

## Effect of Integrated Financial Management Information Revenue Systems on Financial Management in County Governments, Kenya

Jamgun Jensen Iravonga<sup>1</sup>  
Dr. Consolata Ngala<sup>2</sup>  
Prof. Benedict Ondiek Alala<sup>3</sup>  
Dr. Muli Maingi<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>jamujens@gmail.com  
<sup>2</sup>cngala@mmust.ac.ke  
<sup>3</sup>bondiek@mmust.ac.ke  
<sup>4</sup>wmmaingi@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6501-0873>

<sup>2</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3629-4947>

<sup>3</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9672-8984>

<sup>1</sup>PhD Candidate (Finance), Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, Kenya  
<sup>2,3,4</sup>Lecturer, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, Kenya

### ABSTRACT

*There have been significant improvements in Kenya's legal and institutional frameworks for public finance management (PFM) during the last six years, but the country's public finance management domain is still facing several problems that are at odds with sound PFM practices. The researchers set out to learn how much of an impact the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) had on county governments' use of Financial Management in Kenya. The research set out to determine how the IFMIS revenue system has influenced financial management in Kenya's county administrations. Descriptive and causal research methods were used. A total of 302 workers from the Treasury Departments of the County Governments of Kakamega, Busia, Vihiga, Trans Nzoia, and Bungoma were surveyed. This included 44 Procurement officers, 46 internal auditors, 89 Accountants, 87 Finance officers, and 42 Revenue officers. The 172 participants were chosen by stratified random selection. Questionnaires were used to gather the primary data. Content and construct validity were established via the pilot research, and reliability was calculated using the Cronbach Alpha statistic. Data was summarized using frequencies, means, standard deviations, and percentages using descriptive analysis, while correlation and multiple linear regression were employed using SPSS 26.0 for inferential analysis. At the 5% threshold of significance, hypotheses were examined. Models were developed and data was tabulated. The results showed that the County Governments in Western Kenya's financial management varied greatly ( $R^2 = 0.443$ ,  $P 0.0001$ ) depending on the revenue method they used. At a significance threshold of  $P < 0.05$ , the regression coefficient for IFMIS revenue system was 0.670, indicating that a one-unit shift in the IFMIS revenue system would lead to a 0.670-unit shift in financial management in the County governments in Western Kenya. Therefore, the research indicated that the IFMIS revenue system had a considerable impact on the budgetary practices of Kenya's county governments. To guarantee sustainable accomplishment and effective service delivery to the communities, the report suggests that county governments ought to digitize all tax collecting platforms.*

**Keywords:** County Governments, Financial Management, IFMIS, Revenue System

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2005, all of Kenya's government accounting has been handled via the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). Many expected positive outcomes from using this approach, which led to its adoption. Transparency, better financial management, and better reporting are just some of the reasons why the Public Financial Reform Management (PFMR) Strategy Paper 2001-2006 advocated for the automation and integration of key government functions like human resources payroll, accounting, procurement, and budgeting.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software, like the IFMIS used by the Kenyan government, stores all of an organization's data and procedures in one place and allows for safe, remote access through a single, unified system. Because of the increased comprehensiveness and openness of information across government entities, this not only helps streamline the efficiency and effectiveness of public financial resource management, but it also contributes to the fight against corruption. (Mbaka, 2017).

The Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) is conceived, initiated, and administered by the IFMIS Department of the National Treasury. Developed in 1998, implementation of the Integrated Financial

Management Information System (IFMIS) to government agencies began in 2003. In 2012, we first began sending personnel out to the counties. Currently, as indicated in the Strategic Plan for GoK IFMIS (2011-2015), training is being provided to the intended users of the IFMIS system at the counties. According to (Cheruiyot, 2018).

Several studies have examined different perspective of IFMIS such as its adoption, effect on financial management and challenges of implementing IFMIS in Kenya. The results of their findings presented mixed outcomes. Mburu and Ngahu (2016) found that in the county government of Nakuru, there was a very substantial positive correlation between financial reporting and financial management. In order to better manage county finances, the research suggested that county officials begin implementing measures to increase their use of IFMIS for financial reporting.

