Independent EITI Evaluation

Overview of the Governance Sentiment Instrument ‘Insider Survey’

October 2022
Evaluation Outputs

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

A selection of Insider Survey results and graphs are already 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

Summary and main reports...

...Country case study summaries
The Purpose of the Insider Survey

• Two quantitative surveys were carried out as part of the overall EITI evaluation:
  o The ‘Insider survey’ of people who were or are involved in EITI; and
  o The ‘Citizen survey’ of samples of the wider public in three implementing countries.

• The purpose of the ‘Insider survey’ was to:
  o Provide a way in which anyone who had any sort of connection with EITI could have their say, without being proactively approached or identified by the evaluation team.
  o Gather voices from EITI implementing countries that were not one of the 10 case study countries.
  o Complement qualitative data gathering methods with more quantitative ones.
Insider Survey Methodology

• The survey instrument was developed by the Evaluation Team and deployed in the Qualtrics platform in four languages (English, French, Russian, Spanish). The survey was available for 6.5 weeks in May–June 2022.

• The survey was promoted in several ways:
  o Two articles providing links to the survey were promoted in the EITI Newsletter, which is delivered to an email database of approximately 14,000 contacts.
  o Members of the International Secretariat promoted the survey to their networks.
  o Members of the Evaluation Team promoted the survey in case study countries and through social media.

• The VoconiQ Data Team reviewed survey responses to address any barriers to participation (e.g. some demographic questions were removed early in the survey as they appeared to reduce uptake). Responses also went through a thorough data cleaning process to remove any low quality responses – e.g. those that were largely incomplete or ‘straight line’ responses (where a respondent marks every question with the same response).
How to Access the Insider Survey Dashboard

• **Survey responses can be found on a dashboard at** [https://voconiq.shinyapps.io/eiti_insider_public](https://voconiq.shinyapps.io/eiti_insider_public)

• The results of the survey are open for anyone to explore, and the results of individual questions or groups of questions can be downloaded as graphs or in table form. The raw data behind the survey responses is available from the ‘downloads’ tab of the dashboard.

• Because only 137 final responses (i.e. responses after data cleansing) were received, some demographic splits were unable to be provided for privacy reasons – most notably, the country of origin of respondents. Respondents from 50 different countries responded to the survey, but only 2 of those countries (Indonesia and the UK) received more than 10 responses.

• For the same privacy reasons, country of origin has been removed from the raw data, and some of the written comments received have been removed as it was felt that they clearly identified the respondent or others involved in the EITI.
Insider Survey Questions

• The survey asked detailed questions on the following areas related to the evaluation questions:
  o Levels of knowledge about the EITI.
  o Experience of engagement with the EITI Board and International Secretariat.
  o The EITI’s *relevance*, including which governance areas are most important to respondents.
  o The EITI’s *impact*, including which governance areas are most changed by EITI.
  o The EITI’s *effectiveness*, including of national and global EITI institutions.
  o The EITI’s *sustainability* at all levels.

• Respondents were asked to answer questions based on the EITI experience that was most relevant to them, which could be by being involved in the EITI in one country, several countries, or globally.

• Modelling was also carried out to determine which factors most determine whether the EITI is ‘trusted’ at the global level. This model shows which groups of survey questions most impact perceptions of trust, which in turn is key for determining whether an organisation will or will not be ‘accepted’.
Insider Survey Data Splits

• Throughout the survey splits are provided for most but not all questions. Where a particular demographic group is shown in one question but not another it is because not enough responses were received from that group to provide a data split.

• It should also be noted that due to the low number of responses from some groups, the margin of error for those groups is quite high. For example the results for some individual age brackets, regions, and stakeholder group types will show wide error bars. For that reason caution should be shown when drawing strong conclusions around those particular survey results.

• There is also significant diversity of responses within some data splits. For example, because individual country responses could not be provided, responses have been grouped instead by region (e.g. Americas, Africa, Eurasia, etc.) as well as by OECD and non-OECD respondents. There is significant diversity within those groups – for example, respondents from the US (not an implementing country) are included in the same regional grouping as respondents from Colombia and Argentina (which are implementing countries). Similarly, within the OECD and non-OECD groupings there is significant diversity.
Insider Survey Data Splits

The data splits provided for most questions include:

• By age group (though groups with low responses are excluded from some results)
• By gender
• By geographic region – though as noted, there is considerable diversity within these regions
• By whether a respondent is in an OECD country or a non-OECD country
• By respondents who are members of a national level multi-stakeholder group and those who are not
• Those who are involved with the EITI at a country level and those involved at the global level
• By stakeholder group type – i.e. supporting country, implementing country, global CSO, country-level CSO, etc.
1. The overall survey sample is interesting in and of itself. The sample is:

   • Very diverse in terms of the number of countries from which responses were received, as well as the mixture of different stakeholder groups who responded.

   • Notable for the relatively high level of responses from government, company, and civil society representatives in implementing countries, as well as the responses from members of country-level multi-stakeholder groups.

   • Also notable for how small it is for a global initiative with the breadth and depth of countries and stakeholders that the EITI has. Despite the large number of contacts on the EITI newsletter database, very few engaged with the survey.

2. The modelling of which factors drive trust in the EITI at the global level was also very interesting in that it shows that trust in the EITI is not driven by any one particular group of resource governance topics, but rather by how the international EITI institutions (the Board and Secretariat) behave. Overall the EITI Board and International Secretariat are assessed very positively in the survey questions that relate to their performance and how they operate.
High-level Observations Part 2

3. As noted in the main evaluation findings, there appear to be quite different views of which resource governance topics the EITI should focus on, and which topic areas it has positive impacts on, depending on where respondents were based. Those based in non-OECD countries generally had a more positive view of the EITI’s impact, and were more interested in the EITI covering a broad range of governance topics. Those based in OECD countries, however, had a narrower view of the topics that the EITI should address, and a less positive view of the EITI’s impacts in different areas.

4. A small number of questions in the survey asked for broad views on the extractive sector as a whole – whether local communities receive a ‘fair share’ of benefits from extraction, whether governments receive a ‘fair share’ of benefits, and how people feel about the overall costs and benefits of resource extraction as a whole. Across these three questions there are some interesting variations. Most respondents, for example, rate the ‘fair share for local communities’ question quite low – both in absolute terms and compared to the two other questions. There are also some interesting demographic splits – e.g. there is an interesting gender difference on perceptions of the overall costs and benefits of extraction.
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