

Research Article

# Examination of the Strategies Put in Place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the Implementation of Public Procurement Law

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## Abstract

This paper examined the strategies put in place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the application of public procurement policy. The paper adopted both primary and secondary sources of data, and primary data were collected via the administration of questionnaires on the respondents. Study population of 1,020 comprised the members of staff from ministries, and agency that supervises the execution of procurement policy in the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (LSPPA). Proportionate random sampling method was adopted in selecting a sample size of 154 respondents representing 15% of the study population. Secondary data were got from books, academic journals, official document of LSPPA and the internet. Data collected were analysed using percentage, frequency, and (RII) Relative Importance Index. The results of the study revealed that the strategies put in place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency; such as establishment of a threshold (52.6%, rank 7th), constitution of contract performance audit committee (63%, rank 9.5th), supervision of the deliveries (69.5%, rank 9.5th), and creation of a procurement officer's desk (57.8%, rank 8th) were not adequately substantial strategies put in place in monitoring the execution of public procurement policy in Lagos state. Moreover, the paper revealed strategies that were mostly substantial which were put in place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the implementation of public procurement law, such as composition of technical review committee (79.9%, rank 1st), appraisal of procurement plan for procuring entities (73.3%, rank 2nd), setting of fair pricing standards and benchmarks (61%, rank 6th), strategic oversight on the contracts (65.6%, rank 5th), keeping of contractors' database for proper identification (65.6%, rank 4th), publication of details of major contracts in the State (69.5%, rank 3rd) significantly improved accountability, proficiency, efficacy among the ministries selected. The study therefore, concludes that the strategies put in place by LSPPA, Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the implementation of public procurement law in the state is considerable, and appropriate which ensures that procurement law of the State is followed. It was further evident from six claims affirmation as against four claims that refuted it respectively.

## Keywords

Appraisal, Audit, Review, Benchmark, Database, Publication, Oversight

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**Received:** 6 December 2023; **Accepted:** 22 December 2023; **Published:** 2 April 2024



## 1. Introduction

Government at various tiers considered it exigent to address several public procurement anomalies through rules, regulations, treaties, and a successive enactment of public procurement law sought to address those anomalies associated with public procurement in order to certify effectiveness, efficacy, and value for money, transparency, and answerability so as to address severe practices in public procurement and disposal of assets. However, regardless of these procedures, public procurement still replete with difficulties particularly in most developing countries across the globe, where public procurement is considered cash-cow, and laced with poor execution of contracts. Huge investments in physical infrastructures, institutional and human capacities, which ought to help in laying foundations for national rebirth and rejig development has been in a state of despair.

The procurement at diverse levels of government were confronted with sloppy implementation at various ministries, departments, and agencies. The reasons for these are not far-fetched as public procurement in Nigeria is characterized by corrupt practices, lack of value for money, ineptitude among others as a result of non-enactment of procurement Act, Law, or Bye-Law which ought to strengthen “the fiscal allocation of various ministries, departments, and agencies [22].” Rather than using Statute, procurement was conducted by financial protocols, which is an instrument of the finance ministry in the award of contract, and it was secured in concealment.

The public procurement in Lagos State was guided by Section 121 of 1999 constitution as amended that enunciated the processes for budget appropriation. The provision of the constitution makes guidelines for budget preparation, appropriation, and expenditure. However, the section was silent on the payment of mobilization fee, and this was performed in line with the whims and caprices of the State Executive Council who ratified contract with little or no objection from the State Tenders Board, which was chaired by a member of the State Executive Council. This successively gave room for corrupt practices, in the quest of following best international practices as enunciated by World bank report on public procurement, this compelled the federal government to set up an office called Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit (BMPIU) also known as Due Process in 2001, which helps in regularising public procurement process and help in promoting transparency and answerability in the award of contract respectively.

The BMPIU was to ensure that due process is adhered to in the award of contract, and there is value for money, this steadily supplanted the issuing of circular for public procurement. Subsequently, a Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) was set up as a result of the enactment of the Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2007, this afterwards gave constitutional provisions for public procurement process in the country. As a federating country with various sub-national government, the Public Procurement Act of National Assembly

is not binding on the states. Hence, each state of the federation were urged to domesticate the Public Procurement with enactment of State Law that guides the States procurement process.

