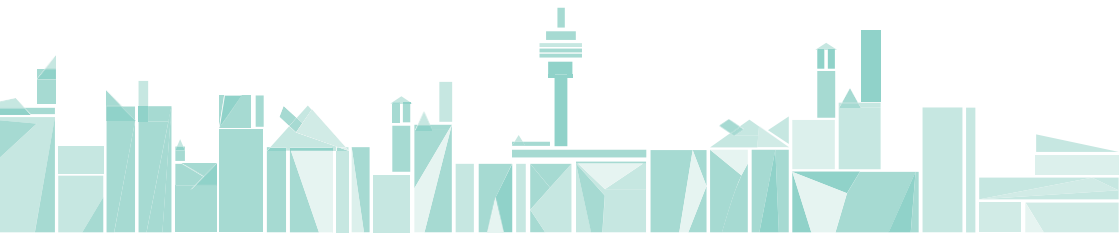




The Joburg City Safety Strategy

Content

1. Introduction
2. What is safety?
3. The role of Local Government in creating a Safe City
4. Safety challenges in the City
5. Overview of the Joburg City Safety Strategy
6. How the JCSS contributes to the Mayoral Priorities and Programmes
7. Desired future city - creating a caring, safe and secure city
8. The JCSS in practice
9. What is needed for successful implementation?
10. Conclusion





Introduction

The Joburg City Safety Strategy (JCSS) has been prepared by the Department of Public Safety at the City of Johannesburg. It was revised extensively during the 2016/17 financial year with inputs from various City departments and safety experts. The JCSS has been developed in an effort to collectively improve safety in our city with all city stakeholders, in order to achieve caring, safe and secure communities as envisaged by the City's long-term plans.



Introduction

Why a Joburg City Safety Strategy?

The city attracts people from across South Africa and beyond, as increasing numbers of people move to urban areas in search of better prospects. It provides great opportunities for those who visit, live and work in it. Johannesburg also faces high levels of urbanisation and growth. This has resulted in a number of key challenges to urban safety that threaten the City of Johannesburg's (CoJ) vision for investment and economic growth for all to share in the future. There is therefore a need to manage these urban safety challenges, through a tailored, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach.

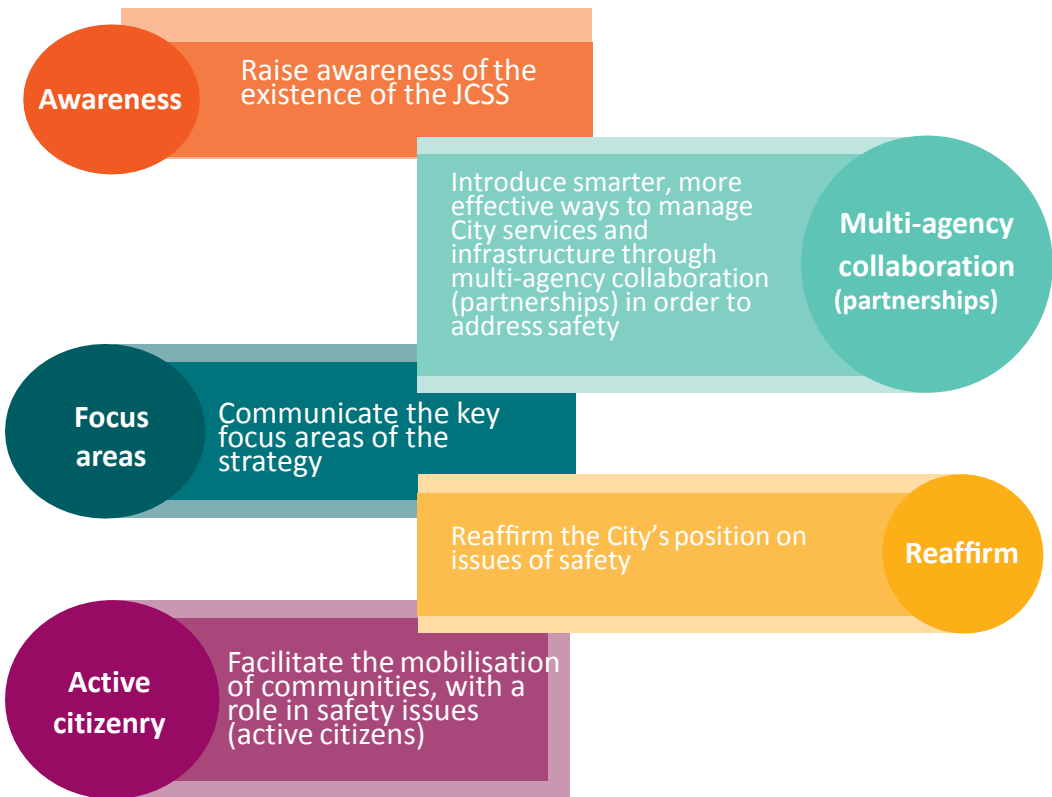


Figure 1: Key objectives of the JCSS booklet.

