



# SHARE FAIR 2019

## A LEARNING AND SHARING EVENT PARTNERS FOR SECURITY IN GUINEA

**Conakry, Guinea, December 4-6, 2019**



**Authors: Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji and Thierry Uwamahoro,  
PartnersGlobal in collaboration with Isabelle Gayrard Auzet and  
Elisabeth Auvray, Consultants from TAIGA LLC**

---

**Disclaimer:** The Partners for Security in Guinea project is funded by a grant from the United States Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. The opinions, findings and conclusions stated in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Department of State.

# Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	2
<b>OPENING CEREMONY</b> .....	4
<b>ROUND TABLES</b> .....	6
COMMUNITY POLICING IN GUINEA AND THE REGION.....	6
THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY.....	10
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUSTICE AND SECURITY.....	12
<b>PRESENTATIONS</b> .....	18
<b>CLOSING CEREMONIES</b> .....	20
<b>SOCCER MATCH</b> .....	22
<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	23
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b> .....	24
<b>PROGRAM AGENDA</b> .....	27



Panelists in a roundtable on community policing at the project's 2019 share fair.

## INTRODUCTION

The *Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens* project was launched in 2015 in response to the President Alpha Conde's call to revamp ambition to revamp the security sector in Guinea. An essential component was the introduction of community policing which aims to build trust between police and citizens and encourages

---

***“More than 400 people attended ... representatives of the Guinean government, the US Ambassador to Guinea, local elected representatives, police officers, women and youth leaders, and members of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and associations.”***

---

them to work together to address security challenges.

Funded by the US Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and run in collaboration with the Republic of Guinea's Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, the program has been rolled out in a number of localities in Guinea, namely in the capital, Conakry, and the regions of Kindia, Mamou, Labé, Kankan and Siguiri. The project was implemented by a consortium led by **PartnersGlobal** (USA), which included COGINTEA (Switzerland), CECIDE (Guinea) and, during its first phase, **Partners West Africa Senegal**.

This first phase of the project ran from June 2015 to September 2017. This phase focused on conducting local security assessments, training police officers, and introducing initiatives in town halls, neighborhoods, and schools. The

project partners selected youth and women as two areas of focus.

In light of the project's relevance, the US Department of State extended the program from October 2017 to March 2019, introducing police training and local governance initiatives in the urban municipalities of Kindia and Kankan, while continuing to pursue its efforts in Dixinn and Kaloum. An adviser on the Reform of the Security Sector was appointed to the Ministry of Security.

A third phase, from April 2019 to June 2020, extended the initiatives of the project to Mamou, Labé and Siguiri.

The project was concluded in 2020. To showcase its results and share lessons learned, **PartnersGlobal** held a Share Fair at the Hotel Kaloum in Conakry, Guinea, December 4-6, 2019 (two share fair were initially held in 2017 and 2018).

The Share Fair provided an opportunity for the project's participants to gather to share what they learned and celebrate their successes. More than 400 people attended, including representatives of the Guinean government, the US Ambassador to Guinea, local elected representatives, police officers, and women and youth leaders, and stakeholders such as members of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and associations,.



## OPENING CEREMONY AND OFFICIAL SPEECHES

Mr. Aboubacar Camara of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, in his capacity as Master of Ceremonies, greeted the guests of honor and the audience before introducing the Share Fair. He started by describing the historical context of the *Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens* project, which followed the election of Alpha Condé as President of the Republic of Guinea in 2010. The new President made democratic reform, particularly reform of the security sector, one of his priorities.

Introductory speeches were made by Ms. Aminata Touré, Mayor of Kaloum; Dr. Solange Bandiakya-Badji, Senior Director for Sub-Saharan Africa at **PartnersGlobal**; His Excellency the United States Ambassador to Guinea, Mr. Simon Henshaw; and Mr. Damantang Albert Camara, Guinean Minister of Security and Civil Protection.

As the host of the event, Ms. Aminata Touré, Mayor of Kaloum, was the first to speak. She



Nina Tapsoba, Program Manager at **PartnersGlobal** sharing closing remarks.

recalled the leading role that the community of Kaloum had played in the development of the project, commenting: *"The community of Kaloum fully supported the project team in organizing this event, which is the culmination of the inclusive, participative and progressive work that has been conducted in the framework of restoring dialogue and partnership between the police and the people... Long live American-Guinean cooperation!"*

---

***"... removing the barriers between the police and the community has made a big difference."***

---

Next to speak was Dr. Solange Bandiakya-Badji from the Washington, D.C.-based NGO **PartnersGlobal**. She described the organization's work in Guinea leading the *Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens* project. She warmly thanked the technical stakeholders of this ambitious partnership, the NGOs COGINTA and CECIDE. She also praised the Ministry of Security, which, she said, *"has always shown political willing and institutional ownership of the project."* Dr. Bandiakya-Badji looked back on the successive stages and shared with attendees a preview of the Share Fair's schedule of activities.

His Excellency the US Ambassador to Guinea, Mr. Simon Henshaw, then spoke. He thanked the consortium of **PartnersGlobal**, COGINTA and CECIDE for their efforts in managing the project and organizing the event. He expressed his gratitude to the Guinean Ministry of Security

for its pursuit of the common goal of reforming the security sector in Guinea. Mr. Henshaw then talked about his personal experience of implementing the project in the field: *"I had the*

---

***"... so that citizens are the subjects and actors of their own security."***

---

*opportunity to visit the central police precinct in Labé and observed with my own eyes the work accomplished by the project... It was clear from the officers, as well as from the members of the community that were present, that removing the barriers between the police and the community has made a big difference."*

He expressed his satisfaction with all the efforts undertaken and the progress made and stated his desire to see these changes in Guinea be continued over the long term by the Ministry of Security.



