

**FACTORS AFFECTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL ACT IN THE COUNTY
GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF THE NAROK COUNTY
GOVERNMENT**

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Award of Bachelor Degree in Management and Leadership (Purchasing and
Supplies Option) of the Management
University of Africa**

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DECLARATION

This proposal/thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature.....

Date.....

Timothy K Rorat

This proposal/thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

Signature.....

Date.....

Dr. Paul Machoka

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my loving parents Mr. and Mrs. James Rorat, my dear wife Pauline Kulankash, my children Grace and Gabriel, my brothers and sisters and to anyone else who touched my life in one way or another hence making it possible for my completion of studies at the Management University of Africa. To you all thank you very much.

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ABSTRACT

The study dealt with factors affecting implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county governments of Kenya. The study concentrated on four variables: -effect of procurement staffs' training, effect of ethical practices, effect of County enforcement mechanisms and effect of Information and Communication Technology on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok. This study was conducted through a descriptive survey research design. The study involved 80 officers drawn from 13 county departments representing senior, middle and lower management. Literature related to this study was reviewed based on the variables of Training; Ethics and Enforcement as factors that affect implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in Narok County. Data was collected by use of questionnaire and reliability of research instruments was tested using test-retest. From the research findings it was concluded that Training on PPDR, ethical practices during tendering process and enforcement mechanisms influence the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in Narok County. Major findings included; the examination uncovered that a dominant part of respondents or staff have not gone to any acquisition preparing, gathering or workshop. The examination also uncovered that morals majorly affects consistence with the PPDR and that the feeble authorization of acquisition directions administration adds to a more prominent degree to rebelliousness to acquirement controls. The investigation found that preparation the staff in acquisition will positively affect the consistence to the PPDR as was shown by most of the respondents. The study additionally reasons that a moral practice assumes an essential part in affecting consistence of obtainment and Disposal Regulations. The County Government need to establish measures to control exploitative practices like providers debasing legislators to enable them to win lucrative tenders. This should be checked so as to guarantee nature of works, products and enterprises conveyed to the district by the contractual workers and Suppliers. It is imperative to offer morals instruction and draw area Ethics set of accepted rules to its whole staff that stands to assume a part in acquisition procedures. This is to guarantee that the staff is molded to guarantee objectivity, straightforwardness, responsibility and reasonableness in granting of open contracts. The code of morals will likewise fill in as a guide on all staff on what is anticipated from them amid all obtainment tasks. Kenya government services and state organizations ought to receive ICT in acquirement of works, products and enterprises. This will upgrade the procedure of successful offering through promoting, sourcing surveys, prequalification, potential for cost investment funds and more prominent familiarity with new improvement. It will likewise empower Kenya government services to give amazing support of their providers in a powerful and straightforward way.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PPD	Public Procurement Directorate
PPCRAB	Public procurement complaints, Review and Appeals Board
PPOA	Public Procurement Oversight Authority
PE	Public Entities
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
RBV	Resource-based view of the firm proper
CIPS	Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply
KISM	Kenya Institute of Supplies Management
KENAO	Kenya national Audit office

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Staffs' training—Staff training is a program that helps employees learn specific knowledge or skills to improve performance in their current roles.

Ethical practices- Ethics is a set of principles, values, practices that guide public officials in their service delivery to the citizenry. If not carried with utmost ethical standards, procurement is very vulnerable to malpractices.

Enforcement of the Regulations—this is a regulation that is broadly viewed as any actions taken by the regulator to effect enforcement on compliance. Cunningham and Kagan (2007) also agree that enforcement also improves compliance.

Technology - Technology is a body of knowledge devoted to creating tools, processing actions and the extracting of materials. Technology is also an application of science used to solve problems. But it is vital to know that technology and science are different subjects which work hand-in-hand to accomplish specific tasks or solve problems.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background information to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, justification and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Public Procurement has always been a big part of the developing countries economy accounting for an estimated 9-13% of the developing nations Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and it is therefore an

area that needs attention in the face of increasing non-compliance (Odhiambo and Kamau, 2003). Acquisition supervisors and partners in the Public Service serve organizations made and administered by an intricate exhibit of statutes, controls, strategies, and orders. They work in a domain of progressively extreme examination and quickened changes driven by innovation, program audits, and open and political desires for benefit upgrades. These consolidated outcome into developing institutional multifaceted nature and dangers.

However Ntayi (2009) observes that millions of dollars get wasted due to inefficient and ineffective procurement structures, policies and procedures as well as failure to impose sanctions for violation of procurement rules thus resulting in poor service delivery. Public procurement is the acquisition of goods, services and works by a procuring entity using public funds (World Bank, 1995). The level of compliance to procurement regulations can therefore determine whether a government meets its goals and objectives or not as well as affect many internal and external stakeholders (Sarah Eyaa, 2011). Keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the administration of open acquisition, numerous nations have concocted obtainment changes.

According to Arrowsmith and Trybus (2003) the last decade of the twentieth century has witnessed the start of the global evolution in the public procurement. Nonetheless, Thai (2005) asserts that challenges in public procurement go beyond procurement regulations to include procurement process, methods, organizational structure and workforce.

Consistence is an issue in the underdeveloped nations as well as clear in the nations in the European Union. Gelderman et al., (2006) additionally progresses explanations behind non - consistence is disclosed by the inclination to dodge formality associated with the acquisition procedure. Anyway Sewanyana (2009) declares that the kind of products and ventures secured some of the time impacts the level of consistence with the obtainment controls. People in general obtainment framework in Kenya has developed additional time from an unrefined framework with no control to the present organized and legitimately directed acquirement framework. Starting directions on government obtainment were contained in the provisions manual of 1978 and supplemented by brochures that were issued now and again by the treasury.

The Director of Government supply administrations was in charge of guaranteeing legitimate recognition of the arrangements of the manual. The manual made different delicate sheets for arbitration of the tenders and their honors (Public Finance notes, Treasury, June 2012). A survey of open obtainment completed in 1999 uncovered various difficulties. Among the key defects note was that there was no uniform acquisition framework for people in general part. Also, the framework that existed did not have sanctions against people who broke the controls in the Supplies manual, other than inside disciplinary activity. Thus, use of the principles was not strict and a significant number of the standards were not taken after. Also, the provisions manual did not cover acquisition of works and the debate settlement systems to the honor techniques as set out in the manuals were feeble and problematic for guaranteeing reasonableness and straightforwardness.

