Citizen Engagement in the PACV3 implementation process
Coastal country located in the Western part of the African continent, halfway between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer with an area of 245,857 km².

Resident population of 10,523,261 (RGPH 3, 2014) with a majority of women (52%). More than three quarters of the population is under the age of 35 (77.4%) and just over a third of the population is aged between 15 and 35 years (34.5%).

Four (4) natural regions (Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea).

Eight (8) administrative regions divided into 33 prefectures and 342 subprefectures/urban communes with 2300 rural districts.

Data provided by INS - Guinea
### Some indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude birth rate (2012)</td>
<td>34.0 per thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality rate (2012)</td>
<td>67.0 per thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (1996)</td>
<td>54 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility index (2012)</td>
<td>5.1 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty rate (2012)</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate among 15-24 years old (2012)</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross primary school enrolment ratio (2015/2016)</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross secondary school enrolment ratio (2015/2016)</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (2012)</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment rate (2012)</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (06/11/2017)</td>
<td>1 USD = 9,004.77 GNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 EURO = 10,667.95 GNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product (2014)</td>
<td>61,573 billion GNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita</td>
<td>5.8 million GNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate (2014)</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (Oct. 2017)/ September</td>
<td>+0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate 2016</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports (2016)</td>
<td>39,232 billion GNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports (2016)</td>
<td>20,724 billion GNF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medium to LONG TERM VISION: Develop and implement a sustainable, decentralized and participatory local development strategy

- Strengthen the institutional and financial capacities of local authorities to manage local development;

- Facilitate rural populations access to basic social services;

- Support institutional reforms in the sector to improve the legal and regulatory framework
PACV PHASES

Initiation Phase
1st phase (2000-2009) Initiation
Coverage of 179 Rural Communities
Initiation to local planning, financing of infrastructure and equipment, and initiation of institutional reforms

Expansion Phase
2nd phase (2009-2014) Expansion
Coverage of 304 Rural Communities and institutionalization of the approach

Consolidation Phase
3rd phase (2017-2020) Consolidation and harmonization of reforms
Implementation and operationalization of FNDL and ANAFIC
**Main results of PACV1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation of the Local Government Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ownership of the local planning process by local stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building of active strata in supervised communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergence of leading actors at the grassroots level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening social cohesion and dialogue at community level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant improvement in the management of funds allocated to RCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased effectiveness of local actors in mobilizing local resources and greater propensity of citizens to pay their taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of the budget nomenclature for RC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first “initiation” phase (2000-2009, €32.3M, with AFD, WB and IFAD co-financing) covered 159 Rural Communes and financed 371 Annual Investment Programs (AIPs) corresponding to 1084 micro-projects (education, health, village water system, agriculture...).
Main results of PACV2

Institutional and operational support
- Development and validation of LPN-DD
- Support for the implementation and operationalization of a sustainable financing mechanism for communities
- Local Governments Code Review and drafting of implementing legislation
- Implementation and operationalization of consultation frameworks at regional and prefectural level
- Piloting of participatory budgeting approaches and participatory monitoring-evaluation in 21 RC
- Formulation of a Development Plan by the 304 Rural Communities

Technical capacity-building of local actors and support structures
- Signature of partnership agreements with local technical services (SPD and STD) to finance their operational action plans
- Procurement and provision of material and equipment for local development agents (LDA) and SPD executives, including:
  - 398 motorbikes for LDAs and SPD executives of the 33 prefectures
  - 33 fixed computers with protection systems and (43) laser printers for the SPDs of the 33 prefectures
  - 33 solar kits for the SPDs offices of the 33 prefectures
- Training of 7870 persons including 354 women on various topics:
  - Administrative - financial – accounting management of communities
  - Local planning and local development management techniques
  - Techniques for mobilizing local financial resources and budgeting
  - Project management and procurement
  - Environmental and social safeguard policy, etc.

The extension phase (2009-2014, €27.7M - AFD, IFAD, WB) covered all 304 rural communes and contributed to the capacity building of local actors and actors in all communes and financed 311 AIPs corresponding to 499 micro-projects in the areas of basic services and market infrastructure.

Since its second phase, the PACV has covered the entire national rural territory, or 70% of the population.
Citizen Engagement – Contextual development in the PACV3

Overall objective:
Encourage rural communities to:
- Being informed,
- Expressing/sharing their approaches on aspects of development
- Participating in the implementation of community interventions,
- Monitoring the interventions being implemented in the communes,
- Giving their opinion on the services’ quality provided
- Integrating into a structure/association to participate in the commune management

Creation of a new framework:
Encourage citizen to be actors and authors of their territorial development by:
- Actors skills development and improvement at the grassroots level
- Active participation in the socio-economic and political life of the community
- Compliance with standards, laws and regulations
- Promoting transparency in the management of public affairs

Strategy during the 2 first phases
Initiate new approaches to promote:
- Initiate new approaches and new spaces for citizen engagement
- Cultivate values such as accountability, control of public action, participation and synergy of action
- Focus on main sectors (reference points): education, health, environment, social (genre and equity)
- Form a panel of actors (NGO, deconcentrated services, LDA,…) to ensure the large scale dissemination of CE approaches

Strategy during the 3rd phase
Increased accountability of local actors
- Design of mechanisms and manuals based on principles: Transparency, accountability, subsidiarity, simplicity, replicability, concertation, negotiation,...
Citizen Engagement – Arrangements in the PACV3

Mainstream Monitoring-Evaluation (satisfaction survey)
Grievances Redress Mechanism (call center)
Communication (radio broadcasts, project website, review workshop, newsletter...)

