

**FACTORS AFFECTING PROCUREMENT PLANNING IN COUNTY
GOVERNMENTS; A CASE STUDY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WAJIR**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DIPLOMA IN SUPPLY CHAIN
MANAGEMENT AT THE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA**

DECEMBER, 2020

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for the award in any other University or institution. No part of this research should be reproduced without the author's consent or that of the Management University of Africa.

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DSM/5/00026/2/19

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family for their support, encouragement and prayers they have accorded me, am very grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Almighty God and all the people whose contribution have made this work successful.

Special thanks to go my supervisor for her assistance and advice given to me in completion of my research.

I wish to thanks the entire management, lecturers, staff and students of Management University of Africa for their support for giving me to opportunity to study this course.

ABSTRACT

Buying in local government accounts for 65% of annual government revenue. Provincial governments can develop new procurement plans, but few can successfully implement these plans. Lack of good implementation in procurement planning causes some consequences for organizations that can hinder organizational development and delivery of services. The general purpose of this study is to identify the factors that affect the implementation of the procurement system in local government. Case study in Wajir County. Its specific objectives are as follows: to promote the influence of information technology on the use of the Wajir County procurement system, to promote the influence of procurement technology on the use of the Wajir County procurement system, and to evaluate the impact of the responsibility process on the Wajir County procurement system. Researchers use descriptive reading diagrams to collect data from respondents. Of the target population is almost one hundred employed in the local government sector. Researchers used 86 respondents as sample sizes distributed in several different administrative categories. Respondents were selected using a simple random measurement method. Researchers use questions as a tool to collect data. Questionnaires include closed-ended questions that expand the size of the link and ask respondents' views on the use of the retrieval system. Both measurement and measurement methods were used in this study. Considered poor quality data with regard to the feelings, opinions, statements and suggestions of the respondents. Data analysis is used to evaluate raw data using methods that describe key features of the data. The findings show that the merger had a positive effect on the implementation of the Wajir County government procurement plan. The findings show that information technology has a positive impact on the implementation of the Wajir County Government procurement plan. The findings indicate that the district government conducts personnel training in the implementation of procurement plans, and staff competence is an important requirement to ensure the implementation of procurement programs. Most respondents claimed that responsibility had a negative impact on the use of the Wajir County Government procurement plan. Investigators have concluded that the integration of ICT acquisition activities has enabled many training institutions in the community to improve purchasing ability. The study concluded that employees need the skills and experience needed to make a good purchase, and the ability of personnel to have a significant impact on Wajir County Government procurement plans. Research concludes that financial analysis is one of the most important requirements for an effective Wajir Regional Government procurement system. Research suggests that this plan is not retained and should be reviewed regularly and contributes to the development of an annual procurement plan to improve the performance of Wajir County Government properties. Similarly, procurement management should be managed by skilled, competent and experienced development experts.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Procurement

This is work related to the purchase, payment or other legal means of obtaining good goods (equipment, materials, food), services (construction, repair, repair) and services (private owners, inquiries, training, organization) necessary to satisfy other requirements in the right quantity and at a reasonable price (Sumbana, 2015).

Procurement Planning

Mlinga (2015) Procurement planning is a way to gather information about market demand and stocks, and explore supply opportunities and barriers to creating a plan for the future.

Staff Expertise

According to Banda (2018), staff with the right critical ability and know-how to good Procurement process management

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

BSC	-	Balanced Scorecard
PPOA	-	Public Procurement Oversight Authority
SCM	-	Procurement Management
SCOR	-	Procurement Operations Reference Model
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Science
TCE	-	Transaction Cost Economics Theory

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Procurement is the act of acquiring or purchasing goods, services, or workforce from external sources (Carter & Kirby, 2018). A purchase plan is a seven-point plan for purchasing goods, services, and services for a particular fiscal year. Arasa (2018) defines a purchase plan as a way to obtain purchase and funding supply and time requirements to ensure that all activities are properly met in this way. correct.

Supply chain design is the process of capturing market demand and inventory information and combining it with supply potential and barriers to future volume design development. From the supply of raw materials to the distribution of expired products to consumers, we examine the overall offering and aim to improve customer value, improve delivery processes and lower prices. However, many organizations have many problems with the purchasing process (Kumar, 2018).

The lack of built-in design capabilities is a major drawback as it leads to inefficiencies in many components. These typically include high security costs, management issues with annual supply requirements, limited demand, long-term project planning, and inaccessibility to constrain product capacity (Kumar, 2018).

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2017) defines a purchasing plan as a purchasing function in which an organization receives products and services from foreign suppliers. It is a tool that facilitates an early, hassle-free sourcing process and puts companies at the forefront of achieving corporate plans for the next fiscal year. Its purpose is to avoid unplanned purchases and make the state market attractive and transparent to suppliers and service providers (Mlinga, 2018).

Market planning is less important to institutions and governments than to trade associations. It can also be even more important as public safety and well-being can be quickly impacted or disrupted by short-term supplies. All public goods / services needed are needed all day long, and

the lack of essential goods and services can seriously impede the government's ability to provide them. Some services may be required on a regular basis, but if the agency or government needs to provide them and you need goods or equipment. In such cases, the community does not tolerate lack of preparation (Milassy, 2015).

Purchasing is one of the latest advancements in the world of purchasing management. However, in many African countries the final procurement system is still under development and will continue over time (Kombo & Tromp2018). The 2011 Public Procurement Law (49) requires each procurement agency to plan its procurement prudently and, in particular, combine the requirements to obtain a monetary value and reduce procurement costs. ..

To facilitate and harmonize the planning process, the PPRA has created a model that all purchasing agencies will use in preparing their annual plans. First, it took a very long time to find the template for the buying tool.

Many developing countries are experiencing rapid changes in public procurement requirements. These changes are putting pressure on how purchasing departments carry out internal and external processes and processes to achieve their goals. In 2016, Kenya's Inspector General reported that by the end of 2015, most regional governments had met procurement plans by less than 70%. The situation was dire in regions where the implementation rate reached at least 45%. Inappropriate procurement plans lead to loss of profitability, so the Kenyan government needs to work harder through a dedicated agency to help and educate people on procurement to get the best value for money. I decided. In addition, the establishment of the PPOA identified further efforts to address procurement issues through various seminars / workshops and magazines to raise awareness of the procurement planning process to achieve the objectives.

A country in Kenya is a geographic unit proposed as a government unit under the 2018 Constitution of Kenya. Following the reorganization of the Kenyan government, the country was incorporated into the new government and the state government appointed land commissioners to represent it (Kenya Constitution 2018). Therefore, each country is obliged to plan procurement activities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Effective procurement planning is one of the key steps in the public procurement cycle. The procurement plan expects a list of all the requirements for which certain procurement companies are responsible and distributed temporarily (George, 2017). The Kenyan government has long recognized the importance of properly implementing the public procurement plan as it contributes to the country's development and poverty reduction. Therefore, the government presented a re-organized to implement the collection system to collect public looga effectively and efficiently (Mbaruku, 2018).

