

**KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-
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COLLEGE OF ART AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

KNUST

**THE IMPACTS OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ON SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT (BRONG AHAFO REGION, CASE STUDY BEREKUM
MUNICIPAL, DORMAA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AND DORMAA EAST
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY)**

BY

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A dissertation submitted to the Department of Building Technology,

College of Art and Built Environment

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE (PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT)

NOVEMBER, 2015

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that, no part of this Dissertation has ever being submitted to this University nor any other University or body whether for the purpose of assignment, publication or for any other purpose. I therefore declare that except for references to work of other researchers which have been duly cited, this project work consist entirely of my original research finding and that no part of it has been presented for another award elsewhere.

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to my Wife (GbekuPhilominaAziedu) for the moral and spiritual support she gave me during the research.

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ALL praises and thanks go to Almighty God for taken me through the whole programme without any predicaments which might have affected my completion of the programme.

I wish to acknowledge with great gratitude, Professor Joshua Ayarkwa, my supervisor and Dr. Kofi Agyekum for their assistance that led me to complete my research.

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ABSTRACT

To achieve sustainability in public procurement, government needs to develop strategies for the purchase of goods and services. This will enable government to be mindful about how to spend the taxpayers' money. In Ghana, government spends about 14% of GDP on procurement of goods and services. However, sustainability in public procurement is associated with a lot of factors that stick to consistency for full implementation. Even though, sustainable public procurement is one of the activities that creates more opportunities for countries that consider it as the pivot for the effective implementation of its public procurement Act 2003 (Act, 663). The aim for this research is to identify the impact of sustainable public procurement on social development. Identifying the impacts of sustainable public procurement in the public sector, could provide more opportunities for stakeholders who are direct beneficiaries of the public procurement projects by making sure that, projects are executed according to their choice. Extensive literature review was carried out to obtain enough secondary data on the topic which gave a strong foundation on which the research was conducted. The researcher employed a case study research design. A census survey was carried out by selecting study population (sample size) from Berekum Municipal Assembly, Dormaa East District Assembly, and Dormaa Municipal Assembly by using questionnaires through a focus group discussion. The sample size of this research was fifty (50). The study revealed the importance of sustainable public procurement, and its impacts on social development. It also highlighted the different opinions that the above mentioned Municipals and District Assemblies have about sustainable public procurement. The research indicated the factors that influence sustainable public procurement, the barriers to sustainable public procurement, as well as the responsibilities of public procurement Entities, Suppliers, Contractors, and Service providers. At the end of the study, it was

revealed that sustainable public procurement promotes fairness, equal opportunities for all suppliers and contractors engaged in public procurement Entities’ contracts. Sustainable public procurement also creates jobs, social amenities; such as schools, good health facilities, protects children from child labour in almost every country across the world. Sustainable public procurement also boosts the economic fortunes of a country that practices sustainable public procurement. Therefore, it’s important for Ghana as a developing country to focus more on the implementation of sustainable public procurement. This will make passage of the public procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) meaningful in order to achieve value for money, which is the pivot of the Act, 2003.

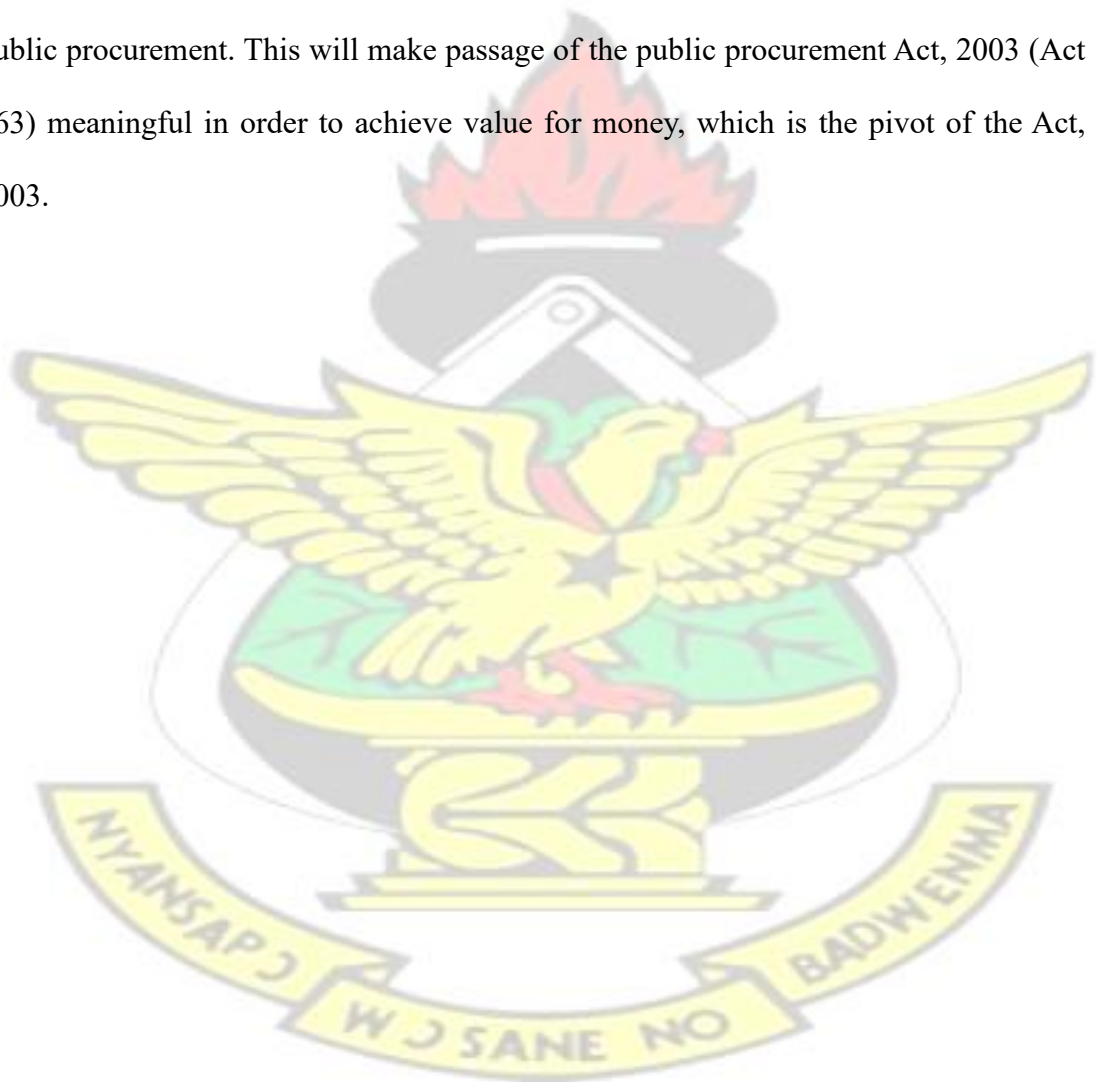


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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the year 2003, public procurement law was passed to guide all public institutions, in procurement of works, goods and services. Public procurement Act 2003 (Act 663).

The challenge is that public institutions in Ghana are not adhering to the law, what Ghana is doing about the effects of sustainable procurement on social development. Compliance with the procurement law without making any positive impact on social development will be meaningless. This requires plans for procurement sustainability that can bring development to citizens of the country. Public Procurement Act 2003 (Act, 663).

Sustainable public procurement policies for social development is about human entitlements, are seen as a trade matters. They are not separated to corporate risks and integrity control. By unabated extending seller sourcing plans including doubling where is coming from. Progressing state buyers are continue to be exposed to organizations working in states with force governance, ethic, fighting, and rule of law or workers suffering. The purchasing function should involve procedures that are drawn to point out organizations that are performing their duties according to the entitles for the whole world human freedom in the areas they work.(Interagency Procurement Working IAWG), 2006).

Worker entitles; with world and accelerating expansion of world delivery chains, practitioners of procurement have the different chance as well as duties to ensure that purchasing activities seek to cover employees" entitlement. Organizations working in

world markets are doubling to assume some level of responsibility for worker performance along their delivery chains. This responsibility can form an integral part of the purchase, by emphasizing that agreed organizations work in parameter of the world accepted International worker companies (ILO) core conventions on worker generally. Buying practitioners must be abreast of future Sellers's working in the areas below.

- (i) Liberty of official group and the entitlement to negotiate.
- (ii) Under age worker
- (iii) No room for nepotism
- (iv) Bind or work duress
- (v) Good incentives UNEP (2006)

Continuous public purchases is used to solve matters of people's progress plan, such as involvement, fairness, internal worker generally and different targets, yet to born and involving. For instance include solving the request-whether job creation, safety, good condition or other association involving region minorities, under age, the seniors, those with disables, olds not having fundamental knowledge, and foreiners population. Wikipedia, (2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In the year 2003 the government of Ghana passed the public procurement law. Continuity of the law is government aim. Development across the country. In this regard, government has encouraged local industrialization that should graduate into large enterprises capable of employing more youths to reduce unemployment and to increase social development.

Despite government is efforts, there is slow growth of sustainable public procurement and even slower growth of local industrialization and social development in the country clearly shows that there is a gap between sustainable public procurement, local industrialization, and social development.

Should the gap between the sustainable public procurement, local industrialization and social development persist local industrialization, reduction in unemployment and social development goal may be difficult to achieve. The Need therefore arises to investigate the factors that influence Sustainable purchasing, barriers of sustainable purchases, the responsibilities of public procurement entities, and social development that sustainable public procurement brings to society.

