



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ROLE OF GREEN PROCUREMENT ON PROCUREMENT PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN TANZANIA A CASE OF KAKONKO DISTRICT COUNCIL

Reuben Onesmo Mbata and Alfred Nicodemus Manda

Procurement Expert-Kakonko District Council –Kigoma, Lecturer Procurement and Logistics Department- Tanzania Institute of Accountancy-Mwanza

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 14th January, 2026
Received in revised form
24th February, 2026
Accepted 25th March, 2026
Published online 30th April, 2026

Keywords:

Sustainable Sourcing, Procurement Performance, Energy Efficiency, Waste Reduction, Sustainable Materials.

*Corresponding author:

Reuben Onesmo Mbata

ABSTRACT

This study examined the role of green procurement practices in enhancing procurement performance in public procurement in Tanzania, using Kakonko District Council as a case study. Specifically, the study assessed the influence of sustainable sourcing, supplier involvement, and life cycle assessment practices on procurement performance. The study was guided by the Resource-Based View (RBV) and the Natural Resource-Based View (NRBV) theories and adopted a positivist stance. A mixed-methods approach employing a descriptive research design was used. The target population comprised procurement staff, user departments, suppliers, and tender board stakeholders. A sample size of 109 respondents was determined using Yamane's formula, and data were collected through structured questionnaires and key informant interviews. Validity was enhanced through expert review and piloting, while reliability was verified using Cronbach's Alpha coefficients above 0.7. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, and regression analysis using SPSS version 26, while qualitative data were analyzed thematically. Descriptive results indicated strong uptake of energy efficiency (Mean = 9.52) and waste reduction practices (Mean = 9.43), but weaker incorporation of sustainable materials and certifications (Mean = 4.65). Correlation analysis showed statistically significant positive associations among sustainable sourcing, supplier involvement, and life cycle assessment practices. Regression results further indicated that sustainable sourcing had a positive but statistically non-significant effect on procurement performance ($R = 0.104$; $R^2 = 0.011$; $F = 1.168$; $p = 0.282$; $B = 0.115$). Overall, the findings suggest that green procurement practices can strengthen procurement performance when supported by stronger institutionalization, supplier readiness, and effective monitoring and evaluation systems. The study recommends strengthening policy enforcement, building staff capacity on sustainability-based procurement tools, developing suppliers for certified sustainable products, and improving monitoring mechanisms to ensure green procurement practices translate into measurable procurement performance outcomes within Local Government Authorities.

Copyright©2026, Reuben Onesmo Mbata and Alfred Nicodemus Manda. 2026. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Reuben Onesmo Mbata and Alfred Nicodemus Manda, 2026. "The role of green procurement on procurement performance in public procurement in Tanzania a case of kakonko district council". *International Journal of Current Research*, 18, (04), 36935-36942.

INTRODUCTION

Green procurement also known as sustainable or environmentally friendly procurement has become increasingly important globally as part of efforts to align purchasing decisions with sustainable development objectives. This approach emphasizes reducing environmental harm, improving economic efficiency, and promoting social equity (Adriana et al., 2022). It aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 12, which advocates for responsible consumption and production (UNEP, 2020). Developed regions such as the European Union and North America have advanced this agenda by integrating green criteria like energy efficiency and product recyclability into public procurement laws and policies (OECD, 2020; Amin, 2023). However, implementation gaps remain, often due to bureaucratic inertia and fragmented policies within public sector institutions (Ameyaw et al., 2021).

In Africa, the momentum toward green procurement is building as governments seek sustainable development and economic resilience. Countries such as South Africa and Ghana have integrated sustainability into procurement policies (Bolton, 2024), but implementation remains inconsistent. Key barriers include institutional capacity gaps, weak enforcement, limited public awareness, and financial constraints (Ameyaw et al., 2021; Masoud, 2023). While Agenda 2063 of the African Union underscores the importance of environmentally responsible development through green procurement, weak governance and insufficient training continue to limit practical uptake of these strategies. Within East Africa, countries are increasingly adopting green procurement as part of broader regional efforts to support climate-resilient development and sustainable industrialization (EAC, 2022). Kenya and Rwanda have introduced green initiatives such as eco-labeling and circular economy frameworks in public procurement systems

(Mugambi and Tumuti, 2020). Nonetheless, challenges persist, including limited supplier readiness, regulatory inefficiencies, and a lack of detailed implementation guidelines (Mohammed, 2023). While procurement agencies are encouraged to consider sustainability, widespread integration remains limited due to weak institutional coordination and insufficient capacity (Ameyaw et al., 2021). In Tanzania, green procurement remains in its formative stages. Although the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) has made strides such as the 2024 collaboration with UNDP to enhance sustainability frameworks implementation varies widely across government institutions (URT, 2022; Mohammad, 2022; Masoud, 2023). Localized case studies, like Mkulazi Holding Company, demonstrate the benefits of green procurement in improving efficiency and quality (Sagile, 2019). However, systemic barriers such as poor policy enforcement, limited training, and awareness continue to hinder progress. At the local level, including Kakonko District Council, these challenges are exacerbated by budgetary and technical limitations (Sagile, 2021). This study addresses a gap in empirical evidence regarding the impact of green procurement on procurement performance in Tanzanian local governments, aiming to offer insights that inform policy reforms and improve sustainability outcomes (Hermann, 2022).

