

Motivation

In the context of conflict, the home-grown surveys sought to fill an accountability vacuum. The government of Sierra Leone increased its budgetary allocation to the social sectors but didn't see any noticeable improvement in outcomes. There also seemed to be very little accountability.

Objectives

The goals of the study were to provide diagnostic information on key poverty indicators, to provide evidence on leakages in the service provider supply chain and to monitor and evaluate government services in order to increase transparency.

Main findings

With the exception of Tonkolili and Port Loko, all other District Agricultural Offices surveyed reported non- receipt of financial resources from the central Ministry. However, districts that did not receive financial or material resources from the central ministry reported that farmers benefited from the supply of farm tools and planting materials supplied by Government

Sample

39 Agricultural and Livestock stations in 27 chiefdoms and the Western Urban and Rural areas.

Sample design

The first stage in the sampling process involved the selection of the enumeration areas for the survey (survey carried in the same districts covered by the first PETS). 8 districts and 12 constituencies in the Western Areas were selected. The sampling frame for the Enumeration areas (EAs) was therefore made of 102 chiefdoms, of which, 53 are in the southern province, 9 in the Eastern Province, 10 in the Northern Province and 12 wards in the Western Area.

Cluster sampling at the second stage.

Resources monitored

- Financial and material resources
- Data for the second half of 2001

Main report

Wallace, Lindsay; Jim Edgerton, Richard Harris and Erisa Ocheing (2003) "Sierra Leone: Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) Review," DFID and World Bank.