However, the third is that government should produce more procurement professionals, continue organizing workshops, and in service trainings for the existing procurement officers, contractors, suppliers and consultants who bid for government contracts should be more abreast of their roles for the achievement of the above objectives.

1.3 The Aim of the Work

The reason of the work is to identify impacts that sustainable public procurement have on social development in Ghana in order to provide dynamic strategies or measures to achieve public procurement that can bring social development to the people of Ghana.

1.4 Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to find out the positive impacts of sustainable public procurement on social development.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the impacts of sustainable public procurement on social development.
2. To identify the factors that influence sustainable public procurement.
3. To identify the responsibilities of public procurement entities, suppliers and contractors for sustainability.
4. To identify barriers to sustainable public procurement.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research work will provide data for policy making concerning the sustainability of public procurement for social development.

The result of the research is also essential for more information about the sustainability of public procurement for social development.

1.6 Scope of the Research

The research is limited to Dormaa East District Assembly, Berekum Municipal Assembly, and Dormaa Municipal Assembly in the BrongAhafo Region where number of procurement activities take place.

As they are public procurement Entities that procure on their own, the research can be extended to other sister District Assemblies if information gathered there are not enough to facilitate the researcher's work.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The researcher had a difficulty in respect of respondents' unwillingness to give information regarding the questionnaires. There was a difficulty regarding how to get the respondents on time.

1.8 Research Structure

The thesis is divided into chapters of five. The first chapter talks about the facts of the works, the objectives, and the importance of the work, the study questions, problems and the area of the work. The review of the literature covers sources of the information gathered by the researcher. The thesis's topic address in chapter 2.

The third Chapter elaborates the research methods. Describing research academic work, the models the of work and the approaches.

The fourth chapter presents the data evidence, describing the companies studied and the information received from questionnaire, digesting of the analysis, such as the results.

The fifth chapter (5) talks about the findings, conclusions, answering research questions and description of benefits that the research makes. This chapter also brings on board suggestions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A continuous purchase (CP) is a means by which principles of social development sustainability is not compromise. These principles require that sustainable procurement should take the following social amenities into consideration when purchasing goods, works, and services.(i) good health (ii) fairness (iii) job diversity (DEFRA, 2005).To respond to the invitation made at the global Summit on the continuity of public progress in 2002 to increase state purchase policies that doubles the progress and considering of environs, quality goods and services,(WSSD,2002). The UK government, in 2005, said that its goal is to be among the higher Europe in continuous public buying by 2009,(DEFRA, 2005). McCrudden (2004, p. 257) reemphasize it that SP promote government two performing schedules that involve taking part in the market as the procurer and at the same time managing it by the use of its procurement power to advance social justice.

The work focuses on state procurement, which concerned how the public organizations use tax payers' funds on products and services.

State purchases are guided by the rules of transparency, accountability, and achieving value for money, (Act, 663, 2003). Government organizations around the world are noted to spend between 8-25% of tax payers' money.

Simpson and Power (2005), have elaborated that well-promoted body of study has gone into areas of SP in private sector companies, which aim at manufacturing industries and the atmosphere sustainability.

Contrary to the review on self employed organizations, do little research has been study SP activities per the public sector. Already research has been done to focus on the progression of working devices to assist positive purchase policy initiation (Cog burn, 2004). Weiss &Thurbon, (2006), based on the sample size of 106 people of entrepreneurs in the sectors. Two major contributions have been discovered which include an insight into the development made according to the UK government's eagerness to SP and, through this, the regulations and programmes put in place to advance the practice of SP in the UK.

2.2 Framework and policy context

Two aims have been address by this section. first al framework that provides the strategy in carrying out a sustainable procurement activity. To undertake a sustainable procurement activities the following can be considered by identify whether there is a need for the goods or services and investigating the genuine need for the procurement by asking „Do we really need this?“

Figure 2.0 illustrates the relationship between the waste hierarchy and the procurement hierarchy. The key message is that taking into consideration sustainability at a beginning of procurement

Deciders-take can identify more chances to:

- To escape or decrease usage.
- To check if there is another continuous alternative available.
- Revise and plan request to increase sustainability outcomes.

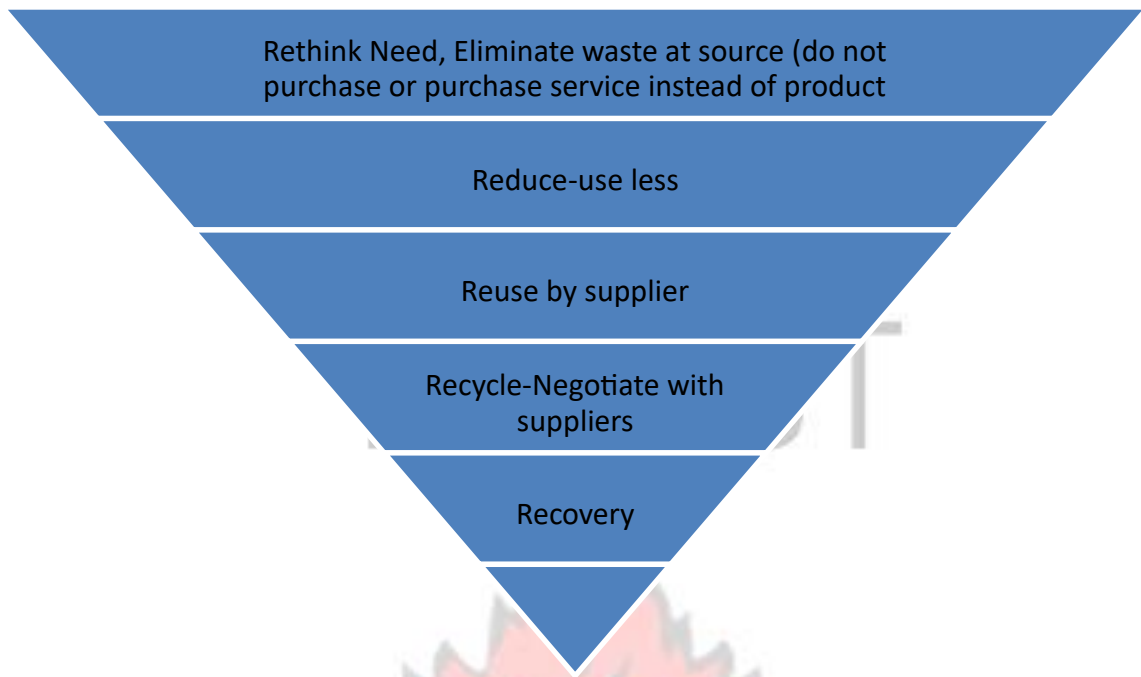


Fig 2.0 Framework for Carrying Out Sustainable Procurement

Common Wealth of Australia (2013) underscored that to carry out sustainable procurement, one needs to understand the future atmosphere and societal impacts, and it can be done by considering whether the need could be met by minimizing environmental and social impact risk.

In the view of public procurement, the main element stem from the character of the policy environment in connection to sustainable public procurement, and how these relate to other objectives of public procurement such as obtaining value for money, which is identified as the optimum combination of whole life cost and quality to meet the user's requirement, HM Treasury, (2000).

On other hand the behavior of an organization's regulation environment regarding SP, the strategy suggests four factors that affect the level to which specific organizations brings SP usages.

The next factor throws light on the role of financing in SP. Particularly, perceptions of funds capable of bringing SP are looking up to play an important role in straightening the level at which SP rules are done upon since green/socially responsible growing processes are usually thought of as being naturally high costly than others. Releasing the close budget prevents and forces that are equal to objectives encountered by most state organizations, perceptions relating to regulations unproven costs of policy organizational encourage/forces producers" around/refuse Sustainability of state purchases per the cost-effective of SP is looking up to play a specific role. Geldern e tel, (2007).

Weather in an organization is the help of sustainability and/or of variations in across board. In another way, this segmentation involves the level to which there is help for SP at high levels in an organization and broad organizational stages and methods aid, or affects, the growth of SP. About the significance of organization"s way of doing things, previous studies suggested that state owned enterprises, in reference to NHS institutions, can demonstrate ways that are more resistant to reform Cox et al., (2005). This suggests that these cultures, where they exist, may have adverse consequences for the implementation of SP.

The final driver of SP implementation centers on the supply-side of the SP transaction by emphasizing the importance of the availability of sustainable-produced goods and services for the ability of public sector organizations implementation of SP. Given that many of the goods and services procured by the public sector are highly specialist, it is possible that identifying sustainable sources of supply may be very challenging in some contexts. DEFRA, (2007).

2.3 Local government.

(Local Government Sustainable Procurement Task Group, (2007).

„Councils, working with local partners, will pursue the achievement of social, economic and environmental benefits through the Sustainable Community Strategy, Local Strategic Partnership and Local Area Agreement. This will include leveraging the purchasing power of the partners.

Socio-economic benefits range from the creation of employment and training opportunities for the long-term unemployed and people with disabilities to the elimination of child labor, Department of Help DH, (2007).

The business features in health has been revolving increasingly currently, with the upwards significance of basic activities in providing the sick person choice plan. The needed attention of NHS in association with purchase organizations and laid down trusts, abundant of providing, the increase of the first private financial initiated (PFI) programmes and the bringing on board experts of equipment and purchasing functions to the brand newly-created.

