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ASSESSMENT OF PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES AND
COMPLIANCE WITH REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9184 IN SELECTED
BARANGAYS OF ISULAN, SULTAN KUDARAT

Johanne Giulia Garcia¹, Yzyl John Sobreira², Jomar Villanueva³, Nasser C. Andam Jr.⁴,
Louvill M. Ozarraga⁵ & Ashnor C. Mascara⁶

¹Graduate Student, Master in Public Administration, Mindanao State University – Marawi City,
Marawi City, 9700, Philippines.

Email: johanneggarcia@gmail.com

²Graduate Student, Master in Public Administration, Mindanao State University – Marawi City,
Marawi City, 9700, Philippines

Email: yzyljohn.sobreira@deped.gov.ph

³Graduate Student, Master in Public Administration, Mindanao State University – Marawi City,
Marawi City, 9700, Philippines.

Email: villanuevajomar71@gmail.com

^{4,5,6}Department of Public Administration, Mindanao State University, Marawi City, Philippines.

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Keywords	Abstract
Barangay Procurement, Compliance, Local Governance, Procurement Planning, Public Administration, Republic Act No. 9184, Transparency.	Public procurement is a core function of local governance because it converts public funds into goods, services, and infrastructure needed for community development. At the barangay level, procurement is expected to comply with Republic Act No. 9184 and its implementing rules, particularly in relation to planning, supplier selection, documentation, transparency, monitoring, and accountability. This study assessed procurement procedures and compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 in selected barangays of



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	Isulan, Sultan Kudarat. Using a descriptive mixed-methods design, data were gathered from forty-three (43) barangay officials, Barangay Bids and Awards Committee members, secretaries, treasurers, and procurement personnel through survey questionnaires, interviews, and document review. Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency count, percentage distribution, and weighted mean, while qualitative inputs were used to contextualize and synthesize the findings. Results showed that procurement practices were strongly observed, with an overall mean of 4.44, particularly in documentation, supplier selection, and method selection. Compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 was also rated strongly, with an overall mean of 4.50. However, budget limitations and insufficient procurement training remained key constraints affecting procurement efficiency. Respondents strongly supported standardized procurement procedures, stronger monitoring and evaluation, digital procurement tools, and continuing capacity-building programs. The study concludes that barangay procurement systems in the selected localities are generally functional and legally compliant, but their sustainability depends on institutionalized training, standardized documentation, digital record management, and stronger municipal-level technical support.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Public procurement is a fundamental administrative function through which government institutions acquire goods, services, consulting services, and infrastructure necessary for public service delivery. In public administration, procurement is not merely a technical purchasing activity. It is also a governance mechanism because it determines how public funds are planned, obligated, spent, documented, monitored, and evaluated. Sound procurement systems promote value for money, fairness, competitiveness, integrity, accountability, and public trust (Arrowsmith, 2010; OECD, 2015; Thai, 2009; World Bank, 2023).

In the Philippines, government procurement is primarily governed by Republic Act No. 9184, otherwise known as the Government Procurement Reform Act. The law applies to procurement activities of government agencies and local government units, including barangays, and requires procurement to be guided by transparency, competitiveness, accountability, public monitoring, and standardized procedures (Republic Act No. 9184, 2003). Its revised implementing rules and regulations further emphasize procurement planning, proper posting, competitive bidding as the general rule, allowable alternative methods, documentary requirements, contract implementation, and monitoring (Government Procurement Policy Board [GPPB], 2024).

Barangays occupy a critical place in procurement governance because they are the closest political and administrative units to communities. They procure supplies, materials, small infrastructure works, and services that affect the delivery of local programs. However, barangay procurement is often carried out by personnel who perform multiple administrative functions and



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who may not always have specialized training in procurement law, technical specifications, documentation, and contract management. Because of this, even when procurement personnel intend to comply, practical limitations may still create delays, incomplete records, inconsistent procedures, or weak monitoring.

Existing public procurement literature shows that procurement performance depends not only on legal compliance but also on institutional capacity, professional competence, clear procedures, effective monitoring, and the availability of digital tools (Adam, 2024; Grandia & Meehan, 2017; Patrucco et al., 2017; Vaidya et al., 2006). This is particularly important in local governments where capacity constraints and budget limitations may affect the ability of officials to implement procurement rules consistently.