What is Safety?

Safety can be defined as the condition of being protected from danger, risk, injury or loss happening to a person or property. Safety is often associated with security and policing. However, a sense of safety is more than this. As part of the review process for the Safety Strategy, the City undertook a visioning exercise with key stakeholders, City departments, sector practitioners and external role players such as community members and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This collective definition of a safe city is illustrated below.



The Role of Local Government in Creating a Safe City

Local government has an important role to play in implementing localised solutions to city safety. The illustration below highlights the multiple roles of local government in creating a safe city.



Figure 3: The role of local government in delivering a safe city.



Safety Challenges in the City of Johannesburg

As with many other global cities, the City of Johannesburg is confronted with a number of key challenges to building safe, secure and resilient communities. These include:



Figure 4: Key safety challenges in Johannesburg.

Overview of the Joburg City Safety Strategy (JCSS)

The JCSS was developed with the following key objectives in mind:

Provide a guiding framework

Provide a framework to guide specific interventions and plans, ensuring continuity in the CoJ's work to improve city safety.

Support inter-agency initiatives

Recommit to and strengthen inter-agency initiatives that tackle the underlying causes of “unsafety” – encouraging joint action by all city role players.

Strengthen relationships

Improve the relationship between the Public Safety Department (JMPD, EMS and Disaster Management) and the city's citizens.

Shift the City's image

- Promote joint community – CoJ ward-based safety planning;
- Change the experience of the city and its public spaces;
- Prevent “unsafety” and opportunistic crime through appropriate environmental design; and
- Support the realisation of a responsive, caring and resilient city.

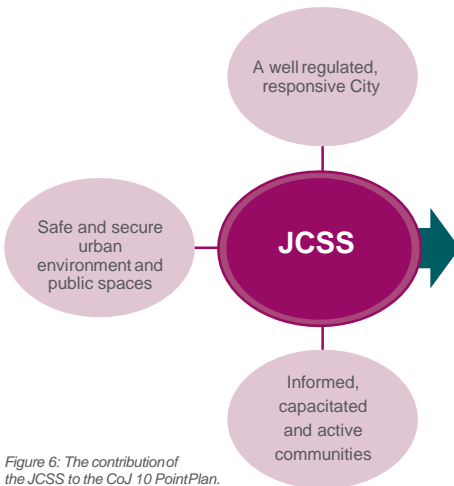
Figure 5: Key objectives of the JCSS.

How the JCSS Contributes to the CoJ Priorities and Programmes



CoJ 10 Key Strategic Priorities

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Governance 2. Financial Sustainability 3. Integrated Human Settlements 4. Sustainable Service Delivery 5. Job Opportunity and Creation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Safer City 7. Active and Engaged Citizenry 8. Economic Development 9. Green-Blue Economy 10. Smart City |
|--|--|



Current CoJ Programmes	
1.	Service delivery acceleration
2.	Hostels and flats development
3.	Joburg 10+
4.	Job opportunity
5.	SMME development
6.	Mayoral imbizos
7.	Displaced communities
8.	Drugs

Figure 6: The contribution of the JCSS to the CoJ 10 PointPlan.

There are a number of key focus areas for each of the JCSS outcomes. These focus areas are aligned to the following: the National Development Plan; the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy; the Integrated Urban Development Framework; the White Paper on Safety and Security; the Gauteng Safety Strategy; the CoJ Growth and Development Strategy; the CoJ key strategic priorities and programmes ; and the CoJ Spatial Development Framework.

How the JCSS Contributes to a Safer Johannesburg

The figure below illustrates the key focus areas for each of the JCSS outcomes.



- Strengthen by-law compliance
- Deliver safe transport and mobility
- Efficient traffic management
- Roll out community awareness programmes
- Reduce crime
- Strengthen capacity and improve response times in emergency management services
- Improve on City risks and disaster mitigation and management

Safe and secure urban environment and public spaces

Well regulated, responsive city

JCSS Outcomes



- Implement principles of crime prevention through environmental design
- Maintain public environment, infrastructure and facilities
- Tailor safety initiatives to support transformation projects

- Implement community projects that target the prevention of risks and rehabilitation of youth and children
- Build community-based health and capacity for violence prevention
- Strengthen safety programmes through active citizenry
- Implement smart technology for community engagement and responsiveness

Informed, capacitated & active communities

Desired Future City – Creating a Caring, Safe and Secure City

The JCSS recognises that safety is a cross cutting phenomenon that requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders. These stakeholders should work collaboratively in order to achieve the objective of creating a caring, safe and secure city through the following key outcomes.



