

# — Independent EITI Evaluation

## Overview of the Governance Sentiment Instrument 'Citizen survey'

October 2022

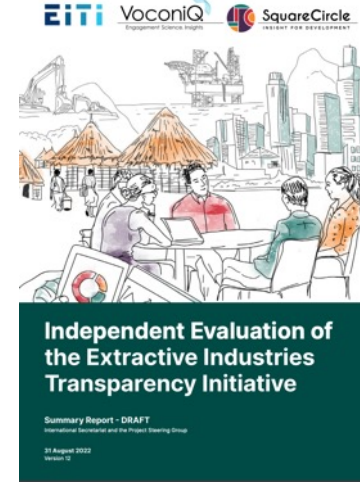
# Evaluation Outputs

This summary of the Citizen Survey is one of many different outputs of the Independent EITI Evaluation.

A selection of Citizen Survey results and graphs are included in the Main Evaluation Report.

Other project deliverables – including the Summary and Main Evaluation Reports – are available at the Open Evaluation Website:

[www.eitiopenevaluation.org](http://www.eitiopenevaluation.org)



## Summary and main reports...

## ...Country case study summaries

Nigeria		Nigeria: Contribution to evaluation findings		Nigeria: Discussion of key themes	
<p><b>Methodology</b></p> <p>'Rapid scan' Stakeholders interviewed 6</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Satisfactory progress Joined 27 September 2007 Latest update 2019 Latest data from 2018 <a href="#">Visit the country website</a></p>	<p><b>Economic contribution of the extractive industries</b></p> <p>54.4% TO GOVERNMENT REVENUE</p> <p>75.5% TO EXPORTS</p> <p>8.6% TO GDP</p> <p>0.81% TO EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p><b>Key context/ theme</b></p> <p>Legislative environment Wandering stakeholder participation Regional representation Attribution of impact Understanding EITI impact</p>	<p><b>EITI effectiveness</b></p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> The EITI has significantly contributed to an environment of openness, transparency, accountability, and accuracy. It has been possible to obtain information from the National Petroleum Authority, which was reportedly not possible in the past as the information was deemed confidential.</p> <p><b>Multi-stakeholder governance approach:</b> Through the EITI, stakeholders can come together to discuss on issues relevant to the extractive sector.</p>	<p><b>Institutionalisation of the EITI and the role of legislative environment</b></p> <p><b>A dynamic legal environment has been central to the advancement of the EITI in Nigeria.</b> By way of the Nigeria EITI (NETI) Act of 2007, Nigeria was the first country to establish EITI legislation. As an Act of parliament, it started the process of embedding EITI activities in Nigeria. It continues to represent a major milestone in EITI implementation.</p>
<p><b>EITI relevance</b></p> <p>The country and implementation model: The approach allows context-specific challenges to be addressed.</p> <p>The <b>relative importance of the extractive sector compared with the overall GDP.</b> As the relative economic importance of the extractive sector there is a general desire to view what is going on in the sector and to be seen to support initiatives associated with the sector.</p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> The EITI has contributed to contributing to an overall improvement in transparency and accountability, and increased stakeholder dialogue, and an enhanced ability to hold government and regulatory entities.</p> <p><b>Public awareness and impact:</b> The EITI has brought about the participation of communities through community development agreements. Public understanding of the disclosure level (75% of houses) and back to national government to the state government has increased largely due to information generated by the EITI.</p>		<p><b>EITI impact</b></p> <p><b>Transparency and accountability:</b> The EITI has contributed to contributing to an overall improvement in transparency and accountability, and increased stakeholder dialogue, and an enhanced ability to hold government and regulatory entities.</p> <p><b>Public awareness and impact:</b> The EITI has brought about the participation of communities through community development agreements. Public understanding of the disclosure level (75% of houses) and back to national government to the state government has increased largely due to information generated by the EITI.</p>		<p><b>Once the EITI was made law through the NETI Act of 2007, there was a compelling case for Nigeria's multi-stakeholder group (MSG) to look for a constructive process of legislative reform and the subsequent implementation of the EITI. For example, the NETI (passed for several years for the establishment of the Petroleum Industry Act 2021 – replacing the Petroleum Act of 1969). They also pushed for the expansion of the EITI across the extractive sector. There had long been a focus on the extraction of oil and gas, with the attention paid to solid minerals. Armed with the NETI Act 2007, the NETI has equipped a leading role in research and published around the extractive sector. In the course of using studies, the NETI found that solid minerals contributed less than 2% to the national budget. This finding resulted in a major shift in the national focus to include solid minerals.</b></p>	
<p><b>EITI sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b> The EITI was institutionalised by way of the Nigeria EITI (NETI) Act of 2007. Considering the changes that have taken place since the Act, some stakeholders indicated that the legal framework requires a revision.</p> <p>EITI activities have an embedded in the national budget. The government has funded permanent offices for Nigeria.</p>		<p><b>Key successes</b></p> <p><b>Beneficial ownership update:</b> The public access portal an extension of the adoption of technology as a service for tracking transparency and accountability.</p> <p><b>Regional representation:</b> There is enhanced representation of the six geopolitical regions in the multi-stakeholder group (MSG). However, some stakeholders noted that it is important to ensure that the representation be included in the reports and are meaningful to those with the issues needs to be included in the report.</p> <p><b>Framework for community decision-making:</b> The Petroleum Industry Act 2021 provides a framework for communities to have a significant role in decisions affecting them. It was only the first of almost 20 years of advocacy for this reform from NETI.</p> <p><b>Creating models for EITI governance and implementation:</b> Through the institutionalisation and coordination of the EITI, the government and representatives of EITI activities in coordination with the MSG, the country has the first national Task Team, Citizens Forum, and Civil Society Steering Committee.</p>		<p><b>Legislative environment has contributed to the implementation of beneficial ownership disclosure in Nigeria.</b> From 2018, Nigeria is ranked to legislative beneficial ownership disclosure. Following the inclusion of beneficial ownership disclosure in the EITI Standard 2016, it did not take the country long to embed the change since it automatically became a legal requirement. Nigeria's president made a commitment to implement it, and the government was incorporated into the National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Nigeria is understood to be leading in the implementation of beneficial ownership disclosure, including the creation of a digital platform to host a public beneficial ownership register for increased user disclosure.</p>	
<p><b>Key challenges</b></p> <p><b>Civil society:</b> Despite a general expansion of the civic space, capacity limitations and the waning of engagement of civil society. There is also reportedly a lack of definition of what constitutes civil society. This is a significant constraint on related activities and undermines significantly transparency stakeholder governance approach.</p> <p><b>Attribution of EITI impact:</b> There is a challenge to establish causal links between the impact of EITI and the impact of other factors. This is a significant because the EITI produces information that is used by other entities and government agencies to enhance their objectives, which they claim as their own impact.</p>		<p><b>Key challenges</b></p> <p><b>The institutionalisation of the EITI in Nigeria has the potential to contribute to the EITI Strategic priorities 2021-2023.</b> A solid legal framework would be an embedded requirement for Nigeria as the NETI Act and Petroleum Industry Act Strategic priorities 2021-2023. The Petroleum Industry Act 2021 and the NETI Act 2007 may need to be revised to successfully implement the strategic change made, unless there can be change made in parallel. The strategic priorities details in Africa seem to suggest that several countries are heavily reliant on petroleum for their very economic survival. It will be difficult to push for transition without an appropriate legal approach.</p>		<p><b>The current legal framework supports the move towards open data. The NETI is already covering technology to make data publicly available, such as through the beneficial ownership portal. The NETI Act and Petroleum Industry Act will play an important role in providing direction on related disclosures, including clarifying the effect of the between beneficial ownership and commercial confidentiality. The same approach could be used to clarify the effect of the between measurement. Currently, there is no framework for measuring NETI's impact. Appropriate input to the work of the EITI has not been without restriction. Even in the need of a transparent legal framework, getting precise information from <a href="#">2020/2021</a> and having them only behind the relative will largely depend on the agreement of the NETI Act 2007 and other legal instruments.</b></p>	

