

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

Most of the facilities do not have proper records of resources received (cash or kind) from various sources including those generated internally. The monetary values of the materials received as well as information on the utilization of these were also not available.

Other findings

About 72 percent of the health facilities reported that they did not generate funds internally during the period. About 20 percent of the facilities confirmed receipt of resources in kind from the District Health Office and 21 percent from Non-Governmental Sources.

Sample

176 health facilities

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.