

ANALYSIS OF ASSETS & INVENTORY AND FINANCIAL REPORT FUNCTIONS OF INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IFMIS) AND PUBLIC FUNDS MANAGEMENT IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. CASE OF NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT, RWANDA (2015-2022)

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Abstract

The study entitled “Analysis of assets & inventory and financial report functions of integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS) and public funds management in the local government. Case of Nyamasheke district, Rwanda (2015-2022)” was conducted to assess whether there is no significant influence of Asset & Inventory and Financial Report as IFMIS functions on implementation of Audit recommendations, audit opinions and socio-economic development case of Nyamasheke District public fund management. The study used descriptive, quantitative, and correlative research design. Primary data and secondary data also were used. Primary data were collected from 152 staff in Nyamasheke district who have relation to the IFMIS use and management from different entities from district to sector level. Data collection was done using questionnaire and documentation. Data analysis was done with support of SPSS version 20 to generate linear regression model and bivariate correlation model as well as descriptive statistics. The study results indicate that there is a positive correlation and statistical significance among tested variables. Thus, the null hypotheses were all rejected and the study conclude that, there is a significant influence of Asset & Inventory and Financial Report as IFMIS functions on implementation of Audit recommendations, audit opinions and socio-economic development case of Nyamasheke District public fund management.

Keywords: *Analysis; Assets & Inventory; Financial Reporting; Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS) functions; Public Funds Management; Local Government Entities; Nyamasheke District.*

1. Introduction

Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS) contributes to Rwanda's financial accountability and efficient service delivery. These ICT solutions compulsorily link key areas of Rwanda's public finance to help the country go paperless with efficient use of public resources and value for money. This study was introduced for analyzing the significance of assets & inventory and financial report functions of IFMIS on public funds management, specifically on the implementation of audit recommendations, audit opinion, socio-economic development. The entire paper is made with research gap, theoretical review, objectives and conceptual framework, research hypothesis, research methodology, conclusion and list of references.

2. Research gap

Muigai, (2022) study was to determine the effects of Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS) adoption in the performance of public financial management. The questions of the study are how does risk management enhances public finance management performance? How is tracking mechanisms affecting public finance management performance? How does real-time reporting promote effective public finance management performance? How does optimal resource allocation enhance effective public finance management performance? On risk management practices, the study's findings established that IFMIS is important in enabling management teams to identify risks associated with an entity especially in public institutions. On financial tracking system, the study found out that IFMIS has made financial monitoring practices easier than before it was adopted in public institutions. Finally, the study concluded that management of KPLC should consider intensive training and awareness on the system integrity needs as well as ethical standards of the employees (Muigai, 2022). The gap from this study is based on the method used and content as well as space. The contents are limited and not disaggregated on different indicators under ISMIS and detailed indicators under the performance of public financial management. In other case, this study is

different in contents as intends to cover public funds management not public financial management. The list of indicators (see the conceptual framework) was statistically assessed to evaluate specific correlation not to conclude in whole. The case study of this study is Nyamasheke district one among 30 districts of Rwanda.

An IFMIS generally implies fundamental changes in operating procedures and should be preceded by a detailed functional analysis of processes, procedures, user profiles and requirements that the system will support (Njonde, 2022). Key high-level government goals will only be achieved if the IFMIS solution supports a wide range of business processes that transcend functional, business, organizational and geographic boundaries (Njonde, 2022). Sound systems, strong legal and regulatory frameworks as well as a competent and productive civil service are the cornerstones of an efficient Public Finance Management (PFM) regime (TIR, 2018). Public Fund Management (PFM) reforms have been identified as the key drivers to efficient public service delivery and creation of wealth and employment, ensuring that the Government and its Departments raise, manage, and spend public resources in an efficient and transparent manner with the aim of improving service delivery. One of the PFM reforms by the Government is the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS). IFMIS is an Oracle based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) being used at both the National and County levels of government. It is aimed at enhancing accountability and transparency. It has reformed the core PFM systems of budget formulation and execution, public procurement, and financial reporting. IFMIS has been instrumental in prudent and transparent use of public resources through increased visibility of financial transactions by the Government. It has also made it possible for integration with other government agencies hence enabling cross referencing of data which has greatly reduced any opportunities for fraud (TIR, 2018).