Records of acquirement exchanges as a rule were not observed to be off base or deficient or missing which prompted the doubts of exploitative dealings at the delicate sheets. The predominant open acquirement framework had other institutional shortcomings that not just undermined its ability for completing its orders viably yet additionally prompted an open recognition that general society area was not getting most extreme incentive for cash spent on obtainment. In perspective of the deficiencies, it was discovered important to have a law to oversee the acquirement framework in the general population segment and

set up the vital organizations to guarantee that all acquisition elements watched the arrangements of the law to attain an open offering framework in the segment.

Thusly, the exchequer and review (open acquisition) controls 2001 which made people in general obtainment Directorate (PPD) and the general population acquirement protestations, Review and Appeals Board (PPCRAB) were set up. The PPD and the PPCRAB, however to a great extent autonomous in doing their exercises, had been working as offices in the Ministry of back on which they depended on for staff, offices and financing. Since the above institutional courses of action have potential for undermining the fair-mindedness of the bodies over the long haul it was discovered important to make an oversight body whose presence depended on the law. People in general acquisition and Disposal Act, 2005 was along these lines sanctioned and it ended up operational on first January 2007 with the gazzettment of the general population obtainment and Disposal directions, 2006.

Over the three years the obtainment law has been in task, a few shortcomings have been recognized protestations have been raised with respect to its productivity and viability. Long postponements in obtainment process, a considerable measure of supply points of interest that must be assess before granting tenders (KURA, 2012), numerous petitions ,ridiculous, encompassing acquirement procedures among others. The obtainment law was to be faulted for non-utilization of ksh.110 billion apportioned to different services over the 2011/2012 budgetary year. Be that as it may, the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) reject asserts that administration obtainment strategies are excessively bureaucratic saying that the procedure just turns out to be long when due process isn't taken after.

It is against these debates that this examination searches for the holes between the arrangements of the Kenya Public acquirement and Disposal Regulations and the existent of consistence by general society substances. To find and distinguish these holes, the specialist will examinethefactors affecting implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok.

1.2 Problem Statement

Open acquirement is an imperative capacity in any administration. In Kenya, the administration spent about Ksh.300 billion in getting products, works and administrations in 2006 monetary year (KISM, 2008).

The question of the acquisition change in Kenya is to fit the procedures of acquirement in the general population substances to anchor a wise, financial and effective utilization of state assets openly obtainment and guarantee that open acquirement is completed in a reasonable, straightforward and non-prejudicial way while advancing an aggressive neighborhood industry. Be that as it may, a few assertions identifying with anomalies in acquisition forms are leveled against Public Entities (PE) and different partners included straightforwardly or in a roundabout way in acquirement are among the discoveries of progressing money related changes led by the Treasury. These affirmations incorporate wastefulness, delay in acquirement because of long obtainment forms, staggering expense of activities, absence of decency, straightforwardness and non-separation in the determination and honor of government contracts, and in addition expanding contract figures.

PublicEntities are also confronted with procurement issues such as professionalism, limited career developmentopportunities forprocurementstaffin the publicservice,and weakcontract management (TreasuryNotesonFinancial Reform, 2006).In its own particular manner, the present framework is working. However, it's not working in an effective way. Consistence levels keep on being low out in the open substances in Kenya in spite of endeavors by the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) to set up measures to enhance consistence. Obtainment reviews completed in PDEs from year to year uncovers resistance with acquirement Law and directions. This examination hence will research the components influencing usage of the general population acquisition and resource transfer act in the county governments of Narok.

1.3 Research Objective

The main aim of the study is to find out factors affecting implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess the effect of procurement staffs' training on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok.
- ii. To investigate the effect of ethical practices on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok.
- iii. To find out the effect of County enforcement mechanisms on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok
- iv. To establish the effect of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of procurement staffs' training on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok?
- ii. What is the effect of ethical practices on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok?
- iii. What is the effect of county enforcement mechanisms on the implementation of public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok?
- iv. What is the effect of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study findings are expected to greatly benefit the procurement officers in the management of the procurement process and the GOK as it shall give some portion of the proof to aid the correction of Procurement approaches for Procurement Profession with respect to the offering forms in Public Sector.

The study is significant in that the discoveries won't just add to the general acquirement group of information concerning factor blocking usage of open acquisition Regulations

yet in addition help partners in mapping out fitting methodologies to improve total consistence and make controls practicable.

Specialists of Public Procurement and Disposal Management who will be conscious of the last suggestions may likewise entryway to fortify or even change the arrangements of the Regulations. The investigation will likewise contention the information of the analyst on routine with regards to obtainment in broad daylight area.

The understudies who may likewise wish to attempt comparative investigation soon will likewise discover this venture a commendable reference material for their task undertaking.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study will endeavour to investigate factors affecting implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county government of Narok. In this regard, the research will cover the County Government of Narok Headquarters. Research will be on administration of the Accounting officer of the County, the Director of procurement, chief officers and county Executive officers, Procurement staff and Suppliers. These officers will be exceptionally instrumental in deciding the manner in which acquisition tasks are finished. The bookkeeping officer is charged for guaranteeing that every institutional structure to shield the acquisition law are set up as given by the law. Acquisition officers are the ones specifically responsible for the acquirement division and along these lines have a considerable measure of information in every day tasks of the obtainment exercises. They are additionally an interface between the region and the providers. The study took five months to be completed i.e. from May to September 2018.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has discussed introduction, background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, justification/significance and scope of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the theoretical review, empirical literature review, summary and gaps and conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Penrose(1959)providedinsightsofthe resource perspectiveofthe firm.However,Resource-basedviewofthefirmproper(RBV)waspostulatedby Wernerfelt(1984)andsubsequently propagatedbyBarney's(1991)work.OtherauthorsuchasZahra&George(2002);Mahoney& Pandian (1992) and Dierickx&Cool (1989) also made immense contributions to its conceptual development.The Theory lays a considerable measure of accentuation on the significance of corporate assets and their general impact and effect on execution.The theory postulates that every organization is endowedwithitsuniqueresources thatenableittoremaincompetitiveinthedynamicmarket, by addressingtherapidly changingbusinessenvironment(Helfat,2007).Suchresourcesmay includefinancial,human,physical,technologicalandinformationandtheymustbevaluable, rareand non-constitutable(Crook,Ketchen,Combs&Todd,2008).

