



## LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY IN GUINEA

After Guinea's first democratic election in 2010, the government embarked on several reforms to improve the governance of the country's mining sector. This led to an expansion of the industry: investments picked up, bauxite exports rose and mining revenues grew. But significant gaps in environmental laws remained and communities in mining areas experienced increasingly negative impacts from the industry. Civil society engagement on extractive issues in the country was weak and fragmented, with citizens, activists and journalists lacking crucial information and ill-equipped to engage on key extractive governance issues.

NRGI has focused on strengthening civil society organizations' coordination and technical capacity. As a result, civil society grew in numbers and diversity, and increased their ability to meaningfully engage with officials. This included analyzing key extractives data, particularly with revisions of the EITI Standard in 2016 and 2019, and Resource Governance Index assessments in 2017, 2019 and 2021. NRGI also supported the government's reform efforts, providing technical expertise for the redrafting of the mining code and supporting a transparent and consultative review of mining contracts. The government established two mining funds to benefit communities, integrating some of NRGI's recommendations.

Since 2011, CSOs in Guinea have contributed to unprecedented levels of transparency in the mining sector, held authorities accountable and successfully pushed for the issuance of key mining regulations. In addition, through the local development funds, companies have paid USD 20 million to mining municipalities and the government has transferred \$22 million to all municipalities.