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FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF DONOR FUNDED ICT PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN KENYA

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to establish the factors affecting adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector.

Methodology: The research was carried out through a descriptive survey research design which was used to assess the factors affecting adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector. The sampling frame of this survey was a list of state owned enterprises in Nairobi County. The study targeted a population of all the 205 state owned enterprises in Kenya out of which 67 are located in Nairobi County.

Results: The relationship between technological factor and adoption of donor funded ICT projects was positive and significant. The findings imply that technological factor has significant effect on adoption of donor funded ICT projects. The relationship between Infrastructural factor and adoption of donor funded ICT projects was positive and significant.

Unique contribution to theory, practice and policy: It is recommended that culture has influence on the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors. Therefore the organization cultures should focus on the short term, to expect quick results which influence ICT adoption.

Key words: *Projects, Public Sector, Donor, Culture*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Throughout the whole world, there has been a paradigm shift where governments and other independent policy/law makers have realized the importance of e-government as a strong tool for responsive governance. Traditionally, many governments have been using paper-and-file approaches in managing their businesses and this has proved disadvantageous in as far as accountability is concerned (Mehrtens et al., 2001). With the changing landscape where the majority of government's transactions with citizens, businesses and private partners take place at the local level, it is imperative that much effort be devoted towards putting in place mechanisms which allow maximum collaboration and participatory governing. The paradigm shift in way of governance has been brought about also partly by the rapid growth in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) which have potential to transform the generation and delivery of public services by public institutions (Stiftung, 2002). E-Government has been defined as the delivery of improved services to citizens, businesses, and other members of the society through drastically changing the way governments manage information (Kumar et al., 2007).

In support of government informatics, Tapscott (1995) argues that ICT causes a "paradigm shift" introducing "the age of network intelligence", reinventing businesses, governments and individuals. Ndou (2004) quoting Kaufman (1977) observes, "the traditional bureaucratic paradigm, characterized by internal productive efficiency, functional rationality, departmentalization, hierarchical control and rule-based management is being replaced by competitive, knowledge based requirements, such as: flexibility, network organization, vertical/horizontal integration, innovative entrepreneurship, organizational learning, speed up in service delivery, and a customer driven strategy, which emphasize coordinated network building, external collaboration and customer services" all of which are supported by ICT.

While discussing factors for success and failure, it is necessary to clarify the "opposite" effect of most factors. This means if the presence of a factor encourages success, the lack of it encourages failure (examples are, proper infrastructure and well-motivated staff). The converse is true such that if presence of a factor causes failure, its absence will cause success (examples are bureaucracy, poor project and change of management (Heeks 2002). Factors for success are those occurrences whose presence or absence determines the success of an ICT project. They can be drivers or enablers as described by (Moran 1998, Riley 2000, Doherty et al. 1998, Heeks, 2003: Mugonyi, 2003: Heeks, 2004 & Khaled, 2003). Their absence can cause failure and their presence can cause success. Drivers are the factors that encourage or reinforce the successful implementation of ICT projects. Some of these are listed as: Vision and strategy, Government support, external pressure and donor support, rising consumer expectations, technological change, modernization, and globalization.

Over the last five years, the Kenyan government has initiated some capital investment towards set up and installation of ICT infrastructure. Funding for these investments is achieved through partnerships between the government and development partners. The foreign funding component constitutes the largest percentage of this investment in terms of technology. The government contribution is usually in the form of technical and support staff and facilities including buildings. So far, the Government Information Technology Investment and Management Framework are connecting all ministries to the Internet under the Executive Network (Limo 2003). The government is also connecting the ministries to run integrated information systems for example the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and the Integrated Personnel and Pensions Database (IPPD). While developing countries may have similar characteristics, the Kenyan context presents

various challenges that affect the successful implementation of ICT projects. Characteristics that define Kenyan ICT environment: Most ICT projects are initially donor funded; some donations are made without prior consultation or carrying out a needs analysis by the recipient organization and operational/running costs are met by the government; Funding (capital and human resource requirements) ends with the project phase; The budgets for ICT are inadequate but rising; a lack of ICT policies and master plans to guide investment.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Kenya, most ICT projects are initially donor funded; some donations are made without prior consultation or carrying out a needs analysis by the recipient organization and operational/running costs are met by the government; Funding (capital and human resource requirements) ends with the project phase; The budgets for ICT are inadequate but rising; a lack of ICT policies and master plans to guide investment. To the extent that, with a number of donors funding ICT, there have been multiple investments for the same product due to lack of coordination; a focus on ICT applications that support traditional administrative and functional transactions rather than on effective information processing and distribution within and without government departments and unstable ICT resources. This indicates that there is a problem in coordinating and facilitating the adoption of donor funded ICT projects in Kenya.

