

Joburg City Safety Programme

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City Of Jo'burg

JCSP Methodology - 04 March 2010



PART A

- **Overview of the Joburg City Safety Programme**
- **Geographic Focus Area – Moroka – Soweto**

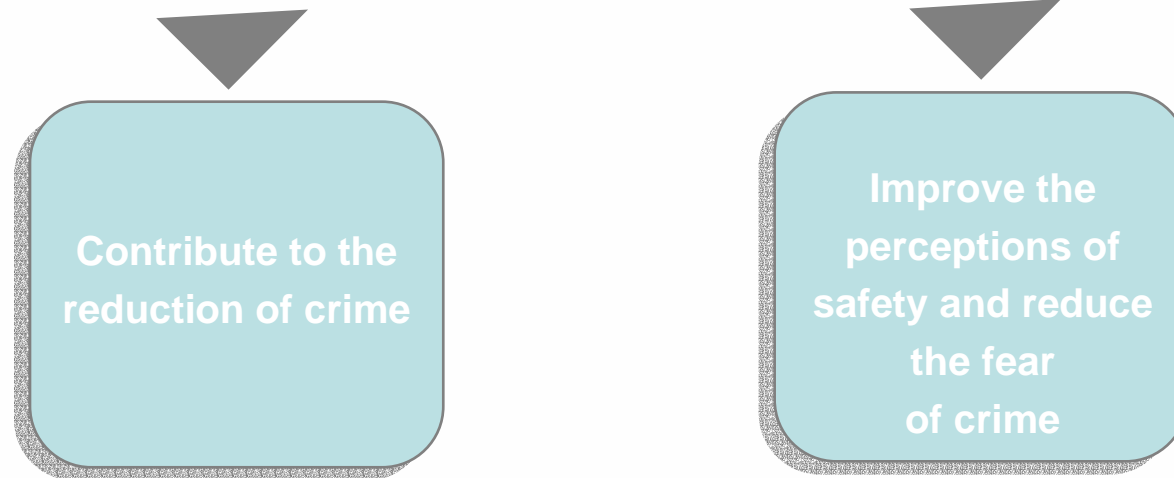
PART B

- **Tackling the Underlying Causes of Crime**
- **Multi-disciplinary Approach**
- **Priority Focus:**
 - **liquor outlets,**
 - **scrap metal dealers,**
 - **bad buildings**

The Jo'burg City Safety Strategy

An integrated, multi-disciplinary Jo'burg City Safety Strategy (JCSS) was approved by council in August 2003. It defines a clear and logical approach to the City's efforts to address crime in Johannesburg.

It aims to:

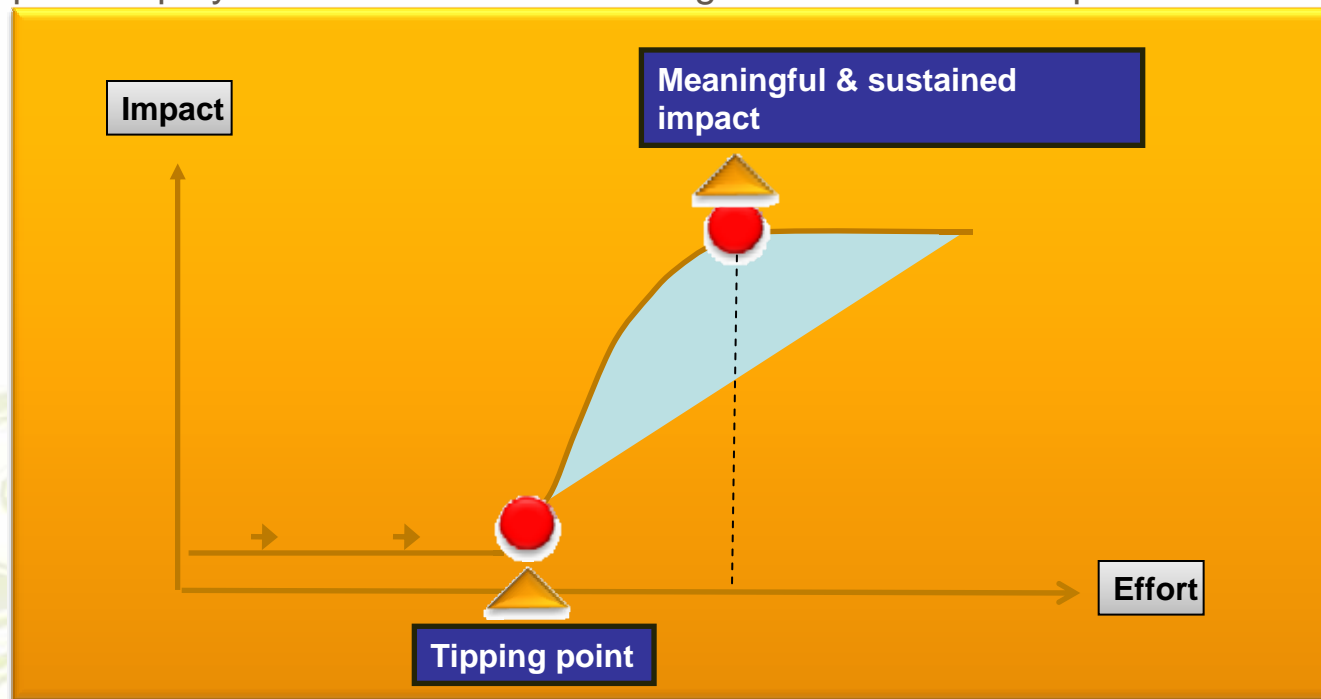


The JCSS proposes that there must be a holistic focus on law enforcement, crime prevention and improved urban management and design to achieve sustainable urban security.

