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ABSTRACT

County governments were established in all the 47 counties after the March 2013 general elections. The county names are listed in the first schedule of the constitution where Bomet is number 36. Since establishment, county governments have faced several performance challenges. These are; failure to complete projects on time, poor quality of services, lack of accountability, lack of transparency, inefficiencies, and ineffectiveness. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of resource mobilization, and technology adoption on performance of County Government of Bomet in Kenya. Cross-sectional research design was utilized. The target population was 141 employees of the County government consisting of executive committee members, county chief officers, directors of various departments, and administrators. Yamane's formula was used to compute the sample size and 106 respondents were selected using stratified random sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data which was then analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Content validity of the survey instruments was determined in a pilot study. Cronbach's alpha method was used to determine the coefficient of reliability with the aid of statistical package for social sciences software. The results showed that mobilization of resources and adoption of technology had significant effect on performance.

Keywords: *Resource Mobilization, Technology, Strategic, Performance*

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INTRODUCTION

Performance can only be explained in terms of effectiveness and efficiency; hence, a company that fulfils its objectives with the least amount of effort and time is said to perform well Yongmei, (2007). The indicators of the performance vary from one organization to another given the diversity in their aims and objectives Boyatzis & Ratti, (2009). According to Bentes, (2012) sustainability, long-term vision, and future orientation of the organization are important indicators of high performance. Performance is the achievements of an organization for the criterion set for measuring performance Otieno (2013). Haddadi & Yaghoobi, (2014), argue that the key indicators of performance are classified into four: fiscal performance which entails reducing the cost of production and maintenance, and increasing revenue. Internal processes encompass efficiency and effectiveness. Customer satisfaction involves the direct benefit derived from the organization compared to cost and learning & growth which consists of time and employee management. Performance is described by Tomal & Jones (2015) as the work product of an organization compared to its objectives. De Waal & Chipeta (2015) define performance as the execution and accomplishment of a task entrusted to an organization within the specified time and financial limits.

Adekunle Christiana, (2016) argues that the performance of local government in Nigeria has a direct impact on the policies formed since they are at the center of policy-making and implementation. There are numerous forces that influence the process of organization adaptation, claim Kanter, Stein & Jick (2017). Some of these forces include technological advancements, professionalism, and demographic characteristics. Performance is ranked based on creation attributes, building, and sustainability Gudnason & Finnsson, (2017). The general attributes of performance measurement, primarily consists of a relationship between inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes directed by set objectives. These objectives include project completion, high-quality service delivery, responsibility, openness, and effectiveness. An assessment of the key performance indicators in local governments in Poland by Kowalczyk, (2018) highlighted some of the indicators per sector as time and cost of projects, sustainability, efficient achievement of set targets, public rating, compliance with policies and regulations, tax collection, easy access of government services, accountability and verifiability of government systems.According to Lupondo Saimon (2021), "firm performance" in profit-making firms refers to the effectiveness of the business in terms of its operational and financial results. In the current study performance was measured in terms of completion of projects, quality service provision, accountability and transparency, reduction of cost, effectiveness, and efficiency.

The choice of indicators of performance was influenced by applicability based on the realities in the area of study. It was realistic to measure performance in terms of project completion, quality of services, transparency and accountability, cost of projects, effectiveness, and efficiency as argued by Yongmei, (2007) and (Gaitho, Ogutu, Awino, & Kitiabi, 2018). Indicators of performance like profitability, return on assets, customer satisfaction, and competitive advantage as conceptualized by Lupondo & Saimon, (2021) are more business oriented and therefore were not considered in the current study.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the effect of resource mobilization on the performance of the County Government of Bomet, Kenya.
- To determine the effect of technology adoption on the performance of the County Government of Bomet, Kenya.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Resource Mobilization and Performance