The SPTF report indicated “Health and Societal Care (operating costs of health centres, clinics, social protections provision)” as one of its state’s priorities expenditure areas. . With the difficulty of the NHS purchase feature outlined, chosen areas should be identified and current minimum generally embraced.

A getting the least standard in the NHS needs to be looked at as an ongoing laid down procedures without changing with purchasing the delivery of safety and efficient healthcare. „Higher qualification CSR peopleProc HE, (2007).

2.4 Factors that influence sustainable public procurement (SPP).

1. Top management support
2. Effective use of procurement processes
3. Government policy
4. Involvement of other stakeholders
5. Individual commitment
6. Purchasing entities in collaboration with suppliers, contractors and consultants.
7. Agreed with state purchasing entity's goals
8. Well trained purchasing officers in state enterprises purchasing entities
9. Motivation of the procurement staff
10. Availability of products. Client Earth, (2011).

2.5 Barriers to sustainable public procurement (SPP).

Inadequate capacity of purchasing officers and others engaged in procurement to properly use sustainability laid down procedures and current tools such as total Life Costing (TLC); inadequate capacity of local contractors to do business in sustainable technologies; Lack of capacity for proper looking at delivered goods to ensure they meet the required sustainability criteria.

Government takes good care of those with risks by introducing partnerships with training organizations to include continuous buying technic for the current training programs for purchasing officers and beginning with fast implementable products groups where sustainable other ways can be easily delivered. The present M&E system will be renewed to incorporate sustainability laid down measures and will be used to monitor the duty out of SPP at the buying entity level.

The researchers identified the following as some of the blockages to sustainable public procurement. World Bank, (2006).

1. Cost/price of the products
2. Inadequate resources
3. Under estimated budget
4. Inadequate availability of procurement practitioners
5. Attitude/Culture
6. Lack of top management commitment
7. Quality criteria
8. Inadequate availability suppliers
9. Non provision of incentives for procurement officers
10. Inadequate training of procurement officers in public procurement entities. Laura Turley, (2014).

2.6 Social development.

Similarly, SPP can contribute to increasing compliance with national social and labor laws, international conventions, and social development goals such as the basic ILO conventions, which ban forced and child labor, establish the right to form trade unions and ensure non-discrimination. United Nations,(2008).

By promoting voluntary social standards such as Fair Trade, SPP can help improving living conditions and reducing poverty in developing countries. SPP can also stimulate social justice and social inclusion. South Africa, for example, has introduced a system to promote the advancement of people historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability. Overall, social factors include recognizing equality and diversity, complying with core labor standards, ensuring fair

working conditions, increasing employment and skills, and developing local communities Berry (2011); European Commission (2010).

In some cases, upfront costs for sustainable products are lower due to sustainable production processes. In other cases, establishing the lowest whole-life cost of a product can result in significant financial savings. Based on a spend profile of the product or services over its anticipated life span, the price comparison could include the cost for purchase, use, maintenance and disposal. More sophisticated approaches aim to include externalities, i.e. the cost for societies as a whole caused by pollution or global warming. United Nations (2008)

As highlighted in the recent World Bank study on green procurement, green procurement can help procuring entities to cut cost. Notably, a study commissioned by the European Commission found that six out of seven European countries surveyed were able to show cost savings achieved by purchasing greener products and services. UNEP (2012).

Another study was recently published by UNEP analyzing the impacts of the broader SPP concept (environmental, social, economic dimension) in a few industrialized as well as developing countries. For example, the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, saved more than 8 million litres of water, 1,766 tons of waste and 241 kg of organo-halogen compounds by using recycled paper reused handbooks not only decreased the need for primary material but also decreased environmental waste, which makes ground and water affected and leads to the spread of different kinds of diseases among weak once. UNEP, (2012a).

At the time of the legislative activities for the 2004 procurement directions, inaugurated in May 2000, the Commission provided two parallel of information channels on

horizontal policies in procurement. These were the Commission explanations on the Community law application to state purchases and easily for bring together environmental considerations into state procurement (Communication on Environmental Considerations), demonstrated in July 2001, and the Commission interpretative Conversation on the Community law applicability to public procurement and the easily for integrating social considerations into public Purchases Conversation on.

See supra. International Institute for sustainable development, (2012).

The researchers identified some impacts of sustainable public procurement on social development.

1. Creating of different jobs and involves works.
2. Should adhere to all important human laws.
3. Effective health care and safety rules compliance.
4. Must go by domestic creating rules.
5. There should not be nepotism everybody must be treated equally.
6. Imitation of accepted business behavior in society. Helen Walker & Stephen Brammer, (2007).

Weak countries are risky environments in all contexts. In based on the rule, there is the risk of believe and development failure that could increase poverty, social unrest and even a go to destruction. For growth partners, there is the problem of activity and performance disorder. Institutionally, for public appointees that work with partners, there are the risks moves with security, reliable duty and not able. The benefit in using purchase as a reform agent is that it is a schedule of duty that all a humans involved have to carry out as a matter of daily operations; and as sustainable purchase calls for

increased levels of dialogue, trust, transparency and accountability across the public and private sectors, it is a measure to handle risk. Risk reducing in vulnerable weak Countries requirement increase risk with opportunity or continuation set of risk against one another. States. By continuous buying, problem management could made possibly and capacity building processes, as it outs chances for equality, across sustainability of economic development. The only long term social togetherness and love for will be realized. Continuous purchase will also serve as a help, or a buyer, for more broad based changes on state funds(revenue and expenses control) that is is one of the areas of change in the growth of path soft countries. Of cause, continuous state purchase would be used for the achievement of efficient and best public service deliverance that could provide sustainable public procurement that could be used to despatching of big public development partners" funds, thereby fighting major matters coming up from alleging of bribery and corruption. Government works coul replace more apparatus more for public service delivery. Continuous purchases could provide strategies the to address this difficulty, given that it calls for increased disclosure and transparency in tendering processes.

The most problem is to merger sustainability of public purchase into the current trials on country building and, moreover, into current government systems. Both are critical in sustaining any intervention. Changes within procurement and state funds management systems can experience significant difficulties and opponent due to the fact that it threatens the vested interests of certain sectors within the local economy. As result, it is so important to assess and recognize the link between individual elements of the local political economy, as it links to procurement, if changes are to be successfully and effectively implemented. Amalgamating sustainable procurement into reconstruction plans is a primary entry point to ensure localized spending priorities, as

well as a legalized platform for current procurement systems development and change, and the capacity to draw donor assistance for those activities. McCue.C.P&Johnson.B.R, (2010).

It is always brought out that public procurement sustainability might best be in existence the opportunities gained in public-procurement sustainability.

Procurement in weak status is likely to likely call for “quick fixes” or sole sourcing contracts in the interest of “getting things done” and with the fact that legal and organizational laid down ways and processes are not well gained.

Difficulties may also come out in resistance to grant-supported and handle purchase and the ways for how sustainability of public procurement can be contained in the two. If public procurement sustainability is to fulfill on its business mandate, it needs to be combined with both foreign support funds and government procurement. For instance, in the issue of the United States, one of the targets of the Agency for International Development (USAID) policy is “to assist create and sustain chances for all, well-ruled nations that respond to the requests of their citizens, decrease outbreak financial predicaments and control themselves in responsible worldwide system” U.S. Department of State & USAID, (2007).

2.7 Duties of procurement entities and suppliers.

Products Supplier Relationship Management (PSRM) is an effective practice that will gives an organization to:

1. Identify planned suppliers based on relative importance (supplier stratification);

2. Define operational expectations and brought on board a governance structure and process for internal and supplier interactions across the life cycle of the supplier relationship;
3. Define formal procedure for management included in the relationship;
4. Clarify internal roles and duties;
5. Establish measures to effectively manage performance; and Develop supplier capabilities to continuously improve the value of the institutions.

Impartiality:

Treat suppliers equally, without hating, and without suppressing them.

Be open, fair, impartial, and non-discriminatory in all processes

Ethics:

Maintain always be truthful in all processes and actions

Act and do business with honesty and integrity, avoiding even the appearance of Impropriety.

Supplier Stratification

1. Challenges,
2. Operational important,
3. Technical involvement,
4. Total value,
5. All times fit with the organization,
6. Valuable,
7. Dispatching of services,
8. Working, and

9. Commitment.

Identifying plans that help suppliers organizations:

10. Judicious use of resource allocation across a foreign supplier base;
11. Create and manage relationship expectations by sellers;
12. Provide plans and operational groups with consistent partnering measures within their supply bases;
13. Provide strategic and operational groups with a strategic view of their supplier portfolios based on relationship value; enabling improved decisions on further supplier consolidation and leading to further strategic sourcing opportunities; and Motivate suppliers to strive for advancement across supplier tie

Governance and Organization:

Once the significance of an individual supplier is met via supplier stratification, the next step is for the entity to tell the team structure that will be asked to manage the supplier on a day-to-day basis as well as the duties included in those skills and activities and skills that team persons will be looked up to possess.

Some major duties of procurement entities and suppliers.

1. Use a period-cycle analysis to check the environment friendliness of goods and it's compiled.
2. Involve in the formation of products reproduction or reuse.
3. Maintain the safe, arrivals movement of goods our logistics.
4. Volunteer at local charities.
5. Ask suppliers to loyalty to waste reduction goals.
6. Buy from small suppliers.
7. Pay Visit to suppliers' plants to insist that they are not using sweatshop labor.

