

EFFECTS OF USER PERCEPTIONS AND BUDGETARY ALLOCATION ON ADOPTION OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN BARINGO COUNTY

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Abstract

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a prerequisite for the success of any government community development initiative as it helps to foster accountability, a sense of ownership as well as meaningful development at grass-root level. In 2010 Kenya adopted a new constitution which brought about paradigm shift in the arena of governance and development. Predominantly, the introduction of devolved system of governance leverages participation as the mainstay of governance and development in Kenya. It is against this backdrop that this study assessed the effects of budgetary allocations and user perceptions on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation for County Government projects in Baringo County. This study employed descriptive survey research design. The target population was 201 respondents from which a sample size of 67 respondents was obtained, out of which 61 successfully filled and returned their questionnaires. Data was collected using questionnaires which were coded, entered and analyzed with help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences computer programme. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Relationship between independent and dependent variables were determined using Pearson's correlation. Findings from the study indicated that budget allocation for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation at Baringo County Government has had an influence on the level of adoption of ICT in PM&E. correlate positively.

Keywords: Perceptions, Budgetary Allocation, Information Communication Technology, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

I.INTRODUCTION

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PME) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. PME focuses on the active engagement of primary stakeholders. Participation must be a basic building block of monitoring and evaluation approaches. It is essential that the monitoring and evaluation system describes the impact on all key stakeholders' parties to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of benefits and that the project is not contributing to inequality (World Bank, 2010a).

Therefore participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) is a prerequisite for the success of any government community development initiative as it helps foster accountability, a sense of ownership as well as meaningful development at grass-roots level. The increasing complexity of development coupled with the widening range of public, not-for-profit and private sector actors and the demand for more timely feedback has challenged the utility of conventional approaches to monitoring and evaluation in many development contexts. Whereas ICT is not a remedy for all development problems, it is a powerful enabler of development goals because of the way in which it

improves communication and the exchange of knowledge and information necessary for development processes.

ICTs are powerful, if not indispensable, tools in the massive scaling up and inter linkage of development interventions and outcomes (Waema & Adera, 2011). Monitoring and Evaluation involves gathering, storing, processing (analysis) and dissemination of information. ICT, therefore, is providing ever easier and more affordable ways to handle information and it also helps with work involved in areas such as project planning. For instance, ICT is being used to enable a wider range of input into the program assessment and design phase; it is allowing for the collection of real-time data on participant experiences and attitudes, enabling mid-project course correction; it is increasing the types and volume of data collected and analyzed to aid evaluation; and it is enabling wider circulation of evaluation findings to help build a wider knowledge base (Stiglitz, 2003). The data revolution has also made possible the integration of multiple data sources to answer questions about country priorities, prioritization of specific issues, and the breakdown of those answers by any number of factors. Indeed, ICT based platforms have helped governments deliver better services and have paved way for making governmental operations more transparent to the public.

New technologies facilitate collaboration between people that are not necessarily near to one another in terms of distance. This includes collaboration between public service agencies, within those agencies and with individuals. Interaction between service delivery stakeholders now often creates synergy between service seekers, service providers and service facilitators (Deloitte, 2012). Recent decades, have witnessed an extensive use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by national and local governments worldwide to enhance the efficiency of governments and bring them closer to citizens' demands.

The constitution of Kenya 2010 (article 201) mandates Government to facilitate openness and accountability including public participation in all matters of public Finance. Kenya has developed and enacted an ICT policy, with the monitoring and evaluation of government projects being one of the targeted areas of intervention. Essentially, ICT is the key enabler of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). Moreover Kenya has adopted the Open Data Initiative where complete data sets originating from government sources are available on the internet for access by everyone. This transparency mechanism allows public servants to be held accountable by donors and citizens. The platform also forms the first part of citizen collaboration and interaction although it does not necessarily include features that allow input from the citizens back to the government.