Lopez (2005)criticizesthat merepossessionofresourcesdoesnotconferanorganizationcompetitiveadvantage,rather, the resources mustneplanned,organized,coordinatedand implementedin acoherentmanner. Consistence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations requires Public Procuring elements to have abilities as far as professionally prepared staff and skilled corporate pioneers to guide staff on the best way to share the elements of the acquisition capacities as stipulated in the arrangements of the PPDR. The investigation received this

hypothesis to assess if Procuring Entities utilize professionally qualified and prepared staff in procurement, corporate and Tender panel levels, level of their capability and the degree to which the staff know about PPDR.

2.1.1 Institutional theory

According to Scott (2004), institutions are composed of cultural-cognitive and regulative elements that, together with associated activities and resources give meaning to life. The Author explains three pillars of institutions as regulatory, normative and cultural cognitive. The administrative column underlines the utilization of convenience as reason for consistency. The regularizing column alludes to the standards or the manner by which things are done in each association and qualities, social commitment being the premise of consistency. In Kenya, Public procurement is guided by the article 227 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, PPDA Act, 2005, Rules and Regulations, 2007 and 2013, Treasury and PPOA Circulars and PPOA Manuals which must be gone along in totality.

2.1.2 Principal Agent Theory

The Principal Agent Theory was advocated by Donahue, (1989). The hypothesis clarifies that acquisition administrators in procurement division assume a relationship part. In any case, his discoveries depend on Buyer – Supplier relationship and the need of the purchaser, as the essential, to limit the dangers presented by the operator. The creator contended that procurement administrators including every government employee worried about general society procurement must assume a specialist part. In this manner, acquisition, chiefs go up against the part for those pioneers. The important office hypothesis holds that the evading is probably going to happen when there is some difference between approach producers and organization. The majority rule point of view centers around responsiveness to nationals and their agents. The democratic perspective focuses on the responsiveness to citizens and their representatives (Strom 2000; Lupia 2003). However, Soudry (2007) identifies this principal/ agent relationship among the possible risks whereby procurement managers show apathy

towards principal's preferred outcomes even overriding of the principal's preference thus resulting in non-compliance.

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Staffs' training or familiarity with Procurement regulations

The acquisition procedure takes after set down procedural strides as indicated by PPDR of 2007 and 2013. These means frame the acquisition cycle. The Regulations conceive that every one of these means along the obtainment cycle must be trailed by all people associated with the acquisition procedure. These means incorporate obtainment arranging; Need Identification, Determination of acquirement strategy; Drawing up of Bill of Quantities/details; Drawing up of capability criteria; making delicate reports, Inviting bidders; shutting and opening of tenders; Evaluation of tenders; Post capability; Tender council arbitration and honor; drawing up of agreements; contract execution and conveyance; Payment and Vendor Evaluation (post-conveyance) (PPDA, Act, 2005). According to De Boer and Telgen (1998), one of the poignant factors of procurement law non-conformance is the level of awareness or familiarity with the procurement regulations.

De Boer and Telgen (1998) observe that during the early days of the operationalization of procurement regulations in Netherlands, many Municipalities found it difficult to comply with the regulations because they were not familiar with them. Gelderman et al., (2006) affirms this perception when he led a study on consistence with EU Procurement orders. Given the way that the acquisition calling is as yet blossoming in Kenya having come into drive in 2005, it is exceedingly conceivable that the level of mindfulness with the acquirement directions is still low. It is likewise conceivable from the other hand that the individuals who know about the directions know it sufficiently shrewd to beat the escape clauses innate in the controls further bolstering their express good fortune. Research has appeared after some time that recognition with obtainment directions by all concerned acquirement people may profoundly influence the level of consistence.

According to Charles & Oludele (2003), many non-executive directors in Africa are always used as rubber stamps for decisions taken outside the board and their limited understanding of the procurement

regulations often expose them to manipulation by management and principal shareholders thus playing no meaningful role in ensuring procurement regulations compliance.

2.2.2 Ethical practices during the Tendering process

Morals is an arrangement of standards, values, hones that guide open authorities in their administration conveyance to the citizenry. If not conveyed with most extreme moral principles, acquisition is exceptionally defenseless against acts of neglect. Elsheman (2002) observes that procurement process offers the most potential for ethical violation or abuses. Great acquirement administration practices ought to accordingly distinguish regions of potential morals entanglements and address them early with the goal that workers are very much aware what bothersome practices to keep under control.

For obtainment specialists with Chartered Institute of acquirement and Supply (CIPS, UK), a code of acquisition proficient Ethics is endless supply of enrollment which imagines standard good practices to be grasped by the entirety of its individuals. The Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM) additionally propelled codes of Ethics for Supplies Practitioners in 2012 to control experts to grasping prescribed procedures in their every day obtainment activities inability to which they will be presented to fitting disciplinary activity. Without such disciplinary instruments, it is very likely that acquirement law resistance will keep on thriving unchecked to the detriment of self-awareness, prompting declined calling overall. The Public Officers Ethics Act (2005) Financial Regulations, and Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012 are legislative enactments that seek to guide and regulate the manner in which public officials undertake their duties.

2.2.3 Enforcement of the Regulations

The other research examine objective was setting up the level of implementation of acquisition directions by both interior and outside offices. According to Zubcic and Sims (2011), enforcement of regulations could be broadly viewed as any action taken by the regulator to effect enforcement on compliance. Cunningham and Kagan (2007) also agree that enforcement also improves compliance. According to Zubcic and Sims (2007), enforcement actions and increased penalties lead to greater level of compliance with the laws. According to Nwabuzor (2005), corruption among

government procurement officials in developing countries such as Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Nigeria have been linked to weaken enforcement of the rule of law.

In nations with solid offering components, bidders are permitted to take an interest in all acquisition procedure and can hold up survey grievance in the event that they regard the acquisition procedure was not in consonance with the directions. Such bidder participative mechanisms are a strong force for procurement officials to abide by the regulations (Hui et al., 2011).

Gunningham and Kagan (2005) observe that the threat of legal sanctions is essential to regulatory compliance and that enforcement action has a cumulative effect on the consciousness of regulated companies and it reminds companies that circumvention of law will never go unpunished.