In 2017, Kagumu, Odhiambo & Waiganjo examined the effects of mobilization of resources on the performance of organizations within the tourism industry in Kenya. To ascertain the impact of resources on the results of the tourist government agencies, the research employed a cross-sectional methodology. Staff members in both management and non-management roles made up the sampling frame. Stratified sampling was employed by the researcher to determine the sample of 134 respondents. The study discovered that a firm's performance was highly dependent on its resources. The study concentrated on Kenya's tourism industry. The current research was carried out in the County Government of Bomet and established that both financial and human capital has contributed significantly to performance in the County Government. Zehra (2018) conducted a study on Pakistan's banking sector to examine how resource mobilization affected business continuity management. Managers from 20 banks operating in Lahore, Pakistan, were surveyed for data. The results of this research revealed that the organization's continuity management was positively impacted by the availability of the technical system, organizational resources, and human resources. The results further indicated that proper resource mobilization in the organization had ensured continuity and restoration of the business process. The research was utilizing a comparatively smaller sample of commercial banks, which are predominantly private enterprises. A Likert scale-based questionnaire with at least eight items to measure resource mobilization and fifteen items measuring performance was employed in the current study which showed resource mobilization was significant and a catalyst for better performance.

In a 2020 study, Keya, Aduda, Nyamute & Pokhariyal concentrated on how resource mobilization strategies impacted the performance of youth initiatives fighting AIDS in Turbo constituency Kenya. The research applied a more descriptive design. To choose the 114 participants for the study's sample, ordinary random selection was performed. Questionnaires were utilized by the researcher to gather data while descriptive and inferential analyses were used. The research revealed that resource planning enhances the effectiveness of the youth HIV response. The study employed a correlational research methodology and focused on how resource mobilization affected the effectiveness of the AIDS youth program. In the current research, a descriptive study design was employed. The results showed that an increase in resource mobilization will lead to a significantly larger rise in the county government's performance. In 2019, Simon & Alala, studied resource mobilization tactics in Kenya's selected counties with a decentralized style of governance. Descriptive study design was used and the intended population was surveyed. The departmental heads of five counties of Nairobi, Kiambu, Kajiado, Nakuru, and Machakos were the target population. It was found that strategies employed for resource allocation led to efficiency and enhanced development objectives. The study, which had a sample size of 187, was broad in scope and covered a total of five counties. Both inferential and descriptive statics were employed for data analysis in the current study. The outcomes demonstrated a strong link between resource mobilization and county government performance.

In Tseikuru Sub County, Kitui County, Hassan (2020) investigated how resource mobilization tactics affected Community-Based Organizations (CBO) performance. The three divisions of Tseikuru constituency were the target population. Purposeful sampling was employed to choose the respondents. To collect data, questionnaires and interview schedules were employed. The findings revealed that financial support, expert support, and non-financial support influenced performance of community-based organization. The research recommended that there is a need for Community-Based Organizations to mobilize more assets to boost their performance. The research concentrated on the application of mobilization of resources in improving the performance of Community-based organizations using a sample size of 168 randomly selected households within a sub-county. The current research focused on performance of the entire Bomet County Government utilizing a sample size of 141 County government staff members and established that resource mobilization had a big impact on how well the county government performed.