Master of Ceremony, Aboubacar Camara introducing guests of honor.

Finally, the Minister of Security, His Excellency Damantang Camara, took the floor to formally open the Share Fair. He discussed the reform of the security sector initiated by President Alpha Condé from two perspectives: the introduction of community policing, and the new operational approach of the Guinea National Police in central police precincts. The reform aims to *"professionalize the police and develop the governance of security, so that citizens are the subjects and actors of their own security, and that trust is restored between the police and the people."*

His Excellency Damantang Camara then recalled how the initial security sector assessment conducted in May 2010 had highlighted many problems that required immediate solutions. This had led to the welcome support of the U.S. Department of State from June 2015 and launch of the *Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens* project. The Minister praised the encouraging results achieved by participating communities. Nearly 1,600 police officers were trained in community policing, new crime prevention councils were set up in town halls, neighborhood leaders were trained in conflict resolution and crime prevention, and communities held security forums that were open to all. Safeguards for women and children have been put in place, and various training courses have been developed for security officials of the ministry and administrative departments. *"All these actions, have allowed the police to improve its image and fulfill its role in society,"* he said. The Minister concluded his address expressing his hope, on behalf of the government, for the continued support of the partner countries in the reform of the security sector in Guinea.

## ROUNDTABLES

### FIRST ROUNDTABLE: "COMMUNITY POLICING IN GUINEA AND THE REGION: THE CHALLENGES, THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING INVESTMENT, AND PROPOSALS FOR SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES."

#### Panelists

- Dr. Solange Bandiaky-Badji from **PartnersGlobal**, moderator;
- Dr. Adjaratou Wakha Aidara Ndiaye, Executive Director of Partners West Africa Senegal;
- Mr. Samoussa Gansonre, General Secretary of *La Fondation pour la Sécurité du Citoyen* (Foundation for Citizens' Security, Burkina Faso) and consultant on community policing;
- General Mamadou Camara, Central Director of Public Security at the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection;
- Mr. Sébastien Gouraud, Director of COGINTA (Switzerland);
- Ms. Agathe Lele, Advisor to the Ministry of Security for **PartnersGlobal**.

#### Implementation of community policing: The state of affairs

General Camara recalled the extremely tense period of political transition in 2009–2010, which was marked by violence and the clear deterioration of trust between the police and citizens, "*who considered the police as enemies.*" The question was then how to restore dialogue and trust between the police and the people, in particular by bringing the police and citizens together through community policing.

Guinea has learned lessons from its neighbors, notably Burkina Faso and Senegal. According to Mr. Gansonre, "*Burkina Faso introduced community policing because there was a real gap between the supply and demand for security.*" Hiring and training new police from the community provided an opportunity for community members to become involved in crime prevention and security.

Dr. Aidara emphasized that in Senegal, it was General Lamine Cissé, the then Senegal's

Minister of the Interior in 1998 and head of the International Security Assessment Team in the Republic of Guinea, who had introduced the concept of community policing. He established it first in Dakar before rolling it out across the country when he became Minister of the Interior. In collaboration with Partners West Africa Senegal and CECIDE, General Cissé led the initial project on community policing in Guinea, the precursor to *Partners for Security in Guinea*.

Ms. Agathe Lele remarked on how the introduction of community policing to the national police force had successfully facilitated police reform in Guinea over the past five years. Sébastien Gouraud agreed, adding that community policing was gaining ground because it responds to a very real need for improvement in people's everyday lives.

## Deployment of community policing: Challenges to be met

Roundtable participants then talked about the challenges ahead. General Camara believed that the challenges were largely logistical. While the training of police instructors, setting up local security and crime prevention councils, and awareness campaigns for school and university students had been successful in certain areas of the country, additional resources would be needed to ensure that they were also successful at the national level.

Sébastien Gouraud identified two separate challenges: those linked to establishing community policing and the challenges inherent in law enforcement. He cited in particular the need to improve working conditions for police officers, improve the status of instructors and integrate local security and crime prevention councils into the process of decentralization in Guinea.

Ms. Lele agreed and also identified the need to build on the project's achievements by

implementing the doctrine of community policing not just in police precincts but also at the national police level and for traffic police. She repeated the six founding principles of community policing that each Guinean police officer should take them to heart: proximity, partnership, prevention, responsibility, accountability, and respect for human rights. Ms. Lele also emphasized the need for the promotion of women, particularly to positions of leadership. She stressed the need for the strong representation of women on local security and crime prevention councils and forums, as well as in roles that support victims of gender-based violence. General Camara agreed. He presented the prominent women of the Guinean police force who were in attendance while conceding that this dynamic of improving female representation needed to continue.

## Stakeholder input

Most speakers praised the positive impact of the *Partners for Security in Guinea* project. A teacher and community councilor from Kankan talked about how the community outreach officer initiative had countered young people's stereotypes of the police. The Director of Human Rights at the Ministry of Security thanked the project partners and expressed her satisfaction in finally seeing a concrete commitment to the respect of human rights. The Regional Director of the Ministry of Social Action and the Promotion of Women and Children in Labé said that thanks to the actions of the project, women and children finally felt able to turn

to the community police because they knew the police officers would protect them. The President of the NGO *Action sans Frontière pour le Développement* (Action without Borders for Development) urged young people to spread the project's message because the police could not resolve security issues without the help of the public. A participant from Canakry then praised the success of that city's neighborhood forums. This was followed by a minute's silence to honor General Cissé, who died in 2019, for his major contributions to security sector reform in Guinea.

