armed bank robbery, theft, burglary, rape, rioting, vandalism, ethnic militancy and so on. These pose serious challenges to socioeconomic development in most cities.

The lack of long term solution to social, economic and governance issues and the failure to promote inclusive policies targeting the most vulnerable groups is at the root of persistent increase in urban violence and crime (UN–Habitat, 2005). As rightly observed by Kolstee (1994), the social discord created by huge contrasts in economic well-being, that is, abject poverty in close juxtaposition with great wealth, and the frustration produced by marginalization and the inability to do anything about it are perhaps the most significant motives for crime and violence.

Vanderschueren (1996) also identified other major causes of insecurity to include lack of prospect and/or opportunities for upward social mobility; negative socialization; poor education; peer pressure and poor job prospects; absence of strong legal deterrents; general break down of family values; lack of social control within the anonymity of cities, which tends to cancel out community influences in dealing with deviant behavior; qualitative and quantitative insufficiency of social housing programmes and community amenities; the lack of respect for authority and law; the provocative and poorly protected urban environment, which lack adequate surveillance or social control facilities; excessive violence in films and videos, and the pervasive influence of the mass media. Some of these causes have helped to make Nigerian cities quite unsafe to both residents and visitors.

Gusau the capital of Zamfara state has also been affected by this insecurity problem. Criminal activities and violence are not only on the increase but also assuming tendencies that threaten lives and properties, the state sense of well-being and community coherence. These problems, affect the quality of social life of residents and the ability of the city to develop its economy.

The Nigerian governments have made spirited efforts at curbing urban crime and violence through established institutions. Unfortunately, the war against urban crime and violence has been largely unsuccessful. The failure of these institutions in ensuring security also gave impetus to the emergence of non-state institutions including Vigilante groups, Religious Vigilante groups, Ethnic Militias, and Private Security guards.

Available information do show that: the cost of crime and violence in terms of human lives and materials are rising; the country does not have a coherent crime and violence prevention policy neither is there a single agency responsible for crime and violence prevention or management; the existing criminal justice system are geared toward processing offenders; and the responses of the governments, the police and the civil society are largely duplicated, uncoordinated, conflicting and therefore largely ineffective Agbola, (2002).

Studies conducted on urban security include Ahmed and Sulyman (2007) on the relationship between safety and security as well as urban planning; Salau and Taibat (2009) on security consciousness in city planning practice in Lagos megacity; Ezenwa, Felix and Haruna (2013) on security and safety planning in slum areas of Jimeta; and Mitchell (1996) on crime control through effective urban planning and design.

The fore mentioned focused on the inter-relationship between urban security and urban planning and design while integrating the various security agencies and relevant stakeholders have been left out which constituted the gap in knowledge that the study set out to bridge. Therefore, this study is set out to; assess urban security management framework in Gusau, with a view to making proposals for effective institutional framework for urban security in the study area.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research will seek answers to the following questions;

a. What is the level of insecurity in Gusau, Zamfara state?
b. What is the existing institutional framework for urban security in Gusau?

c. What is the resident's perception on the activities of the security agencies in Gusau?

d. Can an appropriate institutional framework for urban security be developed in Gusau?

1.3 AIM

The aim of the study is to assess the institutional framework of urban security in Gusau, with a view to making proposals for effective institutional framework.

1.4 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

a. To review the concept of urban security as well as its management strategies.

a. To prepare security profile for Gusau town.

b. To assess the existing management framework of urban security in Gusau

c. To make proposal for improvement of the management framework for urban security in Gusau.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the assessment of management framework of urban security with emphasis on the performance and interrelationship among various agencies and relevant stakeholders in Gusau. Access to information has been the major limitation of this study. For instance, the expenditure profile of the security agencies, man power and equipment are categorised as classified information. Formal and informal attempt to get this prove abortive.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The rate of reported crime and violent incidences or cases in Nigeria urban areas, vide the police periodic crime and violence review bulletin, clearly indicates that, armed robbery, houses and shop breaking, car theft, willful murder, kidnapping, bombing, suicide and homicide, cases of breach of trust are rising at alarming rate and speed (NPF, 2015). Research of this nature is of significance based on the fact that Government spend huge amount of money on security. Therefore, there is the need to understand the dimension of the problems and to seek for ameliorative measures.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

2.1.1 Security

According to NUDP (2006) Security is defined as the quality or condition of being free from danger, injury or damage. It is a state of protection against debilitating life threatening events. In urban areas, such threats can come from four major sources: Environmental hazards or disasters, Technological hazards or disasters; Interpersonal violence; Social delinquency.

2.1.2 Dimensions of Security

Nwolise (2007) identifies a plethora of security dimensions which must be addressed by state policy and budget. These are; Military Security; Political Security; Social Security; Environmental Security; Economic Security (including property security); Human Security (violence, freedom from fear); Technological Security; Spiritual Security; National Image Security; Food Security; Health Security; Legal Security (rule of law); and Intellectual Property Security.

2.1.3 Safety

Safety is the state of being "safe", the condition of being protected against physical, social, spiritual, financial, political, emotional, occupational, psychological, educational or other types or consequences of failure, damage, error, accidents, harm or any other event which could be considered non-desirable UN-HABITAT (2007).

2.1.4 Crime

WHO (2002) defined crime as an action prohibited by law or failure to act as required by law. This is not necessarily universal; it is related to different legal systems, values, and cultural norms.

2.1.5 Violence

Violence has multiple definitions and is subject to numerous classification schemes. The World Health Organization (WHO 2002) defines violence as 'The intentional use of physical force, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.' The WHO further categorizes violence relative to whether it is self-directed, interpersonal or collective. It is also possible to identify broad categories of violence, types of violence by perpetrators or victims, and manifestations.

2.1.6 Fear

Fear is the immediate response of most people to crime and violence. It has been defined as an emotional reaction to danger (Kaplan and Kaplan, 1978). When danger is sensed or perceived, there is the likelihood of emotional disturbance and this is expressed as fear.

2.1.7 Fear of crime

Kaplan and Kaplan (1978) observed that the fear of crime in urban areas is as much a problem as crime itself and is an important policy issue. It is a substantial barrier to participation in the public life of the city. As a response to fear of crime, some

city residences isolate themselves in their own houses, which are barricaded and fortified to keep out criminals.

2.1.8 The Linkage of Crime and Violence

According to UN Habitat (2007), Crime and violence are related issues, although many crimes may not entail violence (such as theft and drug-related offences) and some acts of violence may not be crimes (such as those committed pursuant to law or those embedded in cultural norms). However, there are significant overlaps between crime and violence, such as in the cases of murders, armed robberies and assaults, including sexual assault. Certain types of violence may not be considered as crime in some jurisdictions or may be illegal but tolerated within the context of overriding religious or cultural frameworks.

Table 2.1 Roadmap of Categories, Dimensions, Types and Manifestation of Violence

Category of Violence	Types of Violence by Perpetrators/or Victims	Manifestation
Political	Political violence by state and non-state as actors at international, national and local level	▪ Guerrilla Conflict ▪ Paramilitary conflict ▪ Political assassinations ▪ Armed conflict between political parties
Institutional	Institutional violence of the state and other informal institutions including the private sector	▪ Extra-judicial killings by the police ▪ Physical or psychological abuse by health and education sector workers ▪ State or community vigilante social cleansing of gangs and street children ▪ Lynching of suspected criminals by community member
Economic	▪ Organized crime ▪ Business Interest ▪ Delinquency ▪ Robbery ▪ Violence by land owners and other protecting national resources	▪ Intimidation and violence as a means of resolving economic dispute ▪ Street theft robbery and crime ▪ Kidnapping ▪ Armed robbery ▪ Drug and trafficking ▪ Car and other contrabands activities ▪ Small arms dealing ▪ Assault including killing and rape made during economic crime ▪ Trafficking in prostitution and children trafficking ▪ Conflict over space resources
Socio-Economic	▪ Gang violence ▪ Street children (boys and girls) violence ▪ Ethnic violence	▪ Territorial or identity based turf violence, robbery, theft, etc ▪ Petty theft ▪ Communal riots ▪
Social	▪ Intimate partner violence inside the home ▪ Sexual abuse in the public arena ▪ Child abuse; boys and girls ▪ Intergenerational conflict between parent and children (both young and adult)	▪ Physical or psychological male/female abuse ▪ Principal sexual abuse particularly prevalent in the case of step fathers and uncles ▪ Physical and psychological abuse ▪ Lack of citizenship in areas such as traffic road rage, bar fight and street confrontations ▪ Argument that get out of control

Source: Adopted from Agbola 2007

2.2 CAUSES OF URBAN INSECURITY

2.2.1 Theoretical Perspectives

The review of Merton (1967) revealed that various theories can be applied to issues of urban crime and violence. For example, there are behavioral theories which give insight into why individual engage in criminal activities. They are as follows:

2.2.2 The Differential Association Theory

This theory was formulated by Edwin H. Sutherland, and is based on the premised that criminal behavior is learned in intimate personal groups. It argues that crime is a product of socialisation. It goes further to posit that people become criminally inclined because of close association with criminals and because they are unaware of anti-criminal patterns. People, therefore, become deviant because of contextual factors, rather than personal inclination.

2.2.3 Frustration Aggression Theory

Dennen, (2005) stated that the main argument is that there is a gap between expectation and achievement in the social life of the urbanized, which invariably leads to frustration and the urge to react aggressively. The social amenities which exist in urban centres attract rural dwellers; most of those who come are educated youth in search of jobs. Since only a few of them are employed, they add to the population of unemployed people in the urban centers and this creates frustration, anger and aggression, which ultimately result in crime and violence.

2.2.4 The Anomie Theory

This theory is intimately associated with the theory of crime prevention through the proper design of open spaces. The theory addressed the issue of why certain social

spaces are conducive to crime. Anomie or alienation can occur in any society where social disruption, such as sudden economic disruption or prosperity or rapid technological change leads people to aspire to goals that are structurally unattainable. According to Merton (1967), the five strategies of adjustment to a situation of anomie are conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion. Despite the relevance of these theories, there are other factors that contribute to crime and violence.

2.3 Factors that Contribute to Crime and Violence

WHO (2002) identified poverty, political and social exclusion, and economic deprivation are all working against the solidarity that would enable city inhabitants to live together peacefully. Understanding the structural factors which underlie crime and violence require a holistic approach, which seeks to demonstrate that no single cause determines or explains crime and violence. Therefore, set of factors combines to contribute to insecurity (WHO, 2002).

In discussing the factors that contribute to or inhibit violent behavior, it is useful to distinguish between factors operating at the individual, household, and community/society levels. Important factors operating at these different levels are described below. It is also useful to consider social and situational antecedents of crime and violence those features in the social and physical environment that promote or dissuade individuals from behaving violently.

2.3.1 Risk Factors for Crime and Violence

According to Neto (2002), from a study of various Latin American cities, identified the following as major factors that contribute to increase in violent crime. These factors hold true in Nigeria of today.

(a) Individual

i. Gender
ii. Age
iii. Biological
iv. Educational level
v. Socio-economic level
vi. Employment status
vii. Substance abuse
viii. Early exposure to aggression

(b) Household

i. Household size/density
ii. Family violence history
iii. Household dynamics and norms
iv. Household poverty level

(c) Community/Societal

i. Societal inequality
ii. History of societal violence (wars)
iii. Effectiveness of institutions of social control
iv. Availability of guns and drugs
v. Media violence
vi. Cultural norms

vii. Neighborhood poverty level

viii. Neighborhood crime rate

Neighborhood environmental features (poor urban planning design and management, housing stock, street lighting, etc.) These include the judiciary and the police, as well as important civil society organizations such as the religious and community groups.

2.4 THE IMPACT OF INSECURITY ON URBAN AREAS

UN Habitat (1996) Global Report on Human Settlement stated that insecurity is impediments to foreign investment; it contributes to capital flight, brain drain and hinders international tourism. In urban communities, the consequence of increasing crime and violence include among others the erosion of social capital; long held reciprocal of trust among neighbours and community members. The perception of insecurity has resulted in the abandonment of certain neighbourhoods, the development of "architecture of fear'', the stigmatization of district or communities, the withdrawal or refusal to invest in some cities and spontaneous form of justice leading to lynching. While all social classes are affected by insecurity, it affects the poor more intensely because they do not have the means to defend themselves. Consequently, due to this vulnerability, urban crime and violence erodes the social capital of the poor, dismantle their organizations, thus preventing social mobility and particularly that of youth. This in turn has reduced participation in community based organizations that play a critical role in negotiating for improved services by government agencies and NGOs.

For analytical and illustrative purposes, the costs of crime and violence can be divided into four categories; direct costs, non-monetary effects, economic multiplier effects and social multiplier effects.

2.4.1 The Socioeconomic Costs of Crime and Violence

The review of Moser, O.N. (2005) Moser, C. (2002) and Moser, C. (2004) revealed that the socio-economic cost of crime and violence are enormous; these includes as follows:

Direct Costs: Value of goods and services used in treating or preventing crime and violence

i. Medical
ii. Police
iii. Criminal justice system
iv. Housing
v. Social services

2.4.2 Non-Monetary Costs: Pain and Suffering

i. Increased morbidity
ii. Increased mortality via homicide and suicide
iii. Abuse of alcohol and drugs
iv. Depressive disorders

2.4.3 Economic Multiplier Effects: Macroeconomic, Labour Market, Inter-generational Productivity Impacts

i. Decreased labor market participation
ii. Reduced productivity on the job
iii. Lower earnings

iv. Increased absenteeism

v. Inter-generational productivity impacts via grade repetition and lower educational attainment of children

vi. Decreased investment and saving

vii. Capital flight

2.4.4 Social Multiplier Effects: Impact on Inter-personal Relations and Quality of Life

i. Inter-generational transmission of crime and violence

ii. Reduced quality of life

iii. Erosion of social capital

iv. Reduced participation in democratic process

2.5 IMPORTANCE OF SECURITY TO URBAN AREAS

The essence of security in urban areas, as noted by Nwolise (2007), is to ensure human safety and freedom. Without the security of life and property, life is meaningless. People will not be motivated to work, produce, save and invest. Apart from the issue of human safety and that of property, security is also vital for economic production, growth and development. Nobody will want to invest his hard earned resources in a place in which he or she is not sure or assured of his or her personal safety and the security of his investments. Given the fact that no human being wants to die, survival, often surrounded with the instinctual strategy of self-preservation, is said to be the first law of nature. It is for this reason that city managers map out strategies for urban security. It is, thus, the duty of urban

managers to put in place effective, efficient policies, programmes, equipment and agencies within adequate institutional frame work for the security of city residents.

2.5.1 Principles for Effective Institutional Framework of Urban Security

Several important principles underpin effective institutional framework for urban security. Caroline, O.N.M. and Carthy, M. (2005) stated that effective institutional framework includes the following:

(i) Government Leadership

All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.

(ii) Socio-economic Development and Inclusion

Crime and violence prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.

(iii) Cooperation/Partnerships

Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective institutional framework for urban security, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of insecurity and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across all the relevant stakeholders.

(iv) Sustainability and Accountability

Crime and violence prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.

(v) Knowledge base

Institutional framework for Crime prevention should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.

(vi) Human Rights/Rule of Law/Culture of Lawfulness

The rule of law and those human rights which are recognized in the national and international instruments must be respected in all aspects of crime prevention. A culture of lawfulness should be actively promoted in the institutional frame work.

(vii) Interdependency

Institutional frame work for crime prevention should, where appropriate, take account of links between local crime and international organized crime.

(viii) Differentiation

Institutional frame work for crime prevention should, when appropriate, pay due regard to the different needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society.

2.5.2 Attributes of Cities Fit to Live

Deelstra T. (1989) noted that as a centre of opportunities, the city will continue to attract people. He further identified the following as the characteristics of a good city, full of opportunities as follows;

(i) Good cities are livable places, where growing old can be a pleasurable experience, where children can live and learn.