Studies on the area of E-government adoption are abundant. For instance Heeks (2003) investigated the success of government ICT projects and partitioned e-government success into three different categories: Total failure; Partial failure; and Success. Ndou, (2004) investigated Opportunities and challenges of E-Government for developing countries and concluded that developing countries stand to gain. However, none of the studies focused on factors affecting adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector in Kenya. This is the research gap that this study sought to bridge.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the factors affecting adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Rogers Diffusion of Innovation theory

Rogers' (1995) Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) theory is a popular model used in information systems research to explain user adoption of new technologies. Rogers defines diffusion as 'the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social society' (Rogers, 1995). An innovation is an idea or object that is perceived to be new (Rogers, 1995). According to DOI, the rate of diffusion is affected by an innovation's relative advantage, complexity, compatibility, trialability and observability.

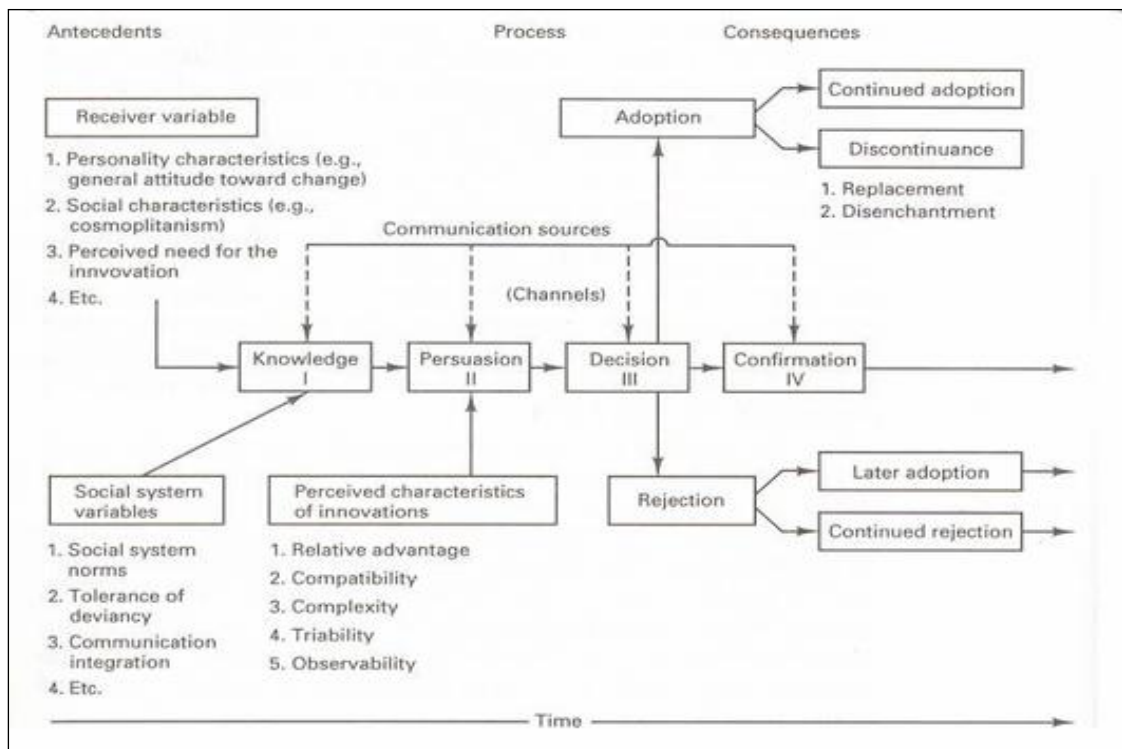


Figure 1: Diffusion of innovation model.