IFMIS design should, therefore, be preceded by detailed functional analysis that underpins current functional processes, procedures, user profiles and requirements that the new system will support (Njonde, 2022). The gaps that the previous researchers did not cover is linked to the fact that none enumerated the exact level of contribution of IFMIS to the improvement of public fund management by providing rate of that contribution or measuring the level of significance. Here also there is no study assessed separately two indicators or functions of IFMIS like assets & inventory and financial report and their significance on the implementation of Audit recommendations, audit opinion and socio-economic development as indicators to measure public fund management. Here also other researchers have been failed to analyze the contribution or relevance of IFMIS on public fund management at local administration level (District level) like Nyamasheke District. It is in that case this study is going to complete those gaps by providing linear regression analysis for both independent and dependent variables for IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report functions and its contribution in public fund management (Implementation of Audit recommendations, Audit Opinion and Socio-Economic Development).

3. Review of theories

This section focusses on theories which are relevant to the study objectives. The best-selected theories by the researcher are systems theory, task technology fit (TTF) theory, and new public management theory. Each theory was explained based on its origin, content, and its significance to the entire study. Theories explain the origin of the phenomena and extension of principles in given science and practices. The researcher has chosen more theories (3

theories) as from existing literature there is no single theory which explaining or giving maximum understanding on the linkage between integrated financial Management Information systems and public funds management. Each theory stress on part of domain.

Systems theory focus on the principles of the functions of integrated financial Management Information systems, it is not going beyond to evaluate the outputs of these principles or of any change which may happen from principles on the system. According to Kociu, (2023), systems theory can be defined as a set of unifying principles about the organization and function of systems; where systems are defined as meaningful wholes that are maintained by the interaction of their parts. According to Aziz, I. (2022), a system functions by acquiring inputs from the external environment. In classical systems theory, bureaucracies are a complex web of interrelationships both organizational and individual. Public audit systems seek to give some transparency to bureaucracies' financial operations and acts to mitigate a natural tendency to pursue individual and organizational self-interest at the expense of public welfare. Its support for values such as probity, propriety and good stewardship may help to sustain these civil service cultures which are motivated by a concern for the proper use of public money (Kimanzi, 2022). This theory of system is very important to this work because IFMIS is also a system. Many components of this theory are also the components of IFMIS.

Task technology Fit (TTF) theory does not belong to any from the variables (independent and dependent variable), it focusses on the capacity and skills of the individual or person who controlling the system. This means that, the system is not self-operational it is guided by the user and its functionality may depend on the quality of user. This theory contends that it is more likely to have a positive impact on individual performance and be used if the capability of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) match the tasks that the user must perform (Kinyua, 2023). Kang 'ethe, P.M. (2022) mention the factors that measure task-technology fit as; quality, locatability, authorization, and compatibility, eases of use/training, production timeliness, systems reliability, and relationship with users. The model is useful in the analysis of various context of a diverse range of information systems including electronic commerce systems and combined with or used as an extension of other models related to information systems outcomes. According to the theory of task-technology fit, the success of an information system should be related to the fit between task and technology, whereby success has been related to individual performance (Gerdin, 2016). For group support systems, a specific theory of task-technology fit was developed (Khemani, 2015) and detailed the requirements of group support systems to fit group tasks. For IFMIS, task-technology fit has been shown to be generally relevant, but more specific questions regarding the applicability of task-technology fit to IFMIS remain unanswered (Bartel, 2015). This theory is related to this study in terms of technology, because with IFMIS, the success of an information systems is achieved like electronic reporting systems, electronic payments, electronic tender process, etc. IFMIS is the good result of task technology fit.

