

World Watch Research

Guinea: Background Information

October 2024



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

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Copyright and sources

World Watch Research has divided up the previously named Full Country Dossier into two separate documents:

- Background country information (published annually in summer)
- Persecution dynamics (published annually in January).

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Map of country



Guinea: Population (UN estimate for 2024)	Christians	Chr%
14,529,000	506,000	3.5

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Recent history

Guinea was one of the first African countries to gain independence from European colonial powers, becoming independent from France in 1958. Sékou Touré, who led the movement for independence, became the first president of the country and followed a policy of socialism and close contact with Russia and China. He established a single-party dictatorship favoring socialist policies and was proclaimed president for life. All political opposition to the regime was brutally suppressed. There was no free media and many journalists who attempted to criticize the government were arrested or forced into exile. (Source: [State University](#), last accessed 18 September 2023)

The government then followed a program called ‘radical Africanization’ in which the country attempted to isolate itself from its colonial past by rejecting Western values. President Touré failed in his attempt to replace French with African dialect and French continued to be the dominant language in the country. Due to Touré’s policy of Africanization and socialism, Guinea became one of the most

isolated countries in Africa. The government continued its socialist policy by expropriating land from tribal chiefs.

In 1984 Touré died of heart failure and Prime Minister Louis Beavogui replaced him as interim president. However, Colonel Lansana Conté overthrew the government in a bloodless coup before Beavogui took power. Conté reversed most of Touré's policies, but even though the new regime was less oppressive than its predecessor and promised numerous reforms, Conté's control was still tight. He remained in power until his death in 2008. Moussa Camara then took power through a coup right after the death of Conté. Political unrest followed this coup, forcing Camara to hold democratic elections in 2010. In the same year, Alpha Condé became the first democratically elected president of Guinea.

Condé went on to win the next 2015 election also and has held power until the September 2021 coup (see below). On 5 February 2018, the first [local elections](#) were held since the end of military dictatorship (France24, 5 February 2018). There had been an eight-year delay due allegedly to a lack of funds, political infighting and the 2013-2016 Ebola crisis. Guinea was scheduled to hold its legislative elections and a constitutional referendum (boycotted by the opposition) on 1 March 2020, but two days beforehand, a further delay was announced. The presidential election was conducted on [18 October 2020](#) and incumbent President Condé won a third term (BBC News, 24 October 2020). That was followed by post-election violence and repression of human rights, as reported by [Human Rights Watch](#) (HRW news, 19 November 2020).

The September 2021 coup

In September 2021, a video appeared on national TV showing President Condé under arrest, surrounded by soldiers claiming to have [dissolved the government and the constitution](#), and to have closed all land and air borders (BBC News, 6 September 2021). The leader of the coup, Colonel Mamady Doumbouya, said a new union government would be formed within a short timespan. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, ECOWAS, and the African Union condemned the coup. The coup leaders claimed that "the army had [little choice but to seize power](#) because of the rampant corruption, disregard for human rights and economic mismanagement" (BBC News, 1 October 2021). Reports indicated that the people in the country welcomed the coup while ECOWAS and the AU suspended the country's membership.

Guinea's interim president, Colonel Mamady Doumbouya, announced that the country would return to civilian rule after a 39-month transition period. He also promised that no one participating in the interim government, including himself, would be allowed to stand in future elections to determine the next civilian government. However, as 2021 drew to a close, Doumbouya, who heads the military junta, announced plans for a constitutional referendum to be held on an unspecified date in 2024, raising doubts about the junta's commitment to handing over power to a newly elected president in January 2025. The National Transitional Council had voted on 11 May 2022 for a transitional period of 36 months, slightly reducing the preferred timescale expressed earlier by Doumbouya. However, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) warned that Guinea would face economic sanctions unless the country expedites its transition back to democracy.