Njonde and Kimanzi (2014) revealed that there was positive relationship between financial reporting and budgeting and public financial management in Nairobi County Government although there were challenges in its implementation. Makhaya and Maniagi (2020) found that the County administration of Kakamega benefited much from IFMIS's internal control. By tracking each step of a transaction using IFMIS, the system made it easier to see who was responsible for what and when. The internal controls in IFMIS also encourage responsibility, which boosts openness.

When Chado (2015) looked at the correlation between employee resistance and IFMIS implementation in Kenya's public sector, he found a substantial, negative, and statistically significant correlation. Because of the top-down management style prevalent in many government agencies, Odoyo, Adaro, and Chumba (2015) found that IFMIS has not been successfully implemented. Despite difficulties in implementation, Njonde and Kimanzi (2014) found a strong correlation between financial reporting, budgeting, and public financial management in the Nairobi County Government.

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

IFMIS was established with built-in control mechanisms with the intention of assisting management in ensuring that there is accountability in the deployment and use of public resources, ultimately leading to an increase in the efficacy and efficiency of programs that involve public spending. According to Muthoni (2017), the tracking of financial events via automated financial management leads in greater control over expenditures as well as increased responsibility and transparency throughout the budget cycle. The system databases allow for the extraction of any and all forms of information, including but not limited to: all types of financial and performance reports, including balance sheets, cash flow statements, cost accounts, yields on investments, receivables and payments reports, and variances from the budget (Mutui, 2014).

Counties' fiscal year concluded on June 30, 2018, and the Auditor General has released his report on their financial accounts. Accounts payments did not match statements from banks for the depositing consideration, and there were differences between IFMIS and the presentation of the financial records. There were also noted anomalies between the notes' accompanying schedules and the bills' corresponding financial data. Last but not least, differences were found amongst cash and cash equivalents and their corresponding bank accounts, and these differences were not verified.

Integrated financial management information system on public financial management has drawn the attention of academics and researchers on various aspects of IFMIS and different levels of government, with varied results. This is due to the fact that IFMIS has the potential to improve public financial management. Mburu and Ngahu (2016) and Njonde and Kimanzi (2014) found favorable outcomes in the County Government of Nakuru and the County Government of Nairobi, respectively. Both of these studies were conducted in Kenya. Osano and Ngugi (2018) came to the conclusion that IFMIS has a detrimental effect on performance in the public sector in Kenya.

Nurwin (2018) discovered that IFMIS demonstrated a negative and negligible association with the application of preference rules. He came to this conclusion after obtaining findings that were similar to those described above. According to the recommendation made by Izang, Owolabi and Odunlade (2022), further research need to concentrate on modules that have a detrimental impact on PFM in other county governments in Kenya. It is against this backdrop that the current study seeks to establish the effect of IFMIS revenue system on financial management in county governments, Kenya.

### 1.2 Research Objective

To examine the effect of IFMIS revenue system on the financial management in county governments, Kenya.

### 1.3 Research Hypothesis

**H<sub>0</sub>:** IFMIS revenue system has no significant effect on the financial management in county governments, Kenya.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