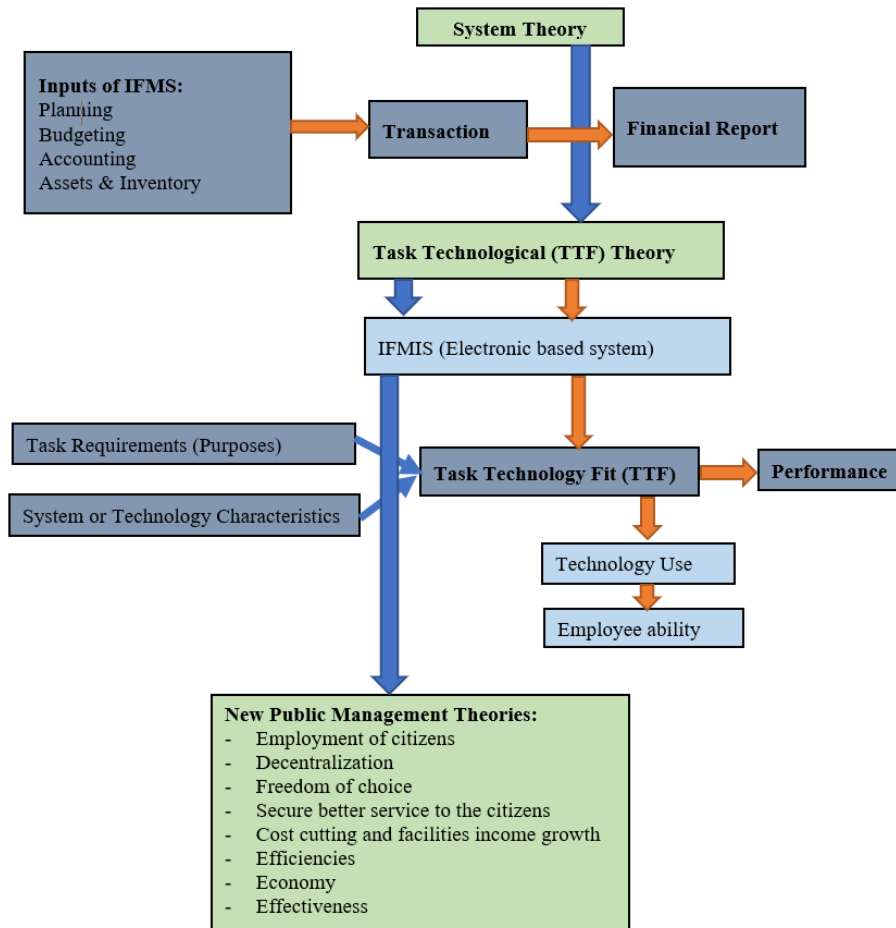


Figure 1: Theoretical framework

Source: Compiled by the reseracher, 2023

New public management theory stresses the understanding of dependent variable (public funds management). It explains on the requirements of the system which is significant to facilitate the best practices of public funds management. The public funds come from the works of people and should be allocated to be used in public interests. This theory is important to explain why the IFMIS was developed, it was from the idea of getting public funds management measures. This theory was applied in this study to link effective practices of revenue collection, allocation, and oversight in the effective delivery of services in the public sector. The New Public Management (NPM) theory focuses specifically on issues of making government efficient (Hendricks, 2022). Kang 'ethe, P.M. (2022) notes that the theory recommends changes to make governments more efficient and responsive by employing private sector techniques and creating market conditions for the delivery of services.

Additionally, McKinney, J. B. (2022) indicates that the NPM theory asserts the superiority of private managerial techniques over those of public administration and has the assumption that the adoption of private sector practices would lead to improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. In effect, NPM theory relies heavily

on the theory of the private sector and on business philosophy (Aziz, 2022). The assumptions of NPM easily apply to issues of public financial management and its influence on service delivery. NPM perspectives emphasize compliance with ethics, transparency, equality, fairness, responsibility, accountability, prudence, participation, responsiveness to the necessities of the people and efficiency in the administration of public resources. This theory is useful to this study because it applies in public management and this study also related to public fund management such as good planning and budgeting, avoiding the waste of public funds, improvement of collection of revenues, etc.

4. Conceptual framework of the study

Independent Variable

Dependent variable

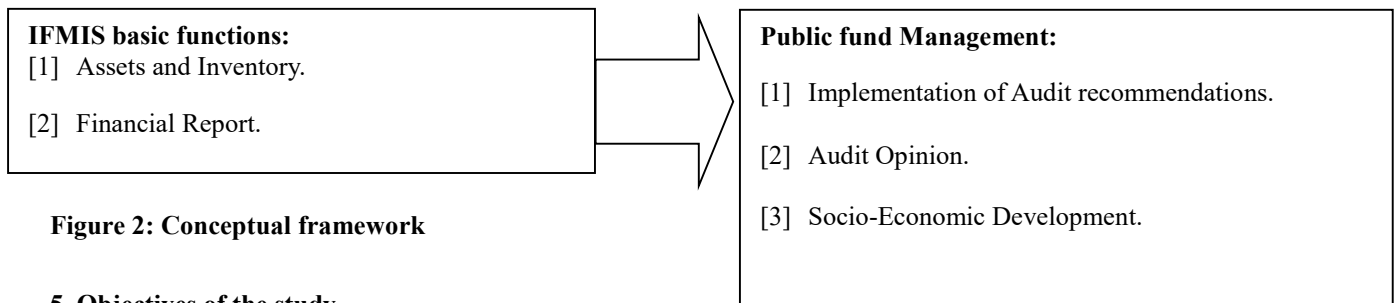


Figure 2: Conceptual framework

5. Objectives of the study

The study focusses on two specific objectives such as:

- i. To analyze the significance of IFMIS assets & inventory functions on public fund management in Nyamasheke District.
- ii. To evaluate the significance of IFMIS financial report function on public fund management in Nyamasheke District.