The Jo'burg City Safety Programme (JCSP) was set up as the institutional mechanism to coordinate the implementation of the JCSS in selected regions in the City.

Achieving Sustainable Solutions to Crime Reduction

The 'TIPPING POINT' is the critical point at which the accumulated effect of many interventions by multiple role-players start to have a meaningful and sustained impact on crime and public safety.



In order to reach this 'tipping point' the City of Johannesburg acknowledges that it is necessary for all relevant role-players in law enforcement and urban management to focus and coordinate their efforts in a coherent manner. This requires working together, using a common methodology, towards a shared vision.

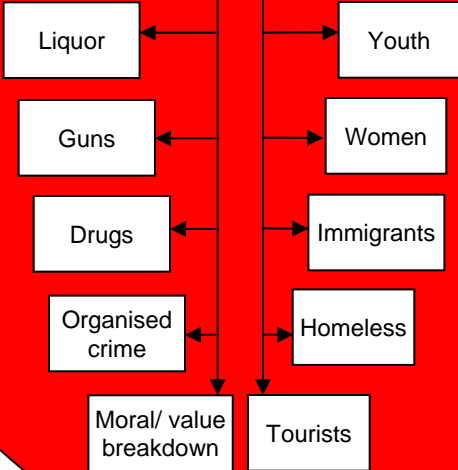
Programme components

Reduced crime and safer urban environment

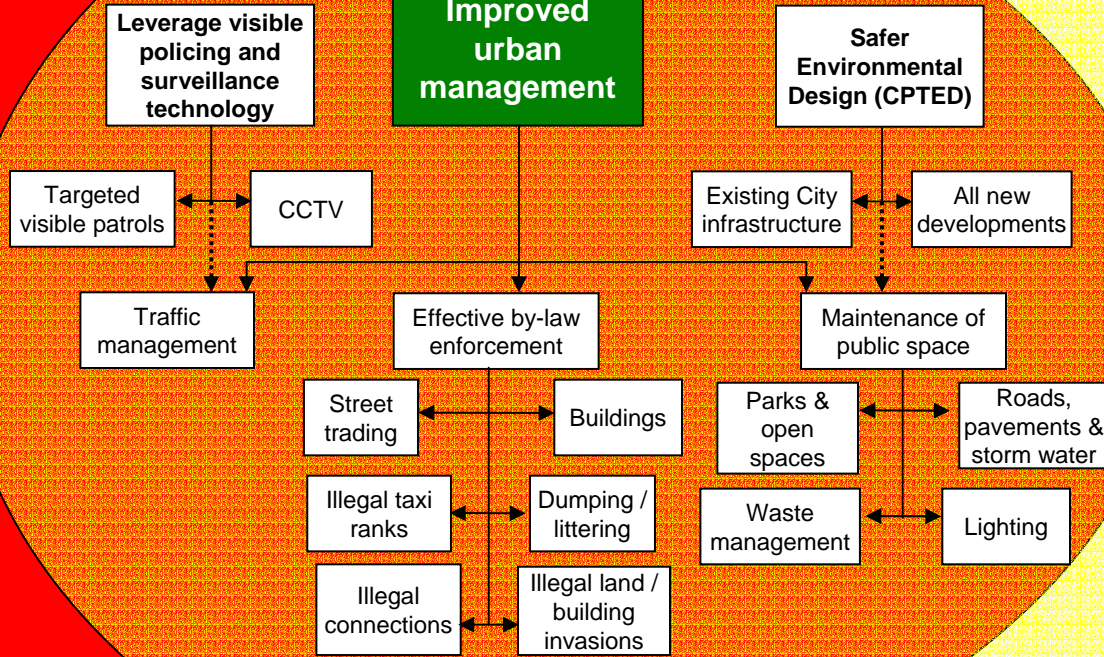
Perception management

Tackle the underlying causes/ aspects of crime

Addressing the needs of vulnerable groups



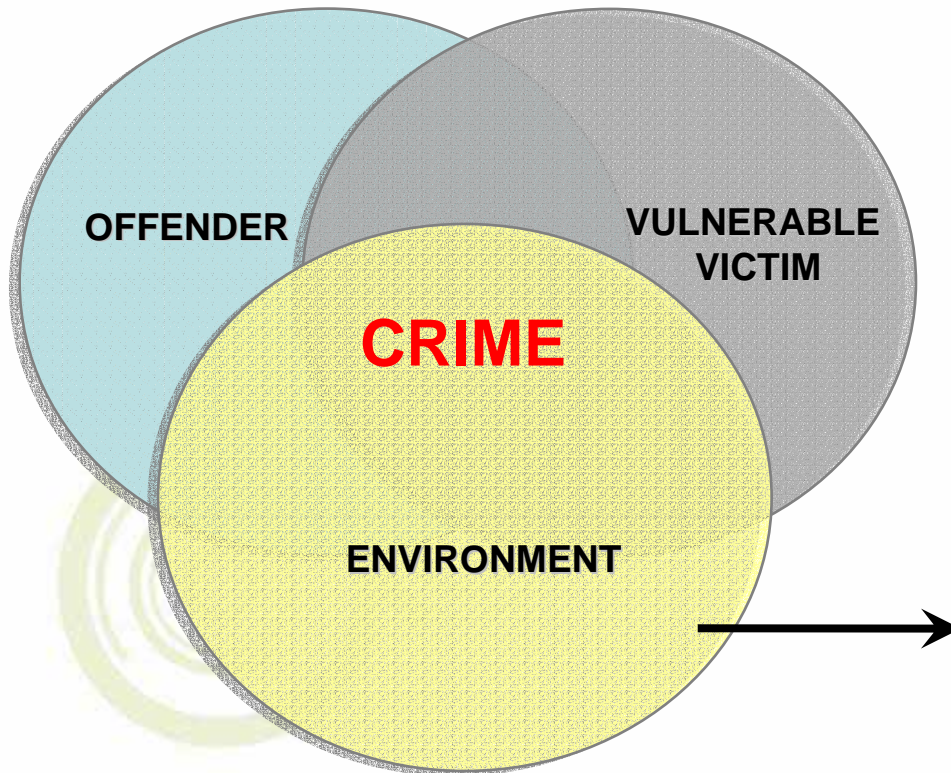
Orderly city - Improved urban management



Communication