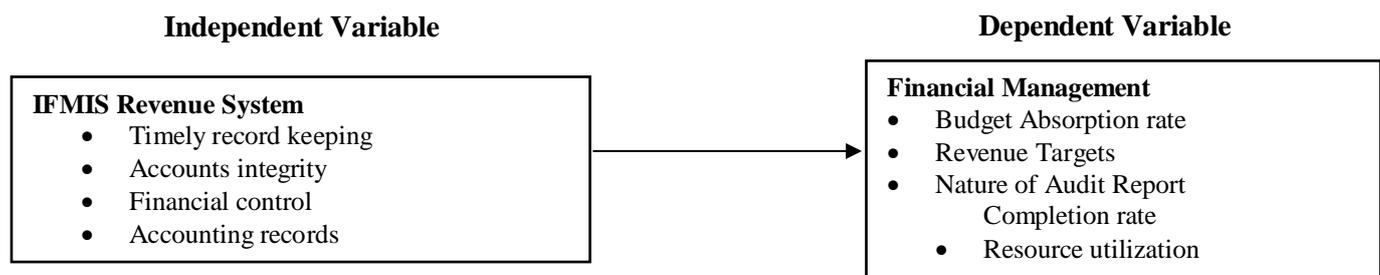
### 2.1 Theoretical Review

The researchers used the TTF theory to guide their investigation. Together, TTF and usage were shown to be significant predictors of user claims of better work performance and effectiveness attributed to the use of the system studied by Goodhue and Thompson (1995). At the group level, Yang, Kang, Oh, and Kim (2018) provide a model similar to that of Goodhue and Thompson (1995), which works at the individual level. The success of an information system, according to the principle of task-technology fit, should depend on how well suited the system is to the requirements of the work at hand.

Information and communication technology (ICT) is more likely to be adopted and employed if its features are well-suited to the tasks that users must do, according to this notion (Wang & Liao, 2008). Goodhue and Thompson's (1995) theory estimations were modified in numerous ways to better suit the needs of a certain study. In this research, we examined whether or not IFMIS had an effect on how well counties performed. County governments in Kenya utilize this system for managing, accounting, auditing, and reporting on public financial management. This system was developed to aid the Kenyan county governments and their respective departments in more effectively collecting, managing, and accounting for public funds.

### 2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work for this study shows the relationship between IFMIS revenue system and financial management as shown in Figure 1. Financial management was measured using budget absorption rate, revenue targets and Nature of audits reports.



**Figure 1**  
*Conceptual Framework*

### 2.3 Empirical Studies

Ndzovu and Ng'ang'a (2019) conducted an analysis of the Kwale County the Government's economic achievements in order to evaluate the effect that establishing an IFMIS would have. According to the findings, income to cash significantly improved the county's financial standing. Harelimana (2017) conducted an analysis of the effect of IFMIS implementation on the efficiency of government agencies in Rwanda between 2012 and 2016. Adopting the IFMIS revenue to cash management component had a beneficial effect on MINECOFIN's performance, as seen by the ideal relationship connecting the two variables (a rho of.976 indicates a positive effect).

Omar (2017) aimed to examine the impact of IFMIS on fiscal output in Kenyan county governments, namely Garissa County. According to the results, the IFMIS revenue system has a notable and beneficial impact on Garissa County's economic growth. The County's financial performance in terms of total revenue collected improved as a result of increased expenditures towards development of the IFMIS system. Opiyo (2017) used the Kisumu County Government as a case study to examine the impact of an IFMIS on cash management in Kenya. The majority of respondents (64%) agreed that the IFMIS deployment method had a good impact on revenue management.

Odoyo, Adero, and Chumba (2014) looked at how IFMIS affected government agencies' approaches to revenue management. The study found that IFMIS's dependability and flexibility both had a favorable effect on revenue management. The research also revealed that for effective revenue management, a system must be trustworthy in the sense that it collects data in a reliable, promptly, done, and consistent fashion, and that the IFMIS's supporting infrastructure is safe from harm, corruption, unauthorized entry, and violation of anonymity. The potential for IFMIS failures in cash management may be reduced by tailoring the system to specific local needs. The results also showed that most public services' management model contributed to the failure of IFMIS's adoption.