6. Hypothesis of the study

Based on data collected and analyzed in this study, the following null hypotheses were tested:

- i. There is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report functions on the implementation of Audit recommendations in Nyamasheke District.
- ii. There is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report function on the audit opinions in Nyamasheke District.
- iii. There is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report function on the socio-economic development in Nyamasheke District.

7. Materials and Methods

This section is consisted by the important methods and techniques used toward the acquisition of valuable data on the hypotheses and objectives assessed.

7.1 Research Design

From the objectives, it is evident that the research is both of a descriptive, quantitative and correlative design. This is because the study intends to obtain accurate and information on the contributions of IFMIS functions on public fund management more specifically on the indicators defined in the conceptual framework. Quantitative design was applied while the researcher intends to collect quantitative data from secondary sources of data and primary source of data using closed ended questions within the questionnaire. And this study is correlative as the intends to assess correlational significance between IFMIS assets & inventor and financial report public funds management.

7.2 Population and sampling

The study targeted Nyamasheke district staffs who have direct relation to the use of IFMIS in services as well as staffs who have direct impact and decision on the use of public funds. The total population is 245 staff who daily operate services with IFMIS, and they include 1 staff at district level, 1 staff of district pharmacy, 203 staffs from primary, secondary and TVET schools, 20 staff from health facilities and 15 staff at sector level.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N*(e)^2} = \frac{245}{1+245*(0.05)^2} = 151.938 \approx 152$$

Where “n” means sample size, “N” means total population, and “e” is the error margin. For this study, the researcher has preferred to use 95% level of significance which led to 0.05 margin error. Thus, the sample size is 152 persons to be selected from 245 targeted persons. This study has adopted a purposive sampling of non-probability sampling category. Only staff of district who have direct works related to the use of IFMIS.

7.3 Data collection tools and treatment

Data collection was supported by a list of questions on the questionnaire for primary data collection. Secondary data collection was made using documentation. Interview also was conducted to manage relations between data collector and respondent. After data collection, data coding was made, editing and tabulation.

7.4 Data analysis

Data analysis was performed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics were delivered from codes assigned to the respondent perception (Strongly agree coded 5, 4 agree, 3 not sure, 2 disagree and 1 strongly disagree). Mean was calculated for each item assessed under each indicator evaluated (see the conceptual framework), and standard deviation. For inferential statistics Bivariate correlation and linear regression model were tested. Bivariate correlation was for testing Pearson correlation (r) and Sig.(2-tailed). $r=+1$ meaning either positive or negative association between two tested variables. Level of significance 5% or 0.05 is the best parameter used to test whether the association between tested indicators is statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) or not ($p > 0.05$). The multilinear regression Equation assumed the following form:

$\hat{Y}_{1;2; \&3} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$. here: $\hat{Y}_{1;2; \&3}$ = Public fund management represented by 3 indicators such as; Implementation of Audit recommendations, Audit Opinion; and Socio-Economic Development. β_0 = constant, X_1 = Assets & Inventory and X_2 = Financial Reporting and $\beta_{1,2}$ = Slopes associated with X_1 and X_2 , respectively. (X_1 and X_2 are selected basic functions of IFMIS). While ϵ = Error term or the random disturbance term.

8. Study results

Results were made in form of descriptive and inferential statistics per each indicator as defined in the conceptual framework.

8.1 Results in form descriptive statistics

The researcher has assessed the effectiveness use of IFMIS Assets & Inventory and Financial Report basic functions toward public funds management in local government entities more specifically Nyamasheke district. The mean categories were into 3 (mean ranged between 1.00-1.49 weak mean: 2.50-2.99 moderate mean and 3.00-4.00 strong mean). For the standard deviation categories were defined in two cases one is for standard deviation (Stdv.) less or equal 0.5 meaning homogeneity standard deviation and that greater than 0.5 heterogeneity standard deviation. For selected test decision was defined per each Sig. less or equal 0.05 or 5% level significance null hypothesis was accepted and vice versa.