The Dynamics of Crime & CPTED


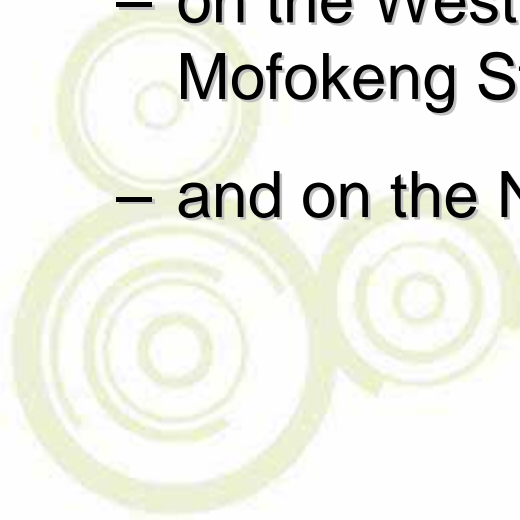
Crime occurs where there is a convergence of the will to offend, a victim vulnerable to the offence and an environment that enables the offence



**Build in Safety.
Design out Crime!**

By applying sound planning, design and management principles to the physical environment it is possible to:

reduce the causes of and opportunities for criminal activity &
address the fear of crime

- 
- **Location:** CoJ Region D, 25kms South West of Johannesburg
 - The GFA is bound by Roodeport Rd. on the East;
 - on the South by old Potchefstroom Road;
 - on the West by Makapani Street which becomes Mofokeng Street;
 - and on the North by the railway line.
- 

Moroka Profile

- **Composition:**

- **Population:** Estimated at 3,700,000

- **Land usage:** Residential (houses, flats, and hostels)
Commercial (small to medium businesses petrol stations, bottle stores, general dealers, funeral parlours & car repair outfits. Informal businesses such as cell phone outlets, tuck (house) shops, food outlets and second hand goods shops)

