

# Knowledge Management (KM) Practices and Public Procurement Performance in Uganda: The case of Energy Sector

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## Abstract

*The management of the public procurement function in the public sector of Uganda involves a wide range of explicit and tacit knowledge held between internal and external stakeholders in the procurement cycle. This renders knowledge creation, storage, sharing and application complex and hence inhibiting its contribution to procurement performance. The lack of a harmonized formal and entrenched mechanism for procurement KM between key internal and external stakeholders affects procurement performance in terms of Competition, Efficacy, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Economy (CEEEE) given the unsatisfactory procurement performance in most Entities of government (PPDA Authority Report, 2018). Empirical studies on Knowledge management and procurement performance in the public sector in developing countries are limited. This study aimed at answering the following research question: what is the status of procurement KM in the public sector of Uganda, how does KM affect procurement performance and what are the critical success factors in procurement KM in the public sector of Uganda? The study applied a case study design adopting a qualitative approach. The study focused on procurement KM in the Energy sector of Uganda. The proposed study population covered internal and external parties involved in the procurement cycle. Data was collected using interview and document review methods and analysed using content analysis technique.*

**Keywords:** *Public Procurement, Procurement knowledge management, procurement performance; public sector Knowledge management.*