Participants singled out the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM) for particular praise. One woman confirmed that community policing, along with OPROGEM, had made it possible to report cases of female genital mutilation and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Her colleague added that *"today in Kankan, when a girl is the victim of violence, she can appeal to the authorities. Either to the Ministry of Social Action or OPROGEM. They are very active and help us a lot!"*

Participants asked about plans to continue existing project initiatives and expand them to other areas of the country. They expressed a desire for more police officers to be trained—both community and national police—and for more young people to be taught about community policing. A resident talked about two Conakry neighborhoods with high crime rates that are not yet part of the project. The Coordinator of the Kankan Justice Houses (*Maison de Justice*) praised the coordination between the community police, the Justice Houses, and institutions such as the university

---

***"This new relationship between the police and the people must not be allowed to evaporate..."***

---

but criticized the insufficient number of police officers on the ground. Other speakers called on OPROGEM to take further action to reduce incidents of rape.

The Deputy Director of OPROGEM, Chief Commissioner Marie Gomez, explained that her unit's task was to record criminal offences, collect evidence, and arrest suspected rapists. She requested the support of local populations and urged all citizens to report any cases of



Marie Gomez, Chief Police Commissioner and Director of Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM).

rape and violence of which they were aware. General Camara added that reports could also be made via social media. He also stated that the police force was being restructured to meet the security needs of Conakry, with its population now exceeding 3 million, notably by increasing the number of central police precincts from 7 to 10, thus making security services more accessible to the population. Finally, he reemphasized the individual responsibility of citizens as a fundamental part of local security. People must have the courage to speak out to the local crime prevention councils and forums, even if they are related to the guilty party.

Sébastien Gouraud then expressed his view of the prospects for community policing and described how certain neighborhoods had set up brigades of young people, to conduct safety patrols even though these brigades did not have official status and depend on community goodwill and resources. They offer a model of how citizen engagement can complement the efforts of community police.

General Camara spoke again to offer his suggestions for the future. He recalled that the community policing project had originally only

been introduced in the district of Kaloum in Conakry, before being extended to seven other districts. These districts were not chosen at random but rather were selected on the basis of need determined by a local security analysis. The success of community policing had been extensively demonstrated, he said, and therefore the initiative should be continued and introduced to all of Guinea's 45 central police precincts. *"There are municipalities that have not yet adopted the concept of community policing, and those are the ones we are worried about..."* To have the resources required to introduce community policing throughout the country, he expressed his strong desire to see the project continue beyond its 2020 end date: *"This new relationship between the*

*police and the people must not be allowed to evaporate... Guinea still has a long way to go! If the project does not continue, the fear is that all this experience will be lost."* Drawing on the experience in Burkina Faso, where community policing has been successfully implemented Mr. Gansonre recommended working on empowering community security structures with internal financial resources and consolidating the experience gained at subregional and state levels. Dr. Aidara suggested that the annual Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Police Chiefs conference be held in Guinea one day to learn from the best practices in community policing". *It would be good to extend the Guinea model throughout ECOWAS,"* she said.



Representatives from the OPROGEM unit that supported community policing initiatives.

## SECOND ROUNDTABLE: “THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY: LOCAL SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION FORUMS AND COUNCILS”

### Panelists

- Sébastien Gouraud, Moderator
- Ms. Joséphine Doré, General Secretary of the Urban Community of Kindia;
- Divisional Police Commissioner Dominique Mara, Vice-President of the Police Sectoral Technical Committee;
- Divisional Police Commissioner Mohammed Cissé, National Community Policing Coordinator;
- Mr. Mohammed Diara Camara, National Director of Municipal Police, liaison for Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils (CLSPDs) in the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization;
- Mr. Abou Sylla, Coordinator of Neighborhood Leaders in the Community of Kaloum.

Local security and crime prevention forums (FLSPDs) bring together local elected officials, local police chiefs, and citizens to discuss security problems and solutions.. Ms. Joséphine Doré believed that these forums were “an ideal framework for dialogue” and allowed the local elected representatives to comprehend the real problems that citizens face. Mr. Abou Sylla added: “Forums are very useful at the community level... They involve several parties: civil society, police officers, religious leaders, the neighborhood. Each discusses their experiences and what they believe is not working in the community.”

---

**“Community policing is not repressive, but preventive...”**

---

According to Police Commissioner Mara, local councils were created to avoid confusion between the new community police and the municipal police. The community component, made up of local elected representatives, was organized into a consultative body of CLSPDs. These then took responsibility for community

security in local areas, and the forums provide a venue for citizens to have their say. They identify problems such as violence, drugs, and rape. *“Community policing is not repressive, but preventive... This is how the police get closer to the people.”*



A participant commenting on the Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils.

## Operation and assessment of local security forums

After local security forums were established and their members trained, several operational challenges became apparent. First, proposals made by the forums were forwarded to the councils but were not always implemented. Second, once solutions had been decided by the councils, financial resources had to be found to implement and execute local plans. This was also a problem of *"motivation on the part of the local elected representatives to participate in the activities of these security bodies,"* according to Police Commissioner Cissé. Kindia solved the funding problem by including the initial CLSPD projects—notably the fight against the illegal sale and consumption of drugs—in the community development program.