## Key observations

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- The Citizen Survey provides a useful counterpoint to the view of EITI ‘insiders’ who were interviewed for country and policy case studies; members of the evaluation project steering group; or responded to the evaluation’s ‘Insider’ Survey.
- It is important to note that the survey consists of data from only three countries (albeit with large samples), and that there are significant differences in the mix of survey respondents between the countries. This means that while there are interesting differences between the countries, the data should not be used to assess the efficacy of EITI implementation in the three countries, or to draw comparisons between the countries.
- That said, it is notable that citizens, and in particular citizens who live close to extractive operations, have different resource governance and management priorities, from EITI insiders.
- This difference matters because it speaks to the overall evaluation findings of the centrality of ‘relevance’ in whether EITI programmes are successful or not; and the evaluation’s recommendation that EITI should focus more on resource governance issues at the subnational and local level.
- Those who live close to extractive operations have a broader view of what matters to resource governance and management (i.e. more issues are rated as being ‘important’ than 'Insiders' select).
- EITI insiders, on the other hand, tend to rate topics already covered by EITI as being important, and topics not covered by EITI as being less important.
- There are also striking differences in the view of respondents depending on their proximity to extractive operations in how it impacts on trust in institutions and groups, with those living close to operations having much lower levels of trust across the board.

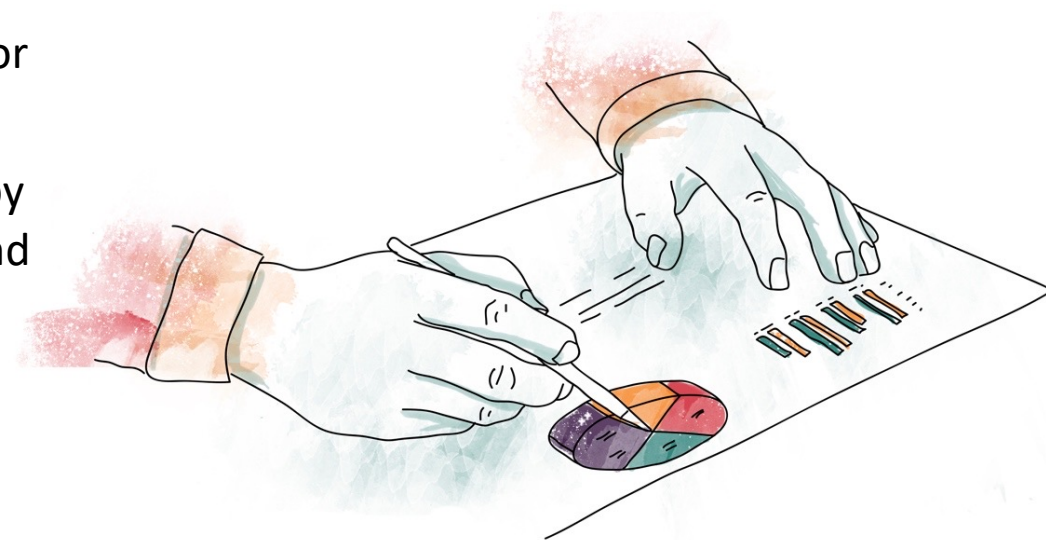
## The purpose of the Insider Survey

- Two quantitative surveys were carried out as part of the overall EITI evaluation:
  - The ‘Insider survey’ of people who were or are involved in EITI; and
  - The ‘Citizen survey’ of samples of the wider public in three implementing countries.
- The purpose of the ‘Citizen survey’ was to:
  - Understand what governance issues in the extractive sector matter most to a general sample of citizens in a small sample of countries.
  - Understanding what the wider public expects of governance helps the evaluation to understand how that might be different from what the EITI currently does, as well as what ‘EITI insiders’ would like EITI to focus on.
  - The Citizen Survey also tested potential measures of impact and effectiveness of improved governance and transparency in the resource sector.