2.2.2 Technology Acceptance Model

Davis' (1989) TAM is widely used to study user acceptance of technology. The measures presented in Davis' study target employee acceptance of organizational software, but these measures have been tested and validated for various users, experienced and inexperienced, types of systems, word processing, spreadsheet, email, voicemail, and gender. Studies have also used TAM to evaluate user adoption of e-commerce. TAM is based on the theory of reasoned action, which states that beliefs influence intentions, and intentions influence one's actions (Ajzen & Fishbein, 2010). According to TAM, perceived usefulness (PU) and perceived ease of use (PEOU) influence one's attitude towards system usage, which influences one's behavioral intention to use a system, which, in turn, determines actual system usage.

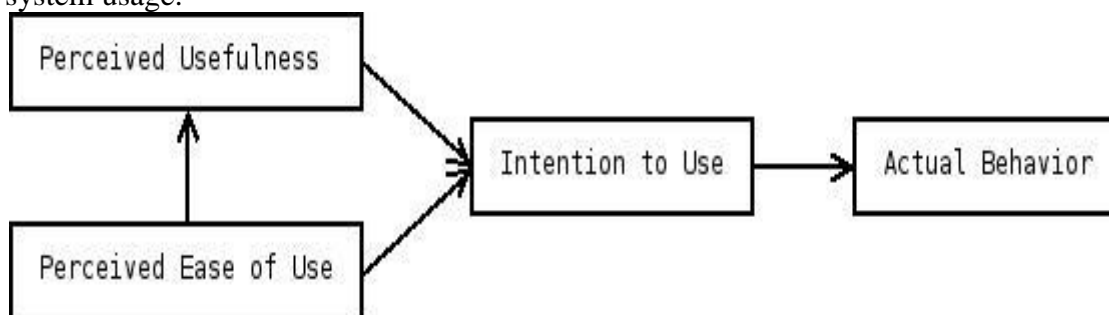


Figure1: Technology Acceptance Model

2.2 Empirical Literature

This dimension refers to the degree to which a culture values its tradition and how much individuals focus on their past and future (Erumban & de Jong, 2006; Gong & *et al.*, 2007). According to Hofstede, cultures with LOT are characterized by values such as persistence, adaptation of tradition to new circumstances, perseverance and the idea that most important events in life will occur in the future. In contrast, cultures with a short term orientation (low LOT) expect quick results and focus on respect for past, tradition and stability. LOT is the least tested dimension in cross-culture studies (Gong & *et al.*, 2007).

These authors consider that LOT cultures can better perceive the long term benefits of Internet and, therefore, they are more in favor of the adoption of this innovation. They find that this cultural dimension has a significant positive influence on Internet use and access. This impact increases when introducing the control variable “level of education” in the regression model tested for the variable “broadband penetration”. In contrast, Erumban and de Jong (2006) consider that low LOT cultures are more opened to new ideas than high LOT cultures, so that in such cultures the adoption of ICT increases. Though, these authors don’t find conclusive results because of the reduced size of the studied sample.

Just like there are differences in the norms and values of national cultures, it is possible to distinguish differences in behavioral norms and values that derive from an organizational culture. Based on Hall (1983) (Cusworth and Franks 1993), it is possible to distinguish three types of dimensions in organizational culture that are of importance for projects in developing countries. A distinction can also be made between the cultures of private and public organizations (Heeks 2000).

In a really centralized culture, where individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership, decisions are taken on the influence and personal choice of these individuals rather than on procedural grounds. These power cultures are commonly found in private commercial companies, both in industrialized and developing countries. They are strongly associated with individuals, often the founders of the organization. Nonetheless, experience shows that power cultures are more common than might be expected in public organizations in developing countries (Franks, 1989), because members are often tied to their leaders through an intricate system of links and relationships that results in a measure of personal rather than procedural decision-making imperatives.

According to Ukpabi (1995), Looking at the process of decision-making, one could say that the culture will determine the pattern by which alternatives will find their way to the negotiation table. But looking at the influence of both societal and organizational culture more closely, one can also see that it provides structural power to certain alternatives. The best examples are particularism and the high power distance that the cultures of developing countries often accommodate. These two cultural factors give structural power to the interests of higher-level coordinators to fit a project in such a way that it also becomes a source of jobs and influential positions for their extended family. In this way, culture changes not only the procedure of the decision-making process but also its results.