8. Participate in the design of goods for disassemble.
9. Ask suppliers to pay a „living wage“ greater than a country“s minimum wage.
10. Ensure suppliers comply with child labor laws. Cips Intelligence & Supplier performance Management, (2012).

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter shows the study area, population and sampling techniques as well as analysis procedures. The chapter continued with the presentation of data collected, instruments for the data collection and sources of data, as well as the scope and the limitations of the methodology. The study continued with the development of the interpretation research methodology and the review of the objective of the research. A different research approach, which includes the review of literature, exploratory interviews, administering of questionnaires and analyses of the data, found at the procurement entities were carried out.

3.2 The Study Area

The study area for the dissertation is Dormaa Municipal Assembly, Berekum Municipal Assembly and Dormaa East District Assembly. These are some of the Municipal Assemblies in the Brong Ahafo Region. These Municipals and District Assemblies are found in between Sunyani West and Dormaa West District Assembly.

3.3 Population

A research Population is known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. All individuals or objects within a certain population usually have a common, binding characteristics or trait. De Vau (2006) The population of the study included the total number of suppliers, contractors and the officials of the various Assemblies involved in practicing public procurement.

Table 3.1 Sample Size (all the population was used)

Sample	No. of persons
Dormaa East District Assembly	10
Contractors	8
Dormaa Municipal Assembly	10
Suppliers of goods	6
Berekum Municipal Assembly Staff	10
Consultancy service providers	6
Total	50

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

In research work activities, it is not possible to test all the individuals of the whole population. But for this study, the researcher decided to use all the total population (Census Survey) as the sample size to enable him have more information and accurate results. Another reason is that the researcher is using two Municipal Assemblies and one District Assembly as his studying area therefore; there is the need for using all the population in order to have more information.

The researcher decided to use census survey by using all fifty (50) from the three District Assemblies as the case study. Dormaa East District Assembly, Dormaa Municipal Assembly and Berekum Municipal Assembly. The researcher used fifty (50) people from the three Assemblies.

The study targeted a District Assembly and two Municipal Assemblies of the area. The researcher targeted officers who are involved in the procurement processes of the above procurement entities above.

3.5 Data Collection

The use of more than one data collection instruments creates more chances of getting credible information for the study.

Using more than one data collection instruments portrays a true picture of the case under study. Patton (2002).

The two data used were relevant for the study of this research work, as their mentioned below, primary and secondary data. These methods were used to get more information for the study and to also help the researcher gets accurate results for the study.

Primary data primary data is information that is gathered by the use of wellstructured questionnaires, observations, interviews that the researchers themselves go to the field to conduct for their research works. This is done based on the objectives that the researcher intends to achieve. The primary data collected from the various respondents selected within the sample frame of the research population.

Secondary data is the information that is gathered from the research works that had been done by another researcher, publications like journals, books, internets, newspapers, reports, and articles that other researchers have been using to facilitate their research works that answer the questions set in the problem statement definition.

From the examination of the secondary data, a clear framework of this research has been established.

3.6 Questionnaires Design

The research questions have been designed by the researcher and edited by some experts in the academic field and some public procurement practitioners in the public sector. The questionnaires were designed to collect data from the stakeholders of public procurement entities, contractors, suppliers, and consultancy service providers. The questions were grouped in different categories to facilitate the data collection on sustainable public procurement and its impacts on social development in Dormaa Municipal Assembly, Dormaa East District Assembly and Berekum Municipal Assembly.

Participants about a five-point Likert scale rated the issues. The instrument consisted of the following sections: Section A; asked personal and general information from respondents using objective test. Section B; asked information about the respondents' opinion about how sustainable public procurement can be achieved in the public procurement entities. In section C one item was scaled from 1-5 with the statement: **Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree** respectively on issues. Questions in section C also asked for information about the impacts of sustainable public sector procurements.

3.7 Questionnaire Administration

The questionnaires were self-administered on one-on one basis to the respondents wishing to provide answers to the questions at the procurement entities offices, and contractors, suppliers, and consultancy service providers want to do it in their private offices. The questionnaires were collected from the respondents by the researcher two weeks later. The researcher reviewed the primary data collected. The reason is to make sure that accurate and reliable results are achieved at the end of the study.

3.8 The Research Design

According to De Vaus, (2001), a research design is not just a work plan. It is a tool that enables the researcher to ensure that the data obtained answered the questions under investigation in a research, as explicitly as possible. There are three main research approaches: qualitative, quantitative and mixed approach that can be adopted for a study. The researcher used the mixed approach which combines the two approaches (qualitative & quantitative). The reason for using the mixed approach for the research work was discovered by considering the three conditions: the type of research question, the researcher's control over the real events of the public procurement.

To be able to do this, an exploratory research was under taken involving procurement officers in the public procurement of goods, services and works. Structured and unstructured questionnaires, observations and in-depth interviews were used to collect primary data. Both primary and secondary data were analyzed by using mixed approach (qualitative & quantitative) in the analysis. According to Cresswell, 1994, Quantitative analysis method uses standardized instruments, so that varying viewpoints and experiences of people can fit a limited number of predetermined response categories, to which numbers, pie chart, bar chart etc are assigned and measured statistically. Conversely, qualitative data are expressed verbally in order to understand a social or human problem through pictures and words in a natural setting. Therefore, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in this study.

3.9 Data Analysis

The Statistice for Social Sciences (SPSS version16.0) and Microsoft Office Excel software's were used for the data inputs and analysis of the data collected. Preparation of data was the beginning step to translate raw data into structured format that was

appropriate for the analysis. Responsibilities at this stage involved data editing, data coding and data entry, frequency distributions, percentages, and descriptive analysis of assessing the impacts of sustainable public procurement on social development in the Dormaa Municipal Assembly, Berekum Municipal Assembly, and Dormaa East District Assembly of BrongAhafo Region of Ghana..

3.10 Limitations and the scope of research

The main limitation encountered during the research was the case of movement from respondents to respondents to collect the questionnaires from them for analysis since all of them do not reside at one location. Some of the respondents were not willing to provide answers for the questionnaires with the sense that may be the answers provided would be used against them in future.

Time and inadequate financial resources were also other problems that confronted the researcher. The research was focused on the respondents in Dormaa Municipal Assembly, Berekum Municipal Assembly, and Dormaa East District Assembly.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

In the chapter, the data collected were analyzed. The analysis focused on achieving the objectives set for the research. The questions posted required quantitative answers by using a five (5) point scale, that is „“ Likert Scale”“ of **1 for “not frequent”**; **2 for “less frequent”** **3 for “frequent”**; **4 for “more frequent”** and **5 for “ most**

frequent". The provided were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools such as percentages, mean/averages, frequencies and score ranking respectively.

The data collected for the study consisted of primary data collected through structured questionnaires administered on the procurement officers, procurement managers, Departmental Heads, Consultancy service providers, Suppliers, Engineers, and contractors.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The questionnaires are based on the demographic background of the respondents. For data reliability, the researcher grouped the respondents according to the age, gender, educational status, the District Assemblies in the Dormaa Traditional Area and the number of years that the respondents are in their professions.

4.2.1 Age of the respondents

Respondents were grouped in a class interval of 10 years to enable fairness in the presentation.

From Table 1, 20% of the respondents were below 30 years, 40% of the respondents were between 31 to 40 years, 30% of the respondents were between 41 to 50 years, and 10% of the respondents were above 50 years. This showed that the public sector employs workers who are matured.

Table 4.1: Respondents age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 30 years	10	20

31-40 years	20	40
41-50 years	15	30
Above 50 years	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

4.2.2 Gender of the respondents

The researcher classified the respondents according to their gender for the case of their gender presentation as indicated in the figure below. From the figure, 60% of the respondents were Male, and 40% were Female. This means that in the public procurement works done favour Male than Female. The 40% of Female figure also showed that the public sector is trying to employ more female in the sector which motivates girl child education in the country as a whole, and the researcher was happy with the trend; and this can lead to social development in the future and it will benefit the generations to come.

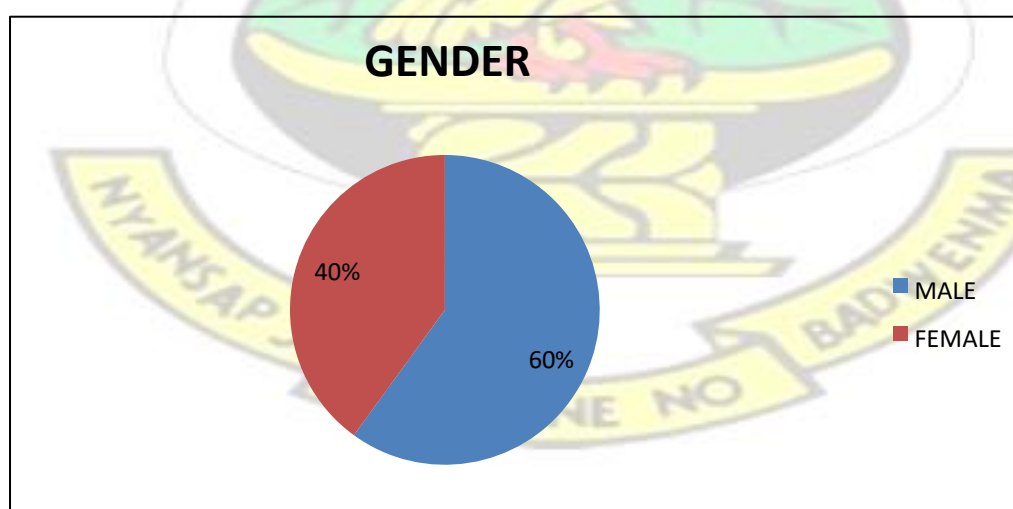


Figure 4.1: Gender composition of the respondents

Source: Primary data

4.2.3 Composition of respondents according to their educational status

The researcher grouped the respondents' **educational status** in four categories; SSS, HND, BSC, and MSC. The findings are represented below

Table 4.2: Showing the Educational status of the respondents.