(ii) Good cities incorporate nature in simple and complex forms. This contributes to balance urban climates, wildlife and habitats. Nature in cities can contribute to food production, the recycling of organic waste, education and recreation. In good cities, a lot of activities are going on. There is continuous and multiple use of space.

(iii) Good cities are safe. Pedestrian and cyclist are given priority. Women, children and handicapped people can get around easily.

(iv) Good cities are clean and healthy. They have good air, water, and healthy buildings in which it is pleasant to stay. They are built with materials that last and give a 'patina' to the city.

(v) Good cities combine centralized infrastructure with decentralized systems. Management of flows of water, materials and energy is optimal and attuned to natural life cycles.

(vi) Good cities offer valuable experiences. Activities movement and flow are visible. This enhances emotional, behavioural and cognitive growth of citizens and facilitates their involvement with urban life and environment.

(vii) Good cities have a past and future, identifiable in their built forms as well as in their social and cultural life.

2.6 URBAN SECURITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The review of UN Habitat (2007), UN Habitat (2005) UN Habitat (1997) revealed that there are many kinds of responses to issues of crime and violence, with evidence suggesting that the most successful ones are those that are tailored to the circumstances being addressed, rather than those that are essentially standardized based upon experience elsewhere. It further stated that, it is possible to classify these responses into six broad groups of approaches as follows:

(a) Enhancing Urban Safety and Security through Effective Urban Planning, Design and Governance.

Poor planning, design and management of urban environment have been identified as among the constellation of factors associated with crime and violence. This group of activities is therefore mainly about manipulating and maintaining the physical environment, which is the setting within which most crimes take place. Existing and new urban environments must be planned with safety in mind.

(b) Community-based Approaches to Enhancing Urban Safety and Security

Activities of this nature are essentially about getting communities to take ownership of initiatives. Very often this will mean that community groups or individuals will either be the source of project ideas or will play leading roles in implementing them.

(c) Strengthening Formal Criminal Justice Systems and Policing

This could be seen as the 'classical' approach to problems of crime and violence, regarding them as being the primary territory of the police and the criminal justice system. The most prevalent response has been greater law and order; more police,

tougher laws, stiffer jail sentences. The assumption is that crime and violence result from too many criminals and insufficient criminal justice.

(d) Reduction of Risk Factors

These approaches tend to focus on groups that are likely to be perpetrators of crime or on groups that are at risk of being victims of crime. The aim here is either to reduce the likelihood of such groups getting involved in criminal activities or to reduce the problems faced by victims.

(e) Non-violent Resolution of Conflicts

This essentially is about seeking to manage situations in which conflicts often arise to reduce the likelihood of this happening or to find solutions to the problems that do not result in violence.

(f) Strengthening of Social Capital

This includes improving the ability of people, groups and communities to challenge the problems of crime and violence and the provision of community facilities that facilitate or provide more opportunities for processes of this nature.

2.6.1 International Cooperation

International cooperation and mechanisms have an important part to play in efforts to combat certain crime and violence in particular – for example, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the International Criminal Police Organization, and programmes and projects supported by international and regional organizations. They also have an important role in setting principles and guidelines, as in the case of the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme, which provides

an integrative approach for addressing issues of crime and insecurity at city level, through city-wide processes and strategies, and for supporting local initiatives and international exchanges and learning.

2.6.2 UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme

An example of a form of international cooperation mechanism of direct relevance to the concerns of this study is the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme, which tackles crime and violence as issues of good urban governance. It was launched in 1996 in response to a United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution of 1995.

Although the programmes vary according to the characteristics and requirements of the locality, the essence of the approach is broadly common, with emphasis on attitudinal change and governance processes. UN Habitat (2000) identified the following key activities:

(a) Strengthening the capacities of local authorities to address urban safety issues and reduce delinquency and insecurity;

(b) Promoting holistic crime prevention approaches implemented in collaboration with central and local authorities, the criminal justice system, the private sector and civil society;

(c) Developing tools and documentation to support local initiatives

(d) Encouraging city networks to exchange experiences;

(e) Preparing and implementing capacity-building programmes, and bringing in qualified and experienced partners from elsewhere to help;

(f) Focusing on three main action areas, developing social crime prevention approaches targeting groups at risk, developing situational crime prevention

approaches targeting public spaces, and supporting reform of the criminal justice system.

Safer Cities programmes in individual cities have been developed within a democratic framework in the fight against crime and violence based on three principles: law enforcement for all, solidarity and crime prevention. This has tended to proceed through a six-step approach, as follows:

i. Diagnosis of problems;
ii. Mobilization and building of a coalition of partners;
iii. Developing a crime prevention strategy;
iv. Developing and implementing an action plan;
v. Mainstreaming and institutionalizing the approach; and
vi. Continuous monitoring and evaluation.

The Safer Cities Programme is an example of an international initiative that is locally applied, and which is essentially about improved local governance, as opposed to just local government, and which includes local capacity building and providing a framework within which the ability of local communities to tackle their own problems is improved over time. It is also about the establishment of a culture of prevention so that key issues are identified and tackled through activities that engage a wide range of key partners and residents. In other words, its focus is not just on immediate problems, but is also on the longer term.

It is important to stress that the Safer Cities Programme is not a ‘one-size-fits-all’ solution to the problems of urban crime, and that many cities in the world have made progress in tackling crime and violence using a similar approach but outside the realm of the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme. Indeed, the number of cities

participating in the UN-Habitat Safer Programme today is very small in comparison with those that have or are seeking to address these issues in other ways. One of the key characteristics of the Safer Cities Programme is that it encourages documentation, evaluation and reporting of what is being done so that there is an evidence base in relation to these activities – which is often lacking in similar programmes and projects.

2.6.3 National Level

Irvin, W. (2000) noted that the responsibilities and involvement in relation to crime and violence issues at the national level vary remarkably. This is largely due to the structure of government responsibilities in each country. Key elements of the differences relate to the level of guidance or policy initiative that is provided by the national level even for local intervention, and the level of decentralization of responsibilities in this field. The US and the UK, for example, have many matters in common in relation to this field; but one of the most striking differences between them relates to the respective roles of the national government in both countries.

2.6.4 Sub-national Level

Governance arrangements vary remarkably at the sub-national level. Consequently, it is difficult to generalize about this level of activity, except to note that where it exists, and depending upon its powers, it is quite likely that important components of initiatives to tackle urban crime and violence will be found. To illustrate this, example of initiative at sub-national level is described below.

2.6.6 Integrated Development Plans in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

According to Greem, S. (1998) this is a process of integrating crime prevention issues within the planning process to improve quality of life and enhance the safety and security of citizens. The integrated development plan is essentially a management tool that sets out the municipality's vision, objectives, strategies and key projects, and the intention of the act establishing this process is that the provisions of the integrated development plan will shape the way in which the local authority performs. The importance of this example is that it demonstrates two characteristics that are not always to be found in work at this level of government: the commitment to a strategic approach, and the importance of thinking holistically about problems, rather than seeking to tackle them through independent streams of action. In addition, it is now a requirement throughout KwaZulu-Natal that integrated development plans covering the major urban areas must include crime prevention policies. Integrated development plans offer a strategic vehicle for taking a holistic view of crime and violence, for embedding the actions needed to address it in the everyday work, and for mainstreaming these activities as part of agreed priorities. For example, the integrated development plan for the Thekwini Municipality for 2002 to 2006 sought to commit its community services plan to facilitate the implementation of the Durban Safer Cities strategy by ensuring that:

i. The council facilitates intergovernmental cooperation regarding the design and implementation of a Safer City Plan to be operationalised at the local level.

ii. Effective social crime prevention programmes exist.

iii. A security-conscious environmental design is adopted.

iv. A highly visible and effective policing service exists.

v. Partnerships to increase community involvement in crime reduction are supported.

vi. Community education regarding crime prevention is improved and expanded upon.

vii. Security in targeted areas (such as transport routes and tourist areas) is improved through various measures, including surveillance cameras.

The integrated development plan initiative in KwaZulu-Natal offers an example of how government at provincial level guides and assists the review of a strategic process to make the product as appropriate and effective as possible. It is also an interesting example of how tackling crime prevention and public safety needs to be seen in a broad strategic context as an integral element of the process of urban management.

2.6.7 Institutional and Community Responses

Institutional responses to crime and violence can come from all levels of the hierarchy of governance, and very often this is what is required in a comprehensive response to problems of crime and violence. One of the challenges in these situations is to get the whole range of responses to work together in a coordinated manner, based upon a broad strategy and programmes of action. For cities, a typical problem might be that they do not control the police and criminal justice systems, but want these systems to do things to support a city-wide or more localized initiative.

Many initiatives to combat crime and violence are started and implemented by communities. Where this is the case, the role of local authorities may be limited to issues such as the granting of necessary permissions and offering various forms of assistance. But many initiatives, by their nature, are more likely to be initiated as part of a more comprehensive programme and to be put into practice by one or more partners of that programme. In this case, the community role is more likely to be about any or all of the following:

i. Consultation and the generation of community support since it is very difficult to mount successful initiatives in the face of community opposition;
ii. The provision of local information because the knowledge base of local community members is potentially of vital importance; and
iii. Negotiation over the detail, including what the expectations are of local communities and what kind of contributions they are able and willing to make, because even if communities are not project initiators, they can often play important roles in helping projects to succeed.

Many initiatives stand or fall based on their ability to engage local communities as active participants or even as passive participants. Sometimes, the way in which people talk to each other about projects in their areas as part of their daily conversations can make a difference to how positively or negatively people feel about such projects. Failure to engage local communities in the past has stopped many ideas that may well have been good ones from achieving their full potential. Community engagement is central to initiatives in this field since community members are the ultimate beneficiaries of such initiatives. This being the case, the

basic principle here which derives from people's rights as citizens is that initiatives should be 'done with' them rather than 'done to' them.

2.7 THE PROCESS OF PLANNING FOR SAFER CITIES

Making cities safer is a complex and time consuming process; the problems of any city or neighbourhood may be complex and can take a long time to solve. The solutions must also admit the complexity and be tough in the long term. UN Habitat (2000) suggested the following planning process that can be employed:

2.7.1 Goals and Principles

Due to the complexity of planning for safer cities, it is more useful to think in terms of three general goals;

i. **Awareness;** There must be awareness of the issues by the authorities, and the commitment that authorities have a positive role to play in mitigating crime and violence in urban environment.

ii. **Processes;** There must be created processes whereby existing urban environment are improved and new urban environment planned with safety in mind.

iii. **Mutual learning**; There must be mutual learning in place, whereby evaluation of urban environment is continually taking place, and ideas are expanded and modified.

2.7.2 The basic process for considering safety in small and complex projects

Stage one: Thinking it through

To understand the parameters of the project to be undertaken, and the resources available, the following questions are necessary.

i. Where is the location of the project? Is it as small as part of a building or as large as new neighborhood? Is it in a low or high income neighborhood, or is it mixed? Is the population homogenous or heterogonous?

ii. Why is this process occurring? Is it in response to particular crime or series of crimes?

iii. Who is initiating the improvement? Has the come from the owners of the project or

iv. Who will be affected by the improvement? Is it many people or few? Is it diverse group or unified group? What are the potential conflicts? Who needs to be consulted?

v. Who should be involved in directing the change? A small r large group? Typical people to involve in a reference group includes; Planners/Community Developers, Police and other law enforcement agents, Architects/Developers, Residents/Tenants Association, Neighborhood watch or other Community safety groups, Local politicians and other decision makers, Shopkeepers or Owners of commercial properties, Interest groups or groups with special needs.

vi. What human resources available?

vii. What money resources available

viii. Expected completion period

Stage two: Gathering Information and Developing Options

In choosing a plan of action, the questions that need to be asked, these include;

i. **The fact:** collect information about the rate and pattern of crime in the area from the police as well as other possible sources.

ii. **The history:** have there been crime prevention or other related initiatives associated with this area? Can the successes be built upon? Can the failures be avoided?

iii. **Learning from experience:** what kinds of concerns have been expressed about similar places in the past? What kinds of solutions were developed? Did they work?

iv. **Consultation:** Categories of groups to be consulted, at what stage to be consulted, how to be consulted.

v. **Deciding on a mechanism for evaluation:** How and when to decide the success or failure? Evaluation method to be adopted

Stage three: Choosing and carrying out the Plan:

i. **Making the final decision:** Does the final decisions rest in the hands of the authorities or the developer? Are last minute modifications acceptable?

ii. **Publicising the changes:** It is important to publicise the changes as they occur.

iii. **Keeping construction sites safe:**

iv. **Constant monitoring:** Are new ideas cropping up that can be incorporated? Is it already clear that a change is working very well or

not? Can these ideas and concerns be dealt with before the final changes?

Stage four: Evaluating the Plan

i. **Carrying out the plan:** Who will carry out the evaluation? An independent observer or one of the actors in the process? Are the evaluation mechanisms decided at the beginning of the process still valid?

ii. **Making modifications based on the evaluation:**

iii. **Keeping a record:**

2.8 FACTORS THAT ENHANCE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

According to Gerda R. Caroline W. (1993) Factors that enhance safety and security in urban environment are divided into three; awareness of the environment, visibility by others, finding helps. Incorporating these planning and design factors enhances safety and security by offering opportunities to escape from the moving crime pattern.

i. **Awareness of the environment:** This means that the design and layout of a place is understandable. This includes the ability to see and understand the significance of what is around and what is ahead through adequate lighting, clear sightlines, and elimination of entrapments spots to avoid dangerous situations.

ii. **Visibility by others:** This means that a person using urban environment will not be isolated. This includes the ability to be seen, through reduction of

isolation; improvements to the mixture and intensity of land use; and intelligent use of activity generators.

iii. **Finding help:** This means that a person can receive assistance from others. This includes the provision of clearly marked avenues to assistance such as emergency exits, alarms, phones and the ability to escape, communicate, or find help when in danger, through improve signage and legible design.

2.9 THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

For the purpose of this study, the assessment criteria adopted is the UNDP Good Governance Report Card. It is a simple and flexible tool which measures the performance of the political and administrative regimes of the city, problems that stress them, and the effectiveness of their responses.

2.9.1 Good Urban Governance

According to UNDP (2000), Good Urban Governance can be seen as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a city's affairs. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. It identifies nine core characteristics covering nine key urban issues which measure good governance.

2.9.2 Characteristics of Good Urban Governance

i. Participation, Coordination

ii. Rule of law

iv. Transparency

v. Responsiveness

vi. Consensus orientation

vii. Equity

viii. Effectiveness and efficiency

ix. Accountability

ix. Strategic vision

2.9.3 Key Urban Issues

i. Empowerment

ii. Co-operation

iii. Equity

iv. Sustainability

v. Security

vi. Eliminating poverty

vii. Creating jobs and sustaining livelihoods

viii. Protecting and regenerating the

ix. Environment

x. Advancing women

2.9.4 The Urban Governance Initiative

The Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI) is a United Nations Development programme (UNDP) project to help governments make cities more liveable, by promoting good governance. Specifically, TUGI seeks to:

i. Improve the quality of urban life by developing indicators, tools and methodologies for good governance, identifying positive references that can be developed, and enhancing the capacities of local authorities.

ii. Develop mechanisms to share and enhance the quality of information on urban governance for sustainable human development and to improve the quality of life of people.

iii. Assist mayors and city governments to take full advantage of the increasing flow of information and networking mechanisms.