Kenya was among the top ten countries to join the Open Government Partnership (OGP), seeking to accelerate some of its key initiatives around transparency, fiscal prudence and public participation. A National Open Government Plan was thereafter developed to articulate the government's intention to deepen openness and thereby ensure that the democratic dividend flowing from transparency is sustained, both at national and sub-national/county levels. Among the commitments in the National Action Plan II include: publishing information regarding government expenditures and budgets, improving access to information laws, harnessing information technology, improving means by which the public can participate in government, improve corporate accountability outside the public sector (OGP- Kenya, 2016).

By adopting a devolution system, Kenya has created unique spaces for engaging citizens in governance and development processes. Public participation in the county budget cycle, including monitoring and evaluation, has been made mandatory. Even more counties are also obligated to establish modalities and platforms for public participation including ICT based platforms (County Government Act, 2012, Sec. 91; Sec. 115). The Open Governance Partnership Action Plan II commits the government, in partnership with civil society and private sector, to create a technology-driven project monitoring portal for citizens to participate in project identification, evaluation,

report and provide feedback to enhance accountability in government initiatives (OGP-Kenya, 2016).

The County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) guidelines require counties to set up ICT mechanisms for strengthening monitoring and evaluation (GoK- Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 2016). The Kenya National ICT Master Plan for 2013/14-2017/18 also considers the role of ICT not only at the National level, but also at the County level and how the infrastructure and services can be integrated to better serve all the citizens (ICT Authority of Kenya, 2014). Recent decades, have witnessed an extensive use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by national and local governments worldwide to enhance the efficiency of governments and bring them closer to citizens' demands. ICT adoption and e-government improves the way government communicates and relates to citizens. Information and communication technology (ICT) tools, including hardware like mobile phones and tablets, applications with the capacity to create digital surveys, and software that allows users to upload data to storage facilities in real-time, have reduced the conventional challenges associated with remote data collection and M&E.

Whereas ICT is a key ingredient to the development, growth and democracy of vibrant government, its adoption in Kenya is below expectations. For instance the World Economic Forum (2015) places Kenya e-governance index 86th globally out of 143 in terms of adoption of e-governance. Besides Kenya's e-readiness index value of 3.8 is below the global average value of 4.07. County Governments inherited their structures from the defunct local authorities' weak governance systems that hardly incorporated ICT. Five years since the onset of devolution, adoption of ICT in monitoring and evaluation of projects at county level has not been implemented fully yet. This has led to poor reporting on the status of on-going projects as has continuously been highlighted by the Office of the Controller Of Budget, Kenya, in its quarterly budget implementation reports.

A number of studies have been conducted on ICT adoption in governance have identified lack of skilled manpower, poor communication infrastructure, expensive ICT equipment and resistance to change as among the factors hindering ICT adoption in governance and private sector Kenya. Even then these studies have been too general and have failed to give detailed insights on factors influencing adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and Evaluation for County Government Projects. It is against this backdrop that this study sought to unravel factors influencing adoption of Information Communication Technology in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in Baringo County funded projects.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- (i) To assess the influence of budget allocation on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects
- (ii) To determine the influence of users' perception on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- (i) What is the influence of budget allocation on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects?
- (ii) What is the influence of users' perception on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects?

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Budget Allocation and ICT Adoption in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are essential to the effective management of development interventions. It is therefore crucial that adequate funds be provided to carry out these functions. Financial availability is the stronghold of implementing a strong and effective monitoring and evaluation (Global fund, 2004). Organizational resources and technical resources committed to innovation, a

formalized, centralized, and differentiated structure, administrative intensity, and the fit between scope of practice and organizational size are positively associated with adoption (Damanpour and Schneider 2006, 2009; Frambach and Schillewaert 2002; Gallivan 2001; Greenhalgh et al. 2004; Simpson 2002).

According to Callistus & Clinton (2016), budgeting for PME tasks and overall responsibilities must be listed and analyzed. Items associated with each task must be determined, including their cost, and there must be a budget for staffing, including full-time staff, external consultants, capacity building/training, and other human resource expenses. In addition, the budget should include all capital expenses, including facility costs, office equipment and supplies, travel and lodging, computer hardware and software, and other expenses.