Gunningham and Kagan (2005) observe that the end product of a sustained enforcement action is an inherent culture of compliance to procurement regulations by all and sundry. The PPOA is the main procurement oversight Authority which is mandated to conduct investigations into public sector procurement malpractices (PPDA Act, 2005) and forward the recommendations to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission for auctioning and prosecution. Additionally working nearer on authorization of acquisition controls is the Kenya national Audit office (KENAO) which reviews all open financed elements and tables its answer to parliament on a quarterly or yearly basis for activity. The reviews are represented by PE's work designs henceforth giving a premise to great inner and outside review systems.

2.2.4 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Gelderman et al., (2006) in his investigation on consistence with EU saw that numerous elements don't consent to the acquisition directions since they are not comfortable with them or the associations are as yet prospering. The specialist of this task concurs that nature to obtainment directions can influence consistence however differs on the lifecycle of an association being a reason enough for associations not to agree to the controls. Zubcic Sims (2011) delves into enforcement mechanisms to enhance compliance to Public procurement regulations. As indicated by the investigation, authorization activities and expanded punishments prompt more prominent levels of consistence with acquisition

laws. In nations with solid offering components, bidders are permitted to take an interest in all obtainment procedure and can hold up survey protestation on the off chance that they consider that the procedure was not in consonance with the arrangements of the directions.

Such bidder participative mechanisms are a strong force for procurement officials to abide by the regulations (Hui et al., 2011). That much stated, the analyst did not dive into how successful are bidder audit components in upgrading consistence levels to acquirement directions consistence. Are bidders using such survey chances to check obtainment forms that were an attack against the directions? These inquiries were not tended to by the examination.

2.3 Summary and Gaps

While there have been improvements in the consistence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations, there are still difficulties to be routed to acknowledge full advantages of consistence to open obtainment and Disposal Regulations. A portion of the remarkable difficulties incorporate; institutional and proficient limit challenges (PPOA, 2007), political obstruction with the execution of the directions (CCG, 2207) and the low level usage of Information Communication (ICT) instruments (KIPPRA, 2010). A large portion of the writing demonstrates that there is a mishandle of acquirement tenets and Regulations, yet next to no is said in the components that influence consistence to open acquisition and Disposal Regulations which is by all accounts the missing significance in the rough controls that have been set up. From the investigation of the writing on factors influencing consistence to acquisition directions, the analyst recognized that there was a requirement for look into on factors influencing consistence to obtainment controls and how such factor are affect on the acquirement procedure.

The exploration examines additionally missed on how life span of administration of staff or presence of an association influence recognition of staff to acquisition controls which factor likewise influences consistence to obtainment directions. Also,

the investigations did not consider how the training levels of officers dealing with the obtainment procedure influence consistence to PPDR. The points of the Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations were to guarantee an incentive for cash, advance decency, straightforwardness and non-segregation out in the open foundations with the cardinal point of guaranteeing productive usage of exchequer reserves. Nonetheless, inquire about investigations uncover that even after the institution of the PPDR, there are still loses of open supports that can be credited to open acquirement. Further, studies indicate dissatisfaction among stakeholders brought about by the loopholes left by the regulations which may be used by dishonest people to make the process inefficient (Jane Onyinkwa, 2013).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A theoretical system is an expository instrument with a few varieties and settings. Procurement staffs' training, ethical practices, county enforcement mechanisms and Information and Communication Technology are the independent variable. Procurement staffs' training, ethical practices, county enforcement mechanisms and Information and Communication Technology are useful in the implementation of the public procurement and asset disposal act in the county governments.

When employees are trained, they develop a positive attitude towards their work and indeed would lead to employee performance (Elena P. 2000). Employee performance leads to high productivity, effective performance and low wastage of resources.

2.5 Operationalization of Variables

Operationalization is a procedure of characterizing the estimation of a marvel that isn't specifically quantifiable, however its reality is shown by other wonders. Operationalization is along these lines the way toward characterizing an idea in order to make it unmistakably discernable, quantifiable, and justifiable as far as exact perceptions.

Independent Variables

Procurement staffs' training

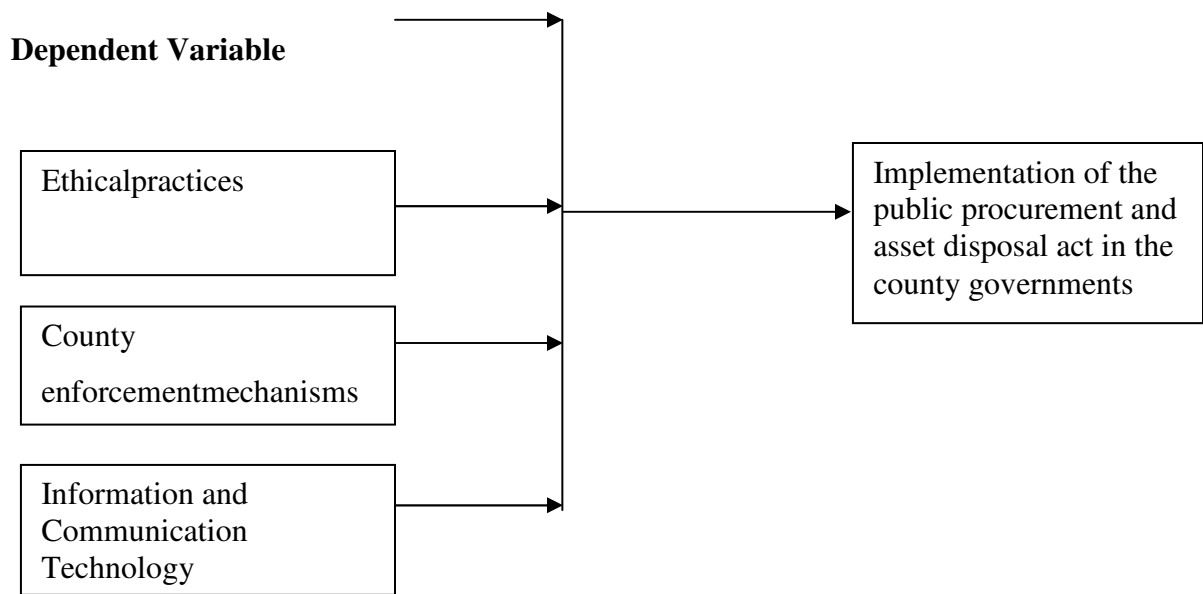


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Frame Work

Source: Researcher, (2018)

2.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter has reviewed literature related to the study, introduction, theoretical Literature review, empirical literature review, summary and research gaps, conceptual framework and operationalization of variables.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives out the research methodology that will be followed in carrying out the study. Specifically the following subsections will be included; research design, target population, sample design, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and finally data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is a logical plan for getting from an initial set of questions to the conclusion (Yin, 1994). This research study will adopt a descriptive survey research design. This kind of survey design will attempt to collect data by administering questionnaires to a sample of individuals (Orotho, 2003). The analyst will construe data about a populace in view of reactions of an example to be drawn from the population.