2.9.5 Good Governance Report Card

The Good Governance Report Card is an evaluation tool introduced by TUGI and designed for you to assess the level of good governance in the city. The Report Card hopes to promote sustainable human development through better governance of urban centres. The Report Card employs nine core characteristics of good governance to evaluate how healthy city is and comes in a series. The General Report Card can be used to evaluate the overall governance of the city, or any of the following eight key urban issues:

i. Employment/job creation
ii. Solid waste collection and disposal
iii. Urban poverty
iv. Urban security
v. Shelter and housing
vi. Water and sanitation
vii. Public transport and traffic
viii. Health services
ix. Civil society participation

2.9.6 The Target Users of the Report card

The Report Card is aimed at:

i. Local authorities, specifically mayors, governors and city administrators.

ii. Regional associations of cities or municipalities and relevant training and research institutes.

iii. Relevant members of civil society

iv. Relevant institutions of the central government and the private sector International development agencies

2.9.7 The aim of the Report Card

The Report Card is aimed at encouraging and assisting urban local government Institutions and their civil society and corporate sector partners in understanding and appreciating the need for:

i. Good governance

ii. Regular assessment of their performance to determine and address the strengths and weaknesses of the city's political and administrative mechanisms

iii. Good methodologies and indicators for self-assessment

2.9.8 The Expected Outcome

The Good Governance Report Card is a simple and flexible tool allows for the measurement of the following:

i. Performance of the political and administrative regimes of the city, problems that stress them, and the effectiveness of their responses

ii. Direction of the local urban governance

iii. Impact of such governance in the short run

iv. Degree of democratic participation in local governance

2.9.9 Explanatory Notes on the Selected Indicators

Denis, P.R. (2006) identified the following indicators as the appropriate for evaluating multi agency crime partnership:

i. **Co-ordination**

Coordination is required when and where ever group of agencies work together to achieve a common goal. Considering the multiplicity of factors for crime and violence, there is the need for coordination of various stakeholders especially of those institutions charged with critical roles in urban security, this is essential for achieving the desired goals.

ii. **Responsiveness**

This refers to the specific ability of the system or functional unit to complete task within a given time. Effective security requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. This means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of the society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. To assess the responsiveness of an agency, different stakeholders must be defined. The assessment determines whether resources are being use optimally to solve any given problem.

iii. **Adequacy of Functions**

The adequacy of the functions of agencies responsible for urban security both in terms of functions contained in Laws or edicts establishing them, and in terms of

actual day-to-day functions carried out in the agencies have great implications for achieving urban security.

iv. **Public Participation**

Public participation is used as criteria to assess the institutions charged with the responsibility for urban security. The agencies policies and practices in engaging all stakeholders in the discharge of their functions. The level at which these agencies involve the people in the planning, execution and maintenance of urban security management strategies therefore becomes critical for the appropriateness of the institutional structures for urban security.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the conceptual framework for the study, the data need, data source, data collection methods, methods of sampling, structure of sampling design and opinion poll (survey). It also discusses the data analysis technique as well as the criteria used in the assessment.

3.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The study begins with basic research issues which includes; statement of the research problem, research questions, aim and objectives. Information were obtained from libraries and useful internet links, thereafter a systematic review was conducted. Two types of questionnaire were designed; checklist questionnaire and household questionnaire which were administered to security agencies and household respectively. In order to understand the security situation in the study area, the prepared security profile of the town. Since a profile is a description of what is, the method of investigation relied on police record, published and unpublished materials and sundry of information. Information obtained was analysed using descriptive statistics, content analysis, maps chart and diagrams. The study concluded with recommendations which are derived from the research findings and a proposal for improvement. The chart below shows the description of the conceptual framework of the study.

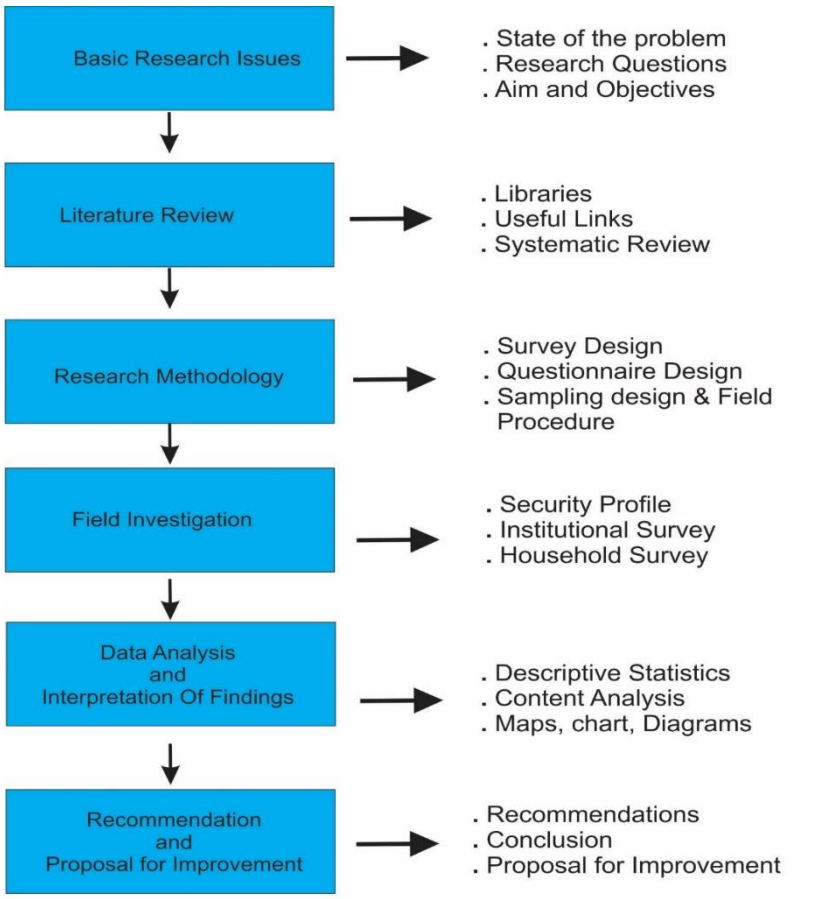


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study Source: Author 2015

3.1.1 Research Approach

According to Coffey (1996), two main approaches can be used for research; the quantitative approach, and qualitative approach, this is because both the semantic and numeric formats of data analysis were employed whereby free response questions type were quantified. The descriptive statistics was used for quantitative analysis, while content analysis was used in reducing qualitative information to numerical terms.

3.1.2 Data required, Rationale and Sources

Data required for this study are obtained from both the primary and secondary sources through the administration of questionnaires, oral interviews, focus group discussions and field surveys. Secondary Data are also obtained through the

following; maps, review of relevant literatures which will include published and unpublished materials such as textbooks, journals, pamphlets, theses, projects and internet sources.

Table 3.1 Data required, rationale and their sources

Objectives	Types of data	Information required	Rationale	Sources
To review the concept of urban security and its management strategies		Case study of best practices on urban security. Legal provisions (Laws, Edicts, policies)	Identifying best practices and general overview of issues regarding urban security systems. Existing framework	Internet, Published/Unpublished literatures
To prepare security profile of Gusau Town	Crime and Violence Data	Reported Crime and Violence: Total, Rate, Types, Trend Spatial Distribution Locations: Hot spots	Analysis of crime and violence incidents gives greater clarity to the problem and some direction with regards to other types of data and information that will be collected.	Nigerian police force (records division) Field survey
	Population characteristics:	Age and gender, household size, composition, Income	Population characteristics are helpful in selecting sample size of the study	National Population Commission
	Land use and development pattern:	Type of land uses, development rules and regulations.	The land uses determine the kind of activities that take place in an area, when and where they happen, and who participate in them.	Planning board
	Participant observation:		Reinforce the result of survey and interviews	Field survey
	Security audits	Crime and violence prevention and intervention strategies	Provide details on the existing measures and intervention strategies. This may also reveal gaps or weaknesses.	
To Identify and assess urban security institutions and programs	Existing situation, Legal provisions: Laws, Edicts, Policies	Performance of the urban security institutions in terms of Efficiency and effectiveness, Responsiveness, Coordination, Participation, Adequacy of functions.	Examining the existing situation will provide the basis for the proposal of appropriate management framework.	NPF, NSCDC, Hisbah, Vigilante group, Planning Board, ZAPA, Private Security Companies,
To propose a management framework for urban security in Gusau	Best practices			Internet, Published/Unpublished literature

Source: Author (2015)

3.2 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING URBAN SECURITY INSTITUTIONS IN GUSAU

The assessment criteria used is that of UNDP/TUGI. Condition-Stress-Response (CSR) criterion. It measures the ground realities (Condition); the challenges or problems (Stress) and the systematic approaches employed to meet those challenges (Response). These criteria are aimed at assessing the capacity of institutions saddle with the responsibility for urban security in Gusau viz. a viz. the situations (or conditions) they are in, the mechanisms, and processes that they employ to combat the problems that stress them and the effectiveness of their responses in solving those problems. The expected major outcome from the use of this set of criteria is to assess the performance of the agencies with the mandate for urban security in Gusau.

Table 3.2 Assessment Criteria

Target	Performance Indicators	Attributes	Tools of measurement
Assessing the performance of urban security institutions	Coordination	Relationship with other security agencies, Access to information and processes, Frequency of communication and information sharing, Frequency of meetings with stakeholders.	Checklist Questionnaire
	Adequacy of functions	Existence or adequacy of laws, decrees or edicts. Situation of adherence to the laws, Actions taken within the framework of existing laws.	Checklist Questionnaire
	Responsiveness	Relationship with the public, Response to emergency, Strategies taken to respond to the resident's needs, Coverage of the town in totality.	Checklist Questionnaire
	Participation	Existing policies and programs to encourage participation, Extent of civil society involvement, Extent of community mobilization, Relationship with CBOs, NGOs and public.	Checklist Questionnaire
Residents perception with urban security institutions	Institutions role in crime and violence prevention	Socioeconomic characteristics, Factors explaining the feeling of insecurity, Reactions to activities of security institutions, Security measures by the individuals and neighborhoods, Hot spot. Suggestions.	Household Questionnaire

Source: Author 2015

Table 3.3 Assessment Procedure

- Identify the major stakeholders in the city who are saddle with the responsibility for urban security.
- Administer the questionnaire to the stakeholders.
- Each respondent will give a response to each attribute
- Give performance rating against each of the attributes between 1-5 respectively.
- Add up the points scored by the respondents on each attribute.
- Divide the total points scored by the maximum points obtainable.

$$\frac{\text{Total score obtained}}{\text{Maximum points obtainable}} \times 100$$

Source: UNDP/TUGI 1997

Table 3.4 Assessment Grades

5	Very Good
4	Good
3	Fair
2	Poor
1	Very Poor

Source: UNDP/TUGI 1997

Table 3.5 Assessment Ratings

Ratings	
85 – 100%	Very good -We salute the Institutions.
65 – 84%	Good-But, the full potential is not fully tapped.
50 – 64%	Fair - Can do much better.
35 – 49%	Poor - Needs more commitment & effort.
Below 35 %	Very poor - (Something is drastically wrong)

Source: UNDP/TUGI 1997

3.3 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data shall be collected using the following method

3.3.1 Institutional Survey

Questionnaires are administered to all the agencies with mandate for urban security in Gusau town. The data collected are used for assessing the activities of the agencies, a total of 10 agencies were identified.

3.3.2 Interviews

This are conducted with two categories of respondents; the first is conducted with the agencies responsible for urban security in Gusau. The second category consists of the town's resident on their perception on the activities of security agencies in the town.

Table 3.6 Target Respondents for Questionnaire Administration

S/no	Institutions	No of Questionnaire
1	Nigeria Police Force	1
2	Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corp	1
3	Nigeria Army	1
4	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency	1
5	State Security Service	1
6	Hisbah Commission	1
7	Vigilante Group	1
8	Private Security Companies	1
9	Gusau Local Government	1
10	Gusau Emirate Council	1
11	Individual Household	375
	Total	385

Source: Author 2012

3.3.3 Sampling Design and Field Procedure

The study covers 10 agencies that are saddled with the responsibility for urban security in Gusau as well as other Non Governmental Organisations. Questionnaires

are administered to the agencies and the information collected is used to assess their activities.

3.3.4 Sampling Techniques

Probability and non-probability sampling design are employed i.e. Judgmental (Purposive), Area sampling (Cluster), Simple random sampling and Systematic random sampling technique.

(a) **Judgmental (Purposive) Sampling;** Judgmental sampling technique was used to interview the urban security institutions in the study area where by only a set of semi structured questionnaire was administered. The choice of this technique is because the activities of these institutions may not be the same; hence the data need may not be generalized.

(b) **Area (Cluster) Sampling;** The study area was divided into five clusters i.e five planning districts namely; (Mareri, Tudun Wada, Gada Biyu, Samaru, Janyau) as identified by Gusau Master Plan.

(c) **Simple Random Sampling;** This technique was used to select sub clusters from the five clusters identified in the study area. Samples of three neighborhoods were randomly selected from each cluster.

(d) **Systematic Sampling;** This technique was used to select respondents in the chosen clusters for the administration of household questionnaires. One house was selected out of every ten houses to cover the 0.01% of the population of the area.

3.3.5 Sampling Size

Institutions/Agencies responsible for urban security in Gusau as well as other NGO's and the residents form the sample size of the study. One Questionnaire is administered to each institution/Agency. The number of district administered the household questionnaire are 5, The population of these areas were projected from 2006 census figure to 2015 based on 2.5 % National average growth rate. Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of health, Zamfara state in 2008, an average of 12 family size were identified; this is divided by the size of population of each district, and the sample size selected in each district is 0.01 % of the total household in each district. A total of 14 Questionnaires are administered for the institutional survey and 375 for the household survey respectively.

Table 3.7 Sampling Size for House hold Survey

S/No	Districts	2006 Census Figure	2015 (Projected)	Household	Sample frame	Sample Size
1	Mareri	52, 462	60,840	5,070	0.01	50
2	Samaru	71, 422	82,827	6,902	0.01	69
3	Tudun Wada	99, 862	115,839	9,653	0.01	96
4	Gada Biyu	106, 182	123,171	10,264	0.01	102
5	Janyau	58, 782	68,187	5,682	0.01	56
	Total	388, 712	37,571	37,571		375

Author 2015

3.3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data presentation and analysis include simple descriptive statistics such as ratios, percentages, frequencies, cross tabulations and content analysis. These procedures form the bulk of the analysis. Maps, figures and diagrams are also used to illustrate the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SECURITY PROFILE OF GUSAU TOWN

4.1 Background to the Security Profile

In order to have an insight about the level of insecurity in Gusau, the study established security profile of the town, this served as a basis for understanding the security situation in the study area. The goal of the profile is not only to present the situation as it is, but also to highlight positive factors that could be used to make a proposal for improving the management framework for urban security in Gusau town.

4.1.1 Zamfara State in the Context of Nigeria

Zamfara State is located at the northwestern part of Nigeria, and its capital is Gusau. Zamfara is inhabited by mostly Hausa and Fulani. Major ethnic groups include the Zamfarawa mainly residing at Anka, Gummi, Bukkuyum and Talalta Mafara Local Governments areas. Gobirawa residing Shinkafi Local Government. Gobirawa migrated from the Gobir Kingdom. Burmawa are found in Bakura and Fulani peopled Bungudu, Maradun, Gusau and are scattered all over the State. In Tsafe, Bungudu and Maru Local Governments are mainly Katsinawa, Garewawa and Hadejawa. While Alibawa peopled Kaura Namoda and Zurmi.

Although the people of Zamfara have over the years struggled to have autonomy, it was not possible until 1996 when the then Military Administration of the Late General Sani Abacha detached Zamfara State from Sokoto State. Zamfara State has an area of 38,418 square kilometres, it is bordered to the North by Niger Republic, to the South by Kaduna State, to the east, by Katsina State and to the West by

Sokoto and Niger States. It has a population of 3,278,873 according to the 2006 census and contains fourteen local government areas.