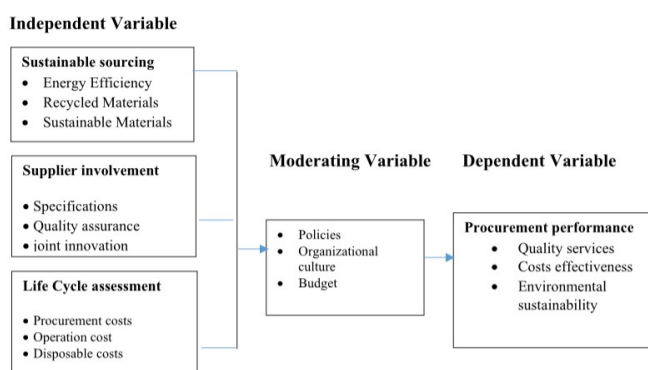
LITERATURE REVIEW

This study was guided by the Green Productivity Theory and the Green Resource-Based View (GRBV). The Green Productivity Theory, introduced by the Asian Productivity Organization in the late 1990s, provides a conceptual framework for understanding how environmentally sustainable practices can drive organizational efficiency and effectiveness (Hermann, 2022). The theory advocates the integration of environmental considerations such as waste minimization, resource efficiency, and sustainable sourcing into productivity enhancement strategies (Hermann, 2022). This theoretical lens is instrumental in explaining how green procurement practices, such as early supplier engagement and eco-friendly sourcing, can contribute to improved procurement performance (Mohamed et al., 2020). By emphasizing the reduction of waste and better resource utilization, these practices can lower operational costs and improve service delivery timelines, thereby enhancing cost-efficiency (Mohamed et al., 2020). Furthermore, aligning procurement processes with environmental sustainability goals ensures better long-term planning and accountability, which strengthens the public sector's ability to obtain procurement performances from superior procurement performance, characterized by transparency, responsiveness, and sustainability in procurement operations (Mohamed et al., 2020). However, Delmestri and Wezel (2021) caution that the theory may underplay economic trade-offs and contextual complexities such as cultural variations, which can influence how green procurement strategies are adopted across different public institutions (Delmestri and Wezel, 2021). Despite these limitations, the Green Productivity Theory remains pertinent as it facilitates a deeper understanding of the balance between environmental responsibility and organizational efficiency, particularly within the realm of public expenditure management (Hermann, 2022). The Green Resource-Based View (GRBV) theory, introduced by Zhu et al. (2014), expands the traditional Resource-Based View by integrating green procurement into organizational capability assessments

(Zhu et al., 2014). The theory is more effectively applied to outcomes like procurement performances, operational performance, and expenditure efficiency (Zhu et al., 2014). GRBV offers a framework for understanding how green capabilities within public institutions such as trained staff, access to green suppliers, and sustainability policies can drive improved procurement results (Zhu et al., 2014; Amin, 2023). Green procurement practices are viewed as key resources that, when effectively utilized, enhance procurement outcomes (Amin, 2023). Strong green capabilities allow public institutions to reduce procurement costs (expenditure efficiency), ensure better long-term returns (procurement performances), and improve operational processes (Amin, 2023). As Amin (2023) points out, aligning these capabilities with institutional goals strengthens sustainable procurement performance (Amin, 2023). This supports the idea that green procurement is not only environmentally beneficial but also strategically advantageous for public sector performance (Amin, 2023). However, the GRBV framework is not without limitations (Mohamed et al., 2020). Mohamed et al. (2020) highlight challenges in measuring environmental impacts and linking them clearly to performance improvements in public settings (Mohamed et al., 2020). Addressing these gaps requires developing standardized evaluation tools suited to public procurement (Mohamed et al., 2020). Still, as argued by Richard and Butter (2021), GRBV remains a relevant and useful theory for informing empirical research and shaping sustainable public procurement policies, ultimately contributing to greater public value (Richard and Butter, 2021). Baum et al. (2023) conducted a study examining how green supply chain management (GSCM) practices influence the sustainability of public sector expenditures, focusing on the mediating role of environmental responsibility. The study targeted health managers and academics, utilizing a non-probability snowball sampling method to collect data and employed PLS-SEM for analysis (Baum et al., 2023). Findings indicate that green manufacturing has an insignificant impact on both sustainability and environmental responsibility, yet environmental responsibility itself plays a critical role in achieving sustainable performance (Baum et al., 2023). The researchers recommend future studies to explore more complex models, including additional mediators and moderators such as supply chain responsibility (Baum et al., 2023). The study also underscores variations in green procurement practices across sectors and countries, contrasting market-driven strategies in Indian manufacturing firms with the CSR-driven adoption of green technologies in service firms (Baum et al., 2023).