Outcome 1:

A well regulated, responsive city

- Consistent by-law enforcement
- Reduction in by-law contraventions
- Safe mobility
- Reduction in crime and fear of crime
- Trusted, consistent, professional and engaged role players
- Reliable and responsive emergency management services
- Responsive disaster management services
- Resilient and safe communities



Outcome 2:

Safe and secure urban environment and public spaces

- Clean and safe environments
- Continuous management and mitigation of risk
- Safe and well maintained public spaces



Outcome 3:

Informed, capacitated and active communities

- Active citizenry
- Expanded opportunities for all
- Proactive and responsive government that supports the vulnerable
- Improved social cohesion and sense of “community”
- Resilient, healthy individuals, families and communities
- Greater level of civic engagement and co-ownership of city safety

Figure 8: Key JCSS focus areas for delivering a caring, safe and secure city.

The JCSS in Practice: A Case Study of End Street North Park in Doornfontein

This case study is an example of the JCSS integrated and collaborative multi-agency methodology in action. The Department of Public Safety, the Johannesburg Development Agency and the Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo partnered to assess issues of safety in the End Street North Park in Doornfontein. Parks and other public open spaces in the city have been affected by unacceptably high levels of crime and insecurity. The historic legacy of socio-spatial segregation, a lack of integrated urban planning and appropriate governance models, together with inadequate management and maintenance, have resulted in parks and open spaces being riddled by crime and grime. There is also little to no sense of ownership by the surrounding communities of the City's parks and open spaces. Where communities do take responsibility, there is poor coordination of effort and resources by both private and public stakeholders to create safer public spaces.

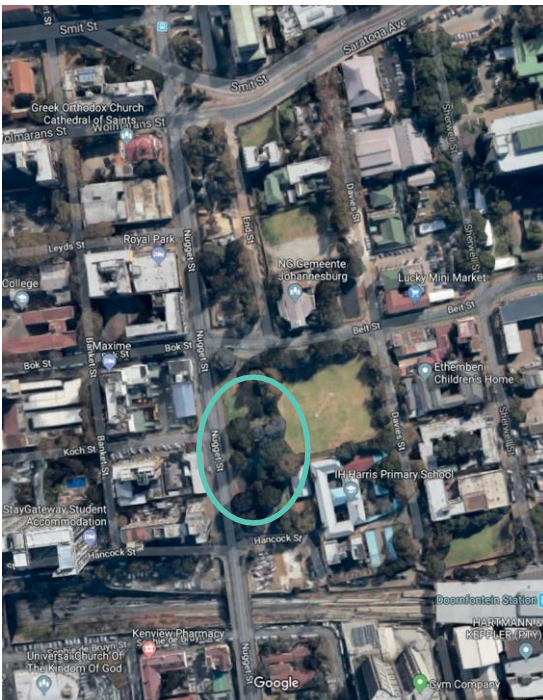
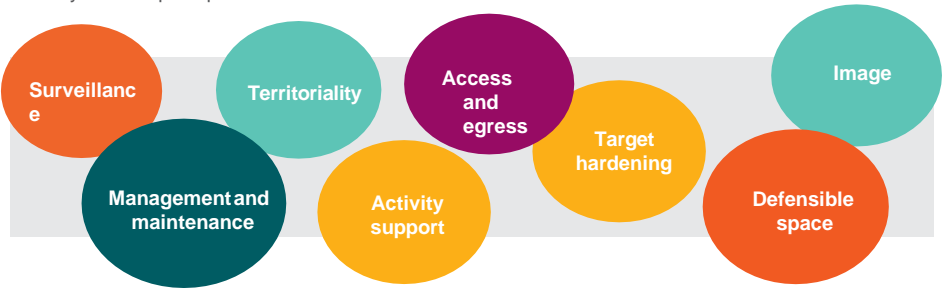


Figure 9: An aerial view of the Park before stakeholder input (left). Park design after stakeholder input (right).

The Value of Safety Audits in End Street North Park

The design and management of the urban environment has a direct impact on crime, the fear of crime and quality of life. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) uses principles that address opportunities for crime before they occur. CPTED is an important component to safety audits. It is important to note that safety on policing requires the collective involvement and activation of solutions by communities and local government.

The key CPTED principles include:



Local government and communities become key implementation partners in providing preventative safety measures for enabling better park management.