As outlined by Freedom House's [Freedom in the World 2024 Guinea](#) report:

- In February 2023, Doumbouya established a committee to oversee the political transition process, with government ministers dominating the committee. Despite this, serious questions remained about the junta's plans for the transition, as discussions about the new constitution were confined to groups loyal to the junta.
- Protests led by the Living Forces of Guinea (FVG) coalition of political parties and civil society groups in May and September 2023—despite being banned by the junta in 2022—highlighted the public's demand for a return to civilian rule. These demonstrations resulted in numerous deaths, injuries, and arrests at the hands of security forces.
- Adding to the instability, in November 2023, an armed group [stormed a prison in Conakry](#) and temporarily freed Moussa Dadis Camara—who had led a military junta from 2008 to 2010—and three associates, all of whom had been on trial since September 2022 in connection with the 2009 stadium massacre that killed more than 150 people (BBC News, 4 November 2023). One of the men, former minister of presidential security Claude Pivi, remained at large as the year 2023 ended.

In summary, Guinea's history has been marked by coups, corruption and ethnic tension. Although the country transitioned to civilian rule in 2010 after a 2008 military takeover and long-standing authoritarian governance, the subsequent decade has been fraught with instability. Ethnic divisions have deepened, corruption remains pervasive, and dissent is swiftly and often brutally suppressed by security forces. The September 2021 coup has only exacerbated the instability: Since seizing power, the coup leaders have postponed the return to civilian rule, incarcerated critics, and used excessive force to quell public protests, leaving the future of Guinea's democracy in uncertainty.

On 13 March 2024, a new government was set up, two weeks after the appointment of a third Prime Minister since the 2021 coup. In July 2024, Guinea's transitional authorities presented a [draft of a new constitution](#) which will reduce and set presidential term limits, and potentially allow current military leader Mamady Doumbouya to participate in the next presidential election (Reuters, 30 July 2024). Elections have been promised for 2024 and a return to civilian rule by January 2025.

Political and legal landscape

As recounted above, In September 2021, the civilian government was overthrown in a coup led by Lieutenant Colonel Mamady Doumbouya, the head of the special forces. The 2020 Constitution was suspended and the National Assembly dissolved. On 2 May 2022, the coup leaders [announced](#) that its transition back to civilian rule would probably take more than three years (Reuters, 3 May 2022), longer than ECOWAS had demanded from the coup leaders. In this toxic and undemocratic atmosphere, all rights are under strict limitations. For Christians, freedom of expression or assembly as well as the freedom to exercise their freedom of religion to its fullest extent remain curtailed.

2010 - 2021

Guinea returned to civilian rule in 2010, following a 2008 military coup and decades of authoritarian governance. The 2010 Constitution stated that the country follows a presidential system. The president is elected every five years and is only allowed to run for two terms. Guinea follows a unicameral legislature system with the National Assembly as its body. The National Assembly consists of 114

members. Local elections were held in February 2018 where mayors and communal leaders were elected, and heads of districts were appointed.

In March 2020, President Alpha Condé won approval of a new Constitution that allowed him to seek a third term in office over the objections of opposition groups. In reaction to President Condé's intention to run for a third term in the October 2020 elections, unrest broke out. According to Human Rights Watch:

- [HRW, 10 April 2020](#): A coalition of civil society groups, labor unions, and political parties has organized regular protests since October 2019 and boycotted the referendum on the new Constitution. The government's response to these protests was brutal, with the authorities responding to these protests with intimidation, threats, violence against protesters and the arrest of opposition leaders.
- [HRW, 19 February 2020](#): Between October 2019 and January 2020, at least 30 people were killed. Following the referendum on the new Constitution, security forces violently cracked down on opposition supporters killing at least 8 people and leaving 20 others injured.

According to [France 24 \(24 March 2020\)](#):

- In March 2020, several people were killed in southern Guinea in an outbreak of violence in Nzerekore, the West African state's second-largest city after the country's contested constitutional referendum. At least 32 people were killed in the runup to the referendum and another 14 more were reported to be killed in the capital Conakry on the polling day itself. There were also reported violent incidents, including attacks on churches and mosques. At least one Protestant church was reported burnt down and the assailants also burned down houses.

