



**NMJD**  
Network Movement for  
Justice and Development



# BASELINE ASSESSMENT Report



30/10/2025

## **PROJECT TITLE**

Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector

## **IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION**

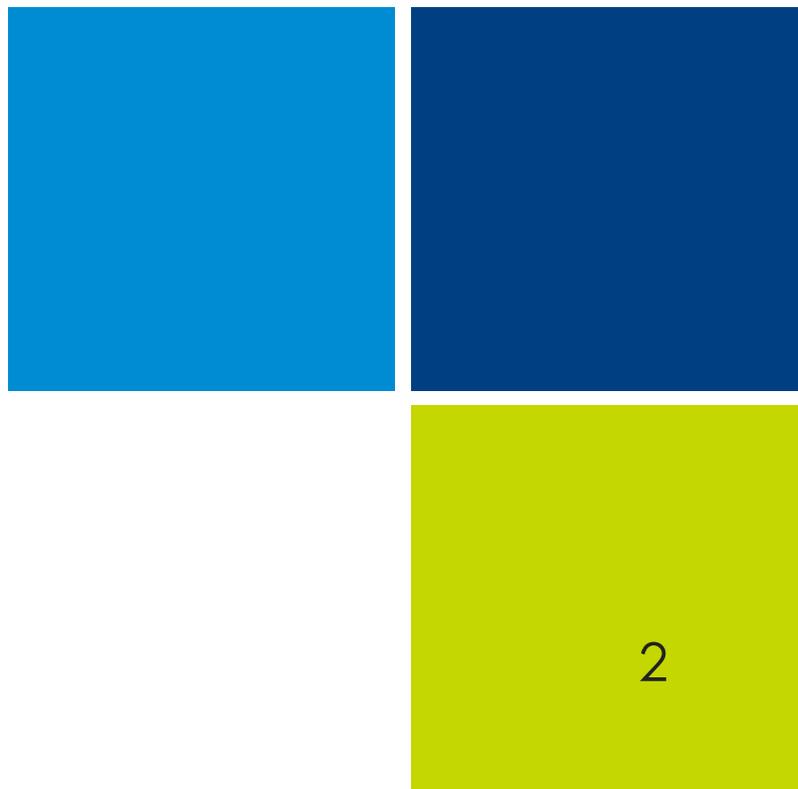
Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD)

**DONOR/PARTNER:** EU

**PROJECT DURATION:** 2 Years

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS



<b>5</b>	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	<b>6</b>	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT
<b>8</b>	METHODOLOGY	<b>9</b>	SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT
<b>12</b>	KEY FINDINGS	<b>16</b>	BASELINE GENERAL INDICATORS TABLE
<b>18</b>	BASELINE PROJECT INDICATORS TABLE	<b>23</b>	Analysis and Discussion
<b>24</b>	CONCLUSIONS	<b>25</b>	RECOMMENDATIONS

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

**MMDA:** Mines and Minerals Development Act

**AMV:** Africa Mining Vision

**EITI:** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

**KIIs:** Key Informant Interviews

**FGD:** Focus Group Discussions

**PWD:** Persons with Disability

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sierra Leone possesses substantial mineral resources, including diamonds, gold, iron ore, bauxite, and rutile, which continue to play a central role in the country's economic framework. Despite this natural endowment, the contribution of the mining sector to sustainable national development has remained limited due to persistent challenges in governance, transparency, accountability, and equitable benefit-sharing. The sector has historically been characterized by weak institutional oversight, inadequate policy implementation, and minimal participation of non-state actors and affected communities in decision-making processes.

Sierra Leone possesses substantial mineral resources, including diamonds, gold, iron ore, bauxite, and rutile, which continue to play a central role in the country's economic framework. Despite this natural endowment, the contribution of the mining sector to sustainable national development has remained limited due to persistent challenges in governance, transparency, accountability, and equitable benefit-sharing. The sector has historically been characterized by weak institutional oversight, inadequate policy implementation, and minimal participation of non-state actors and affected communities in decision-making processes.

However, realizing the objectives of these policy and institutional reforms requires active participation from a broad range of stakeholders. Non-state actors—including civil society organizations, community-based organizations, the media, and mining-affected communities—play a crucial role in facilitating transparency, advocating for accountability, and ensuring that mining sector reforms respond to the needs and priorities of citizens. At present, these actors face constraints in technical capacity, access to information, and effective coordination, which limit their engagement in policy dialogue and oversight processes.