Budgeting for monitoring and evaluation must also determine whether all tasks are included in the overall project budget, such as support for an information management system, field transportation, vehicle maintenance, translation, and printing and publishing of M&E documents/tools. To realize adoption of ICT in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, County Governments should allocate budgets for acquisition, development and maintenance of the hardware required and the associated platforms. The level of complexity, and therefore the training and troubleshooting required, and the scope or scale of the ICT usage desired should also be factored in (Raftree and Bamberger, 2014).

Users' Perception and Adoption of ICT in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

An effective M&E system requires the interaction between the employees, procedures, data, technology and key stakeholders (Chaplowe, 2008). Designing an effective approach for increasing end user acceptance and subsequent use of information technology (IT) continues to be a fundamental challenge that has not always provided straight-forward solutions. While advances in hardware and software capabilities continue at an extraordinary pace, the problem of underutilized systems remains. Concentrating focus on the technical aspects of systems and the tendency to overlook behavioral problems are, in large part, responsible for information system failure. (Kukafka, Johnson, Linfante, & Allegrante, 2002).

Mulwa (2015) found out that County Management Staff personal characteristics influence adoption of ICT in service delivery in Kitui County. Attitude and Age of the staff were among the main personal characteristics that made the staff averse or receptive to ICT. Budhiraja (2005) asserts that one of the success factors of the e-Governance projects is the personnel and human factors involved with the project. The knowledge, skill, attitude and mindset of these people are directly or indirectly affecting the success of the project.

In 2010-2011, the Government of the Republic of Namibia conducted an exercise to assess readiness levels for e-Government. The readiness assessment found out the main enablers of ICT adoption being policy, content, access, capability and willingness. The study came up with a model where sensitization is an integral part to build confidence and enhance trust among users. In many ways, the conditions prevalent in Namibia, as far as ICT-enabled public service delivery is concerned, are similar to what is found in many African countries. Therefore County Governments ought to invest time, energy and resources to improve users' perceptions towards ICT adoption in participatory monitoring and Evaluation.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the descriptive research design with target population were respondents from Baringo County Government Monitoring and Evaluation structures. Stratified and purposive sampling techniques was used capturing 67 respondents. Data was collected using structured questionnaires and analysed using SPSS version 21

VI. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Age of Respondents

The study sought to determine the age distribution of participants which was categorized into three classes: below 30 Years, 31 - 49 Years and 50 Years and above

Table 1: Age of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Below 30 Years	16	26.2
31 - 49 Years	43	70.5
50 Years and Above	2	3.3
Total	61	100.0

The findings in Table 1 revealed that the age distribution of respondents varied with ages 31 – 49 year being the majority with 70.5% followed by 26.2% below 30 years and 3.3% aged above 50 years. This is an indicator that majority of the staff involved in running County government projects were middle aged between 31 – 49 Years.

Gender of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender as either male or female and the findings were recorded in Table 2.

Table 2: Gender of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	35	57.4
Female	26	42.6
Total	61	100.0

The findings on Table 2 have revealed that the male gender formed the majority of staff in implementation of projects at Baringo County where they formed 57.4% of the total staff while female gender formed 42.6%. This finding further implies that none of the gender was dominant as per the constitutional two thirds threshold.

Education Level of Respondents

The study also asked respondents to indicate their level of education by determining whether they attained highest education as Secondary, Diploma or Degree. The findings are shown on Table 3.

Table 3: Education Level of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	15	24.6
Diploma	25	41.0
Degree	21	34.4
Total	61	100.0

The findings in Table 3 shows that 41.0% of the respondents had attained diploma education followed by 34.4% who had degree while 24.6% has secondary education. This shows a blend of different education qualifications of respondents and that all had attained a level that would enable them to easily read, understand and interpret the questionnaires.