The creation of Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (LSPPA) after the passage and subsequent assent to the Lagos State Public Procurement Law 2011. This Law clearly stated the objectives, functions, and powers of LSPPA in the following sections: 8, 9, and 10 respectively. The Law scrapped the state tenders board and replaced with LSPPA, with separate Head; General Manager, which is to be assisted by directors so as to ensure efficiency, expertise, value for money, transparency, openness, and answerability.

The Law gave the agency functions and objectives to be carried out so as to ensure strict compliance by the procuring entities, suppliers, contractors, or consulting firms. The whole essence of the enactment of the public procurement Law is to bring transparency, accountability, and fairness into the government activities through the acquisition of goods, services, or works for the public good. The Law made the procurement processes a statutory issue that must be sanctioned and if it is breached, there are satisfactory sanctions for the erring procuring or disposing entities which are to be penalized.

Therefore, the Law becomes indispensable for the State so as to make sure that goods, services, or works are procured as required in the budget appropriated. The crux of the procurement Law in the Lagos State is to stem the level of leakages, and fortify the level of openness and competitiveness, check the reckless abandonment of projects, to address contract splitting, and reduce to the barest minimum the flagrant abuse of procedures for awarding public contracts without regard for public procurement Law, and spending separate from the appropriated budget.

### *Statement of problem*

The oversight function and sanction which enabled contractors or manufacturers as it appropriates, to carry out the implementation of public procurement policy in line with the terms of the agreement of the procurement are often neglected. This was so since the agency that charged with the oversight function on the implementation of contract often do that shoddily due to unnecessary interferences from the political class that subsequently leads to flagrant abuse of the procedures agreed upon [5]. After all, supply is date specific, afterwards of the initial down payment, that is, the mobilization fees paid by the government, and keeping to this date of delivery often depends on the qualification and competence of the contractors so as not to result to late delivery.

## 2. Literature Review

### *Public Procurement*

Countries in the world engage in public procurement in

order to engender growth, economic rebirth, and holistic development. Public procurement boosts governance as it shows the needs for having value for public funds spent the by people's representative, which is the government.

Walker, and Brammer [22] define public procurement as it pertains to the taxpayer's money, and the mode in which public bodies use the taxpayer's money in obtaining goods, works, or services. For Walker, and Brammer [22], the efficient and effective use of taxpayers' money in order to purchase public goods lies at the centers of public procurement. Public procurement should be carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations so that taxpayers' money would be shrewdly spent and accounted for.

World Bank [21] posits that public procurement is associated with the application of public funds by the government and its various ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). Public procurement is undertaking on behalf of citizens in order to better their lives via the acquisition of the right quality and right quantity of goods, services, or public works at the best price, from the best sources, and with best procedures in accordance with the ground norms. The World Bank's definition of public procurement regards the ground norms as key in the public procurement process which must not be subverted so as to avoid unbudgeted spending as against the appropriated funds in the process of acquiring goods, works, or services.

The definition of Walker and Brammer and the World Bank give credence to the need for public procurement to follow the laid down rules and regulations in order to ensure fiscal discipline and values for taxpayers' money. Hence, there is a need to ensure that public procurement policy is carried out with strict adherence to the various provisions of the constitution. Adherence to the ground norms make public procurement viable while non-adherence to the ground norm brings about unviable public procurement.

Evelyn, and Kwadwo [9], define public procurement as a means of seeking to obtain goods, works, or services in line with applicable laws and regulations. For Evelyn and Kwadwo public procurement should be in line with the provisions of public procurement laws. For them, constitutionalism is useful for public procurement in order to get the desired value for money and ensure accountability. Fayomi [10] defines public procurement as the bridge or link between public requirement (roads, stadia, and health facilities) and private sector. This definition does not consider the extent of application of public procurement laws and regulations as Evelyn and Kwadwo posit in their definition. Hence, it is with diverse views that various scholars defined public procurement as there are different views and perspectives to the definition, which succinctly defines public procurement in line with their environment and government responsiveness. It shows that public procurement has various definitions and applications. The point that is clear and inferable from all these, is that public procurement should be done in accordance with the laws and regulations, and be guided by

value for money both from taxpayers and the government. Therefore, public procurement must consider efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, transparency, probity, and value for money.