Through the End Street North Park partnership, a set of strategic interventions was developed to improve the safety of the park and its surrounding environment. This included a park design and upgrade, as well as the safety audit, which was completed in partnership with the community. Involving communities in local government processes has seen great success in improving the safety of public spaces such as the End Street North Park in Doornfontein.



End Street North Park mapping of hotspots (left) and community activation (right).

Joburg City Safety Program Office Deliverables

Institutionalise the JCSS

- Development of inputs on the CoJ IDP and CoJ SDBIP

Mainstreaming safety

- Implementation of Safety Audits: example - Westbury, Florida Lake precinct; Newtown precinct; and Lenasia precinct.

Strategic Projects

- Building research capacity - Memorandum of Understanding of Between Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Public Safety Department
- Transforming public parks into safe and inclusive community spaces - End Street North Park pilot project focussed on

Knowledge exchange

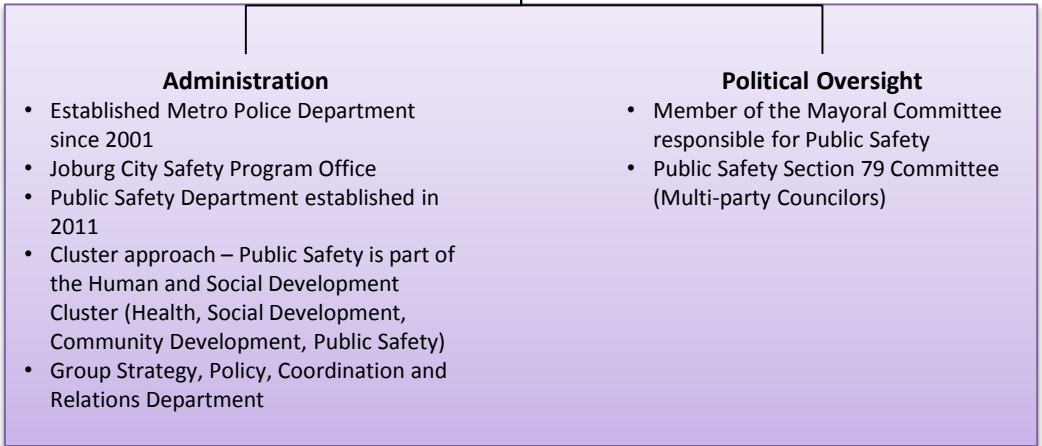
- Participant in the South African Cities Network (SACN) and the UN Habitat Global Safer Cities Programme
- Participant in the SACN Youth programme on lessons learnt/ guidelines on collaborative safety projects;
- Participant in the City of Johannesburg and eThekweni intercity Knowledge Exchange on safety in parks and public open spaces
- Participant in the JCPZ International Knowledge Exchange with the World Bank on nurturing community ownership for safer parks and open spaces

Partnerships

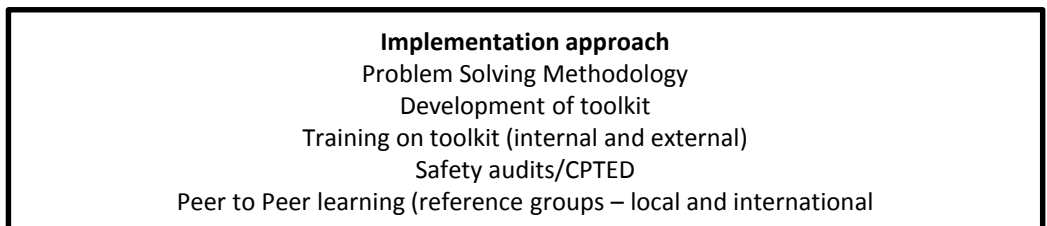
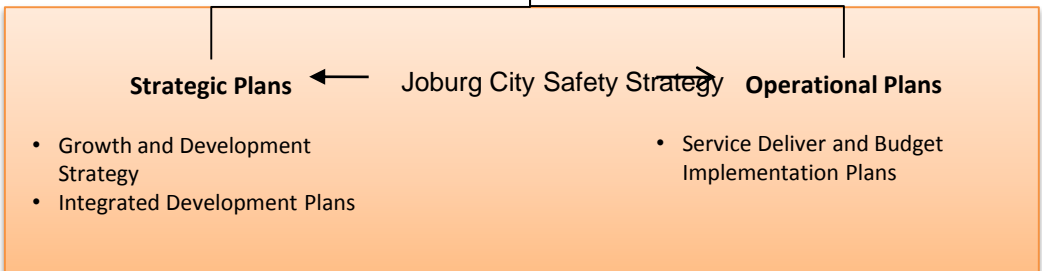
- Participant in the SAPS Safer Cities programme
- joint strategic projects in the built environment by Development Planning, Transport, Public Safety, the Joburg Development Agency (JDA) and CRUM.