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
SSSCE	0	0
HND	16	32
BSC	30	60
MSC	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

From the figure above, 32 % were HND holders, 60% were BSC holders, and 8% were MSC holders. The above figures showed that public sector employed qualified personnel in relation to procurement management.

4.2.4 Period for which correspondents had worked with or for the public sector.

The researcher was to analyze the respondents' experience with the public sector in their work and results of the findings are as follows.

Table 4.3: Period for which respondents had worked with the public sector

Number of years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 4 years	9	18
5-9 years	22	44
10-14years	12	24

More than 14 years	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

From the table above, 44% the majority of the respondents had worked between 5 to 9 years, 24% of the respondents had worked between 10 to 14 years, 18% of the respondents had worked not more than 4 years, and 7% of the respondents had worked than 14 years. This means that the respondents working terms and conditions are good.

4.2.5 Designations of the respondents in the public sector

Table 4.4: Designations/ Positions of the respondent

Designations/Positions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Planning Officer	3	6
Procurement Officer	3	6
Storekeeper	3	6
Consultants (Service Provider)	10	20
Supplier	10	20
Contractor	10	20
Project Manager	8	16
Engineer	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: primary Data

Most of the respondents are in managerial positions and others are supporting staff with a lot of experiences in managing the procurement affairs of the public sector procurement.

Majority of the respondents were the following people; consultants 20%, suppliers 20%, and contractors 20% of the respondents. Project managers representing 16% of the respondents next to the above. The rest of the respondents were the planning officers of the procurement Entity Committees 6%, procurement officers 6%, and Engineers 6%.

4.3 The Impacts of Sustainable Public Procurement on Social Development

4.3.1 Analysis of Data collected from BerekumMunicipal Assembly.

Table 4.5: factors that influence Sustainable Public Procurement

Nr	Identified: Factors		Respondents Scores								
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum F$ X	Mean Score	Rank
		X=	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Top Management Support	F	1	4	6	2	2	15	45	3	7 th
2	Effective use of Procurement processes	F	6	5	1	1	2	15	57	3.8	1 st
3	Government policy	F	3	2	6	3	1	15	48	3.2	5 th
4	Involvement of other stakeholders	F	3	7	3	2	0	15	56	3.7	2 nd
5	Individual commitment	F	4	1	4	5	1	15	47	3.1	6 th
6	Work with suppliers & contractors	F	3	3	6	3	0	15	51	3.4	4 th

7	Align with public procurement Entity's goals	F	4	5	3	2	1	15	55	3.7	2 nd
8	Effective training of procurement officers in public procurement Entities	F	4	5	3	3	0	15	55	3.7	2 nd
9	Procurement staff incentives	F	3	5	6	1	0	15	55	3.7	2 nd
10	Availability of products	F	5	4	1	5	0	15	54	3.6	3 rd

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Mean item score

5 = Strongly Agree (SA)

X = Mean item score (MIS)

4 = Agree (A)

F = Frequency (No. of Respondents score)

3 = Neutral (NL)

N = Total Number of Respondents

2 = Disagree (D)

EFX= Weighting Average (WA)

1 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

From the Table 4, the analysis indicated that 29% of the respondents from Berekum Municipal Assembly strongly agreed that effective use of procurement processes with a mean score of 3.8 points is the major factor that influences Sustainable Public Procurement in the public sectors. Involvement of other stakeholders, Align with public procurement Entity's goals, Effective training of procurement officers in public procurement Entities, and Procurement staff incentives are the second facilitating factor with a mean score of 3.7 points representing 28% of the respondents. Availability of products is the third facilitating factor with a mean score of 3.6 points representing 27% of the respondents. Work with suppliers and contractors are the fourth facilitating factor

with a mean score of 3.4 points representing 26% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly. Government support is the fifth facilitating factor with a mean score of 3.2 points representing 24% of the respondents. Individual commitment is the sixth facilitating factor with a mean score of 3.1 points representing 23% of the respondents. Top management support is the seventh with a mean score of 3.0 points representing 22%.



Table

4.6: Barriers to public procurement sustainability

Nr	Identified: Barriers	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	Σ FX	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Cost/Price	F	3	4	5	3	0	15	52	3.4	5 th
2	Attitude/Culture	F	3	4	4	3	1	15	50	3.3	6 th
3	Inadequate budget	F	5	4	4	1	1	15	57	3.8	2 nd
4	Lack of top Management support	F	0	8	3	4	0	15	49	3.3	6 th
5	Inadequate Resources	F	5	5	2	3	0	15	57	3.8	2 nd
6	Lack of political support	F	3	2	4	5	1	15	46	3.1	8 th
7	Quality Criteria	F	4	5	2	3	1	15	53	3.5	4 th
8	Inadequate availability of procurement professionals	F	6	4	2	3	0	15	58	3.9	1 st
9	Inadequate availability of products	F	2	6	2	3	2	15	48	3.2	7 th
10	Change of government	F	5	3	6	0	1	15	56	3.7	3 rd

From the table 5, the analysis showed that 29% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal strongly agreed that the inadequate availability of procurement professionals with a mean score of 3.9 points is the major barrier to sustainable public procurement.

Inadequate budget and inadequate resources are the second barriers to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.8 points, representing 28% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly. Change of government is the third barrier to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 28% of the respondent. Quality Criteria is the fourth barrier to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 27% of the respondents.

Cost/price is the fifth barrier to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 26% of the respondents. Attitude/Culture and Lack of top management support are the sixth barriers to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.3 points, representing 25% of the respondents. Inadequate availability of products is the seventh barrier to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.2 points, representing 24% of the respondents.

Lack of political support is the eighth barrier to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.1 points, representing 23% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly.

4.7: Responsibilities of suppliers and the Public Procurement Entities

Nr	Identified: Responsibilities	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	ΣFX	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Use of a the total cost of the life spans of the product and its effects on the environment and its package stature.	F	2	3	9	1	0	15	51	3.4	4 th

Table

2	The entity has to be part of during the designing period and easy for reuse.	F	1	6	6	1	1	15	50	3.3	5 th
3	To ensure the safe, incoming movement of products to our facilities	F	0	5	3	6	1	15	42	3.0	8 th
4	Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals	F	2	1	10	1	1	15	47	3.1	7 th
5	Purchase from small suppliers	F	4	3	5	2	1	15	52	3.5	3 rd
6	The has to pay official visit to the suppliers sites.	F	5	4	3	2	1	15	55	3.7	2 nd
7	Participate in the design of products for disassemble	F	2	4	7	1	1	15	50	3.3	5 th
8	Contractors and suppliers have to pay more than the wage to workers.	F	1	6	7	1	0	15	52	3.5	3 rd
9	Contribute to help orphanage homes.	F	4	2	4	3	2	15	48	3.2	6 th
10	Ensure that suppliers and contractors comply with child labor laws	F	6	5	2	1	1	15	59	3.9	1 st

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From table 6, the analysis revealed 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that it's the responsibility of the Procurement Entity to make sure that both suppliers and contractors comply with the Child labor laws with a mean score of 3.9 points.

Procurement Entities are to visit suppliers' plants to make sure that they are not using sweatshop of labour is the second responsibility with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 28% of the respondents. Ask Contractors and Suppliers to pay a „living wage“ greater than a country's minimum wage is the third responsibility of

Procurement Entity with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 26% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly. Use of a life cycle analysis to evaluate the environmental friendliness of the products and packaging is the fourth responsibility of the Procurement Entity with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 25% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly. Participate in the design of products for disassemble and participate in the design of products for recycling or reuse are the fifth responsibility of the procurement Entity with a mean score of 3.3 points, representing 25% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly.

Donate to philanthropic organizations is the sixth responsibility of suppliers and contractors with a mean score of 3.2 points, representing 24% of the respondents of the Berekum Municipal Assembly. Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals is the seventh responsibility of procurement Entity with a mean score of 3.1 points, representing 23% of the respondents of the Assembly.

To ensure the safe incoming of movement of products to our facilities is the eighth responsibility of procurement Entity with a mean score of 3.0 points, representing 21% of the respondents of Berekum Municipal Assembly.