Bolton (2024) conducted a critical inquiry into Malaysia's green GDP and sustainability using a survey research design that involved 150 businesses (Bolton, 2024). Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive statistics, percentage analysis, and t-test statistics to test the hypotheses (Bolton, 2024). The study found that the lack of enforcement of green procurement policies causes businesses to purchase environmentally unfriendly products and services (Bolton, 2024). This practice contributes to serious environmental problems in Malaysia, including climate change, greenhouse effects, pollution, and deforestation (Bolton, 2024). The study emphasizes that these environmental challenges are complex and difficult to address in the Malaysian context (Bolton, 2024). Islam and Siwar C (2023) conducted a study in Tanzania using data from 167 firms in the tourism industry to examine the impact of Sustainable

Sourcing, green packaging, and reverse logistics on sustainable performance through structural equation modeling (SEM) (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). The findings indicate that Sustainable Sourcing has a positive influence on both environmental and social performance (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). Green packaging was found to positively impact environmental performance but showed no significant effect on social performance (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). Conversely, reverse logistics positively affects social performance but does not significantly influence environmental performance (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). Both environmental and social performance were found to positively correlate with overall sustainable performance and serve as mediators between the supply chain practices and sustainability outcomes (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). The study introduces a novel framework for understanding sustainable tourism supply chains in sub-Saharan Africa, emphasizing the intricate relationships among supply chain practices and sustainability in the region's tourism sector (Islam and Siwar C, 2023). Masoud (2023) conducted a study on the adoption of sustainable procurement within Tanzania's Public Services Social Security Fund (PSSSF), focusing on key factors influencing its implementation, including procurement policies, commodity availability, prices, and stakeholder awareness (Masoud, 2023). Using a descriptive survey design, data were collected from 52 PSSSF officials through questionnaires and interviews, and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics, including multiple regression (Masoud, 2023). The findings indicate that procurement policies positively influence sustainable procurement adoption, while limited availability and high prices of sustainable products negatively affect acceptance in government organizations (Masoud, 2023). The study recommends that the Tanzanian government develop clear sustainable procurement policies, invest in capacity building, promote the purchase of sustainable products, and offer incentives to investors to ensure product availability and affordability (Masoud, 2023).



Source: Own Design (2025)

Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a mixed-methods research methodology to examine the influence of Sustainable Sourcing on procurement performance in Kakonko District Council, Tanzania. A case study design was adopted to facilitate an in-depth assessment of sustainable sourcing practices, their application within the procurement cycle, and how they relate to procurement performance outcomes within the Council's operating environment.

The study was guided by the pragmatism philosophy, which supports integrating quantitative and qualitative approaches to generate comprehensive and problem-focused evidence that explains both measurable relationships and contextual implementation realities. A mixed research approach was applied. The quantitative strand focused on measuring the relationship between sustainable sourcing practices such as applying environmental criteria in supplier selection, energy-efficiency considerations, waste reduction requirements, and sustainable material selection and procurement performance indicators including cost efficiency, timeliness, quality of procured items/services, compliance, and user satisfaction. Structured questionnaires were administered to procurement officers, departmental heads, suppliers, members of the tender board, and other stakeholders directly engaged in procurement activities within the Council. The qualitative strand involved semi-structured interviews with selected key informants to obtain deeper explanations regarding how sustainable sourcing is applied in practice, the factors that facilitate or constrain implementation, and how sustainability-related sourcing decisions are monitored and evaluated. Documentary review of procurement plans, tender documents, evaluation reports, and relevant audit records was also conducted to complement primary data and strengthen triangulation. The study population consisted of 150 stakeholders directly involved in procurement and supply-related activities within Kakonko District Council. Using Yamane's formula, a sample size of 109 respondents was determined. Stratified random sampling was applied to ensure proportional representation across key respondent categories, while purposive sampling was used to select interview participants with relevant technical knowledge and decision-making roles. Reliability of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, while content validity was ensured through expert review and a pilot study. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and simple linear regression in SPSS version 26 to determine whether sustainable sourcing significantly predicts procurement performance. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns and explanatory themes related to sustainable sourcing implementation and performance outcomes. Ethical considerations were observed throughout the study, including obtaining approval, securing informed consent, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, and maintaining voluntary participation.

