

DIFFUSION OF CPTED IN SUB-SAHARA AFRICA: PROCESS, OUTCOMES AND LESSONS

Designing and Shaping CPTED for Safer and Terrorism Free Communities

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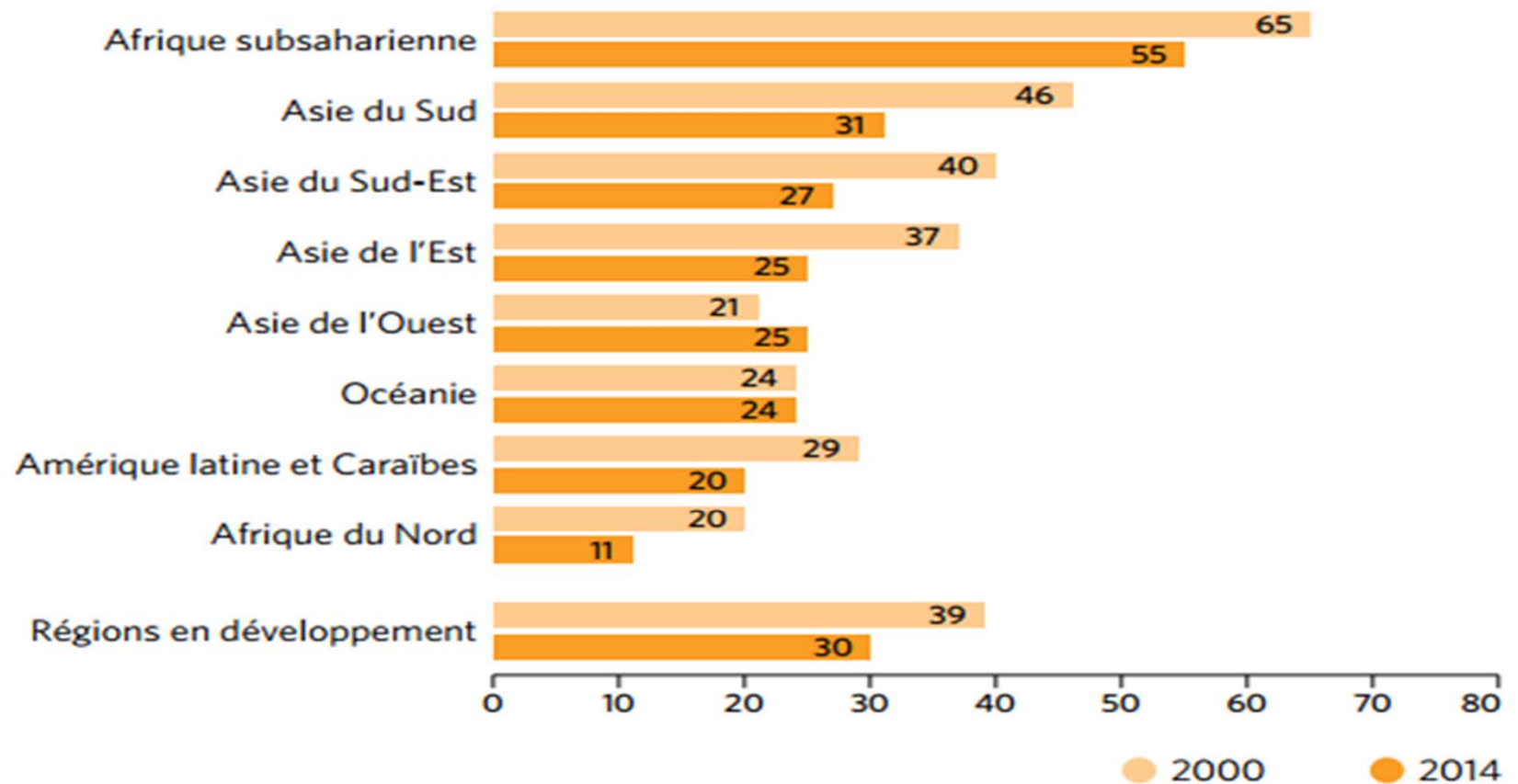
I. THE DIFFUSION PROCESS

I.1. Context



Proportion of Urban Population living in slums in 2000 and 2014 (%)

Proportion de la population urbaine vivant dans des taudis, 2000 et 2014 (pourcentage)



- Limited/inexistence of policy, standards, procedures/protocols and guidelines/manuals on crime prevention (what to do, why, when how, etc)
- Crime prevention mostly understood as the role and responsibility of Police and later private security agents
- Municipalities are barely if not totally absent from the debate on crime and crime prevention
- More law and less order: spatial/physical and social planning not seen as contributing factor to crime prevention
- No interaction between development planners, the justice system (Police, justice), and communities to design out crime and feeling of insecurity

- Technical or scientific literature on area based crime mapping, analysis and prevention very rare and mostly accessible
- Minimum attention of public authorities for community led or oriented crime prevention, only when this is about mob/street justice
- Existence political will and presence of champions at national, regional and municipal levels
- Presence of embryo of municipal police and vigilante groups dealing leading or involved in promoting safer public spaces and communities
- Frequently used equations theory of change:
 - improve street lighting = crime prevention
 - more public security and technologies = crime prevention
 - Increase the offer of private security firms = crime prevention
- **Limited consideration for the quality of social capital or social cohesion at community level = exponential increase of opportunities of crime**
 - Reduction of social control, community integration, natural surveillance
 - Increase sense of individualism; lack of codified planned city extension/infill



I.2. Process

Location and major sources of findings



Spatial diffusion :

- Johannesburg (Afrique du Sud) 1997
- Dar es Salaam (Tanzanie) 1997 – SCALING UP, 2009-2010

- Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) 1998 – SCALING UP, 2009
- Durban (Afrique du Sud) 1999
- Antananarivo (Madagascar) 1999

