

**THE EFFECTS OF PROCUREMENT PLANNING PROCEESS ON SERVICE
DELIVERY. A STUDY OF MANDERA COUNTY**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Procurement Planning is seen to be important, and even more so in large and complex, multi-year and/or multi-million dollar requirements, where people will change over time or requirements will evolve and where risk and scrutiny increases (Kovacs, 2004). Procurement Planning is supported and encouraged by project management experts and government departments because the procurement/resulting contract can lead to dissatisfaction and time-consuming detours when it is not done; and its absence is usually the causal factor identified when auditing the entrails as to what went wrong in the procurement process experts and government departments (Agaba and Shipman, 2007). Kovacs (2004) defines procurement methods and procedures as the guidelines for or means of acquisition of appropriate goods and/or services at the best possible cost to meet the needs of the organization in terms of quality, quantity, time, and location. Thus, procurement methods and procedures must be appropriate to circumstances.

According to Agaba and Shipman, (2007), procurement planning is the process used by companies or public institutions to plan purchasing activity for a specific period of time. This is commonly completed during the budgeting process. Each year, departments are required to budget for staff, expenses, and purchases. This is the first step in the procurement planning process. Economic commission of Africa (2003) defines procurement planning as the purchasing function through which organization obtain products and services from external suppliers.