#### *Policy Formulation*

Easton, [7] sees policy formulation as a decision making process. Aminu, Tella, and Mbaya [2] define it as a fundamental principle upon which government implements its developmental projects. Hence, the definitions pointed to the fact that policy formulation addresses the solutions to the problem identified at the first stage, which is the agenda-setting stage, this enables the realisation of set objectives. Policy formulation entails policy demands. Policy decision, and policy statement which enriched the policy being formulated. Policy formulation strengthens the solutions government proffers or intends to proffer to public demands, which necessitated the policy to come into being.

#### *Decision Making*

Dror [6] sees decision making as a course of action decided upon by individual, or government. Olu, Okotoni [18] defines decision making as the strategic steps put in place in order to make policy formulated impact people's lives. Therefore, decision-making symbolizes the go-ahead mechanism, which makes policy formulated to be positioned for actions. This stage sets policy for implementation as various state actors needed for implementation of policy are constituted in order to ensure that policy is appropriately implemented. In contrast, decision making also entails a trade-off in order to satisfy the pressing needs of people. Preferences are notable under decision making in the policy cycle [25] this means that decision-making entails solving problems serially one after the other, as this entails the prioritisation of public policy vis-a-vis the available resources.

#### *Policy Implementation*

O'Toole [20] defines policy execution as a vehicle for policy delivery, which is designed and pursued with the hope of achieving specific ends. Implementation has been a great unique phase in the policy process. It is quite distinctive for representing the change, which the policy idea expectation characterizes through actions aimed at correcting social problems [13]. Policy implementation is characterized by the actions of several levels of agencies, institutions, organisations, and their actors that are influenced by the policy context. A study of policy implementation is a study of change, and how change occurs.

Goodsell [12] considers policy implementation with respect to those whom in their domain implement policies. For Goodsell, the administrative agency, which is referred to as bureaucracy must have the necessary mandate in order to achieve the desired objectives at the implementation stage. Therefore, policy implementation brings about output, with the use of scarce resources, and it does not stop mid-way after being approved, certified and accepted. Implementation is a key stage that is methodical in the sequence of the policy process.

Hence, from the definitions of implementation, it can be deduced that some of the scholars view implementation as the actual action policy put in place to order achieve the desired objectives. Others see implementation as both actions as well as the actors that bring the action into being. Therefore, implementation involves both the action and the performer in order to bring about the actual policy into reality rather than remaining as an intention all through.

#### *Policy Evaluation*

Wholey [24] affirms policy evaluation to be the assessment of the total effectiveness of a country's program in order to meet its stated objectives. Policy evaluation intends to determine the impact of the policies as well as provide feedback for the various policy framers and actors. It shows the goal achievement extent and helps in understanding the degree to which policies have been able to resolve nagging issues. Policy evaluation clarifies the underlining reasons for the choice of goals and objectives that are being assessed in relation to the procedures. Policy evaluation helps in determining the appropriateness of the outcomes or objectives vis-a-vis the actual cost incurred. That is, the policy outcomes or policy results meet the needs, demands, or preferences of the teeming public.

Egonmwan [8] defines evaluation as the last stage in the policy cycle where the outcome of decisions taken are assessed. Anderson [3] sees this stage as paramount as it reveals how the stated objectives were achieved and the shortcomings, which hindered the success of the policy. Hence, evaluation is paramount in the policy cycle as it makes the actors know what was done and how best the desired objectives were achieved. As challenges come with opportunities, hence there is a need for evaluation in order to establish the challenges, which subsequently lead to a need for policy formulation. The assessment in the evaluation reveals the positive desired objectives or negative undesired outcomes respectively that would later form part of the subsequent policy agenda setting.