The purpose of Kirimi's (2015) case study of Meru County was to analyze the effect that automating the process of collecting revenues has on the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. According to the findings, an automated method for receiving online payments has a major effect on the productivity of the Meru County office. The

study also concludes that the online response technique of automating tax collection operations has been very beneficial to the Meru County office. Akoth (2019) aimed to determine how different methods of collecting taxes affected the county government of Kisumu, Kenya's bottom line. We used a correlational study format. The research found that the methods used to collect revenues are highly indicative of financial outcomes when dealing with electronic revenue collection. Dimba, Iravo, and Kibet (2016) aimed to determine the impact of an IFMIS on company performance in west Pokot County. The research found that the IFMIS revenue system helped improve organizational performance by 79%, which allowed the company to function more effectively and efficiently.

### III. METHODOLOGY

This study was anchored on research philosophy pursued by positivist. The study adopted descriptive and causal research design. Descriptive design entails simply describing a variable or phenomenon while correlational Design involves exploring statistically the relationship between variables. The study used a causal research approach to investigate potential links between variables. The correlation between the dependent and independent variables is clear in this study's design. The counties in Western Kenya were the sites of the studies. Counties in Western Kenya are the focus of this effort. There are five counties in this area: Busia, Bungoma, Kakamega, Trans Nzoia, and Vihiga.

There were a total of 302 people included in this research, including all accountants and finance-related workers in the Treasury Department of the County Governments of Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Trans Nzoia, and Vihiga. There were 42 Revenue Officers, 44 Procurement Officers, and 46 Internal Auditors from the Treasury Department who used IFMIS. There were also 89 Accountants, 87 Finance officers, and 44 total users. We utilized a combination of stratified and proportional random sampling methods to choose our sample. Respondents were divided into five categories based on their job functions: procurement officials, internal auditors, accountants, finance officers, and revenue officers. Out of a total of 302, 172 participants were selected using simple random selection from each strata.

Primary information was used for this investigation. Information was gathered from respondents using standardized questionnaires. Kisumu County, located in the west of the nation, is chosen for the pilot research because it is representative of the other counties in terms of demographic and economic factors. The pilot research included 17 people from the County Government in Kisumu. Construct validity and content validity were used to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the research instrument. Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology's school of Business and Economics supervisors and other experts were used to make content judgment calls. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to make deductions and inferences using SPSS Version 26. The information was presented via the use of tables and percentages.

### IV. RESULTS

#### 4.1 Descriptive Analysis

The study sought to determine how the IFMIS revenue system has influenced county governments' use of financial resources in Kenya. Respondents were asked to rate their agreement on a scale of "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5) with a set of eight statements about the IFMIS revenue system as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*IFMIS Revenue system*

<b>IFMIS Revenue System</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Stdev</b>
Automated Revenue Management has improved cash management system and financial reporting in the County.	6.1% (8)	47% (62)	30.3% (40)	12.1% (16)	4.5% (6)	3.4	0.9
Automated Revenue Management has enhanced timely record keeping of accounting transactions	31.8% (42)	24.2% (32)	33.3% (44)	9.1% (12)	1.5% (2)	3.8	1.0
Accountability, openness, secrecy, and correctness of monetary transactions in the County have all been enhanced by the new system	21.2% (28)	34.8% (46)	30.3% (40)	13.6% (18)	0% (0)	3.6	1.0
The County has linked Automated Revenue Management to IFMIS modules used in other units for effective financial control.	6.1% (8)	36.4% (48)	28.8% (38)	28.8% (38)	0% (0)	3.2	0.9
Linking of the Automated Revenue Management module with other units' modules has improved on the Public Expenditure Management.	6.1% (8)	42.4% (56)	31.8% (42)	18.2% (24)	1.5% (2)	3.3	0.9
Use of IFMIS in Automated Revenue Management process has improved the accountability and has reduced misuse of public funds.	24.2% (32)	45.5% (60)	21.2% (28)	9.1% (12)	0% (0)	3.8	0.9
IFMIS revenue system has increased the transparency and traceability of payments received in the county.	12.1% (16)	39.4% (52)	31.8% (42)	16.7% (22)	0% (0)	3.5	0.9
IFMIS revenue system has reduced fraud during the revenue receipt process	15.2% (20)	42.4% (56)	31.8% (42)	10.6% (14)	0% (0)	3.6	0.9