Information system researchers have long recognized organizational problems as a major contributor to failures in the adoption and use of IT (Lucas, 1975). As a result, there is an ongoing interest in the investigation of environmental elements within an organization that can assist or impede the adoption and/or use of technology. Previous research has shown that an environment which facilitates the use of computers by providing assistance to computer users can reduce or eliminate potential barriers to computer use (Heilman *et al.*, 2002; Robey, 1979; Schultz & Slevin, 1975).

Ghalandari (2012) conducted a study on the effect of Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Conditions on Acceptance of E-Banking Services in Iran by focusing on the Moderating Role of Age and Gender. The study concluded that with respect to positive and significant effect of facilitating conditions on using e-banking services, it is recommended that infrastructure e.g. computers and high-speed and affordable internet required in this field is provided to all social classes

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out through a descriptive survey research design which was used to assess the factors affecting adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector. The sampling frame of this survey was a list of state owned enterprises in Nairobi County. The study targeted a population of all the 205 state owned enterprises in Kenya out of which 67 are located in Nairobi County.

The sample size of 67 state owned enterprises were therefore representative of the general population. The questionnaires were designed based on the research questions and pre-tested to ascertain the suitability of the tool before the actual administration. Pre-testing on five people was done by administering the questionnaire to respondents who were selected purposively. The questionnaires were sent to the respondents under a questionnaire forwarding letter accompanied by an introductory form from the University. The researcher followed up and the fully completed questionnaires were picked from the respondents later. Care was taken to exclude the 5 respondents from the 67 owned enterprises included in the final sample size.

4.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Results on Figure 4.1 show that 81% of the respondents were males while 19% of the respondents were females. These results are indicative of a male dominated working environment among adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector in Kenya.

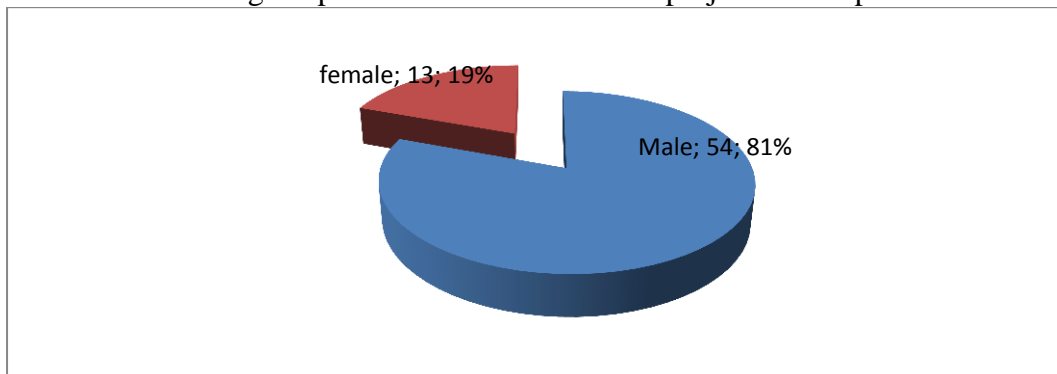


Figure 1: Gender

4.1.2 Position in organization

Based on the results presented on Figure 4.2, majority 72% of the respondents were managements in the adoption of donor funded ICT projects in the public sector in Kenya while 28% of the respondents were employee.

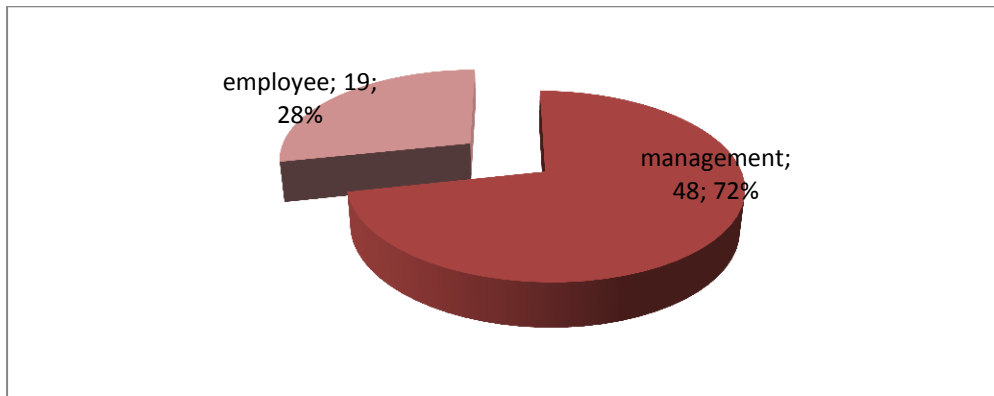


Figure 4.1: Position in organization

4.1.3 Level of education

Based on the results presented on Figure 4.3 majority (70%) of the respondents were holding university degrees while the rest (30%) were below diploma.