Police Commissioner Mara noted that at the start of the project, the importance to reach out to business and community leaders to raise awareness about the initiative. Local people then started to take ownership of the concept of community policing and some 10 neighborhood security brigades

were established, each covering two or three neighborhoods. This encouraged neighborhood leaders to participate, and they started to provide information to the brigades. Ultimately, the entire community embraced the project. The Police Commissioner emphasized that the community policing project has *"contributed to a drastic decline in security issues."*

Mr. Sylla went on to explain that what made the forums a success was *"the involvement of all parties,"* all expressing complementary ideas that make it possible to move forward in terms of security. *"Previously, we had serious problems. But the training we have received since 2015 has allowed us to progress."* He mentioned the personal investment of the Mayor of Kaloum who took the time to visit every neighborhood *"in order to understand the issues of everyone in the community."* Although security was not initially part of the local development plan, it had been embraced. The population felt great satisfaction, he said, in seeing a relationship of trust reestablished with the police.

## Stakeholder input

Audience members raised the issues of delinquency (behavior that can lead to criminality) and the unequal distribution of police officers throughout the country. (Of the 13,000 police officers in Guinea as a whole, 11,000 are in Conakry.) They also talked about the disrespectful behavior of some police officers.

In response, Police Commissioner Mara acknowledged the challenges of the disproportionate distribution of police officers

and announced a newly created security map covering both the national police and the national gendarmerie. He explained that new police recruits were gradually being sent inland to the rest of the country. A general attending the Share Fair, a senior national police advisor, agreed that although the distribution was not ideal, the causes of the imbalance were being corrected. The regional infrastructure to accommodate the various services had not yet all been established, but this process was underway.

Regarding the dishonorable conduct of some police officers, Police Commissioner Camara explained that disciplinary measures had been implemented at the ministry level. People could report complaints of police misconduct to the disciplinary board, for example, and offending officers would be subject to disciplinary proceedings and subsequently judicial process.

Regarding the issue of delinquency, Police Commissioner Camara explained that Their

role was primarily to work with local elected representatives and the local people to prevent delinquency. Ms. Doré said that community policing had become essential in promoting public peace and stability. She believed that the feeling of insecurity was decreasing, and that trust had been restored. A police officer from Labé, where the security situation had been improving since the introduction of community policing, was of the same opinion.

### THIRD ROUNDTABLE: “THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUSTICE AND SECURITY”

#### Panelists

- Mr. Hippolyte Harkité Sib, former Coordinator of the *Partners for Security in Guinea* project, Moderator;
- Mr. N’Faly Sylla, President of the Juvenile Court, Representative of the Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Sékou Conde, Coordinator of the Kankan Justice Houses;
- Police Commissioner Ousmane Fofana, Commissioner for Labé;
- Mr. Alphadio Diallo, Coordinator of the Labé Justice Houses;
- Mr. Mohamed Kassy Camara, Assistant to the Justice Houses Program.

Mr. Harkité, the moderator, opened the debate with thanks for the US Government’s support for the security and justice reforms in Guinea. The point of the Community Justice Program, he said, was to “bring the justice system closer to citizens through the concept of community justice, an extension of community policing.” Prompted by the moderator, the panelists discussed: the process of justice reform in Guinea, the history of Justice Houses in Guinea, and the operation and referral methods of Justice Houses and their relationship with community policing.

#### Justic Houses

##### 1) The process of justice reform in Guinea

Mr. N’Faly Sylla, representing the Ministry of Justice, recalled that judicial reform was the result of the 2011 justice sector national forum known as the *Etats Généraux de la justice*. The forum found that the justice system fell far short of addressing the concerns of the population.

Courts were too removed from the people and the country had insufficient legal infrastructure, including too few magistrates. The Court Liaison Act initiated reform in 2015. Civil, criminal procedure, and military justice codes were revised and implemented in their new form in 2016.

“

I had the opportunity to work on both the Partners For Security in Guinea project and also the Partners for Access to Justice project. So through these two projects, **we have resumed dialogue between the various actors in the criminal justice system**, namely the police and the judiciary, to establish a lasting rule of law in the Republic of Guinea.

---

**HYPPOLYTE HARKITÉ SIB**

Former Project Coordinator, COGINTA

**#SecuritéPourTous**

A justice system that was too far removed from the population meant that *“the people did not know their rights.”* The justice system was still inaccessible to citizens: *“If a person has to travel 200 kilometers to get to the court of first instance, and pay for transport, they would rather stay at home and not pursue their case!”*

These issues led the consortium of **PartnersGlobal**, COGINTA, and CECIDE to widen the concept of community policing to include community justice, with the goal of creating Justice Houses. Officially launched on June 28, 2018. *“They embody the State’s willingness to help its most vulnerable citizens,”* particularly women and children, at a low cost. The Justice Houses staff are close to litigants and are authorized to help individuals understand the advantage of reporting complaints Justice Houses even in the case of minor disputes. Guinea’s community justice system is modeled on Senegal’s, which resolves over 50,000 disputes a year.

Mr. Harkité emphasized that the panel was composed of pioneers of Justice Houses in Guinea. He handed over to Mr. Sékou Conde, Coordinator of the Kankan Justice Houses, who he asked to recount the history of Justice Houses, established in 2004 as Local Information Centers (Centre d’Information de Proximité, or CIP).

