



International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

3ie Transparency and Accountability Thematic Window

An Impact Assessment of Stakeholder Engagement Interventions in Ugandan Oil Extractives

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Business-Community Synergies

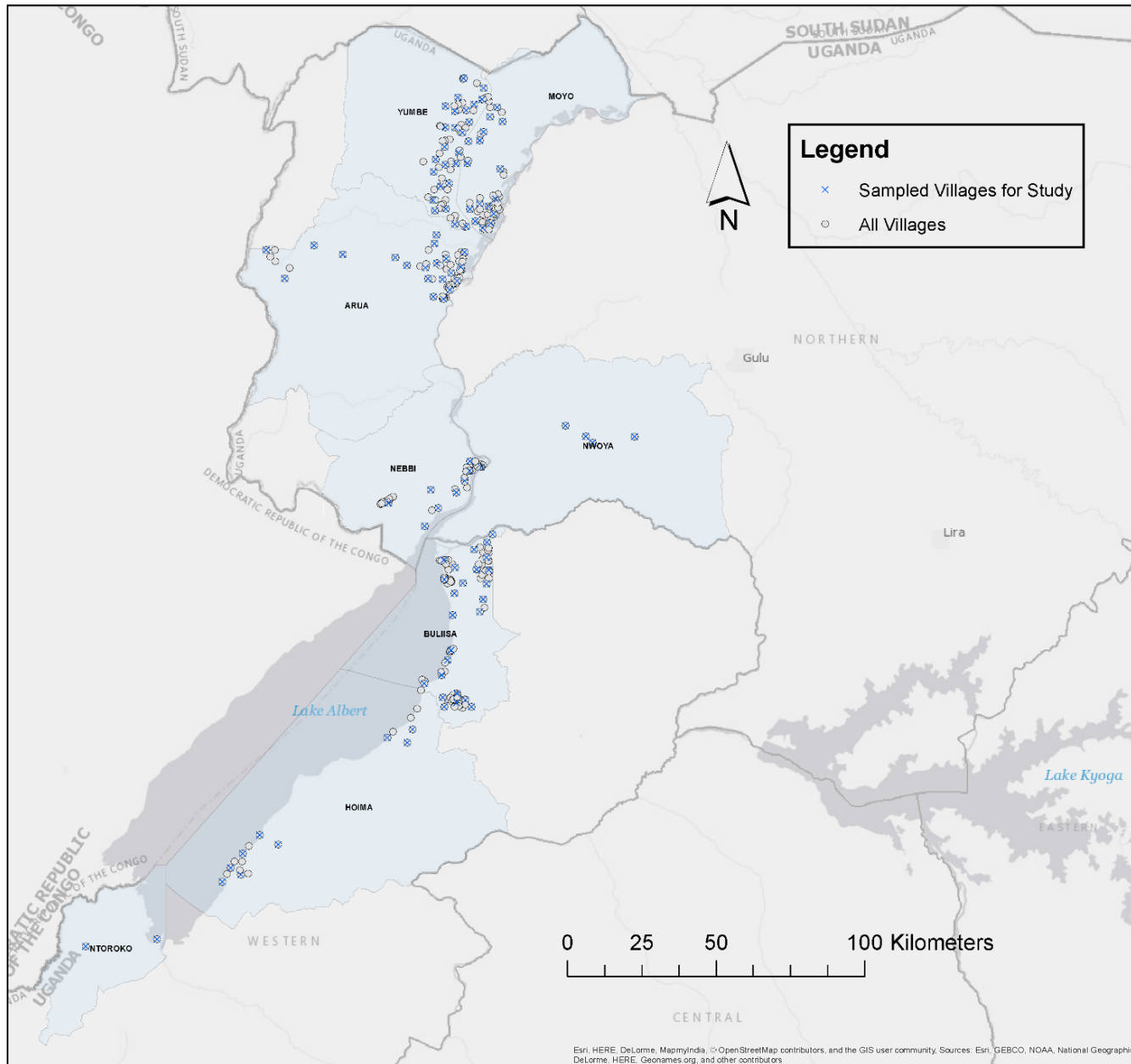


Peer learning event, Kampala
29-30 March

Structure of presentation

1. Study Area
2. Study Context
3. Intervention
4. Evaluation questions, outcomes
5. Theory of change
6. Design
7. Baseline findings
8. Engagement and evidence uptake
9. Capacity building
10. Challenges and mitigation
11. Next steps and feedback session