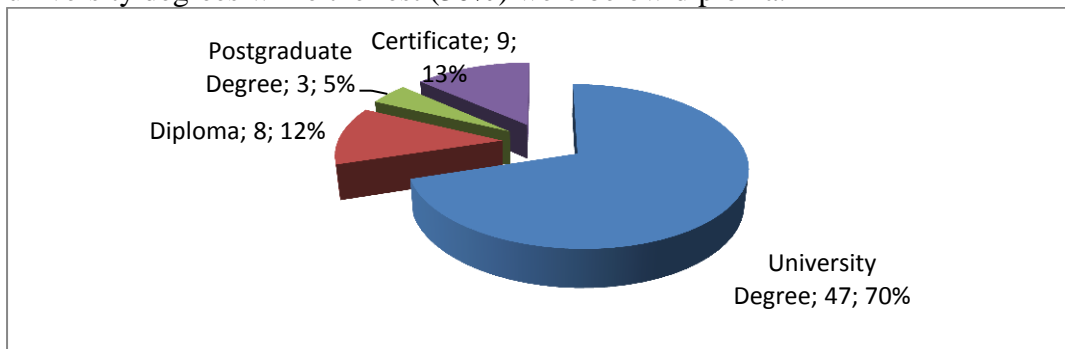


Figure 2: Level of education

4.2 Technology factor

4.2.1 Perceived Usefulness is a Key Factor Influencing Adoption of Donor Funded ICT Project

The respondents were asked if Perceived usefulness is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project. A majority (64.2%) of the respondents agreed while 9% of the respondents strongly agreed bringing to a total of (73.2%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent (11.9%) of the respondents were neutral and 9.0% disagreed and 6.0% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 1

Table 1: Perceived usefulness is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project

	Frequency	percent	
Perceived usefulness is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project.	strongly disagree	4	6.0%
	disagree	6	9.0%
	neutral	8	11.9%
	agree	43	64.2%
	strongly agree	6	9.0%

4.2.2 Perceived Ease of Use is a Key Factor Influencing Adoption of Donor Funded ICT Project

The respondents were asked if the Perceived ease of use is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project. A majority (49.3%) agreed while 13.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (62.7%) of those who agreed. Twenty five point four percent was neutral and 6% of the respondents disagreed and 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.2.

Table 2: Perceived ease of use is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	4	6.0%
Disagree	4	6.0%
Neutral	17	25.4%
Agree	33	49.3%
strongly agree	9	13.4%

4.2.3 Reduction in operational costs is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project

The respondents were asked if the Reduction in operational costs is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project. A majority (53.7%) agreed while 20.9% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (74.6%) of those who agreed. Ten point four percent were neutral and 11.9% disagreed and also 3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.3

Table 3: Reduction in operational costs is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	2	3.0%
Disagree	8	11.9%
Neutral	7	10.4%
Agree	36	53.7%
strongly agree	14	20.9%

4.2.4 Improvement in revenues is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project.

The respondents were asked if the improvement in revenues is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project. Majority (56.7%) of the respondents agreed while 19.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (76.1%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent were neutral and 9% disagreed and 3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.4.

Table 4: Improvement in revenues is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project.

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	2	3.0%
Disagree	6	9.0%
Neutral	8	11.9%
Agree	38	56.7%

strongly agree	13	19.4%
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4.2.5 Increased Customer Outreach is a Key Factor Influencing Adoption of Donor Funded ICT Project.

The respondents were asked if increased customer outreach is a key factor influencing adoption of donor funded ICT project. Majority (44.8%) agreed while 25.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (70.2%) of those who agreed. Thirteen point four percent were neutral and 10.4% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.5.

Table 1: Increased Customer Outreach is a Key Factor Influencing Adoption of Donor Funded ICT Project.

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	4	6.0%
Disagree	7	10.4%
Neutral	9	13.4%
Agree	30	44.8%
strongly agree	17	25.4%

4.2.7 Correlation between Technological Factor and Adoption of Donor Funded ICT Project

Correlation results in table 4.7 indicates that the relationship between technological factor and adoption of donor funded ICT project is positive and significant ($r=0.795$, p value < 0.000). The findings imply that technological factor has significant effect on adoption of donor funded ICT project.

