

Private Security Governance Observatory:

Observatory Member Project Proposal Template

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Project name	Prospective analysis of the private security sector in Guinea				
Objectives of the Observatory fulfilled by the project	 Conduct research on regional challenges and opportunities as a basis to sensitize stakeholders / identify entry points for engagement; Foster an enabling environment for CSO network building and establish a CSO network as a community of practice that encourages the exchange of knowledge and good practices; Support the capacity of civil society to engage effectively with national authorities, international organisations and companies in order to support more effective oversight and accountability of the private security sector; Identify and facilitate entry points for civil society advocacy and monitoring to contribute to accountability mechanisms at national, regional and international levels; Expand the virtual space for civil society engagement by enabling the use of innovative online and social media tools. 				

Geographical zone	Conakry and the seven administrative regions					
Partners	 Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile (Ministry of Security and Civil Protection) ; National Assembly (security committee); Organizations of Civil Societies evolving in the field of security; Private sector (private security companies), Media (radios, televisions, information sites); Economic and Social Council The Guinean Bar Association (Association des Avocats); Technical and Financial Partners of Guinea (European Union, United Nations Development Program-UNDP). 					

	The scope and role of private security firms has increased dramatically in recent year Africa, and in Guinea in particular. Despite the controversy surrounding the question of accuracy of statistics on the number of private security firms and the exact definition private security firm, it is undisputed that this sector has significantly developed in Guin both in the capital and inland.
	 The private security sector in Guinea faces different issues: 1. Lack of regulation; 2. Existence of clandestine companies; 3. Problems related to working conditions;
	There is currently no regulation specifically designed for private security. This creates a l vacuum and encourages corruption and lawlessness in the sector. For example, since 20 several private security companies have experienced strikes for reasons of unfair dismis corruption, inadequate wages and non-respect of workers' rights.
ationale	Awareness of the need for a legal framework for the activities of private security compa in Guinea is a necessity. Such awareness must be translated into a study / research that take stock of the situation and make recommendations. It should be noted that, to date study has been conducted in Guinea in this respect and few civil society organizations aware of this problem. Thus, this study will outline the human rights challenges in the private security sector Guinea.
	 CECIDE, with its experience in dealing with public safety issues, decided to conduct study for, among other things: Develop a baseline study by focusing on the regulatory and instituting framework; Conduct research related to opportunities and challenges in Guinea as a basis sensitization of various actors (state, private security firms) to enable identification of entry points for broader engagement; Human Rights protection; The formulation of recommendations for the supervision of private security for security for the supervision of private security for the supervision for
	The project aims to put in place a mechanism for coordinating actors for active participa of private security in the country's development process.
	Specifically it aims to:
	 Review the state of private security in Guinea, taking into account the challer and stake of the sector;
	 Understand the contribution of private security to the development of country;
roject Description	Foster partnerships between private security services and public security organ
	Elaborate ways to take private security into account in public policies;Put in place a dynamic framework of consultation.
	CECIDE : A team capitalizing a great experience in the implementation of security proje and the conduct of studies, will be responsible for:
	 Contact the institutions to facilitate the collection of data and their participatio the platform;

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	 Develop TDRs for recruitment of a consultant and provide a second consultant experienced in research; 						
	• To elaborate, in collaboration with the consultations, a questionnaire;						
	Organize the training of the investigators;						
	federate the Civil Society Organization;						
	 Organize the validation workshop of the final report and the establishmen national observatory platform on private security; 						
	• Ensure the coordination of the platform.						
	Thus, the report will address:						
	1. Collection of existing resources including: regulations and regional , national initiatives;						
	 Institutional frame ; legislative framework and national contexts. Operational context 						
	To achieve the objectives of this project, each actor will play a specific role. The main stakeholders with whom the project aims to engage are:						
	The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection: is a partner of CECIDE in its various projects dealing with security issues and will provide the necessary institutional support and facilitate the obtaining of administrative documents.						
	The private sector (private security companies) : will be approached to associate it with the initiative as well as in the implementation of the recommendations of the study and the provision of information. The National Assembly (Defense and Security Commission) : will facilitate the drafting and						
	adoption of laws concerning the private security sector. The media: will be associated with the awareness and information of citizens and decision						
	makers for a better understanding of the realities of the sector.						
	Organizations of Civil Societies including trade unions : Actively participate in the establishment of the platform and in advocacy and awareness activities.						
	The Guinean Bar (lawyers): provide legal expertise in the drafting of legal texts but also in the processing of files on the private security sector.						
	Technical and financial partners: These are partners such as the United Nations Development Program-UNDP, which supports Guinea in the security sector reforms, but also the European Union. They will be able to bring their technical expertise but also the financial assistance for the effectiveness of the regulation.						
	At the level of our organization:						
Roles and Responsibilities	 The project documents as well as the planning will be elaborated under the coordination of the CECID Peace and Security Program Manager. He will work in close collaboration with the CECIDE Executive Board. He will sign all invitations and engage the consultants on behalf of the Branch. He will be assisted by two assistants: a technical assistant and an accounting 						