Study Area



Africa



Uganda



2. Study Context

- Early stages of oil development
 - Exploration, Pre-construction, or no activity
 - Predominantly agro-pastoral and fishing livelihoods
- Culturally diverse
 - Multi-lingual, many ethnicities
 - Sparsely populated, extensive wildlife, forest and wetland protected area system



3. Intervention

Two components

1. Information provision

- Prepared by MYJ, approved by government (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development)
- Dissemination through Village Chairperson (LC1)

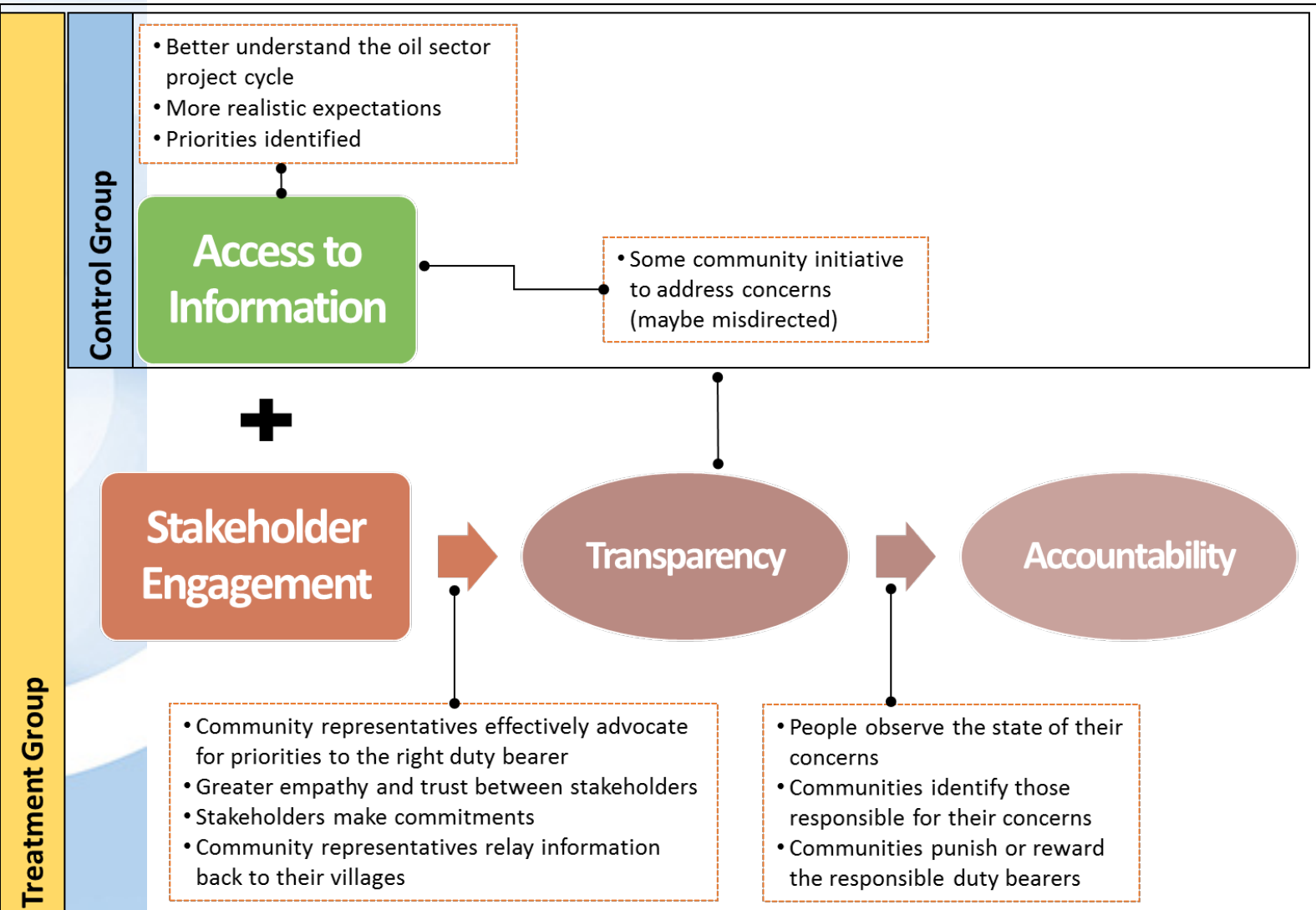
2. Access to decision-makers

- Multi-stakeholder forums (MSFs)
- Categories of Stakeholders at MSFs
 - Central government MDAs--ministries, departments and agencies
 - Local governments – district and sub-counties (LC5, LC3)
 - Private sector – oil companies, and their service providers
 - Community members
 - LC1, 1 woman plus 1 man/woman
 - Criteria—language, trusted by community to represent issues at MSF and to bring back information
 - Chosen at time of information dissemination