#### *Government Leadership and Institutionalised Process*

The leadership direction in the country has a huge influence on how public procurement policy would be implemented. Adherence to public procurement policy implementation that in turn changes the institutionalised process is more pronounced in the way and manner in which the governments operate. Both State and Federal have refused to adhere to the provisions of Laws of procurement, and this has led to the refusal of federal government to constitute the National Council on Public Procurement and Lagos State failure to do so for Lagos State Public Procurement Agency Governing Board. OECD [23] affirms the need to improve efficiency, promote good governance, and ensure transparency in the award of contracts via compliance with Laws that is the practice in most parts. The leadership style at the helms of affairs make institutions involved in the implementation of public procurement policy workable. The NCPP, LSPPGB, various contractors, suppliers, and service providers gave

opportunities in the process for tender without any interference. Jacob [14] argues that the enforcement of infringement noticed during the bidding process would be redressed fairly or unfairly depending on the government leadership. If rule of law is nourished, there would be fair treatment, if not many contracts might be awarded without due regard for open competitive bidding as stipulated in the PPA 2007 [19].

#### *Theoretical framework*

##### *Stakeholder's Theory*

The stakeholder theory details various salient interests in the public procurement policy. The theory sees the importance of various stakeholders and the need to accommodate them in the public procurement policy as it relates to fairness, honesty, and probity [11]. The theory was propounded by Freeman, which was built on the need to create more values for various stakeholders. The public, government, procuring entity, approving authority and the contractors all seek involvement in the public procurement policy. This is attached with values for money which all stakeholders pursue. According to Mansell [15], argues that the assumption of balanced best interests of all stakeholders weakens the thrust which the market economy system advocates. Therefore, stakeholder theory does not work in tandem with the market economy system where each stakeholder gets what really his or hers according to price mechanism not on a balanced system as advocated by stakeholder theory. Hence, the value each seeks is not static and the same, therefore there is a need for synergy among the stakeholders in the public procurement policy. The public is sine-qua-non to the government who makes the public procurement policy a priority in order to achieve the value for money with respective MDAs it works with in order to achieve this. Contractors are needed so as to get goods, services, or works done. Mitchell, Angle, Wood [16] argue that stakeholder theory is multifaceted as all interests must be accommodated without infringing on another's interests unnecessarily. Stakeholder theory considers the need to bring parties to public procurement policy implementation on the basis of values and morality so as to ensure broader management techniques in awarding contracts in the interest of the public and without short-changing any parties to contract.

The theory views the resources for the accomplishment of various contracts as adequate where parties' interests in the contracts are catered for. This is far from the truth as the various stakeholders' interests are diametrically opposed in the contract processes. The public and taxpayers want their money to create greater values in terms of physical infrastructure from government. While, the government is confronted with scarce resources, there is a need for priority which forms the basis of procurement plan and budget appropriation while contractors want to contract with the highest amount of returns so as to carry it out earnestly and make huge profit. Hence, there is a need to accommodate and prioritize various activities of government and contractors.



### 3. Methodology

This part presents the methodology that was adopted in the paper. It further discussed the methods and techniques that were used in order to achieve the paper's objective, with descriptive data analysis technique. The study was carried out in Lagos state, in South-western Nigeria. The State was formed in 1967, it formerly comprised of the two parts, the Lagos colony, and part of Western Region. In order to ensure that good governance is brought closer to the grassroots, it comprises 20 Local Government Area, and 37 LCDA Local Council Development Area; as the State represents a commercial hub of the country, as it houses major seaports in the country, and couples with its attendant effects on the infrastructures in the state respectively.

This study was conducted in the ministries of Housing, Works and Infrastructure, Finance and Justice, with staff in the Grade Level, GL 07 to GL17, and these grade levels control the procurement plan that guides the public procurement of the ministries. Also, the LSPPA responsible for the implementation of procurement policy also constitutes the area of study, staff from GL 07 to GL 17 which enforces the Lagos State Public Procurement Law in order to get value for money. The study population of 1,020 comprised the staff members from ministries, and agency that monitors the implementation of procurement policy in the state, Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (LSPPA). Proportionate random sampling technique was used in selecting a sample size of 154 respondents representing 15% of the study population in the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (100) and purposively selected four ministries of Works and Infrastructure (240); Justice (481); Finance (89); and Housing (110). The analysis of quantitative data from responses in questionnaires adopted percentage, and relative importance index, so as to draw reliable conclusion.