- **Schools:** 60 Primary & 36 Secondary

- **Health Facilities:** 5

- **Public Parks:** 3





- **Transportation:** 2 Train Stations, 07 Taxi Ranks, 01 BRT Station

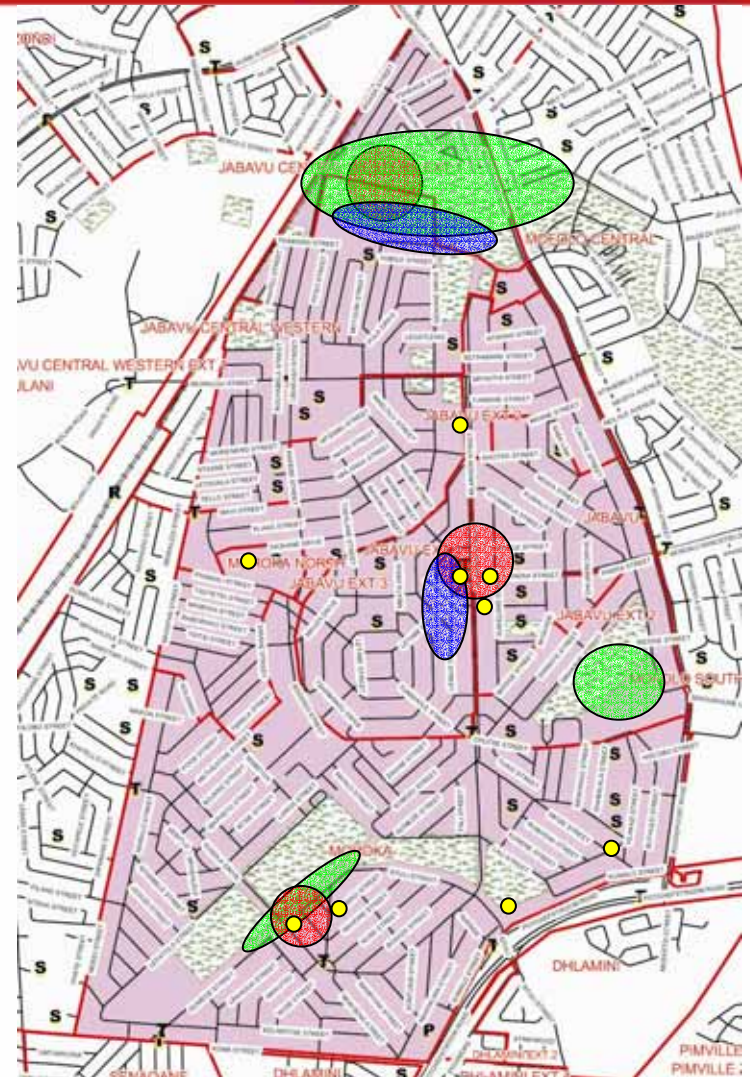
Moroka GFA Team

- **Established** in 2004
- **Multi Agency Team** consists of key City role players and Moroka SAPS
- Moroka **Baseline Profile** Developed
- Moroka **Master Plan** Developed, updated in 2009
- **Monthly meetings** held 1st Thursday of each month.
- Successes to date: Joint Operations focusing on Liquor, Firearms, Drinking and Driving, Scrap Metal Dealers, Informal Trading, and Urban Management issues, and Overall reduction in contact crimes.
- Liquor Traders Workshops
- Awareness campaigns

Adopting a holistic approach

Address all underlying factors that create an environment conducive to crime

- Crime “hot spots” 
- By-law infringement hot spots (illegal street trading, illegal dumping ...) 
- Service delivery issues (long grass, street lighting ...) 
- Other possible contributing factors to an unsafe environment (“bad” buildings, liquor outlets ...) 