In the Municipality of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat, selected barangays undertake procurement activities in support of local projects and basic services. However, differences in administrative capacity, availability of trained personnel, budget resources, and documentation systems may influence how procurement procedures are implemented. This study therefore assessed procurement procedures and compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 in selected barangays of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat, focusing on current procurement practices, compliance levels, implementation problems, and proposed interventions.

The study contributes to public administration scholarship by providing localized evidence on barangay-level procurement implementation. It also offers practical insights for barangay officials, municipal administrators, and procurement oversight actors who seek to improve procurement transparency, accountability, efficiency, and service delivery at the community level.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Public procurement is widely recognized as a strategic function of government rather than a routine clerical process. Thai (2001) described public procurement as a complex government activity shaped by laws, organizational structures, market conditions, political accountability, and professional competence. Later procurement scholarship likewise emphasized that procurement systems must ensure transparency, accountability, efficiency, economy, competition, and integrity in the use of public resources (Thai, 2009). These principles are relevant to barangay procurement because even small-scale purchases involve public funds and must therefore be managed according to lawful and accountable procedures.

Arrowsmith (2010) explained that procurement regulation serves several functions, including preventing favoritism, encouraging competition, obtaining value for money, and ensuring integrity in the award and implementation of public contracts. These functions are consistent with the policy objectives of Republic Act No. 9184, which was enacted to modernize, standardize, and regulate Philippine government procurement. The law requires public bidding as the general method and recognizes public monitoring as a mechanism to ensure that contracts are awarded and performed according to law and specifications (Republic Act No. 9184, 2003).



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The Government Procurement Policy Board (2024) emphasized that the updated revised implementing rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 9184 are anchored on transparency, accountability, equity, efficiency, economy, and competitiveness. These principles require procuring entities to prepare procurement plans, use appropriate methods, maintain proper documents, and ensure monitoring throughout the procurement cycle. The GPPB Manual of Procedures also underscores the importance of standardized forms and clear step-by-step procedures to reduce confusion and support consistent procurement practice (GPPB, 2022).

Transparency and accountability are recurring themes in procurement governance. The OECD (2015) identified transparency, integrity, access, participation, efficiency, e-procurement, capacity, evaluation, risk management, and accountability as important principles of public procurement systems. Similarly, the OECD (2016) emphasized that transparency reduces opportunities for corruption by improving access to information, supporting fair competition, and making procurement decisions more visible to stakeholders. For barangays, these principles imply that procurement records, supplier selection, award decisions, and monitoring activities must be clear, traceable, and open to appropriate review.

Recent discussions on procurement integrity also emphasize that transparent and accountable procurement systems improve value for money and strengthen public trust (Adam, 2024). This is important in local governance because procurement is highly vulnerable to waste, mismanagement, favoritism, and procedural manipulation when documentation and oversight are weak. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2013) similarly noted that corruption risks may appear at different stages of the procurement cycle, including planning, bidding, evaluation, contract award, and contract implementation. Therefore, procurement integrity requires controls across the entire cycle rather than only during bidding.

Value for money is another important standard in procurement. The World Bank (2023) identified value for money, economy, integrity, fit for purpose, efficiency, transparency, and fairness as core procurement principles. These principles suggest that procurement decisions should not focus only on the lowest price but also on suitability, quality, reliability, and long-term usefulness. At the barangay level, value for money is especially important because local funds are limited and procurement decisions directly affect community services.

Procurement planning is one of the foundations of effective procurement implementation. Proper planning helps procuring entities identify needs, estimate budgets, determine appropriate procurement methods, prepare schedules, and avoid unnecessary delays. Uyarra and Flanagan (2010) argued that public procurement can shape public outcomes when procurement decisions are aligned with policy goals and institutional priorities. In barangays, this means procurement planning should be linked with local development priorities, annual budgets, and service delivery needs.

Capacity and professional competence are also essential to procurement performance. Patrucco et al. (2017) emphasized that public procurement capability depends on organizational



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resources, processes, skills, and managerial support. Grandia and Meehan (2017) likewise noted that procurement implementation is influenced by organizational capacity, professional behavior, and institutional conditions. These findings are relevant to barangays because procurement tasks are often handled by officials and staff who may need continuous training on Republic Act No. 9184, procurement documentation, technical specifications, supplier evaluation, and contract monitoring.

