

DETERMINANTS OF ADOPTION OF GREEN PROCUREMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA PIPELINE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

Green Public Procurement has become a policy tool for many Governments due to concerns of the environment, Sustainability, climate change and its effects. Many governments and international agencies are consciously including environmental and social considerations in their procurement processes. In Kenya, adoption of green procurement has been slow resulting in lower diffusion rate. This research sought to assess factors that determine the adoption of green procurement in the public sector, specifically Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC) based on the following variables: Organizations' green capacity; Cost of green products; Organizations' green incentives and pressure and Green supply capacity. The target population of this study was officers in KPC who are directly involved in the procurement function. Random cluster sampling method was employed to select a representative sample which yielded 90 members of

staff from a population of 460. Semi-structured questionnaires were administered. Data was analyzed using frequencies and regression in SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Information was presented in tables and graphs. The study found out that organization's green capacity, incentives and pressures are the main determinants of green Public Procurement adoption at KPC. The other factors studied; cost of green products and green supply capacity were not found to be significant. These results are an indication that the success of green public procurement relies heavily on enhancing the internal capacity of the organization. The findings confirmed studies by earlier researchers in the subject while at the same time contradicted others. A number of managerial and policy implications can be derived from this study. First, whereas some progress has been made in KPC to streamline adoption, there remains much to be done to take implementation of GPP to the next level. The research also points to the strong need for public institutions to rely on awareness, competence and knowhow of its personnel.

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