Table 6: Correlations

	Donor Funded	Technology Factor
Pearson Correlation	1	
Sig. (2-tailed)		
N	67	
Pearson Correlation	.795	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
N	67	67

4.3 Organizational Culture

4.3.1 The Organization Cultures is Focused on the Short Term, Therefore, the Organization Expects Quick Results and this has Influenced ICT Adoption

The respondents were asked if the organization cultures are focused on the short term, therefore, the organization expects quick results and this has influenced ICT adoption. A majority 55.2% of the respondents agreed while 13.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (68.6%) of those who agreed. Thirteen point four percent were neutral and 13.4% disagreed and 4.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.8

Table 7: The organization cultures is focused on the short term, therefore, the organization expects quick results and this has influenced ICT adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	3	4.5%
Disagree	9	13.4%
Neutral	9	13.4%

expects quick results and this has influenced ICT adoption	Agree	37	55.2%
	strongly agree	9	13.4%

4.3.2 The Organization Culture on Long Term Issues in Adoption of Donor Funded ICT

The respondents were asked if the organization culture focuses on long term issues which make it better to perceive the long term benefits of ICT and, therefore, this makes it more favorable in adoption of donor funded ICT. A majority 65.7% of the respondents agreed while 13.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (79.1%) of those who agreed. 10.4% of the respondents were neutral and 7.5% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.9

Table 8: The Organization Culture Focuses on Long Term Issues which make it Better to Perceive the Long Term Benefits of ICT and, therefore, this makes it More Favorable in Adoption of Donor Funded ICT

	Frequency	percent	
The organization culture focuses on long term issues which make it better to perceive the long term benefits of ICT and, therefore, this makes it more favorable in adoption of donor funded ICT	strongly disagree	2	3.0%
	disagree	5	7.5%
	neutral	7	10.4%
	agree	44	65.7%
	strongly agree	9	13.4%

4.3.3 Our organization culture is centralized, individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership and this has influenced the ICT adoption

The respondents were asked if their organization culture is centralized, individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership and this has influenced the ICT adoption. A majority (49.3%) of the respondents agreed while 19.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (68.7%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent were neutral and 11.9% disagreed and 7.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.10

Table 9: Our organization culture is centralized, individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership and this has influenced the ICT adoption

	Frequency	percent	
Our organization culture is centralized, individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership and this has influenced the ICT adoption	strongly disagree	5	7.5%
	Disagree	8	11.9%
	Neutral	8	11.9%
	Agree	33	49.3%
	strongly agree	13	19.4%

4.3.4 Our organization is highly bureaucratic which makes it unsuitable as a vehicle for project implementation and ICT adoption

The respondents were asked if their organization is highly bureaucratic which makes it unsuitable as a vehicle for project implementation and ICT adoption. A majority 56.7% of the respondents agreed while 11.9% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (68.6%) of those who agreed. Nineteen point four percent were neutral, 6% of the respondents disagreed and 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.11

Table 10 Our organization is highly bureaucratic which makes it unsuitable as a vehicle for project implementation and ICT adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	4	6.0%
Disagree	4	6.0%
Neutral	13	19.4%
Agree	38	56.7%
strongly agree	8	11.9%

4.3.5 Our Organization Strives to Achieve Specific Goal by Using Expertise and this has been a Key Factor in determining the Adoption of ICT

The respondents were asked if their organization strives to achieve specific goal by using expertise and this has been a key factor in determining the adoption of ICT. A majority 55.2% of the respondents agreed while 16.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of 71.6% of those who agreed. Ten point four percent were neutral, 11.9% disagreed and 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.12

Table 11: Our Organization Strives to Achieve Specific Goal by using Expertise and this has been a Key factor in determining the Adoption of ICT

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	4	6.0%
disagree	8	11.9%
neutral	7	10.4%
agree	37	55.2%
strongly agree	11	16.4%

4.3.6 Our Organization Public Sector Culture focuses on Political, Social and Economic Issues which Influences Adoption of ICT