Institutionalisation and Mainstreaming of Safety in the City of Joburg

Institutionalisation



Mainstreaming



What is Needed for Successful Implementation?

A critical requirement for fostering a safer city is working collaboratively within local government and with key city stakeholders and community members.

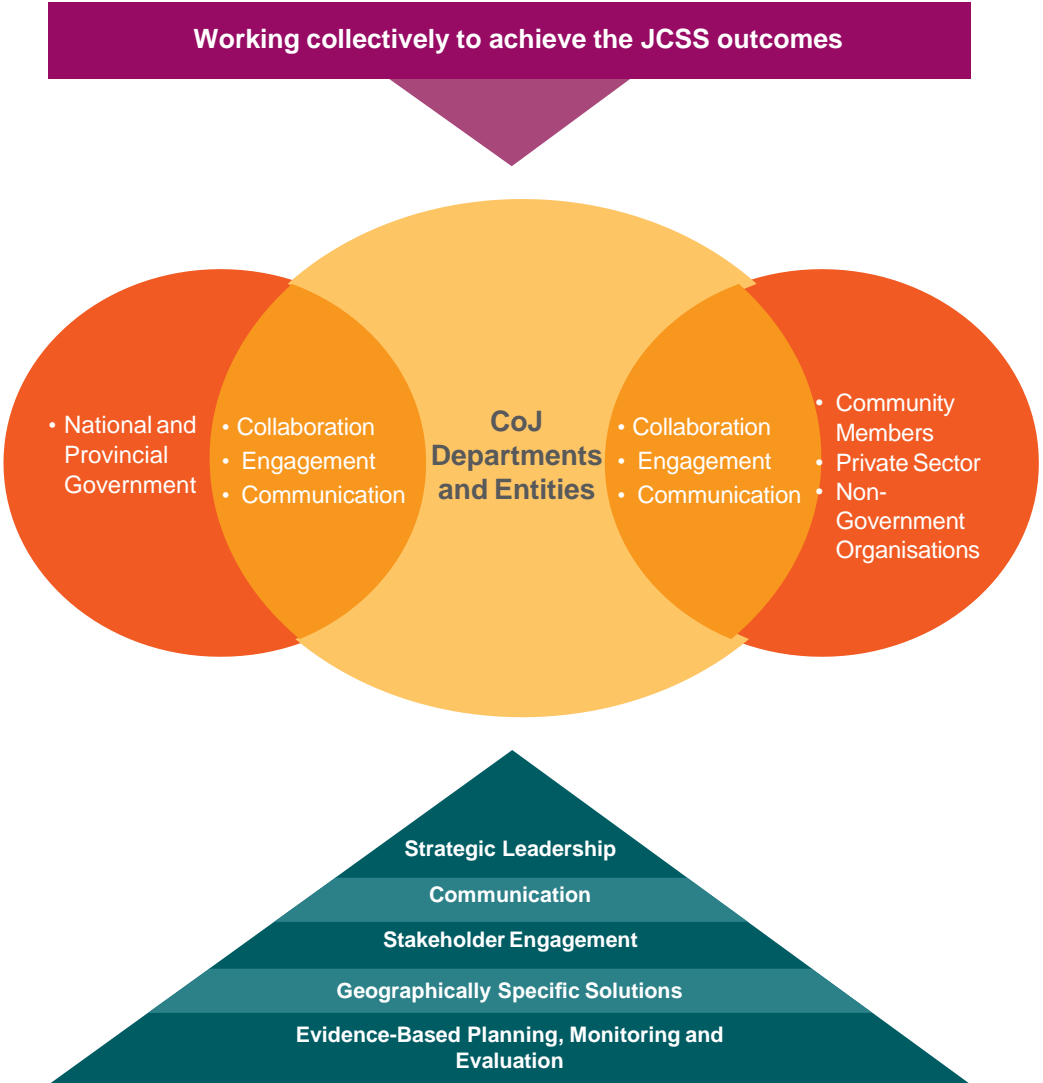


Figure 10: The collective approach to achieve the JCSS outcomes.

Conclusion

The outcome of an effective strategy that improves the level of urban safety requires a significant shift in how government and civil society address issues.

Safety is not only about crime and policing. It must include effective and efficient service delivery and urban management

The JCSS must be owned by all City Departments and its citizens



Everyone has a role and contribution to make towards creating a caring, safe and secure Johannesburg