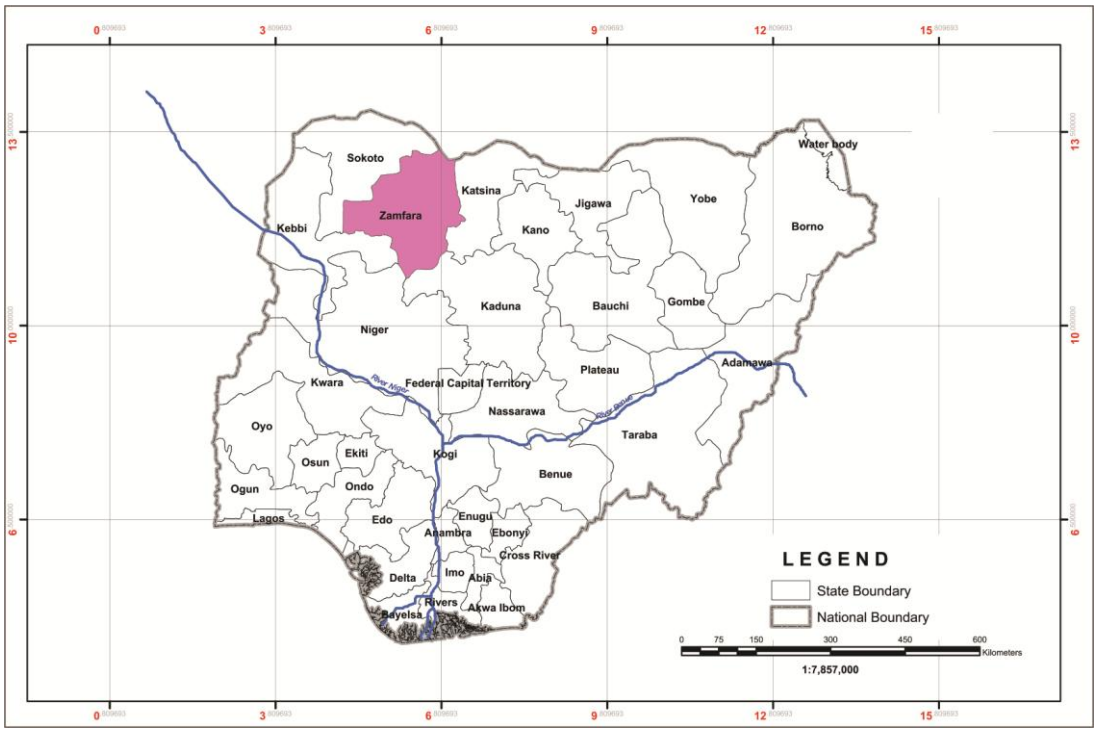


Fig 4.1 Zamfara State in the Context of Nigeria Source: Author 2015

4.1.2 Background of the Study Area

Gusau, has for long been local government headquarters until 1st October 1996, when its status rose to that of a state capital with the creation of Zamfara state. Because of it administrative status as a state capital, the town continue to grow in size and population at a very fast rate. New residential areas were opened to accommodate this growth. This growth has come with it attendant problems such as the occurrence of crime and violence.

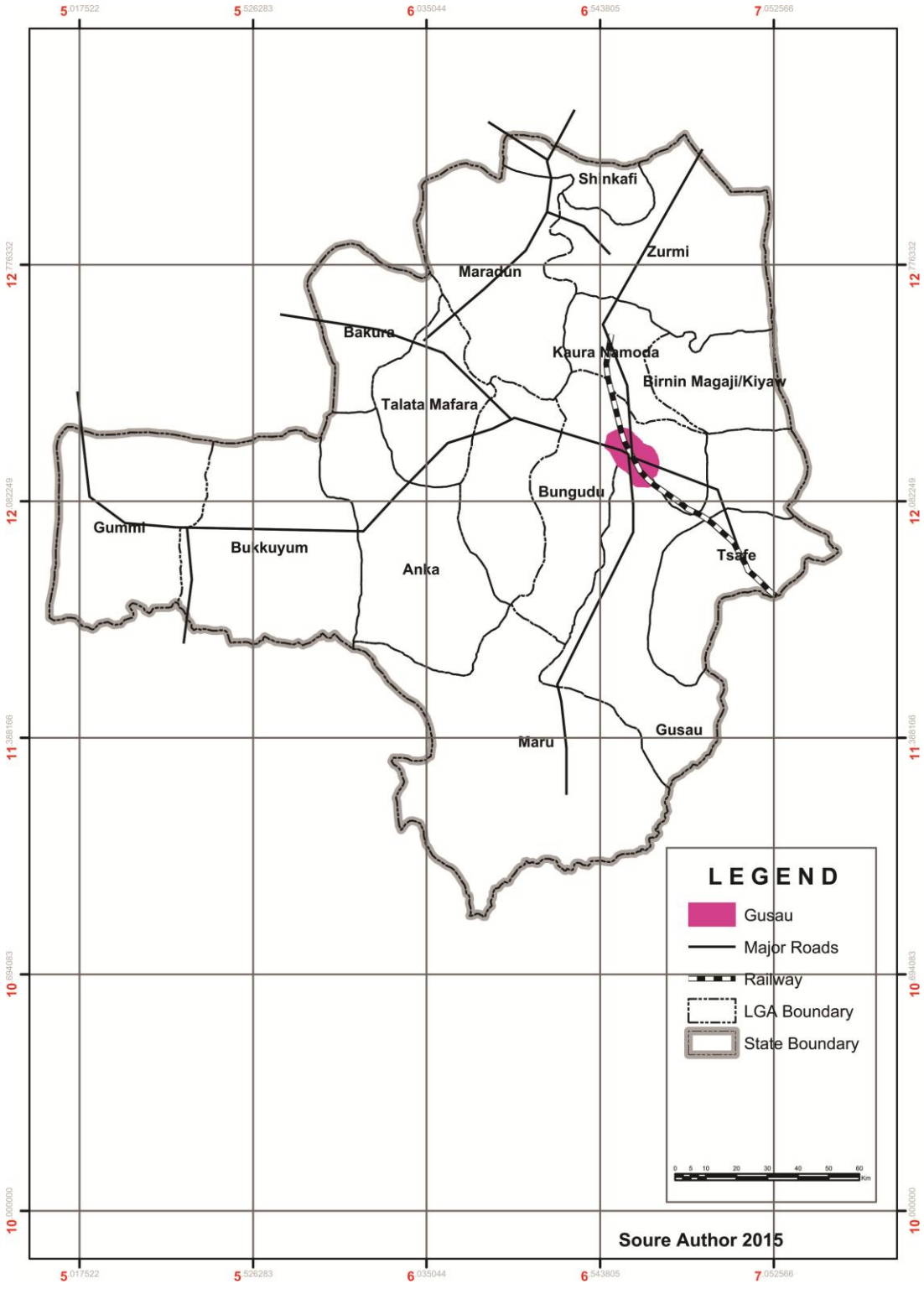


Figure 4.2 Gusau in the Context of Zamfara State

4.1.3 General Land Use Pattern of the Study Area

The land use map shows the various components and their distribution. Analysis of the of the land use map revealed that the built-up area is 2469.2 Ha. Residential development constitutes the largest component of the built-up area (51.9%), while Commercial development is the least (5.3%). Public and Semi Public land use are the second largest (18.2%). Recreation, Industrial and Infrastructures accounted for 5.3%, 11.7%, and 7.3% respectively.

Table 4.1 General Land Use Pattern of the Study Area

Land use	**Area (Ha)**	**(%)**
Residential	2694.7	51.9
Commercial	277.8	5.3
Public/Semi Public	944.5	18.2
Industrial	611.2	11.7
Recreational	277.8	5.3
Infrastructure	382.8	7.3
Total	**5188.8**	**100**

Source: Revised Gusau Master Plan (2005)

2

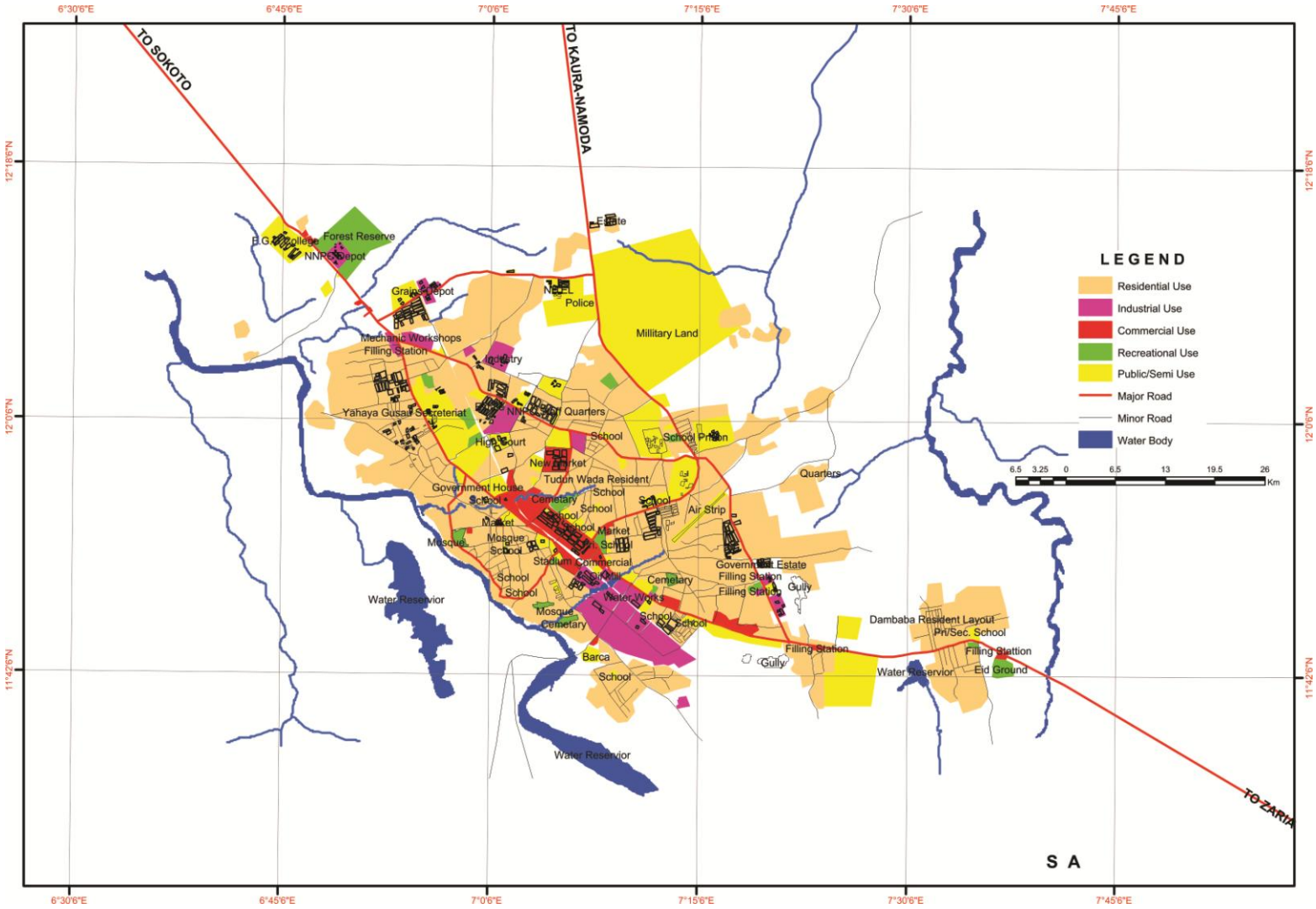


Figure 4.3 General Land Use Pattern of the Study Area Source Revised Gusau Master Plan (2005)

4.1.4 Gusau Planning Districts

The Gusau Master Plan has divided the the study area into five Planning Districts namely; Gada biyu, Tudun Wada, Samaru, Janyau and Mareri. The Planning districts have been named to reflect the dominant existing identity of their localities. The districts have been used for distribution of land uses taking into consideration their characteristics interms of existing developments, available developable land and their planned dominant role within the town.

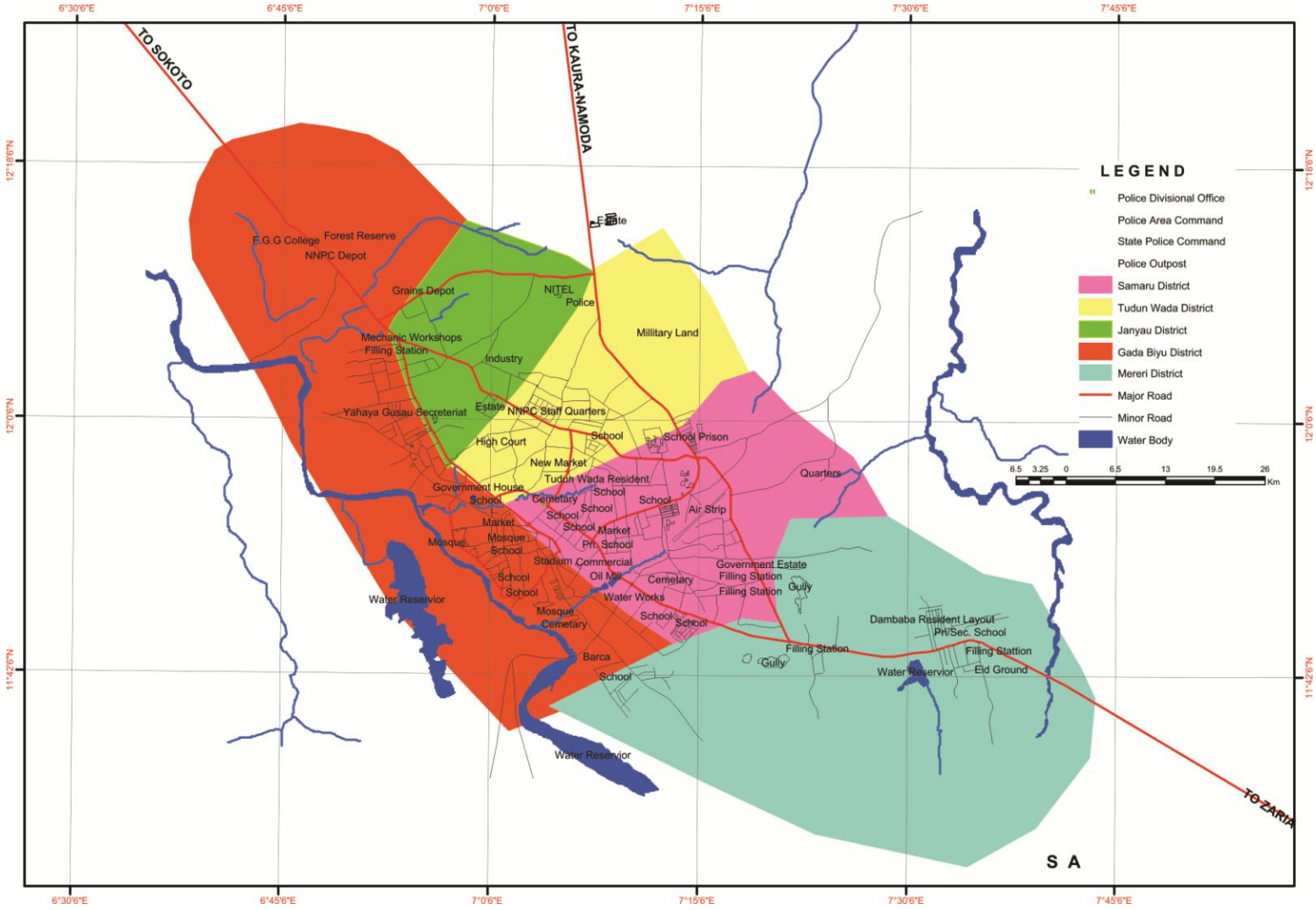


Figure 4.4 Map of Gusau Showing the Planning District Source Revised Gusau Master Plan (2005)

4.2 TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN GUSAU

The Nigerian police characterised criminal offences in to various categories as shown below. Information from figure 4.1 shows that the rate of crime and violence in Gusau has been on the increase from 2011 to 2015. Figure 4.2 also shows that assault, burglary and felonious wounding have the highest occurrence in the study area.