The value of money is an important test that a procurement company must maintain as a result of a purchase. From a consumer or public point of view, the value of money is the price (productivity) of certain costs (recommendations). The consumer or consumer segment wants to evaluate the products or services received and compare the resources used. The general definition includes the value of money and the implementation of a purchase plan. The cost of the results and the costs involved are compared with determining and measuring the quality of how resources are used and maintained. The price / performance estimate not only depends on the sales / price (profit), but also on the efficiency and effectiveness of the customer. Therefore, they may want to check the technology, financial analysis tools, time and responsibilities of shareholders, accurate information and validity of knowledgeable employees (Ochola, 2017).

However, a feasible study on the implementation of public procurement in Kenya conducted in April 2016 under the protection of government procurement standards, despite government efforts, the procurement process remains a dream have many procurement agencies. Reasons given: Poor infrastructure, lack of technical interest, misunderstanding and inadequate procurement policies. It is still difficult for most procurement agencies to include their purchasing plans in the state budget (Abdul, 2019).

It was against this backdrop that the researcher concentrated on assessment of the factors affecting Procurement planning at County Government of Wajir in order to fill this gap.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to establish the factors affecting Procurement planning in county governments; A case study of County Government of Wajir.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

1. To establish the effects of information technology on Procurement planning in County Government of Wajir.
2. To establish the effects of procurement staffs expertise on procurement planning in County Government of Wajir.
3. To determine the effects of accountability on Procurement planning in County Government of Wajir.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the influence of information technology as a determinant towards implementation of Procurement plan in Wajir County?
2. What is the influence of staff's expertise as a determinant towards implementation of Procurement plan in Wajir County?
3. What is the influence of accountability as a determinant towards implementation of Procurement plan in Wajir County?

1.5 Significance of the study

The results of this study provide complete information and understanding of procurement problems for all procurement organizations, especially local government shareholders. The authors believe that a complete understanding of the implementation of accurate data collection systems is what is needed in institutions, especially small data collection organizations that emerge today. In addition, this study examines the value of government efforts in the implementation of procurement programs in the public and private sectors, as government identifies the strengths and weaknesses of their procurement efforts. The world. Investigators hope the information will help shareholders and the provincial government to learn about the challenges and challenges facing procurement in Kenya. Ultimately, this study enabled researchers to meet the needs of the medium-sized prize in data collection management.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The jurisdiction of this study will be Wajir County Government and the study established the determinants of effective implementation of Procurement plan. The study commenced in September 2020 and was concluded on December 2020.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The researcher was held suspicious and equated to an external auditor. The staffs were filled with fear of victimization in case they disclose vital information. Proper records were available to supplement data collection.

Most of the respondents were not be cooperative especially in filing and returning the questionnaires given to them by the researcher in time. Some respondents felt inconvenienced especially when the researcher administered the questionnaires for data collection during breaks. This to some, was time meant for their relaxation or chatting with their peers, thus was regarded as an interruption to their peace.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is alienated into two main measures specifically theoretic literature assessment and experimental assessment. Theoretical review clarifies altered concepts written by diverse researchers on the study variables.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Information Systems Success Theory

Information systems success theory suggests that system quality and information quality influence the use and satisfaction of information systems and determine the performance of additional organizations (De Lon, 2018). Quality of service was later added to the model. The new model argues that system quality, information quality, and service quality affect usage and customer satisfaction, affecting overall benefits such as data sharing and crime deferral (DeLone, 2018)

In addition to the quality of government data in the region, the quality of the entire system is one of the most important criteria for testing information systems. The quality of the system has the indirect effect that the system can bring benefits through service relationships, the intent of the regional government, and public satisfaction. The concept of information systems efficiency was used in this study to determine the impact of information technology on the introduction of procurement systems in the Vizier Municipal Government.

2.2 Empirical Literature review

According to Basheka (2017), the procurement plan is crucial to the local government management system. In particular, the critical levels of a critical procurement plan in ensuring accountability and public participation are highlighted. The results indicated that the accounts or financial departments, other local government consumer departments and the new collection department should work with the departments required to participate in the collection plan. When properly managed, the collection plan adheres to the prescribed procedures, which ultimately saves the taxpayer money.

The procurement plan, if possible, is generally weak, taking into account plans that do not include a list of contracts with budget numbers. These are funding plans without relying on different contracts over time, contract wrap, best practice acquisitions or key project approach (World Bank, 2018). The biggest weakness in Croatia's collection plan is that, according to audit results in the Office of the Auditor General, the entire plan will not start in the middle of the financial year. According to the audit results, there are often many negative consequences such as lack of sufficient time to conduct the open process, reducing the limit of errors or delays and many government procurement services. The process was not completed by the end of this year, which means it has already been implemented.

LEMA (2017) assesses issues affecting the implementation of local governments' annual collection plan: Meru County Council Case Study. The main objective of the study is to assess the factors that affect the implementation of the annual LGA acquisition plan. A research program was developed to collect data on 60 participants who responded using a variety of methods such as questionnaires (open and closed), oral interviews, online and surveillance. The data collected were statistically determined and 16.0 software was used for the Social Science Statistical Package (SPSS). The results show that delays in central government funding and other resources, lack of information about the implementation of the annual procurement plan, insufficient budget (sufficient budget) and lack of information on the newly introduced tax system (EPICOR) will affect the implementation of the procurement plan. In accordance with the 2004 Public Procurement Act and its 2015 regulations to obtain the most expensive, costly and ultimately the most affordable cost.

Njeru (2015) studied the factors that affect the effective implementation of procurement plans in Kenyan higher education institutions. A detailed communication plan was adopted and the target audience included 40 tertiary companies in Kenya. The standard sample measurement technique was used to select the sample size of 35 tertiary organizations. Questionnaires are used as a key data collection tool and tested using an authenticity and reliability test. Detailed and final data analysis revealed that 80% of Kenyan higher education institutions were hampered in the implementation of administration policies, supplier management systems, asset management systems, professional training and IT-based systems to effectively implement the procurement

process. , After-training, and pricing policy are major factors influencing the effective implementation of Kenyan higher education institutions.

According to the Handfield (2018) study, the integration of procurement activities allows ICT to increase the efficiency of the procurement process in many educational institutions. A study by Sanjeev (2018) found that the introduction of ICT-based procurement methods in many government agencies in Africa was hampered by a lack of e-commerce methods, lack of automated procurement systems, lack of ICT resources and lack of ICT skills in procurement staff. .

Kipkemoy, (2018) conducted a study on the impact of public procurement on project implementation: the Kericho District case. The researcher adopted an investigative descriptive method and therefore used questionnaires to collect data. The equipment was donated to 11 government departments in K district.

2.3 Summary and research gaps

Despite advances in the legal framework, challenges still need to be addressed to achieve the full benefits of Kenya procurement planning. The challenge is another look; Implementation of Kenya's lower-level Public Policy Research Center in the legal space in procurement planning (Ovalla, 2015), technical and strategic challenges (PPOA, 2015), political disruptions in regulatory enforcement (CCG, 2018) and communication technology (ICT) Analysis (KIPPRA, 2015). Much of the literature indicates that there is abuse of procurement laws and regulations, but very little is said about procurement planning, which seems to be lost on the development principles that have been developed. The present study (CCG, 2015) aims to identify gaps in collection planning.