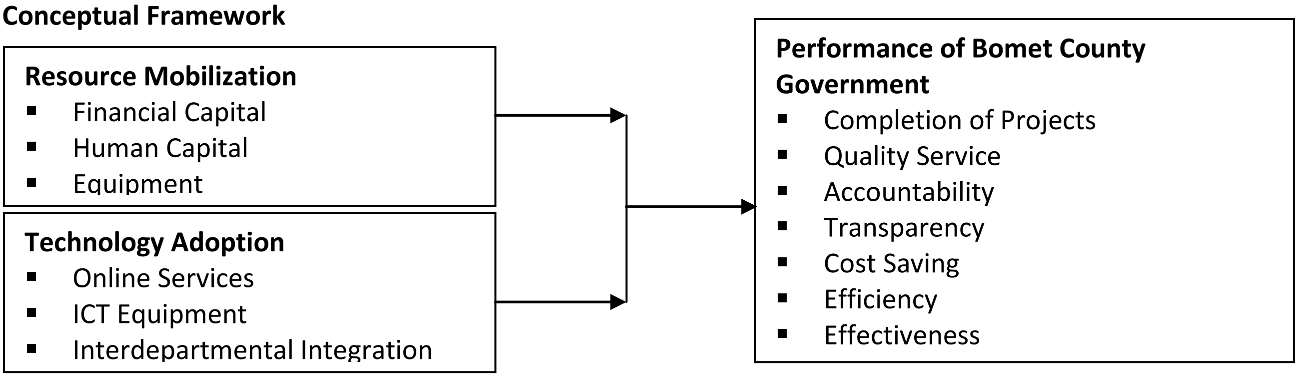
Technology Adoption and Performance

Mulwa researched the variables affecting county governments' use of technology to offer services in Kitui County Kenya in 2015 using descriptive research design. Residents and representatives of the county government of Kenya's Kitui County served as the study's target population with a sample of 64 workers. To achieve its goals, the study banked on data gathered using standardized surveys and an interview guide. The study concentrated on factors that affect ICT adoption generally in Kitui County Government and discovered a strong positive association between the availability of human capital and the use of ICT for delivering services. The current research determined the influence of technology adoption on performance. The results demonstrated that the County Government of Bomet's performance was impacted by the deployment of new technology. Chege (2016) studied how the adoption of information and communication technologies affected the performance of Kenyan banks using a sample of seventy respondents. The research found that financial management was significantly impacted by budgeting process automation. The study found that financial management requires the use of automated methods of revenue collection. This research concentrated on the productivity of the Boment County Government, whereas the previous research concentrated on financial institutions in Meru County. It was found that technology adoption is crucial to the success of the county government.

In Kisii Town, Kenya, Omol, Ogalo, Abeka, and Omieno (2016) investigated how the application of mobile phones affected the performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). It was determined how (SMEs) owners perceived the uptake of the technology through the use of a cross-sectional survey study approach. Using stratified selection, 129 MSEs were selected as a sample, and the respondents were chosen using simple random sampling, along with questionnaires that were put to collect the data. The study found, among other things, that the performance of Small and Medium Enterprises is impacted by the adoption and use of mobile phone technology. The research, which was done solely on the private sector, only looked at the uptake of mobile phones and how it influenced the profitability of Businesses. The current research focused on adoption of technology in general, not just mobile phones. It established that Every time the county invested in advancing technology, the County Government's performance improved.

Benard (2018) investigated how Nairobi City County, Kenya's tax collection was impacted by information and communication technology considerations. A sample of 35 respondents and a descriptive research methodology were employed in this study. Utilizing content analysis, qualitative data was examined. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze quantitative data. The research concluded that ICT had a beneficial effect on tax collection in the county administration. Furthermore, it was found that government ICT policies had a big impact on tax collection. The research employed content analysis and descriptive statistics to examine the data and focused on Nairobi City County tax collection. The current research employed descriptive and inferential statistics and established that interdepartmental integration and provision of online services using technology have significantly improved performance. Using the example of Kenyan commercial banks, Njoroge and Mugambi, (2018) evaluated the effect of technological innovation on organizational productivity. All 46 banks' finance managers were presented with a standardized questionnaire. The research applied a descriptive research design. Data was collected using questionnaires. The study's results indicate that an increase in the average bank asset level was significantly influenced by the adoption of internet banking. Using a survey design methodology, the research was done in the private sector of Kenya. The current research concentrated on the adoption of technology in Bomet County.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variables **Dependent Variable**

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

This section includes the study design, the target population, the sample size and design, collection of data, the tool and method utilized to collect the data, analysis of the data, presentation, and finally, the ethical considerations of the study.A cross-sectional research design was used with a target population of 141 employees of the county government of Bomet consisting of 10 executive committee members, 20 chief officers, 50 directors of various department and 61 administrators. The researcher specifically selected this group of people because they had the required information. The sample size of 106 selected using stratified simple random sampling. Content validity of research instrument was determined through a pilot study. Coefficient of reliability of research instrument was computed using Cronbach's alpha method with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) Version 24. The Cronbach alpha coefficient obtained was 0.783 hence the research instrument was reliable as per the threshold of 0.7 as argued by Bashir et al., 2008. A questionnaire was used to collect data which was in turn analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The researchers sought authorization from National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation before carrying out the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Resource Mobilization and Performance