### 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

#### *The Strategies Put in Place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency*

This part examined the strategies put in place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the implementation of public procurement policy. Here, each of the identified policy strategies was subjected to the opinion of the respondents selected from the civil service which cut across the agency itself, LSPPA, ministries; housing, works and infrastructure, finance, and the judiciary so as to affirm the effectiveness of the strategies or otherwise. Their responses were categorized in the following scales, largely substantial (4), substantial (3), less substantial (2), and insubstantial (1). Table and percentage were used to present and analyse data collected from the respondents. While the modality for affirming or negating the policy strategies put in place by LSPPA was the use of (RII) relative importance index, so as to confirm or refute the importance of the strategies. The RII with more than 2.5 val-

ue is marked "substantial, and it confirms the importance of the strategy with such value, and while the RII with 2.50 or less is marked insubstantial, and it refutes the strategy with such value. All these were adopted so as to affirm the potency or otherwise of the variables (strategies) identified.

47.4 of the respondents affirmed that the establishment of a threshold for contract sum awardable by procuring entities was substantial, with percentage summation of largely substantial and substantial. While 52.6% of the respondents refuted this strategy and regarded the strategy as insubstantial in the process of monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy. The sum of the percentage of both insubstantial and less insubstantial is 52.6%, which signified that the strategy was insubstantial as against the substantial of 47.4%. Also, the RII value of the strategy is 2.5 which is regarded as insubstantial from the benchmark set, with rank value of 7th in the order of importance of the strategies identified. Conclusively, the establishment of a threshold for contract sum awardable by procuring entities has not got the necessary importance it deserves for the purpose of public procurement policy in the State and the establishment of a threshold for contract sum awardable by procuring entities is insubstantial respectively.

The composition of the technical review committee for a contract awarded was tested as a monitoring strategy (variable). The result affirmed the potency of the claim with the responses of largely substantial and substantial yielded (79.9%) per cent result. and 11.0% respondents chose less substantial which also was in contrary with the claim, while 9.1% of the respondents negated this claim. The composition of the technical review committee for a contract awarded is most substantial as both largely substantial and substantial affirmed it with 79.9% of the respondents as against the minature of the insubstantial of 20.1%. Likewise, the RII value of the claim was ranked 1st, this also corroborated the relative importance of the composition of the technical review committee for contracts to be awarded. Hence, strategy for the composition of the technical review committee for contract awarded should be embraced and sustained by various ministries, departments, and agencies. This would ensure and promote proper implementation of public procurement policy in the State.

The third claim tested was the procurement policy recommended the constitution of contract performance audit committee as an important strategy for monitoring the implementation of procurement policy. Conversely, the results from the study conducted showed that 40.9% and 22.1% of the respondents respectively refuted this claim with both less substantial and insubstantial responses were more than 50%. The respondents who affirmed that the claim was true were 18.2% that went for largely substantial and 18.8% who went for substantial. The statistical interpretation, therefore, showed that the constitution of contract performance audit committee was an insubstantial strategy in the monitoring of the implementation of public procurement policy with 63%

negation of the claim. Compared with the corresponding 37% of the respondents who affirmed that the claim is substantial. This was also affirmed by the RII that is ranked tied with 9.5th, with RII value of 2.3 which is even less than 2.5 respectively. These figures asserted the position that constitution of contract performance audit committee was an insubstantial strategy as far as monitoring the implementation of procurement policy in the state is concerned.

49.4% and 20.1% of the respondents were of the views that supervision of the delivery of goods, works, or services in line with contract specification was insubstantial with less substantial and substantial percentage of 69.5%. While 18.2% and 12.3% of the respondents were of the views that the claim was substantial with 30.5% level of affirmation. The inference from these statistical analyses was that the use of supervision for the delivery of goods, works, or services as a strategy in monitoring the implementation of the procurement policy was insubstantial. This was supported by the RII value of 2.3 and tied ranked 9.5th in the order of relative importance of 10th rating.

From both the percentage comparison and RII, the relative importance of this claim is insubstantial respectively. The inference therefore is that that supervision of the delivery of goods, works, or services in line with contract specification has not been carefully adhered to as stipulated by the procurement law of Lagos State severally.