4. Evaluation questions, outcomes

- Evaluation Question
 - Do MSFs improve transparency and accountability to local communities?
- Outcome Measures
 - *Transparency*: Knowledge about oil company and government actions in the region.
 - *Concerns*: Index of the state of concerns weighted by the importance each household places on each concern.
 - *Causal Attribution*. Index of how the household attributes responsibility for their concerns among stakeholders.
 - *Political Activism*. Index of political activities the household engages in to hold stakeholders accountable.

5. Theory of change



Legend

Intervention

Outcome

Assumption

6. Design

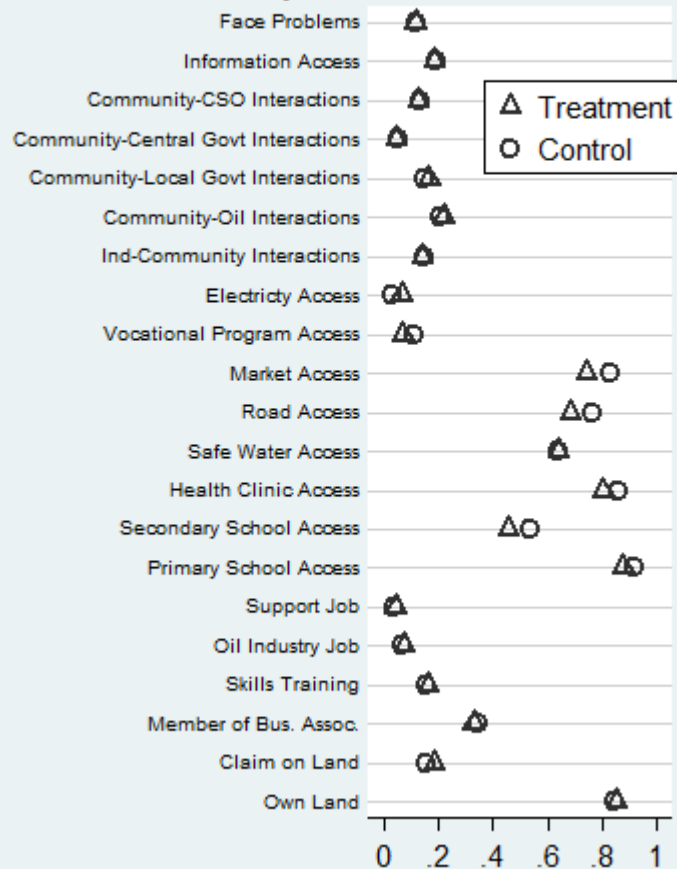
- Pre and post with random assignment design
- Random assignment of villages to treatment and control groups
 - Control group (54 villages): Information only
 - Treatment group (54 villages): Information + multi-stakeholder forums
- Block randomization within 8 districts

