



**Private Security Governance Observatory:
Observatory Member Project Proposal Template**

Organisation	Observatoire d'Etudes et d'Appui à la Responsabilité Sociétale et Environnementale « OAERSE
Contact	Freddy KASONGO
Email	fkasongo@maliyetu.org & oearserdc@gmail.com
Phone number	+243995567001

Proposal (Part A)

Project name	Awareness campaign to improve the governance of PSCs in the DRC
Objectives of the Observatory fulfilled by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct research on regional challenges and opportunities as a basis to sensitize stakeholders / identify entry points for engagement; <input type="checkbox"/> 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; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identify and facilitate entry points for civil society advocacy and monitoring to contribute to accountability mechanisms at national, regional and international levels; <input type="checkbox"/> Expand the virtual space for civil society engagement by enabling the use of innovative online and social media tools.

Proposal (Part B)

Geographical area	Democratic Republic of Congo
Partners	<p>DCAF & the Steering Committee as partners to help guide the study in the right direction.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior as the authority of the PSCs and the guard houses (PSC) in the context of interview to enable us to understand the sector and identify the challenges in the governance of the private security sector in the DRC.</p>



<p>Rationale</p>	<p>Since the liberalization of the mining sector in the DRC and the opening of some public investments to private capital, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has seen the emergence of a large number of private security companies (PSCs), commonly known as ‘société de gardiennage’.</p> <p>The country is also experiencing an increase in pockets of insecurity, observed particularly in the eastern areas, where armed groups are often involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; and faced with a high rate of unemployment, the widening of social inequalities as well as the increase of delinquency: all factors favoring the increase of the demand for private security service.</p> <p>The services offered by PSCs have expanded and diversified over time, adding to simple guard services specialized services such as: transportation of funds; electronic security services; the use of specialized equipment, such as armored vans or dogs; setting up rapid response teams, or designing evacuation and tracking plans for goods, particularly minerals.</p> <p>During preliminary research on the governance of PSCs in the DRC, conducted within the framework of the Observatory of Private Security Governance, the organization OEARSE has identified a number of challenges that the private security sector in the DRC is facing , especially: the lack of a public register listing all PSCs; failure to take into account the principles of fundamental rights and human rights in the regulation of the sector; the weak respect of labor law by some security companies, as well as the difficulties in establishing the responsibility of security companies in the claims of communities or individuals affected by their activities. Added to this is a globally inefficient governance, tainted by the risk of corruption and lack of transparency in procurement tenders.</p> <p>The private security sector in the DRC is regulated only by the Ministerial Order No. 25 / CAB / MININTERSECDAC / 037/2014 of 27 June 2014, amending and supplementing Ministerial Order No. 98/008 concerning</p>
-------------------------	---



	<p>the operating conditions of security companies.</p> <p>This short order of 15 articles regulates the sector insufficiently, not taking into account the good international practices relative to the sector. The study we will conduct will assess the challenges and opportunities of the legal framework against international practices and make recommendations for improving the sector's good governance.</p>
<p>Project Description</p>	<p>The study aims to provide a basic analysis of the legal framework and the role of service providers in the private security industry in the DRC. This project will assess the challenges faced by various actors in the private security industry (such as: public sector regulators, private security firms and clients, civil society and communities that are impacted by activities of the PSCs) to take into account issues of human rights and responsible behavior. The study will explore entry points for civil society engagement towards positive change and encourage engagement and dialogue among different stakeholders.</p> <p>The study will be carried out in two major mining provinces: Haut Katanga and Lualaba, given that there is a strong presence in the two regions of extractive companies and others using the services of PSCs.</p> <p>For this study, OEARSE will combine the quantitative and qualitative method in data collection and analysis. The latter will mainly take the form of a literature search as well as a survey of the stakeholders, through a research questionnaire. This questionnaire will provide an in-depth contextual analysis of the national private security sector and highlight any issues related to the delivery, management and control of its activities. This research will enable us to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To contextualize the Congolese private security sector; - This second part aims to clarify the main national legislative sources relating to private security, as well as their essential characteristics.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide an overview of the main challenges highlighted by the research - both regulatory and operational, as well as an overview of good practices identified in the DRC. <p>This consolidation of the knowledge of the private security sector will enable us to draw conclusions and propose recommendations that will serve as a basis for the drafting of a written report, allowing a broad dissemination of the knowledge acquired. The dissemination of knowledge will be ensured by a validation workshop of the study with the people / actors who participated in the interview, as well as other key actors identified during the study.</p> <p>The workshop will also aim to engage stakeholders to improve the governance and regulation of the private security industry in DR Congo in a multi-stakeholder framework.</p> <p>The results of the study and recommendations will be addressed to the Regulatory Authority, the legislator, the Private Security Business Corporation, ESP clients, civil society and affected communities. Broad distribution will have the potential to increase sensitivity and raise questions that may encourage stakeholders to open dialogue and engage to work for the reform of the private security regulatory framework in the DRC.</p>
<p>Roles and Responsibilities</p>	<p>DCAF and the steering committee of the observatory; provide technical support to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the study. They will contribute comments to the research results before publication.</p> <p>OEARSE will be the implementing partner and responsible for coordinating action at the country level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Management - Coordination of Research - Supervision of consultants



	Two members of the organization will be directly assigned to the implementation of the project as a consultant to facilitate the production of the study and research.
--	--

Schedule

Miscellaneous	Deadlines				
	12/18	1 / 19	2/19	03/19	04 / 1
1. Study on the state of place on governance of ESPs in the DRC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and validation of the survey questionnaire; - Field investigation work; - Data collection - A. Implementation of the programme of activities - And data entry, analysis and writing of the report of the study. 					
2. Share with DCAF and Steering Committee, the first DRAFT of the study report for comment					
3. Finalization of the study (incorporation of comments from partners)					
4. Launch workshop and validation of the study					
6. Narrative and Financial Report					



Monitoring & Evaluation

Objectives

(Objectives of the project in the broad sense)

Creation knowledge tools: the study will offer the creation of a knowledge base that has been lacking in the DRC so far and from which stakeholders can base themselves for future advocacy actions. In particular, this new knowledge base will favor the setting up of an advocacy project with parliamentarians to encourage better monitoring and regulation 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 challenges and good practices and propose recommendations in line with international best practices to improve the governance of the sector. private security.

Engagement of key actors: to to promote good governance of the private security sector, the various stakeholders are sensitized and encouraged to engage on the subject.

Baseline

before the start of the project.

1. Lack of knowledge and analysis of the private security industry and its regulation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
2. Responsible action issues are rarely incorporated into the governance policy of the PSCs in DR Congo;
3. The DRC has never legislated on PSCs, only a ministerial decree governs the sector.

Indicators

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

1. Key information related to the private security industry in the DRC is identified;
2. An understanding of the legal and regulatory framework of the private security industry in the DRC is provided and the gaps and challenges of its implementation are identified;



3. Recommendations and opportunities to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework in relation to international practices are raised;
4. An inventory of the private security sector and its governance in the DRC is produced;
5. The conclusions of the study were shared, in order to ensure a commitment of the actors beyond the end of the research.

Risks and risk management strategy

Risk	Probability Low / Medium / High	impacts Low / Medium / High	Mitigation measure
No access to participants for interviews / availability of participants to be interviewed.	Medium	Medium	In our strategy of action, we foresee direct contacts with the actors likely to hold or to inform us on the elements sought.
Security and political environment	Medium	Medium	Creation of strategic partnerships between private security industry actors, relevant government agencies
Lack of support and lack of collaboration with government institutions	Medium	Medium	Collaborate with relevant government agencies to provide the relevant document.