

Motivation

Despite recent economic growth, poverty remains prevalent in Cameroon. A national governance plan was implemented to fight corruption, reduce poverty and increase the efficiency of public expenditures, with a priority placed on access to basic services.

Objectives

In order to assess the efficacy of this plan, a PETS was carried out to evaluate delays in budget execution of non-wage expenditures to local service providers, to assess leakages at different levels in the service provider supply chain and procurement process and evaluate clients' service satisfaction.

Main findings

Delays in the notification of budgetary envelopes to decentralized units are noticed and fund managers have about 9 months to execute their budget

Absenteeism

5.6% overall.

Sample

- All 36 district
- 143 health facilities (including 36 hospitals and 34 private facilities)
- 2952 patients (in-patients and out-patients)

Sample design

- Covers all 10 provincial health delegations and the two main urban areas, Douala and Yaoundé.
- Stratified multistage.
- In a first stage, 3 departments (UP) in each province were selected.
- 12 health facilities are selected in each department including the district hospital and 1 private clinic.
- User survey: 6 users were selected per "zone de dénombrement" in each district for the main urban areas and 3 in others.

Resources monitored

- Non-wage recurrent expenditures
- Data for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (9 months)
- 4 levels (provinces, districts, health facilities and patients)

Main report

République du Cameroun (2004) "Enquête sur le suivi des dépenses publiques et la satisfaction des bénéficiaires dans les secteurs de l'éducation et de la santé, Phase I : Volet Santé," Rapport Principal des Résultats, Institut National de la Statistique, Avril.