Although policies have been established to support procurement plans, data from the CPI tests (2018) indicate that these remain inconsistent. Although it is not possible to estimate the percentage of contracts that are not part of the procurement plan, a small share, by making direct quotations and acquisitions made through open tenders, indicating that most contracts are made temporarily. This is why it shows a lack of local collection planning.

Guided by complex laws and regulations, local government procurement is designed to achieve three goals; To ensure the best value; Provide open and fair competition between domestic and

foreign retailers; And it has suppressed the spirit of madness and cruelty. In Kenya, procurement planning is a fundamental function that affects the delivery of effective services. Facilities are not part of the delivery of public services that do not depend on collection plans; But those who make decisions that effectively implement local government procurement plans remain largely ignored in the research sector.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

According to Orodho (2018) conceptual framework is a model of presentation where a researcher conceptualizes or represents the relationships between variables and shows the relationships graphically or diagrammatically. In the study the conceptual framework is a hypothesized model identifying the concepts or variables under the study and shows their relationship.

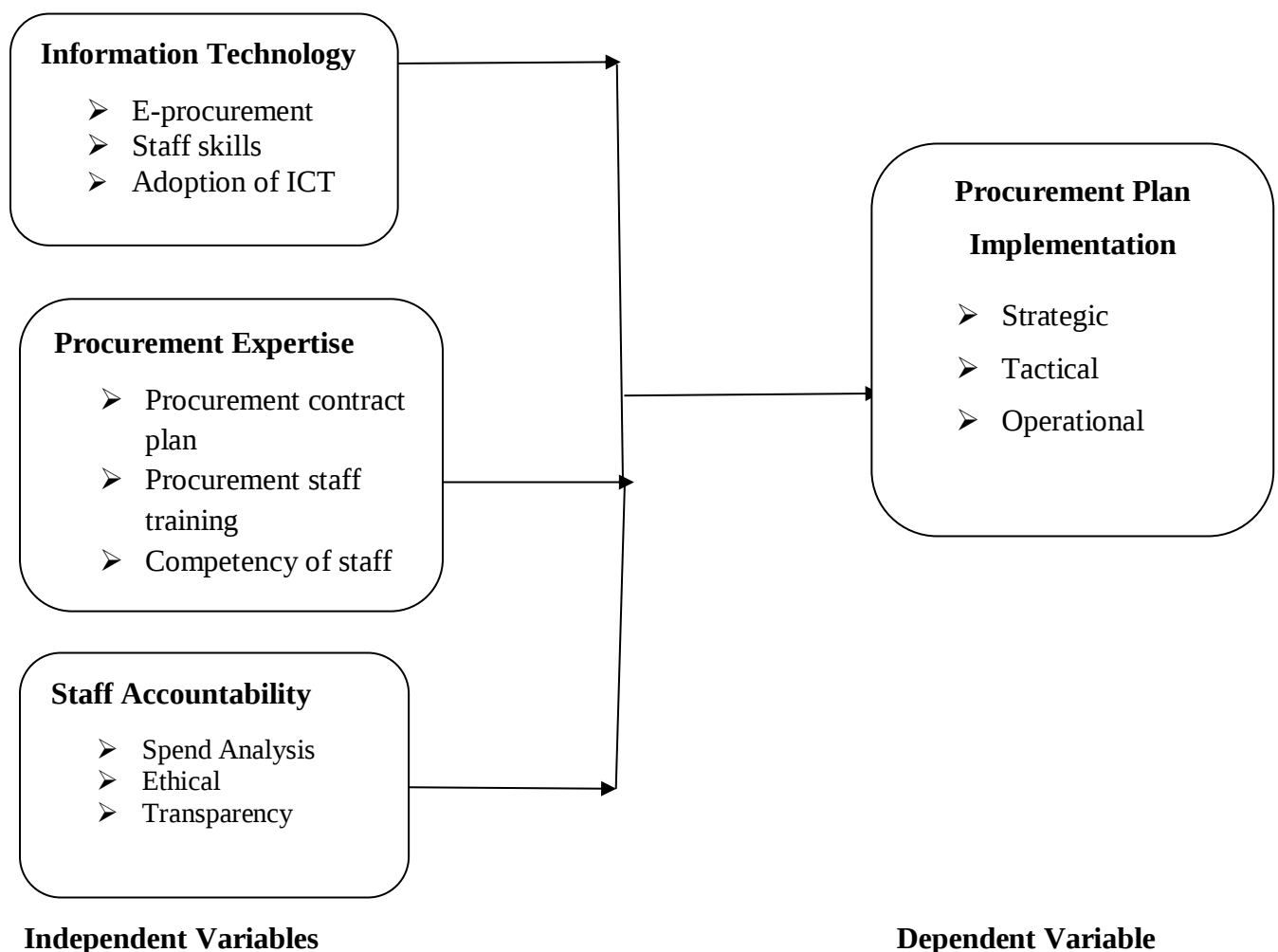


Figure 2.1 conceptual framework

Table 2.1 Operationalization of Variables

OBJECTIVE	VARIABLE	INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT STYLE
Information Technology	IT	E-procurement Staff skills Adoption of ICT	Measured by Question of part B, No.8 in the appended questionnaire
Procurement Expertise	PE	Procurement contract plan Procurement staff training Competency of staff	Measured by Question of part C, No.7 in the appended questionnaire
Staff Accountability	SA	Spend Analysis Ethical Transparency	Measured by Question of part D, No.7 in the appended questionnaire

2.5 Operationalization of variables

Information Technology

A Handfield study (2018) found that the integration of Acquisition and ICT services has allowed more local training institutions to increase their level of efficiency in the Intensive way. A study by Sanjeeve (2018) found that the implementation of ICT-based procurement strategies in many African public institutions is hampered by the lack of e-purchasing systems, lack of automated purchasing system, lack of ICT sources and lack of ICT skills among procurement staff.

One possible solution for failure to determine a good purchase plan for a local government may be the Marketplace. The European Commission (2018) defines e-purchase as the use of email and filtering by government agencies and other private companies when purchasing products and services or listening to employment. The European Union (EU) sees e-Procurement as a social

initiative in the government of ICT management (Rice, Cucciniello, Mele, and Valotti, 2018). Jap (2016) considers the acquisition of e as a new concept in public service management and a significant extension of credit to ICT development that contributes to cost effectiveness, ease of use and high availability. Other authors support the title (Chen, Smith, & Miller, 2018; Gasser & Palfrey, 2019; Hommen & Rolfstam, 2018; Joia & Zamot, 2016; Shalev & Asbjornsen, 2018; Sičáková-Beblavá, Šatníková, & Klátik, 2011 ; Trenkler, 2011) also linked the use of e-Procurement to ICT development and as an important contribution to their e-Procurement stated: improving the quality and flexibility of services; falling service costs and differences; information asymmetry solutions; increasing the impact of competition; increase transparency; Purchase charges; Include a time-out;

A study by Tanzi (2018) found that in Canada, new technologies have played an important role in empowering more organizations to adopt more efficient purchasing methods. Sobczak (2017) found that in Japan and China, the use of renewable energy such as solar and wind power has allowed many companies to adopt more efficient purchasing methods. A study by George (2017) found that in Kenya many public companies fail to use appropriate procurement methods due to the lack of effective waste recycling technology and efficient technology for the use of renewable energy sources such as air and solar energy.

