AN ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING TENDERING PROCESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR OF KENYA
CASE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

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DECLARATION

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This research report has been submitted for review with my approval as a university supervisor.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study will introduce the topic under investigation by giving the background of the study, explaining the problem of the study, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, scope and the limitations of the study.

1.2 Background of the Study

Public procurement is the main process through which the government operates and spends the tax-payers money. According to KIPPRA (2003) procurement refers to the process of contracting for the acquisition or supply of goods, works or services that have an individual or organizational need. The Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2005 defines procurement as the acquisition by purchase, rental, lease, hire, licence, tenancy, franchise, or by any other contractual means of any type of works, assets, services or goods including livestock or any combination. The Kenyan government has for a long time been involved in streamlining the procurement system in the Public Sector. With the introduction of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (PPDA) of 2005 and the Procurement Regulations of 2006 the government has been able to introduce new standards for public procurement in Kenya.

The procurement system had for long been marred by inefficiencies that cost the Kenyan economy due to the tendering procedures being skewed, contracts not being adhered to, and substandard qualities or lesser quantities of materials being used than agreed especially in road construction. This study aims at understanding the factors that are affecting the tendering process in the public sector procuring even after enactment of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (PPDA).