In response to these challenges, this project has been designed to strengthen the participation of non-state actors and promote accountable and inclusive mineral governance in Sierra Leone. The intervention focuses on three strategic priority areas:

1. Mining sector transparency and accountability;
2. Policy dialogue and reform engagement; and
3. Capacity development of mining sector non-state actors, including civil society and affected communities.

Through these priority areas, the project seeks to contribute to the establishment of an inclusive and accountable mineral governance system that supports transparent, responsible, and equitable management of Sierra Leone's mineral resources. It will enhance policy engagement, improve stakeholder coordination, and promote social accountability mechanisms to ensure that mining revenues contribute effectively to community development and national growth.

This initiative is aligned with Sierra Leone’s national development priorities and policy frameworks, as well as regional and international commitments such as the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). By fostering collaboration between state and non-state actors, the project aims to consolidate reforms and ensure that the mineral sector becomes a catalyst for sustainable and inclusive national development.

## PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

### Purpose

The purpose of the baseline assessment is to establish a comprehensive understanding of the existing conditions, capacities, and stakeholder dynamics within Sierra Leone’s mining governance landscape prior to the implementation of the project. It seeks to generate reliable and evidence-based information that will serve as a reference point against which progress, results, and impact will be measured throughout the project’s life cycle.

The baseline will provide critical data on the current levels of transparency, accountability, participation, and institutional capacity among mining sector stakeholders—particularly non-state actors, civil society organizations, and affected communities. The findings will guide project implementation, inform performance monitoring, and support adaptive management to ensure that interventions are contextually relevant and responsive to identified needs.





## Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the baseline assessment are to:

1. Assess the current state of transparency and accountability in the governance of Sierra Leone's mining sector, including access to information, disclosure practices, and mechanisms for citizen engagement.
2. Establish the level of stakeholder awareness, participation, and involvement in mining sector policy and decision-making processes, with specific focus on the Mines and Minerals Development Act (MMDA) 2023, the Sierra Leone Mines and Minerals Development Management Corporation (SLMMDMC), and the Minerals Wealth Fund (MWF).
3. Evaluate the institutional and technical capacities of non-state actors, including civil society organizations and community-based groups, to engage in policy advocacy, monitoring, and social accountability initiatives related to the mining sector.
4. Identify existing gaps, challenges, and opportunities that influence inclusive and accountable mineral governance at both national and community levels.
5. Develop a set of baseline indicators and benchmarks that will enable effective monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of project performance and outcomes over time.
6. Provide evidence-based recommendations to inform strategic planning, stakeholder engagement, and capacity-building interventions to enhance the overall effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

# METHODOLOGY

The baseline assessment employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis techniques to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the mining governance context in Sierra Leone. This approach facilitated triangulation of information from multiple sources and enhanced the validity, reliability, and depth of findings.

## Data Collection Methods

The assessment utilized the following methods:

The M&E used his expertise to draft the tools and training manuals, which were used to train the six (6) district project leads for two (2) days at the NMJD Freetown office. The training focused on the effective use of Kobo for data collection, data and baseline assessment. The first day of the training witnessed an interactive literature review sessions of the focused areas while the second day of the training was full of high quality deliberate practice by every project lead. At the end of the training, the project leads were equipped enough understand the different tools, effectively uses the KoboToolbox for accurate data collection (download new form, update form, fill form, send and sync form), and they were also able to understand the categories of respondents required for the various questionnaires.

- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Semi-structured interviews are conducted with key stakeholders such as government officials, mining company representatives, civil society leaders, local council authorities, and community opinion leaders to gather expert insights and perspectives.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Group discussions is organized with mining-affected communities, women's groups, and youth representatives to capture collective experiences, perceptions, and attitudes toward mining governance and accountability mechanisms.
- Household and Community Surveys: Structured questionnaires are administered to collect quantitative data on community-level awareness, participation, and perceptions regarding mining sector governance.
- Stakeholder Mapping: An analysis of relevant actors and their roles, relationships, and influence within the mining governance ecosystem were conducted to inform engagement and partnership strategies.

## Sampling Approach

A **purposive and stratified sampling technique** was applied to ensure adequate representation of key stakeholder groups, including government agencies, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and affected communities across targeted mining districts. Thereafter, the project leads returns to their respective operational areas to conduct the data collection.

## Data Analysis

Data collected from the field was analyzed using both **statistical** and **thematic** methods. Quantitative data was processed using statistical software (Excel/Word) to generate descriptive statistics and baseline indicators. Qualitative data from interviews and discussions were analyzed through thematic coding to identify key trends, challenges, and opportunities.