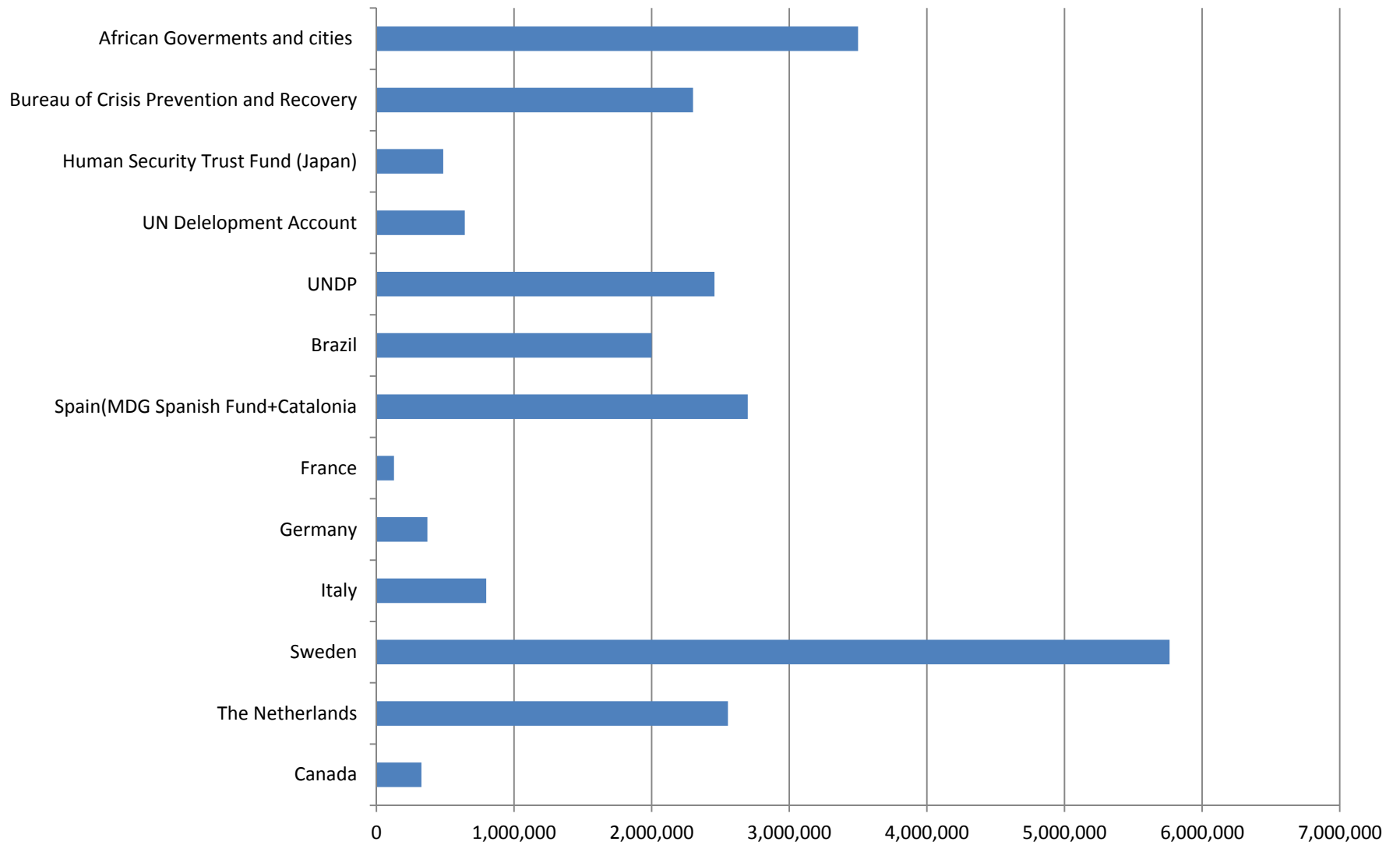
- Bamako (Mali) 2000
- Nairobi (Kenya) 2001
- Yaoundé (Cameroun) 2001 - Douala (Cameroun) 2003

- Bujumbura (Burundi) 2009
- Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) 2009
- Cap Verde (major cities) 2010
- Bafoussam et Ebolowa (Cameroon) 2011 – Scaling up