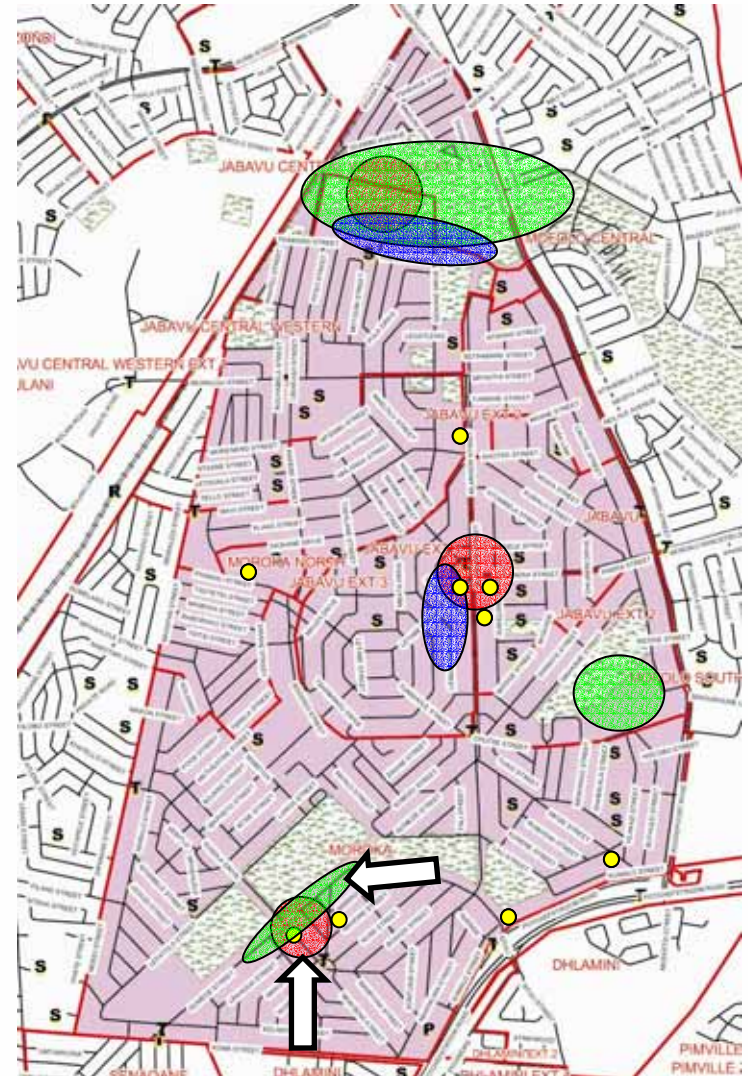
Application

- **Diagnostics**

Crime: Robbery

Time: 18:00 – 02:00

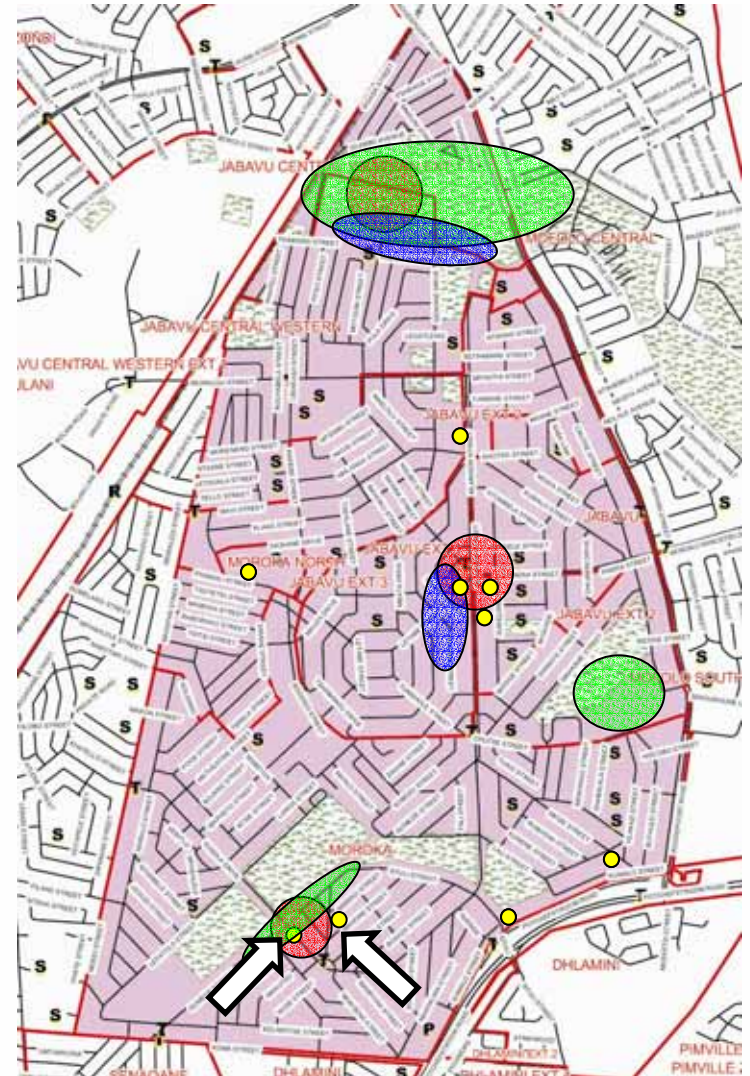
Days of week: Thursday to Saturday



Application

- Diagnostics

Liquor outlet: The Rock

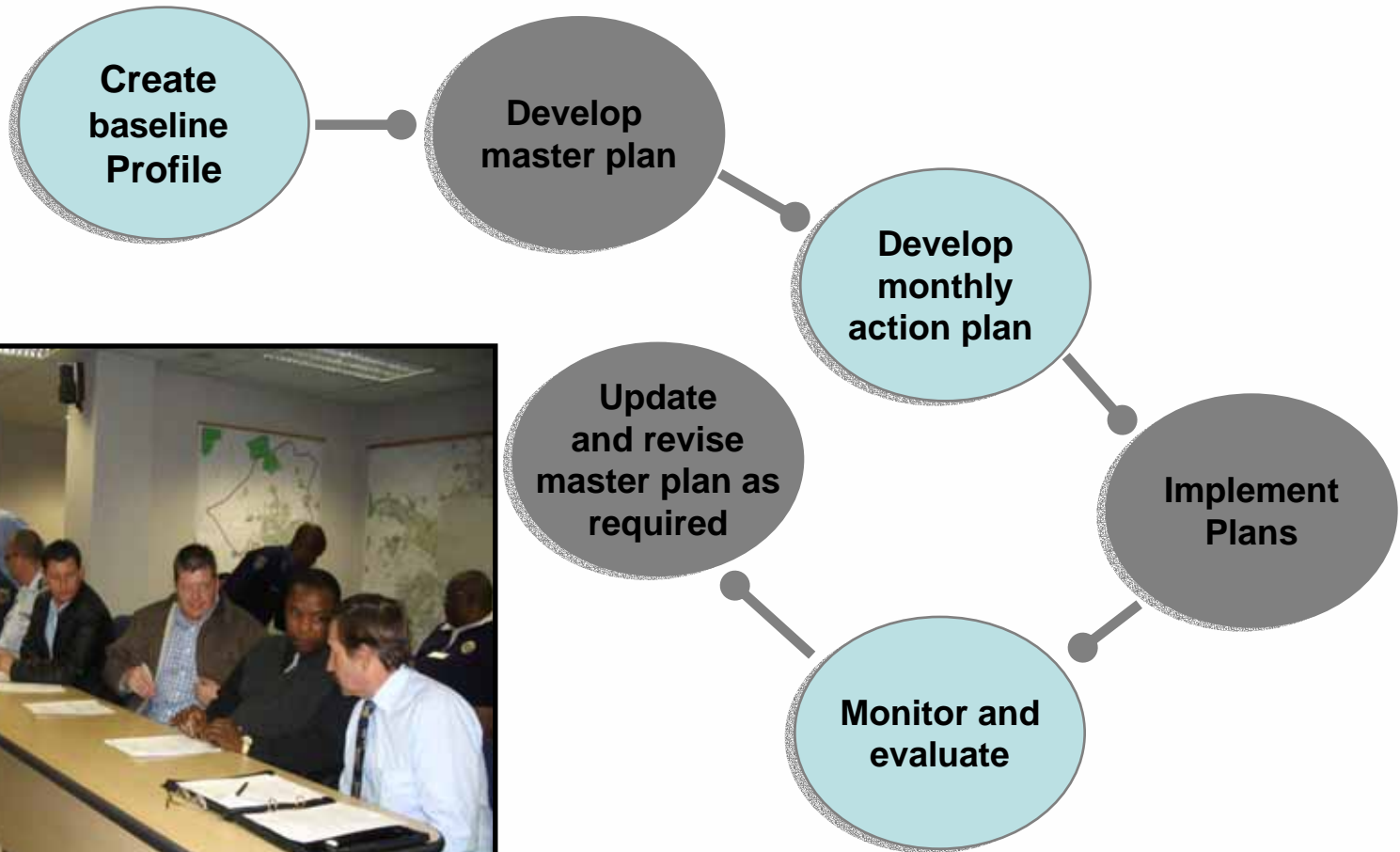


Application

- Diagnostics
- Prioritisation of issues
- Planning
 - Interventions
 - Resource allocation
- Monitoring
- Evaluation
- Knowledge management



The JCSP Methodology



Role-players

ROLE-PLAYERS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTATION

SA POLICE SERVICE

- Province and station level

JOHANNESBURG METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OTHER CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS (COJ)

- Emergency Management Services
- Environment
- Infrastructure and services
- Housing
- Community Development
- Development Planning and Urban Management
- Public Liaison (Communication)

CITY REGIONS

- Via the Urban Management Units

JOHANNESBURG CITY SAFETY PROGRAMME

MUNICIPAL OWNED ENTITIES:

- City Power
- Johannesburg City Parks
- Johannesburg Development Agency
- Johannesburg Water
- Johannesburg Roads Agency
- Pikitup

PROVINCE:

- Department of Community Safety
- Department of Social Development
- Gauteng Legislature
- Gauteng Liquor Licensing Unit

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- * Business
- * Community Policing Forums



Tackling the Underlying Causes of Crime
Multi-disciplinary Approach
Priority Focus

PART B



Tackling the causes as well as the symptoms

- Many programmes have dealt with the ‘symptoms’ of the problems, but have failed to deal with the underlying causes. They have therefore not had sustainable results.
- **The JCSS makes recommendations about dealing with the symptoms of the problems, but it also tries to tackle the causal factors as a priority.**
- It is aimed at implementing solutions to reduce crime which are sustainable in the long-term, by dealing once and for all with the tricky, persistent underlying causes of some of the problems.

Multi-disciplinary Approach