Table 1: Perception of respondents on effective use of Assets & Inventory and financial report and public funds management level in Nyamasheke District

Items assessed	N	Mean	Stdv.	Comment	Test	Sig.	Decision
IFMIS Basic Functions							
Assets and Inventory function							
IFMIS Facilitate for assets registration per each project within public institutions.	152	3.53	.501	Strong Heterogeneity	One-Sample Binomial Test	.570	Retain the null hypothesis
IFMIS facilitate for requisition and transfer of funds or assets form one project to another or from one scope to another.	152	4.00	.000	Strong Homogeneity	One-Sample Binomial Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS facilitate for disposal of assets within the activities or projects of public institutions like Nyamasheke District.	152	4.00	.000	Strong Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS is good assets management and keep all information over the years for assets values change.	152	3.00	.000	Moderate Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
With IFMIS, assets management is ensured with focus to the lifetime of an assets and amortization as well as the role of asset in the organization.	152	3.76	.427	Strong Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS facilitate to ensure automated report of Nyamasheke District inventory over the years.	152	2.95	.370	Moderate Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Nyamasheke District staffs are aware, and they use regularly IFMIS for assets and inventory management and tracking.	152	3.29	.626	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.016	Reject the null hypothesis
Financial Report function							
With IFMIS it is easy to truck report of planned activities and monitor the progress per each scope or project of public institutions.	152	3.29	.881	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Items assessed	N	Mean	Stdv.	Comment	Test	Sig.	Decision
Using IFMIS it is easy to track budget based on the format user want, either total, or budget allocated to a specific activity for the project in public institutions.	152	2.76	.524	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS is good for payment processing and monitoring the balance to the budget planned per activity.	152	3.19	.795	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Binomial Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS make easy assets and inventory reporting.	152	3.14	.557	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS ensure easy for accounting reporting.	152	3.53	.661	Strong Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
I can easily access non-financial information such as employee number and cadre	152	3.82	.580	Strong Heterogeneity	One-Sample Binomial Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
With IFMIS, I have at my disposal information that can quickly provide year to year balances which can be used for analysis throughout the year	152	2.95	.370	Moderate Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS offers real-time financial information that enhances my decision-making abilities	152	3.34	.640	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The IFMIS facilitate for financial statements consolidation and budget use reporting with maximum respect of report line.	152	3.76	.427	Strong Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Public fund Management							
Implementation of Audit recommendations							
IFMIS has supported to address corruption audit findings from previous years.	152	2.90	.427	Moderate Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS has supported to address financial mismanagement as reported by the audit.	152	3.29	.706	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.030	Reject the null hypothesis
Due to IFMIS transparency was ensured regarding procurement services and project management services in public institutions as all aspects become automated.	152	3.34	.837	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS has contributed to revenue collection in public administration stakeholders (for example private business and other projects under district territory).	152	2.66	.565	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Audit Opinion							
IFMIS has contributed to Nyamasheke District staff for responding and respecting auditor generals' comments on	152	2.99	.755	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Items assessed	N	Mean	Stdv.	Comment	Test	Sig.	Decision
Nyamasheke District financial statement from previous years.	152	2.99	.534	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS is basic tool for responding the auditor general's money values opinions.	152	3.38	.726	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
IFMIS has contributed to District staff for compliance with laws and regulations as recommended by auditor general vis a vis the district services to the communities.							
Socio-Economic Development							
Due to the use of IFMIS government institutions were achieved yearly selected goals.	152	3.66	.718	Strong Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Due to the use of IFMIS government institutions were achieved poverty reduction.	152	2.90	.427	Moderate Homogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Due to the use of IFMIS Nyamasheke District has achieved infrastructure development.	152	3.24	.688	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis
Due to the use of IFMIS Nyamasheke District has used public funds in public interests' activities and the district has improved socio-economic performance level (Imihigo Performance).	152	3.39	.652	Moderate Heterogeneity	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 1 show how effectively Nyamasheke District ensure use of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report functions and how ensured best performance in public fund management. The test of analysis explains that, either based on the study findings the statement is accepted (rejection of null hypothesis which is the opposite of the entire statement) or rejected (retention of null hypothesis). For all items assessed the null hypothesis was rejected except the item starting that "IFMIS Facilitate for assets registration per each project within public institutions" which has a mean 3.53, standard deviation 0.501 and sig.0.570. Meaning that, the IFMIs assets registration function use in Nyamasheke district still need improvements to make its contribution in public funds management.