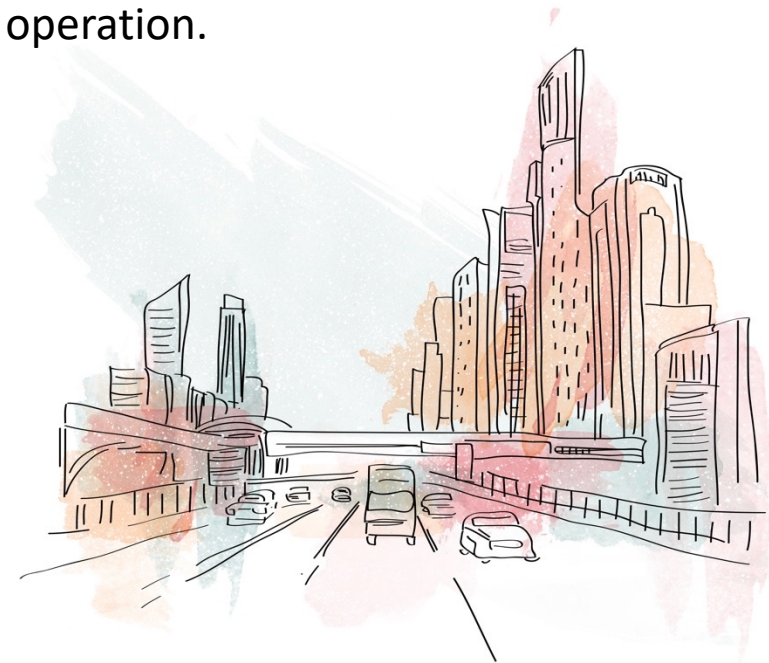
## Citizen survey methodology

- The Citizen Survey was carried out in three of the case study countries – Colombia, Nigeria and Indonesia. These countries were chosen because they provided geographic diversity and were large enough that it was possible to identify multiple local data collection partners.
- **It is important to note that the findings of the surveys are not intended to reflect on the efficacy of the EITI programmes in those countries. Rather, the purpose of the Citizen Survey is to provide high level insights into the kinds of resource governance and management issues that members of the public most care about.**
- The data providers employed by Voconiq were selected based on their ability to collect the sample required and familiarity working with the Qualtrics platform used to collect the data.
- Survey providers were asked to provide samples which contained a mix of urban and rural areas; had a good gender balance; and asked respondents to identify whether they lived close to oil, gas or mining operation.
- Surveys were carried out either in-person (Indonesia, Nigeria) or by phone (Colombia). Surveys were completed in Spanish, English, and Bahasa Indonesia. A small number of surveys in Nigeria were completed in Hausa.
- Total survey response after data cleaning and quality control was 2,879 – 977 from Colombia; 926 from Nigeria; and 976 from Indonesia.



## Citizen survey recruitment and questions

- While all of the surveys covered a mixture of urban and rural areas, participant recruitment in each country was different, and in particular there were notable differences in whether participants were recruited from areas that hosted oil, gas and mineral operations.
- **Because of these different approaches to recruitment it is important to note that the results from each country are not comparable to one another.**
- The Colombia and Nigeria surveys contain a high number of respondents (80% and 95% respectively) who identify as living in an area near an oil, gas or mining operation, while in the Indonesia survey that number is much lower (20%). Across the entire sample 64% of respondents live near an extractive operation.
- Most questions asked respondents to rate their response on a simple Likert scale from 1 – 5, in which 1 is ‘strongly disagree’, ‘not at all’ or ‘not at all important’ and a 5 is ‘strongly agree’, ‘extremely’ or ‘extremely important’. A score of 3 is either ‘neutral’ or ‘moderately’.
- The only non-demographic questions to use a scale different from the 1-5 scale described above are three questions which asked respondents to rate their knowledge of the mining industry, the oil and gas industry, and ‘how government ensures those industries do the right thing’ (i.e. regulation). For these questions respondents rated their knowledge on a scale from 1 – 10.