Table 1 shows that 6 percent of respondents are very in agreement and 47 percent are in agreement that automated revenue management has enhanced the County's cash management system and financial reporting. A mean of 3.4 and a negligible standard deviation of 0.9 both lend credence to this. Moreover, the data showed that 31.8% of respondents strongly agreed that automated revenue management has strengthened timely record keeping of accounting transactions, while an additional 24.2% agreed with the same assumption, yielding a mean agreement rate of 3.8 and a substantial standard deviation of 1.0. This implies respondents agreed that automated revenue management has enhanced timely record keeping of accounting transactions with some variation among responses.

In addition, a mean of 3.6 and an essential standard deviation of 1.0 were found in responses indicating whether or not the system had enhanced the accountability, transparency, confidentiality, and accuracy of financial transactions in the County. The study found that 6.1 percent of participants completely concurred that the county connected automatic revenue administration to IFMIS components used in other units to ensure efficient financial control, while 36.4 percent agreed with the same assertion (mean agreement score: 3.2, standard deviation: 0.9). There was no disagreement among respondents about the assertion that the county has integrated IFMIS modules used by other departments into automated revenue administration for tighter financial oversight.

With a mean of 3.3 and a small standard deviation of 0.9, 61% of respondents strongly agreed that linking the Automatic Revenue Administration module with other units' modules had enhanced Public Expenditure Management. Table 1.0 shows that, on average, respondents rate the effectiveness of IFMIS in computerized revenue management as 3.8 (with a substantial standard deviation of 1.0), with 24.2% giving it a strong positive rating and 45.5% giving it a positive rating. Although there was considerable diversity in replies, the majority stated that using IFMIS in an automated income management system had improved payment procedures and prevented abuse of public money.

Furthermore, the results revealed that 12.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that IFMIS revenue system has increased the transparency and traceability of payments received in the county and a further 39.4% of the respondents agreed with a mean of 3.5 and an insignificant standard deviation of 0.9. Lastly, in regard to IFMIS revenue system has reduced fraud during the revenue receipt process, 15.2% of the respondents strongly agreed and 42.4% agreed with a mean of 3.6 and an insignificant standard deviation of 0.9. This postulated that respondents were in agreement that IFMIS revenue system has reduced fraud during the revenue receipt process with small variation among response.

**Table 2**

*Financial Management Descriptive Statistics*

<b>Financial Management</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Stdev</b>
By promoting budget adherence, IFMIS has increased the county's utilization rate and boosted economic output.	16.7% (22)	34.8% (46)	30.3% (40)	9.1% (12)	9.1% (12)	3.4	1.1
The county is more likely to meet its goals for generating money from its own sources thanks to IFMIS.	6.1% (8)	21.2% (28)	31.8% (42)	30.3% (40)	10.6% (14)	2.8	1.1
The transparency, accountability, and efficacy afforded by IFMIS modules have helped counties expand their revenue collection.	4.5% (6)	43.9% (58)	25.8% (34)	19.7% (26)	6.1% (8)	3.2	1.0
IFMIS modules have improved on the financial management of allocations and public expenditure management in the County.	13.6% (18)	48.5% (64)	19.7% (26)	16.7% (22)	1.5% (2)	3.6	1.0
Because of IFMIS, the County's finances are more stable and money is being spent on development more effectively.	18.2% (24)	40.9% (54)	21.2% (28)	18.2% (24)	1.5% (2)	3.6	1.0
As a result of using this technique, county government initiatives have received appropriate funding, regardless of personal biases.	6.1% (8)	31.8% (42)	37.9% (50)	19.7% (26)	4.5% (6)	3.2	1.0
Unauthorized spending has decreased in the County as a result of the interconnected modules of IFMIS.	19.7% (26)	31.8% (42)	30.3% (40)	13.6% (18)	4.5% (6)	3.5	1.1
Since IFMIS's implementation, the county as a whole has been more productive and efficient.	22.7% (30)	59.1% (78)	15.2% (20)	3% (4)	0% (0)	4.0	0.7