## 2) The history of Justice Houses in Guinea

Mr. Sékou Conde, Coordinator of the Kankan Justice Houses, recounted the origins of Justice Houses as CIPs, which were set up in 2004 as part of a governance program introduced by the United Nations. Five CIPs were established at that time. *“The State was obliged to offer their structure to the CIPs, to hire staff and train them.”* The CIPs hired lawyers to provide free legal aid to citizens, particularly vulnerable populations such as women, children, older adults, and people with disabilities.

“

*In our language “Justice Houses” simply means “Mediation Houses.” They were established to provide citizens access to justice services at no cost. Through the Justice Houses, people bring various low-level cases and then we decide whether it is a matter related to conciliation or mediation.*

---

**MOHAMED KASSY CAMARA**

*Member of the Coordination Committee at the Justice House of Kindia & Project Program Assistant*

**#SecuritéPourTous**

**Partners**Global, COGINA and CECIDE later transformed the CIPs into Justice Houses. Today these centers have modern infrastructure and are supplied with electricity from solar panels 24 hours a day. Based on the CIPs’ founding principles, they offer free education, information, and free legal aid. They also have libraries within the Justice Houses available to students and others.

Mr. Alphadio Diallo, Coordinator of the Labé Justice House, explained that three workshops had been organized between 2004 and 2010 to capitalize on the work of the CIPs. A documentary summing up their achievements was produced and distributed to the Justice Houses highlighting major contributions such as: provided citizens with free access to law and justice; promoted mediation and dialogue; and reduced the workloads of courts.

### **3) The operation and referral methods of Justice Houses and their relationship to community policing**

According to Police Commissioner Ousmane Fofana, the police have maintained a good collaborative relationship with the Labé Justice Houses. Mr. Mohamed Kassy Camara, Assistant to the Justice Houses Program, shared his experience as a youth leader in Kindia during the introduction of community policing and community justice, which played complementary roles. Justice Houses have coordination committees that are similar to the CLSPDs used in community policing: these citizens’ forums make coordination possible. Mr. Camara then illustrated his point by describing the referral methods of Justice Houses.

One advantage they offer is that while a complaint filed with a precinct has a force of law and must go to court for a decision, the Justice House gives you a chance to resolve disputes informally by a discussion.

## Stakeholder input

Questions from the audience touched on various topics, notably the gap between the justice system and litigants; and cooperation between justice officials and citizens, many of whom are illiterate. Audience members also mentioned their exasperation in seeing armed criminals in their neighborhoods who have been arrested, improperly judged, and prematurely freed from prison only to reoffend. A former Minister of Decentralization and Local Development asked questions about the nature of the relationship between justice and Justice Houses. She lamented the disappearance of the CIPs, not all of which had been replaced. She made the point that *“as soon as justice is mentioned, people are scared”* because the prospect of lengthy legal procedures discourages individuals from reporting their problems. *“Will this new form of justice fix the relationship between the people and the justice system?”* she asked. Finally, she condemned the extreme levels of violence in the country as well as the tragic rape problem.

Several speakers talked about the benefits



The last panel discussion of the Share Fair discussing Justice Houses and justice reform.

of community justice and its relationship with community policing. According to one young person in the audience, courts “judge” while Justice Houses “resolve” problems. He therefore asked for Justice Houses to be introduced in other regions as a solution to the many problems that communities face. According to Commissioner Marie Gomez, Deputy Director of OPROGEM, collaboration between community justice and community policing would better protect the population from criminals. In her department’s efforts to protect the most vulnerable, they strive to maintain excellent relationships with citizens and the juvenile court. She hoped that her statement would highlight the great importance of the juvenile court in resolving complicated cases involving children.

Mr. Sylla, President of the Juvenile Court, said that Justice Houses helped bridge the gap between citizens and the justice system. He believed that the State should set up further Justice Houses in Guinea *“because this is a justice system that addresses people’s concerns.”* He emphasized the importance of *“making sure everybody knows the law as it is hard to mislead someone who knows their rights!”* Justice Houses were already educating people about their rights, said Mr. Conde, Coordinator of the Kankan Justice Houses. He talked about how, to fulfill their educational mission, Justice Houses had partnered with local radio stations, particularly in rural areas. In Kankan, 10,000 leaflets had also been produced and distributed to inform citizens of their rights and the role of Justice Houses.

Police Commissioner Ousmane Fofana described the restructuring of central police precincts to ensure closer relations with local

people through community policing. He talked about how police now conduct neighborhood patrols and send community outreach officers to meet with neighborhood leaders and students. Police precincts host open visitation days, and they staff reception desks with friendly police officers. Police also participate in soccer matches with local people.

Mr. Sylla addressed the issue of offenders not being punished and returning to their neighborhoods the day after their arrest. He explained that the criminal justice process starts with the work of the investigating officers, who search for perpetrators, arrest them, draw up reports, gather evidence, and deliver suspects to the public prosecutor. According

to Mr. Sylla, inappropriate releases occur as a result of widespread corruption and need to be reported. He also reminded the audience of the legal principle that people are presumed innocent until proven guilty. He also emphasized that people must not take the law into their own hands, as often happens.

Mr. Alphadio Diallo then returned to the topic of CIPs, which had been replaced by Justice Houses: The purpose of the CIPs was to evolve, he said, and it was now up to the ministry to provide the resources to increase the number of Justice Houses, following the lead of Senegal, which now has 12.