The respondents were asked if their organization public sector culture focuses on political, social and economic issues which influence adoption of ICT. A majority (43.3%) agreed while 22.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (65.7%) of those who agreed. Sixteen point four percent were neutral and 11.9% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.13

Table 12: Our Organization Public Sector Culture focuses on Political, Social and Economic Issues which Influences Adoption of ICT

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	4	6.0%
Disagree	8	11.9%
Neutral	11	16.4%
Agree	29	43.3%
strongly agree	15	22.4%

4.3.7 Cultural factors such as the Notion of Time, Power Distance, the Ability of the Leader

4.4 Infrastructural factors

4.4.1 The Organization has provided Training Opportunities and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

The respondents were asked if the organization has provided training opportunities and if this has influenced the ICT adoption. A majority 61.2% of the respondents agreed while 13.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (74.6%) of those who agreed. Fourteen point nine percent were neutral and 7.5% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.16

Table 13: The Organization has provided Training Opportunities and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	2	3.0%
The organization has provided Disagree	5	7.5%
training opportunities and this Neutral	10	14.9%
has influenced the ICT adoption Agree	41	61.2%
strongly agree	9	13.4%

4.4.2 The Organization has provided Business-Specific Advice and this has influenced the ICT Adoption.

The respondents were asked if the organization has provided business-specific advice and this has influenced the ICT adoption majority 50.7% of the respondents agreed while 23.9% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (74.6%) of those who agreed. Nine percent (9%) were neutral and 9% disagreed while 7.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.17

Table 14: The Organization has provided Business-Specific Advice and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	5	7.5%
The organization has provided Disagree	6	9.0%
business-specific advice and this Neutral	6	9.0%
has influenced the ICT adoption Agree	34	50.7%
strongly agree	16	23.9%

4.4.3 Our Organization Culture is centralized, Individuals at the Organizational Center Exercise Control and Leadership and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

The respondents were asked if their organization culture is centralized, individuals at the organizational center exercise control and leadership and this has influenced the ICT adoption. A majority 49.3% of the respondents agreed while 19.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (68.7%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent were neutral and 11.9% disagreed while 7.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 15

Table 15: Our Organization Culture is centralized, Individuals at the Organizational Center Exercise control and Leadership and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

	Frequency	percent
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Our organization culture is strongly disagree	5	7.5%
centralized, individuals at the disagree	8	11.9%
organizational center exercise Neutral	8	11.9%
control and leadership and this Agree	33	49.3%
has influenced the ICT adoption strongly agree	13	19.4%

4.4.4 The Organization has Adequate Expertise and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

The respondents were asked if the organization has adequate expertise and if this has influenced the ICT adoption. A majority (49.3%) agreed while 16.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of 65.7% of those who agreed. Thirteen point four percent (13.4%) were neutral and 13.4% disagreed while 7.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.19

Table 16: The Organization has Adequate Expertise and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	5	7.5%
The organization has adequate disagree	9	13.4%
expertise and this has influenced Neutral	9	13.4%
the ICT adoption Agree	33	49.3%
strongly agree	11	16.4%

4.4.5 The Organization has Adequate Support Staff for Decision Support System and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

The respondents were asked if the organization has adequate support staff for decision support system and if this has influenced the ICT adoption. A majority (62.7%) agreed while 13.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (76.1%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent were neutral and 7.5% disagreed and 4.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 17

Table 17: The Organization has Adequate Support Staff for Decision Support System and this has influenced the ICT Adoption

	Frequency	percent
strongly disagree	3	4.5%
The organization has adequate Disagree	5	7.5%
support staff for decision support Neutral	8	11.9%
system and this has influenced Agree	42	62.7%
the ICT adoption strongly agree	9	13.4%

4.4.6 There is Adequate Resources to Roll out Donor Funded ICT Projects

The respondents were asked if there is adequate resources to roll out donor funded ICT projects. A majority (47.8%) agreed while 28.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (76.2%) of those who agreed. Six percent were neutral, 9% disagreed and 9% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 18

Table 18: There is Adequate Resources to Roll out Donor Funded ICT Projects

Statement	Frequency	percent
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There is adequate resources to roll out donor funded ICT projects	strongly disagree	6	9.0%
	Disagree	6	9.0%
	Neutral	4	6.0%
	Agree	32	47.8%
	strongly agree	19	28.4%