RESULTS

Data were analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques consistent with the specific objectives of the study. Descriptive statistical analysis constituted the primary analytical approach and was employed to summarize, organize, and present the collected data in a clear and interpretable manner. The analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), which facilitated the generation of frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (means), measures of dispersion (standard deviations), as well as distributional statistics including skewness and kurtosis. Descriptive statistics were used to profile respondents' characteristics and to examine response patterns related to perceptions of the role of Green Public Procurement (GPP) in influencing procurement performance at Kakonko District Council. Frequency distributions provided an overview of response tendencies, while mean scores were used to indicate the overall level of agreement with key study statements.

Standard deviations were employed to assess the degree of variability in respondents' views, thereby indicating the consistency of responses across the sample. In addition, skewness and kurtosis statistics were examined to assess the normality of data distribution. The results indicated that the data approximated a normal distribution, satisfying the underlying assumptions required for parametric testing. This diagnostic assessment was critical in confirming the appropriateness of applying inferential statistical techniques. Consequently, the descriptive analysis provided a robust empirical foundation for subsequent inferential analyses, including correlation and regression analyses, which were conducted to examine the relationships and predictive effects between Green Public Procurement practices and procurement performance.

Effect of Sustainable Sourcing on Public Procurement Performances: The first objective of the study was to analyze the influence of sustainable sourcing practices on procurement performance in Kakonko District Council, so as to determine the extent to which energy efficiency, waste reduction, and the use of sustainable materials contribute to improving procurement outcomes. Respondents were asked to rate statements related to sustainable sourcing practices using a five-point Likert scale, and descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis were computed using SPSS to assess respondents' perceptions. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.1. Descriptive analysis indicates that respondents generally agreed that sustainable sourcing practices are applied within the Council's procurement processes. Energy efficiency and sustainability considerations recorded the highest mean score (Mean = 9.52; SD = 0.834), followed by waste reduction practices (Mean = 9.43; SD = 0.886) and sustainable materials selection (Mean = 4.65; SD = 0.534). These results suggest that, at the practice level, sustainable sourcing is present, although implementation consistency varies across departments.

Table 4.1. Descriptive Statistics on Sustainable Sourcing

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Environmental criteria used in supplier selection/evaluation	109	8.17	2.803
Energy efficiency	109	9.52	0.834
Waste reductions	109	9.43	0.886
Sustainable materials selection	109	4.65	0.534

Source: Field Data (2025).

Effect of Supplier Involvement on Public Procurement Performances: The second objective of the study was to analyze the influence of supplier involvement in green procurement on procurement performance in Kakonko District Council, so as to assess how transparent communication, joint innovation, and supplier performance monitoring contribute to sustainable procurement outcomes. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics generated through SPSS, and the results are presented in Table 4.2. The descriptive statistics for Supplier involvement in a green procurement was conducted using the sub variables of transparent communications, joint innovations, and performance monitoring across 109 entities reveal nuanced insights.

Transparent communications demonstrate moderate variability (mean of 8.72, Standard Deviation of 1.088) with a left-skewed, leptokurtic distribution indicating higher scores for most entities. Joint innovations exhibit less variability (mean

of 8.99, Standard deviation of 0.918) and a slightly left-skewed, less peaked distribution compared to transparent communications. Conversely, performance monitoring shows lower scores (mean of 4.73, Standard Deviation of 0.56), less variability, and a heavily left-skewed, highly peaked distribution. These findings underscore the diversity in performance and distribution characteristics among the three practices, providing valuable guidance for analyzing and making decisions about sustainability strategies within this sample.

Effect of Life Cycle Assessment on Public Procurement Performances: The third objective of the study was to analyze the influence of life cycle assessment practices on procurement performance in Kakonko District Council, so as to determine the extent to which life cycle inventory, reporting, and review processes are integrated into procurement decision-making. The descriptive statistics provided summarize the findings of a study on the Life Cycle Assessment on across three sub variables of green procurement which are life cycle inventory, reporting, and review product assessment. In the life cycle inventory category, which includes 109 observations, the mean score is 9.22 with a standard deviation of 0.865. The skewness is -1.233, indicating a moderate leftward skew in the distribution, and the kurtosis is 2.044, suggesting a distribution with heavier tails and a more pronounced peak compared to a normal distribution. For reporting, the mean score is 4.38 with a standard deviation of 0.704, skewness of -0.844 (indicating a slight leftward skew), and kurtosis of 0.111. In the review category, the mean score is 8.87 with a higher standard deviation of 1.090, skewness of -0.703, and kurtosis of -0.114. These statistics provide insights into the central tendency, variability, and shape of the data distribution for each category, aiding in understanding the overall performance or characteristics being measured.