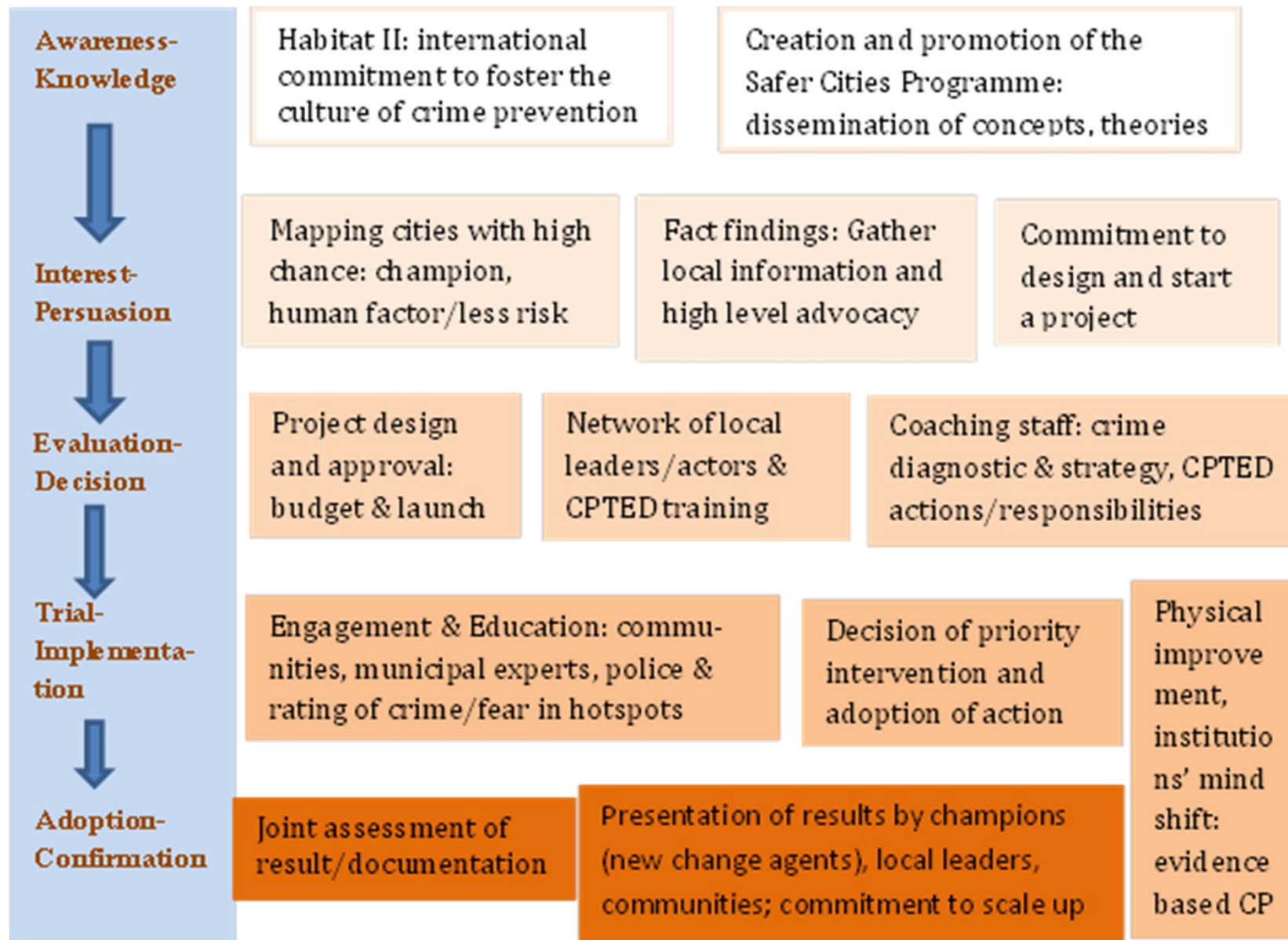
- (Egypt/Morocco) = Total 22% of 54 countries

- South
- East
- West
- Central
- (North)

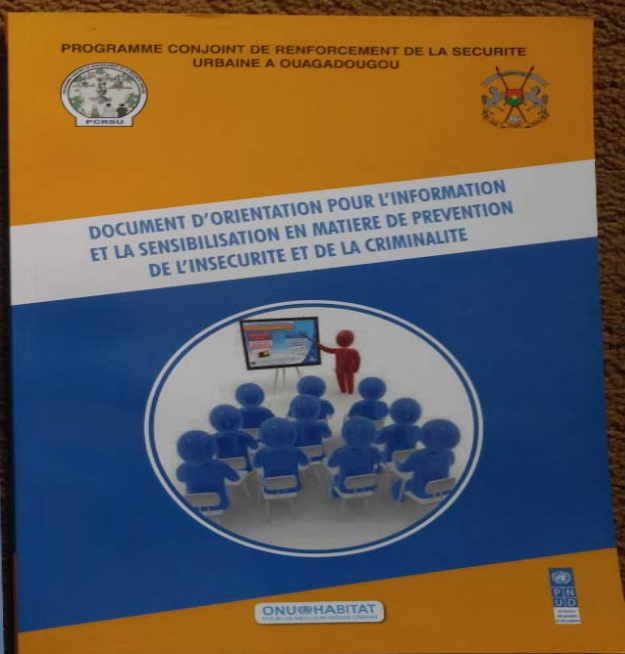
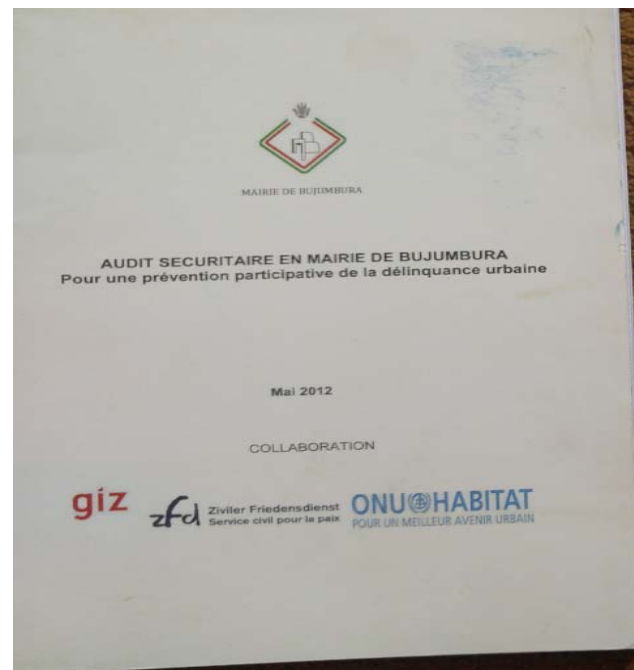
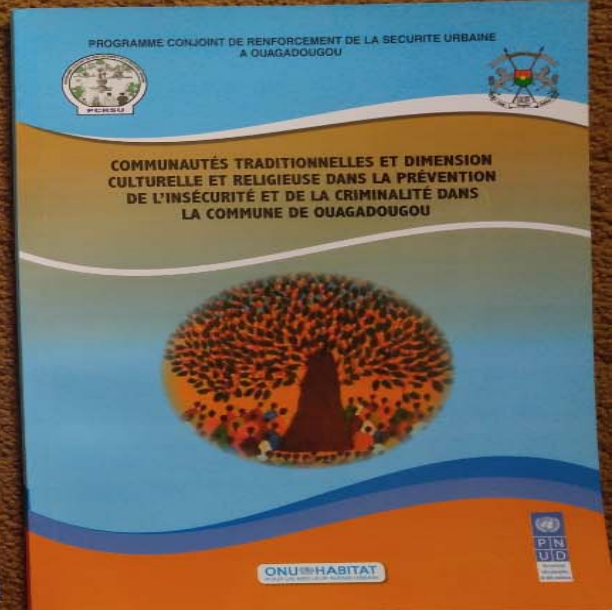
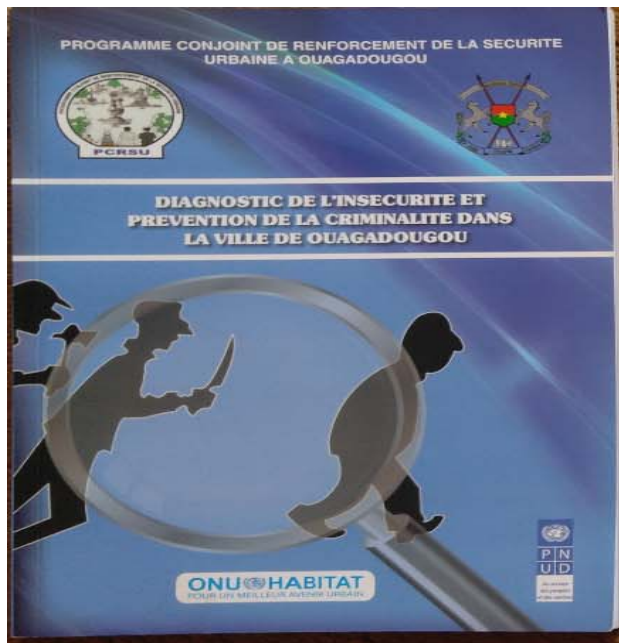
- Coastal/No access to sea
- Sahel/Forest
- Peace/post conflict
- High/low level of crime