Budgetary Allocation

The first objective for the study sought to assess the influence of budget allocation on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation of County funded projects in Baringo County. To achieve this, project stakeholders were asked to rate the county government budgetary allocations towards ICT use in Participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation. The statements were evaluated on a five point likert scale in which: 5- Strongly agree (SA), 4 – Agree (A), 3 – Not Sure (NS), 2 – Disagree (D) and 1- Strongly Disagree (SD). The findings are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Budgetary Allocation

Statements	SA	A	NS	D	SD	Mean	σ
In the County Budget there is a clear allocation for monitoring and evaluation funds of development projects	4 (6.6)	28 (45.9)	20 (32.8)	6 (9.8)	3 (4.9)	3.39	0.94
The County government has allocated adequate budget for acquisition of ICT hardware for M&E (Computers, cameras, communication boosters etc.)	0 (0.0)	18 (29.5)	14 (23.0)	19 (31.1)	10 (16.4)	2.66	1.078
The County Government has allocated budgets for maintenance of the County Website and social media platforms used in M&E	7 (11.5)	18 (29.5)	23 (37.7)	10 (16.4)	3 (4.9)	3.26	1.03
The adequacy of budget allocation plays a critical role in the adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects	14 (23.0)	15 (24.6)	13 (21.3)	16 (26.2)	3 (4.9)	3.34	1.24
Mandatory monitoring and evaluation budgets are set at about 5- 10 % of each county government project budget	2 (3.3)	9 (14.8)	35 (57.4)	12 (19.7)	3 (4.9)	2.92	0.82

The findings revealed that 45.9% and 6.6% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that in the Baringo County Budget there is a clear allocation of funds for monitoring and evaluation funds of development projects. Of the contrary opinion were 9.8% who disagreed and 4.9% who strongly disagreed besides 32.8% who were not sure of the budget allocation. On a scale of 1-5, budget allocation was rated at Mean = 3.39, σ = 0.94. This implies that there were more respondents in agreement that the county budget for M&E was clear which means that the county has put in place budgets for the exercise.

Further the study sought opinion from the project staff on whether the County government has allocated adequate budget for acquisition of ICT hardware for M&E such as computers, cameras, and communication boosters. The responses revealed that 29.5% agreed 23.0% were not sure while 31.1% disagreed and 16.4% strongly disagreed on this statement. On average, this was scored at Mean = 3.39, σ = 0.94. Further examination of these responses shows that there were more respondents who were in disagreement to the statement (47.5%) compared to those who were in agreement (29.5%). This implies that although the county set aside budgets for M&E, majority of the project team members felt that the allocation for acquisition of ICT equipment acquisition was not adequate.

Regarding the budgets set aside for maintenance of ICT equipment and software for M&E, 29.5% and 11.5% of the staff agreed and strongly agreed respectively that the County Government has allocated budgets for maintenance of the County Website and social media platforms used in M&E. However, 16.4% and 4.9% were of the contrary opinion since they disagreed and strongly disagreed. The remaining proportion of 37.7% was not sure. This implies that 41.0% of the participants in the study were in agreement that there was a maintenance budget for M&E ICT equipment.

The adequacy of budget allocation plays a critical role in the adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects according to 23.0% and 24.6% of the project implementation team. 21.3% were not sure while 26.2% and 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed that budgets could influence adoption of ICT in participatory M&E in county government projects.

As a good practice in every project, a certain percentage of the project budget is set aside for monitoring and evaluation. This study also sought the opinion of the project team in the county Government of Baringo to determine whether this was the case. The findings revealed that a marginal percentage of 3.3% and 14.8% strongly agreed and agreed respectively that mandatory monitoring and evaluation budgets were set at about 5- 10 % of each county government project budget. The remaining 57.4% were not sure while 19.7% and 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Overall, this practice was rated at Mean = 2.92, $\sigma = 0.82$ and indication that the practice was less common in project in Baringo County.