Data Collection

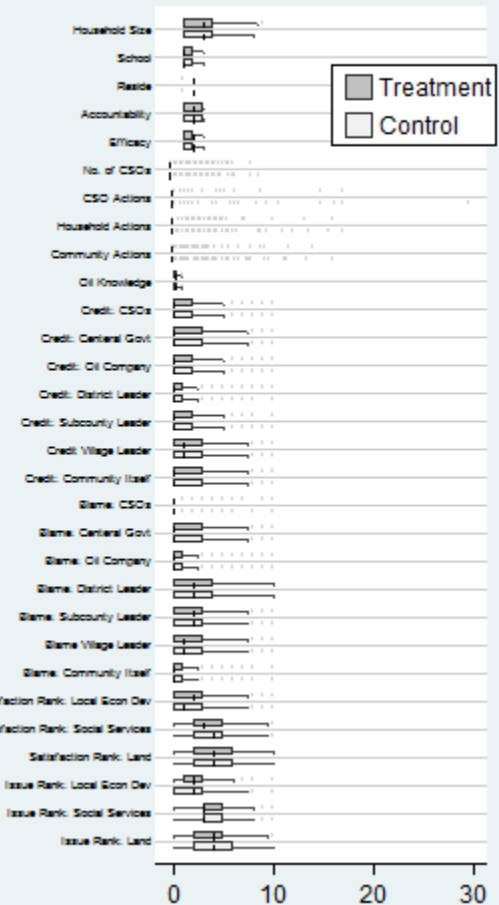
- Sampling Strategy
 - Medium-sized villages with 3km buffer
 - Household sampling from random route method
 - Thirty surveys per village, 108 villages
 - Household survey stratified by gender
- Data from household surveys
 - Quantitative data
 - Measuring preferences, perceptions, attribution
 - Additional questions
 - Data entered on site with CAPI software
 - Qualitative data
 - Explaining preferences, perceptions, attribution
 - Data entered by hand, matched to quantitative, coded and analyzed within Excel