Procurement Staffs expertise

People who work in the public sector are the key to successful implementation of ideas. Engage in skilled employment through recruitment, training and retention and staff training. A skilled, honest and highly skilled workforce can overcome change barriers, and can face challenges even when resources are not sufficient. If all other factors exist, but their function does not meet these criteria, then making a post is thought to be impossible (Ingram, 2017).

Buying staff requires training, especially how to solve problems and priorities for competitiveness. Monitor equipment interest and efficiency as a result of supplier and supplier questionnaire during delivery and in other cases related to contract renewal. Officials should not take any advantage from third parties that they can understand in violation of the sentence or its integrity. According to Thomson and Jackson, (2017), the actions of city officials should be more than suspicious and their relationship with business and other interests should be closely

monitored. It is not possible to provide guidance for any mental state that arises but in case of doubt about the control of specific ways of thinking should be considered (Ingram, 2017).

Accountability

It is the responsibility of the government to demonstrate success in achieving goals and producing the types of services needed and the needs of the community (Segal & Summers 2018). Lack of accountability creates opportunities for corruption. Brinkerhoff (2018) identifies three key factors of accountability, including measuring goals and outcomes, justifying or translating results for internal and external monitors, and penalties or penalties for incompetence or misconduct. Strategies for improving accountability include information systems that measure how input works to achieve results; organizations that oversee health committees or other community organizations that require interpretation of results; Motivation for good performance prizes; and punishment for misconduct.

According to Basheki (2017), spending analysis is one of the most important components of a procurement plan. After conducting market analysis to understand the market in general that is relevant to your needs, it is necessary to analyze how the organization in advance got the goods, services and services. Two categories of information help assist the needs of the organization that develops the Procurement Plan.

Historical data on consumption spending is key to shaping future needs. Without letting the data appear, it will be very difficult to focus on accurate purchases in the future. Employment is very important because cost analysis promotes the alignment of procurement plans and general strategic plans. This customization provides access to corporate vision (Handfield, 2018).

Basheka, (2016) indicates the general weakness of the general procurement system, the lack of clarity in the first phase of the procurement process. Competitive systems do not work to buy beyond certain limits, these systems are deliberately hampered by delays in the buyer until the end of the Purchase results are sufficient when the acquisition of goods and services where standard rules are removed.

According to Wee (2018), a code of conduct is a code of conduct or values that guides police officers in all aspects of their work. Moral values include the concepts of honesty, trust,

testimony, diligence, justice, trust, respect, and consistency. Ethical behavior includes avoiding conflicts of interest as well as abusing his position. General etiquette is important to the public

Implementation of Procurement Plan

Procurement plans are defined by several authors and are a proactive and step-by-step approach to managing the procurement process of the organization to achieve the general objectives of the approved procurement policy (PPRA, 2016). Historical research shows that the problem is not solved in the first place because the rules, procedures and principles set in the procurement planning process are not yet proper with the parties involved other than procurement experts (Mlinga, 2015).

Implement procurement plans to avoid purchases as much as possible, collect as much demand as possible on and between procurement agencies, profit values, reduce procurement costs, and framework contracts where appropriate. It is necessary continuously or several times in a timely manner to avoid methods, services that are economical, effective and flexible, services, or separation of procurement from canceling the use of appropriate procurement methods. Supply. However, unless such a split allows greater participation from a local consultant, supplier, or builder, then the authority shall establish and maintain such a commitment. Procurement budget in expenditure plan (PPA, 2016).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter showed how the research conducted in order to achieve the set objectives. It outlined the research design, population, sampling procedures to be used, the methodology of data collection and instruments, how data was analysed and the expected output of the study, data validity and reliability.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive research design in collecting data from respondents because it discovers answers to questions, and how the variables produces changes to one another (Sekaran, 2017). According to Kumar (2018), a descriptive research design ensures a complete description of the situation making sure that there is minimum bias in collection of data and to reduce error in interpreting the data collected.

3.2 Target Population

According to Carlton (2018) target population is the specific population about which information is desired. Sekaran (2018) defines it as the aggregate study unit from which the research wishes to gather the information being pursued. The target population of the study comprised approximately 100 employees in the selected department of county government offices of Wajir. The number of population was classified as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Target Population

Category	Target population
Top Management	10
Procurement	20
County Clerks	30
Finance and Economic	16
County Executives Officers	24
Total	100

Source, (records of Wajir County Government, 2019)

3.3 Sample and Sampling technique

A sample is a percentage or part of the population of interest. On the other hand sampling is the process of selecting a given number of items from a defined population that enables the researcher to obtain details about the population (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2017). The purpose of sampling was to gain an understanding about some features or characteristics of the entire population based on the traits of the sample.

It is argued that stratified random sampling is where a given number of cases are randomly selected from each population sub group. It therefore ensures inclusion in the sample of sub groups which otherwise could be omitted completely by other sampling methods. In this sampling method, the number of elements allocated to the various strata is proportional to the representation of the strata in the target population. This technique was the best for this study as it ensures that respondents from the two cadres were equally selected and that the sample is representative of the population. It also gives better comparison amongst sub groups and has more statistical precision because the variability within the sub groups is lower as compared to the variations of dealing with an entire population. Purpose random sampling technique was used since population was not homogeneous and could be divided into groups or strata.

The sample size for the study was calculated using Neyman allocation sample formulae as shown below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Whereby, N is the target population, n is the sample size and e is the level of precision and in this study, 95% level of confidence was used which will give 0.05 chance of deviation from the actual. Therefore;

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 1.275}$$

$$n = 100/1.275 = 86$$

The respective strata sample size was obtained using Neyman allocation method; $N_i = n/N * N_i$

Where: n is the sample size of each strata;

N is the total population;

N_i is the total population per strata

Thus the sample size for the study comprised of 86 respondents and table 3.2 illustrates the allocation per strata.

Table 3.2 Sample Size

Category	Target Population	Sample size
Top management	10	8
Procurement	20	17
Procurement	30	27
Finance and Economic	16	13
County Executive Officers	24	21
Total	100	86

3.4 Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires as a tool for data collection. The questionnaires contain closed ended questions that solicited respondents' views on procurement planning, as weighted on liker scale. Questionnaires were self-administered and picked one week later to allow respondents ample time to fill them. In addition to primary data, secondary data was obtained from relevant journals, books, researches and other academic publications.