Diffusion process of CPTED in Africa: **not all cities completed the 4 steps and 13 stages**



II. THE OUTCOMES





Be aware of the human dimension, bring stakeholders together, improve their skills and guide the dialogue to develop and adopt a crime prevention plan



MATRICE DU BULLETIN DE SCORE COMMUNAUTAIRE

QUARTIER: MIRINDI

B.N: 0

B.A: 209

B.P: 209

Quartiere: MIRINDI

Chefferie de MAMBASA

Territoire de MAMBASA

Participants:

Homme: 90

Femme: 114

RAS: 5

Domaines Observés: LES SERVICES DE SECURITE FACE AUX ACTES D'ANTIVALGURS; CAS D'EXPLOITATION DES MINEURS ET TRAFIC DES DROGUES

KAZI YA SHIRIKA YA USALAMA KUUSU MATUMIZI YA WATOTO KI MALAYA, BIASHARA NA MATUMIZI YA BANGI NA PIA DAWA YA KULEVIA

Equipe Technique Facilitateurs: CLSP/MAMBASA

Date: Le 25. Mai. 2017

INDICATEURS	SCORE					VN	%
	Très satisfait Vizuri Sana	Satisfait Vizuri	Moyen Katikati	Insatisfait Mubaya	Très insatisfait Mubaya Sana		
Implication des services de la PNC Askari polisi inafanya nini kwa hilo jambo?							
Lutte contre le trafic de drogue Kupiganisha biashara na matumizi ya bangi na dawa ya kulevia.	1	1	7	50	148	2	148x100 209 = 70%
Lutte contre l'exploitation sexuelle des mineurs Kupiganisha matumizi ya watoto ki malaya	0	3	5	40	154	4	154x100 209 = 74%
la prévention et la répression par la PNC Kuimiza na kuaziba ya askari polisi	0	22	50	28	108	1	108x100 209 = 51%
Devote de la population shuti ya raiya							
Renonciation par la population Ugushi ya hilo jambo kwa viongozi	109	70	12	5	5	8	5x100 209 = 2,4%
Connaissance de la loi par la population Kuzua sheria	68	73	33	3	16	16	16x100 209 = 7,7%