## Citizen survey questions

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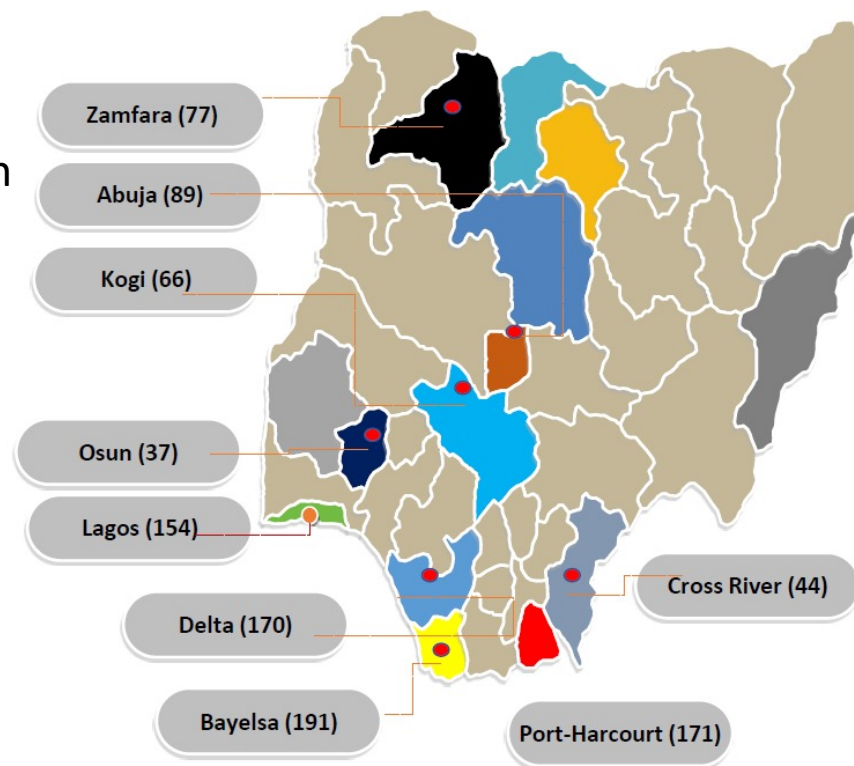
The citizen survey asked a small number of questions in the following areas:

- Three questions on levels of knowledge of the mining industry, the oil and gas industry, and how those industries are regulated by government.
- Levels of trust in various institutions and organisations.
- The importance of different governance issues as they related to oil, gas and mining.
- Two questions on whether people knew where they could access information about how those industries operate; and how government oversees and regulates them.
- Three questions the overall costs and benefits of those sectors; whether government receives a fair share of benefits; and whether local communities receive a fair share.
- Two questions on whether the way oil, gas and mining companies operate has improved over the past ten year; and a similar question about how government agencies operate.



## Citizen survey recruitment - Nigeria

- Recruitment in Nigeria almost entirely focused on regions which host oil and mineral extraction projects. 95% of respondents considered that they lived close to an extractive operation.
- Surveys were carried out in-person by interviewers in the community and results were then uploaded to the survey Qualtrics database by the interviewers.
- Distribution of responses and overall sample size is shown in the picture and chart below. After data cleaning and quality control processes, the remaining total sample was 926.
- The gender split was 36.1% Female and 63.7% Male.



*Sample size Per Cities*

State	Key cities	Mineral Resources	Percent	Sample size
Delta	Warri	Crude oil (Gas/Petroleum)	17%	170
Bayelsa	Oloibiri	Crude oil (Gas/Petroleum)	19%	191
Zamfara	Anka, Gusua	Gold	8%	77
Cross River	Mfamosing	Limestone	4%	44
Osun	Ilesha	Gold	4%	37
Kogi	Ajakuta	Limestone	7%	66
Abuja	Abuja	Granite	9%	89
Lagos	Eti-osa	Sand dredging	15%	154
Port-Harcourt	Eleme / Amadi	Gas and Oil	17%	171



## Citizen survey recruitment - Colombia

- Recruitment in Colombia was heavily focused on regions which host oil and mineral extraction projects. 80% of respondents noted that they lived close to an extractive operation.
- Surveys were carried out by phone. The distribution of responses and overall sample size is shown in the chart. After data cleaning and quality control processes, the remaining total sample was 977.
- The gender split was 53.2% Female, 45.8% Male, and 1% preferred not to state.

City / Region	n
El Bagre	34
Segovia	33
Remedios	33
Mosquera	33
Soacha	34
Cucunubá	33
Barrancas	34
Hatonuevo	33
Albania	33
Nobsa	34
Muzo	33
Tibasosa	33
La jagua de ibirico	34
Becerril	33
El paso	33
Barrancabermeja	34
Los Santos	33
Sabana de Torres	33
Timbiquí	34
Buenos aires	33
Guapi	33
Tauramena	33
Aguazul	33
Yopal	34
Puerto Gaitán	33
Acacias	34
Castilla nueva	33
San Luis	33
Líbano	33
Ibagué	34

## Citizen survey recruitment - Indonesia

- Recruitment in Indonesia had a lower level of responses from those in regions which host extractive projects. 19.6% of respondents lived near oil or mineral operations, while 5.1% were unsure if they did or not. The remaining 75.3% of respondents did not live near extractive operations.
- Distribution of responses and overall sample size is shown in the picture and chart below. After data cleaning and quality control processes, the remaining total sample was 976.
- The gender split of the sample was 49.7% Female and 50.3% male.