3.5 Pilot Test

A draft questionnaire was tested informally concentrating on the research questions by my colleagues and family who read through and provided constructive comments on wording and meaning of each question. To ensure that the research instrument are valid, reliable, clear and free from errors, the study conducted a pilot study on selected 12 staffs of Wajir County Government who were later omitted from the main study. The questionnaires that were tested on members of the Wajir County Government for piloting were not included in the final study findings.

3.5.1 Validity

According to Zikmund (2017) validity tests involve ascertaining the accuracy of the instrument by establishing whether the instrument focuses on the information they are intended to collect. For this study, to ascertain face validity, the instruments were constructed and passed over to supervisor for constructive criticism and later were revised according to his comments. On the other hand, content validity was achieved by subjecting the data collection instruments to an evaluation by a group of experts who were expected to provide their comments on the relevance of each item on the instruments. The results of their responses were analyzed to establish the percentage representation using the content validity index.

3.5.2 Reliability

Reliability test is very important as it showed the extent to which a scale produces consistent results if measurements are made repeatedly. This study reliability was done by determining the association in between scores obtained from different administrations of the scale. Cronbach's alpha was employed to determine the internal reliability of the questionnaire to be used in this study. According to Sekran (2018) as cited by Wanyoike (2017), reliability should be at least 0.70. A Cronbach Coefficient Alpha which is above 0.7 indicates the instrument used is reliable and acceptable for administration since the alpha is above the recommended value.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The study recorded and distributed the questionnaires to the identified sample and gave the respondents a time frame within which the questionnaires were collected.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used in analysis of the study findings. Qualitative data which is non-numerical took into account the respondents, opinions; statements and suggestions. This study used quantitative data specifically descriptive statistics. Regression analysis was used to determine whether one variable is a predictor of another variable, thus it

was used to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The findings were presented in the form of a table, bar graphs, pie charts and percentages.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Behaviour is a moral code that imposes ethical decisions on our character and our relationships with others.

In direct communication with the respondent, the benefits of the search should be discussed. The interviewer should begin by identifying himself or herself, the name of the search site, and a brief description of the purpose and benefits of the research.

Money or other incentives to participate should not be unequal at work or brought about in a way that leads to coercion.

Once a privacy guarantee is granted, confidentiality becomes essential. Applicants must restrict access to information that displays names, phone numbers, addresses, or other indicators

All people have a right to privacy, and investigators should respect this right. Ensuring that confidentiality is important not only to maintain the integrity of the study, but also to protect respondents.

The rights and well-being of the respondent must be fully protected. Before taking part in the study, respondents had to give their consent.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter showed how the research conducted in order to achieve the set objectives. It outlined the research design, population, sampling procedures to be used, the methodology of data collection and instruments, how data was analysed and the expected output of the study, data validity and reliability.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the analysis, presentation and interpretation of research findings related to the research objectives. These explained the procedures and techniques applied to analyze and present the data acquired through the use of questionnaires and these data expresses different respondents.

4.1 Reliability and Validity

In order to explore and show the relationship between the effects of information technology, Procurement staffs expertise and accountability on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir. The measures were examined and assessed the reliability and validity of the questionnaire which involved 3 respondents in the target population. This was essential since answered the main objective of the study which is to establish the factors affecting Implementation of Procurement plan in county governments; A case study of County Government of Wajir.

4.1.2 Reliability analysis

The study carried out a pretest using 6 questionnaires which is a representation of number of cases which is 86. This was 10% of the proposed study sample of 86. Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the reliability of questionnaire used in this study. The values range in between 0 – 1.0 where 1.0 indicates perfect reliability and the value of 0.70 is deemed to be the lower level of acceptability. The reliability statistics for each variable is as shown in table 4.2 it is evident that Cronbach's alpha for each of the identified variable was above the limit of acceptability of 0.70. This therefore indicates that all questions in the questionnaires used in the study had a high level of reliability.

Table 4: Reliability statistics

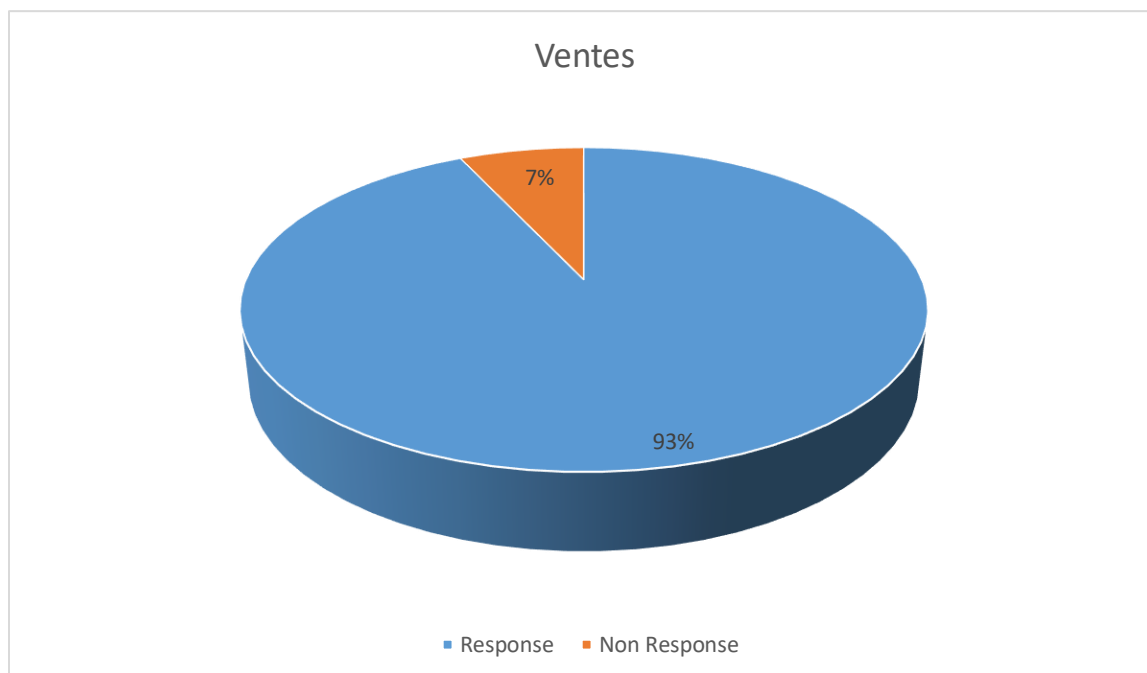
Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Comments
Information technology	0.766	Accepted
Procurement staffs expertise	0.743	Accepted
Accountability	0.711	Accepted

4.2 Presentation of findings

4.2.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Response	80	93
Non-response	6	7
Total	86	100