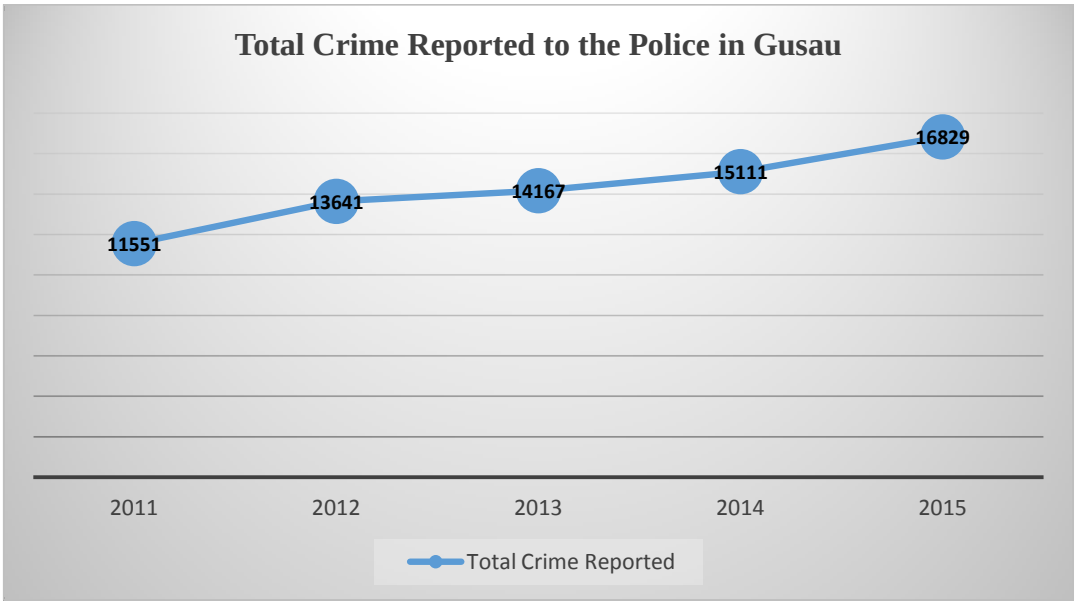


Figure 4.5 Total Crime Reported to the Police
Source: NPF, 2015

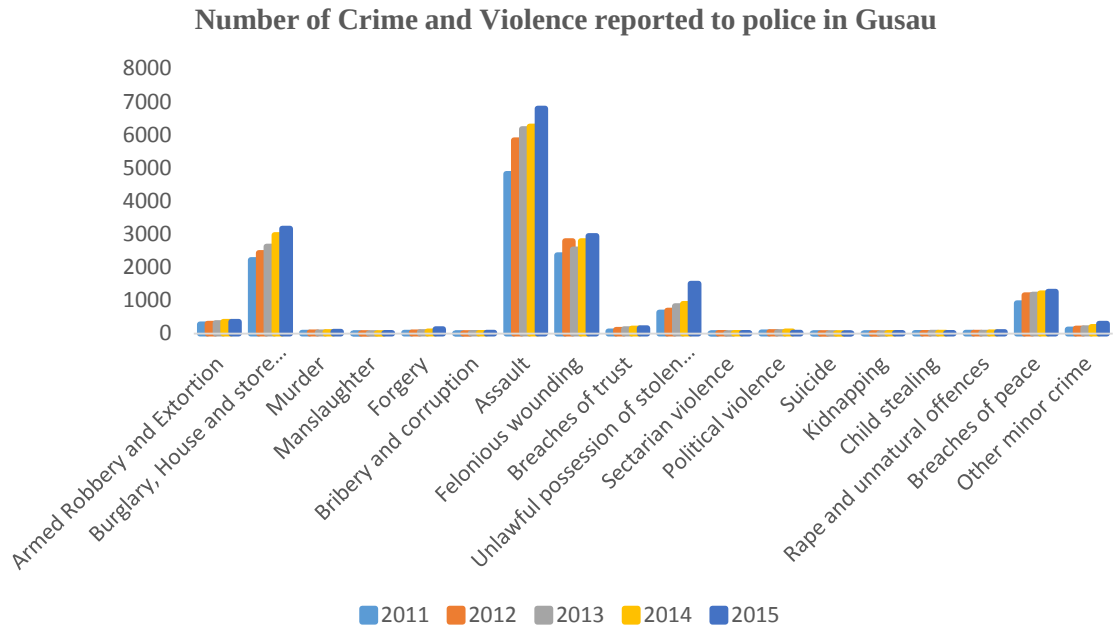


Figure 4.6 Number of Crime and Violence Reported to the Police
Source: NPF, 2015

These observed crime and violence are caused by multiplicity of factors such as; poverty, marginalization and exclusion, dysfunctional families, repressive and abusive parents, corruption, drug abuse, social acceptance of the culture of violence imported from foreign films, discrimination and degradation of the environment. Most significant is the collapse of traditional ethos and morality which served as buffer that restrict criminal behavior. Social exclusion in the provision of social services, as witnessed in Gusau often breed intra urban violence as the poor and deprived feel alienated. The generated anger and frustration is taken on the rich and there thus ensues a perennial sense of insecurity by the rich and feeling of exclusion by the poor. Similarly, children of violent parents are likely to be violent as violent families are the breeding grounds for future violent generation.

4.2.1 Frequency of Occurrence of Crime and Violence in Gusau

A Survey on the crime and violence occurrence in Gusau show that virtually no part of the town is spared. For instance, Table 5.50 shows that about 4% household interviewed experience occurrence of crime and violence very frequent while 7% of the household interviewed never experienced crime and violence at all.

Table 4.2 Frequency of occurrence of crime and violence in Gusau

Planning District	Not at all %	Moderate %	Frequent %	Very Frequent %	Total %
Mareri	12	64	18	6	100
Janyau	10	73	12	5	100
Gada Biyu	6	80	11	3	100
Samaru	8	72	16	4	100
Tudun Wada	5	81	12	2	100

Source: Author 2015

4.2.2 Differential Feeling of Insecurity among the Residents

Despite the effort of the security agencies and residents to make the town safer, a proportion of household still feel insecure. 68% of household interviewed feel insecure while 32% feel secure.

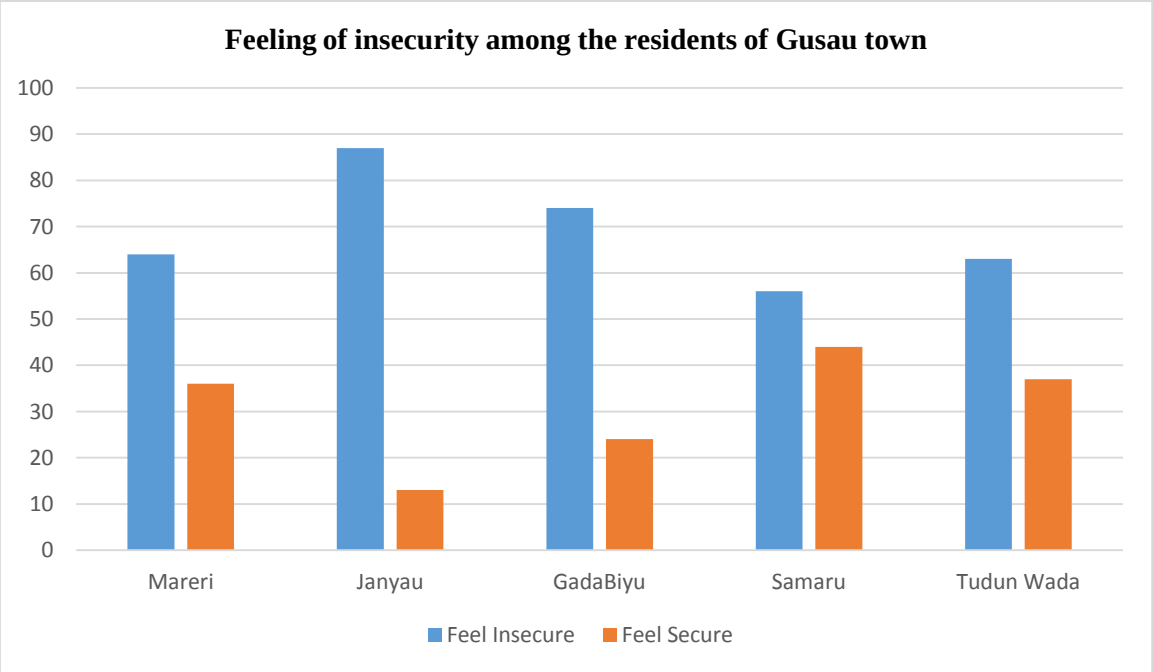


Figure 4.7 Feeling of Insecurity among the Residents of Gusau

Source: Author, 2015

4.2.3 Reasons for the Feeling of Insecurity

Table 4.3 shows that 49% of the household interviewed experienced regular attacked while 11% is because of absence of security men in the area, 10% live in areas where criminals reside and 30% could not give any direct reason for their feeling of insecurity.

Table 4.3 Reasons for the feeling of insecurity

Reasons	No of Household	Percentages
No Reason	41	11%
Regular attack	112	30%
Absence of security men in the area	183	49%
Criminals resides in the area	37	10%
Total	375	100%

Source: Author 2015

4.2.4 The Hot-spots in Gusau

With the creation of Zamfara state in 1997, Gusau is growing at a very fast rate. New residential areas were open up to accommodate this growth. This growth has come with it attendant problems such as the occurrence of crime and violence. Areas that experience high occurrences of crime are shown on Table 4.50 These are mostly areas that lack basic social amenities and are inhabited by people who are basically idle and have no better things to do. Some are gainfully employed during the day but when night comes, they turn to criminals. Even the affluent areas of the town are often terrorized by gang of armed robbers who invade homes.

Table 4.4 Identified Hot-spot in Gusau

S/No	District	Area
1.	Gada Biyu	Sabon Fegi
2.	Gada Biyu	Takachame
3.	Gada Biyu	Dogon Dabino
4.	Gada Biyu	Kwanar Birnin Ruwa
5.	Gada Biyu	Famfon Bagobiri
6.	Gada Biyu	Gangaren Malam Ibrahim
7.	Gada Biyu	Dan Bedi
8.	Gada Biyu	Tullukawa
9.	Tudun Wada	Congo area
10.	Samaru	Behind King Fahad Hospital
11.	Mareri	By-pass Road

Source: Author 2015

4.3 CONTEMPORARY EFFORTS AT ENHANCING SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTIES IN GUSAU

Governments at various level and NGOs have been reacting to the continuing insecurity in Gusau. Some of these efforts includes the following;

4.3.1 The role of Nigeria Police Force

According to Nigeria Police Force about five different methods are used to tackled crime and violence in Gusau;

1. Stationary method; this includes stop and search, which is when the police in a stationary point use their discretion to stop any vehicle or person for search. This discretion is exercised when the police sees or feels there might be some suspicious things about a vehicle or person.
2. The second stationary method is the use of check points. These are mounted road blocks and it is mandatory for any vehicle to stop and be checked thoroughly.

3. Mobile patrols; here, the police used vehicles to patrol the nooks and crannies of the streets. This is favoured by the police because it is easier for them to gain access to trouble spots in time and to give chase to criminals.
4. There is also the foot patrol. Here, the police men are given routs which they patrol on foot. Another method is joint police-military but
5. Plain cloth surveillance method; there is a unit of police that, to penetrate areas without revealing their identity, do not wear police uniform. It is thus easier for the m to conceal their identity and gain confidence of people who might otherwise be intimidated or eve resentful of the uniform.

In the discharge of these duties, Zamfara state command of NPF is segmented into the following:

Table 4.5 Distribution of Police Stations in Gusau

S/No	Segment	Number	Locations
1.	State Command	1	Along Kaura road, Gusau
2.	Area command	1	Along byepass road, Gusau
3.	Divisions	2	Along Sani Abacha way, Gusau. Tudun wada, Gusau
4.	Outpost	7	Hayin Malam Sani, Anguwar Gwaza, Birnin Ruwa, Damba, Samaru, Tullukawa, Mortgage area.

Source: Author 2015

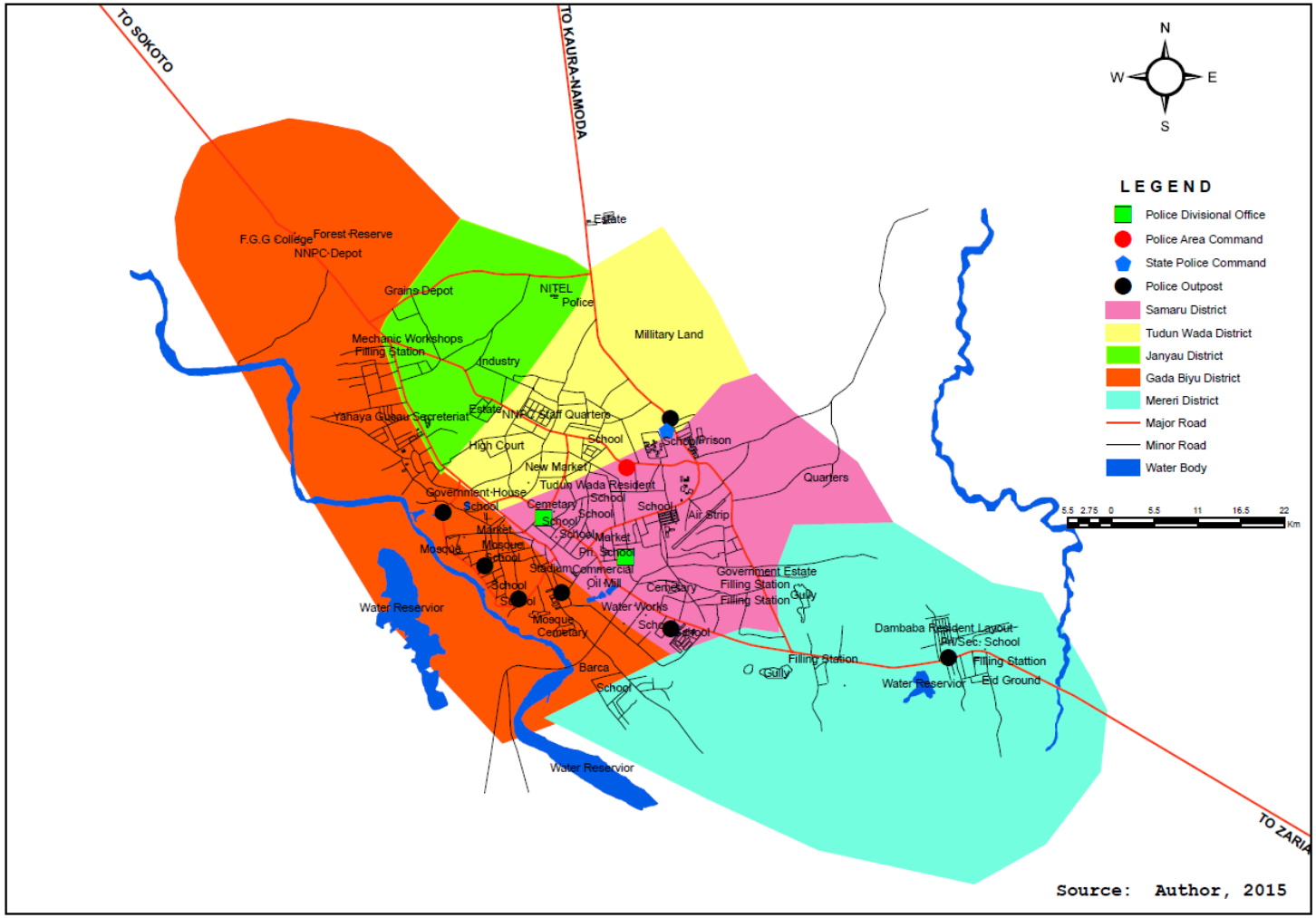


Figure 4.8 Distributions of Police Stations in Gusau

4.3.2 Funding of the Security Agencies

The budget of the security agencies is totally dependent on what the federal government allocates to them. They do not determine what the figure will be, though; they recommend to the government how much would be needed. Thus, it is the government that decides what to allocate to them and from observations, what is allocated is grossly inadequate, although, state and local governments are supporting the police with some logistics. The expenditure profile of the security agencies is one of the most classified information and formal and informal attempt at getting this proved abortive.