8.2 Results in form of inferential statistics

In this section, the study assess correlation for each assessed indicator in conceptual framework from independent to dependent variables 2 to 3 indicators.

Table 2: Bivariate correlation analysis indicator to indicator

Tested indicators	Implementation of Audit Recommendations (IAR).	Audit Opinion (AO).	Socio-Economic Development (SED).
Assets and Inventory (AI).	Pearson Correlation	.174	.050
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.032	.043
	N	152	152

Tested indicators		Implementation of Audit Recommendations (IAR).	Audit Opinion (AO).	Socio-Economic Development (SED).
Financial Report (FR)	Pearson Correlation	.408	.335	.344
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000
	N	152	152	152

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 2 show that Assets and Inventory (AI) as IFMIS function is influencing 17.44% in the implementation of Audit recommendations, 5% in audit opinion, and 21.5% in socio-economic development. Financial Report (FR) as IFMIS function is influencing 40.8% in the implementation of Audit recommendations, 33.5% in audit opinion, and 34.4% in socio-economic development.

Table 3: Linear regression model summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.430 ^a	.185	.174	.5572268

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Report, Assets and Inventory.

Source: Primary data, 2023

From Table 3, an (R²) indicates that the regression predictions perfectly fit the data. This shows that, the analyzed model feet at 18.5% as (R²) is equal to 0.185. R is also equal to 0.430 meaning that, Assets and Inventory (AI) and Financial Report (FR) as IFMIS functions each contribute 43% to the performance of public funds management in the local government, case of Nyamasheke District.

Table 4: Linear regression model ANOVA Table

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.493	2	5.246	16.896	.000 ^b
	Residual	46.265	149	.311		
	Total	56.757	151			

a. Dependent Variable: Public fund Management

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Report, Assets and Inventory.

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4, the results show that the model had an F ratio of 16.896 and the P value was 0.000<0.000, signifying that the F ratio was statistically significant, therefore the overall regression model for all the variables tested were statistically significant and can be used for prediction at 5% significant level. This further indicate that the predictors variables Assets and Inventory (AI) and Financial Report (FR), toward the performance of public fund management in Nyamasheke District (PFM) used in this study as IFMIS functions are statistically significant to the public fund

management in Nyamasheke District. Therefore, the formulated null hypothesis starting that there is no significant influence of IFMIS Assets and Inventory (AI) and Financial Report (FR), toward the performance of public fund management in Nyamasheke District (PFM), was failed to be accepted in favor of alternative hypothesis or its opposite.

Table 5: Coefficients table for linear regression analysis

Coefficients^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
	(Constant)	3.920	.779		5.029	.000
1	Assets and Inventory (AI)	.953	.262	.318	3.641	.000
	Financial Report (FR)	.767	.133	.504	5.774	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Public fund Management (PFM)

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 5 gives the following linear equation:

$$PFM = 2.464 + 0.391AI + 0.723FR$$

This means that, there is a positive correlation between Assets and Inventory (AI) and Financial Report (FR), toward the performance of public fund management in Nyamasheke District (PFM). In other words, one unit change from the one above indicators (2 listed above) lead to change of 0.953 and 0.767 change times additional value to the current units of the public fund management. In other words, once indicators of independent variable are absolute, the public fund management in local government entities equal to 3.920 units. As conclusion the null hypotheses: There is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report functions on the implementation of Audit recommendations in Nyamasheke District, there is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report function on the audit opinions in Nyamasheke District and there is no significant influence of IFMIS assets & inventory and financial report function on the socio-economic development in Nyamasheke District, all were rejected.

5.2 Conclusion

The study was conducted to assess whether there is no significant influence of Asset & Inventory and Financial Report as IFMIS functions on implementation of Audit recommendations, audit opinions and socio-economic development case of Nyamasheke District public fund management. The study results indicate that there is a positive correlation and statistical significance among tested variables. Thus, the null hypotheses were all rejected and the study conclude that, there is a significant influence of Asset & Inventory and Financial Report as IFMIS functions on implementation of Audit recommendations, audit opinions and socio-economic development case of Nyamasheke District public fund management.

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