Balance

Proportions
Binary Variables

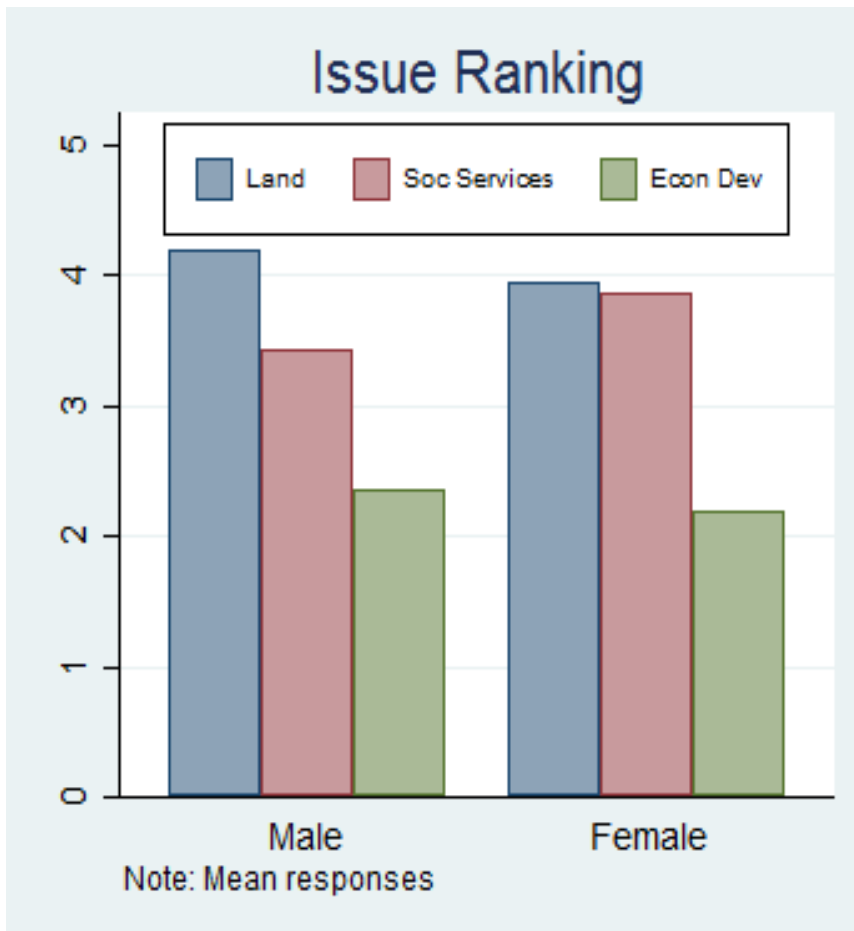


Box and Whisker Plots
Continuous Variables



7. Baseline findings—Issues Ranking

Quantitative



Qualitative

Coding explains the priority of land for both men and women

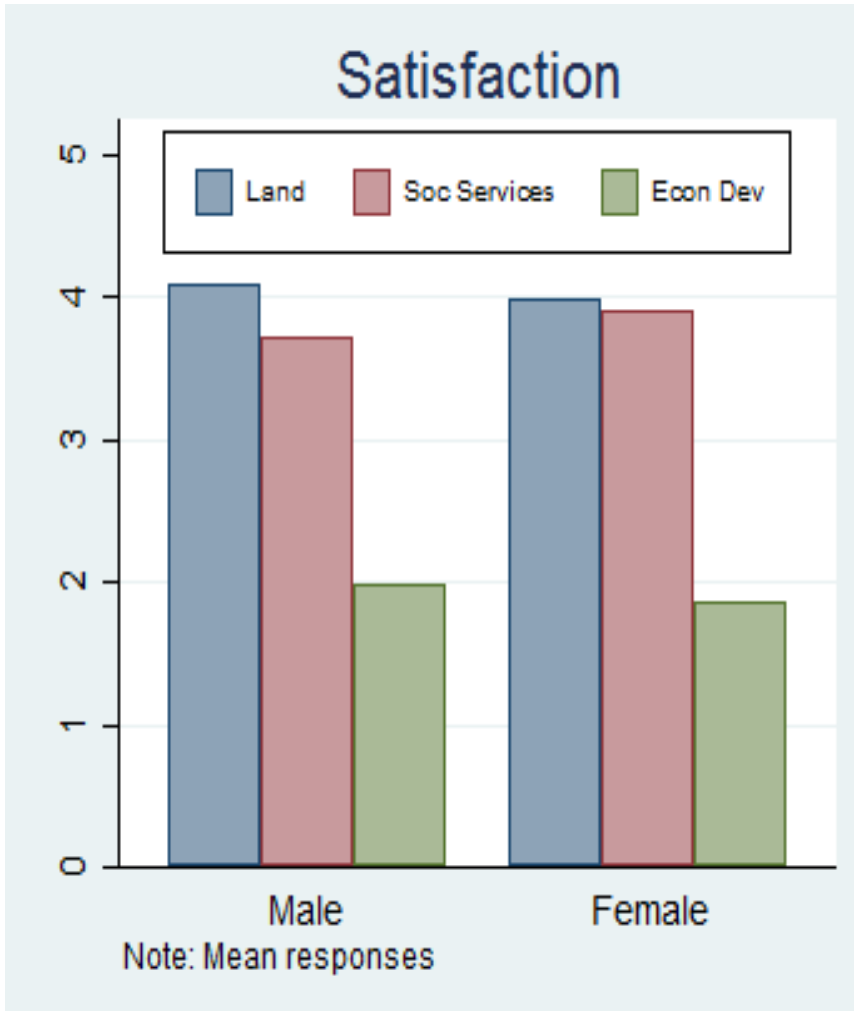
- Core part of identity
- Self-sufficiency
- Key to social, economic, infrastructure and livelihood

Without land I have no any alternative of surviving with my family because this is the only wealth we have.

(Woman)

Issue Satisfaction

Quantitative



Qualitative

Satisfaction sensitive to the stage of production cycle

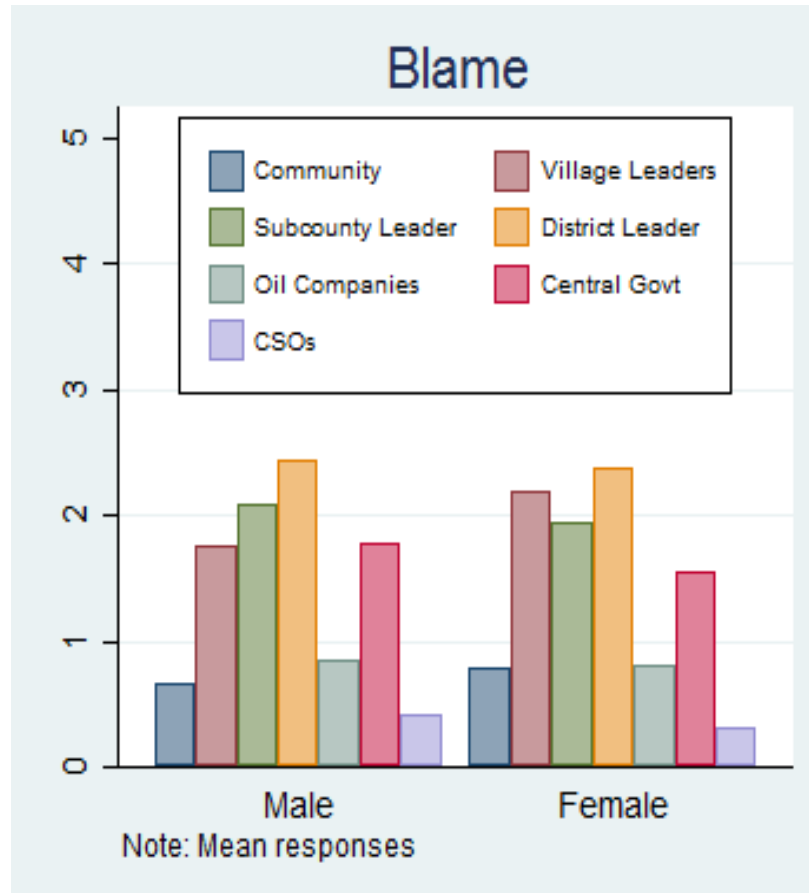
- Land security higher at concession negotiation stage than construction stage