4.3.3 Governments Reactions to the increasing level of Insecurity in Gusau

Both federal and Zamfara state government did put in place several policies to serve as deterrent to criminal activities. These includes, in the past; the promulgation of the decree 47 of 1970 which legalized the public execution of armed criminals; setting of police check point to apprehend criminals; setting up of different taskforces to combat criminal activities and the use of criminal justice system.

When it became apparent that these strategies were necessary but not sufficient, and with the wave of crime not relenting, the federal started paying attention to the Nigeria police. Nigeria is under policed, instead of the normal 1 policeman to 400 persons in most developed countries of the world; Nigeria has a ratio 1 to 5000. The police are being provided with modern sophisticated logistics and communication materials to combat the rising wave and sophistication of crime and violence in the country.

These efforts are being supplemented with community policing. The police sought the cooperation of the public in combating crime. There is now emergency call for those in distress.

4.3.4 Social and Economic Programmes aimed at Crime and Violence Prevention in Gusau

The federal and state governments have continued to initiate policies and programs aimed at tackling the problem of youths. That relates to unemployment and responsible for most social vices. The Federal government has established the National Directorate for Employment NDE to offer credit facilities to youth and improve their vocational skills. Poverty alleviation programe was initiated in 2000 as a short-term measure to temporarily engaged the youth in gainful ventures and reduce the scourge of poverty.

Zamfara state government also established Zamfara Poverty Alleviation Programme ZAPA which offers credit facilities to the public. It also established skills acquisition centres where youths are trained on various trades. There are also agricultural development programmes. Despite all these efforts, the impact of the programmes and policies has been very minimal. Youth unemployment continues to grow.

4.3.5 National Economic Empowerment Development Strategies: Security Dimensions

Various efforts have been made to ensure healthier security situation in Nigeria, the latest being National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy NEEDS which act as the contemporary road map to for Nigeria prosperity. The core value

and primary aim of the programe is to create a new Nigerian citizen, who respects the dignity of labour and hard work. The programme aimed at making poverty a thing of the past in Nigeria and creates a nation in which the citizen can be proud of. It also envisages a Nigeria that reward hard work, and protect it people and their properties, and offers it children better prospect than those they are tempted to seek abroad. With regard to the issue of security of life and properties in Nigeria, the following are relevant under the NEEDS programme:

(a) It wishes to make poverty and inequality history in Nigeria (a thing of the past)
(b) It seeks to promote value reorientation to make all Nigerian feel that they have a stake in nation future and that their loyalty to and diligence in country will be rewarded.
(c) It plans improvement in the education of children to be a priority since this category of population is identify as a bridge to the future of the country.
(d) It plans empowering those with weakest political voice in the country; the poor, women, children, disabled and elderly so that they can enjoy more fulfill lives as citizens of Nigeria.

NEEDS recognized the fact that efforts by successive government have tried to ensure security in Nigeria, but despite these efforts, the level of security continue to fall. However, in pursuit of the high level of security which Nigerians deserve, the overall policy thrust of NEEDS was as follows:

i. Increase the level of security of life and properties;
ii. Reduce uncertainty and improve the confidence in Nigeria by both Nigerians and foreigners;

iii. Imbue the right values and attitude toward safeguarding life and properties;

iv. Grow the economy to reduce unemployment;

v. Provide safety net for vulnerable groups;

vi. Fight corruption and drug abuse;

vii. Train and equip security institutions and agencies charged with guaranteeing internal security;

viii. Achieved a paradigm shift and change of attitude of some security personnel so that they see themselves as public servants who should deliver high quality services to the customers;

ix. Fight corrupt practices among security operatives; and

x. Close monitor of the quality of security services.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN SECURITY IN GUSAU

The institutional framework for urban security in Gusau consist the functions carried out by the Federal, State, Local government and NGOs as well as laws, regulations and procedures that guide the activities of the security agencies in the town. Figure 5.1 illustrates that the key players in managing urban security in the study area are federal institutions who do not necessarily receive operational directives from the State or Local Government and sometime lack the in-depth knowledge of the town.

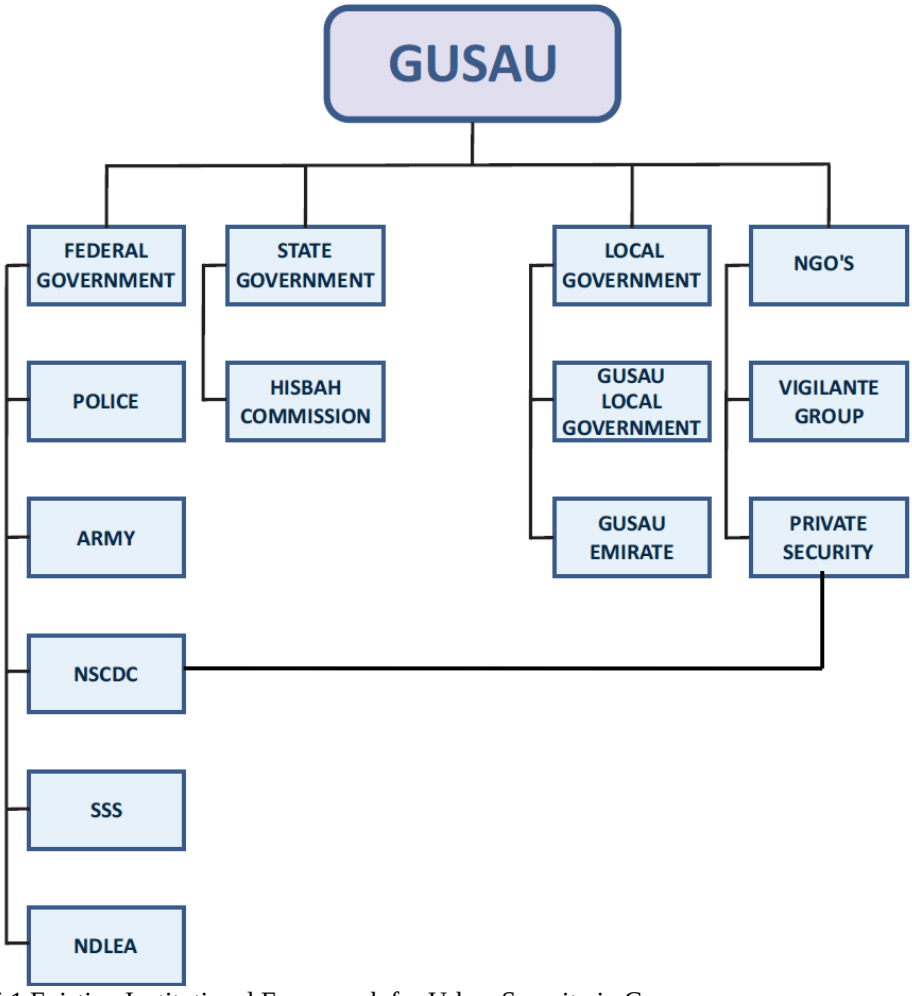


Figure 5.1 Existing Institutional Framework for Urban Security in Gusau
Source: NPF, 2015

5.1 REVIEW OF RELEVANT LAWS, DECREES AND EDICTS

The documents reviewed in this section are as follows:

(i) Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria

(ii) Police Act and Regulations cap 19 LFN 2009

(iii) Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps Act (Amended) 2007

(iv) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Decree 48

(v) National Security Organisation Act of 1986 (Decree 19)

(vi) The laws Of Zamfara State No. 17 0f 2003

5.1.1 Inferences Learnt

(i) It was observed that local governments in Nigeria have no constitutional role in managing urban security.

(ii) There is evidence of duplication of responsibilities between the Nigerian police and NSCDC. For instance, both the two agencies have power to arrest, investigate and prosecute which some time lead to clashes of interest.

(iii) Although monthly security meetings take place and during emergency situations, it was observed that activities of the security agencies are not properly coordinated. There is no single agency responsible for coordinating the activities of security agencies.

(iv) The functions of local governments in Nigeria are outdated therefore need to be reviewed to be able to address emerging challenges such as security issues.

(v) Traditional institutions with their familiarity of their communities can provide useful information, but unfortunately have no constitutional role in urban governance.

(vi) There is no legal frame work for managing urban security in Gusau.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF URBAN SECURITY INSTITUTIONS IN GUSAU

In order to assess the existing institutional framework for urban security in Gusau, the study selected four indicators with which the management framework is evaluated. These indicators include; Coordination among agencies, Adequacy of functions, Responsiveness and Public Participation. The institutional survey carried out was analysed using these indicators to arrive at a summary table. Information on this table therefore forms the platform on which the exiting institutional framework for urban security in Gusau is assessed.

5.2.1 Assessment of the level of Coordination among the Security Agencies

Coordination is required when and where ever a group of agencies work together to achieve a common goal. Considering the multiple agencies responsible for managing urban security in Gusau, the assessment conducted revealed that the level of coordination among the security agencies is poor.

Table 5.1 Assessment of the level of coordination among the security agencies

S\No	Agency	Relationship with other security agencies	Access to information and processes	Frequency of communication and information sharing	Frequency of meetings with stakeholders	Summation %	Remarks
1.	NPF	2	3	2	2	45	Poor
2.	NSCDC	2	3	2	2	45	Poor
3.	NA	2	3	2	2	45	Poor
4.	NDLEA	2	3	2	2	45	Poor
5.	SSS	3	3	3	2	55	Fair
6.	Hisbah Commission	1	2	2	1	35	Poor
7.	Vigilante Group	1	2	2	1	30	Very Poor
8.	Private Security Company	2	2	2	1	35	Poor
9.	Gusau LG	3	3	3	2	55	Fair
10.	Gusau Emirate	3	3	3	2	55	Fair
						Average = 44.5	**Poor**

Source: Field Survey 2015

5.2.2 Assessment of the level of Adequacy of Functions of the Security Agencies

The adequacy of functions of the security agencies in Gusau both in terms of functions contained in the laws or edict establishing them and in terms of day to day functions carried out in the agencies have great implication for achieving effective security in the town. The assessment conducted revealed that the level of adequacy of their functions is fair.

Table 5.2 Assessment of the level of adequacy of functions of the security agencies

S\No	Agency	Existence or adequacy of laws, decrees or edicts.	Situation of adherence to the laws,	Actions taken within the framework of existing laws	ICT compliance	Summation %	Remarks
1.	NPF	4	3	3	3	65	Good
2.	NSCDC	4	3	3	3	65	Good
3.	NA	3	3	3	4	65	Good
4.	NDLEA	4	3	3	3	65	Good
5.	SSS	4	3	3	4	70	Good
6.	Hisbah	3	3	3	2	55	Fair
7.	Vigilante Group	1	1	2	2	30	Poor
8.	Private Security Companies	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
9.	Gusau LG	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
10.	Gusau Emirate	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
						Average = 54	**Fair**

Source: Field Survey 2015

5.2.3 Assessment of the level of Responsiveness of the Security Agencies

Effective security requires that institutions and processes to serve the residents within reasonable time frame while making the best use of available resources at disposal. The assessment conducted revealed that the level of responsiveness of the security agencies is fair.

Table 5.3 Assessment of the level of responsiveness of the security agencies

S\No	Agency	Relationship with the public	Response to emergency	Strategies taken to respond to the residents needs	Coverage of the town in totality	Summation %	Remarks
1.	NPF	4	3	3	2	60	Fair
2.	NSCDC	4	3	3	2	60	Fair
3.	NA	4	3	3	2	60	Fair
4.	NDLEA	4	3	3	2	60	Fair
5.	SSS	4	3	4	2	60	Fair
6.	Hisbah	4	2	2	2	50	Fair
7.	Vigilante Group	4	2	2	2	50	Fair
8.	Private Security Company	4	2	2	2	50	Fair
9.	Gusau LG	4	2	2	2	50	Fair
10.	Gusau Emirate	4	2	2	2	50	Fair
						Average = 51	Fair

Source: Field Survey 2015

5.2.4 Assessment of the level of Public Participation in the activities of Security Agencies

The level at which security agencies in Gusau involve the public in planning and execution of urban security management strategies is also important. The assessment conducted revealed that the level of public participation is also fair.

Table 5.4 Assessment of the level of public participation in the activities of security agencies

S\No	Agency	Existing policies and programs to encourage participation	Extent of civil society involvement	Extent of community mobilization	Relationship with CBOs, NGOs and public	Summation %	Remarks
1.	NPF	4	3	3	3	65	Good
2.	NSCDC	4	3	3	3	65	Good
3.	NA	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
4.	NDLEA	4	3	3	3	65	Good
5.	SSS	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
6.	Hisbah	4	3	3	3	65	Good
7.	Vigilante Group	4	3	3	3	65	Good
8.	Private Security Company	2	2	2	2	40	Poor
9.	Gusau LG	4	3	3	3	65	Good
10.	Gusau Emirate	4	3	3	3	65	Good
	Total					**Average = 57.5**	**Fair**

Source: Field Survey 2015

5.2.6 Summary of the overall Assessment of the Security Agencies

The summary of the overall assessment based on the responses from the agencies has shown that the level of coordination among the agencies is 44.5 % and rated poor therefore, the agencies needs more commitment and effort. While adequacy of their functions as provided in the relevant laws, decrees and edicts is 54 % which is also rated fair and can do much better. The level of responsiveness of the agencies stood as 51 % which is also rated fair therefore the agencies can do much better, while the level of participation is 57 % which is also rated fair.

On the other hand, the general assessment of the individual agencies shows that Nigerian Police Force, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp and national Drug Law Enforcement Agency have the highest score of 58.75% which are rated fair, while the Vigilante groups and the Private Security Companies have the lowest score of 45 % and 47.5 % respectively which are rated poor therefore need more commitments and efforts.

Table 5.5 Summary of the overall assessment of the security agencies

S\No	Agency	Coordination %	Adequacy of functions %	Responsiveness %	Participation %	Average %	Remarks
1.	NPF	45	65	60	65	58.75	Fair
2.	NSCDC	45	65	60	65	58.75	Fair
3.	NA	45	70	60	40	53.75	Fair
4.	NDLEA	45	65	60	65	58.75	Fair
5.	SSS	55	70	60	40	56.25	Fair
6.	Hisbah	35	55	50	65	51.25	Fair
7.	Vigilante Group	30	30	55	65	45	Poor
8.	Private Security Company	35	40	50	40	47.5	Poor
9.	Gusau LG	55	40	50	65	52.5	Fair
10.	Gusau Emirate	40	40	50	65	48.75	Poor
	Average	44.5	54	51	57.5	53.6	Fair

Source: Field Survey 2015

5.3 PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC RESPONDENTS ON THE ROLE OF SECURITY AGENCIES

This section focuses on the analysis and the interpretation of data pertaining to the role of security agencies in crime prevention from the view of public respondents.

5.3.1 Acceptance of the role of Security Agencies in Crime Prevention

The external image of the role of security agencies refers to the reaction of the public through which confidence in and respect for the agencies (or lack of it) is reflected (Anderson 1988) an image which is formed while security agencies render their services. This external image entails the end products of the assessment which is closely related to the expectations of the public.

For of this discussion, the different image determinants regarding the role of security agencies are divided into 2;

1. Institutional image; which refers to and include prestige, social status, importance and necessity of the role.
2. Role image; which include the quality of services rendered by the security agencies, which is often reflected in the type of contact that occurs between security agencies and members of the public.

5.3.2 Assessment of the roles of Security Agencies in Crime Prevention

The general perception of the role of security agencies in reducing crime and violence in Gusau is not encouraging. Only 20% of the household interviewed felt that their activities were satisfactory. Almost all the respondents found one fault or the other with their activities, except about 8% that could not assess their activities.