3.2 Target Population

The study will target 80 workers and providers of the County Government of Narok. The County has a total of 120 procurement staff working in different departments of the County and 52 easygoing laborers and those acquired from the old Local Authority. Just perpetual representatives will partake in the examination since easygoing specialists are not reliably exhibit in the province.

Table 3.1: Target Population for the Study

County Government of Narok	Target Population (N)	Percentage (%)
Top management	15	12.5
Middle management	60	50
Lower level management	25	20.8
Contractors	20	16.7
TOTAL	120	100

Source: County Government of Narok, (2018)

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

Both size and irregularity are to a great extent appropriate in quantitative examinations. The bigger the example sizes the better the outcomes. Larger size of sample provides more chances of avoiding sample bias (Yin, 1994). The sample size will consist of select staff of the County Government of Narok ranging across the procurement and Finance & Accounts department. It will also cover the suppliers to the County Government of Narok, contractual workers and individuals from its particular and standing boards. The populace will be separated into a few sub-homogenous gatherings from the aggregate populace as shown in table 3.2.

Category	Target Population (N)	Sample Size (n)
Top management	15	10
Middle management	60	40

Lowerlevelmanagement	25	20
Contractors	20	10
TOTAL	120	80

3.4 Research Instruments

Questionnaires investigation of things, for example, spending plans, acquirement designs, acquisition venture documents, delicate minutes, assessment reports and delicate contracts will be utilized to gather information for the assessment of variables influencing consistence to Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations. The questionnaires will be organized so that they evoke particular data from the respondents. The inquiries will include various decision, open-finished and dichotomous inquiries. Likewise, likert scale state of mind kind of surveys will be utilized to assess the quality of demeanors held by the respondents. There will be two arrangements of surveys to be filled by the respondents; one for steering and the other set for definite information gathering. The quality of addressing as an essential information accumulation procedure will be its flexibility. It does not require that there be a visual or other objective perception of the information sought by the researchers (Cooper & Schindler, 2000).

3.5 Pilot Study

A pilot test will be carried out on 10 respondents different from the 80 fundamental respondents to recognize any shortcomings in the outline and instrumentation. With a specific end goal to give intermediary information to determination of a non-probability sample, the questions will be revised. The questionnaires will be designed to reflect the feedback obtained from the pilot test and respondents will give their views personally. Since the study will involve self-administered type of data collection, questionnaires will be revised to reduce cases of ambiguity.

3.5.1 Validity and Reliability

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) validity refers to the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results. It is how much outcomes got from the investigation of the information really speak to the marvel under examination. The substance legitimacy of the instrument will be resolved in two different ways; first, the scientist will talk about the things in the instrument with the director, partners and

different teachers in the foundation. The exhortation given by these individuals will enable the specialist to decide the legitimacy of the examination instrument.

Furthermore, steering will be done to build up the legitimacy of the exploration instrument. For the research instrument to be considered valid, the contents selected and included in the questions must also be relevant to the variable being investigated (Kerlinger 1973). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), the reliability of an instrument is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. In order to test the reliability of the instrument to be used in the study, the test-retest method will be used. The questionnaire will be administered twice within an interval of two weeks. This will help to establish the extent to which the questionnaire elicited the same responses every time it is administered.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher requested for an introductory letter from Management University of Africa. The researcher approached the employees of Narok County. The researcher assured the respondents of complete confidentiality and guaranteed of no victimization based on the information supplied. Data was collected using one-on-one assessments and self-administered paper questionnaires.

The questionnaires were preferred by the researcher as it was possible to collect much data over a large number of respondents within a short time (Orodho, 2005).

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

After data collection, it will be coded and descriptive analysis will be used. Descriptive Statistical analysis will also be used (Orodho, 2009) to show the frequencies and percentages of various responses. Excel computer package will also be used to present the analysis in tables.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

All participants will be informed of the purpose and design of the study. Informed consent will be obtained from the participants in writing and signing by them for all

stages of the study. Obtaining informed consent for a research study requires open and honest communication between the researcher and the study participant.

Respondents' information will be confidential and secured. Creativity to provide the utmost confidentiality of subject data will be a priority. Confidentiality during the study period will be observed. Freedom from unauthorized intrusion will be observed. Respondents' personal information will be controlled during the study period. Participant privacy during the discussion will be paramount and the environment will be free of undue influence and coercion from the researcher.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This part has talked about the system approach for the examination and features the exploration configuration, target populace, test and inspecting method, information gathering instruments, pilot contemplate, validity, reliability test, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with presentation of research finding and interpretation.

4.2 Response Rate

The specialist arranged 80 duplicates of polls for this examination that were issued to 80 respondents. The reaction rate was 75 for each penny which is a decent rate that one can rely upon to make end and proposal. As per Hagger et al., (2003) the analyst should endeavor to accomplish a reaction rate of 50 for every penny, 60 for each penny or 75 for every penny. What's more, the reaction was 75 for each penny as appeared in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Rate(Percentage)
Responded	60	75
NoResponse	20	25
Total	80	100

4.3 Demographic Information

Respondents' Age

Table 4.2 Respondents' Age Bracket

Age(Years)	Frequency	Rate(Percentage)
20-30	10	16.7
31-40	19	31.7
41-50	24	40.0
Above50	7	11.6
Total	60	100

In Table 4.2, think about outcomes demonstrated that most respondents were in the age section of 41-50 involving 40 for every penny taken after by age section of 31-40 with 31.7 for each penny and 20-30 age section including 16.7 for every penny or more age of 50 containing 11.6 for every penny individually. This focuses to the way that the greater part of the respondents were experienced since they had worked sufficiently long to be familiar with the tasks of the Public Sector.

Table 4.3 Respondents' Composition according to Gender

Gender	Frequency	Rate(Percentage)
Male	28	47
Female	32	53
Total	60	100

Table 4.3 demonstrated that of the 60 respondents, 47% were male while 53% were female. This suggests a bigger number of females were utilized than guys.