## Ethical Considerations

The assessment adhered to ethical research standards, ensuring informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation of all respondents. Data collection was be conducted with cultural sensitivity and respect for local contexts.

## Data Collection Tools

Digital data collection platform such as **KoboToolbox** was used to enhance data accuracy, facilitate real-time monitoring, and ensure efficient data management throughout the baseline exercise.

## SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The baseline assessment covered the thematic, geographic, institutional, and stakeholder dimensions of the project to establish a clear and evidence-based foundation for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It focus on collecting and analyzing data that reflect the current situation of transparency, accountability, participation, and institutional capacity in the governance of Sierra Leone's mining sector.



## Thematic Scope

The assessment focused on the project's three priority areas:

- **Mining Sector Transparency and Accountability:** Examination of the existing mechanisms for information disclosure, revenue management, and oversight of mining operations at both national and local levels.
- **Policy Dialogue and Reform Engagement:** Assessment of the level of stakeholder participation, coordination, and influence in policy review processes, particularly around the Mines and Minerals Development Act (MMDA) 2023, the Sierra Leone Mines and Minerals Development Management Corporation (SLMMDMC), and the Minerals Wealth Fund (MWF).
- **Capacity Development of Non-State Actors:** Evaluation of the current technical, organizational, and advocacy capacities of civil society organizations, community-based groups, and mining-affected communities to engage in evidence-based advocacy, social accountability, and policy monitoring.

## Geographic Scope

The assessment was conducted in selected mining districts and communities representing the diverse geographical and operational contexts of Sierra Leone's mineral sector. These include districts with active or emerging mining operations, as well as communities directly or indirectly affected by mining activities. The selection ensured balanced coverage across different regions to capture variations in governance practices and community experiences.

## Institutional Scope

The assessment examined institutions and actors at national, district, and community levels, including:

- Government ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for mining sector regulation and oversight;
- Local councils and traditional authorities in mining-affected areas;
- Mining companies and private sector stakeholders;
- Civil society organizations, media, and advocacy networks involved in extractive sector governance;
- Community-based organizations, women's groups, and youth associations operating within mining communities.