The power of joint operations

- Multi-disciplinary operations involving role-players from a range of agencies are a very effective way to tackle both the underlying causes and the symptoms of many of the key problems.
- They are particularly powerful if there is a good understanding of the legislation (including Acts, by-laws etc) which empowers each different agency, and of the way that legislation can be used. For example, where the SAPS is unable to close down a liquor outlet because it is generating crime in an area, the Department of Environmental Health may be able to close it down because it is contravening numerous health and safety by laws.
- The JCSP recommends a common approach (with minor variations) to tackling problematic businesses, including liquor outlets, second hand goods dealers, spray painters, panel beaters, 'chop shops' and other 'businesses' in bad buildings. This approach is represented next.....

Multi-disciplinary Approach

Tackling the Causal Factors

1. Gather information about the causal factors as possible by means of covert inspections / crime intelligence operations (i.e. info about the beneficiaries of the operation)

2. Depending on what is found, implement focused multi-disciplinary blitz operations targeting the beneficiary. (If a liquor outlet, the causal approach is slightly different - it focuses on removing liquor licenses from all problematic outlets.)

NOTE: During these operations emphasise financial and asset confiscation measures, tax investigations and penalties or prosecutions and the use of anti-racketeering legislation (e.g. the Prevention of Organised Crime Act)

Tackling the Symptoms

1. Develop checklist for each different type of business to be used in regular multi-disciplinary blitzes. This checklist must be applicable to all of the different agencies and must be based on the relevant legislation and by-laws.

2. Implement regular multi-disciplinary blitz operations to tackle the by-law infringements and other illicit activities taking place in and around the business.