Correlation Analysis between Sustainable Sourcing, Supplier Involvement, and Life Cycle Assessment: The study sought to establish the relationship among Sustainable Sourcing, Supplier Involvement, and Life Cycle Assessment as key dimensions of Green Public Procurement practices in Kakonko District Council. The objective of this analysis was to determine the direction, strength, and significance of the associations between these variables using Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results of the correlation analysis are presented in Table 4.4. The findings show that there are statistically significant relationships among the variables examined in this study. All correlation coefficients were significant at either the 0.01 or 0.05 level, indicating that the observed relationships are unlikely to have occurred by chance. The results reveal a moderate and positive correlation between Sustainable Sourcing and Supplier Involvement ($r = 0.465$, $p < 0.01$). This implies that higher levels of sustainable sourcing practices such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, and use of sustainable materials are associated with increased supplier engagement in green procurement initiatives. This suggests that organizations that emphasize sustainability in sourcing are more likely to involve suppliers through transparent communication, collaboration, and joint sustainability efforts.

Multiple Regression Analysis on the influence of green procurement practice: Simple linear regression was conducted to determine the predictive influence of Sustainable Sourcing on procurement performance.

Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics on Supplier Involvement

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis		
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Specifications	109	8.72	1.088	-1.366	.231	5.928	.459
Quality Assurance	109	8.99	.918	-1.079	.231	1.599	.459
Joint innovations	109	4.73	.555	-2.336	.231	6.109	.459

Source: Field Data, 2025

Table 4.3. Descriptive Statistics for Life Cycle Assessment

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis		
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Procurement costs	109	9.22	.865	-1.233	.231	2.044	.459
Operations costs	109	4.38	.704	-.844	.231	.111	.459
Review	109	8.87	1.090	-.703	.231	-.114	.459

Table 4.4 Correlation Coefficients between Sustainable Sourcing, Supplier Involvement, and Life Cycle Assessment

		Sustainable Sourcing	Supplier involvement	Life Cycle Assessment
Sustainable Sourcing	Pearson Correlation	1	.465**	.222*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.020
	N	109	109	109
Supplier involvement	Pearson Correlation	.465**	1	.422**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	109	109	109
Life Cycle Assessment	Pearson Correlation	.222*	.422**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	.000	
	N	109	109	109

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). *. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.5. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.104	0.011	0.002	–

Source: Field Data (2025).

Table 4.3. ANOVA Results

Model	df	F	Sig. (p-value)
Regression	(1, 107)	1.168	0.282

Source: Field Data (2025).

The model summary results are presented in Table 4.2. Simple linear regression was conducted to test the predictive influence of Sustainable Sourcing on procurement performance. The model produced a weak positive correlation ($R = 0.104$) and explained only 1.1% of the variation in procurement performance ($R^2 = 0.011$). The model was not statistically significant ($F(1,107) = 1.168$; $p = 0.282$). Similarly, the coefficient for Sustainable Sourcing ($B = 0.115$; $t = 1.081$; $p = 0.282$) was not significant, indicating insufficient evidence that Sustainable Sourcing practices predict procurement performance in the Council.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA): ANOVA was used to test whether the regression model significantly predicts procurement performance. Results are shown in Table 4.3. The ANOVA results show that the regression model is not statistically significant ($F(1,107) = 1.168$, $p = 0.282$). This indicates that the model does not provide sufficient evidence that sustainable sourcing predicts procurement performance in the Council.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Effect of Sustainable Sourcing on Procurement Performance: This study sought to examine the effect of Sustainable Sourcing on procurement performance at Kakonko

District Council, with specific focus on energy efficiency, recycling of materials, and waste management practices. The regression analysis revealed a positive but statistically insignificant relationship between Sustainable Sourcing and procurement performance. The model yielded a very low coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.011$), indicating that Sustainable Sourcing explained only 1.1% of the variation in procurement performance. The adjusted R^2 further declined to 0.002, confirming the weak explanatory power of the model. Although the regression coefficient was positive ($B = 0.115$), it was not statistically significant ($p = 0.282$). The ANOVA results ($F = 1.168$, $p = 0.282$) further confirmed that the model lacked overall significance. These findings suggest that, despite the implementation of Sustainable Sourcing initiatives, their isolated effect on procurement performance at Kakonko District Council remains limited. This implies that Sustainable Sourcing practices alone are insufficient to generate measurable improvements in procurement performance, particularly within the context of a local government authority where procurement outcomes are influenced by multiple institutional and operational factors. The findings contradict those of Elina et al. (2022), who found that sustainable sourcing significantly improves organizational performance in manufacturing firms. The disparity may be attributed to contextual differences between the private manufacturing