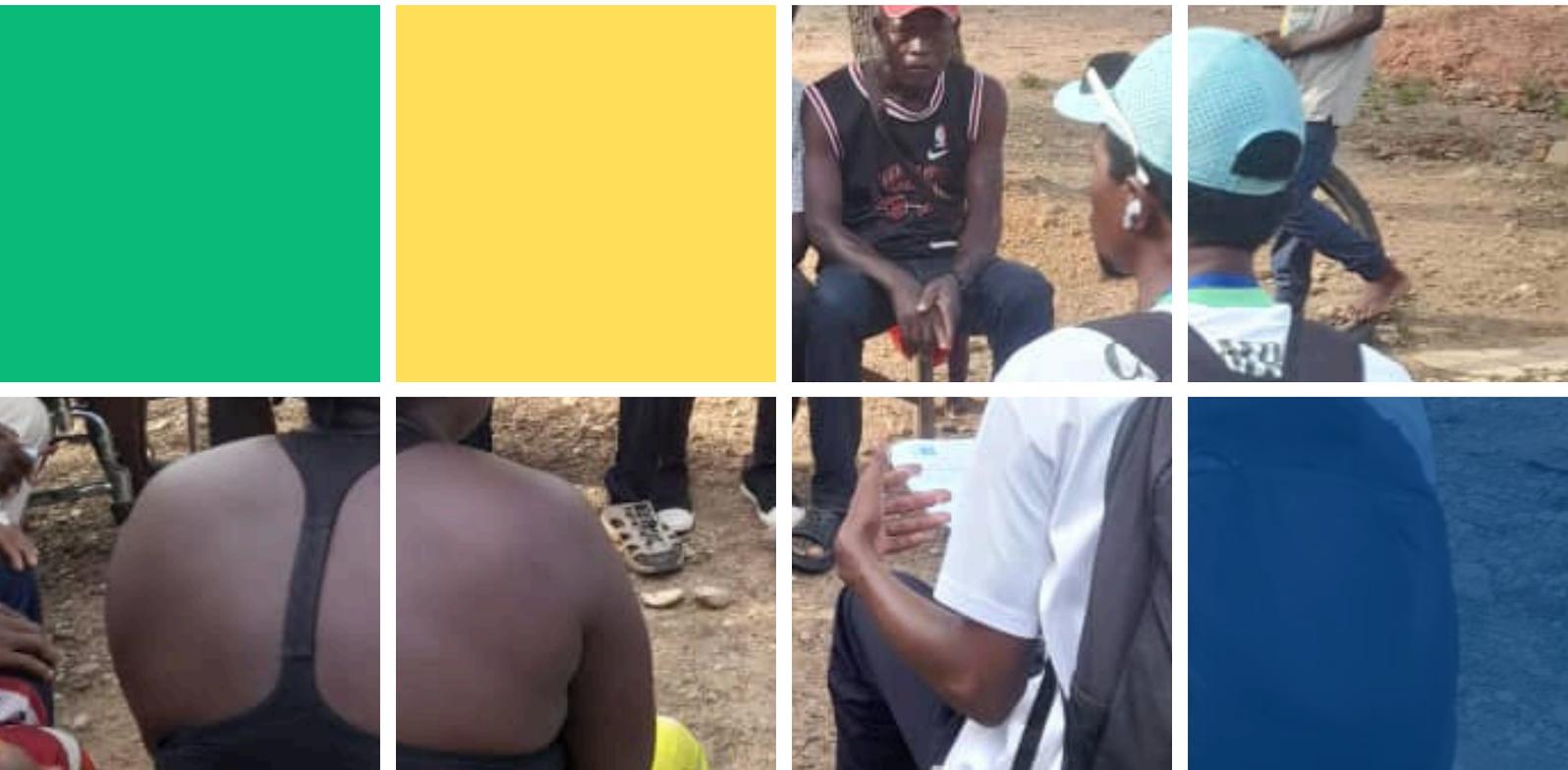
## Stakeholder Scope

The assessment engaged a broad range of stakeholders to capture multiple perspectives and ensure inclusivity. These include:

- Policy-makers and regulators;
- Mining company representatives;
- Civil society and community leaders;
- Media practitioners;
- Landowners
- Youths leads
- Women's leaders
- Development partners; and
- Representatives of mining-affected populations.

## Timeframe

The baseline assessment was conducted over a defined period prior to the commencement of full project implementation. The exercise included preparatory activities, field data collection, data analysis, validation, and reporting phases, culminating in the production of this comprehensive baseline report and indicator matrix.



## KEY FINDINGS

The primary purpose of conducting the baseline assessment was to gather practical information of the existing situation of our operational communities. The activity was designed and implemented with a matrix of capturing diverse aspects, persons, and group of individuals. A total of 324 respondents were personally interviewed across the six (6) operational districts (54 per district) and a total of 120 inclusive persons were engaged on focus group discussion across the six (6) operational districts (20 per district).

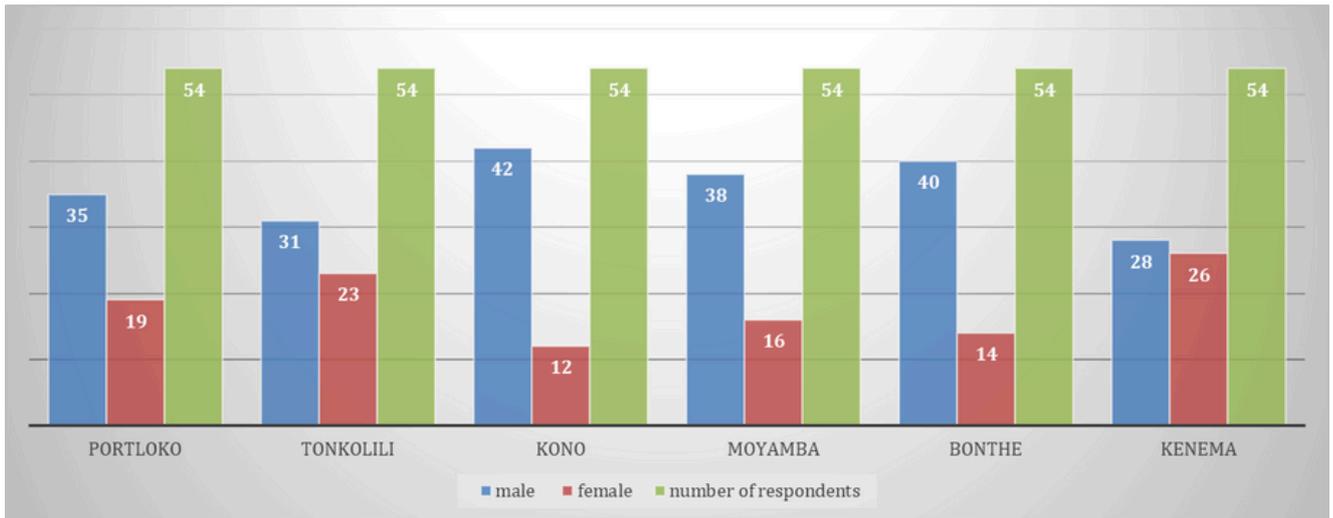
Here are some of the key findings in the diverse focused areas:

**Table 1. Respondents' disaggregated data by district and gender**

Districts	Male	Female	Number of respondents
Portloko	35	19	54
Tonkolili	31	23	54
Kono	42	12	54
Moyamba	38	16	54
Bonthe	40	14	54
Kenema	28	26	54



## Respondents' disaggregated data by district and gender



### Community awareness and participation:

According to the survey data, 32% of respondents admitted awareness of public disclosure meetings. CDC members and chiefs constitute a junk of the 32% who admitted awareness of public disclosure. On the contrary, community youths, women's groups, PWDs etc. denied this claim. Communities that holds disclosure meetings at least twice a year are just 23%. Meaning, disclosure meetings rarely hold in communities. Only 18% of community members who feel included in mining decision-making in their communities. Meanwhile, public disclosure meetings are not regular in these mining communities. These meetings are supposed to be a relevant source of information sharing, transparency and accountability, apparently, 70 respondents confirmed that the meeting is not regular, 58 stated that the meeting hold once in a year, 17 said twice a year, 14 stated more frequent while the other respondents confirmed no idea about the public disclosure meetings. In enquiring about participation in public meetings, 149 respondents boldly stated no, while 55 said yes and the remaining number of respondents remain uncertain. This is because the community members do not get informed about updates in the mining governance and the activities of the CDCs. Access to information is a big challenge for the community people.



## CDC capacity and functionality and stakeholders' engagement:

28.43% of CDC members claimed to have received training on governance and advocacy while 71.57 denied to have got any form of professional/capacity development. The survey unearthed that the CDC are interested in capacity building on Leadership, financial management, communications, conflict resolution, advocacy and record keeping. 50% of respondents confirmed that the CDC is less effective in terms of addressing community development concerns. 72% of respondents denies a regular or consultative meetings between the community people and the mining companies. The CDCs lack the power of communications. Thus, the participation of community members in mining related activities is limited. Some of them do not apply the community based approach in project implementation. Thus, most of the community members do not know about the activities of the CDCs.

## Awareness of policy and EITI

According to the data collected, 54% of respondents denied knowing or ever hearing about EITI. EITI is perceived as a national-level compliance mechanism — not a community empowerment tool.

## TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Most community respondents stated that mining information (contracts, licences, community development agreements, revenue allocation) is not publicly available or not shared in understandable formats. Only a small proportion of community members reported being actively involved or consulted on mining decisions. Decision-making remains centralised among authorities and mining companies. There is no consistent community-level monitoring of revenue flows, CDC commitments, or development projects financed by mining proceeds. Chiefs and councils acknowledged challenges in accessing timely, accurate mining revenue information from central government or companies. The low visibility of mining-related data and weak accountability mechanisms directly undermine community trust, inclusive participation, and evidence-based dialogue in the extractive sector.

## PWDs:

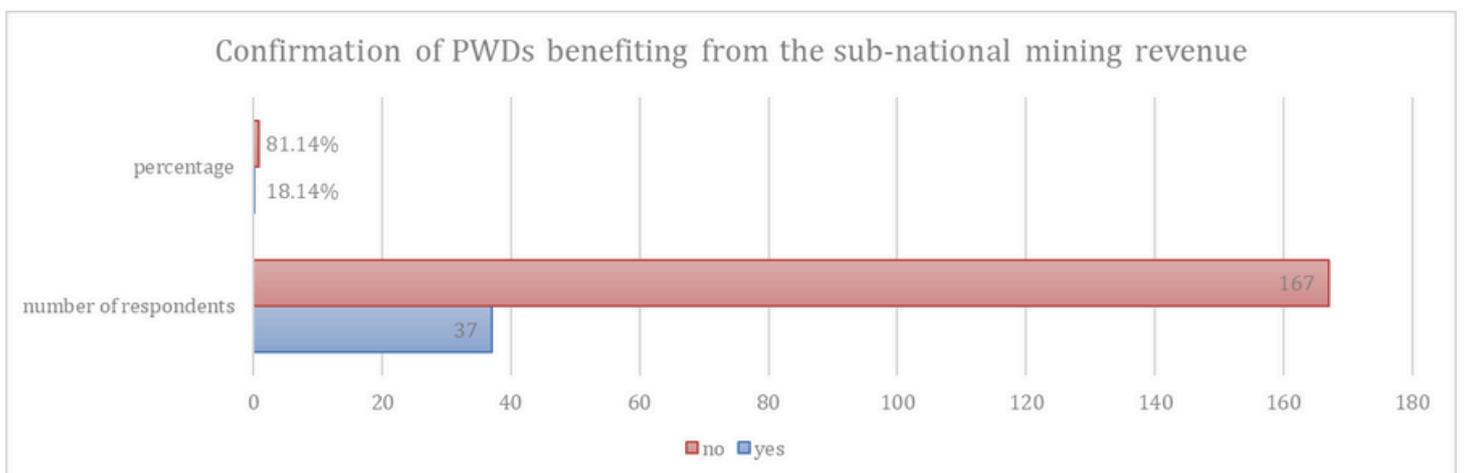
Across the six (6) project operational districts, 84% of respondents confirm the existence of PWDs in their communities. Unfortunately, 81% of these respondents confirmed that the PWDs are not benefiting from the sub-national mining revenue.