Philippine studies likewise point to capacity-related procurement concerns. Malang (2023) found that awareness and understanding of Republic Act No. 9184 are important in procurement implementation and that difficulties may arise when personnel lack sufficient knowledge of procurement procedures. Iyog (2024) observed that local government units may face challenges related to compliance, capacity, and resources in implementing Republic Act No. 9184. These findings support the view that procurement compliance requires both legal rules and administrative capability.

Barangay procurement studies further show that procurement performance is affected by knowledge, training, budget, processing time, and documentary requirements. Mantillas (2025), in a study of barangay procurement processes in Manila, identified awareness, compliance, practices, and challenges as key dimensions of barangay procurement operations. Yumang (2025) similarly highlighted that barangay procurement processes are affected by training, resources, documentation, and the need for practical procurement guidance. These findings provide a useful point of comparison for the present study in selected barangays of Isulan.

Digital procurement tools have also become increasingly important in modern procurement systems. Vaidya et al. (2006) identified leadership, user training, supplier adoption, system integration, and change management as critical factors in public sector e-procurement success. Croom and Brandon-Jones (2007) found that e-procurement can improve process efficiency, information visibility, and control when properly implemented. More recent work by Hochstetter et al. (2023) also associated electronic procurement and open contracting systems with greater transparency in government procurement. For barangays, digitalization does not necessarily require complex platforms; it may begin with simple electronic tracking sheets, digital document repositories, standardized templates, and monitoring dashboards.

The literature therefore suggests that effective barangay procurement requires the integration of law, capacity, documentation, transparency, monitoring, and technology. Compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 provides the legal foundation, but actual procurement performance depends on whether barangay personnel have the knowledge, tools, records, and resources needed to implement the law consistently. This synthesis guided the interpretation of the findings in the present study.



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3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study employed a descriptive mixed-methods research design. Quantitative data were gathered through a structured survey questionnaire to measure respondents' assessment of procurement practices, compliance with Republic Act No. 9184, procurement problems, and proposed interventions. Qualitative data from interviews and document review were used to support, explain, and contextualize the quantitative results. This design was appropriate because the study sought to describe existing procurement conditions while also identifying practical explanations for observed procurement issues.

3.2 LOCALE OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in selected barangays of the Municipality of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat. The locale was selected because barangays in the municipality undertake procurement activities for supplies, materials, infrastructure-related needs, and community programs. The setting was suitable for examining barangay-level procurement implementation, compliance practices, and operational constraints in a local governance context.

3.3 RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY

The study involved forty-three (43) respondents from four selected barangays in the Municipality of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat, namely BLGU-Kalawag I, BLGU-Kalawag II, Kenram, and Dansuli. These barangays were selected because they regularly undertake procurement activities for barangay operations, development projects, and community services, making them suitable sites for assessing procurement procedures and compliance with Republic Act No. 9184.

A purposive sampling technique was employed in selecting the respondents. This sampling method was appropriate because the study required individuals who possess direct knowledge and experience in barangay procurement processes. The respondents consisted of barangay officials, Barangay Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) members, barangay secretaries, barangay treasurers, and procurement personnel directly involved in procurement planning, supplier selection, documentation, purchasing, and monitoring activities.

3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT AND DATA COLLECTION

The primary instrument was a structured survey questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale. The questionnaire covered four areas: current procurement practices, level of compliance with Republic Act No. 9184, problems encountered in procurement implementation, and proposed procurement interventions. Interviews were conducted with selected procurement participants to gather additional explanations on the survey results. Available procurement documents, such as procurement plans, purchase requests, bidding or canvass records, and related supporting documents, were also reviewed to corroborate the responses.