4.8: Social Developments

Nr	Identified: Social Developments	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum FX$	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Compliance with all relevant Human Rights Legislation	F	4	2	5	1	3	15	48	3.2	7 th
2	Compliance with local employment laws	F	7	3	3	2	0	15	60	4.0	1 st

Table

3	Fair and Equal opportunities for employment	F	2	7	4	1	1	15	53	3.5	4 th
4	Adoption of ethical business practices with respects for business and individuals and impacts on society	F	3	3	6	3	0	15	51	3.4	5 th
5	Health and Safety legislative compliance	F	5	7	1	2	0	15	60	4.0	1 st
6	Employment of diversity and inclusion practices	F	3	5	3	4	0	15	52	3.4	5 th
7	Compliance with Child labour laws	F	4	5	3	2	1	15	54	3.6	3 rd
8	Payment of attractive salaries to workers more than minimum basic pay.	F	3	4	4	3	1	15	50	3.3	6 th
9	Suppliers and contractors donating to philanthropic organizations	F	2	6	4	2	1	15	51	3.4	5 th
10	Construction of infrastructure facilities with favourable passage for physically challenged persons	F	5	5	1	4	0	15	56	3.7	2 nd

Source: Field Survey, 2015 From Table 4.8, the analysis revealed that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that sustainable public procurement brings health and safety and compliance with local employment with a mean score of 4.0 points, are the most high-ranking social development. Designing of infrastructure to favour the movement of the physically challenged persons is second with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 28%. Compliance with child labour laws is third position with a mean score of 3.6 points, presenting 27% of the respondents of Berekum municipal assembly. A fair and equal opportunity for employment is fourth with a mean score of

3.5 points, representing 26% of the respondents of the above Municipal Assembly.

Suppliers & contractors donating to philanthropic organizations, Employment of diversity and inclusion practices with respects for business and individuals and impacts on society are fifth with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 26% of the respondents.

Payment of a living wage greater than a country's minimum wage is sixth with a mean score 3.3 points, representing 25% of the respondents.



4.3.2 Analysis of data collected from Dormaa East District Assembly

Table 4.9: Factors that influence sustainable public procurement

Nr	Identified: Factors	Respondents Scores									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum FX$	Mean Score	Rank
		X=	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Top Management Support	F	7	2	5	0	0	14	58	4.1	4 th
2	Effective use of Procurement processes	F	6	6	0	2	0	14	58	4.1	4 th
3	Government policy	F	8	5	0	1	0	14	62	4.4	1 st
4	Involvement of other stakeholders	F	4	6	4	0	0	14	54	3.9	5 th
5	Individual commitment	F	2	8	1	3	0	14	51	3.6	6 th
6	Work with suppliers & contractors	F	5	7	2	0	0	14	59	4.2	3 rd
7	Align with public procurement Entity's goals	F	7	4	2	1	0	14	59	4.2	3 rd
8	Effective training of procurement officers in public procurement Entities	F	8	4	1	1	0	14	61	4.3	2 nd
9	Procurement staff incentives	F	2	5	3	4	0	14	47	3.4	7 th
10	Availability of products	F	4	5	4	1	0	14	54	3.9	5 th

Source:Field Survey,2015

From table 8, the analysis revealed 31% of the respondents of Dormaa East District Assembly strongly agreed that the government policy with a mean score of 4.4 points, is the most high-ranking factor that influences sustainable public procurement.

Effective training of procurement officers in public procurement Entity is the second with a mean score of 4.3 points, representing 30% of the respondents, followed by work with suppliers & contractors and aligns with public procurement Entity's goals with a mean score of 4.2 points, representing 29% of the respondents.

Top management support and effective use of procurement processes are the fourth position with a mean score of 4.1 points, representing 29% of the respondents.

Availability of products and involvement of other stakeholders are the fifth position with a mean score of 3.9 points, representing 27% of the respondents. Individual commitment is the sixth position with a mean score of 3.6 points, representing 24% of the respondents. The last position is the procurement staff incentives with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 24% of the respondents.

4.10: Barriers to public procurement sustainability

Nr	Identified: Barriers	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	ΣFX	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Cost/Price	F	2	7	5	0	0	14	53	3.8	4 th
2	Attitude/Culture	F	6	6	2	0	0	14	60	4.3	1 st
3	Inadequate budget	F	2	4	6	2	0	14	48	3.4	5 th
4	Lack of top Management support	F	2	9	2	1	0	14	54	3.9	3 rd
5	Inadequate Resources	F	5	3	4	2	0	14	53	3.8	4 th
6	Lack of political support	F	4	6	4	0	0	14	56	4.0	2 nd
7	Quality Criteria	F	5	5	1	3	0	14	54	3.9	3 rd

Table

8	Inadequate availability of procurement professionals	F	3	2	6	2	1	14	46	3.3	6 th
9	Inadequate availability of products	F	4	2	4	3	0	14	46	3.3	6 th
10	Change of government	F	1	3	7	1	2	14	42	3.0	7 th

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From 4.10 , the analysis revealed that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that the Culture/Attitude, with a mean score of 4.3 points, is the most highly ranking Barrier to Sustainable public procurement, followed by Lack of political support with a mean score of 4.0 points, representing 26% of the respondents.

Quality Criteria and Lack of Top Management support are the third Barriers to sustainable public procurement with a mean score of 3.9% points, representing 27% of the respondents from Dormaa East District Assembly, followed by Cost/Price and Inadequate Resources with a mean score of 3.8 points, representing 26% of the respondents. Inadequate Budget is the fifth position with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 24% of the respondents, followed by Inadequate Availability of products and inadequate availability of procurement professionals with a mean score of 3.3 points, representing 23% of the respondents.

The last Barrier to Sustainable public procurement is Change of Government with a mean score of 3.0 points, representing 21% of the respondents.

4.11: Responsibilities of suppliers and the Public Procurement Entities

Nr	Identified: Responsibilities	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum F$ X	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Use of a life cycle analysis to evaluate the environmental friendliness of the products and packaging	F	3	7	3	1	0	14	54	3.9	2 nd
2	Participate in the design of products for recycling or reuse	F	2	5	5	2	0	14	49	3.5	5 th
3	To ensure the safe, incoming movement of products to our facilities	F	3	5	5	1	0	14	52	3.7	4 th
4	Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals	F	4	6	2	2	0	14	54	3.9	2 nd
5	Purchase from small suppliers	F	2	6	3	3	0	14	49	3.5	5 th
6	Visit suppliers plants to make sure that they are not using sweatshop labour	F	1	4	7	7	3	14	59	4.2	1 st
7	Participate in the design of products for disassemble	F	2	4	5	3	0	14	47	3.4	6 th
8	Ask suppliers and contractors to pay a „living wage“ greater than a country's minimum wage	F	2	3	7	2	0	14	49	3.5	5 th
9	Donate to philanthropic organizations	F	3	2	4	3	5	14	46	3.3	7 th
10	Ensure that suppliers and contractors comply with child labour laws	F	4	6	1	3	0	14	53	3.8	3 rd

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table

From table 10, the analysis revealed that 29% of the respondents strongly agreed that Visit Suppliers plant to make sure that they are not using sweatshop labour with a mean score of 4.2 points, is the high ranking responsibility of Procurement Entity, followed by Use of a Life Cycle analysis to evaluate the Environmental Friendliness of the products & packaging and Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals with a mean score of 3.9 points, representing 27% of the respondents.

Ensure that Suppliers and Contractors comply with Child labour Laws with a mean score of 3.8 points representing 26% of the respondents of Dormaa East District Assembly. To ensure the Safe, Incoming Movement of products to our facilities with a mean score o 3.7 points, is fourth, representing 26% of the respondents, followed by Ask Suppliers & Contractors to pay a living wage greater than a country's minimum wage, Purchase from Small Suppliers, and Participate in the design of products for recycling or reuse with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 24% of the respondents. Participate in the design of products for disassemble is sixth position with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 23% of the respondents. Donate to philanthropic Organizations is the Seventh position with a mean score of 3.3 points, representing 23% of the respondents of Dormaa East District Assembly.

4.12: Social Developments

Nr	Identified: Social Developments	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	ΣFX	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Compliance with all relevant Human Rights Legislation	F	3	2	6	1	0	14	43	3.1	8 th

2	Compliance with local employment laws	F	3	9	2	0	0	14	57	4.1	2 nd
3	Fair and Equal opportunities for employment	F	3	4	6	1	0	14	51	3.6	6 th
4	Adoption of ethical business practices with respects for business and individuals and impacts on society	F	4	6	4	0	0	14	56	4.0	3 rd
5	Health and Safety legislative compliance	F	7	4	3	0	0	14	60	4.3	1 st
6	Employment of diversity and inclusion practices	F	1	6	5	2	0	14	48	3.4	7 th
7	Compliance with Child labour laws	F	4	4	5	2	0	14	55	3.9	4 th
8	Payment of a living wage greater than a country's minimum wage	F	3	4	2	5	0	14	47	3.4	7 th
9	Suppliers and contractors donating to philanthropic organizations	F	2	9	3	0	0	14	55	3.9	4 th
10	Construction of infrastructure facilities with favourable passage for physically challenged persons	F	3	6	3	2	0	14	52	3.7	5 th

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From 4.12, the analysis revealed that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that the Health and Safety legislative compliance, with a mean score of 4.3 points, is the most high-ranking Social Development. Compliance with Local Employment Laws is the second position with a mean score of 4.1 point, representing 29% of the respondents, followed by Adoption of Ethical business practices with respects for business and individuals and impacts on society with a mean score of 4.0 points, representing 28%

Table

of the respondents. Compliance with Child Labour Laws and Suppliers and Contractors donating to philanthropic are the fourth position with a mean score of 3.9 points, representing 27% of the respondents, followed by Construction of Infrastructure Facilities with favourable passage for physically Challenged persons with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 26% of the respondents. Fair and Equal Opportunities for Employment with a mean score 3.7 points, representing 25% of the respondents with the sixth position, followed by Employment of diversity and inclusion, and Payment of a living wage greater than a country's minimum wage..