## The existence of PWDs in the mining communities





**Fig. 3: Confirmation of PWDs benefiting from the sub-national mining revenue**



## Access to information:

Respondent confirmed that lack of quality information because the CDCs only calls for meetings once in a year. Even the local community radio stations do not explain details of the sub-revenues, cooperate social and cooperate responsibilities performed by the companies and projects undertaken by the CDCs. Thus, coordination and communication is a big responsible factor behind this problem. This has been leading to frustration among youths and subsequently leads to violent acts.

## General Findings

These findings from the Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector baseline assessment study are specifically related and tailored by the project's original Logframe and indicators. However, it is an abstract from a comprehensive findings of the effects and situations of the communities where mining activities are ongoing. The focused effect areas covers Education, social cohesion and governance, infrastructure, livelihood and employment, income and financial services, perceptions and wellbeing etc.

For the general findings of the study, click on this link

[General findings from the Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector project's Baseline assessment study.](#)

## Baseline general Indicators Table

Indicator	Baseline Value	Data Source	Target (Endline )	Remarks
% of respondents aware of public disclosure meetings	32%	Survey	75%	Indicates low baseline awareness
% of communities holding disclosure meetings at least twice a year	24%	Survey Klls	70%	Suggests need for regular meetings
% of CDC members trained in governance/advocacy	40%	CDC records	80%	Major focus for capacity-building
% of community members who feel included in mining decision-making	18%	Survey	60%	Low inclusion at baseline
% aware of EITI and its objectives	36%	Survey	70%	Indicates need for outreach

% of mining districts conducting social audits	0%	Klls	60%	No baseline audit mechanisms
% of respondents accessing mining governance information via radio	58%	Survey	85%	Radio is key communication channel



**Baseline PROJECT Indicators Table**

General objective /	Indicators	Means of verification	Unit of measurement	Baseline data	Target by year	Source of baseline
<b>Inclusive and accountable mineral governance for national development</b>	Impact indicator 1: # of public services and infrastructure delivered in local communities using revenues from the mineral sector (excluding statutory transfers, such as surface rent).	Reports, project files. Social and traditional media reports, and partners' files.	Number	0	5	FGD, KII
	Impact indicator 2: # Groups of people and communities consulted.	Reports, project files. Social and traditional media reports, and partners' files.	Number	0	10	KII, FGD
<b>Outcome 1: Informed stakeholder interest and support to the mining sector governance</b>	1.1 # of policy papers and other research documents produced and disseminated.	Project reports, Informant interviews	Number	3	10	KII, FGD
	1.2 # of reliable pieces of information shared with relevant critical stakeholders e.g. EU.	Project reports, Informant interviews	Number	0	10	FGD, KII

General objective /	Indicators	Means of verification	Unit of measurement	Baseline data	Target by year	Source of baseline
<b>Outcome 2: Enhanced inclusivity and Participation in the mining sector law review processes (with specific focus on the MMDA)</b>	1.1 # of non-state actors mobilized	2.1 Project reports, Informant interviews	Number	0	5	FGD, KII
	1.2 # of trainings and other capacity building events facilitated.	2.2 Project reports, Informant interviews	Number	0	10	FGD, KII
<b>Outcome 3: Accountable management of mining sector revenues and incentives through social accountability mechanisms to enhance community development and investment stability promoted.</b>	3.1: % of accountability issues raised in social accountability sessions	3.1: Activity reports. Project documents and media reports.	Number	80%	30%	FGD, KII
	3.2: # of Social Audits conducted and used for stakeholder engagements.	3.2 Financial report of the CDCs 3.3 Audit report of the CDCs	Number	1	2	FGD, KII