Resource Mobilization Items	N Statistic	Min Statistic	Max Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic
Financial capital from revenue collection has enabled the county government to improve its performance.	106	3.00	4.00	3.773	.420
Recruitment of adequate and competent human capital has led to better performance	106	3.00	5.00	4.132	.723
The availability of necessary equipment has increased the County Government's performance.	106	2.00	5.00	3.726	.609
The county government has acquired expertise that helps in mobilizing resources to improve the performance of the county government of Bomet.	106	1.00	5.00	3.849	.673
Resource mobilization as a strategic management practice affects the performance of Bomet County.	106	2.00	5.00	3.990	.543

Source: Research Data, (2023)

The results on resource mobilization suggested that the interviewees concurred that financial capital from income collection had helped the county administration to operate better (mean of 3.773) and a low variation (standard deviation of .420). Further, the respondents agreed that recruitment of adequate and competent human capital has also led to improved performance (mean of 4.132) whose variance was minimal (standard deviation of .723). The findings showed that respondents concurred that the county government's ability to conduct business has been made possible by the availability of pertinent equipment (mean of 3.726) but a low variation (standard deviation of .609). On relevant expertise to mobilize resources, respondents agreed that the expertise has enabled the county to achieve its performance targets (mean of 3.849) with a low variation (standard deviation of .673). Resource mobilization has helped the county government achieve its set objectives thereby improving performance (mean of 3.990) though a low variance (standard deviation of 543). In general, resource mobilization affects the performance of the County Government of Bomet as shown by an average mean of 3.255 and a low variation of 0.593.

Fowler (2004) classifies resources as financial and non-financial while emphasizing the contribution of non-financial resources such as skills, talents, and capacity towards performance of an organization. The author cites the local communities as a key resource of indigenous knowledge, experiences, and culture for management of projects. This is in line with Riziki's (2006) argument financial resources are most needed since they provide an organization with the purchasing power of all other resources. The author cites some of the sources of finances as local communities' contributions, businesses, local governments, and community-based organizations. Feuerstein (2006) argues that an organization may not always have all the resources that it requires to accomplish its goals. In such instances non-financial resources such as social capital obtained through networking, partnerships, sharing and organization credibility are essential.The findings are in line with Mala (2009), who argues that the most essential strategic decision that every organization makes is soliciting human, financial, and material resources towards achieving the goal. The process begins with resource identification which entails counting, listing, and assessing resource availability and utilization. Bundy (2009) argues that a company's most valuable asset is its workforce. According to Hitt, Ireland & Hoskisson (2012), resource mobilization is the main driving force of an organization and therefore must be properly managed. Bruch (2015) termed resource mobilization, financial resources as crucial catalysts in the process of improving performance.

One of the major obstacles to organizational effectiveness was limited access to financial resources, so the organization's leadership is entrusted with finding a reliable source of funding. McCarthy & Zald (2016) argue that resource mobilization is critical to any organization for a smooth flow of organization's service provision. According to Walsh (2017), resource mobilization is crucial for any business that wishes to guarantee sustainability in provision of services to its stakeholders. It leads to long-term sustainability through involvement of stakeholders hence improvement in service delivery and products.Research findings are consistent with Zehra's (2018) argument that resource mobilization is a sure way of improving performance of an organization. The term "resource mobilization" refers to any initiative made to provide the organization with new and sufficient capital and ensure effective utilization (Nzikako &Warue 2018). The study findings are also similar to those of Zehra (2018) who established that proper resources mobilization in an organization ensures continuity and restoration of a business process. The findings mirror those of Keya, Aduda, Nyamute & Pokhariyal (2019) who in their study found that Strategic resource planning increased organizational performance. Similarly, a study by Simon & Alala,

(2019) indicated that strategies employed for resource allocation led to efficiency and enhanced development. Hassan (2020) found out that financial support, expert support, and non-financial support improved the performance of the community-based organization in Kitui County, Kenya.