Since September 2021 under military rule

The political transition process in Guinea under Colonel Mamady Doumbouya has been marked by significant centralization of power within the military junta, including the unexpected dissolution of the interim government in February 2024. This move underscores the junta's tight grip on the political process, further sidelining civilian participation and creating an environment of uncertainty. The [dissolution](#), coupled with the announcement of a constitutional referendum on an unspecified date in 2024, raises serious concerns about the junta's true commitment to returning the country to civilian rule (Al-Jazeera, 20 February 2024). By dissolving the government and appointing military figures to key positions, the junta has effectively consolidated its control, casting doubt on the legitimacy and inclusiveness of the transition process.

On 13 March 2024, a new government was set up, two weeks after the appointment of a third Prime Minister since the 2021 coup. The formation of this new government underscores the fluidity of Guinea's political landscape. Despite ECOWAS lifting economic sanctions and engaging in dialogue with transition authorities, the delay in returning to constitutional order remains a concern. The Prime Minister's statement indicating a deviation from the transition timetable, now aiming for a return to constitutional order by 2025 instead of December 2024, reflects ongoing challenges in securing the necessary funding and completing essential tasks such as the population census and drafting a new constitution. This delay has fueled skepticism among the opposition and civil society, who continue to demand a commitment to holding all elections by the end of 2024 through an inclusive process.

The junta's governance has been characterized by escalating repression and [violations of civil liberties](#). The banning of protests, coupled with the use of excessive force by security forces, has led to numerous deaths, injuries, and arbitrary arrests. The violent suppression of demonstrations organized by the Living Forces of Guinea (FVG) coalition underscores the junta's reliance on authoritarian methods to maintain control. These actions not only reflect a blatant disregard for human rights but also contribute to an increasingly hostile and unstable political environment in Guinea.

The anti-corruption efforts initiated by the junta, particularly through the establishment of the special anti-corruption court (CRIEF), appear to be driven by political motives rather than a genuine commitment to transparency and justice. The targeting of former officials from the Condé administration under the guise of fighting corruption serves to weaken the civilian political elite while consolidating the junta's power. This selective application of justice erodes the credibility of the judiciary and highlights the junta's broader strategy of using state institutions to suppress dissent and fortify its rule.

Despite promises of a return to civilian rule by January 2025, there are serious doubts about the junta's intentions. The dominance of government ministers in the committee overseeing the political transition, along with the junta's control over the electoral process, suggests that the military leadership intends to retain significant influence over Guinea's future political landscape. Recent events, including the prison-break involving former junta leader Moussa Dadis Camara in November 2023, further destabilize the political environment and cast additional uncertainty over the country's path toward democracy. The overall situation raises concerns that the promised transition may be more about securing the junta's continued power than genuinely restoring civilian governance.

Religious landscape

Guinea: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	506,000	3.5
Muslim	12,517,000	86.2
Hindu	0	0.0
Buddhist	13,300	0.1
Ethnic religionist	1,467,000	10.1
Jewish	0	0.0
Bahai	1,000	0.0
Atheist	4,000	0.0
Agnostic	20,800	0.1
Other (includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian)	0	0.0

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Muslims (mostly Sunni) are dominant in almost all regions of the country and have a long history. Soninke merchants from Ghana were responsible for the spread of Islam throughout Guinea during the 11th century. The northern part of the country was part of the great Mali Empire during the 13th and 14th centuries. Most of the indigenous tribes converted to Islam during this period.

Most Christians (predominantly Roman Catholic) live in the cities, such as Conakry. Both Muslims and Christians are known to mix their faith with various traditional African religious practices.