4.4.7 Correlation between Infrastructural factors and adoption of donor funded ICT project

Correlation results in table 4.7 indicates that the relationship between Infrastructural factor and adoption of donor funded ICT project is positive and significant ($r=0.268$, p value < 0.028). The findings imply that Infrastructural factor has significant effect on adoption of donor funded ICT project

Table 19: Correlations

		Infrastructural Factor	Donor Funded
Infrastructural Factor	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	67	
Donor Funded	Pearson Correlation	.268	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	
	N	67	67

4.5 Donor Funded ICT project

4.5.1 The Donor Funding Received for ICT Projects has exceeded the Budgetary Provisions

The respondents were asked if the donor funding received for ICT projects has exceeded the budgetary provisions. A majority 58.2% of the respondent agreed while 14.9% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (73.1%) of those who agreed. Eleven point nine percent were neutral and 11.9% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.22

Table 20: The Donor Funding Received for ICT Projects has exceeded the Budgetary Provisions

		Frequency	percent
The donor funding received for ICT projects has exceeded the budgetary provisions	strongly disagree	2	3.0%
	disagree	8	11.9%
	neutral	8	11.9%
	agree	39	58.2%
	strongly agree	10	14.9%

4.5.2 The Donor Funding to ICT has increased Over the Last Five Years

The respondents were asked if the donor funding to ICT has increased over the last five years. A majority 59.7% of the respondent agreed while 16.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (76.1%) of those who agreed. Thirteen point four percent were neutral and 7.5% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.23

Table 21: The Donor Funding to ICT has increased over the last Five Years

		Frequency	percent
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The donor funding to ICT has increased over the last five years	strongly disagree	2	3.0%
	Disagree	5	7.5%
	Neutral	9	13.4%
	Agree	40	59.7%
	strongly agree	11	16.4%

4.5.3 Our Organization has invested in Searching Information about Possible Donor Funding to ICT Projects

The respondents were asked if their organization has invested in searching information about possible donor funding to ICT projects. A majority 49.3% of the respondent agreed while 23.9% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (72.2%) of those who agreed. Fourteen point nine percent were neutral and 6% disagreed while 6% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.24

Table 22: Our organization has invested in Searching Information about Possible Donor Funding to ICT Projects

		Frequency	percent
Our organization has invested in searching information about possible donor funding to ICT projects	strongly disagree	4	6.0%
	Disagree	4	6.0%
	Neutral	10	14.9%
	Agree	33	49.3%
	strongly agree	16	23.9%

4.5.4 Our Organization has attracted more Donors Funding to ICT Project Compared to its Peers

The respondents were asked if their organization has attracted more donors funding to ICT project compared to its peers. A majority 47.8% of the respondent agreed while 16.4% strongly agreed bringing to a total of (64.2%) of those who agreed. Twenty three point nine percent were neutral and 7.5% disagreed while 4.5% strongly disagreed. The results are presented in table 4.25

Table 4.23: Our Organization has attracted more Donors Funding to ICT Project Compared to its Peers

		Frequency	percent
Our organization has attracted more donor funding to ICT project compared to its peers	strongly disagree	3	4.5%
	Disagree	5	7.5%
	Neutral	16	23.9%
	Agree	32	47.8%
	strongly agree	11	16.4%

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

One of the objectives of the study was to determine the technological factors that influence the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors. Following the study results, it was possible to conclude that Technological factors were highly emphasized in the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors.

The other objective of the study was to determine the influence of culture on the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors. Following the study results, it was possible to

conclude that culture was highly emphasized on the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors

The other objective of the study was to determine the infrastructural factors that influence the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors. Following the study results, it was possible to conclude that infrastructural factors were highly emphasized the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors.

5.2 Recommendations

Following study results, it is recommended that government should consider implementing a robust public sector policy that aims at enhancing ICT use, the development of donor funded ICT project and making ICT hardware and software accessible and affordable to majority of individual and firms.

It is recommended that the government considers improving the adoption of donor funded ICT project in public sectors through training in school and institution of higher learning. The management of public sectors should also continue to adopt new forms of technology that would assist in improving donor funded ICT projects. Management of companies should appreciate that in adoption of donor funded ICT project there are benefits of first adapters or first movers.

Following the study results it's also recommended that Public sector organizations should turn to flexible technology solutions to quickly adapt to and support the challenges of shrinking budgets and increasing expectations for better service delivery and transparency.

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