THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF SAVE THE CHILDREN IN DAR ES SALAAM

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by Open University of Tanzania research titled; **"The Influence of Technological Innovations on Performance of Donor Funded Projects in Tanzania"** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Art in Monitoring and Evaluation (MAME).

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Dr. Emmanuel Mallya

Supervisor

……...

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Deborah M. Wahi,** do hereby declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Monitoring and evaluation (MAME).

…….
Signature

05/10/2023

……
Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am glad to express my whole hearted gratitude to almighty GOD for strength, good health, knowledge and vitality that helped me make this project a reality.

I also would like to thanks my supervisor Dr. Emmanuel Mallya who gave me enlightened comments and suggestion without which my project could have been fruitless.

ABSTRACT

The use and deployment of technology in communication and execution helps greatly to the success of donor-funded projects. As a result, all donors should assess the capabilities of donor-funded project implementers to employ technology in their operations, as well as the available technical resources. The primary goal of this study was to look at the impact of technical innovation on the performance of donor-funded projects. The study adopted cross sectional research design. The sample size of 80 respondents was selected using convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using the questionnaires which were distributed to project manager, project members and other staff members. More data analysis was carried out using statistical package for social science. The findings of the study revealed that effective communication using modern communication devices a fact that contributed positively to the operations and the success of the donors funded projects. Moreover regarding the challenges on performance of donors funded projects the study provide the following solution first to improved Communication between various government agencies to reduce the challenges, second frequent consultation with the intended beneficiaries and third provision of professional training in foreign support administration. Furthermore the study revealed that monitoring and evaluation of information databases influence project performance of non-government organization. Therefore the study recommends that the study NGOs to make better use of information databases and mobile communication networks in their projects.

Keywords: *Technological Innovation, Donors Funds, Project, Management.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
USD	United State Dollar
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Overview

This section presents the background information on the influence of technological innovations on donor funded projects in Tanzania; It includes background and motivation of the study, detailed statement of the problem with relevant evidence, research objectives both general and specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study as well as organization of the study.

1.2 Background of the Study

One of the most imperative encounters particular for non-governmental Oorganization (NGOs) is having inadequate capabilities and ability with project technology and information management since there is slight encouragement of which technology to comprise in their projects, because some of the technological innovations are expensive and can only be managed by large profitable entities with greater budget financed using their profit (Kibugu, 2019).

As noted by (Mimbi & Bankole 2015) most of the donors have limited resource to help them to secure these expensive technologies, moreover, a number of donors do not put reserve for technological acquirement once planning for projects therefore the project resources are merely employed for the items which the donor considers of interest adequate for the assumed project. According to (Kundishora, et al, 2018). With a few notable exceptions, donor organizations have consistently had a dampening effect on innovation, despite the fact that awareness of innovation in the sector was growing (Rush et al., 2014). This is because there was little consideration

of the fundamental developments, capabilities, and time requirements for current innovation to occur continuously. Global aid to developing countries was $177.6 billion in 2017 (OECD, 2017).

It is not yet clear to what extent these flows support value creation and advancement in the digital economies of transitional nations. Even still, estimates suggest that only a small portion of assistance flows are explicitly targeting the positive effects of digital changes (UNCTAD, 2018). The financial amount supplied by this organization has increased more than 40 times, from 4.6 billion USD to 166 billion USD over a 58-year period, as indicated by the World Bank (2018).

Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGO's) goal is to use technological advancements to sort and classify concerns about social policies and practices (Kibugu, 2019). (Raftree & Bamberger, 2014) claim that technological innovation helps to make the most of resources like time, people, and money needed to produce, collect, and analyse data in project management processes. Numerous donor-funded programs have helped a number of nations and provinces steadily advance their economies and levels of development during the past 50 years (Necejauskaite, 2021).

Every economy needs donor-funded projects to advance because they offer a variety of financial resources that enable them to be effective and persistent in attaining their objectives (Mutindi & Muthoni, 2020). The attainment of organizational goals and objectives, customer satisfaction, quality achievement, project sustainability, completion within a specified time period, and completion within a reasonable budget are all factors that can be used to evaluate a project's efficacy, according to

Gibson, et al., (2013).

Organizations build information database systems for communication and document management using technology. Technology is utilized in project management to increase organizational teams' effectiveness, which helps to the success of projects, according to Mutindi & Muthoni (2020). Therefore, without the involvement of information technology, project management is inadequate; it is challenging to finish a project on schedule and within budget without using tools provided by information technology.

Like other institutions, non-governmental organizations work to increase the effectiveness of donor-funded initiatives by coming up with fresh concepts. Numerous studies have been conducted across the globe, according to Kamau and Mohamed (2015), to pinpoint the crucial elements that determine how well donor-funded programs perform. In a study on the impact of project success factors in management software projects in India, 302 IT project managers took part (Bhoola, 2015).