I'm more satisfied with the land because there are no land conflicts amongst the community members

(Concession Negotiation Stage)

Blame Attribution

Quantitative



Qualitative

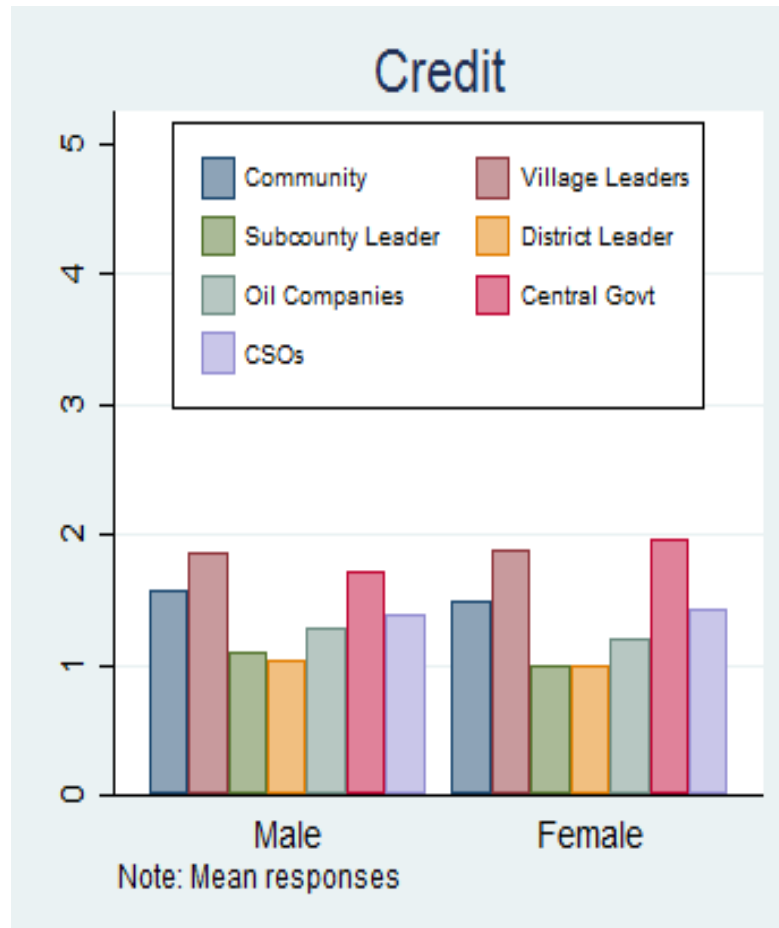
Reasons for blame
(order of importance):

1. Benefit gap
2. Information gap
3. Corruption
4. Engagement gap

District leaders do not give us reports when they sit in meetings with oil companies, central government....