Table 4.4 Respondents' Educational Qualifications

	Frequency	Percent
Postgraduate	6	10
Degree	33	55
Diploma	21	35
Total	60	100

As far as the most elevated capabilities of the investigation respondents, the examination built up that lion's share (55%) of the respondents had a four year certification, 35% had a school confirmation while 10% of the respondents had post graduate training. This proposes all investigation respondents had satisfactory instructive capabilities to peruse and comprehend the arrangements of the PPDR.

Table 4.5 Respondents' Work Experience

Number of Years worked	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	33	55
5-10 years	6	10
Over 10 years	21	35
Total	60	100

Table 4.5 demonstrates the quantity of years the respondents have worked at the County Government of Narok. 55 for every penny have worked for under 5 years; 10 for each penny have labored for a long time and 35 for every penny have worked for more than 10 years. 33 respondents involving 55 for every penny are probably going to be newcomers not long after the new constitution set up region Governments while 35 for each penny would be the staff acquired by the County Government from the ancient Local Authority.

4.4 Effect of Procurement Training on compliance to PPDR

These arrangement of inquiries were gone for setting up whether the members to general society acquisition procedures were enough prepared to the law with more accentuation on the controls, regardless of whether they have ever taken an interest in the obtainment procedure. The scientist in this manner tried to see if preparing in acquirement influences consistence to PPDR. The outcomes were arranged as hereunder.

Table 4.6 Frequency of Training and Participation in Procurement Process

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	45.0
No	33	55.0
Total	60	100.0

The respondents were requested to answer inquiries on whether they have ever gone to any preparation on the Public acquirement and Disposal Regulations, and in the event that they have ever gone to the acquisition procedure.

The examination shows that most of the respondents are not prepared in obtainment (55 for every penny) against 45 for each penny who have preparing in PPDR. This could be ascribed to the area governments being recently settled foundation of degenerated administration achieved three (3) years prior by the new constitution. This mostly clarifies why it is hard to consent to the Public Procurement and Disposal controls. Of the 27 respondents who were prepared in PPDR, 81.5 for each penny including 22 respondents had never experienced difficulties in agreeing to the arrangements of PPDR against 18.5 or 5 respondents. Then again, out of 33 respondents who were not prepared in PPDR, 94 for every penny or 31 had difficulties or challenges conforming to PPDR against an insignificant 6 for each penny involving 2 respondents.

Table 4.7 Participation in Tendering Process

	Frequency	Percent
No.	12	20.0
Yes	48	80.0
Total	60	100

The examination likewise tried to know to whether the respondents have taken part in on work preparing through consolidation in offering process. The table 4.9 shows that 80 for every penny of the respondents have taken an interest in offering process either as individuals to delicate boards of trustees including delicate opening, delicate preparing and transfer councils or as requesters for their areas of expertise. This, be that as it may, does not appear to give them the much expected introduction to PPDR.

4.5 Effect of Ethical practices during tendering process on Compliance to PPDR

The investigation looked for the feeling of respondents whether the officers serving in the acquirement division are qualified as expected of the Act and Regulations and furthermore whether the different councils do settle on educated choices and are skillful in their work. The examination additionally went for estimating the level of straightforwardness of acquirement process in the County Government of Narok, build up whether the obtainment openings are publicized in the suitable medium according to

the Act and Regulations, and set up whether contracts are presented on the site and if there is powerful checking of acquisition exercises and questioning of unsuccessful bidders in an opportune way.

Table 4.8 Procurement staff qualified and experienced

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	24	40.0
Strongly agree	36	60.0
Total	60	100.0

The investigation results demonstrated that 60 for every penny of the respondents emphatically concur that acquirement staffs are qualified contrasted with 40 for each penny who concur that they are qualified.

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	33	55.0
Strongly agree	27	45.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.9 Evaluation done by competent people

The investigation results demonstrated that 45 for every penny of the examination respondents concur that assessment of tenders is completed by equipped individuals.

Table 4.10 There's transparency in Procurement process

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	5.0
Disagree	15	25.0
Agree	27	45.0
Strongly agree	15	25.0
Total	60	100.0

The examination results from the above table demonstrates that 25 for each penny of the respondents firmly concur that there is straightforwardness in acquisition process, contrasting with 45 for each penny who concur and 25 for every penny and 5 percent who differ and unequivocally differ individually.

Table 4.11 Opportunities Advertised in appropriate medium

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	6	10.0
Agree	33	55.0
Strongly agree	21	35.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.12 Contracts posted on the website

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	3	5.0
Agree	45	75.0
Strongly agree	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

From the tables over, the outcomes demonstrate that 55% of the respondents concur that open doors for acquirement and honor choices are posted on the County Government of Narok's website and advertised using appropriate medium.

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	3	5.0
Agree	39	65.0
Strongly agree	18	30.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.13 Unsuccessful bidders debriefed timely

The outcomes from the above table demonstrates that 65% of the respondents concur that unsuccessful bidders are given legitimate questioning subsequently concurred the important open door for hotel cases through the lawful procedure given by the

directions contrasting with 30 for each penny who unequivocally concur and 5 for each penny who differ separately.

Table 4.14 Establishing whether procurement practitioners are held accountable

	Frequency	Percent	ValidPercent
Strongly disagree	3	5.0	5.0
Disagree	33	55.0	55.0
Agree	15	25.0	25.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0	15.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0

The examination from the above table set up that 65% of the respondents differ of the view that errant acquirement officers in the general population area acquisition are considered responsible for questionable activities that repudiates the obtainment directions.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	20.0
Disagree	24	40.0
Agree	18	30.0
Strongly agree	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.15 Establishing whether have

been sanctions against procurement officers

The examination set up from the above recurrence table that 60% of the respondents differ that there have been sanctions against officers rehearsing acquirement maladministration hones. This could be a reasonable pointer that open division misbehaviors are a whole of conspiracy of a system of officers taking part in obtainment procedures and the disappointment by administration to follow up on them is a litmus test for their contribution and obstruction all the while. The respondents were inquired as to whether they figured partners do watch business morals amid offering process at the County Government of Narok.