NOTE: During these operations, use all applicable by-laws and legislation, including basic business and labour issues

Priority Focus

Liquor Outlets

Trade in Stolen Goods

Bad Buildings

Liquor Outlets

Problem Statement

- Alcohol is major contributor to crimes such as:
 - **Assault Common, Assault GBH, Rape, Domestic Violence, Robbery & Murder**
- These incidents of crimes are predominantly reported on
 - **Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays**
- SA spends approximately **R41 billion** on alcohol per annum
 - **47%** of murder victims tested positively for alcohol at the time of death
 - **66%** of people treated at casualty wards at hospitals were found to be under the influence of alcohol
 - **More** than **50%** of rape victims tested positive for were high or drunk at the time of the incident
- The Moroka Precinct has **47 registered outlets, 70 shebeens, and 21 unlicensed** Liquor Outlets

Liquor Outlets

Causal Factors:

- There are far **too many** liquor outlets in close proximity to each other and in inappropriate locations
- Many of these outlets are **not compliant** with health and safety by-laws.
- While some of these outlets are operating **without permits**, many have been granted permits by the Gauteng Liquor Licensing Unit.
- Where there are a large number of liquor outlets, the **area quickly deteriorates and crime increases.**



Liquor Outlets

Symptoms:

- **High** incidence of violent social crimes
- **Increased** incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol and related traffic accidents
- **Poorly** maintained, unclean and unattractive establishments
- **Poor** lighting around establishments
- Littering and waste accumulation around establishments
- **Anti-social behaviour** in and around places of entertainment
- **Illegal sales** (e.g. serving alcohol to minors)
- High volume **noise levels**
- **Prevalence** of selling of recreational drugs and prostitution



Liquor Outlets

Desired Outcomes and Response:

- Close down all unlicensed liquor outlets
- Close down all non-compliant liquor outlets
- Reduce the number of licensed liquor outlets in close proximity to each other

Compile database of all businesses in the GFA where liquor is sold and / or consumed (including both licensed and unlicensed businesses)

Develop a priority listing of liquor outlets that consistently contravene legislation and / or attract anti-social behaviour and criminal activities.

Conduct regular multi agency inspections of Liquor Outlets to ensure compliance to Gauteng Liquor Act , CoJ Fire, Health, and Land usage by-laws (to regulate private property usage).

Trade In Stolen Goods

Problem Statement

- There are various types of establishments that generate an income from the **resale of stolen goods**. These include:
 - Cell phone shops
 - Panel beaters and spray painters
 - Chop shops
 - Scrap metal dealers
 - Other second hand goods dealers
- While the nature of these establishments vary, they share common features in that they provide an easy disposal point for stolen goods and offer quick cash to sellers. They thus **perpetuate** and facilitate a range of criminal activities, including armed robbery and smash and grabs (often related to cell phones), housebreaking, carjacking, motor vehicle theft and the theft of scrap metal.

Trade In Stolen Goods



Trade In Stolen Goods

- **Causal Factors:**
 - Organised crime syndicates encourage the theft of items that can be resold through their network of easily accessible dealerships.
 - The availability of dealers who sell stolen goods facilitates casual and organised theft and robbery.
- **Symptoms:**
 - Presence of numerous dealerships that do not comply with the Second Hand Goods Act, the by-laws and other legislation
 - Interruption in or loss of basic services due to the theft of non-ferrous metals
 - High number of incidents of armed robberies (incl. smash and grabs and carjacking), housebreaking and motor vehicle theft
- **Desired Programme Outcomes:**
 - Prevent dealers from selling stolen goods
 - Close down the premises and confiscate property of dealers selling stolen goods or who consistently do not comply with the Second Hand Goods Act.



Trade In Stolen Goods

Response:

- ✓ Compile a database & GIS map of all businesses which are second hand goods shops, cell phone shops, panel beaters, spray painters, chop shops & scrap metal dealers.
- ✓ Identify the dealerships which are believed to be selling stolen goods for priority focus
- ✓ Tackle the causal factors: Gather as much info as possible about these dealerships, their beneficiaries, owners, managers by means of covert inspections & crime intelligence ops.
- ✓ Use the Second Hand Goods Act as a powerful way of closing unlicensed operations. Emphasise financial & asset confiscation measures, tax & the use of anti-racketeering legislation
- ✓ Implement ongoing multi-disciplinary operations to improve compliance

Bad Buildings

- **Problem Statement**

- Bad buildings have certain identifiable characteristics – they usually have **large outstanding municipal utility bills and as a result have very poor or no services;**
- They are **poorly maintained** and are very overcrowded; they pose major fire, health and safety hazards and generate large amounts of waste and ‘grime’ in the area.
- Often used as **hideouts or bases for criminals**, and they are major crime generators.
- **High crime** levels in an area can be traced back to a specific building



Bad Buildings

- **Causal Factors:**

- The owners of the building (whether they are the actual owners or have hijacked the building via fraudulent means) do not pay rates and taxes, do not maintain the building, allow sub-division and overcrowding and essentially facilitate crime in and around the building.