According to Michael, Kinyua, & Mwamba, (2021), resource mobilization involves obtaining all necessary resources from diverse, unique providers. This is accomplished through the organization's networks. Every company requires organizational resources to successfully implement strategies and these resources include human resources, capital, materials, and machinery (Greer, 2021).

Table 2 : Technology Adoption and Performance

Technology Adoption Items	N Statistic	Min Statistic	Max Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic
The county government leverages its technology to provide online services to its stakeholders leading to improvement in performance.	106	2.00	5.00	3.650	.743
The county government has acquired relevant ICT equipment to help in office operations hence improving performance.	106	2.00	5.00	3.632	.865
Interdepartmental integration enabled by technology adoption has led to seamless information exchange which has translated to better performance in the county government of Bomet.	106	2.00	5.00	3.717	.777
Adoption of new technologies has helped the county government to streamline internal and external communication hence leading to an increase in performance	106	2.00	5.00	3.849	.913
The County Government of Bomet's performance has been significantly impacted by the deployment of technology.	106	2.00	5.00	3.886	.831

Source: Research Data (2023)

The findings on technology adoption show that majority of the interviewees agreed that the Bomet County Government is leveraging its technology to provide online services to its stakeholders leading to improvement in performance (mean of 3.650) and a low variation (standard deviation of 0.743). Those interviewed agreed as well that the County Government of Bomet has acquired relevant ICT equipment to help in office operations hence improving performance (mean of 3.632) through a low variation (standard deviation of 0.865). The outcomes also shown interviewees agreeing that use of technology has greatly facilitated interdepartmental integration by enabling smooth information flow (mean of 3.717) with a low variation (standard deviation of 0.777). The majority of the respondents agreed that the adoption of new technologies has helped the county government to streamline internal and external communication hence leading to an increase in performance (mean of 3.849). This had a low variation (standard deviation of 0.913). The county employees also agreed that technology adoption as strategic management practice has generally influenced the performance of the Local Government of Bomet (mean of 3.886) but a low variation (standard deviation of 0.831). Overall evidence points to a moderate impact of technology adoption on performance (mean of 3.746). The overall variation in technology adoption was low (standard deviation of .825).

Interdepartmental integration through information sharing was cited by Verhoeven & Devos, (2002) as a benefit of technology adoption in the management of public systems of education in Flanders, Belgium. Tolbert & Mossberger, (2006), suggests that the availability of information communication technology equipment and expertise has a significant impact on public satisfaction with online services. The use of information technology to cut costs, increase operations, improve customer service, and improve communications has advanced quickly during the past four decades (Peslak, 2005). Technology adoption is now commonly used by organizations as a tool to strengthen service quality and customer support to enhance performance (Macharia, Iravo, Ondabu & Ombui, 2015). The results is consistent with Mulwa (2015) who observed that there is a positive correlation between the availability of human resources and the use of ICT in service delivery, and his findings corroborated the earlier findings. Similarly, according to Chege (2016), automated revenue collection significantly impacted financial management in Meru County. The outcome of the current research is supported by Omol, Ogalo, Abeka, and Omieno's (2016) argument that adoption and use of mobile technology has an impact on the success of micro and small companies. It also echoes the results of Chege (2016) that the adoption of technology facilitates service delivery, especially revenue collection. Information technology allow businesses to effectively mobilize and utilize information technology based resources in order to coordinate and integrate business operations and improve service delivery Ling (2017). Anjum (2018) argues that utilization of information communication technology ensures that resources are used as efficiently as possible, which in turn lowers operating costs and raises customer satisfaction.