Table 4.16 Upholding Business Ethics by All Stakeholders

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	12	20.0
Disagree	30	50.0
Agree	12	20.0
Strongly agree	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

The result of research ponder on level of grasping great business morals from the above table demonstrates that 70% of the respondents hold the view that partners don't maintain business morals while executing acquirement business. Three respondents (Contractors) interviewed revealed to the study that they are sometimes forced to bribe Members of the County Assembly and Resident Engineers of the projects they have won to "cement friendly business relationships". This intrinsic absence of grasping legitimate acquisition morals by partners' especially including providers and chose pioneers and architects is a more prominent inhibitor to following the quality works and administrations to give an incentive for cash made good on by the government obligation payers. At last the specialist looked to set up from the respondents in the light of the rising shortcomings out in the open area obtainment, if it's reasonable to have the PPDR altered and which specific arrangements ought to be revised to give strengthened protections to improve consistence to the PPDR.

Table 4.17 Current procurement law should be amended

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	10.0
Disagree	3	5.0
Agree	9	15.0
Strongly agree	42	70.0
Total	60	100.0

The examination uncovered that 85% of the reacted concurred that such PPDR ought to be revised against 15% respondents.

Table 4.18 Such Amendments will solve current problems

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	9	15.0
Disagree	3	5.0
Agree	6	10.0
Strongly agree	42	70.0
Total	20	100.0

From the above table, 80% of the respondents recommended that the alterations to the PPDR are gone for amending the blunders and shortcomings that endure resistance will prevail with regards to removing unfortunate issues inborn out in the open segment acquirement.

4.6 Internal Controls and Enforcement Mechanisms

The specialist looked to know the impact of requirement systems on consistence to the Public acquisition and Disposal Regulations in Narok County. Utilizing five things in the polls and the respondents reactions are as appeared in the tables underneath:

Table 4.19 Ever experienced internal problems with procurement process

	Frequency	Percent
No	12	20.0
Yes	48	80.0
Total	60	100.0

The investigation as uncovered above looked to discover the degree to which the respondents channels their perspectives on acquirement process and how the gripes are taken care of in the association to the extent the doing of acquisition activities are concerned. 80% of the respondents demonstrated they have ever had an issue with acquisition process against 20%. Of the 80% who had an issue, just 40% grumbled to PPOA or the getting substance. 83.3% of the revealed grumbles were not tended to at all which left 66.7% of staff in client offices unsatisfied. This absence of interior controls and authorization components could be one reason why the Public acquirement and Disposal Regulations are not executed as expected of law.

Table 4.20 Awareness of Public Procurement Administrative Review and systems

	Frequency	Percent
Yes.	13	21.6
No	47	78.3
Total	60	100.0

The specialist looked to discover from the respondents whether they knew about the presence of the change instrument accessible with the Public Procurement authoritative Review Board to make preparations for maladministration and dodging of acquisition directions by open securing elements. Out of 60 respondents, 21.6 for every penny respondents showed that they knew about the presence of such arrangements, 78.3 for each penny demonstrated that they didn't know about the presence of such change components.

The examination shows that the greater part of the respondents including contractual workers and providers were not very much aware of the presence of the general population acquisition authoritative interests Board and chance to challenge speculate delicate honor choices conflicting with the arrangements of the PPDR. The meeting which was done on 12 respondents and report investigation from high esteem extends in development works demonstrates that no interests have been stopped with PPARB since the district go to its reality however contactors just verbally grumble after letters

of delicate warnings are issued out. Numerous providers don't know about the presence of PPARB also.

In numerous open elements in Kenya, obliviousness of this vital delicate interests component by the partners could be an allure to those accused of executing the Public obtainment and Disposal Regulations go around conformance.

Table 4.21 Response whether weaken enforcement measures of procurement and Disposal Regulations contribute to non-compliance to PPDR

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	29	48.3
Agree	18	30
Disagree	5	8.3
Strongly Disagree	8	13.3
Total	60	100

According to the results in table 4.21 over, 48.3 for each penny opine that feeble requirement proportions of PPDR adds to its rebelliousness with 30 for each penny all the more concurring and 8.3 for every penny differ and 13.3 for every penny unequivocally oppose this idea.

4.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has discussed the research findings and discussions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the study, discussions, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Effect of procurement staffs' training with PPDR on compliance with the Regulations

The examination uncovered that a dominant part of respondents or staff have not gone to any acquisition preparing, gathering or workshop. The examination uncovered further that for the couple of respondents who had gotten preparing on PPDR, they could manage acquisition procedures without material troubles. Then again larger part of untrained respondents additionally experienced serious troubles in actualizing the arrangements of the Public acquirement and Disposal Regulations.

5.2.2 Effect of Ethical practices during tender processing on compliance with PPDR

Ethics is all about what is morally right and morally wrong, so procurement ethics is concerned with what is morally right in procurement as a profession, (Wood, 1995). This is essential in obtainment administration since acquisition staffs manage providers and thusly speaks to the entire association and that will decide the substance of the association towards the providers which may make altruism or decimate it. Authorities directing acquirement should have the capacity to exhibit that their choices are reasonable and fair, and made as per the law, office tenets and rules, and states of agreement.

The examination uncovered that morals majorly affects consistence with the PPDR. Morals includes all partners and institutional structures, for example, delicate board consultations, assessment of offers and contract administration amid execution. Effect on acquisition procedures by the Members of the County Assembly on the contractual

workers while executing assignment, for example, development works has additionally been referred to as a noteworthy supporter of resistance to PPDR.

A portion of the untrustworthy practices referred to incorporate assessment of offers here and there did by awkward individuals and campaigning of tenders by partners through debasement, blackmail and remuneration and absence of successful detailing framework. Besides, one noteworthy test that was acknowledged from the examination was in regard of responsibility. Regardless of obtainment acts of neglect that shows themselves in the acquisition procedure, the concerned officers are not considered responsible. What's more, all things considered, no authorizations have been occasioned to those people who disregard the acquisition law.

5.2.3 Effect of County enforcement mechanisms on PPDR compliance

The investigation uncovered that feeble authorization of acquisition directions administration adds to a more prominent degree to rebelliousness to acquirement controls. The examination uncovered feeble frameworks of acquirement grumbles dealing with systems and absence of appropriate announcing structures and holding of officers' mishandling the arrangements of PPDR. Straightforwardness, appropriate bidder instructions and expert obtainment specialists were additionally factors uncovered by the investigation to improving requirement components that influence consistence to PPDR.

5.3 Conclusion

The investigation found that preparation the staff in acquisition will positively affect the consistence to the PPDR as was shown by most of the respondents. Preparing would prepare those engaged with the acquirement procedure with the prerequisites of the controls and enhance their abilities in particular parts of acquisition. This concurs with the discoveries of OECD (2005) which stated that ceaseless preparing will guarantee consistence learning, development and change. The region related to the PPOA, KISM and Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply ought to sort out refinement preparing in PPDR 2007, 2009, 2011 AND 2013 for all individuals from staff engaged with district acquirement. Further, the County ought to build up a yearly provider meeting where acquirement controllers ought to be welcome to go to and

prepare them on their rights and systems of detailing speculate acquisition forms in which they take an interest.