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3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency count, percentage distribution, and weighted mean. Frequency count and percentage distribution were used to summarize responses, while weighted mean was used to determine the general level of agreement for each indicator. Qualitative inputs from interviews and document review were analyzed thematically and integrated into the discussion to explain the numerical results. The following interpretation scale was used:

Table 1
Interpretation Scale

Numerical Value	Mean Range	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.21-5.00	Strongly Agree
4	3.41-4.20	Agree
3	2.61-3.40	Neutral
2	1.81-2.60	Disagree
1	1.00-1.80	Strongly Disagree

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings on procurement procedures in selected barangays of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat. The discussion follows the major areas covered by the study: current procurement practices, compliance with Republic Act No. 9184, problems encountered in procurement implementation, and proposed interventions. The findings are interpreted in relation to public procurement literature, Philippine procurement policy, and the governance principles of transparency, accountability, efficiency, and institutional capacity.

Table 2
Current Profile of Procurement Practices (n = 43)

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
The barangay prepares a structured procurement plan.	4.21	Strongly Agree
Procurement methods are properly selected based on needs.	4.63	Strongly Agree
Supplier selection follows clear and consistent criteria.	4.67	Strongly Agree
Procurement activities are properly documented.	4.72	Strongly Agree
Procurement processes are easy to understand and follow.	4.33	Strongly Agree
Overall mean	4.44	Strongly Agree

Table 2 shows that the respondents strongly agreed that procurement practices in the selected barangays were generally observed, as reflected in the overall mean of 4.44. The highest-rated indicator was proper documentation of procurement activities, with a mean of 4.72. Supplier selection also received a strong rating of 4.67, while the proper selection of procurement methods



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based on needs obtained a mean of 4.63. These results suggest that the selected barangays have working procurement routines and that documentary compliance is perceived as a strong part of their procurement practice.

The result is consistent with the principle that procurement systems must be standardized, transparent, and properly documented to support accountability (GPPB, 2022; OECD, 2015; Thai, 2009). Documentation is particularly important because procurement decisions must be traceable from planning to award and implementation. As emphasized in procurement integrity literature, clear records reduce discretion, help detect irregularities, and allow internal or external review of procurement actions (Adam, 2024; UNODC, 2013). In the barangay context, the high rating for documentation may indicate that officials are aware that records are necessary to justify expenditures and demonstrate compliance with procurement rules.

However, the lowest item in Table 2 was the preparation of a structured procurement plan, with a mean of 4.21. Although still interpreted as Strongly Agree, this relatively lower result suggests that procurement planning may need further strengthening. Procurement planning is the first control point of the procurement cycle because it links local needs, budgets, schedules, and procurement methods. Without strong planning, even barangays with good documentation may still experience delays, repeated purchases, or difficulty matching procurement activities with service delivery priorities (Uyarra & Flanagan, 2010; World Bank, 2023).

Table 3
Level of Compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 (n = 43)

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
Procurement activities strictly follow Republic Act No. 9184 guidelines.	4.14	Agree
Required procurement documents are complete and accurate.	4.63	Strongly Agree
Transparency is consistently observed in procurement processes.	4.65	Strongly Agree
Procurement procedures are regularly monitored for compliance.	4.67	Strongly Agree
The Barangay Bids and Awards Committee performs its procurement responsibilities according to legal standards.	4.74	Strongly Agree
Overall mean	4.50	Strongly Agree

Table 3 presents the respondents' assessment of compliance with Republic Act No. 9184. The overall mean of 4.50 indicates strong agreement that the selected barangays complied with procurement requirements. The highest-rated indicator was the performance of the Barangay Bids and Awards Committee according to legal standards, with a mean of 4.74. This implies that



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respondents perceived the BAC as a central actor in ensuring that procurement activities are conducted according to established rules.

This finding is aligned with Republic Act No. 9184 and its revised implementing rules, which place responsibility on procuring entities and procurement bodies to ensure transparent, competitive, and accountable procurement processes (GPPB, 2024; Republic Act No. 9184, 2003). The high rating for transparency, with a mean of 4.65, is also consistent with the OECD (2016) view that transparency promotes accountability, fair competition, and public trust. In barangay procurement, transparency is not limited to public posting. It also includes clear records, accessible decisions, consistent supplier selection criteria, and monitoring of procurement activities.