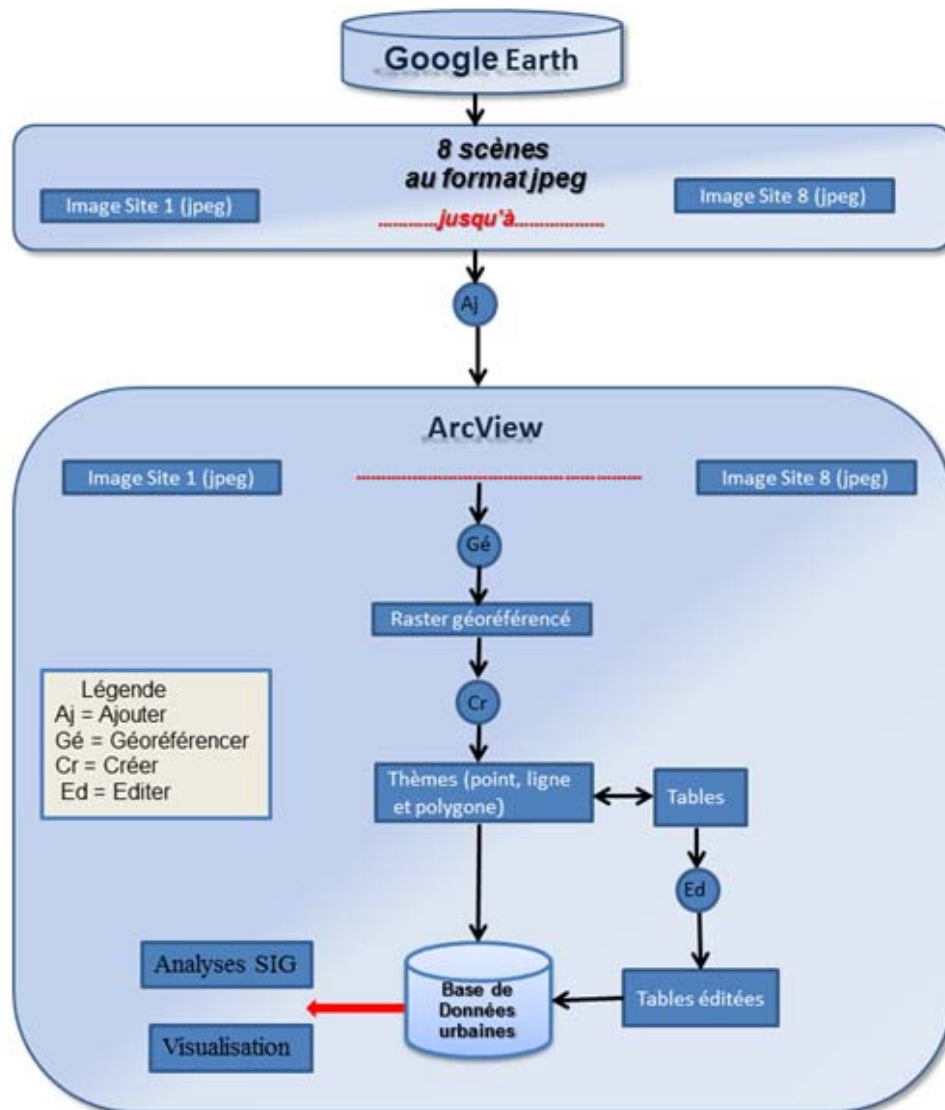
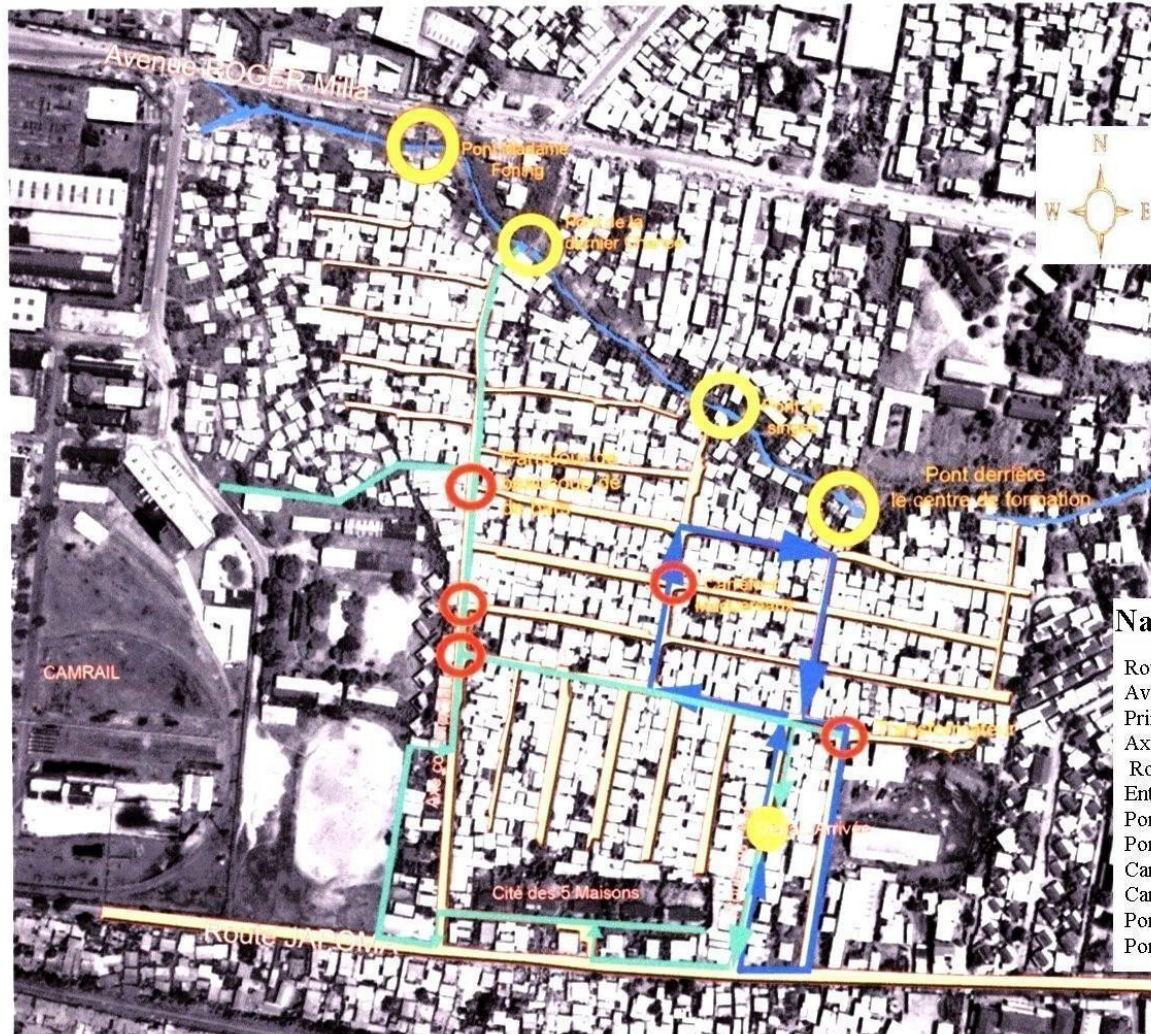


Figure 1: Hotspots mapping steps |



Key:

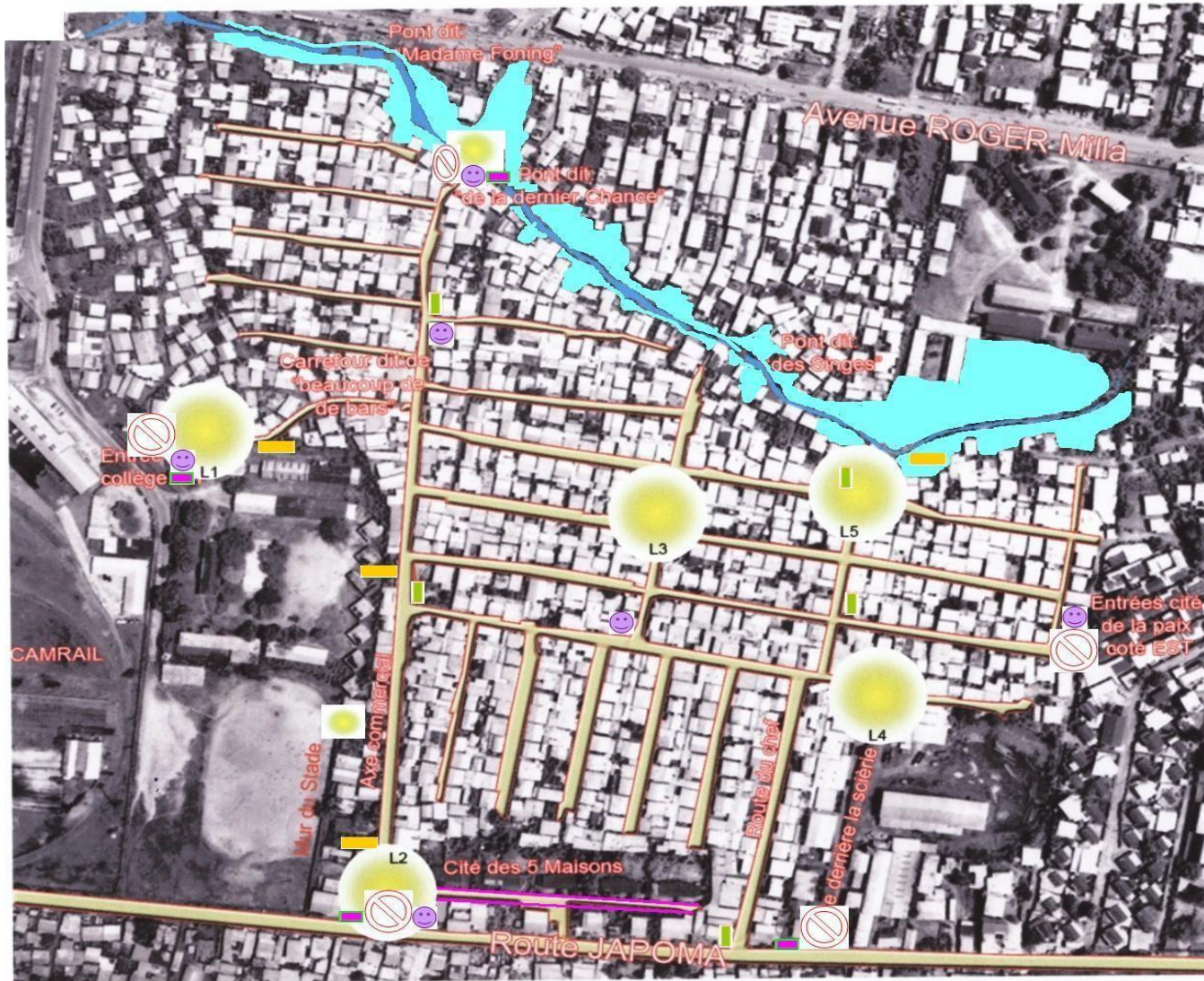
- Point of departure
- First itinerary
- Second itinerary
- Roads

Hot spots to be observed

- Junction
- Bridge

Name of places

Route de Japoma	as Japoma avenue
Avenue Roger Milla	as Roger Milla Avenue
Principal street	as Principal Street
Axe commercial	as Commercial street,
Route du chef	as Street of the chief
Entrée de la scierie	as Sawmill design entrance
Pont de BP cite	as BP Cité bridge
Pont de Madame Foning	as Foning bridge
Carrefour de beaucoup de bars	as Many bar junction
Carrefour maquereaux	as Mackerel junction
Pont de la dernière chance	as Bridge of the last chance
Pont des singes	as Donkey bridge



Key:

-  Public light
-  Security barriers
-  Presence or post of watchmen
-  Build playground for children
-  Map of the quarter
-  Notice of orientation
-  Produce green place/ Beautify landscape
-  Cut higher grasses/ Improve visibility

Photo N°14



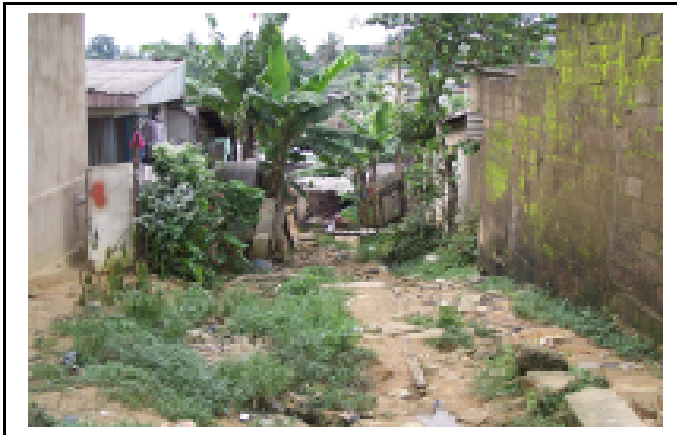
Before commercial activities on narrow street

Photo N°15



Roads constructed (December2008)