Opinion from open ended questions showed that there was need for budget allocation to enhance training and capacity building of staff on use ICT devices in participatory monitoring and evaluation. More budget allocations was also proposed for acquisition of ICT infrastructure such as communication boosters, internet connection and community radio station. The respondents felt that the county government could explore alternative sources of funding for these project through bilateral agreements, civil society organizations and in kind support from institutions of higher learning.

User Perception and ICT Adoption in Project M&E

In the second objective, the study sought opinion from the project implementation team on the user perceptions regarding the use of ICT in project monitoring and evaluation to determine whether this influenced its adoption. Respondents opinions were rated on a five point scale where: 5- Strongly agree (SA), 4 – Agree (A), 3 – Not Sure (NS), 2 – Disagree (D) and 1- Strongly Disagree (SD). A summary of the findings is presented in Table 5.

On the opinion on whether ICT tools and platform are useful to improve participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects, majority of the respondents were in agreement where 50.8% strongly agreed and 27.6% strongly agreed. A few users were of the contrary opinion where 13.1% disagreed and 1.6% strongly disagreed that ICT would improve participatory M&E. This shows minimum intentions of M&E team to resist the use of ICT in their work as they consider the technology useful in their work.

Further on the perceived ease of use, 45.9% and 19.7% agreed and strongly agreed respectively that ICT tools and platform are easy to use in participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects; the remaining 27.9% were not sure while only 6.6% disagreed. This implies that 65.6% of the respondents perceived it easy to use the ICT equipment and platforms provided in their duties.

Majority 57.4% agreed and 11.5% strongly agreed that ICT tools were not too complicated for use by ordinary citizens in project monitoring while 18.0% were not sure. On the contrary 9.8%

disagreed and 3.3% strongly disagreed meaning that 68.9% considered the ICT tools not complicated and 13.1% considered it complicated. This perception shows that only a few respondents would fail to use ICT tools based on the view that it is complicated to use.

Regarding whether ICT tools can be cushioned from abuse by users through dissemination of false and malicious information 54.1% and 23.0% agreed and strongly agreed while on the contrary opinion 9.8% disagreed and 3.3% strongly disagreed. This shows that despite the prevailing cyber-crimes, majority of the respondents were of the view that the systems could be secured and cushioned from abuse therefore this would not hinder them from utilizing the technology in their duties.

Table 5: User Perception and ICT Adoption in Project M&E

Statements	SA	A	NS	D	SD	Mean	σ
ICT tools and platform are useful to improve participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects	31 (50.8)	17 (27.9)	4 (6.6)	8 (13.1)	1 (1.6)	4.13	1.12
ICT tools and platform are easy to use in participatory monitoring and evaluation of county government projects	12 (19.7)	28 (45.9)	17 (27.9)	4 (6.6)	0 (0.0)	3.79	0.84
ICT tools are not too complicated for use by ordinary citizens in project monitoring	7 (11.5)	35 (57.4)	11 (18.0)	6 (9.8)	2 (3.3)	3.64	0.93
ICT tools can be cushioned from abuse by users through dissemination of false and malicious information	14 (23.0)	33 (54.1)	6 (9.8)	6 (9.8)	2 (3.3)	3.84	1.00
Use of ICT tools makes M&E work for County Government Projects easy	16 (26.2)	35 (57.4)	10 (16.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4.10	0.65

Finally on whether the use of ICT tools makes M&E work for County Government Projects easy, 57.4% and 26.2% agreed and strongly agreed respectively while the remaining 16.4% were not sure. This view being widely held by majority of the respondents shows that the belief that ICT makes works easy could not have hindered the adoption of the technology in participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Respondents cited a number of measures that could be used to enhance responsible use of ICT in participatory M&E such as awareness creation, development and enforcement of policies and regulations to guide in its utilization, establishing quality assurance teams, benchmarking and incentives for ICT use owing to its benefits. In order to mitigate against misuse respondents proposed for adoption of open governance with free flow of information, encouraging transparency and accountability and enacting and implementing cybercrime laws.

