

## ABSTRACT

The use of the Force Account strategy for the implementation of public works in Tanzania has seen a notable rise in recent years. This approach has been particularly prominent in the development of various public infrastructure projects, including schools, hospitals, colleges, and governmental offices. However, it is the duty of the National Audit General's office to conduct Performance Audits or Value for Money Audits in order to assess the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of expenditures and resource utilisation in Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities. Hence, the objective of this research was to investigate the impact of monitoring and assessment on the achievement of value for money in public construction projects executed using force account, using the Ngorongoro District Council as a case study. The research used a sample size of 103 participants, which was selected from the whole population of 139 workers in the Ngorongoro District. The data were obtained by the use of several research methods, including the administration of questionnaires, conducting interviews, making observations, and reviewing relevant documents. Furthermore, the examination of the data included the use of both qualitative and quantitative analytical methodologies. Subsequently, the revised data will be encoded and inputted into the computer system for analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics, such as means, percentages, and frequency distributions, were used to depict the data, specifically in illustrating the characteristics of the participants. In addition, the researchers used the descriptive analysis approach to evaluate the impact of each predictor variable on the dependent variable. The research revealed that the average score for the Quality Control System was 3, suggesting a significant impact on the value for money. The study conducted in Tanzania examined the impact of a well-planned budget on achieving value for money in public construction projects carried out through force account. The results revealed that the average rating for proper budget was 3, indicating that there is a certain degree of influence on value for money. The research revealed that coordination exerted a significant impact on the value for money, as seen by the total mean coordination score of 3. The quality control system revealed that the average rating for suitable budget was 3, suggesting that there is a certain degree of effect on value for money. The research revealed that coordination has a discernible impact, as seen by the total mean coordination score of 3. This suggests a significant relationship between coordination and the perception of value for money. Hence, the research suggests that it is advisable for the government to persist in granting increased authority to local government entities in order to guarantee cost-effectiveness. This may be achieved via the implementation of appropriate budgeting, coordination, and quality control mechanisms within building projects,