Photo N°12



Erosion making road unpractical and unsafe

Photo N°13

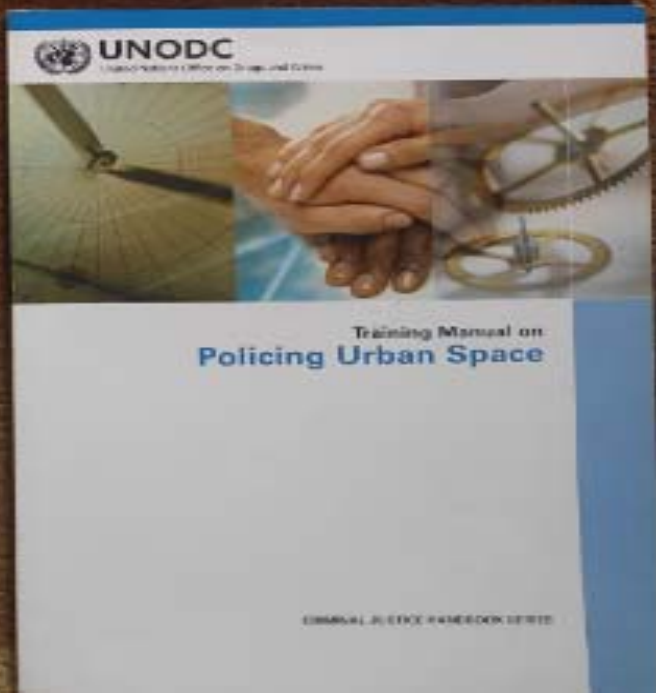
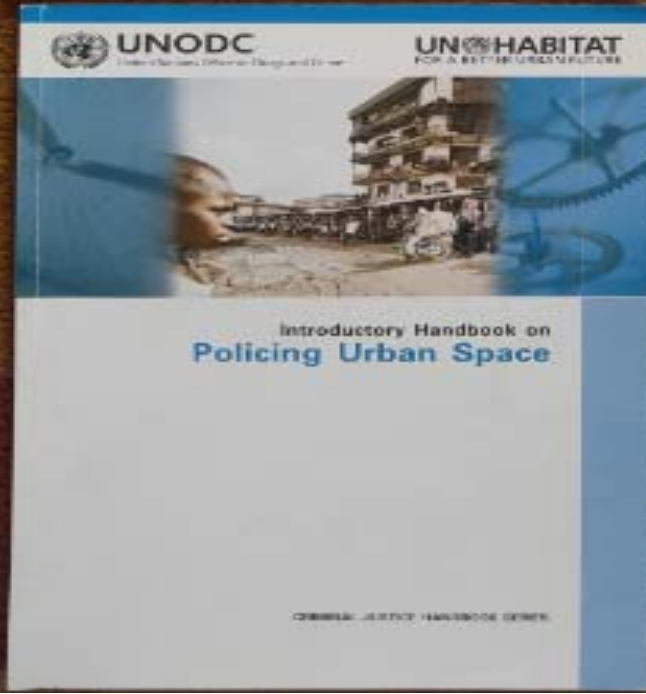
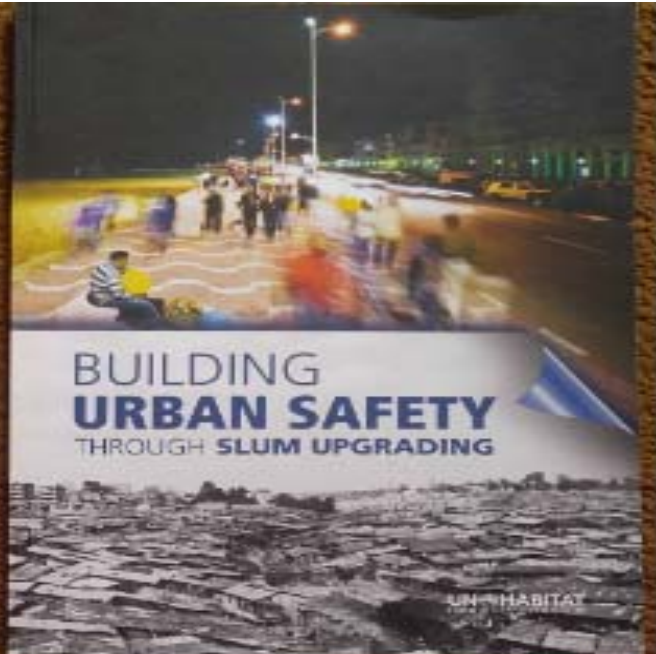
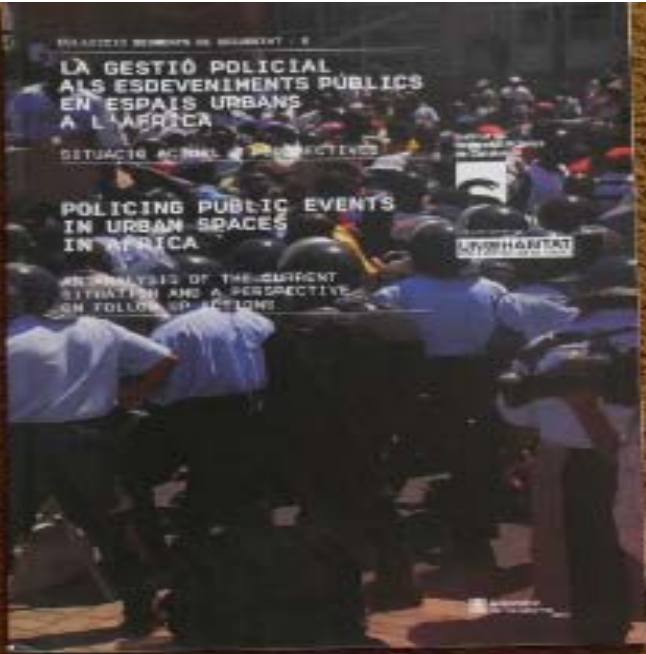


Upgraded road (December2008)