The procurement law also recommended the creation of a procurement officer's desk in the ministries, departments, and agencies as a major strategy for the implementation of procurement policy. Results from the field survey depicted that this was not the case as insubstantial recorded 19.5% and less substantial recorded 38.3% of the response which showed the level of insubstantiality of the strategy with the percentage of negation put at 57.8%. And 24.7% and 17.5% of the respondents were of the views that the claim was substantial and as well largely substantial with percentage level of 42.2%. The RII value of 2.4 with rank of 8th in the order showed relative non-importance of this strategy in the process of monitoring the implementation of procurement law. The inference from these figures showed that the creation of a procurement officer's desk as a strategy for the implementation of procurement policy is largely insubstantial as the respondents' responses showed with 57.8% refutation of the claim as against the 42.2 % of the respondents who affirmed the claim coupled with 8th ranking the order of 10th. Therefore, the creation of a procurement officer's desk has not been insubstantial strategy for monitoring the implementation of procurement policy.

Appraisal of procurement plans was as well tested among the procuring entities, the ministry as a strategy adopted in monitoring the implementation of procurement policy. The results of the analysis showed that the appraisal procurement plan has been a substantial strategy. This was based on the percentage of respondents with 58.4% of largely substantial and 14.9% responses were substantial. While 11.7% and

14.9% of the respondents negated the claim with responses of less substantial and insubstantial respectively. Likewise, the RII also confirmed the relative importance of this strategy been adopted by the procurement agency with 3.2 value and rank of 2nd in the 10th order of importance. The statistical analysis from above therefore, is that the adoption of appraisal of a procurement plan as a strategy by the agency for monitoring the implementation of the procurement policy has been substantially important with percentage of affirmation of 73.3% of the respondents which corroborated the robustness of the strategy as against the 26.7% of the respondents who negated the robustness of the strategy, coupled with the rank of 2nd in the order of importance.

The setting of fair pricing standards and the benchmark was also used as a major strategy by the agency in monitoring the implementation of procurement policy. The respondents who were of the views that the strategy has substantial corroborated their views with 18.8% responses of largely substantial and 42.2% of substantial correspondingly. While the respondents who refuted the claim that the strategy has been insubstantial had their views in less substantial as 18.2% and insubstantial as 20.8% separately. With the RII value of 2.6, and rank of 6th in the order of importance. Therefore, the setting of fair pricing standards and the benchmark by the agency as a strategy for monitoring the implementation of procurement policy has been substantial to a great extent with the 61% of responses, which affirmed the robustness of the strategy contrary to 39% of the respondents who negated the robustness of the strategy.

40.9% of the respondents affirmed that the use of strategic oversight on the contract by the agency in order to monitor the implementation of procurement policy was substantial. 24.7% of the respondents agreed that this strategy was largely substantial in the process of monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy. 16.2% of the respondents were of the opinion that the strategy was insubstantial likewise 18.2% of the respondents said the strategy was less substantial. The relative importance index of the claim also achieved the benchmark set with 2.7 value which is more than 2.5 and ranked 5th in the order of importance. Conclusively, the statistical figures affirmed the use of strategic oversight on the contract by the agency, which ensured the significant monitoring of the implementation of procurement policy. The affirmation was in line with the percentage of respondents who agreed with the use of the strategy as depicted by substantial responses of 65.6% as against the 34.4% who were of the views that the strategy was insignificant.

The use of keeping contractors' database as a strategy by the agency was tested with the results confirmed the importance of the strategy. 33.8% and 31.8% of the respondents similarly agreed with substantial and largely substantial as their responses. 15.6% of the respondents went for insubstantial, while 18.8% responses were less substantial. From the statistical figures, the keeping of contractors' database as a strategy for monitoring the implementation of procurement

policy was substantial with 65.6% affirmation as against the 34.4% of the respondents who said the strategy was insubstantial. Also, the relative importance index of the claim was 2.8 and rank 4th in the order of importance. It is sufficient to conclude from the analysis of figure on the claim that keeping of contractors' database as a strategy by the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency, (LSPPA) is a substantial strategy that must be strengthened and sustained in order to ensure proper implementation of procurement policy.