It has been found that projects perform better when management and other stakeholders can communicate openly and easily. In studies like Kibugu's (2019), which focus on Africa, the impact of technology innovation on NGOs' project outcomes is considered. The study's conclusions showed that information databases, mobile communication networks, and project management software all have an impact on how well NGOs' programs perform. Mujungu (2015) examines the socioeconomic impact of donor-funded programs on Babati beneficiaries in

Tanzania.

The study's conclusions showed that beneficiaries are impacted by changes in income, asset ownership, food sufficiency, and productivity in both good and negative ways. This present study will focus on the impact of technological innovation on the performance of donors-funded project Tanzania, using the Save the Children project in Dar es Salaam as a case study to fill this identified need.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Donor organizations prioritize technological innovation in their programs and express the good impact that this has on society (Necejauskaite, 2021). According to Nyamongo (2017), management of donor-funded projects uses a variety of strategies, including monitoring and evaluation, planning, execution, and technology, to ensure that initiatives are successfully introduced. As was previously argued, management may also make use of a variety of electronic tools, including tablets and laptops, to link and communicate with various units and maintain accurate, secure, and up-to-date project information (Mutindi & Muthoni, 2020). The advancement of technology in the modern world shows that adopting technical tools increases the likelihood that project management success will be significantly impacted (Odia, 2016).

Technology innovation and financing play a crucial impact in project success, according to Kithinji (2017). Although the use of technology has a key role in project completion, Barasa (2014) suggested that some projects where technology is

used exhibit modest growth through time and space, making this study reasonable. ccording to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2013), the majority of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have failed to adopt such technological innovations because there are no clear guidelines and frameworks that can help NGOs implement such technologies, and they are hindered by a lack of readiness and capability to change long-standing monitoring and evaluation practices, which necessitates one to analyse and absorb the new technology.

In recent years, a number of players have been looking into how information and communication technology might be used to increase the effectiveness, speed, and accuracy of data collection, storage, and analysis (Kiwujja, 2015). Most previous studies on technological innovation have concentrated on regional contexts, like Mutie (2018), for example showed that interdepartmental process integration, digital tools and services, and information technology innovation all positively and statistically significantly impacted organizational performance. This leaves many aspects of technological innovation unknown, but they have not been comprehensive because they have dealt with a variety of technological innovation-related topics and contexts, like Mujungu (2015) and Machange (2019).

This study is different from earlier research in that it will take into account the impact of communication networks, investigate the challenges and recommendation for implementing donor-funded projects, and ascertain the impact of monitoring and evaluation information databases on the success of a donor-funded case study of a Save the Children project in Tanzania, adding to the body of knowledge.

1.4 General Objectives

The general objective of this study will be to analyse the influence of technological innovations on performance of donor funded projects in Tanzania, with a special focus of Save the Children.

1.5 Specific Objectives

i) To explore the influence of communication networks at save the children project;
ii) To explore the challenges and recommendation towards the implementation of donors funded projects at save the children; and
iii) To determine influence of monitoring and evaluation information databases at save the children project.

1.6 Research Questions

i) To what extent does communication networks influence save the children project?
ii) To what are the challenges and recommendations towards the implementation of donors funded projects at save the children?
iii) How does monitoring and evaluation information databases utilized at save the children project?

1.7 Relevancy of the Study

In order to better understand and recognize the advantages of utilizing technological advancements to improve their project management operations and overall project performance, non-governmental organizations across the nation and around the

world will find the study's findings to be helpful.

The results of this study will be crucial to project managers at non-governmental organizations because they will show them how much technology may help produce a more rigorous, higher-quality product while staying within budget and on schedule. In order to contribute to the project literature, other researchers and academics will also use the study's findings as a point of reference.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section will review the theoretical literature as well as the empirical literature of various studies that are related to the given specific objectives. The theoretical review will discuss the various theories that served as the study's foundation, while the empirical review will present other researchers' points of view. In addition, this section will analyze any remaining research gaps and present the study's conceptual framework.

2.2 Definition of the Key Terms

2.2.1 Technological Innovation

This study's definition of technological innovation includes information communication technology advancements that are beneficial to the success of donor-funded initiatives. Communication networks, software, and information technology will undoubtedly be highlighted. According to Wangila (2018), technological innovation includes activities that advance the study, creation, and design of new products as well as the production of new technological knowledge. Any technical advancement must function well and be accessible to users whenever they need it, so they can do it from any location and at any time (Kiwujja, 2015).