ICT Adoption in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The aim of the study was to assess factors influencing adoption of information communication technology in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo County Government. The level of adoption of ICT in various monitoring activities was determined on a five point scale as 5 - Very high, 4 – High, 3 – Moderate, 2 – Low, 1 - Very Low. The level was then determined by computing the mean scores for various application in Table 6.

Table 6: ICT Adoption in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Statements	Mean	σ
Planning of the management of M&E	3.20	1.03
Data collections	3.20	1.01
Data management	3.15	1.03
Data analysis	3.16	1.14
Monitoring and quality control in data collection	3.07	0.95
Correspondence with the stakeholders	2.77	1.04
Information exchange /sharing of M&E data	2.98	1.01
Preparation and use of digital M&E reports	3.08	0.88
M&E data storage	3.21	1.08

The findings revealed that, ICT was highest used in the storage of M&E data (Mean = 3.21, σ = 1.08), followed by Planning of the management of M & E (Mean = 3.20, SD = 1.03) and data collection (Mean = 3.20, σ = 1.01). The technology was also employed in Data analysis (Mean = 3.16, σ = 1.14) data management (Mean = 3.15, σ = 1.03) as well as Preparation and use of digital M&E reports (Mean = 3.08, σ = 0.88) as well as Monitoring and quality control in data collection (Mean = 3.07, σ = 0.95). Areas in which ICT was least applied in participatory monitoring and evaluation include Information exchange /sharing of M&E data (Mean = 2.98, σ = 1.01) and Correspondence with the stakeholders (Mean = 2.77 σ = 1.04). These findings shows that the use of ICT in participatory M&E for county government was highly embraced in works involving collection, analysis and storage of projects data and in the development of project reports.

Correlation Analysis.

The section presents and discusses the results of using correlation analysis between independent and dependent variables.

Table 7: Correlation Analysis

		ICT Adoption in Participatory Project M&E
Budget Allocation	Pearson Correlation	.590**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	61
User perceptions	Pearson Correlation	.161
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.215
	N	61

The study also established that there was a strong and positive correlation between budget allocation and ICT adoption in participatory project M&E where ($r = 0.590^{**}$). The correlation was significant at $p < 0.01$. Since the correlation was strong and positive in nature, the study deduced improved budget allocation in ICT would result in improved ICT adoption in participatory project monitoring and evaluation. Based on these findings, the study concluded budget allocation influences ICT adoption in participatory. This finding is in agreement with that of Callistus & Clinton (2016) that budgeting for PME tasks and overall responsibilities is critical in enhancing success of M&E activities).

Correlation results on user perceptions established that there no statistically significant correlation between Users' perception on adoption of ICT in participatory M&E in county government projects at Baringo County Government since $r = 0.161$. The relationship was not significant since $p > 0.05$. The finding contradicts that of Mulwa (2015) who found out that County Management Staff personal characteristics influence adoption of ICT in service delivery in Kitui County in which staff characteristics also included their perceptions.

VII.CONCLUSION

The budget allocation for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation at Baringo County Government has had an influence on the level of adoption of ICT in PM&E. The findings show that Budget allocation to monitoring and evaluation and adoption of ICT in PM&E correlate positively. Besides, there is significant influence of budget allocation on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects. Therefore, a unit increase in budget allocation to monitoring and evaluation results to significant increase in adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The perception towards the use of ICT among staff implementing projects at Baringo County government does not influence the adoption of the technology in PM&E. although the findings show a positive correlation between users' perception and adoption of ICT in PM&E, it is not statistically significant. Thus users' perception does not have significant influence on adoption of ICT in participatory monitoring and evaluation in Baringo county funded projects.

VIII.RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommended that Baringo County Government should increase the budget allocation for monitoring and evaluation. Budget allocation should prioritize acquisition of ICT infrastructure, stakeholders training on use of ICT and enhancing network connectivity.

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