The findings are also similar to those of Benard (2018) who concluded that ICT had a positive relationship with the collection of revenue in the Counties. Organizations that successfully combine customer value innovation with technological innovations are more likely to experience sustainable development and profitability (Gobble, 2018). According to (Dragičević & Bošnjak, 2019) modern-day organizations are going through a transformation to match the changing patterns of life and therefore technology adoption is crucial. Online services, Information communication technology hardware, and departmental integration were used in the current study as measures of technology adoption. According to Owalla, Gherhes, Vorley, & Brooks, (2019), organizations frequently encounter issues with technological innovation. It is because of inadequate capital spending on technology and inadequate skills in utilizing the technology to its full potential. Kumar & Nayyar, (2020), argue that technological innovations transform the way of business are done. According to Mitić, Popović, Poštin, Ćilerdžić, & Szabó, (2021), Information technology affects an organization's performance both directly and indirectly. Direct impacts include a substantial decrease in the time needed to provide a service, improve efficiency in service delivery, and security of information. Indirect impacts include reduced cost of services,ease of information and data sharing. Access to online services was recommended by Russo, Lax, Dromard, & Mezred, (2022) as a way of decentralizing services and decision-making

Table 3: Performance

Performance Items	N Statistic	Min Statistic	Max Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic
Strategic management practices have led to the timely completion of projects in the county government of Bomet.	106	1.00	5.00	3.528	.706
Strategic management practices have led to the provision of quality service in the County Government of Bomet	106	1.00	5.00	3.490	.842
Strategic management practices have led to accountability and transparency in the County Government of Bomet	106	1.00	5.00	3.358	1.043
Strategic management practices have helped the County Government of Bomet to save operational costs in the delivery of services	106	2.00	5.00	3.698	.664
Strategic management practices have enabled the County Government of Bomet to be efficient and effective in the delivery of services.	106	1.00	5.00	3.735	.842

Source: Research Data (2023)

The research findings on performance as a dependent variable indicated that the majority of respondents agreed that using strategic management techniques has helped the county's projects finish on schedule (Mean of 3.528) though variation was low (standard deviation of 0.706). It revealed that most respondents agreed that using strategic management techniques had also resulted in the county's provision of high-quality services. (Mean of .490). Variation was low (standard deviation of 0.842). On accountability and transparency in the County Government of Bomet, the respondents to some extent agreed that strategic management practices employed have led to accountability and transparency to a large extent (mean of 3.358). There was little variation (standard deviation of 1.043). The interviewees also concurred that strategic management techniques had significantly reduced all operational costs for the Bomet County administration (mean of 3.698) but the variance was low (standard deviation of .664). Respondent believes that strategic management practices have improved the county government of Bomet's efficient and effective service delivery to its population (mean of 3.735) However, there was low variation in effectiveness and efficiency (standard deviation of 0.842). Commonly, the respondents agreed that performance has been on an upward rise in the County Government of Bomet (mean of 3.561) Variation was low (standard deviation of 0.819).

According to Wang, (1994), a project is an involving and multi-stakeholder process entailing different phases and inputs from each stakeholder and therefore timely completion of projects is necessary. The author's view is that to complete a project on time is a measure of the management's abilities, financial capacity, technical ability, risk management, and management of politics all of which constitute organizational performance. Franceschini, Galetto, & Turina, (2009), argue that evaluation of the quality of service involves consistency and reliability of services, meeting "client's" expectations, possessing abilities and information required to carry out duties, courtesy, job ethics, physical evidence and verifiability of the service rendered. Gaventa & Barrett (2010) argue that transparency is a key pillar of efficient service delivery and effectiveness of county governments in Kenya. The ability to manage the cost of running an organization and save costs is a key indicator of government performance Akingbade & Akinlabi (2010). It can be done through; proper tendering, cost control, proper contract management, and proper administration. According to Ottosson & Weissenrieder (2011), when evaluating the effectiveness of a project for an organization, the operation cost is an important component. In the view of the authors, all projects and programs should be completed within the stipulated time, considering quality, and budget. While outlining the key phases of the project life cycle, Takim & Akintoye, (2002) emphasize the importance of planning and implementation phases. They challenged the managers of projects to meet the deadlines, avoid construction delays and manage human resources to accomplish the task within the required timelines. The authors claim that delays in completion can cause projects to stall which in turn affects project's costs.