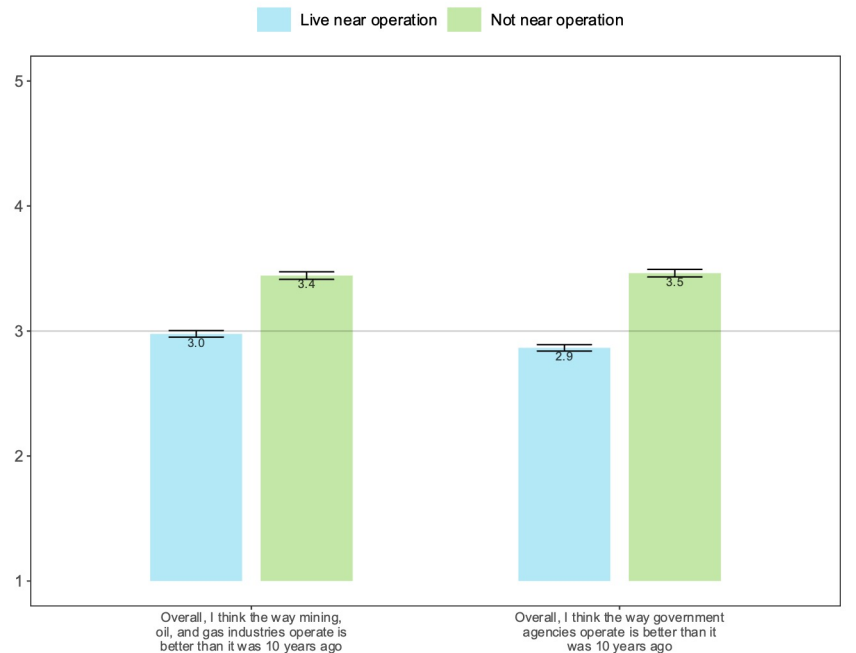
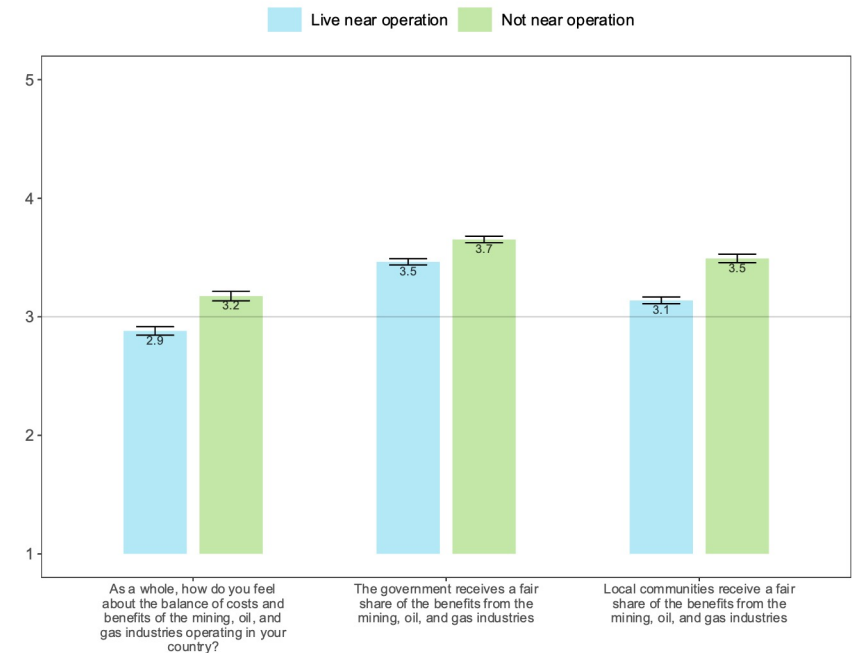
These areas have been selected by Voconiq, as shown in the grid below.

Type	Province	Population 2020	Urban		Rural	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	DKI Jakarta	10,609,681	180	180	50	50
2	East Kalimantan	3,708,936	30	30	15	15
3	Riau	6,394,087	30	30	15	15
4	Kepulauan Riau	2,064,564	30	30	15	15
5	South Kalimantan	4,122,576	30	30	15	15
6	Jambi	3,570,272	30	30	15	15
7	South Sumatera	8,550,849	30	30	15	15

## Proximity to operations – observations

These two graphs show the Citizen Survey data split by whether respondents identified themselves as living close to an extractive operations (blue) or not near such an operation (green). The key observations that can be made based on this data is that:

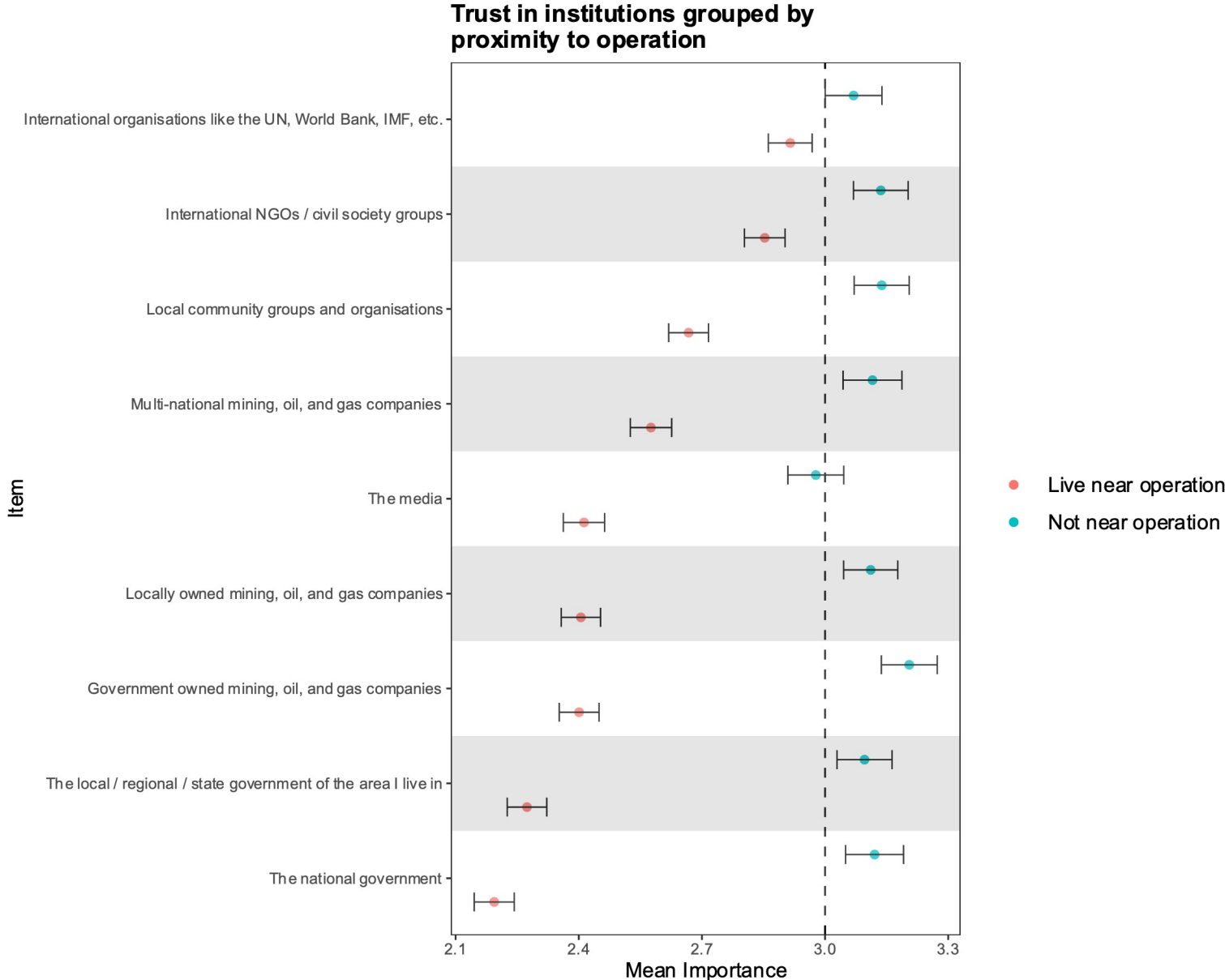
- Respondents who live near extractive operations are not as positive about whether the government or local communities receive a fair share of benefits from extractive operations.
- In response to the question related to the overall balance of costs and benefits of the extractive industries, respondents are on average neither positive or negative, though those living closer to operations are less positive.
- Respondents who do not live near extractive operations are of the view that extractive companies and government agencies are generally operating better than they were a decade ago. Those who live close to extractive operations, on the other hand, are either neutral or slightly negative about the same questions.
- In response to questions on whether respondents knew how to find information about extractive operations and how they are regulated, there was no notable difference based on proximity to operations.



# Proximity to operations – trust in institutions and groups

The Citizen Survey also asked respondents to rate different types of organisations and institutions by whether they ‘trust them to act responsibly’.

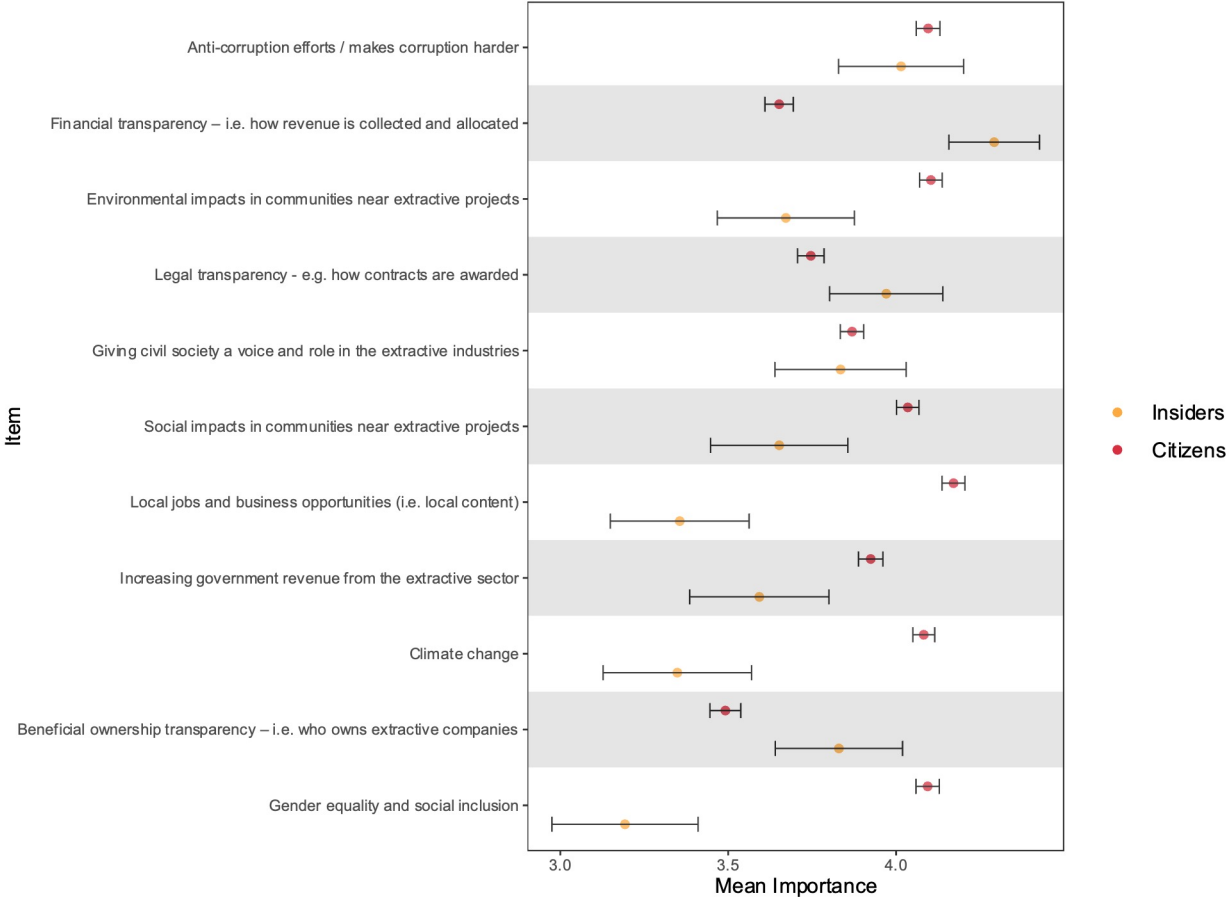
When the responses to these questions are split by respondents who live near an extractive operation and those who do not, there are very significant differences in levels of trust – especially of government at all levels, as well as oil, gas and mining companies.