sector and public sector institutions, where procurement objectives emphasize compliance, service delivery, and budget control rather than competitiveness and profitability. In contrast, the findings align with the Natural Resource-Based View (NRBV), which suggests that sustainability-driven performance gains are realized when environmental practices are strategically integrated with complementary organizational capabilities. In the absence of strong supplier collaboration, technological support, and institutional enforcement, the performance benefits of Sustainable Sourcing may remain latent. Qualitative findings support this interpretation. Interview responses indicated that Kakonko District Council has implemented measures such as solar energy installations, energy-saving equipment, and waste monitoring systems. While these initiatives contribute to environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance, they do not independently translate into immediate performance gains. Therefore, it can be concluded that Sustainable Sourcing, when implemented in isolation, does not have a statistically significant effect on procurement performance. Future studies should explore the mediating role of institutional capacity, supplier engagement, and monitoring mechanisms in strengthening the performance outcomes of Sustainable Sourcing.

Effect of Supplier Involvement on Procurement Performance:

This study also examined the effect of Supplier Involvement on procurement performance at Kakonko District Council, focusing on product specifications, quality assurance, and joint innovations. The regression analysis revealed a positive and statistically significant relationship between Supplier Involvement and procurement performance. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.071$) indicates that Supplier Involvement accounted for 7.1% of the variation in procurement performance. The adjusted R^2 of 0.062 further confirms the explanatory strength of the model. The regression coefficient ($B = 0.303$) was statistically significant ($p = 0.005$), and the ANOVA results ($F = 8.195$, $p = 0.005$) confirmed the overall model significance. These findings demonstrate that Supplier Involvement plays a meaningful role in enhancing procurement performance. When suppliers are actively engaged in procurement processes, they contribute technical expertise, ensure compliance with environmental standards, and support innovation in sustainable products and services. Early supplier engagement improves specification quality, enhances product suitability, and strengthens accountability across the procurement cycle. The findings are consistent with Ren and Zhang (2010), who established that supplier involvement significantly enhances green procurement implementation through innovation and compliance. The results also align with Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, which posits that access to external capabilities such as supplier expertise and technology enhances organizational performance. Qualitative findings further support this conclusion, as respondents indicated that Kakonko District Council prioritizes suppliers offering eco-friendly products, promotes energy-efficient technologies, and engages suppliers in sustainability-oriented discussions. In conclusion, the study affirms that Supplier Involvement has a significant and positive effect on procurement performance. Strengthening supplier collaboration through transparent communication, joint innovation, and regulatory alignment is therefore critical for improving procurement efficiency, environmental compliance, and value-for-money outcomes in local government authorities.

Effect of Life Cycle Assessment on Procurement Performance:

This study further examined the effect of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on procurement performance at Kakonko District Council, focusing on procurement decision-making, performance monitoring, and product life cycle review. The regression analysis revealed a strong and statistically significant relationship between LCA practices and procurement performance. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.336$) indicates that Life Cycle Assessment explained 33.6% of the variation in procurement performance, while the adjusted R^2 of 0.330 confirms the robustness of the model. The ANOVA results ($F = 54.254$, $p < 0.001$) indicate a strong overall model fit. The regression coefficient ($B = 0.546$) and standardized beta ($\beta = 0.580$) were statistically significant ($t = 7.366$, $p < 0.001$), confirming the substantial influence of LCA on procurement performance. These findings demonstrate that Life Cycle Assessment is a critical determinant of procurement performance. By considering costs, environmental impacts, energy consumption, maintenance requirements, and end-of-life disposal, LCA enables more informed and sustainable procurement decisions. The use of systems such as eHMS, eLMIS, and MSD portals at Kakonko District Council enhances transparency, reduces wastage, and improves inventory management, all of which contribute to improved procurement outcomes.