After independence in 1958, the Sékou Touré government followed a policy of socialism and secularism. The regime attempted to reduce the influence of various powerful Islamic and religious figures and also closed down the French Catholic schools and expelled most of the French missionaries from the country. The consecutive regimes that followed Touré attempted to lessen government control in religious affairs and promote tolerance among the different religious groups. However, in 2023, as reported by the US State Department ([IRFR 2023 Guinea](#)): "The cabinet-level Secretariat General of Religious Affairs (SRA) issued weekly themes for inclusion in Friday sermons at mosques and Sunday sermons in churches. Although the SRA did not control sermons at every mosque and church, its inspectors continued to be present in every region and were responsible for ensuring that mosque and church sermons were consistent with SRA directives."

Today, most Christian and Muslim residents live side by side without major problems. However, there have been some violent incidents concerning property disputes, conversions from Islam to Christianity and marriage between Muslims and Christians.

Economic landscape

According to a [2023 study](#) by Alejandro Badel and Rachel Fredman Lyngaas (29 April 2023):

- Guinea's economy, while heavily reliant on its mining sector, faces significant challenges in leveraging its natural resource wealth for inclusive development. Mining accounts for 84% of the country's total exports and 21% of its GDP, making it a critical economic driver.
- Increasing taxation on the foreign extractive sector could provide substantial fiscal space, which, if invested in human capital, inclusive infrastructure, and social transfers, could promote long-term economic growth and reduce inequality. However, the study highlights the need for complementary investments in education and infrastructure to maximize the benefits, suggesting that without such investments, the positive impacts on poverty and inequality may be limited, especially in rural areas.

According to the [World Bank Guinea Overview](#) (last updated 8 April 2024):

- Guinea's economic growth accelerated to 7.1% in 2023, driven by a strong performance in the mining sector.
- Political uncertainties surrounding the transition to civilian rule could hinder the implementation of necessary reforms, particularly those aimed at improving governance and the financial performance of key sectors like electricity. The government's efforts to mobilize domestic revenue and deepen reforms in critical areas, including electricity sector reform and social protection measures, will be crucial to sustaining economic growth and addressing persistent challenges such as youth unemployment and gender inequality.

- While economic indicators such as inflation and public debt show signs of improvement, the political instability could undermine these gains. The overall budget deficit has widened, and the government's ability to maintain fiscal discipline and attract private investment may be compromised if the political transition does not progress as planned. Ensuring a stable and transparent transition to civilian rule is essential not only for political stability but also for sustaining the economic progress Guinea has achieved.

According to Africa Development Bank Group's [2024 Guinea Economic Outlook](#) (accessed 9 October 2024):

- **Economic growth:** Guinea's economy demonstrated strong resilience in 2023, with GDP growth reaching 5.7%, up from 4% in 2022. This growth was primarily driven by the agriculture and mining sectors, with the Simandou iron ore project playing a particularly significant role.
- **Inflation reduced:** The country's economic performance was bolstered by a relatively stable exchange rate, which helped mitigate imported inflation, reducing overall inflation from 10.5% in 2022 to 7.8% in 2023.
- **Public debt and fiscal health:** The budget deficit rose from 0.8% of GDP in 2022 to 1.6% in 2023, largely due to subsidies for electricity and fuel. However, Guinea's public debt declined from 40.1% of GDP in 2022 to 35.2% in 2023, reflecting the country's capacity to manage its debt effectively, though the risk of external debt distress remains moderate. Despite these improvements, Guinea's foreign exchange reserves fell to 2.5 months of import cover in 2023, down from 3.4 months in 2022, indicating a vulnerability in its ability to absorb external shocks.
- **Economic outlook:** Despite the positive growth, Guinea faces several challenges. Inflation is expected to rise above 10% in 2024 and 2025, due to factors such as exchange rate depreciation and higher freight costs linked to global geopolitical tensions. The budget deficit is also projected to widen to just under 3% of GDP by 2025, driven by increased infrastructure investment, higher energy subsidies, and election-related spending. Furthermore, the current account deficit is likely to increase as imports of capital equipment for the Simandou project rise. Political instability and declining foreign direct investment due to geopolitical risks could further impair the economic outlook.
- **Structural reforms and development needs:** To address these challenges, Guinea needs to strengthen its macroeconomic framework and improve the business environment. The country's economy is still heavily dominated by the informal sector, which generates 42% of GDP but employs 96% of the workforce in mostly low-quality jobs. To foster more inclusive growth, Guinea must focus on diversifying its economy, particularly through industrial development and improved agricultural practices. The Interim Transition Reference Program, which seeks to bridge the \$1.125 billion annual financing gap and the additional \$1.39 billion needed annually for climate resilience, emphasizes the importance of attracting more foreign direct investment and enhancing domestic resource mobilization.
- **International cooperation and financing:** Engagement with international financial institutions like the IMF is crucial for Guinea's economic stability. Signing a program with the IMF could help mitigate risks and unlock approximately \$7 billion in financing from global initiatives such as the Dubai Round Table on UN Principles for Responsible Investment. In the short term, multilateral development banks are encouraged to provide Guinea with more Special Drawing Rights and offer partial risk and credit guarantees. Over the medium to long term, graduation to non-