Table 5.6 Assessment of the roles of security agencies in crime prevention

Assessment	No of Household	Percentages %
Cannot assess	30	8
Their role is satisfactory	75	20
Have not done much	8	2
Crime free/need no security	26	7
Police take bribe and set culprits free	8	2
Police come only to provide security for the riches in the area	16	4
Security are around in times of calm and disappear in times of violence	60	16
Police cannot be relied upon	41	11
They are poorly/ill-equipped	112	30
Total	375	100

Source: Author 2015

5.3.3 Response of Police calls to Emergency

To corroborate the assessment in table 5.80, this study also revealed that 36% of the household interviewed did not get police response during violence while 48% obtained delayed responses and only 16% get prompt responses.

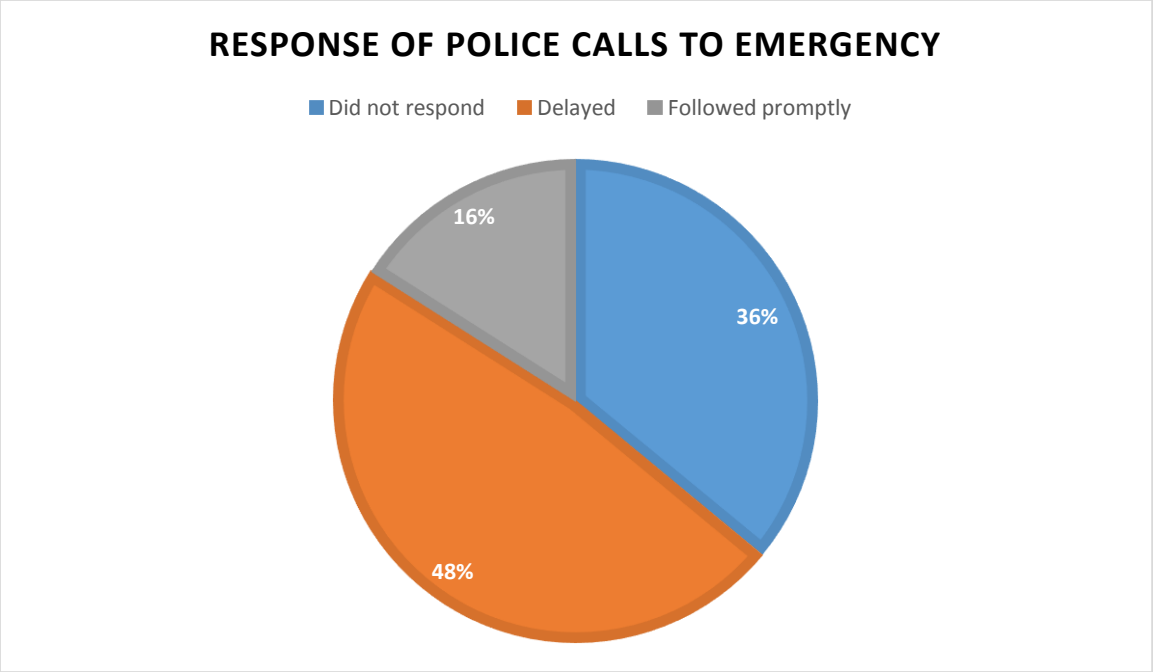


Figure 5.2 Response of Police calls to Emergency

Source: Author, 2015

5.3.4 Method of contacting the Police in times of Crime and Violence

Table 5.9.1 shows how households could contact the police during periods of crime and violence. 36% of household interviewed used telephone while 31% used public transport and 25% trekked.

Table 5.7 Method of contacting the police in times of crime and violence

Method	No of Household	Percentages (%)
Personal vehicles	7	2
Public transport	116	31
Trekked	93	25
Telephone	135	36
No effort	22	6
Total	375	100

Source: Author 2015

5.3.5 Assessment of Characteristics of Security Agencies when dealing with the Public

In assessing the characteristics of the security agencies in dealing with the public, the study revealed that only 9% of the respondent found them to be friendly, 12% of the respondent consider the agencies as helpful, 11% consider the agencies as courteous when dealing with the public, 39% consider the agencies as rude, 41% consider the agencies as lacking knowledge and insight, while only 12% consider the agencies as competent.

Table 5.8 Assessment of characteristics of security agencies when dealing with the public

Characteristics	No of House hold	Percentage (%)
Friendly	34	9
Helpful	45	12
Courteous	41	11
Rude	146	39
Lack of knowledge and insight	154	41
Competent	45	12
Total	**375**	**100**

Source: Author 2015

5.3.6 Types of Security Measures by the Public

Safety and security issues in urban areas are not limited to the individual houses; it includes the neighborhood and extends to the whole town. Gates are erected on some roads in Gusau, such gates are opened and closed at particular times of the day. About 22% of the household interviewed have security post in their areas while 48% have bumps and 12% have security checkpoint. While only 6% house hold interviewed have functional street light in their areas.

Table 5.9 Types of security measures by the public

Security measures	Available %	Not available %	Total %
Security post	22	78	100
Check point	12	88	100
Bumps	48	52	100
Warning signs on restriction of movement	2	98	100
Functional street light	6	94	100
Watchmen	8	92	100
Visible security sign boards	2	98	100
Gates	4	96	100
CCTV	0	100	100

Source: Author 2015

5.3.7 Neighborhood Association and Vigilante Groups

In their effort to compliment the activities of the security agencies, some residents organized themselves into neighborhood association and vigilante groups. In table it is revealed that 56% house hold interviewed have neighborhood associations in their areas while 44% don't have. It also revealed that 59% of household interviewed have vigilante groups in their respective areas.

Table 5.10 Neighborhood association and vigilante groups

Districts	Neighborhood Association			Vigilante groups		
	Available %	Not available %	Total %	Available %	Not available %	Total %
Mareri	51	49	100	49	51	100
Janyau	64	56	100	61	59	100
Gada biyu	68	32	100	54	56	100
Samaru	83	17	100	72	28	100
Tudun Wada	56	44	100	51	59	100

Source: Author 2015

5.3.8 Suggestions by Residents for making the Town Safer

Among the series of suggested measures to make the town safe from crime and violence, five outstanding table 5.92 revealed that 81% of the respondents are on the opinion that Activities of all security agencies should be coordinated, 78% believed on the Prompt police response\Regular patrol others included 75% provision of social amenities, 55% provision of sporting facilities and 51% support the security agencies. Only 9% believed on prayers.

Table 5.11 Suggestion to make the town safer

Suggestions	No of Household	Percentages (%)
Activities of all security agencies should be coordinated	303	81
Prompt police response\Regular patrol	292	78
Provision of social amenities	281	75
Provision of sporting facilities	206	55
Identification of non-residents	120	32
Each residents to tightened his security	105	28
Vigilante groups	183	49
Support the security agencies	191	51
No idea	45	12
Prayers	33	9

Source: Author 2015

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND ECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Findings

The investigation conducted during the study revealed a lot of findings which are summarised and presented according to research questions as follows;

(a) What is the level of insecurity in Gusau?

The security profile of Gusau revealed that crime and violence is increasing at alarming rate with assault recording the highest number of occurrence and manslaughter being the lowest as shown in figure 4.5 and 4.6. It also shows that no part of the town is spare with Gada biyu district recording the highest number of occurrence and Mareri district as the lowest as shown in table 4.2. The security profile also revealed the Hot spots in the town as shown in table 4.4 and strategies employed by Governments at various levels to reduce the security challenges facing the town.

(b) What is the existing institutional framework for urban security in Guasu ?

The study revealed that there are various agencies responsible for managing urban security in the study area and the key players are federal agencies as shown in figure 5.1. The assessment conducted using The Urban Governance Indicators (TUGI) revealed that out of four assessment indicators used, the agencies were assessed and rated fair in all three namely; Responsiveness, Adequacy of functions and Public participation. But coordination among the agencies which is crucial was assessed and rated poor. There is no single agency responsible for coordinating their activities which some time leads to conflict, duplication and overlaps. The frequency of meetings among these agencies is monthly and on emergency situations which

signifies low cooperation and collaboration. In general, the assessment of the institutional framework for urban security in the study area is said to be fair as shown in table 5.5.

(c) What are the resident's perceptions on the activities of security agencies in the study area?

The study revealed that only 20% of the respondents believed that the role of the security agencies in crime prevention is satisfactory. Almost all the respondents found one fault or the other with their activities. Furthermore, majority of the respondents characterised the security agencies as rude and lack knowledge and insight, while few of the respondents found them to be friendly and helpful as shown in table 5.6 and 5.8 respectively. Therefore, some residents resort to providing their security at community and neighborhoods level to compliment the activities of the security agencies as shown in table 5.9 and 5.10 respectively. Some residents also believed that activities of the security agencies need to be properly coordinated while economic and social programmes need to be integrated as shown in table 5.11.

(d) What institutional framework is appropriate for effective urban security in Gusau?

The study revealed that there are various agencies responsible for providing security in Gusau. But the absence of a complete legal framework that identifies potential partner institutions and their roles as well as inter-agency cooperation and collaboration has a direct negative impact on the increasing rate of crime and violence in the study area. Therefore, the study proposed a management framework under the existing Local Government Council.

6.1.1 Recommendations

(a) To reduce the level of insecurity in the study area, there is the need for a long-term process that needs active engagement by various actors through measures that reduce criminality and identify the sources of crime. As revealed by the study, Gada Biyu district that recorded the highest occurrence of crime and violence is populated by mostly low income earners and also lack some of the basic social amenities, therefore, there is the need for the government to embark on comprehensive economic, social and educational programmes targeting at risk group. Also, the involvement of the relevant stake holders (Traditional leaders, Religious leaders and CBOs) in the fight against the roots of insecurity requires a serious commitment by all actors concerned. Cooperation among the relevant stakeholders remains crucial for the implementation of efficient crime prevention policies.

(b) To achieve effective security in the study area, there is urgent need to establish an integrated approach to crime prevention and to provide a legal framework and key strategic policies that directly or indirectly deal with crime prevention and institutional cooperation. Such an integrated approach would create long-lasting institutional structural links among the relevant actors at the local and national levels. Although the legislation in force to some extent recognizes the basic responsibilities of local, state and federal government regarding their various roles in the field of urban security, further clarification of the roles and obligations is needed.

(c) Considering their wide exposure to community development and needs, local governments should be considered as a lead partner in crime prevention and be

included in crime prevention policies. In fact, the activities of local government councils and security agencies should be based on the same basic principle; serving the local community as well as possible.

(d) Given their wide exposure to community development and needs, local governments should be crucial partners in crime prevention and be included in crime prevention policies. In fact, the activities of local government councils and police structures should be based on the same basic principle; serving the local community as well as possible. Unfortunately, so far there is no institutionalised cooperation, no joint action plans or common strategies concerning the improvement of public security in response to concrete local needs. The police are frequently unable to fulfill community expectations as their authority does not extend to the management of community life, which is under the state and local government expertise and authority.

(e) The study also recommended for the adoption of the City Resilience Initiative, which provided a methodology for Local Government and communities to approach their effort to become more resilient. It is a strategy that enhances the capacity of city or urban area to respond, or ‘bounce back” from, and adapt to challenges faced as a result of experiences that interrupt or complicate the economic, social and environmental functions found in cities. It is a framework every city should develop and implement in order to withstand shocks and stresses like insecurity and bounce back stronger, and this strategy should be driven by the cities.

6.2 PROPOSED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN SECURITY IN GUSAU

Now that it is established that the rate of crime and violence in Gusau is increasing at alarming rate, and it is absolutely affecting the socio-economic development of the city. This study proposed a management framework under the existing local government council.

6.2.1 Proposed Policy Approaches to Crime and Violence Reduction

i. A shift from a relatively narrow focus on crime and violence prevention to the broader issue of community safety and security as a public good.
ii. Developing consensus about the need to tackle the social and economic conditions that foster crime and victimization.
iii. A shift from seeing the primary responsibility as that of the police, to recognizing that governments, communities and partnerships at all levels need to be actively engaged.
iv. Recognition of the crucial role which local government leaders can play in this process through organizing and motivating local coalitions.
v. Increasing consensus that interventions targeting risk factors do reduce crime, violence and other social problems.
vi. Prevention is cost effective compared with criminal justice solutions.

Effective security in urban areas requires all the relevant stakeholders to work together, rather than in isolation. It requires support from the different sectors in the community such as justice, health, education, media, police, social services, NGOs and religious organizations. And importantly, it requires support from higher levels

of government and links between the state and local. The chart below shows the proposed institutional framework for urban security in the study area.

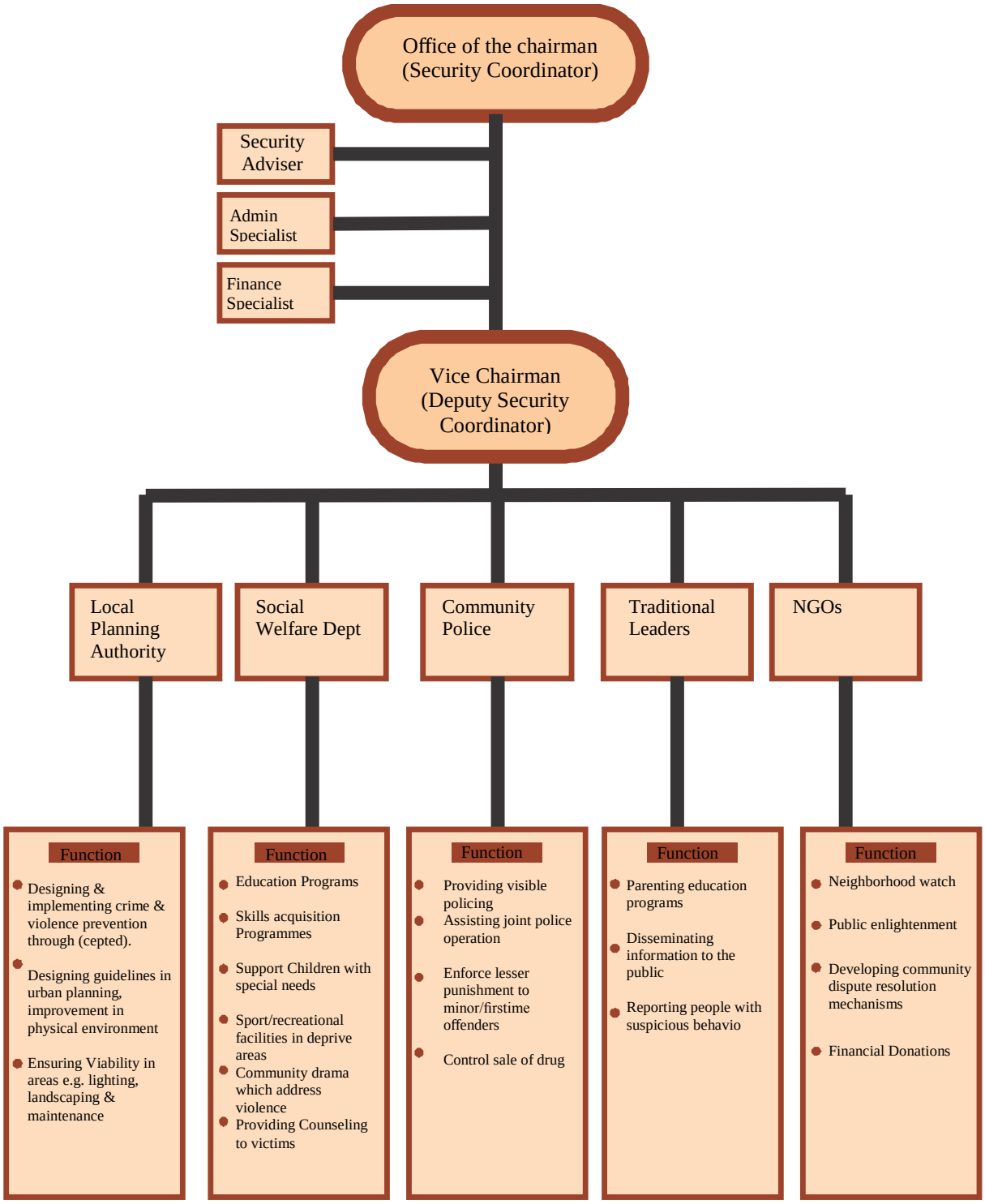


Figure 6.1 Proposed Management Framework Urban Security in Gusau

Source: Author, 2015

6.2.2 Proposed role of Local Government in Managing Urban Security

NCPC, (2001) identified several reasons why local governments need to take the lead in building safer communities. It further stated that crime and violence prevention is not about one agency or organization acting on its own; several groups must work together in a partnership. But partnerships are not always easy to set up and maintain. Solving the problem of insecurity through partnership requires;

(a) Leadership and coordination

(b) Sustained involvement

(c) Contact with the community

6.2.3 Rationale for the role of Local Government in Crime Prevention

(i) It is the level of government closest to the people, elected representatives can make the needs of their community known. Strategies can be designed to target these specific needs. Such local solutions are most likely to solve local problems.