Credit Attribution

Quantitative



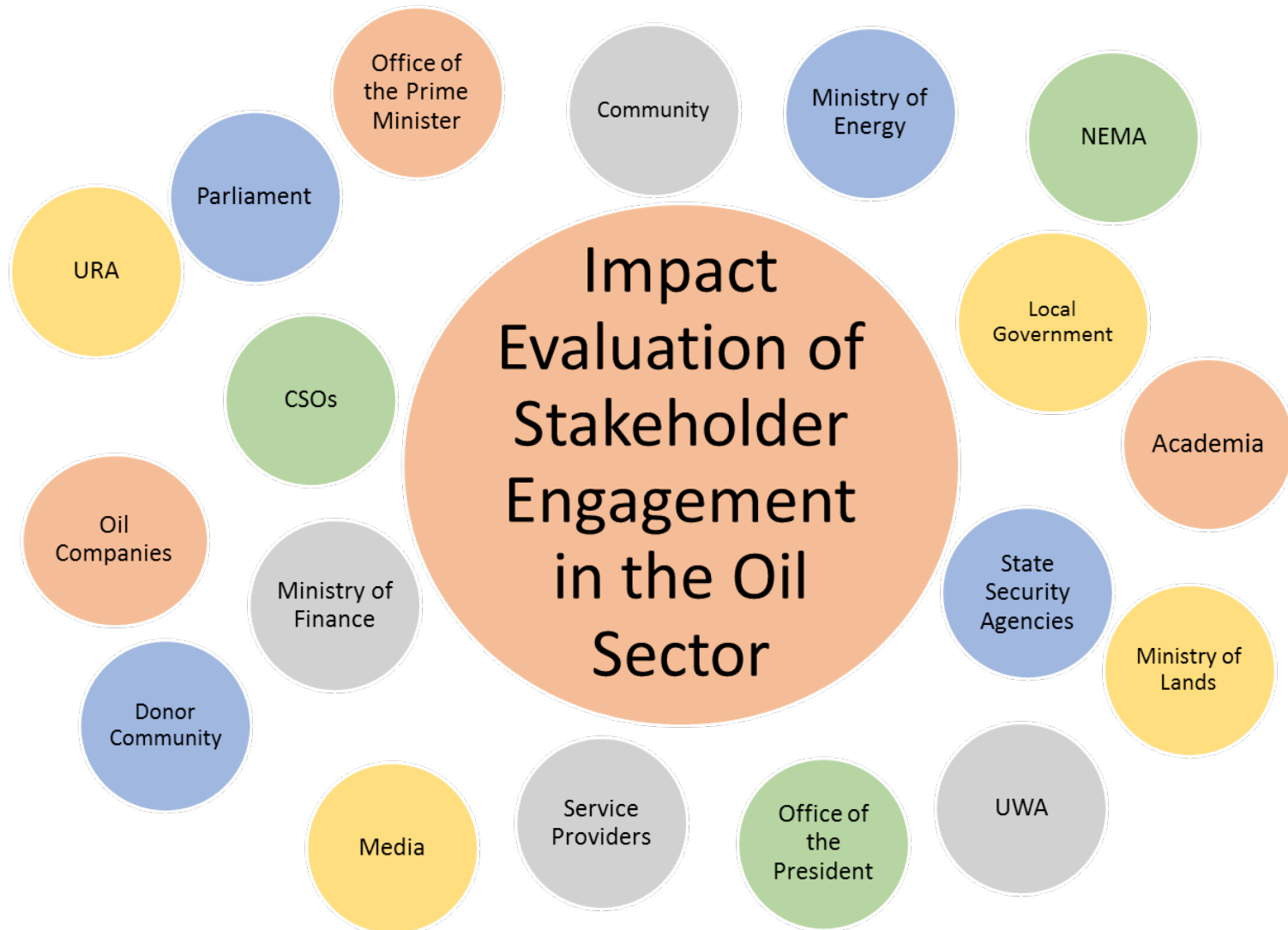
Qualitative

Reasons for credit
(order of importance):

1. Receiving benefits overwhelming the most important reason for men and women
2. Engagement

Central government helps people by giving them loans, free education, and prior notice for our land before it is taken for oil project.

8. Engagement and evidence uptake



9. Capacity building

- District capacity via enumerators (62) from districts
- MYJ able to participate in future RCTs with right partners
- Using software for data collection
- Doing household surveys on large scale

10. Challenges and mitigation

- Global turmoil in oil markets and uncertain licensing arrangements in Uganda
- Achieving scale required for statistical power. Increase from 2-8 districts on the same budget.
- Multi-lingual villages
- Using a predominantly quantitative approach to understand qualitative interventions and results
- Time constraints – planning and completion
- Mixing methods in a team with members leaning mostly toward one or the other
- MSFs are usually multiple. Need new endline a year later.

11. Next steps

- Stage of evaluation and next steps
 - Treatment in April
 - Endline data collection in Fall
- Issues or questions for audience to address to initiate the feedback session
 - Experiences with blending qualitative and quantitative data analyses...reports to share?