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 assistant. The technical assistant will work with the field partners and accompany the consultants in the accomplishment of daily tasks. The accounting assistant will take care of the preparation of the accounting documents, prepare the financial report and the proof of expenses Coordination and execution of the basic study:
 CECIDE will be responsible for coordinating and executing the baseline study. The mission will be carried out with the support of a consultant with knowledge and expertise in the security sector in Guinea. This process will be conducted in consultation with DCAF and other potential partners. At the national level, CECIDE will engage local networks of CSOs working in the security sector. The Private Security Governance Observatory Steering Committee, in collaborat with DCAF, will help provide leadership and direction to the CECIDE during the study. When the report is finalized, DCAF and the Steering Committee will receive a dratic provide comments and feedback prior to the release of the report.

Schedule

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	Activities				
		1 Dec emb er	2 Ja	3 Febre	4 T
1.	Development of field data collection tools				
2.	Data Collection (Legal Texts)				
3.	Collection of data (Interviews) at the level of state structures				
4.	Data collection (interviews) with private security companies				
5.	Data Analysis				
6.	Preparation of the report of the study				
7.	DCAF Input and Steering Committee				
8.	Organization of a workshop day with activities:				
	✓ Validation of the report of the study;				
	\checkmark Sharinginformation with stakeholders on existing regional and				
	international laws and documents such as the Montreux Document, le				4



		international code of conduct, the Legislative Guide for State Regulation of Military and Private Security Enterprises, etc.the formation of a				
		national platform;				
	\checkmark	Present the Practical Guide on Private Security;				
	\checkmark	Challenges of creating a national platform on private security in Guinea.				
9.	Mo	nitoring and Assessment				
10. Final reporting						

Monitoring & Evaluation

Objectives

(Project objectives in the broad sense)

Creation knowledge tools: The study will provide an in-depth analysis of the private security industry in Guinea and a better understanding of its challenges. It will also identify opportunities for all stakeholders to work together to develop better oversight and accountability of the private security sector.

Promotion of standards and good practices: the analysis of the challenges as well as the analysis of the legal framework and its implementation process will identify and disseminate good practices for improving the governance of the private security sector.

Developing a network of CSOs and establishing a community of practice: Put in place a coordinating, regulatory mechanism for the active participation of private security in the country's development process

Baseline

before the start of the project.

Lack of critical review and analysis of private security governance and operations in Guinea.

Indicators

(List here the elements that will measure the success of the project)

1. The study provides a description of the size, diversity and other key information of the private security industry in Guinea are identified;

2. An understanding of the legal and regulatory framework of the private security industry in Guinea is provided;

3. The gaps and challenges of the private security industry in Guinea and the implementation of its new regulatory framework are identified;

4. Recommendations and opportunities to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework as well as to improve the oversight and accountability of the private security sector in Guinea are identified with local partners;

5. The findings of the study were shared with local partners. Local partners were encouraged to engage in monitoring.



Risks and risk management strategy

Risk	Probability Low / Medium / High	impacts Low / Medium / High	Mitigation measure
Socio-political troubles	Medium	High	Suspend project activities until the end of events and review schedule.
Availability of participants to be interviewed.	Low	Medium	Continue advocacy
Risk for the physical security of the people involved in the searches.	Very low	Very low	Avoid doing field research on days of political and social events.