- **Symptoms:**

- High crime levels in and around the building, including: Common Assault, Assault GBH, Intimidation, Rape, Arson, Aggravated Robbery and Murder.
- Illegal connections
- Poor maintenance
- Waste and grime in and around building
- Fire, health and safety hazards
- Other illicit activities in and around the building – ‘chop shops’, unlicensed or non-compliant liquor outlets, prostitution, sale of drugs and substance abuse.

- **Desired Programme Outcomes:**

- Reduce the number of bad buildings in the Inner City. (The precise target needs to be agreed with all stakeholders as part of the implementation planning process).
- Remove all person/s who are fraudulently representing themselves as the owners of buildings (i.e. the criminals who have hijacked buildings) in the Inner City

Bad Buildings

Updating and checking of database & GIS map of bad buildings

Enhancing and participating in multi-disciplinary structure to tackle bad buildings

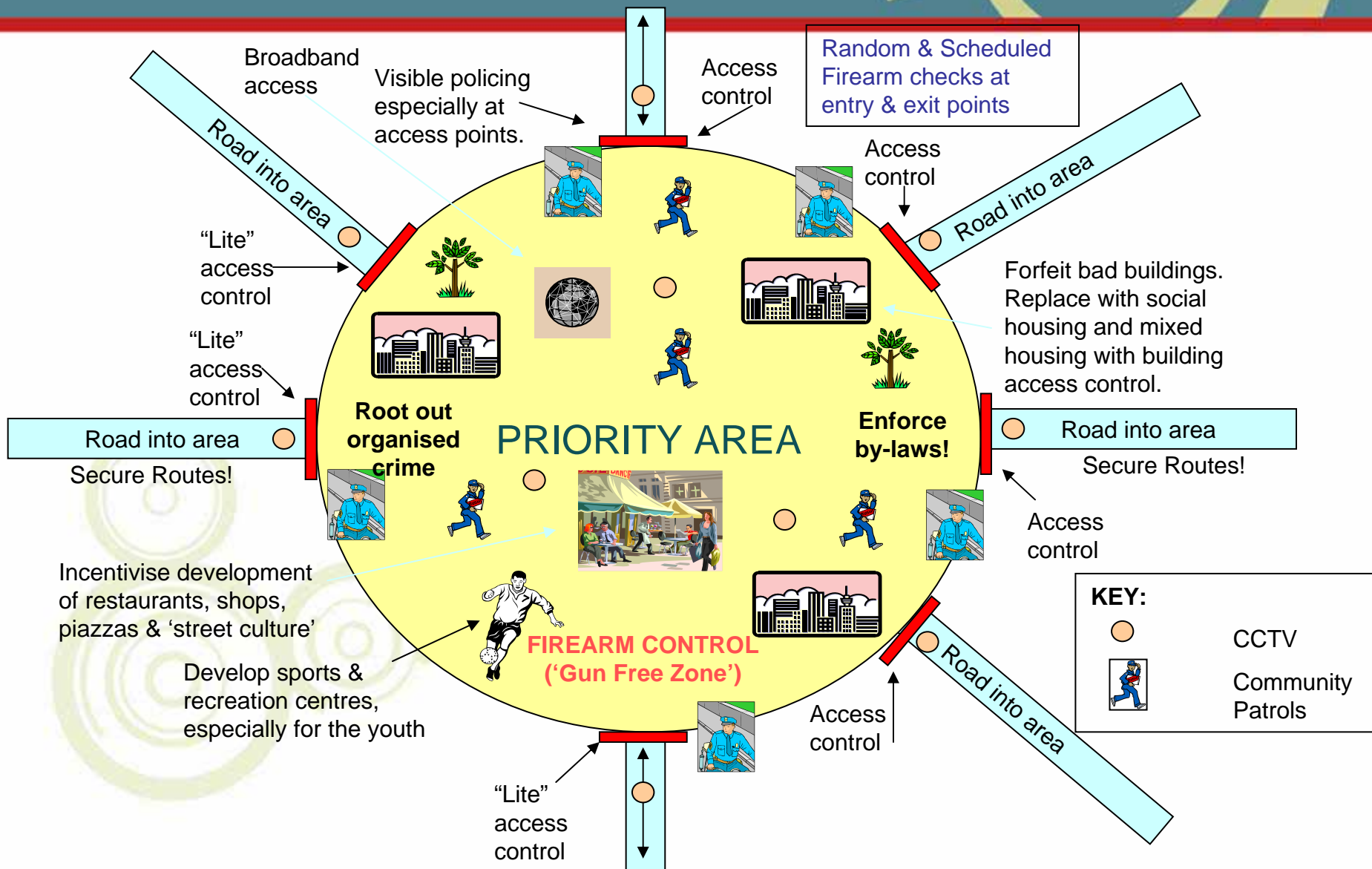
Identification of most problematic buildings and clusters of buildings

Multi-disciplinary operations to tackle the symptoms, and separate focused operations to tackle the causal factors'

Implementation of an early warning system to proactively prevent buildings from becoming 'bad'

Development of a manual to guide the activities of the task team to ensure that solutions are effective and prosecutions / legal actions are not defective

Example of the implementation of the JCSS





WORKING TOGETHER FOR A SAFER JOBURG!

THANK YOU