The use of publication of major contract as a strategy by the agency was also verified. The results from the survey affirmed the significance of the strategy as 21.4% of the respondents responded with substantial and 48.1% respondents were with largely substantial. The respondents with contrary

views of insubstantial and less substantial of the strategy were 12.3% and 18.2% respectively. In the same manner the relative importance index affirmed this percentage comparison between substantial and insubstantial with value of RII as 3.1 which is ranked 3rd in the order of importance of the claim. Therefore, it suffices to conclude from the statistical analysis that the keeping of contractors' database as a strategy for monitoring the implementation of procurement policy has been effective with 69.5% affirmation responses of robustness in contrary to 30.5% responses of insubstantial. Thus, the use of publication of major contract as a strategy by the agency is another major strategy being used by LSPPA in the process of ensuring value for money, openness, efficiency, and accountability.

**Table 1.** Strategies put in place by Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (N=154).

Assertions	LS f (%)	S f (%)	LS f (%)	IS f (%)	Decision	SS	RII	Rank
Establishment of a threshold for contract sum awardable by procuring entities	29 (18.8)	44 (28.6)	63 (40.9)	18 (11.7)	INSUBS	392	2.5	7th
Composition of technical review committee	68 (37.7)	65 (42.2)	17 (11.0)	14 (9.1)	SUBS	515	3.3	1st
Constitution of contract performance audit committee	28 (18.2)	29 (28.8)	63 (40.9)	34 (22.1)	INSUBS	359	2.3	9.5th
Supervision of the delivery of goods, works, or service	28 (18.2)	19 (12.3)	76 (49.4)	31 (20.1)	INSUBS	352	2.3	9.5th
Creation of a procurement officer's desk	27 (17.5)	38 (24.7)	59 (38.3)	30 (19.5)	INSUBS	370	2.4	8th
Appraisal of procurement plan for procuring entities	90 (58.4)	23 (14.9)	18 (11.8)	23 (14.9)	SUBS	488	3.2	2nd
Setting of fair pricing standards and benchmarks	29 (18.8)	65 (42.2)	28 (18.2)	32 (20.8)	SUBS	399	2.6	6th
Strategic oversight on the contracts awarded	38 (24.7)	63 (40.9)	28 (18.2)	25 (16.2)	SUBS	422	2.7	5th
Keeping of contractors' database for proper identification	49 (31.8)	52 (33.8)	29 (18.8)	24 (15.6)	SUBS	434	2.8	4th
Publication of details of major contracts in the State	74 (48.1)	33 (21.4)	28 (18.2)	19 (12.3)	SUBS	470	3.1	3rd

Source: field survey, 2023

LS (largely substantial), S (substantial), LS (less substantial), and IS (insubstantial)

f=frequency, %=percentage, INSUBS= insubstantial, SUBS=substantial, SS= sum summation, and RII= relative importance index.

## 5. Discussion of Findings

The study inquired on the monitoring strategies put in place by the Public Procurement Agency. The findings from the study on the monitoring strategies showed that 73.3% of the respondents agreed that appraisal of procurement plan for the procuring entities has been largely significant; this has continued to advance the power of the Public Procurement Agency. The agency' power to perform strategic oversight on the contracts awarded in order to guarantee professional-

ism, efficiency, and accountability has been boosted and efficacy is being engendered with 65.6% affirmation. Supporting evidence shows that strategic oversight on the contracts awarded has achieved substantial goals. This finding also corroborated the work of Nwagwu, and Oni [17] where they both identified adherence to strategic oversight on the contracts awarded as a monitoring strategy to the effectiveness of public procurement policy, which made the state fortune progresses. 69.5% of the respondents also revealed that the publication of details of major contracts in the State. Most procuring entities adopted full integration of publica-

tion of details of major contracts in the State as part of strategies approved for monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy.

The setting of price standard and benchmark also investigated; 61% of the respondents disclosed that the adoption of pricing standard and benchmark as a monitoring strategy has been largely substantial mechanism put in place by the agency in order ensure that public procurement policy objectives are achieved. This finding got its supports also from the relative importance index. In the work of Adebayo [1], where he submitted that setting of price standard and benchmark has been a substantial monitoring strategy for the agency. This result showed that adoption of benchmark mechanism has been integrated fully into the procurement process of the various procuring entities.

