

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

Survey results revealed that the Central Ministry did not transfer financial resources to fishing outstations. All the stations reported that they did not receive resources whether in cash or in kind from the Headquarters. Also, they could not give an account of internally generated funds and other resources received from donors including NGOS.

Sample

6 fishing outstations

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.