Figure 4.1 Response Rate

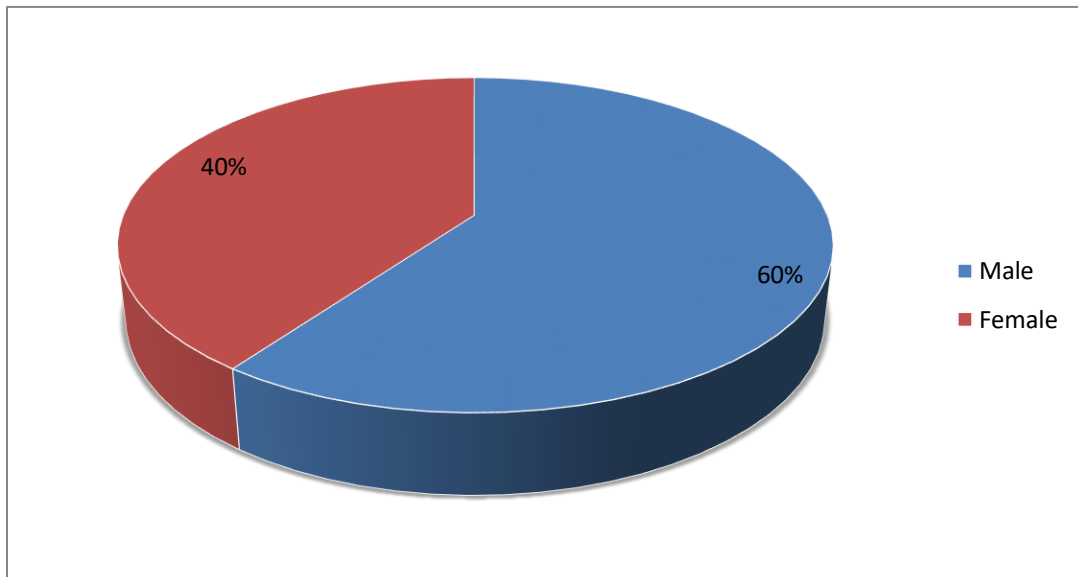
The table 4.1 and the figure 4.1 show the total number of respondents who responded and those who did not respond. As the findings indicated, 86 questionnaires were prepared thereafter, they were distributed 80 questionnaires were returned full answered which represent 93% while 6 questionnaires equivalent to 7% were not returned. The findings in this study leads to the interpretation that the number of questionnaires could be used in the research study.

4.2.2 Gender Response

Table 4.2 Gender Analysis

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	48	60
Female	32	40
Total	80	100

Figure 4.2 Gender Response



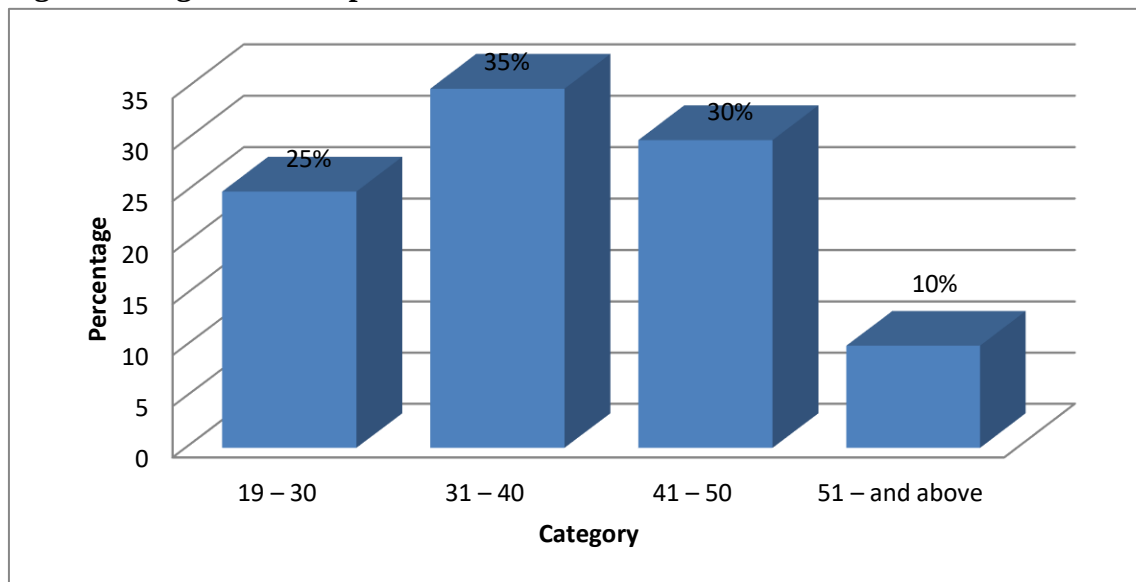
Attempts were made to establish the gender of the respondent. These were regarded important as it would establish the gender that mainly contributed to the study. The study findings as shown on table 4.2 and figure 4.2 indicated that 60% of respondent were male while 40% were female, this shows that male respondents mainly contributed major respondent in the study.

4.2.3 Age of the Respondents

Table 4.3 Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
19 – 30	20	25
31 – 80	38	35
41 – 50	22	30
51 – and above	8	10
Total	80	100

Figure 4.3 Age of the Respondents



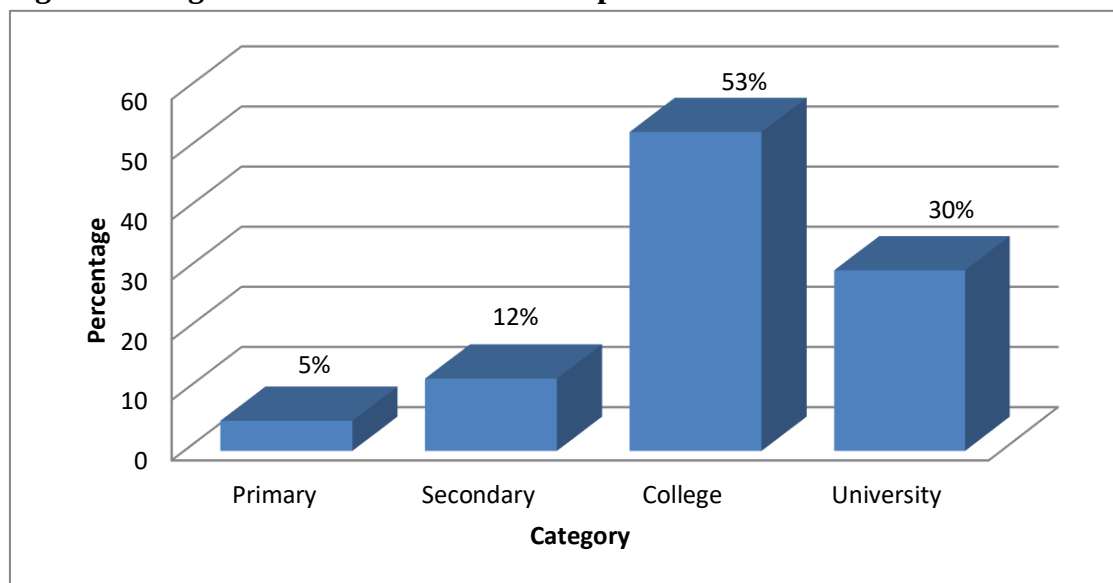
From the table 4.3 and figure above 25% of respondents were between the ages of 20 – 30, 35% were between 31 – 80, 30% between 41 – 50 and 10% were age 51 and above respectively. Based on the study it can be inferred that majority of the respondents were between the age of 31 – 80.