4.3.3 Analysis of Data collected from Dormaa Municipal Assembly

Table 4.13: Factors that influence Sustainable Public Procurement

Nr	Identified: Factors	Respondents Scores									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum FX$	Mean Score	Rank
		X=	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Top Management Support	F	8	1	1	0	1	11	48	4.3	1 st
2	Effective use of Procurement processes	F	4	2	4	0	1	11	41	3.7	2 nd
3	Government policy	F	3	3	2	2	1	11	38	3.4	5 th
4	Involvement of other stakeholders	F	0	6	1	4	0	11	35	3.1	8 th
5	Individual commitment	F	2	3	3	2	1	11	36	3.2	7 th
6	Work with suppliers & contractors	F	2	4	3	2	0	11	40	3.6	3 rd
7	Align with public procurement Entity's goals	F	3	4	2	2	0	11	41	3.7	2 nd
8	Effective training of procurement officers in public	F	4	2	0	4	1	11	37	3.3	6 th
9	Procurement staff incentives	F	2	4	3	2	0	11	39	3.5	4 th
10	Availability of products	F	3	3	3	1	1	11	39	3.5	4 th

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From 4. 13, the analysis revealed that 24% of the respondents strongly agreed that the Top Management Support, with a mean score of 4.3 points, is the most high-ranking factor that influences sustainable public procurement.

Effective use of Procurement Processes, and Align with Public Procurement Entity's goals are the second position with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 21% of the respondents, followed by Work with Suppliers and Contractors with a mean score of 3.6 points, representing 20% of the respondents. The next is Procurement Staff Incentives and Availability of Products with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 19% of the respondents, followed by Effective training of Procurement Officers in Public Procurement Entities with a mean score of 3.3 points, representing 18% of the respondents. Second to last is Individual Commitment with a mean score of 3.1 points, representing 18% of the respondents.

The last is Involvement of other Stakeholders with a mean score of 3.1 points, representing 17% of the respondents.

Table 4.14: Barriers to Sustainable Public Procurement

Nr	Identified: Barriers	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum FX$	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Cost/Price	F	10	0	1	0	0	11	53	4.8	1 st
2	Attitude/Culture	F	4	3	2	1	1	11	41	3.7	5 th
3	Inadequate budget	F	5	3	2	0	1	11	44	4.0	3 rd
4	Lack of top Management support	F	4	2	3	0	2	11	39	3.5	6 th
5	Inadequate Resources	F	2	5	3	0	1	11	50	4.5	2 nd
6	Lack of political support	F	3	2	1	3	2	11	34	3.0	9 th
7	Quality Criteria	F	5	2	2	1	1	11	42	3.8	4 th
8	Inadequate availability of procurement professionals	F	1	6	1	2	1	11	37	3.3	7 th

9	Inadequate availability of products	F	3	4	0	1	3	11	36	3.2	8 th
10	Change of government	F	2	1	2	3	3	11	29	2.6	10 th

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From 4.14, the analysis showed that 27% of the respondents strongly agreed that Cost/price, with a mean score of 4.8 is the most high –ranking barrier to sustainable public procurement.

Second is Inadequate Resources with a mean score points of 4.5 points, representing 25% of the respondents of Dormaa Municipal Assembly, followed by Inadequate budget with a mean score of 4.0 points, representing 22% of the respondents.

The next position is followed by Quality Criteria with a mean score of 3.8 points, representing 21% of the respondents. Attitude/Culture is the fifth position with a mean score of 3.7 points, representing 20% of the respondents, followed by Lack of Top Management Support with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 19% of the respondents.

Seventh Barrier to Sustainable Public Procurement is Inadequate Availability of Procurement Professionals in Procurement Entities, followed by Inadequate Availability of Products with a mean score of 3.2 points, representing 18% of the respondents.

Second to last Barrier to Sustainable Public Procurement is Lack of Political Support with a mean score of 3.0 points, representing 17% of the respondents. The last Barrier to Sustainable Public Procurement is Change of Government with a mean score of 2.6 points, representing 15% of the respondents.

Table 4.15: Responsibilities of Procurement Entities and Suppliers

Nr	Identified: Responsibilities	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum F$ X	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Use of a life cycle analysis to evaluate the environmental friendliness of the products and packaging	F	6	3	1	0	1	11	46	4.2	1 st
2	Participate in the design of products for recycling or reuse	F	2	3	3	2	1	11	36	3.2	5 th
3	To ensure the safe, incoming movement of products to our facilities	F	3	7	0	1	0	11	45	4.1	2 nd
4	Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals	F	3	1	1	6	0	11	34	3.1	6 th
5	Purchase from small suppliers	F	2	4	2	0	3	11	35	3.2	5 th
6	Visit suppliers plants to make sure that they are not using sweatshop labour	F	1	2	4	2	1	11	30	2.7	
7	Participate in the design of products for disassemble	F	3	3	3	2	0	11	40	3.4	4 th
8	Ask suppliers and contractors to pay a „living wage“ greater than a country’s minimum wage	F	2	4	0	1	4	11	32	2.9	7 th
9	Donate to philanthropic organizations	F	2	5	1	2	1	11	38	3.5	3 rd
10	Ensure that suppliers and contractors comply with child labour laws	F	4	1	1	4	1	11	36	3.2	5 th

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From 4. 15, the analysis revealed that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that the Use of a life Cycle analysis to Evaluate the Environmental friendliness of the products and packaging with a mean score of 4.2 points, is a high –ranking of the Procurement Entities and Suppliers, followed by To Ensure the Safe, incoming movement of products to Our Facilities with a mean score of 4.1 points, representing 22% of the respondents. Suppliers/Contractors Donate to Philanthropic Organizations is the third position with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 19% of the respondents.

Participate in the design of products for Disassemble is the fourth position with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 20% of the respondents. Ensure that Suppliers and Contractors Comply with Child Labour Laws, Purchase from Small Suppliers and participate in the Design of Products for recycling or reuse with a mean score of 3.2 points, representing 18% of the respondents.

Second to last position is Ask Suppliers to Commit to Waste Reduction Goals with a mean score of 3.1 points, representing 17% of the respondents. Ask Suppliers and Contractors to pay a living wage greater than a Country’s minimum wage with a mean score of 2.9 points, representing 16% of the respondents.

Table 4.16: Social Developments

Nr	Identified: Social Developments	Respondents Score									
			SA	A	NU	D	SD	N	$\sum FX$	Mean Score	Rank
		X	5	4	3	2	1				
1	Compliance with all relevant Human Rights Legislation	F	6	3	1	0	1	11	46	4.2	1 st
2	Compliance with local employment laws	F	2	4	4	1	1	11	41	3.7	3 rd

3	Fair and Equal opportunities for employment	F	3	5	3	0	0	11	44	4.0	2 nd
4	Adoption of ethical business practices with respects for business and individuals and impacts on society	F	3	2	5	0	1	11	39	3.5	4 th
5	Health and Safety legislative compliance	F	1	6	1	2	1	11	37	3.4	5 th
6	Employment of diversity and inclusion practices	F	2	3	1	5	0	11	35	3.2	7 th
7	Compliance with Child labour laws	F	3	0	3	3	2	11	32	2.9	9 th
8	Payment of a living wage greater than a country's minimum wage	F	2	1	5	1	2	11	33	3.0	8 th
9	Suppliers and contractors donating to philanthropic organizations	F	2	3	2	4	0	11	36	3.3	6 th
10	Construction of infrastructure facilities with favourable passage for physically challenged persons	F	5	2	0	2	4	11	41	3.7	3 rd

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the 4. 16, the analysis revealed that 23% of the respondents strongly agreed that Compliance with all Human Rights Legislation, with a mean score of 4.2 points, is the highest ranking Social Development in the public sector, followed by Fair and Equal opportunities for employment with a mean score of 4.0 points, representing 22% of the respondents. Construction of Infrastructure Facilities with a favorable passage for

Physically Challenged persons with a mean score of 3.7 points is third, representing 21% of the respondents, followed by Adoption of Ethical business practices with respects for business and Individuals, and impacts on Society with a mean score of 3.5 points, representing 20% of the respondents.

Health and Safety Legislative Compliance is the fifth position Social Development with a mean score of 3.4 points, representing 19% of the respondents, followed by Suppliers and Contractors donating to Philanthropic Organizations with a mean score of 3.3 points is sixth, representing 18% of the respondents. Employment of Diversity inclusion is the seventh position with a mean score of 3.2 points, representing 18% of the respondents. Payment of a living wage greater than a Country's minimum wage with a mean score of 3.0 points is the eighth position, representing 17% of the respondents. Compliance with Child Labour Laws with a mean score of 2.9 points is the last Social Development, representing 16% of the respondents.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter talks about the sustainability of Public Procurement and its impacts on Social Development as a whole in the public sector.

In procurement management, sustainable public procurement is the most important aspect. This is because, if a Country wants to improve upon its procurement management systems without considering the sustainable aspects, the Country cannot achieve its objective. Therefore, it is important for every country to take procurement sustainability seriously, especially in the public sector.

5.2 Summary of Findings

It was clear that sustainable public procurement is the pivot of procurement management in both private, such as the contractors, suppliers, and consultants who do public procurement entities' contracts and public sector. Sustainable public procurement makes a lot of impacts on Social Development and also boosts country's economic fortunes.