Bomet County's Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) of 2018-2022, stipulates that timely completion of projects is a key performance indicator for the county government of Bomet. Takim & Akintoye (2002) cited improved government service quality as the primary indicator of effectiveness of a local government. The county's CIDP 2018-2022 contains mechanism on how to coordinate functions so as to provide quality services to its citizens. The performance of the county government of Bomet in Kenya depends on the quality of services.

Manoharan, (2014), claims that modern-day society is facing the challenge corruption and lack of trust in the government. The author argues that Public organizations that involve employees in development by soliciting feedback are more responsible and have a better track record than those that don't. Ochuodho (2015) identified a significant relationship between efficiency and performance since effective and efficient county governments are more accountable. Effectiveness and efficiency have been closely linked to the performance of an organization by several scholars. This mirrors Adekunle & Christiana's (2016) finding that the effectiveness of a local government in providing services is correlated with its capacity to implement effective management techniques.

Kowalczyk, (2018) argues that accountability and verifiability of government systems is a key indicator of performance. The arguments seem consistent with the findings by Nganyi, Jagongo & Atheru (2019). The research results indicated that proper planning can reduce the cost of projects in Kenya. According to Kiambati (2020), the functioning of the majority of public institutions has been hampered by corruption, absence of openness and accountability in regard to public funds. The county governments in Kenya are tasked to encourage public participation and allow access to information for transparency and accountability. The good governance pillar of the County Government of Bomet, Kenya as stipulated in its County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 addresses issues of accountability, transparency, and inclusivity in matters of allocation of public funds. The variables serve as indicators of performance in the county. Machakos County, Kenya government has an effective service delivery and revenue collection system (Mutuku, Lumwagi, & Wambua, 2021). The County's Integrated Development Plan of 2018-2022 stipulates matters of efficiency in revenue collection, development projects, programs, management of data and personnel which form the basis for analyzing performance.

Table 4: Analysis of Variance on resource mobilization Using SPSS Version 24
Resource Mobilization/performance of County Government of Bomet

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	6.040	4	1.510	3.984	.000
Residual	15.160	40	.379		
Total	21.200	44			

Research Data (2023)

a. Dependent[5]Variable: Performance[5]

b. Predictors[5]: resource mobilization

Resource mobilization was significant when tested at a 5 % level of significance because P value of 0.000 was less than 0.05.

Table 5: Analysis of Variance on Technology Adoption Using SPSS Version 24
Technology adoption /performance of County Government of Bomet

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.874	4	.468	.970	.000
Residual	19.326	40	.483		
Total	21.200	44			

Research Data (2023)

a. Dependent[5]Variable: Performance[5]

b. Predictors[5]: Technology adoption

At a 5 % level of significance, technology was significant because p value of 0.00 was less than 0.05.

Table 6: Analysis of Coefficients Using SPSS Version 24

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	17.652	3.304		5.343	.000
Resource Mobilization	.054	.061	.086	.880	.000
Technology Adoption	.270	.096	.272	2.830	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

Source: Research data, (2023)

The following empirical model was developed in light of the findings;

$Y = 17.652 + 0.054X_1 + 0.270X_3$.

An increase in one unit of resource mobilization would enhance performance by 0.054 units. The performance of the county improves by 0.270 units for every unit increase in technology adoption provided other elements do not change.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The findings help policy makers in setting up policies that encourage resource mobilization and use of technology. The research findings showed that resource mobilization, and technologies were significant. The research results add valuable information to existing body of knowledge. It adds to the development of theories that are helpful in studies on the contribution of strategic management methods to performance of local governments. The study is a basis for further research in the areas of resource mobilization and technology adoption.

When tested at a 5 % level of significance, resource mobilization and technology adoption were significant in improvement of performance. Resource mobilization and technology adoption are crucial hence there is need to focus on mapping to identify all the resources available for use. Mobilization of financial, human, and natural resources will lead to addressing of any gaps in resource use, demand, and supply. Technology adoption has proven to be instrumental in digitizing operations.

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