4.2.4 Highest Educational level of respondents

Table 4.4 Highest Educational level of respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	4	5
Secondary	10	12
College	42	53
University	24	30
Total	80	100

Figure 4.3 Highest Educational levels of respondents



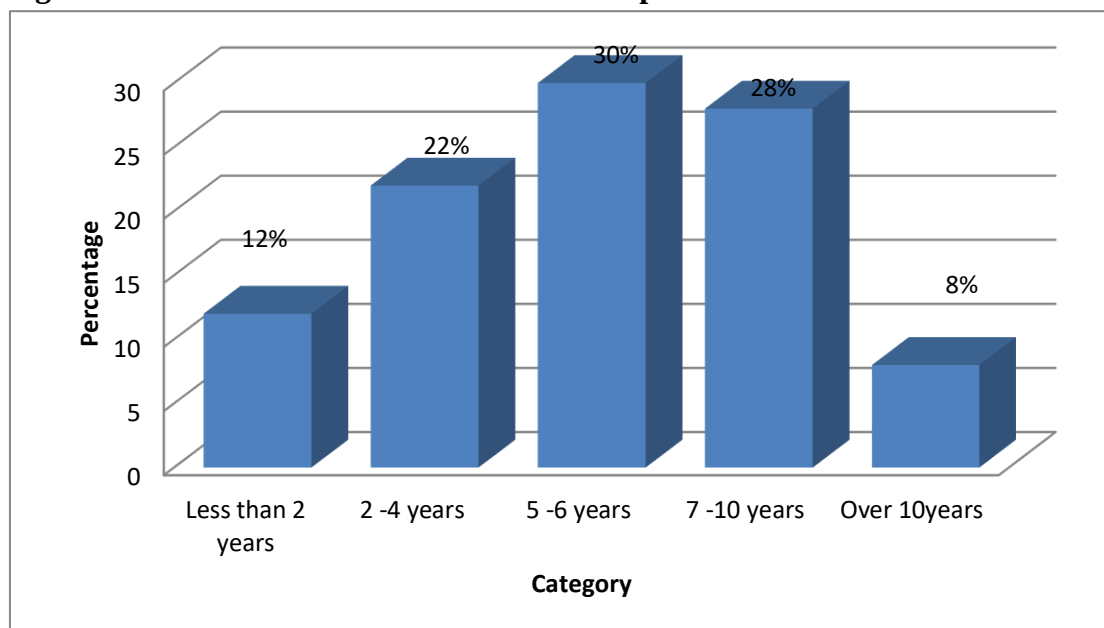
The study findings in table 4.4 and figure 4.4 indicates that 4% of total respondent were from primary school, 16% were from secondary school, 53% of respondents were from college and 27% of respondents were from university. From the highest number of the respondents 53% respondents, it is clear that the highest number of employees in County Government of Wajir have college qualification.

4.2.5 Years in Service / Duration in the department

Table 4.5 Years in Service

Duration	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2 years	10	12
2 -4 years	18	22
5 -6 years	24	30
7 -10 years	22	28
Over 10years	6	8
Total	80	100

Figure 4.5 Years in Service/Duration in the Department



According to the table 4.5 and figure 4.5 13% of the total respondent indicated that they have been working in the organization for less than 2 years. 23% said they have worked for a period of 2 – 4 years while 30% have been working for 5 – 6 years, 27% stated they have been working for 7 – 10 years, 7% have been working over 10 years respectively.

4.4 Analysis of Objectives

In the research analysis the researcher used a tool rating scale of 5 to 1; where 5 were the highest and 1 the lowest. Opinions given by the respondents were rated as follows, 5= Strongly Agree, 4= Agree, 3= Neutral, 2= Disagree and 1= Strongly Disagree. The analyses for mean, standard deviation was based on this rating scale.

4.4.1 Effects of information technology on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir.

Table 4.7 Effects of information technology on implementation of Procurement plan
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Implementation of implementation of Procurement plan is hindered by Information Communication Technology	80	3.74	1.353
E-procurement methods affects implementation of Procurement plan in the county government	80	4.01	.718
E-procurement adoption affect quality and flexibility on service provision by the county government	80	3.77	1.441
Valid N (listwise)	80		

The first objective of the study was to determine the effect of information technology on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to information technology and give their opinions. The statement that Implementation of implementation of Procurement plan is hindered by Information Communication Technology had a mean score of 3.74 and a standard deviation of 1.353. The statement that E-procurement methods affects implementation of Procurement plan in the county government had a mean score of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 0.718. The statement that E-procurement adoption affect quality and flexibility on service provision by the county government had a mean score of 1.441.

4.4.2 Effects of procurement staffs expertise on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir

Table 4.8 Effects of procurement staffs expertise on implementation of Procurement plan
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
County government procurement personnel adhere to the procurement contract plans	80	3.87	1.143
County government conduct staff procurement staffs expertise on the implementation of procurement plans	80	3.92	1.220
Competency of staff a much needed requirement to guarantee effective implementation of procurement plans.	80	3.62	.993
Valid N (listwise)	80		

The second objective of the study was to find out the effect of procurement staffs expertise on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to procurement staffs expertise and give their opinions. The statement that County government procurement personnel adhere to the procurement contract plans had a mean score of 3.87 and a standard deviation of 1.143. The statement that County government conduct staff procurement staffs expertise on the implementation of procurement plans had a mean score of 3.92 and a standard deviation of 1.220. The statement that Competency of staff a much needed requirement to guarantee effective implementation of procurement plans had a mean score of 3.62 and a standard deviation of 0.993.

4.4.3 Effects of accountability on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir

Table 4.9 Effects of accountability on implementation of Procurement plan
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Is spending analysis considered to before embarking on procurement plan implementation in the county government	80	4.50	.772
Are ethical practices adhered to in the county government	80	4.32	1.213
Is the virtue of transparency upheld when implementing procurement plans in the county government	80	3.82	1.058
Valid N (listwise)	80		

The third objective of the study was to establish the effects of accountability on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related to accountability and give their opinions. The statement that is spending analysis considered to before embarking on procurement plan implementation in the county government had a mean score of 4.50 and a standard deviation of 0.772. The statement that are ethical practices adhered to in the county government had a mean score of 4.32 and a standard deviation of 1.213. The statement that is the virtue of transparency upheld when implementing procurement plans in the county government had a mean score of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 1.058.