Weaknesses and Challenges

- Lack of a permanent dialogue between DIP managers, city council staff and the community on the effects of the integration of safety and security approach in the process of the upgrading initiative
- After the termination of the safety audit document, no feedback was done with the community to increase their understanding and their knowledge on how to apply the recommendations, even though they are the only implementing agent
- Absence of safety and security criteria in the
- Although lighting contributed to the sense and reality of better community safety/security, the maintenance of installed lights has been insufficient and inconsistent
- Absence of consistent social and community actions such as the creation of neighbourhood vigilance committees, has lowered the impact of community safety
- Delay in the programme implementation phase contributed to community fatigue, and possible suspicion towards the programme's objectives and actors



From a general perspective,

- Improved safety and security at night in selected hotspots and more mobility by women after 7pm
- Increased number of literature on Urban Safety Diagnostic, Crime prevention strategies and CPTED reports and papers
- Abilities of municipal police to identify and analyze root causes/factors of a specific crime using CPTED principles
- Existence of a network of police officers, scientists, and civil experts who applied/can advance CPTED
- Network of national and local champions ready to scale up the process (early adopters)
- 4 PhD : Cameroon, Kenya, South Africa/Zimbabwe
- Increased interest of Master student to conduct scientific studies using CPTED approach in urban planning, development and management

III. Lessons and Perspectives

III.1. Lessons

1. “A good city street neighborhood achieves a marvel of balance between its people’s determination to have essential privacy and their simultaneous wishes for differing degrees of contact, enjoyment or help from the people around”

Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of great American Cities*, p.59

2. “The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and improvement of the quality of life.”

National Crime Prevention Institute

- **These statements are still valid but how can they be fostered in SSA?**

- Ensure effective and integrated social and physical planning of urban upgrading, renewal and city extension initiatives
- Promote the implementation of planning regulations and CPTED principles in new housing scheme, neighborhood and infrastructure development



- Combine the use of new technologies such as CCTV and other CPTED principles to ensure successful :

1.Natural surveillance

2.Territorial Reinforcement

3.Natural Access Control

4.Target Hardening

5.Management

- 80 million USD loans contracted by a country in SSA for CCTVs installation and less effort for social and physical planning improvement will lead to misuse of public funding and may not have the desire effect i.e reduction of crime

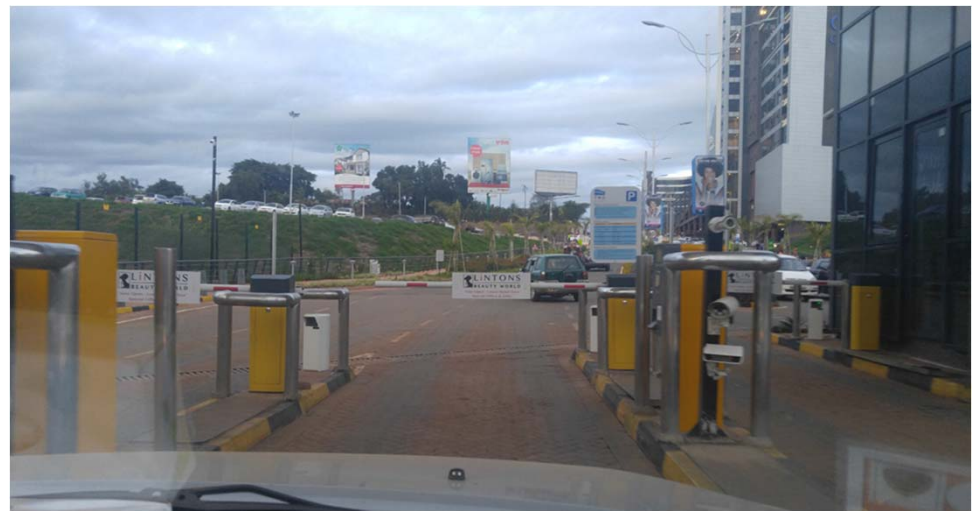


Talking about adoption:

- How many countries/cities adopt the CPTED?
 - Institutionalization : 2 (South Africa, Tanzania)
 - Scaling up: 2 (Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon)
 - Attempt to scale up: 1 (Burkina Faso)
- How many dis-adopt or abandon it?
 - Total 5 countries

III.2. What is the future of CPTED in socio-spatial contexts influenced by the fear of Extreme Violence and Terrorism Acts?

- **GROUPS:** Al shabab, Al Qaeda, Boko Haram
- **Some countries recently affected:**
- Mali: place of worship, restaurant, hotel (Radison Blue)
- Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria): Market places, schools, streets, place of worship,
- Cote d'Ivoire: Hotel in Grand Bassam (coast)
- Kenya: Mall (Westgate)
- Burkina Faso: Splendid Hotel (land locked country)
- Who is next?





Can ICA work contribute to measure at the local level the cities' contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030?

- **Goal 11** : Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 16**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

CONCLUSION

Diffusion = 10/46 countries

Rate = 21.7%

Maloney's 16% Rule:

Once you have reached 16% adoption of any innovation, you must change your messaging and media strategy from one based on scarcity, to one based on social proof, in order to accelerate through the chasm to the tipping point.



Show the results from the engagement if the champion to the change affecting communities well being



How to foster the diffusion and adoption?

- **Revisit the communication to integrate CPTED in legislative and technical instruments**
- **Continue or start to influence and persuade other players through existing mechanisms such as:**
 - URBAN LEGISLATION, National/Municipal Urban Policies, URBAN PLANNING/DESIGN
 - CPTED TOOLKITS: International Framework and Country/City Specific Protocols/Regulations
 - Africa Forum for Urban Safety: Change Messaging and Media/Marketing strategy
 - CPTED IN POST CONFLICT and UN MISSIONS
 - POLICE/SECURITY SECTOR REFORM PROCESS AT COUNTRY AND REGIONAL LEVEL
 - MINDSET CHANGE
 - DOCUMENTATION, CAPITALISATION AND DISSEMINATION

THANK YOU