

Abstract

20 percent of the government expenditure on procurement is lost through corruption, mainly through kick-backs and bogus investments that have to be written off, thus poor quality materials and goods being procured, partial or non-deliveries of procured goods, over-invoicing, damaged goods, stolen and misappropriated materials, poor recording and storage of materials, dubious procurement contracts and corrupt practices in procurement and materials management functions. Considering that public procurement accounts for about 70 percent of the entire government expenditure budget, this equal to a loss of TShs 300 billion (USD 300 million) per year. The above information posed a big challenge as to whether the existing procurement system can be relied upon to reduce, if not to eliminate problems that existed in PEs. In this vein, this study was proposed to be conducted to assess the effectiveness of procurement system and its challenges in public procurement entities: a case study of Manyara regional secretariat.

Methodological aspects deployed are documentary search, interviews, survey questionnaires, observations, historical trend analysis and other triangulation method.

The study shows that in Tanzania senior's officers and procurement officers in various procurement agencies in local and central government choose their suppliers for themselves and not for the interest of the community. They lack transparency, they lack competence, they lack integrity, they lack flexibility, they lack diligence, and accountability. Generally we can say that value for money procurement in Tanzania is not sufficiently practiced or satisfactory.

The study recommended that, all MDAs must follow policies, rules and regulations and Documentation should be done by these MDAs properly, the government should enhance independence to PMU in undertaking their duties without being interfered unnecessarily, the board PSPTB should give support to these employees in meeting their professional obligations.