LOCAL PLANNING
Operational level: Consultations, participation and inclusiveness
- Implementation of the local planning process monitoring committee (LPPMC)
- Citizen mobilization about DSEL;
- Citizen consultation about priority actions choice (LDP)
- LDP approval

Decision-making frameworks:
- Communal council for the LDP initiation and LPPMC implementation
- In the districts (consultation, analysis and prioritization)
- Communal forum for LDP development
- Communal council for LDP approval
- Assembly of LDP restitution to citizen

FINANCE/BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION
Participatory Budgeting
- Budget steering committee implementation
- Consultation (for districts and communities)
- Preparation-approval of the budget/council
- Implementation of commissions for resource mobilization
- Budget execution monitoring
- Quarterly Feedback
- Communication on budget implementation

Construction project:
- Selection of an IC and constitution of the CPM
- Results and publication approval
- Monitoring committees implementation
- Communication on work execution

OPERATION SERVICE PROVISION
Project management
- Implementation of infrastructure and maintenance committees according to sectoral policies
- Periodic feedback during communal council and in assembly on micro-projects execution

Operationalization/service quality
- Implementation of participatory monitoring-evaluation committee (PMEC)
- Communication on evaluation results and action plans (radio, posters and meetings)

Participatory Monitoring-Evaluation (planning, evaluation, feedbacks, results dissemination and implementation of operational action plans)
Grievances management (Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism and committee)
Communication (Community radios...)

Project Rural community
Participatory monitoring and evaluation system objectives

- Develop accountability reflex at community level;
- Promote beneficiaries participation in community activities;
- Strengthen sense of ownership for delivered products by focusing on citizen control over public actions;
- Provide opportunity for stakeholders to express their opinions on all issues related to local development;

Stakeholders: municipal council, SEP committee, Citizens (relevant focus groups)
Participatory budgeting process objectives

It is a participatory process in which the population can discuss and decide (guide) the budget and public policies. It refers to a budgetary planning, implementation and monitoring process where citizens are at the center of the decision-making process. Its purpose is to:

- Reallocate public resources to the poorest;
- Create new relations between Local Governments and citizens within the local governance framework;
- Rebuild social cohesion and general interest;
- Invent a new democratic culture and strengthen citizen engagement

Stakeholders: municipal council, BP steering committee, Citizens (relevant focus groups)
COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

GRM objectives:

- Meet population needs to process and address their grievances;
- Propose a receptacle to population’s requests and suggestions and thus improve citizen engagement in municipal affairs;
- Improve operating performance through information collected;
- Improve dialogue between local community and citizens;
- Promote transparency, accountability and trust;
- Mitigate potential risks related to community action.

Stakeholders: advisors, grievance redress committee, citizens or district representatives, civil society and other stakeholders.
Types of grievances

- Required information to carry out administrative procedures with LGs;
- Non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Quality and access to community public services;
- Environmental and social management;
- Procurement;
- State conflicts;
- Authority abuses and misappropriation;
- Discrimination;
- Poor choice in terms of infrastructure location or community action;
- Etc.
Grievance Redress Mechanism

A. Grievance received
B. Grievance screening and processing / classification
C. Audit review and investigation
D. Response and Measurement process
E. Transmission to higher levels (prefecture, region or CNC)
F. Resolution
G. Grievance monitoring and recording
GRM Tools
The National Call Center

The Call Center is a structure whose mission is to remotely manage the relations between the PACV Community and the citizens, through direct communication, based on the computer telephony integration.

The objective of setting up a national call center is to obtain and provide instant answers to the various issues and concerns of citizens. This, in relation to PACV activities, in order to create and strengthen trust, transparency and accountability for the peace and quiet of the communities.
Citizen Engagement – Best practices

Batè Nafadji
- Obtained two (2) ambulances for the health center thanks to the support of its nationals living in Ivory Coast and the First Lady of the Republic

Sangarédi
- Improved its capacity to mobilize financial resources: **Budget of the commune before 2009**: about 300,000 GNF; and **Budget after BP adoption**: 3,000,000,000 GNF

Popodara
- Through action plan, nationals offered ten (10) beds and ten (10) mattresses to health facilities. Purchase of tables-benches for the center's primary school. Establishment of a partnership with the NGO ONAM for the relaunch of the Popodara’s mutuelle

Molota
- Which only relied on royalties from the CBK (Russian mining company), mobilized more than 10,000,000 GNF on the local financial resources

Several RC have been prominent in the adoption and operationalization of the participatory monitoring-evaluation and participatory budgeting process. Among them, mention can be made of:
THANK YOU