---

---

## JUSTICE HOUSES

Ten achievements resulting from alternative justice methods such as dialogue and conciliation and by using statements signed by both parties:

- 1 Institutional integration: Justice Houses come under the authority of the Public Prosecutor; publication of the "National Directorate for Community Justice and Promotion of Access to the Law" decree;
- 2 The establishment of Justice Houses Coordination Committees chaired by the public prosecutor, composed of 12 individuals from the courts, defense and security forces, education, bodies for the promotion of women and children, religious leaders, CSOs for the advancement of human rights, etc.
- 3 Free access to law and justice;
- 4 Taking into account the parties' expression of their will: citizens' opinions matter, they may not agree with the minutes;
- 5 Confidentiality in mediation procedures; citizens can choose who assists them;
- 6 Reducing the workloads of the courts;
- 7 Access to law and justice for all citizens, irrespective of geography;
- 8 Human rights;
- 9 The prospect of the continuation of service;
- 10 Strengthening the capabilities of Justice Houses staff; training mediators and conciliators.

Mr. Alphadio Diallo, Coordinator of the Labé Justice Houses

---

---

## PRESENTATIONS

The Share Fair featured presentations, screenings, musical performances, and theatrical sketches and productions in addition to discussions and roundtables.

### Documentaries

#### Community Policing in Action

[\*Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens\*](#)



The film describes the introduction of community policing over the three development phases of the project: in 2015

in Dixinn and Kaloum, in Kindia and Kankan in 2017, and in Mamou, Labé and Siguiré in 2019. The documentary focuses on the introduction of community outreach officers who worked to reestablish trust with the population and prevent violence, particularly among young people. The concept is neatly summarized by the motto: “*Educate rather than punish.*”

#### Training Police Instructors, Pierre Angulaire from the *Partners for Security in Guinea Project*

[\*Training Police Instructors: Enhancing Guinean Police Expertise\*](#)



This film highlights the six founding principles of community policing, namely: proximity to citizens, meaningful

partnerships, crime prevention, resolving problems with local elected representatives, transparent accountability, and respect for human rights. The video emphasizes the need for the police to be professionalized within the framework of proximity. Police officers receive

training that they then pass on to their teams. This film shows how, over the course of four years, 1,200 police officers were trained in ethics, integrity, human rights, the doctrine of community policing, criminal investigation, and the protection of vulnerable populations.

#### Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils

[\*Local Security Forums and Councils: Strengthening the Local Governance of Security\*](#)



This film focuses on Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils. It includes testimonies from community outreach

officers and citizens, notably women whose everyday lives have greatly improved as a result of these councils. These local security forums and councils are dedicated to strengthening the local governance of security, in particular through the FLSPDs, which are organized by and for local people and run by neighborhood leaders. Local authorities have invested in these councils and have reacted positively to them.

## Spotlight on Community Outreach Officers

### [Community Outreach Officers: Restoring Trust between Young People and the Police](#)



In this film police officers describe the positive impacts of the project on children. They highlight the

importance of showing the “right path” to young Guineans, who are exposed to drugs, violence, and antisocial behavior. These outreach officers have received specialist training in children’s rights, educational psychology, and communication techniques. One young man expressed his satisfaction in the police’s approach, demonstrating a human touch, mutual respect, understanding and renewed trust. General Mamadou Camara reported a gradual decline in violence in educational establishments as a result of the work of community outreach officers in over 27 schools: “When people were told that community outreach officers were visiting schools, they didn’t believe it! But it really happened, the police officers had been trained and they came into the classrooms.” The founding principle behind the plan is: “Educate rather than punish.”

## Small Grants

### [Small grants: Promoting a Co-production for Security](#)



This film highlights the cooperation between the *Partners for Security in Guinea* program and community

organizations to which the program had allocated small grants. Obtaining great results

in the field, these organizations have led civic initiatives to assist in preventing delinquency among young people and improved safety. The objective has been to narrow the gap between young people and law enforcement agencies, for example by organizing sporting activities between local people and the police.

A debate that followed the screening of this film focused on the mission of and selection criteria for community outreach officers. The community outreach officers in attendance then led a brief introductory course on the role and mission of the national police”. At the end of this educational session, two members of the audience, a woman and a young man, described their satisfaction with the changes brought about by the introduction of community policing.

After this film was shown, Ms. Justine Neloum Ngaye, COGINTA Project Coordinator, explained that eight civil society organizations had been chosen to receive operational and financial support: AGUISSA, CASEP, ADES, FMK-OLH, AAPSG, UPPH, ASFD and ABEHAE. Their activities focus on fighting drug addiction in young people, strengthening community security, reducing insecurity in downtown areas, bringing the police and citizens closer together, and preventing road traffic accidents, among other things. The directors and presidents of these organizations then each presented their projects.

## CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing speeches were made by Dr. Bandiaky-Badji of **PartnersGlobal**; Ms. Nina Tapsoba, Coordinator of the Share Fair for **PartnersGlobal**; Mr. Chukwudi Nwadibia, the Representative of the US Embassy in Guinea; and a General of Police, representing the Minister of Security and Civil Protection.