With a mean of 3.4 and a considerable standard deviation of 1.1, Table 2 shows that 16.7% of respondents strongly agreed and another 34.8% agreed that IFMIS has increased the absorption rate in the county by assuring compliance with the budget, hence boosting financial performance. With a mean of 2.8 and a considerable standard deviation of 1.1, the findings also showed that 6.1% of respondents strongly agreed that IFMIS has boosted the accomplishment of own source income objectives in the county, and another 21.2% agreed with the same statement. This suggests that, despite some dissenting opinions, respondents generally believe that IFMIS has helped the county achieve its own source income goals.

In addition, the results showed that a mean score of 3.2 and an important standard deviation of 1.0 can be attributed to the fact that IFMIS modules contributed to openness, responsibility, and effectiveness of county



government collections, leading to an increase in revenue collection. The survey found that 13.6% of those surveyed firmly believed that IFMIS modules had enhanced the financial oversight of appropriations and public spending management in the County, with a mean score of 3.6 and a substantial deviation from the mean of 1.0. This suggested that, with a few exceptions, respondents agreed that IFMIS modules had enhanced the County's capacity to manage its public funds and allocate resources more effectively.

With a mean of 3.60 and a substantial standard deviation of 1.0%, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement that "IFMIS has improved the financial condition in the County via effective use of resources for developmental spending." 18.2% strongly agreed, while 40.9% agreed. According to Table 2, 31.8% of those surveyed (mean: 3.2, substantial standard deviation: 1.0) believe that the system has helped in distributing enough resources on county government projects lacking prejudiced perspectives, whereas 6.1% of responders (strongly agree) feel this way. Although there was a wide range of comments, it seems that most people were in agreement that the method helps the county government allocate enough money to its many programs.

In addition, the data showed that 19.7% of participants were in agreement that County misuse of public money via un-approved expenditures had decreased as a consequence of Linked IFMIS modules, with a mean of 3.5 and a substantial standard deviation of 1.1. Last but not least, the results showed that, on average, the county is more efficient and effective than it was before IFMIS was implemented, with a mean of 4.0 and a negligible standard deviation of 0.7. There was no discordance around the central finding that countywide productivity has increased following IFMIS's implementation (as measured by the mean).

#### 4.2 Pearson Correlation Analysis

The study computed Pearson correlation coefficient (r) to show the strength and direction of the relationship between IFMIS revenue system and Financial Management

**Table 3**  
*Correlation Analysis*

		IFMIS Revenue system
<b>IFMIS Revenue system</b>	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
<b>Financial Management</b>	Pearson Correlation	.665**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

N=132

Table 3 revealed that the correlation coefficient between IFMIS revenue system and financial management positive and moderate ( $r = 0.665$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). This implies that improvement in IFMIS revenue system would results to significant improvement in financial management.

#### 4.3 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was done to determine the influence of IFMIS revenue system on the financial management of County governments in Western Kenya. Results were presented in Table 4.

**Table 4**  
*Linear Regression Analysis*

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.665 <sup>a</sup>	.443	.438	.561013		
a. Predictors: (Constant), IFMIS Revenue System						
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	32.492	1	32.492	103.234	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	40.916	130	.315		
	Total	73.407	131			
a. Dependent Variable: Financial Management; b. Predictors: (Constant), IFMIS Revenue System						
Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.115	.230		4.841	.000
	IFMIS Revenue System	.670	.066	.665	10.160	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Financial Management						

Table 4 demonstrates a modest and statistically significant positive correlation between the IFMIS revenue system and financial management in the county governments in Western Kenya. Consequently, better financial management in the counties of Western Kenya would follow from expanding the use of the IFMIS revenue system. According to the coefficient of determination, or R square, the IFMIS revenue system accounts for a large portion (44.3%) of the variance in financial management in the county governments in Western Kenya. This points to the fact that the IFMIS revenue system has had a major impact on the fiscal management of the counties in Western Kenya.  $F(1, 131) = 103.234, P < 0.05$ ; this indicates that the model is an excellent match for describing the data in terms of the dependent variable. It also means that IFMIS revenue system is a significant predictor of financial management in County governments of Western Kenya.