General objective /	Indicators	Means of verification	Unit of measurement	Baseline data	Target by year	Source of baseline
<b>Output 1.1. Related to outcome 1. Hold 6 district-level inception meetings.</b>	# of community members who attended the meeting	1.1 project documents. Informant interviews.	Number	0	150	FGD, KII
	1.2 Level of Increased in knowledge of local communities of the project.	1.2 project documents. Informant interviews.	Level	Low	High	FGD, KII
<b>1.2 Output 2 related to Outcome 1: Context review of the legal and institutional framework of Sierra Leone's mineral governance review, aimed at identifying gaps and misalignment within the family of mining governance laws supported</b>	1.2.1. # of contents reviewed of the legal and institutional framework Review of Sierra Leone's mineral governance laws and policies completed.	Project documents. Informant interviews.	Number	0%	100%	FGD, KII
	1.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 2: # of highlighted concerns in the review report	Review report	Number	0	1	FGD, KII

General objective /	Indicators	Means of verification	Unit of measurement	Baseline data	Target by year	Source of baseline
<b>2.1 Output 1 related to Outcome 2: Support bi monthly inclusive briefing sessions with key mining sector stakeholders such as EU.</b>	2.1.1 Indicator 1 to Output 1: # of key mining stakeholders who attends the Bi-Monthly briefing sessions held.	Session attendance sheet.	Number	0	14	FGD, KII
	2.1.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1: # of issues raised in the briefing sessions and follow-up actions on them developed.		Number	0	15	FGD, KII
<b>Output 2.2: Produce factsheet and other campaign materials on the EITI recommendations.</b>	2.2.1: # of factsheets produced	- Hard copies of facts sheets - Signed way-book of recipients of copies	Number	0	1	FGD, KII
						21

General objective /	Indicators	Means of verification	Unit of measurement	Baseline data	Target by year	Source of baseline
<b>2.3 Output 2 related to Outcome 2: Support the production of a Sierra Leone Mining Governance Handbook.</b>	2.2.1 Indicator 1 to Output 2 related to Outcome 2: # of Mining Governance Handbook produced.	Hard copies	Number	0	1	FGD, KII
	2.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 2 % of appreciation received from readers.	Book reader's survey	Percentage	0	70	FGD, KII
<b>3.1 Output 1 related to Outcome 3: Conduct social audit of subnational revenue transfers in 6 mining districts of Sierra Leone.</b>	2.2.1: # of factsheets produced	3.1.1. Source of data for indicator 2.1.2: Audit actions plans	Number	0	2	FGD, KII
	.	- Minutes of audit measures/events				

<p><b>3.2 Output 2 related to outcome 3: Popularize the findings of the social audit through effective media engagements.</b></p>	<p><b>3.2.1: Indicator 1 to output 2 of outcome 3: Media (radio, television, and social media, print) effectively engaged on the findings of the social audit.</b></p>	<p><b>3.2.1. Source of data for indicator 2.1.2: Project and media reports. Informant interviews.</b></p>	<p><b>Level</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>FGD, KII</b></p>
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## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### Interpretation of Data in Relation to Project Objectives

The baseline data collected from the various stakeholder categories—community members, local authorities, CSOs/NGOs, media, national policymakers, private sector representatives, and CDC members, etc. provide critical insights into the existing levels of awareness, participation, and institutional capacity in relation to the project's objectives.

- **Transparency and Accountability in the Mining Sector:** Findings show varying degrees of understanding among stakeholders regarding mining governance frameworks such as the Mines and Minerals Act and EITI principles. While policymakers and CSOs demonstrated higher awareness, community members, particularly youth and women, displayed limited knowledge of accountability mechanisms.
- **Policy Dialogue:** Local authorities and CSO representatives expressed willingness to engage in participatory policy processes but noted limited platforms for structured engagement with national decision-makers.
- **Capacity Development of Non-State Actors:** The assessment revealed substantial capacity gaps among CDC members and community actors in advocacy, monitoring of mining revenues, and rights-based engagement with companies and government institutions.

### Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis

Gender analysis shows systemic barriers limiting women's involvement in community decision-making and mining governance. Women miners reported lower access to information, financial resources, and representation in local structures such as CDCs. Youth groups also face exclusion from formal consultation processes despite their active presence in artisanal mining activities.