The relatively lower mean of 4.14 for strict compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 guidelines deserves attention. Although still interpreted as Agree, it suggests that respondents may recognize some practical difficulty in fully applying procurement rules at the barangay level. This supports the findings of Malang (2023) and Iyog (2024), who noted that awareness, compliance, capacity, and resource constraints affect implementation of Republic Act No. 9184. Thus, the strong overall compliance rating should not be interpreted as absence of difficulty. Rather, it indicates that basic compliance is observed, but more technical support may be needed to ensure consistent and complete adherence to procurement requirements.

Table 4

Problems Encountered in Procurement Implementation (n = 43)

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
Procurement activities often experience delays.	2.95	Neutral
Lack of training affects procurement efficiency.	3.88	Agree
Documentation issues occur frequently.	2.93	Neutral
Budget limitations hinder procurement processes.	4.02	Agree
Overall mean	3.33	Neutral

Table 4 shows that the overall mean for procurement problems was 3.33, interpreted as Neutral. This means that procurement-related problems were present but not uniformly experienced across all indicators. Budget limitations obtained the highest mean of 4.02, followed by lack of training with a mean of 3.88. These two findings point to resource and capacity constraints as the most significant procurement concerns in the selected barangays.

The result supports public procurement literature emphasizing that procurement performance depends on institutional capability, skilled personnel, and adequate resources (Grandia & Meehan, 2017; Patrucco et al., 2017). In the local government setting, Iyog (2024) likewise identified compliance, capacity, and resources as challenges in implementing Republic Act No. 9184. Malang



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(2023) also found that knowledge and understanding of procurement rules are important for effective procurement implementation. The present findings therefore suggest that barangay procurement challenges are not mainly caused by unwillingness to comply, but by the practical limits of budget, training, and technical expertise.

The neutral ratings for delays and documentation issues may indicate that these problems occur in some situations but are not perceived as constant. This interpretation is supported by the strong ratings for documentation in Table 2 and compliance in Table 3. In other words, barangays may generally maintain records and comply with rules, but they still encounter challenges when procurement activities require technical knowledge, sufficient funds, or timely processing. This finding reflects the broader argument that procurement reform must combine legal compliance with capacity-building and administrative support (Adam, 2024; OECD, 2015; World Bank, 2023).

Table 5

Proposed Interventions for Procurement Improvement (n = 43)

Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation
Improved procurement planning is needed in the barangay.	4.00	Agree
Additional training on Republic Act No. 9184 is necessary.	4.14	Agree
Digital tools can improve procurement efficiency.	4.21	Strongly Agree
Stronger monitoring and evaluation systems are needed.	4.67	Strongly Agree
A standardized procurement framework would improve performance.	4.72	Strongly Agree
Overall mean	4.28	Strongly Agree

Table 5 shows that respondents strongly supported proposed interventions for procurement improvement, as indicated by the overall mean of 4.28. The strongest support was given to the adoption of a standardized procurement framework, with a mean of 4.72, followed by stronger monitoring and evaluation systems, with a mean of 4.67. This result suggests that barangay procurement personnel recognize the need for clearer, more uniform, and more reviewable procurement processes.

The support for a standardized procurement framework is consistent with the GPPB Manual of Procedures, which emphasizes standard forms, step-by-step guidance, and documentary requirements to promote consistency and reduce confusion (GPPB, 2022). It is also consistent with Arrowsmith's (2010) view that procurement rules help prevent favoritism and improve accountability when they are clear and consistently applied. At the barangay level, a standardized framework may take the form of procurement checklists, documentary templates, procurement calendars, BAC action sheets, supplier evaluation forms, and monitoring logs.



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The strong support for monitoring and evaluation also strengthens the governance interpretation of the findings. Procurement monitoring is necessary not only to check compliance but also to ensure that procured goods, services, and projects are delivered according to specifications. This is consistent with Republic Act No. 9184, which recognizes public monitoring of procurement and contract implementation as an accountability mechanism (Republic Act No. 9184, 2003). It also aligns with OECD (2016), which emphasized oversight and control as essential components of procurement integrity.

Respondents also strongly agreed that digital tools can improve procurement efficiency, with a mean of 4.21. This supports literature on e-procurement, which suggests that digital systems can improve process visibility, efficiency, record management, and accountability when accompanied by training and organizational support (Croom & Brandon-Jones, 2007; Hochstetter et al., 2023; Vaidya et al., 2006). For the selected barangays, digital improvement may begin with simple and low-cost tools rather than full-scale electronic procurement platforms. Examples include shared digital folders, electronic procurement monitoring sheets, standardized spreadsheet templates, scanned document archives, and automated reminders for procurement timelines.