**Dr. Bandiaky-Badji** spoke enthusiastically about the great quality of the debates and exchanges. She reiterated the international mission of **PartnersGlobal** and the value of working in partnership with CECIDE and COGINTA. She highlighted the importance of working together to resolve problems in the Sahel and suggested that Guinea's success could be a model for other countries in the region. The great experience of Guinea could cross borders. She congratulated and paid tribute to Ms. Nina Tapsoba for all her hard work. She invited those present to show their appreciation by a round of applause.

**Ms. Nina Tapsoba** thanked all of the dignitaries and officials present who had demonstrated their commitment to the *Partners for Security in Guinea* project. She highlighted the key role that community policing had played in the evolution of security in Guinea. She also reiterated that this action reflected the goodwill of the US government toward Guinea and its commitment to working for the benefit of law and security in the country. She warmly thanked all those involved, without whom the project could not have been a success. She concluded: *"Although the project is ending, I encourage you to carry on fighting for the continued success of community policing."*

**Mr. Chukwudi Nwadibia** thanked the assembly and officials, as well as the consortium, for their collaboration with the Embassy on the joint projects of security reform in Guinea and setting up Justice Houses. *"When I came to Guinea, I was told 'we are all in this together,'*

“

*The community policing and justice houses project were created to **encourage collaboration between the Guinean population and the security sector** in Guinea. There was not a great deal of external investments in this sector, so this and other projects are an opening for us to come and invest in trainings and **drive policy changes** as well.*

**CHUKWUDI NWADIBIA**

*Political Officer with the U.S Embassy in Guinea*

*which is something I'd never heard in the other Francophone countries that I have visited.* He explained the US government's investment in *"improving the situation between the Guinean people and the Guinean state."* Mr. Nwadiabia praised the commitment of everyone involved in the project and expressed his desire for the work to continue over the coming years. The US Department of State would always be available to work in partnership with the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Justice in Guinea. He pointed to the full room as evidence of the great impact that the project had before recalling the words of the Ambassador: *"We share the same vision for Guinea, a safer and more secure Guinea for the people."*

**The General representing the Minister of Security and Civil Protection** delivered the

government's message. He described the ministry's support of the project over the past five years leading to the introduction of community policing in Guinea. He detailed the project's achievements, including the allocation of microgrants to women's and young people's associations. *"Community policing has allowed police reform to take place,"* he said. , reform was initiated by President Alpha Condé. He emphasized that reform should not end here. Rather, the police force's commitment to serve the population—based on the principles of proximity, partnership with the population, preventing delinquency and crime, resolving problems, accountability to the state and people, and respect for human rights—must endure.



Mr. Damantang Albert, Camara, Guinean Minister of Security and Civil Protection opening the Share Fair event.

## SOCCER MATCH

### *Building trust, celebrating success through sports*

Through the course of the project, we found that trust between citizens and the police can be reestablished through friendly, social activities that bring the two sides together. Youth activists engaged in combating insecurity in their neighborhoods have clearly understood this: their NGOs frequently organize sporting encounters between police officers and people of all ages and genders. For example, soccer matches are held several

times a year to the great enthusiasm of the local people. Such events allow police officers to get to know the people in their districts.

With this in mind, on the last day of the Share Fair, the consortium organized a soccer match between Guinean police officers and local people (men, women, and youth). Project partners and U.S. embassy staff also participated.



## HIGHLIGHTS



Comedian Thierno Mamou entertaining a lively audience.



A police officer showcasing materials from various workshops and trainings.



Local singer Sayon Bamba giving the crowd a captivating performance.



A senior police officer leading guests of honor for the tour of exhibition stands.



Members of NGO's from the small grants initiative being acknowledged for contributions.

## Partners for Security in Guinea

**Share Fair for the Project:** an innovative approach to presenting initiatives and creating a space for dialogue, learning, and sharing

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

**Date and place:** December 4-6, 2019, Hotel Kaloum

### CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

Guinea has adopted community policing as part of its security sector reform. Community policing aims to restore trust between the police and the people in order to provide better security services.

In order to support Guinea's reform of the security sector and in particular its implementation of community policing, since April 2015 the US Department of State, through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), has funded the "Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens" project in the capital Conakry as well as in the regions of Kindia, Mamou, Labé, Kankan and Siguiri. This project was implemented by a consortium led by **PartnersGlobal**, which included COGINTA, CECIDE and Partners West Africa (Senegal).

The project provides essential institutional support to the National Academy of Police and Civil Protection, and has trained more than 1,000 police officers, including heads of police units in Dixinn, Kaloum, Kindia, Mamou, Labé, Kankan and Siguiri. In addition, a Police Technical Advisor is working with the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection to implement reforms in the organizational structure of the police, designed to streamline and improve police services.

Through the Community Outreach Officer initiative in schools, as well as dialogues with women and young people and the establishment of community organizations such as Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils, the consortium is improving the relations and interactions between the police and the people. These measures have allowed young people and women to collaborate and cooperate with the police to ensure security and fight against crime in their neighborhoods and communities.

### Objective and Format of the Share Fair

As the 'Partners for Security in Guinea: Reforming the Police to Better Inform Citizens' project is coming to an end after five years, **PartnersGlobal**, in collaboration with COGINTA, CECIDE and Partners West Africa are organizing a three-day Share Fair from December 4-6, 2019 at the Gamal Abdel Nasser University in Conakry.

The event is being organized thanks to the support of the Guinean government via the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, the key partner in implementing the project along with the US Embassy in Guinea.