concessional financing windows could further support Guinea's development goals.

According to the October 2023 update from the [Index of Economic Freedom](#):

- Guinea's economic freedom score stands at 53.3, placing it 123rd out of 184 countries globally and 22nd in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, categorizing its economy as "mostly unfree."
- The country faces significant challenges in areas such as rule of law, with particularly low scores in property rights (21.7), judicial effectiveness (26.7), and government integrity (23.9), reflecting the pervasive issues of corruption and political interference.
- Guinea performs better in terms of fiscal health, with a tax burden of 12.8% of GDP, and a relatively stable fiscal environment, marked by a public debt of 33.1% of GDP and high scores in government spending and fiscal health.
- The regulatory environment remains inefficient, with low scores in business freedom (44.9) and labor freedom (48.8), which hinder entrepreneurship and labor market flexibility.
- While Guinea's monetary freedom is somewhat stronger at 69, the overall market openness is constrained by high trade barriers and a weak investment climate, with trade freedom at 59.4 and investment freedom at 50, further stifling economic growth and limiting the potential for dynamic trade and investment.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the [World Factbook Guinea](#) (accessed 9 October 2024) and [UNDP Human Development Report Guinea](#) (data updates as of 13 March 2024):

- **Main ethnic groups:** Fulani (Peuhl) 33.4%, Malinke 29.4%, Susu 21.2%, Guerze 7.8%, Kissi 6.2%, Toma 1.6%, other/foreign 0.4% (2018 est.)
- **Main languages:** French (official), Pular, Maninka, Susu, other native languages
- **Median age:** 18.0 years
- **Urban population:** 36.5%
- **Expected years of schooling:** 9.4 years
- **Literacy rate, adult (ages 15 and older):** 32.0%
- **Employment to population ratio (ages 15 and older):** 58.9%
- **Unemployment, total:** 4.3% of labor force
- **Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24):** 5.3%
- **Human Development Index (HDI) score and ranking:** Guinea is ranked #178 out of 189 countries with a value of 0.477 points
- **Average life expectancy at birth:** 61.6 years
- **Gender Development Index (GDI):** 0.817
- **Gender Inequality Index (GII):** No data

According to [Study.com/Guinea Ethnic Groups](#) (last accessed 18 September 2023):

- Guinea "has vast natural mineral wealth, yet the population is impoverished. This can be attributed to instability between the various ethnic groups that inhabit the country. Ethnic tensions between these groups have kept Guinea in a state of near-constant instability. With the Fulani at 40%, Malinké at 30%, and Soussou at 20%, ethnic groups make up approximately 90% of the population. Guinea is home to another 21 distinct ethnicities comprising 10% of the overall pop-

ulation. Despite great similarities in culture and belief, the ethnic groups within Guinea, due to a weak and corrupt government, often work to address grievances between one another using traditional ethnic reprisals."