4.1 SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS

Taken together, the findings show that procurement procedures in the selected barangays are generally functional and compliant, but they remain vulnerable to capacity and resource limitations. The high ratings for documentation, supplier selection, transparency, monitoring, and BAC performance indicate that the barangays have established procurement routines and that responsible personnel are aware of the importance of legal compliance. This confirms the role of Republic Act No. 9184 as a standardizing framework for procurement practice.

At the same time, the findings show that compliance alone is not enough to ensure procurement efficiency. Budget limitations and lack of training were the most evident challenges. This means that procurement reform at the barangay level should move beyond reminding personnel to comply with the law. It should also provide them with practical tools, updated training, technical assistance, and simplified systems that help them comply correctly and consistently.

The synthesis of the quantitative and qualitative components suggests four priority reform areas. First, barangays need continuing capacity building on procurement planning, procurement methods, documentation, supplier evaluation, and monitoring. Second, they need standardized templates and checklists aligned with Republic Act No. 9184 and GPPB procedures. Third, they need stronger monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure both procedural compliance and contract performance. Fourth, they need simple digital tools to improve record keeping, tracking, and retrieval of procurement documents.

Overall, the results support the broader literature that effective procurement is a combination of legal framework, institutional capacity, transparent documentation, oversight, and technology. The study therefore contributes to public administration by showing that barangay procurement



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improvement should be approached as a governance reform, not merely as a technical compliance exercise.

5. CONCLUSION

The study assessed procurement procedures and compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 in selected barangays of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat. Results showed that current procurement practices were strongly observed, particularly in procurement documentation, supplier selection, and method selection. Compliance with Republic Act No. 9184 was also rated strongly, especially in relation to BAC performance, transparency, monitoring, and completeness of required documents.

Despite these positive findings, the study identified budget limitations and lack of procurement-related training as important challenges affecting procurement efficiency. These constraints may affect the ability of barangays to fully implement procurement requirements, especially when procurement transactions require technical knowledge, complete documentation, timely processing, and careful monitoring.

From a public administration perspective, the study confirms that procurement is not merely an administrative routine but a governance function that affects transparency, accountability, and service delivery. The findings also show that legal compliance must be supported by capacity-building, standardized procedures, digital tools, and stronger monitoring systems. Improving barangay procurement therefore requires both rule-based compliance and institutional support.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Conduct regular procurement training for barangay officials, BAC members, secretaries, treasurers, and procurement staff, particularly on Republic Act No. 9184, the revised implementing rules and regulations, preparation of technical specifications, procurement methods, documentary requirements, and contract monitoring.

Develop and adopt a standardized barangay procurement checklist to guide procurement planning, documentation, supplier selection, posting requirements, monitoring, and reporting. The checklist should be aligned with GPPB procedures and should be simple enough for barangay-level use.

Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems by requiring periodic internal review of procurement transactions and supporting documents. Monitoring should cover both procedural compliance and actual delivery of goods, services, and projects according to specifications.

Introduce simple digital procurement tools, such as electronic tracking sheets, digital filing systems, scanned document archives, procurement calendars, and monitoring templates, to improve record management, transparency, and retrieval of procurement documents.

Provide technical assistance from the municipal government or concerned procurement offices to barangays with limited procurement experience or administrative capacity. Such assistance



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may include coaching, review of procurement documents, and orientation on updated GPPB issuances.

Ensure that procurement improvement measures are linked to transparency, accountability, value for money, and timely delivery of barangay programs and services.

7. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The study was limited to selected barangays in the Municipality of Isulan, Sultan Kudarat and involved forty-three respondents who were directly connected with barangay procurement activities. Because of this scope, the findings may not fully represent procurement practices in all barangays or local government units. The study also relied partly on self-reported assessments, which may be influenced by respondents' perceptions and experiences. Future studies may include more barangays, compare municipalities, use larger samples, and examine actual procurement documents more extensively. Further research may also assess the effectiveness of digital procurement tools, procurement training programs, and monitoring mechanisms in improving barangay procurement performance.

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