The overall purpose of the Share Fair is to gather representatives of the Guinean government, local elected representatives, stakeholders such as NGOs, police officers, women, youth leaders and the

broader public around the project. The aim is to share experiences and the lessons learned during the project, while highlighting the promotion of dialogue and the establishment of a climate of trust between the people and the police.

The Share Fair will include round tables which will demonstrate the importance of continued investment in community policing in Guinea, raise awareness among citizens of community-led security and crime prevention initiatives and organizations, present the project's main achievements and the experience and impact it has had on the beneficiaries. A documentary on the project will also be shown.

The event will also give the public the opportunity to visit exhibition stands illustrating the activities of the implementing partners and project beneficiaries.

### **Discussion panel**

Round tables: two round tables will be organized on the following themes:

- Community policing and reform of the security sector in the Sahel. Representatives from Guinea, Senegal and Burkina Faso will be invited (day 1).
- Concerns regarding security and sectoral collaboration in Guinea: the link between community policing and community justice (day 3).

Other panels:

- Small grants initiatives: local innovations for crime prevention and security in communities.
- Collaboration between the police and youth leaders: enhancing trust, improving crime prevention, strengthening dialogue and partnerships, participating in community security initiatives.
- Collaboration between the police and women's organizations: restoring trust and increasing women's participation in community security and crime prevention initiatives.
- The participation of heads of local authorities (mayors and neighborhood leaders) in community security: Local Security and Crime Prevention Councils, forums on neighborhood security, plans for securing communities and capacity building.

The sessions will be organized in different formats: at the round tables, each speaker will give a 10-minute presentation followed by discussions between panelists and with the public. PowerPoint presentations and official speeches will not be used in order to encourage open debate and interaction between participants.

The other panels will be a mixture of PowerPoint presentations, stories, testimonies, talking points, poems, theatrical sketches, short videos, etc.

The exhibition stands will be stocked with flyers, posters, brochures, etc., illustrating the activities carried out. Participants visiting the stands will hear short presentations on the exhibitors' achievements, who will also respond to any questions they may be asked.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

1. The lessons learned from the experience of community policing in Guinea and the wider region will be recorded and shared with the relevant actors in the security sector, notably the police, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Local Security Councils, civil society organizations focused on this issue, as well as the general public.
2. Citizens will be better informed about community policing and the measures taken by the Guinean police and government to improve their security and their relationship with the police.
3. Citizens will be better informed about initiatives by local authorities and organizations to address the issues of security and crime prevention.

**DELIVERABLES**

The project team will write a comprehensive report of the Share Fair (presentations, panel discussions and round tables, the exhibition of best practices/initiatives, as well as official speeches made during the opening and closing ceremonies).

**PARTNERS FOR SECURITY IN GUINEA:  
REFORMING THE POLICE TO BETTER INFORM CITIZENS**

**Program of the Share Fair**

December 4-6, 2019  
Hotel Kaloum, Conakry

Wednesday December 4, 2019	
9:00 AM – 10:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reception and setting up</li> </ul>
10:00 AM – 10:15 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome address by the Mayor of Kaloum</li> </ul>
10:15 AM – 10:25 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the project by <b>Partners</b>Global</li> </ul>
10:25 AM – 10:35 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A few words from the US Ambassador</li> </ul>
10:35 AM – 10:45 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal opening of the Share Fair by the Minister of Security</li> <li>• 2 PM. Formal opening of the Share Fair</li> </ul>
10:45 AM – 11:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film screening: Partners for Security</li> </ul>
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits to stands (officials, public)</li> </ul>
12:30 PM – 1:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunch/coffee break and cultural activities</li> </ul>
1:00 PM – 1:10 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film screening: Police Training</li> </ul>
1:10 PM – 3:15 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round Table: Community policing in Guinea and the region: the challenges, importance of continuing investment, and proposals for solutions to challenges</li> </ul>
3:15 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meal/end of the first day</li> </ul>

<b>Thursday December 5, 2019</b>	
9:00 AM – 9:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reception and setting up</li> </ul>
9:30 AM – 9:45 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of the first day</li> </ul>
9:45 AM – 9:50 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film screening: FLSPDs/CLSPDs</li> </ul>
9:50 AM – 11:50 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round table: The Local Governance of Security</li> </ul>
11:50 AM – 12:50 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coffee break/sketch</li> </ul>
12:50 PM – 12:55 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film screening: Community Outreach Officers</li> </ul>
12:55 AM – 1:25 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness-raising session on Community Outreach Officers</li> </ul>
1:25 PM – 1:40 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies of women and young people</li> </ul>
1:40 PM – 1:45 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film screening: Small Grants</li> </ul>
1:45 PM – 3:45 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of Small Grants activities</li> </ul>
3:45 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meal/end of the second day</li> </ul>

<b>Friday December 6, 2019</b>	
9:00 AM – 9:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reception and setting up</li> </ul>
9:30 AM – 9:45 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of the second day</li> </ul>
9:45 AM – 10:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the Access Guinea project</li> </ul>
10:00 AM – 11:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round table: The relationship between justice and security</li> </ul>
11:30 AM – 11:45 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing ceremony of the Share Fair</li> </ul>
11:45 AM – 2:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lunch</li> </ul>
2:00 PM – 3:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soccer match</li> </ul>
3:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End of the third day of the Share Fair</li> </ul>



**PartnersGlobal**  
1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 401  
Washington, DC 20036-1218  
[Partners@PartnersGlobal.org](mailto:Partners@PartnersGlobal.org)