The findings are consistent with Masoud (2023), who found that life cycle-based procurement strategies significantly improve supply chain sustainability and performance. The results also align with the NRBV theory, which emphasizes that long-term performance gains arise from environmentally responsible resource utilization and lifecycle thinking. Qualitative evidence further confirms that procurement decisions increasingly consider environmental performance alongside cost, reinforcing the role of LCA in achieving value for money and regulatory compliance. In conclusion, the study confirms that Life Cycle Assessment has a significant and positive effect on procurement performance. Strengthening LCA frameworks through enhanced data systems, supplier disclosure requirements, and staff capacity building will significantly improve procurement effectiveness and sustainability within local government authorities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concludes that sustainable sourcing practices are present and increasingly applied at Kakonko District Council, particularly in areas related to energy efficiency and waste reduction. The descriptive findings indicate strong agreement that the Council considers energy-saving options and waste minimization measures in procurement decisions, suggesting growing attention to sustainability considerations in sourcing. However, the regression results show that sustainable sourcing has a weak and statistically insignificant influence on procurement performance. This implies that, although sustainable sourcing is being practiced, it has not yet been sufficiently institutionalized, consistently enforced, or systematically measured in a way that translates into observable improvements in procurement performance outcomes such as cost efficiency, timeliness, compliance, quality, and user satisfaction. Overall, the findings suggest that sustainable sourcing remains at a developing stage, where practice-level adoption exists, but the enabling capacities and monitoring mechanisms needed to convert these practices into measurable procurement performance gains are still limited.

Based on the study findings, it is recommended that Kakonko District Council strengthens the implementation of sustainable sourcing by enhancing staff capacity on sustainability-based specification writing, supplier verification, and life-cycle considerations to ensure sustainability requirements are applied consistently throughout the procurement cycle. The Council should also institutionalize sustainable sourcing by integrating clear sustainability criteria into procurement manuals, tender documents, standard evaluation templates, and contract clauses to reduce inconsistencies across departments and procurement categories. In addition, monitoring and reporting systems should be improved to track sustainable sourcing indicators such as the share of energy-efficient purchases, inclusion of waste reduction clauses, and procurement of certified sustainable materials and link these indicators to procurement performance measures to support accountability and evidence-based decision-making. Furthermore, the Council should address supply-side constraints by strengthening supplier sensitization, supplier development, and prequalification mechanisms to expand availability of compliant sustainable alternatives at competitive cost. Strengthening these aspects will support the Council to mainstream sustainable sourcing, improve procurement performance, and contribute to broader sustainability objectives within Local Government Authorities.

REFERENCES

- Adriana, B. D., Borghi, M. D. & Gallo, M., 2019. A survey of life cycle approaches in waste management. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment (Springer-Verlag)*, pp. Vol. 14, Iss: 7, pp 597-610.
- Ameyaw, C., Mensah, S. & Osei-Tutu, E., 2021. Sustainable public procurement in Africa. *Challenges and opportunities.* *Sustainability Journal*, pp. 13(4), 567-582..
- Amin, D., 2016. *Buying green Studies in the adoption of sustainable procurement in Scotland.* John Forster Associates, Finzen, .. Aberdshire and Aberdeen City Council: s.n.
- Antonis, Z. A., 2016. Sustainable waste management through end-of-waste criteria development.. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research (Springer Berlin Heidelberg)*-, pp. Vol. 23, Iss: 8, pp 7376-7389.
- Barney, B. J., 1991. Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage.. *Journal of Management*, , pp. 17(1), pp. 99-120..
- Baum, A., Rejniers, J. & Tazelaar, 2014. Buying into our future: sustainability initiatives in local government procurement.. *Business Strategy and the Environment*., pp. 16(5), 354-365.
- Bitektine, A., 2008. Legitimacy-based entry deterrence in inter-population competition.. *Corporate Reputation Review*, pp. 11(1), 73-93.
- Bolton, P., 2015. Government procurement as a policy tool in South Africa.. *Journal of Public Procurement* 6,, pp. 193-217..
- Bryman, A. & Bell, E., 2011. *Business research methods. 3 ed.* New Delhi: Delhi.: Rajshri photolithographers.
- David, K., 2011. *Resources as competitive advantage: Strategic Inventory Management, 12th edition.*. Jakarta: Salemba Empta Inc.
- Delmestri, G. & Wezel, F. C., 2011. Breaking the wave: The contested legitimation of an alien organizational form.. *Journal of International Business Studies*, pp. 42(6), 828-852..
- DU, Y., Ren, B. & Zhang, Z. C. Y., 2010. Proactiveness, legitimization via ISO certification and the growth of SMEs in China.. *Frontier of Business Research in China*, pp. 4(2), 283-305..
- Ekins, P. & Gupta, J., 2019. Perspective: a healthy planet for healthy people'. *Global Sustainability*.
- Elina, B., Soderholm, P. & Thorn, M., 2022. The adoption of green public procurement practices: Analytical challenges and empirical illustration on Swedish municipalities. *Ecological economies*, pp. 655-665.
- European, c., 2016. *Buying Green. (3rd, Ed.)*. Luxembourg: European Union.
- Hermann, O. E., 2002. Eco-efficiency, green productivity and innovation: The power of convergence,". *published in the Journal of Cleaner Production*.
- Islam, M. M. & Siwar C, 2013. A comparative study of public sector sustainable procurement practices, opportunities and barriers. . *International Review of Business Research Papers*, pp. 9(3), 62-84..
- Jayaraman, A., 2013. What factors influence the uptake of GPP (Green Public Procurement) practices?.. *New evidence from an Italian survey, Ecological Economical Journal*, pp. 82(4), 88-96..
- Kothar, C. R., 2004. . *Research methodology: Methods and Techniques. 2 revised edition ed.* .. New Delhi: New age International publishers.
- Kothar, C. R., 2004. *Research methodology: Methods and Techniques. 2 revised edition ed.* New Delhi: New age International publishers.
- Kraft, E. & Furlong, R., 2017. *Public Policy: Politics, Analysis, And Alternatives (2nd ed)*. .. London: Eurospan, Washington, D.C.
- Masoud, Y., 2023. An assessment on factors affecting the adoption of sustainable procurement in public organizations in Tanzania a case of public services social security fund (psssf). *International journal of research in Bussiness and Social Science*, pp. 500-512.
- Mendez, C. & Atkinson, C. L., 2021. Sustainability Certification and Green Public Procurement: Ideals and Outcomes in a New Jersey School District.. *Journal of Education for Sustainable Development (SAGE Publications)*Sage India: New Delhi, India), pp. Vol. 15, Iss: 1, pp 122-145.
- MHCDGEC, 2017. Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children. *National Policy Guidelines for Health Care Waste Management in Tanzania*.
- Mohammad, A. F., 2022. Impact of green supply chain management practices on sustainability of healthcare organizations: mediating role of environmental responsibility. *Gomal University journal of research*, 38(1), pp. 145-159.
- Mohammed, S. A., 2023. Barriers to sustainable procurement in higher learning institutions construction projects in the Dar es Salaam Region. *An international journal*, pp. 492-510.
- Mohmd, K. I., Sheetal & Upadhyay, A. K., 2023. 1. Comparing Sustainable Procurement in Green Supply Chain Practices Across Indian Manufacturing and Service Sectors. *Bussiness perspectives and research journal*, pp. 148-164.
- Nahum, T., 2015. Gap Inc. sees supplier ownership of compliance with workplace standards as an essential element of socially responsible sourcing.. *Global Business and Organizational Excellence*, pp. 25(1), 17- 25..