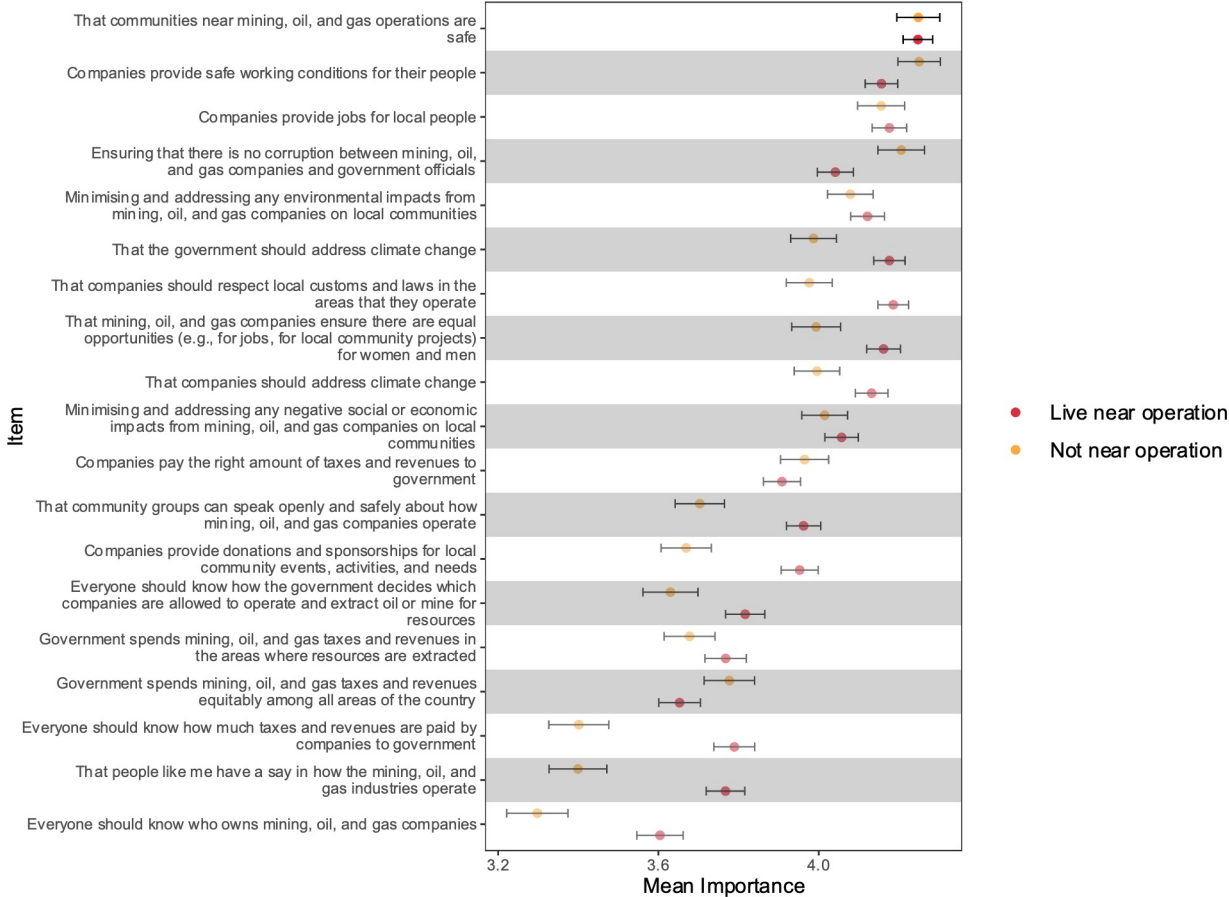
# What resource governance and management issues are most important?

There are some interesting difference in what issues matter most for resource governance when comparing 'EITI insiders', with citizens who live near an extractive operation, with those who do not. More observations on this data is on the following slides.

**How each group rated comparable items in terms of importance (95% CI) - ordered by group average**



**How citizen's proximity to an operation influenced rating of importance items (95% CI) - ordered by group average**



## What resource governance and management issues are most important?

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- Comparing the Citizen Survey and Insider Survey has two main difficulties. Firstly, the insider survey sample is small (137 responses) compared to the citizen survey total sample of 2,879. Secondly, the ‘importance’ questions - in which respondents were asked to rate how important a resource governance / management issue is for when they think about how the oil, gas and mining industries operate - needed to be worded differently between the surveys. This is because some of insider language (e.g. ‘beneficial ownership’) is technical. For this reason it is not possible to compare all of the importance items between both surveys.
- On both of the preceding graphs it should be noted that on average most respondents – citizens and insiders – rate all issues above the midway rating of 3. There are no items which respondents do not consider important, and the differences shown are mainly between ‘moderately important’ (3) and ‘very important’ (4).
- It is also important to note that when looking at the responses by EITI insiders, citizens not close to extractive operations, and citizens close to extractive operations – the latter rate most governance issues as being more important than the other groups, and citizens rank issues more highly than EITI insiders.
- This could be because EITI insiders rank the importance of governance / resource management issues knowing what is and is not covered by the EITI. It is also likely because those closest to extractive operations have a much stronger and personal stake in how resources are governed and managed.
- The first graph shows that there are two issues where there is good alignment between EITI insiders and citizens on whether they matter to how the extractive industries operate. Those issues are anti-corruption / making corruption harder, and civil society groups having a voice / community groups being able to speak openly about companies.