In this regard, Ghana as a country needs to focus on public procurement sustainability, in order to fully implement the public procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).

5.2.1 Impacts of Sustainable Public Procurement on Social Development

Although there could be existing Sustainable Public Procurement practices available to promote procurement management, this work also looked into four major areas that strengthen public procurement. These areas include responsibilities of Public procurement entities, suppliers and contractors, factors that influence sustainable public procurement, barriers to public procurement, and social development.

The findings showed how difficult it is to achievement sustainable public procurement as a country. It indicated different ways of through which a country will be able to achieve sustainability in public procurement practices.

The researcher collected his data from three different sources. They include Berekum Municipal Assembly, Dormaa East District Assembly and Dormaa Municipal Assembly.

According to Berekum Municipal Assembly, the major factors that influence the sustainability of public procurement are Effective use of procurement processes,

involvement of the other stakeholders, e.g. community members, opinion leaders etc. Align with public procurement goals, effective training of procurement officers in the public procurement entities and availability of products on the market. Also, the Municipal talked about some major barriers to sustainable public procurement in the public procurement entities across the country. Inadequate availability of procurement professionals, inadequate resources, e.g. funds, office accommodations.

Under Budgeting, change of government and quality criteria. attitude/culture of our people, inadequate availability of products, lack of political support, lack of top management support and cost/price of the products on the markets.

The Municipal furthermore, mentioned some major responsibilities that needed to be performed by the procurement entities, suppliers, and the contractors. They are to ensure that suppliers and the contractors comply with child labour laws, visit suppliers plants to make sure that they are not using sweatshop Labour.

Purchase from small suppliers, ask suppliers and Contractors to pay a „living wage“ greater than a Country's minimum wage. Use of a life cycle analysis to evaluate the environmental friendliness of the products and the packaging.

However, findings from the Municipal Assembly also revealed that the following social development could be achieved through sustainable public procurement across the country. They include compliance with local employment laws, health and safety legislative compliance, compliance with child Labour laws, and the construction of social amenity facilities with favourable passage for the physically challenged persons in our society.

Dormaa East District Assembly also expressed similar sentiment as Berekum Municipal Assembly. It stated some of the major factors that influence sustainable public procurement by mentioning government policy; effective training of procurement officers in the public procurement entities, align with public procurement entities goals, and top management support can make public procurement sustainable. It mentioned effective use of procurement processes also.

In addition, Dormaa East District Assembly elaborated on some major barriers to sustainable public procurement. attitude/culture, lack of political support, lack of top management support, inadequate resources, e.g funds to procure goods, office accommodations for procurement officers, cost/price, and quality criteria are most major barriers to sustainable public procurement.

The Assembly also spoke about some social development that sustainable public procurement could bring to Ghana as a whole. Health and safety legislative compliance, compliance with local employment laws that deal with the employment of local people. Adoption of Ethical business practices with respects for business, and individuals in our society.

Dormaa Municipal Assembly's findings are not much different from that of Berekum Municipal and Dormaa East District Assembly.

Dormaa Municipal Assembly mentioned the major factors that influence sustainable public procurement. Some the factors are, top management support, Effective use of procurement processes, align with public procurement goals, work with suppliers and contractors. It also mentioned procurement staff incentives, Availability of products.

Furthermore, the Assembly said sustainable public procurement can bring on board some social development such as compliance with Child labour laws, Fair and equal opportunities for employment, compliance with local employment laws, and adoption of ethical business practices with respects for business and individuals, and impacts on society as a whole.

5.3 Recommendations

The public procurement Authority and the government of Ghana should start drawing policies and programmes for the implementation of sustainable public procurement.

There is the need to train more procurement professionals who will be up to the tasks in procurement management.

Government must also pass a law that will bind contractors, suppliers, and consultants who execute public procurement Entities' contracts to invest their proceeds in areas that can create opportunities for both present and the future generations.

Government should make procurement officers salaries attractive to motivate them perform professionally.

5.4 Conclusion

I will like to conclude this work by saying that even though it is difficult to implement new policies that have positive signs of great successes; but as a citizen of Ghana I wish to encourage other citizens of the nation (Ghana), being public or private sector worker to come on board with laudable ideas for the full implementation of the Sustainable Public Procurement for Social Development. If we are able to do it, Ghana as a nation,

will achieve the value for money which is the pivot of public procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and also help the country to attain its economic fortunes.

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APPENDIX

KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

MSc. PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

Confidential Questionnaire Survey

TOPIC: *IMPACTS OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

Introduction

This dissertation is being undertaken by a post-graduate student of the Department of Building Technology of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology; study Master of Science Degree in Procurement Management, and under supervision of Professor Ayarkwa.

The research is for academic work and the questionnaire attached seeks to gather information about the Impacts of Sustainable Public Procurement on social Development.

The researcher believes that your participation is so much needed in order to make the researcher's work successful and for the improvement of Sustainable Public procurement in public sectors as a whole. The information provided will be treated confidentially and not being used against the respondents.

If requests are being made by any respondents to have a copy of this work, it will be provided as such.

Please tick the appropriate answer to each question. Please tick one/more if necessary.

Kindly state your answer by ticking the boxes provided below per your choice.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

1. Please indicate the Age group you are belong to

- a. Below 30 years ☐ b. 31 to 40 years ☐
c. 41 to 50 ☐ d. Above 50 years ☐

2. Gender

- a. Male ☐ b. Female ☐

3. What is Educational Qualification?

- a. SSSCE ☐ b. HND ☐ c. BSC ☐ d. MSC
☐

4. How long have you been working in the public sector?

- a. Below 5 years ☐ b. 6 to 10 years ☐
c. 11 to 15 years ☐ d. Above 15 years ☐

5. What is your designation in the institution?

- a. Procurement officer ☐ b. Storekeeper ☐
c. Consultant ☐ d. Supplier ☐
e. Contractor ☐ f. Project Manager ☐ g. Engineer ☐

Section B: Sustainable public Procurement

Responsibilities of public Procurement Entities, Suppliers and Contractors for Sustainable Public Procurement

6. Please indicate (tick-√) how you assess the following responsibilities that make public procurement Sustainable.

Most Significant (5), Very Significant (4), Significant (3), Less Significant (2), not significant (1)

Identified Responsibilities	1	2	3	4	5
Use of a life cycle analysis to evaluate the environmental friendliness of the Products and packaging					
Participate in the design of Products for recycling or reuse					
Ensure the safe, incoming movement of Products to our facilities					
Ask suppliers to commit to waste reduction goals					
Purchases from small Suppliers					
Visit Suppliers plants to make sure that they are not using Sweatshop labour					
Participate in the design of Products for disassemble					
Ask Suppliers and Contractors to pay a „ living wage“ greater than a Country“s minimum wage					
Donate to philanthropic organizations					
Ensure that Suppliers and Contractors comply with child labour laws					

Facilitating Factors that influence sustainable public procurement

6. Please indicate (tick-√) how you assess the following factors that make public procurement Sustainable.

Most Significant (5), Very Significant (4), Significant (3), Less Significant (2), not significant (1)

Identified Facilitating Factors	1	2	3	4	5
Top management support					
Effective use of procurement processes					
Government policy					
Involvement of other stakeholders					
Individual commitment					
Work with suppliers and contractors					
Align with public procurement Entities' goals					
Effective training of procurement officers in public procurement Entities					
Procurement staff incentives					
Availability of products					

7. Please indicate below if you have any recommendation to make for the researcher on the facilitating factors that influence sustainable public procurement

.....

.....

.....

.....

Barriers to sustainable public procurement

8. Please indicate (tick-√) how you assess the following barriers that prevent sustainable public procurement.

Most Significant (5), Very Significant (4), Significant (3), Less Significant (2),

Not significant (1)

Identified Barriers	1	2	3	4	5
Cost/Price					
Inadequate resources					
Inadequate budget					
Inadequate availability of procurement professionals					
Attitude/Culture					
Non commitment by top management					
Quality Criteria					
Lack of political support					
Inadequate availability of products					
Change of government					

9. Please indicate below any recommendation you may have for the researcher on the barriers that prevent sustainable public procurement.

.....

.....

10. Please indicate (tick-√) how sustainable Public Procurement impacts on the following Social Development activities.

Most Significant (5), Very Significant (4), Significant (3), Less Significant (2), not significant (1)

Identified Social Development	1	2	3	4	5
Compliance with all relevant Human Rights Legislations					
Compliance with local employment laws					

Fair and equal opportunities for employment					
Adoption of ethical business practices with respect for business and individuals and impact on society					
Health and safety legislative compliance					
Employment of diversity and inclusion practices					
Compliance with child Labour laws					
Payment of a „living wage“ greater than a Country“s minimum wage					
Suppliers and Contractors donating to philanthropic organizations					
Construction of infrastructure facilities with favourable passages for physically challenged persons					
Suppliers and Contractors have been doing Public Procurement Entities Contracts should invest their proceeds in areas that will benefit both present and future generations					

11. Please indicate below any recommendation you may have for the researcher on the Social developments

.....

Please return or direct any questions to:

**Aziedu Daniel Awuku (Student) Dormaa East District Assembly P.O.Box 5
Wamfie-BrongAhafo Region Ghana West Africa Tel: +233-506377547/247529718**

Email: dawukuaziedu@yahoo.com

THANK YOU FOR CAREFULLY FILLING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.