- Neumann, M. B. & Gamerith, V., 2015. Efficiency criteria for environmental model quality assessment. *Environmental Modelling and Software (Elsevier)*-, pp. 196-204.
- Perera, I., Newton, K. & Sweeney, E., 2017. *Sustainable Purchasing Practices: An investigation into current industry awareness and practice.* .. Phoenix AZ, Phoenix, pp. 68-81.PPA, 2016. s.l.:s.n.
- Richard, P. L. & Butter, E. J., 2001. Is the Resource-Based "View" a Useful Perspective for Strategic Management Research?.. *The Academy of Management Review*., pp. 17(1), pp. 99-120..
- Romeo, T. et al., 2012. Empirical Studies on Legitimation Strategies: A Case for International Business Research Extension Published in. *Advances in International Management Publication date*, pp. 55-74.
- Sagile, E., 2019. *A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for an Award Degree of Master of Science in Procurement and Supply Chain Management (MSc-PSCM) of Mzumbe University.*, Morogoro: Mzumbe University.
- Shepherd, D. D., 2016. *Environmental product declarations - transparency reporting for sustainability.* Delhi, s.n., pp. 1-5.
- Soylu, A., Oscar, Corcho & Olmedo, C. B., 2022. Data Quality Barriers for Transparency in Public Procurement. *Information journal*, pp. Vol. 13, Iss: 2, pp 99-99.
- Uttam, K., Balfors, B. & Faith, C., 2016. EIA and green procurement: Opportunities for strengthening their coordination.. *Environmental impact assessment review*, pp. 33(1), 73-79..
- Varvara, O., P, N. & Chondrokoukis, G., 2023. Life Cycle Costing Implementation in Green Public Procurement: A Case Study from the Greek Public Sector sustainability. *EU green procurement review*, pp. 2817-2827.
- Walker, H. & Rammer, T., 2016. A comparative study of public sector sustainable procurement practices, opportunities and barriers.. *International Review of Business Research Papers*, pp. 62-84.
- Yanlin, Liun, Y. & Appolini, A., 2021. Does green public procurement encourage firm's environmental certification practice?.. *The mediation role of top management support Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management (Wiley)*-, pp. Vol. 28, Iss: 3, pp 1002-1017.