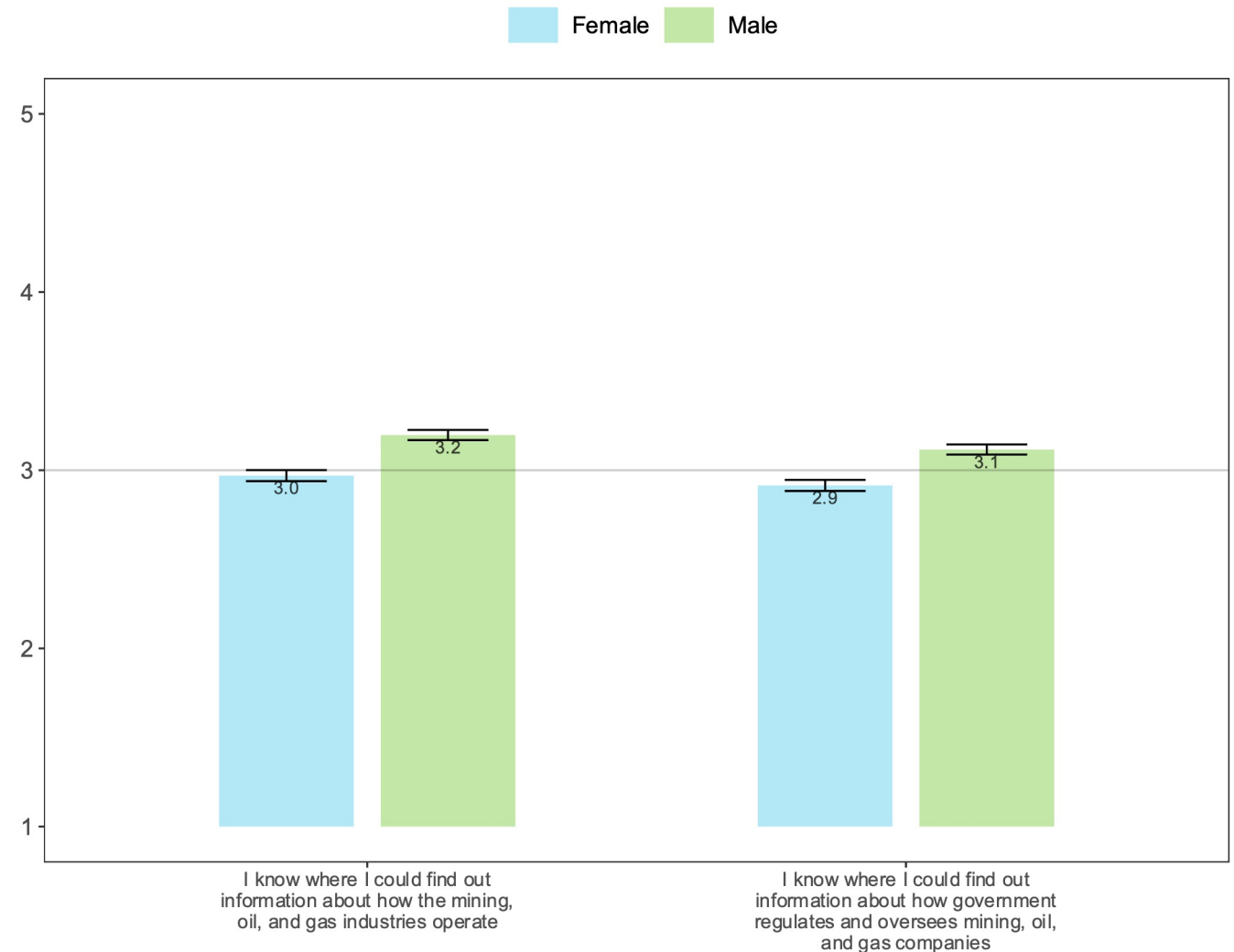
## What resource governance and management issues are most important?

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- Referring to the same graph, there are also 5 issues that citizens rate more highly than EITI insiders. Those issues are environmental impacts, social impacts, local jobs and business opportunities, climate change, and gender equality and social inclusion.
- Finally, there are 2 issues which EITI insiders rate more highly than citizens – financial transparency and beneficial ownership.
- The second graph shows the difference in resource governance / management issues as broken down by whether respondents are or are not near an extractive operation. The list of issues shown here is longer as it includes items that were difficult to ask in a way that was identical to the insider survey, or issues that were only tested in the citizen survey.
- While there are many issues where there are not clear differences based on proximity, there are a number of issues which matter more for those who live near extractive operations. Those issues include addressing climate change, beneficial ownership, financial transparency, individuals and community groups having a say on how companies operate, and companies making a direct contribution to community events, activities and needs.

# Gender

- Looking across all of the different questions asked in the Citizen Survey, there was very little difference in responses when broken down by gender.
- The only question where there was a slight difference based on gender is shown here and relates to whether respondents felt able to find information about how the extractive industries operate and how the government oversees and regulates them.





# — Contact us

**Voconiq is a data science and community engagement company. We specialise in ensuring that community and stakeholder voices are heard clearly inside companies, industries, institutions and all levels of government.**

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