It is well-known that tribal relations play an important role in politics. For example, ousted President Condé was supported by his ethnic group, the Malinke, whereas most of the groups opposing him were from the Fulani.

Technological landscape

Guinea's digital landscape reveals both progress and challenges across key areas.

According to [DataReportal Digital 2024: Guinea](#) (23 February 2024) / survey date - January 2024:

- **Internet usage:** With 4.87 million internet users, representing 33.9% of the population, internet access in Guinea has expanded but still leaves a significant portion of the population offline, highlighting the need for continued investment in digital infrastructure to close the connectivity gap.
- **Social media usage:** Social media usage is relatively low, with 2.60 million users, or 18.1% of the population, indicating that digital engagement on social platforms is still in its early stages. This suggests potential for future growth as more Guineans gain internet access and become familiar with these platforms.
- **Active cellular mobile connections:** Mobile technology is almost ubiquitous, with 14.00 million active cellular connections, covering 97.5% of the population. This high level of mobile connectivity underscores the importance of mobile devices as the primary means of communication and digital access in Guinea.

As of July 2024 (as reported by [NapoleonCat](#)), social media usage in Guinea reflects varying levels of engagement across different platforms.

- Facebook remains the most popular social media platform, with 3,148,200 users, indicating its widespread adoption among Guineans.
- Messenger, closely tied to Facebook, also has a substantial user base with 3,026,000 users, showing its importance as a communication tool.
- In contrast, Instagram has a more modest presence, with 176,300 users, suggesting that visual-based social media is less dominant in Guinea.
- LinkedIn, primarily used for professional networking, has 264,100 users, highlighting a smaller, yet significant, segment of the population engaging in professional and career-oriented social media.

According to [BuddeComm Research](#) (Publication date: October 2024):

- "Fixed broadband services are still very limited and expensive, though there have been some positive developments in recent years. A National Backbone Network was completed in mid-2020, connecting administrative centres across the country, and in 2022 the length of the fibre network was increased by about 26%. A new infrastructure provider, Guinéenne de Fibre Optique, was licensed in March 2023 to provide interconnection services and fibre transport to operators on a wholesale basis, and this is expected to lead to reduced access prices for end-

users. The government also secured a \$60 million loan from the World Bank to improve internet infrastructure, which will help reduce the digital divide and improve network capacity."

Security situation

Since gaining independence, Guinea has been plagued by persistent political instability, marked by a series of military coups, authoritarian governance and civil unrest. The most recent coup in September 2021, which ousted President Alpha Condé, ushered in a new era of heightened autocratic rule under Colonel Mamady Doumbouya. This regime has aggressively suppressed political opposition through widespread arrests, detentions without trial, and the employment of lethal force against protestors. The situation deteriorated significantly in May 2023 when a brutal crackdown on demonstrations in Conakry resulted in the killing of seven protestors, with numerous others injured. This violent response by security forces has intensified the climate of fear and intimidation, effectively silencing public dissent and making it exceedingly dangerous for anyone to openly criticize the government.

The oppressive environment under Doumbouya's rule has extended beyond political repression to affect various aspects of society. Even sectors seemingly unrelated to politics, such as sports, have not been spared from the regime's authoritarian grip. For example, football players who represented Guinea in the 2022 African Cup of Nations faced harsh public criticism from the coup leader for their failure to win the tournament, underscoring the regime's pervasive control over all facets of public life.

Moreover, the increasingly oppressive climate poses significant threats to religious minorities, particularly Christians, who have found themselves increasingly vulnerable amid the regime's authoritarian policies. Religious freedoms have been further curtailed, with reports of harassment and discrimination against religious communities that do not align with the majority Muslim population or the state's expectations. This broader context of repression reflects the deepening authoritarianism in Guinea, where fear and state-sanctioned violence have become tools of governance, threatening the basic rights and freedoms of all citizens. The regime's tightening grip on power, coupled with its disregard for human rights, has plunged Guinea into a state of insecurity and uncertainty, with little hope for democratic restoration in the near future.