(ii) It is where the day-to-day delivery of services happens; these services improve people's quality of life and build better living environments. Many of these services are also the basic elements of crime and violence prevention.

(iii) Local governments are working on developing their communities, if crime is one of the main obstacles to improving the quality of life, the local government must take responsibility for local safety.

6.2.4 Local Government involvement in Preventing Crime and Violence

According to Kunle, A. (2002) The core functions for local government typically include the delivery and maintenance of services and infrastructure, such as roads, water, sewerage, and electricity; the management and planning of the town's development; and the protection of the infrastructure and facilities, including parks and recreational assets as well as buildings and properties. In some cases, local government also delivers health, education, and welfare services. Many of these core functions can play a critical role in reducing crime and violence. However, several important elements of crime and violence prevention are not always core functions of local government e.g (security agencies). These remain within the domain of federal government. This means that involving all the levels of government is key to the success of an integrated plan. Because crime occurs at the local level, it will be necessary for local government to initiate action and engage with the other levels. Effective crime and violence prevention needs activity on all three levels;

(a) Level 1: Building on Existing Functions

According to David, B. (1997) the easiest place to start is with the traditional activities of local government. By-law enforcement, traffic policing and provision of basic social amenities are core functions of most local governments. Community policing initiatives can involve all these functions and could be started by local governments that already have the necessary resources. When promoting a strategy, these activities will be easy to sell and find support for.

(b) Level 2: Aligning Local Government Functions with Crime Prevention Principles

The task is to make local government activities work towards reducing crime. This will require realigning and re-integrating functions, getting departments in local government to work together and to consider crime and violence prevention principles in their activities.

Table 6.1 Aligning local government functions with crime prevention principles

Department	Functions
Human Resources	Training and skills transfer to increase crime and violence reduction capacity
Urban Design	Designing and implementing **C**rime and violence **P**revention **T**hrough **E**nvironmental **D**esign (CPTED) guidelines in urban planning Improvements in physical environments (retro-fitting)
Marketing	Addressing skewed perceptions of crime and victimization, Marketing nightlife in deserted areas of the city
Emergency Services	Providing emergency counseling to victims, Making referrals and disseminating information to victims
Local Economic Development	Incentives for job creation programs for at-risk groups, Support for business start-up programs for at-risk groups
Procurement and Finance	Overseeing correct tender processes and contract awards
Licensing	Tackling trade in stolen cars
Transport, Roads, etc.	Improving bus shelters' location and safety of 'after hours' Commuters Acknowledge problems related to rapid transport routes Designing transport modal interchanges with CPTED principles Physical intervention to reduce car hijackings at certain locations
Parks and Public Open Space	Ensuring visibility in areas used by pedestrians as short cuts (e.g. Lightning, landscaping and maintenance, etc.)
Town Planning	Building regulations that are compatible with CPTED principles Reducing areas of vacant/under-utilized land by identifying appropriate land uses Contributing to and ensuring the planning, implementation and management of local CPTED strategies, planning/design guidelines and pilot/future projects Improving lighting where levels of rape/street crimes are high
Housing	Minimum safety requirement for new or low-cost developments
Sports, Culture and Recreation	Facilities/programs targeting youth and children Community drama projects which address violence Appropriate sports/recreational facilities in deprived areas
Social Welfare	Parenting education programs Life skills programs for adolescents Programs to support children with special needs

Source: Author 2015

(c) Level 3: Starting new Strategies involving Community Partners

This includes activities beyond typical local government functions. These require the involvement by external partners. This level poses the greatest challenge as it calls for extra vision and commitment.

6.2.5 Resources and Financing

Funding and the availability of finance are crucial to the success of crime and violence prevention programmes. From the beginning, it is essential to consider how to raise the finances and what items to budget for. Many good programmes/projects fail because of poor management. The costs of the planning phase will also need to be considered, as well as what the monitoring and evaluation will costs after the programmes are in progress and when they have been completed. The following six items are likely to require financing and are dealt with separately.

1. Crime and Violence Prevention Coordinator

Having a dedicated coordinator is critical. At least one coordinator and one or more assistant coordinators are needed. The primary functions of the coordinator would be to

i. Set up partnerships
ii. Interact with partners
iii. Assist local government departments and other departments to
iv. Undertake the crime audit and strategy development process
v. Design and develop projects and programs
vi. Drive functional planning process across different local government departments

vii. Advise on local government crime and violence reduction strategies
viii. Maintain a reporting system
ix. Mentor project leaders

2. Proposed Role of the Coordinator:

i. Established networks
ii. Knowledge of working in partnerships
iii. Project management skills
iv. Knowledge of local government
v. Knowledge of crime and violence prevention
vi. Political skills

3. Secretarial and Administrative Support

This is needed especially if local government is active in coordinating a local crime prevention partnership.

4. The Costs of Project Management

It is important to have project management support. This is particularly necessary if you are implementing programs that cut across a number of line departments in local government. It is unlikely that the coordinator will be able to manage projects and fulfill all his or her other functions. You could subcontract project management for specific projects. This means that project management need not be a fixed cost, but could be a variable cost in relation to individual projects.

5. The costs of conducting the analyses

There is a need to conduct a crime audit and socio-economic and physical analyses of the local government area. Funding to carry out these activities will be required.

6. Implementing the Actual Crime and Violence Prevention Programme

Some crime and violence prevention activities can be funded through existing local government budgets. Additional resources will be needed for projects that do not fall within the functions of the Local Government. The balance of programs that can be funded through existing budgets and those that need additional resources depends on the results of the programme development process. During this process, partners will decide what needs to be done.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Assistance of the Strategy

It is essential that to consider the financing of this stage of the project at the beginning and therefore include this item when drawing up budget requirements.

6.2.7 Possible Sources of Finance

Crime and violence prevention activities that overlap existing local government functions can be funded by local government. Those that depend on external partners will have to look beyond the public sector for financial assistance. This fundraising might be an ongoing activity and can occupy a major portion of a skilled fundraiser's time, or it could become part of the programme coordinator's job. The advantages of different funding option are shown in the table below.

6.2.8 Partnerships

Crime and violence is the product of many different factors. All organizations that can influence these factors must take part in programmes to make a community safe. Because these organizations all have different perspectives and skills, their crime and violence prevention activities need to be formalized and coordinated. Partnerships are the key to making such multi-agency approaches work.

6.2.9 The Key Challenge for Crime and Violence Prevention Partnerships

If crime and violence prevention partnership is compared with the field of housing provision in cities, it is understood that housing is a major concern to various levels of government and the private sector. But, in the case of community safety in most locations no government department other than the police has crime and violence prevention as its main function. This means that crime and violence are usually a peripheral concern for all agencies, and a truly core activity for none (other than the police).

6.3 Conclusion

This study was designed to assess the activities of urban security institutions/agencies in Gusau with the aim of proposing institutional framework that will bring together all the relevant stakeholders. During the study, it was observed that the rate of crime and crime and violence is increasing, several agencies are responsible for providing security in the study area and there is no single agency responsible for coordinating their activities there by leading to conflict, duplication and overlaps making the existing structure ineffective. Therefore, there is the urgent need for a unified and coordinated approach on crime and violence prevention, the notion that crime prevention is the duty of the police is not only unproductive but unrealistic too if all or some of the problems revealed by this study

6.4 CONTRIBUTION OF THE RESEARCH TO KNOWLEDGE

The contribution of this research to knowledge is outlined as follows:

1. It was revealed in the study that the management framework for urban security in the study area is fair in 3 out of the 4 selected indicators namely; responsiveness, public participation and adequacy of functions while it is poor in coordination.
2. The study discovered that the increasing rate and pattern of crime and violence occurrence in the study area is similar with what was reported in other parts of the country as shown in studies conducted in Lagos, Abuja and Yola.

6.5 AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This research is a step in determining the level of insecurity and also proposing a management framework for urban security in urban areas. However, further studies could focus on the following areas:

1. The evaluation tool used in the assessment of the management framework for urban security was applied based on the assumption that all the selected indicators are the same. Therefore, further study could focus on weighting the indicators and determining their relative importance.
2. Although the study revealed that the increasing rate and pattern of crime and violence occurrence in the study area is the same with other part of the country, however, further study could focus on investigating why the rate and pattern is similar in Nigerian cities.

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Appendix I

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN,
AHMADU BELLO, UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

INSTITUTIONAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Preamble

This interview manual is designed to gather information from institutions responsible for urban security in Gusau, Zamfara State. Indicators have been identified and a checklist is prepared to gather information. The purpose is to assess the institutional framework for urban security in Gusau. All responses will be treated with strict confidentiality.

General Information

1. Name of Establishment /Agency?

   ……

2. What are the Departments/Divisions in this Agency?
   i. ……
   ii. ……
   iii. ……
   iv. ……

3. What is the staff strength of the Departments/Divisions in Gusau…….....

4. what are the types and number of equipment the institution used in carrying out its duties?
   a) ……
   b) ……
   c) ……

5. How accessible is the agency to the general public

……
……

6. What is the spatial distribution

……
……

Checklist 1: Coordination

1. In what ways do this Agency relate with the following Security Institutions in Gusau?.....

a. Nigeria Police Force
b. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp
c. Nigeria Army
d. State Security Service (SSS)
e. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)
f. Hisbah Commission
g. Vigilante Group
h. Private Security Companies
i. Gusau Local Government
j. Gusau Emirate Council

2. Do you have conflict of functions with any of the above mentioned Institution? Please tick as appropriate. Yes ( ) No ( )
3. If yes, in which areas? Please specify.
    a) .....
    b) ……..……
    c) ……
4. Are there formal meetings of the above mentioned agencies ? (Please tick as appropriate). Yes ( ) No ( )
5. If yes, how frequent are the meetings ? Monthly ( ) Bi-Monthly ( ) Weekly ( ) Daily ( ) Only on Emergencies ( )
6. How effective are the meetings?
    .....
    .....
    .....
7. If No, Why?
    ……
    ……
    ……
8. Under which tear of government does your agency derived its authority? Please tick as appropriate.
    i. Federal Government ( )
    ii. State Government ( )
    iii. Local authority ( )

Checklist 2 : Adequacy of functions

1. Which Decree or Bye-law established this Institution? Please be specific.
    .....
    .....
    .....
2. What are the core functions of this Institution? (Please indicate in order of priority).

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……

3. Which of the functions is this agency is best discharging? (Please indicate in order of priority).

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……

4. Which of the functions does this agency usually have difficulties in discharging? (Please indicate in order of priority).

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……

5. Which areas need improvement? Please suggest in order of priority.

a) ……

b) ……
c) ……

Checklist 3: Responsiveness

1. What is your relationship with the general public?

……
……
……

2. How do you respond to emergency situations?

……
……
……

3. What are the strategies taken to respond to the residents security needs?
   a) ……
   b) .....
   c) ……
4. What are your achievements regarding urban security?
   a) ……
   b) ……
   c) ……
5. What are the challenges facing the agency?
   a) ……
   b) ……
   c) ……
6. What are the successes recorded?

……
……
……

Checklist 4: Participation

1. Do you think a stronger partnership between your Agency and other Stakeholders is needed for effective security in Gusau? Yes ( ) No ( )
2. If yes, how should it be promoted?

……
……
……

3. Does the Agency encourage Citizens Participation in the discharge of its functions to the public?

……
……
……

4. How is this done?

……
……
……

5. Who are the major stakeholders the Agency engage in its programmes and activities?

……
……
……

Appendix II

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN,
AHMADU BELLO, UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONAIRE

Introduction

This questionnaire is designed to gather information from the residents of Gusau town. It seeks to examine the level of insecurity and also try to find the resident's perception on the activities of security agencies in the study area. All responses will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Planning District……

Residential Address……**.....**

Section A

1. Have you been a victim of any form of crime and violence? Yes ( )
   No ( )
2. If yes, which one(s)?

Types of crime and violence	Please tick
Arm Robbery and Extortion	
Burglary, House and store breaking	
Murder	
Manslaughter	
Forgery	
Bribery and corruption	
Assault	
Felonious wounding	
Breaches of trust	
Unlawful possession of stolen properties	
Sectarian violence	
Political violence	
Suicide	
Kidnapping	
Child stealing	
Rape and unnatural offences	
Breaches of peace	
Other minor crime	

3. How frequent did you experience the occurrence of crime and violence?
   Not at all ( ) Moderate ( ) Frequent ( ) Very frequent ( )
4. Did you report to the police? Yes ( ) No ( )

If no, why? .....

5. How secured are you in this area ? Feel secured ( ) Feel insecure ( )
6. Reason for the feeling of insecurity (a) Regular attack (b) Absence of security men in the area (c) Criminals resides in the area (d) No reason

Section B

1. Are the security agencies doing enough on crime and violence? Yes ( ) No ( )
2. If yes, how? .....
3. If no, what do you mean……
4. Do you think the security agencies are adequately or evenly distributed in the town to curve urban crime and violence? Yes ( ) No ( )
5. How could you assess the role security agencies in crime and violence prevention? (please tick as appropriate)
   Cannot assess ( ) Their role is satisfactory ( ) Have not done much ( )
   Crime free/need no security ( ) Police take bribe and set culprits free ( )
   Police come only to provide security for the riches in the area ( )
   Security are around in times of calm and disappear in times of violence ( )
   Police cannot be relied upon ( ) They are poorly/ill-equipped ( )
6. How do you contact the police during emergency situation?
   Personal vehicles ( ) Public transport ( ) Trekked ( )
   Telephone ( ) No effort ( )
7. Do you have telephone? Yes ( ) No ( )
8. If no, how do you contact security agencies?
9. If yes, what number would you call?.....
10. What was the police response to the emergency call?
    Follow promptly ( ) Delayed ( ) Did not respond ( )
11. How would you describe the characteristics of the police when dealing with the public? Friendly ( ) Helpful ( ) Courteous ( ) Rude ( ) Lack of knowledge and insight ( )
12. If the security agencies have been of little help to you and the neighborhood, how have you been taking care of your security? Night

watchmen ( ) Bumps ( ) Gates ( ) Charms and amulets ( ) Vigilante groups ( )

13. What type of security measures is available in your area? Security post ( ) Check point ( ) Bumps ( ) Warning sign on restriction of movement ( ) Functional street light ( ) Watchmen ( ) Visible security sign boards ( ) Gates ( )
14. Do you have neighborhood association and vigilante groups?
    Available ( ) Not Available ( )
15. What do you think is necessary to make the town safer?
    Activities of all security agencies should be coordinated ( ) Prompt police response\Regular patrol ( ) Provision of sporting facilities ( ) Identification of non-residents ( ) Each residents to tightened his security ( ) Vigilante groups ( ) Support the security agencies ( ) No idea ( ) Prayers ( )