4.4.5 Implementation of Procurement plan

Table 4.10 Implementation of Procurement plan
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Information technology have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir.	80	3.91	1.525
Procurement staffs expertise have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir	80	3.45	.978
Accountability have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir	80	4.08	.734
Valid N (listwise)	80		

The statement that Information technology have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir had a mean score of 3.91 and a standard deviation of 1.525. The statement that Procurement staffs expertise have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir had a mean score of 3.45 and a standard deviation of 0.978. The statement that Accountability have an effect on the implementation of Procurement plan of County Government of Wajir had a mean score of 4.08 and a standard deviation of 0.734.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion of the study and recommendations for actions and future research directions. It was drawn from the findings and the analysis which were made after conducting the study. This study to establish the factors affecting Implementation of Procurement plan in county governments; A case study of County Government of Wajir. The aspect of implementation of Procurement plans that were studied are; Information technology, Staff's expertise and Accountability.

5.2. Preliminary Findings

The findings of the study revealed that mergers influenced County Government of Wajir implementation of Procurement plan positively.

5.3 Summary

The summary of the study findings are presented below as per the study objectives.

5.3.1 Effects of Information technology on implementation of Procurement plan

The findings revealed that Information technology has a positive influence on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. The analysis produced results with an overall mean score of 3.74 which showed that majority of the respondent's concurred that Information technology on implementation of Procurement plan had a coefficient of 0.496, meaning that Information technology influences implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir by 50%.

The researcher established that the County Government of Wajir e-procurement methods affects procurement planning in the county government.

5.3.2 Effect of Procurement staffs expertise on Implementation of Procurement plan

The second objective of the study was to determine the effect of Procurement staffs expertise on Implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. The results showed that Procurement staffs expertise practices have a moderate influence on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. The analysis produced results with an overall mean score of 3.92 which showed that majority of the respondents supported contribution of Procurement staffs expertise on Implementation of Procurement plan and had a coefficient of

0.451, meaning that Procurement staffs expertise influences implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir by 45%.

The findings indicated that the county government conduct staff training on the implementation of procurement plans, competency of staff a much needed requirement to guarantee effective implementation of procurement plans. This implies that procurement staffs need training, particularly in how to resolve dilemmas and completing priorities.

5.3.3 Effect of Accountability on implementation of Procurement plan

The third objective of the study was to establish effect of Accountability on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. Majority of the respondents agreed that Accountability had a negative influence on implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir. Accountability had an overall mean score of 4.32 meaning that majority of the respondent agreed that Accountability influences implementation of Procurement plan and has a coefficient of 0.357 meaning it influences implementation of Procurement plan at County Government of Wajir by 36%. From the findings majority of the respondents were in agreement that spending analysis considered to before embarking on procurement plan implementation in the county. They interpreted that Spend analysis is one of the crucial elements necessary for an effective procurement plan in the County Government of Wajir.

5.4 Conclusions

On the basis of information technology, the researcher concluded that the integration of procurement with ICT has enabled a number of public educational institutions to increase the level of activity in the procurement process. E-procurement could be a possible solution to the problem of underutilization of the procurement system in local government. The European Commission (2018) defines e-procurement as the use of electronic communications and the reorganization of practices by government agencies and other government agencies in the procurement of equipment and services or the granting of permits for public works.

In terms of procurement skills, the study found that employees need the necessary skills and knowledge to properly allocate resources, and that the ability of employees to intervene in procurement programs is high in the Wajir State Council. Employee accessibility hinders all procurement plans and nationwide accessibility in the sense that skilled workers deliver services more efficiently and reduce resource waste. An efficient and effective procurement method can

only be achieved with proper planning by potential employees if there are some mistakes in the work.

In addition to the accountability decisions, it was concluded that verification of expenditures is one of the key factors required for a successful procurement system in Wajir. After conducting market research, in order to understand the market more closely related to your needs, you need to examine how the organization purchased products, services, and services in the past. These two categories of information are useful in identifying the needs of an organization that participates in the procurement process.

Finally the study objective was met and clear relationship between the variables was determined and tested.

5.5 Recommendations

This study recommends that the Wajir County government organize shops and training sessions for purchasing executives to enhance their skills and knowledge, and that they should consider the necessary skills and knowledge when hiring. The Wair County government should also take steps to prevent unethical, costly behavior in the state.

Policymakers need to scrutinize their purchasing guidelines, plans and procedures so that they can effectively effect their purchasing results.

This study suggests that planning has not stopped and that the preparation of annual procurement plans takes part and is often adjusted to improve the procurement process of the Wajir County government. Similarly, procurement processes should be overseen by experienced, competent and experienced procurement professionals.

This not only helps to maintain good shopping standards, but also helps you get a higher level of performance and efficiency. And again, to prevent delays in delivery and delivery services, times must be met as more projects will be defeated.

5.6 Suggestion for future research

A study should also be carried out to establish the challenges faced while carrying out procurement plans in both the public and private sector. This study could be further developed by including more independent variables to the model and increasing the sample size.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

This questionnaire has been designed for the sole purpose of collecting data on the factors affecting implementation of Procurement plan in county governments. The data collected will be treated with a very high degree of confidentiality and it is meant for academic purpose only

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. Gender Male () Female ()
2. For how long have been working in this Institution?

 Less than 5 years () 5 – 10 years () 11 – 15 years ()

 16 – 20 years () Over 20 years ()
3. Education level.....
4. What department do you work in?

 a) Human
 resource []
 b) Procurement
 []
 c) Finance and
 Economic []

- d) County
Executives Officers
[]
e) Other
(specify).....
.....

5. What is your present designation?

- i. Top management ()
ii. Middle management ()
iii. Lower management ()

**PART II: FACTORS AFFECTING PROCUREMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
IN WAJIR COUNTY.**

Please tick as appropriate

The following section requires your candid response to the statements made below;

(SD - Strongly Disagree D - Disagree N - Neutral A – Agree SA - Strongly Agree)

**A: FACTORS AFFECTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCUREMENT PLAN IN WAJIR COUNTY**

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	SD	D	N	A	SA
implementation of Procurement planning is hindered by ICT					
e-Procurement methods affects Procurement planning					
Does e-Procurement adoption affect quality and flexibility on services					
E-Procurement can be essential in implementing Procurement plan.					

**B: FACTORS AFFECTING PROCUREMENT EXPERTISE ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCUREMENT PLAN IN WAJIR COUNTY**

PROCUREMENT EXPERTISE	SD	D	N	A	SA

Does the County government adhere to the Procurement contract plan					
Does the county government conduct staff training on the implementation of Procurement plans					
Is competency of staff adhered to in the county government					

**C: FACTORS AFFECTINNG ACCOUNTABILITY PRACTICES
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCUREMENTPLAN**

ACCOUNTABILITY	SD	D	N	A	SA
Is spend analysis considered to before Procurement plan implementation					
Are ethical practises adhered to in the county government					
Is the virtue of transparency upheld when implementing Procurement plans in the county government					

THANK YOU

APPENDIX III: BUDGET

CATEGORY	PROJECT COST
Direct cost:	5000
• Transport	2,000
• Laptop	20000
• Project	5000
• Final report cost	7000
Subtotal	39, 000
Miscellaneous	2000
Total cost	41,000

APPENDIX IV: WORK PLAN

Activities	September 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020
Project writing				
Administering questionnaires				
Data collection				
Data analysis and report writing				
Submission				
Project defence				