The IFMIS system for revenue had a threshold of significance of  $p$  less than .001, and the coefficient value was 0.670. This suggested that an alteration of one unit in the IFMIS system for revenue could end up in a change of 0.670 in the financial handling of county governments in Western Kenya. The findings indicated that IFMIS revenue system have significant influence on the financial management in Kenya's county governments. As a consequence of this, the mathematical model of regression that was used to measure the level of financial management practiced by county governments in Western Kenya as a direct result of the IFMIS system of revenue was described as:

*Financial management = 1.115 + 0.670 IFMIS revenue system*

## V. DISCUSSION

County government financial management in Western Kenya is directly correlated with the use of the IFMIS revenue system ( $R=0.665, P=0.000$ ). Financial management in the counties of Western Kenya is likely to improve as a consequence of the expansion of the IFMIS revenue system. Harelimana (2017), who examined how IFMIS's implementation influenced the efficiency of Rwanda's government agencies, corroborates this finding. Because of this improvement in performance, IFMIS's revenue-to-cash management module was implemented at MINECOFIN. According to Akoth (2019), electronic revenue collection is a strong indicator of financial success if it is paired with proper revenue collecting procedures. The odds of a cash management failure may be reduced, according to Mochoge (2013), if the local IFMIS architecture is flexible. In addition, research showed that most public services' top-down management style was to blame for IFMIS's failure to succeed.

Based on the value of the coefficient of determination, or R squared, it was found that the IFMIS financial reporting system accounts for up to 44.3% of the variance in fiscal management in the county governments of Western Kenya. The IFMIS financial reporting system is a valuable indicator of the quality of county governments' financial management, according to this hypothesis. Controlling the IFMIS financial reporting system and the IFMIS budgeting system allows for a considerable boost in financial management of 0.221 units per unit of IFMIS income. There was sufficient evidence to reject the null since the IFMIS revenue system has a major impact on the budgeting practices of Kenya's county governments. Ndzovu and Ng'ang'a (2019) found that income to cash had a favorable and substantial effect on financial performance of the county, therefore these findings make sense. According to Omar (2017), the IFMIS revenue system has a notable and beneficial impact on Garissa County's economic growth and development. According to research by Dimba, Iravo, and Kibet (2016), the IFMIS revenue system directly contributed to the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's operations by a factor of 79%.

However, Rajab, Namusonge, and Shaell (2016), for example, discovered that IFMISs Practices had little impact on the Implementation of Preference Regulations on State Corporations in Kenya. Mwangi (2019) also observed that the county government of Nyeri's use of an IFMIS did not significantly improve their procurement performance.

## IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Conclusions

County governments in Western Kenya rely heavily on the IFMIS revenue system for their fiscal administration. This hypothesis proposes that considerable improvements in financial management in County governments in Western Kenya in terms of accomplishment of revenue objectives will arise from an increase in IFMIS revenue system, particularly timely record keeping, accounts integrity, financial control and accounting records. Accountability, openness, secrecy, and the precision of financial transactions in the County have all been enhanced by the new system. Further, IFMIS's incorporation into the automated revenue management process has increased transparency and decreased waste of public dollars. Researchers drew the conclusion that IFMIS's impact on Kenya's county governments' fiscal management was substantial.

## 6.2 Recommendations

According to the findings of the research, county governments should consider automating all points at which income is collected in order to guarantee feasible attainment, sustainability, and the effective delivery of services to local residents. For efficient financial control, the county government should establish a connection between the automated management of income and the IFMIS modules that are used in other divisions. This will increase accountability and decrease waste of publicly funded resources.

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