Social inclusion gaps were evident for marginalized community members, including those in remote mining sites where communication and engagement with authorities are limited. Addressing these disparities will require targeted capacity-building interventions and inclusive dialogue mechanisms.

## Emerging Issues and Implications

Several cross-cutting issues emerged from the baseline assessment:

- **Low Awareness of Rights and Legal Frameworks:** Many community respondents are unaware of their rights under mining laws or how to access redress mechanisms.
- **Weak Coordination among Stakeholders:** Duplication of efforts and poor communication between CSOs, CDCs, and local authorities were highlighted as challenges.
- **Limited Access to Information:** The absence of effective information-sharing systems, particularly at the community level, undermines transparency and accountability efforts.
- **Gender and Youth Exclusion:** Persistent gender and generational inequalities could undermine the sustainability of advocacy and governance reforms.

### Implications:

The findings underscore the need for intensified stakeholder engagement, inclusive capacity development, and sustained advocacy to strengthen transparency and accountability in the mining sector. The project should prioritize empowering marginalized groups, improving coordination mechanisms, and promoting evidence-based policy dialogue between state and non-state actors.

## CONCLUSIONS

The baseline assessment has provided valuable insights into the current state of transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusion within the mining sector across the six target districts. The findings reveal significant disparities in awareness, capacity, and engagement among key stakeholder groups — particularly between national-level actors and community-based stakeholders such as miners, women, and youth.

Overall, while there is a growing recognition of the importance of good governance in the extractive sector, the mechanisms for ensuring effective participation, oversight, and benefit-sharing remain weak at the community level. Local authorities and CSOs show readiness to support reform processes but require structured platforms and stronger linkages with national policymakers and mining companies to make their efforts more impactful.

The assessment also highlights persistent gender and social inclusion gaps that must be addressed to ensure equitable participation in mining governance. Women and youth, who form a substantial portion of the mining community, remain underrepresented in decision-making and lack adequate access to information and resources.

Moving forward, the project has a critical opportunity to strengthen community voices, enhance stakeholder coordination, and foster transparent and accountable management of mining resources. By investing in capacity development, policy dialogue, and participatory monitoring, the project will contribute meaningfully to a more inclusive, responsible, and sustainable mining sector governance framework in Sierra Leone.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and analysis from the baseline assessment, the following recommendations are proposed to guide project implementation and future interventions:

## 1. Strengthen Stakeholder Capacity

- Conduct targeted training for community members, CDCs, and CSOs on mining governance, rights awareness, and advocacy skills.
- Develop simplified educational materials (e.g., leaflets, community radio programs) to increase public understanding of mining laws, transparency standards, and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

## 2. Enhance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue

- Establish or strengthen district-level dialogue platforms bringing together communities, local authorities, CSOs, and private sector actors to foster regular information exchange and collaboration.
- Facilitate inclusive policy consultations involving women, youth, and marginalized groups to ensure their perspectives are reflected in national mining governance reforms.

## 3. Promote Transparency and Accountability

- Support the creation of community monitoring mechanisms to track mining revenues, environmental impacts, and corporate social responsibility commitments.
- Encourage local councils and mining companies to disclose key information on mining contracts, revenue allocation, and social development agreements in accessible formats.

## 4. Advance Gender and Social Inclusion

- Integrate gender equality and youth empowerment measures into all capacity-building and policy engagement activities.
- Support women's groups and youth networks in mining communities to build leadership, negotiation, and entrepreneurship skills.
- Ensure gender-responsive monitoring indicators are included in project performance tracking.
- Promote and empower the PWDs

## 5. Improve Coordination and Institutional Linkages

- Strengthen collaboration between local and national institutions, ensuring community feedback informs decision-making at higher levels.
- Promote joint planning and monitoring between CSOs, CDCs, and local authorities to reduce duplication and improve impact.

## 6. Sustain Advocacy and Learning

- Document and share best practices and lessons learned through the project's implementation to inform broader sectorial reforms.
- Support continued engagement with national and regional initiatives such as EITI to align local transparency efforts with national priorities.

## [Annex 1: Targeted stakeholders](#)

## [Annex 2: Focus areas](#)

## [Annex 3: Key themes and analysis](#)

### Annexes 4

[Focus Group Discussion data from the Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector project's Baseline assessment study](#)

[Key Informant interview data from the Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector project's Baseline assessment study](#)

[General interview data from the Civil Society Engagement for Enhancing Transparency and Participation in the Governance of the Mining Sector project's Baseline assessment study](#)