Composition of technical review committee was as well investigated in order to explore its effectiveness in the agency's strategy mechanism for monitoring public procurement policy. 79.9% of the respondents revealed that composition of technical review committee is most substantial strategy mechanism for monitoring by the agency. This finding as well buttressed by the work of Baily, Farmer, Crocker, Jessop, and Jones [4]; the work recommended the need to make composition of technical review committee a deliberate strategy to be employed in order to ensure that value for money is entrenched in the public procurement. The recommendation was based on the finding of his work where the work revealed that composition of technical review committee has been essentially significant in the implementation of public procurement policy this confirmed the result of this study. Likewise, the keeping of contractors' database for proper identification has been largely substantial with 65.6% responses affirming that accordingly.

## 6. Conclusion Remarks

The study concluded that most of the strategies adopted by the agency for the examination of the implementation of public procurement policy in Lagos state have achieved the intended objectives of the public procurement policy. It was evident from the assertions tested that the strategies put in place by LSPPA, Lagos State Public Procurement Agency in the implementation of public procurement law in the state is substantial, and apt which ensures that procurement law of the State is followed, and the relative importance index also pointed to this, with ranks of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> all affirmed the significance of the strategies put in place by LSPPA. In order to strengthen the LSPPA functions and activities the agency's objectives must be independent of the interference of the political class who often time wishes to dictate call of duty at the various governmental institutions.

## Author Contributions

Adewunmi Adelere Adewoyin is the sole author. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

## Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflicts of interest.

## Appendix

### *Constitutional Provisions*

#### *Lagos State Public Procurement Law 2011*

Section 1. Establishment of the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency.

(1) There is established a body to be known as the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency.

Section 8. The Objectives of the Agency are to:

- (1) ensure probity, accountability and transparency;
- (2) establish fair pricing standards and benchmarks;
- (3) ensure the application of fair, competitive, value-for-money standards and practices for the procurement and disposal of public assets and services;
- (4) create ample opportunities for the citizenry particularly, small and medium scale enterprises to participate in the economic opportunities and benefits of public procurement;
- (5) create a cost and time efficient and effective adjudicatory mechanism for the resolution of complaints arising from public procurement process in the State and its Local Governments filed by procuring entities, bidders and the general public; and
- (6) attain transparency, competitiveness, professionalism and guarantee integrity and public trust in the public procurement procedure.

Section 9. Functions of the Agency

The Agency shall:

- (i) consider, amend and review the monetary benchmark for the application of this Law;
- (ii) approve the employment of staff of the Agency other than the General Manager;
- (iii) approve changes in procurement process to adapt to changes in technology;
- (iv) give such other directives and perform such other functions as may be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Law;
- (v) formulate the general policies and guidelines relating to public sector procurement for the approval of the Governor;
- (vi) publicise the provisions of this Law;
- (vii) certify all State procurements prior to, during and after the award of any contract;
- (viii) supervise the implementation of established procurement policies;



- (ix) oversee and superintend compliance by all procuring entities with the procurement policies of the State;
- (x) monitor the prices of tendered items and keep a database of standard prices;
- (xi) publish the details of major contracts in the State Procurement Journal;
- (xii) publish paper and electronic editions of the State Procurement Journal and Procurement Manual and maintain an archival system for the State Procurement Journal; and
- (xiii) carry out such other functions which are essential to run an efficient procurement process and the effective implementation of its functions under this Law.

#### Section 10 Powers of the Agency

(1) The Agency shall have the power to:

- (a) enforce the rules and review benchmark set pursuant to this Law;
- (b) inspect and review any procurement transaction to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Law;
- (c) investigate and determine whether any procuring entity has violated any provision of this Law;
- (d) blacklist or ban any supplier, contractor or consultant that contravenes any provision of this Law and Regulations made pursuant to this Law;
- (e) maintain a database of contractors and service providers to the exclusion of all procuring entities;
- (f) prescribe classifications and categorizations for the Companies or Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) on the register
- (g) maintain a list of firms and persons that have been blacklisted or banned from participating in the public procurement system and publish them in the State Procurement Journal;
- (h) call for information, documents, records and reports in respect of any aspect of any procurement proceeding where a breach, wrongdoing, default, mismanagement or collusion has been alleged, reported or proved against a procuring entity or service provider;

#### 1999 Constitution as Amended

##### Section 121.

- (1) The Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly at any time before the commencement of each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the State for the next following financial year.
- (2) The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates, other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State by this Constitution, shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.

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