In view of the discoveries of the present investigation, the specialist additionally presumes that the workforce was not enough instructed in acquisition law and genuine outcomes including rupture of the directions could radiate. This could be credited to the way that most regions are new associations and have not set up legitimate acquirement structures to open the staff to the required trainings important to build PPDR consistence levels.

The examination additionally reasons that a moral practice assumes an essential part in affecting consistence of obtainment and Disposal Regulations. Nonetheless, a great deal stays wanted to be done to enhance moral benchmarks since inability to conform to the obtainment controls can prompt significant misfortunes for exchequer reserves.

The County Government need to establish measures to control exploitative practices like providers debasing legislators to enable them to win lucrative tenders. This should be checked so as to guarantee nature of works, products and enterprises conveyed to the district by the contractual workers and Suppliers. There is additionally need to upgrade straightforwardness and responsibility in the acquirement procedure, close by fortifying contract observing and oversight frameworks. The examination additionally uncovered that bidders in acquirement process assume a major part in expanding resistance levels to the PPDR. In a solid bidder survey upheld condition, bidders should put all acquirement officers on toes by engaging presume acquisition choices which might not have gone along to the PPDR. Be that as it may, most bidders were discovered to bashful far from grasping such open doors because of a paranoid fear of backlashes and conceivably missing out on prime odds of being considered for positive government contracts sooner rather than later. This keeps on giving maverick acquisition officers-a life saver – to keep settling on one-sided unscrupulous delicate choices unchecked.

Also, the investigation presumes that appropriate requirement frameworks should be grasped by the province Government related to the Public Procurement oversight Authority to help upgrade consistence to systems spelt out in the Public acquisition and Disposal Regulations and maintain the soul of straightforwardness, esteem for cash and reasonableness out in the open area offering.

5.4 Recommendations

It is imperative to offer morals instruction and draw area Ethics set of accepted rules to its whole staff that stands to assume a part in acquisition procedures. This is to guarantee that the staff is molded to guarantee objectivity, straightforwardness, responsibility and reasonableness in granting of open contracts. The code of morals will likewise fill in as a guide on all staff on what is anticipated from them amid all obtainment tasks.

The area ought to likewise prepare its acquirement staff and partners on the techniques, acquisition framework, strategies for obtainment, demonstrable skill and perfection in execution of PPDR to give consistency in delicate basic leadership and diminish costs that may identify with resistance, for example, low quality expenses and lawful charges emerging from suits documented by abused gatherings for separation in granting of acquirement openings in the region.

Open obtainment Oversight Authority should improve its oversight part by expanding the recurrence of evaluating securing elements to guarantee that appropriate implementation if done to guarantee that open bodies through their bookkeeping officers set up frameworks and practices to guarantee that acquirement procedure if executed according to the arrangements of law.

Kenya government services and state organizations ought to receive ICT in acquirement of works, products and enterprises. This will upgrade the procedure of successful offering through promoting, sourcing surveys, prequalification, potential for cost investment funds and more prominent familiarity with new improvement. It will likewise empower Kenya government services to give amazing support of their providers in a powerful and straightforward way.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

Additionally research ought to be embraced on the Impact of Procurement Regulations on great administration; the effect of talented acquirement work force on obtainment hones; the impact of Information, Communication and Technology frameworks in improving Compliance to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act and Drivers, Challenges confronting e-acquisition in County Governments.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTEROF INTRODUCTION

Timothy K. Rorat

P.OBox662-20500,
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6thAugust2018.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**RE:FACTORS AFFECTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL ACT IN THE COUNTY
GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF THE NAROK COUNTY
GOVERNMENT**

I am a student at the Management University of Africa taking a Bachelor Degree in Purchasing and Supplies. I have completed my coursework in my studies. For the Research project, I intend to carry out a study on Factors Affecting Implementation of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act in the County Governments of Kenya: A Case Study of the Narok County Government. The information which you will provide me with will greatly assist me in completing my research study and provide helpful information to the institution targeted.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Timothy K. Rorat

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Part A: Demographic Information

1. What is your age?

20-30 [] 31-40 [] 41-50 []

2. What is your gender?

Male [] Female []

3. Indicate your educational level.

Postgraduate []

Degree []

Diploma []

4. What is your work experience?

Less than 5 years []

5-10 years []

Over 10 years []

Part B: Effect of Procurement Staff's Training on the implementation of PPDR

5. Does staff's training in procurement affects implementation of PPDR?

Yes []

No []

6. Have you ever faced challenges in the training on the implementation of PPDR?

Ever faced challenges with the procurement process []

Never faced challenges with the procurement process []

7. Have you ever participated in the Tendering Process?

No. []

Yes []

Part C: Effect of Ethical practices on the implementation of PPDR

8. The officers serving in the procurement division are qualified.

Agree []

Disagree []

9. The evaluation of procurement processes are done by competent people.

Agree []

Strongly agree []

10. There is transparency in procurement process in the organization.
Disagree []
Agree []
11. The procurement opportunities are advertised in appropriate mediums.
Disagree []
Agree []
12. The contracts are posted on the website.
Disagree []
Agree []
13. The unsuccessful bidders are debriefed timely.
Disagree []
Agree []
14. The procurement practitioners are held accountable in the organization.
Disagree []
Agree []
15. There has never been sanctions against procurement officers in the organization
Disagree []
Agree []
16. All stakeholders uphold business ethics in the organization.
Disagree []
Agree []
17. The current procurement law should be amended.
Disagree []
Agree []
18. The amendments will solve current problems.
Disagree []
Agree []

Part D: Effect of county enforcement on the implementation of PPDR

19. Have you ever experienced internal problems with procurement process?

No []

Yes []

20. Does user departments and suppliers complain about procurement irregularities to Head of procuring entity or PPOA?

No []

Yes []

21. What is your level of satisfaction of procurement complains addressed?

No []

Yes []

22. Are you aware of public procurement administrative review and systems?

No []

Yes []

23. Weaken enforcement

measures of procurement and Disposal Regulations contribute to non-compliance to PPDR?

Disagree []

Agree []

Thank you.