Christian origins

Christianity in Guinea has more than 500 years of history.

The Portuguese arrived along the coast in 1462, but their main interest was in setting up a trading center and not in spreading Roman Catholicism. No effort was made to evangelize in the country until 1877. From 1877 onwards, Roman Catholic missionaries began to arrive. Protestants did not enter the country until 1918. After independence from France in 1958, the Sékou Touré government followed a policy of socialism and secularism. The regime attempted to reduce Western influence, closed the French Catholic schools down and expelled most of the French missionaries from the country.

(Source: Melton J G and Baumann M: Religions of The World - A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices, 2nd Edition 2010, pp.1280-1281.)

Church spectrum today

Guinea: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	0	0.0
Catholic	332,000	65.6
Protestant	53,000	10.5
Independent	87,300	17.3
Unaffiliated	40,700	8.0
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-7,000	-1.4
Total	506,000	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		
Evangelical movement	64,900	12.8
Pentecostal-Charismatic	124,000	24.5

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world’s 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Pentecostal-Charismatic:** Church members involved in renewal in the Holy Spirit, sometimes known collectively as "Renewalists".

Christian denominations in the country include Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists, and several evangelical groups. Christians are concentrated in the larger cities and are also present in significant numbers in eastern Forested Guinea.

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on the Research & Reports pages of the Open Doors website:

- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/>.

These are also available on the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom):

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Guinea>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>.
- [Africa - Recent upsurge in military coups - September 2023](#)

External Links

- Recent history: State University - <http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/576/Guinea-HISTORY-BACKGROUND.html%20>
- Recent history: local elections - <https://www.france24.com/en/20180205-guinea-opposition-cries-foul-long-awaited-local-elections>
- Recent history: 18 October 2020 - <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54657359>
- Recent history: Human Rights Watch - <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/11/19/guinea-post-election-violence-repression>
- Recent history: dissolved the government and the constitution - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-58461436>
- Recent history: little choice but to seize power - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-58461971>
- Recent history: Freedom in the World 2024 Guinea - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/guinea/freedom-world/2024>
- Recent history: stormed a prison in Conakry - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-67320519>
- Recent history: draft of a new constitution - <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/guineas-new-draft-constitution-will-reduce-limit-presidential-term-2024-07-30/>
- Political and legal landscape: announced - <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/guineas-coup-leader-proposes-3-year-transition-back-civilian-rule-2022-05-01/>
- Political and legal landscape: HRW, 10 April 2020 - <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/10/guinea-violence-during-referendum>
- Political and legal landscape: HRW, 19 February 2020 - <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/02/19/guinea-fear-further-crackdown-constitutional-poll-nears>
- Political and legal landscape: France 24 (24 March 2020): - <https://www.france24.com/en/20200324-several-dead-in-unrest-in-southern-guinea>
- Political and legal landscape: dissolution - <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/20/military-leaders-dissolve-government-in-guinea>
- Political and legal landscape: violations of civil liberties - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/guinea/freedom-world/2024>
- Religious landscape description: IRFR 2023 Guinea - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-report-on-international-religious-freedom/guinea/>
- Economic landscape: 2023 study - <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/001/2023/090/article-A001-en.xml>
- Economic landscape: World Bank Guinea Overview - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/guinea/overview>
- Economic landscape: 2024 Guinea Economic Outlook - <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/guinea/guinea-economic-outlook>
- Economic landscape: Index of Economic Freedom: - <https://www.heritage.org/index/pages/country-pages/guinea>
- Social and cultural landscape: World Factbook Guinea - <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/guinea/>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNDP Human Development Report Guinea - <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/GIN>
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