2.2.2 Donors Funds

Donors funds are financial flows, technical assistance and commodities considered to encourage economic development and welfare and delivered in form of either grants or subsidized loans (Kombe, 2016). Donor funds are most often bilateral or

multilateral aid, according to (Harelimana and Dusengimana, 2018), where bilateral aid is when one country provides a grant or loan to another, and multilateral aid is when loans or aid are provided by international agencies such as the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, IMF, International Development Agency, Asian Development Bank, and Islamic Development Bank. In actuality, the donors' fund helps with three things: providing additional foreign exchange supplies, supplementing local savings, and facilitating technology transfer (Goswami, 2016).

2.3 Theoretical Literature

This section will also look at diffusion innovation theory and theory of change, which are thought to be relevant to this research issue. This section covers numerous ideas in relation to technological innovation and donors supported projects.

2.3.1 Diffusion Innovation Theory

The theory of diffusion innovation, put forth by Rogers in 1983, asserts that qualms reduction behavior among potential adopters in the institution of technological innovation verbalizes the dissemination of innovation. Even though innovations bring fresh approaches to challenges, the ambiguity around whether they would be superior to or greater than current solutions makes it difficult to implement processes and project procedures and achieve project performance. The availability of new technologies takes time before they are approved, thus it can be difficult to utilize them to track project success until they have spread widely across beings and bodies, according to Kibugu (2019). This idea supports the study's unique research goals.

2.3.2 Theory of Change

A well-constructed theory of change provides direction on the data to collect and

evaluate from the project process. The techniques and mechanisms by which program inputs are turned into outputs, which ultimately generate results and goals or impacts, are described in theory of change. The theory of change helps specify the kind of data that must be collected on each input, output, and results indicator by explaining the social, economic, socio-cultural, political, and environmental contextual factors/attributes that affect program outcomes Kibugu, (2019).

When gathering information on project performance using technological innovation, project management systems can be prevented from concentrating on the kinds of data that are simpler to obtain digitally by employing a theory of change (Funnel & Rogers, 2011). This theory supports the specific goals of monitoring and evaluating information databases because it integrates databases, which necessitates the collection of contextual data that includes changes and variations that technologies introduce that impact project performance.

2.3.3 Theory of Constraints

To help businesses decide what changes to make, how to start the change, and what a desirable new scenario would look like, Goldratt (1980) created the notion of limitations. According to the idea of constraints, bad management practices and a lack of appropriate action are to blame for an organization's cost management, poor performance, and ongoing disagreements. According to the theory of change, the main constraint on any project is the amount of time it takes to complete the critical chain. As a result, executing critical chain jobs as rapidly as feasible is the main priority. (2017) (Ki prop et al). The specific goals of the difficulties in implementing donor-funded initiatives are supported by this idea.

2.4 Empirical Evidence

In order to achieve the purpose of the research, a strong literature basis must be created and used as the foundation for the investigation. A review of the literature pertinent to the goals of the study is included in this part. In order to avoid duplication of work and to provide a generous and clear basis of fundamental knowledge in the problem area, the review will be conducted. Additionally, this part will examine local, regional, and global cases.

2.4.1 Communication Networks and Performance of Donors Funded Project

Cheruiyot, (2016) Explore the influence of information communication and technology adoption on performance of dairy societies in Uasin Gishu County. The sample size of 20 dairy societies was selected using purposive sampling techniques. Moreover, the study collects data using questionnaires and analyses using statistical packages for social science. The findings of the study revealed that financial information system, product processing technology had positive relationship with the performance of dairy societies, whilst human resource information system had insignificant relationship with the performance of dairy societies. Therefore, the study recommends that policies on information and communication technology needs to be approved to increase organization performance.

Cheruiyot, (2016) Investigate how the implementation of technology and information communication has affected the performance of the dairy societies in Uasin Gishu County. Purposive sampling methods were used to select the sample size of 20 dairy societies. Additionally, the study uses social science-specific statistical software for its social science-based analysis and data collection.

The study's conclusions showed that while human resource information systems had a negligible link with dairy society performance, financial information systems and product processing technologies had positive relationships with dairy society performance. In order to improve organizational performance, the study advises that information and communication technology regulations be approved.

Mutie, (2018) Analyze how technological advancements have affected the efficiency of government agencies. The study used a cross-sectional survey design, questionnaires were used to collect the data, and 94 companies were chosen at random for the study's sample size. Regression analysis results showed that interdepartmental process integration, digital tools and services, and information technology innovation all positively and statistically significantly impacted organizational performance. The study's last recommendation is that businesses should spend extensively in technical innovation and digitization to boost the delivery of services.

Machange (2016) Assesses the effectiveness of communication in a case study of a donor-funded agricultural initiative called RECODA. Simple random sampling methods were used to choose a sample size of 120 respondents. Questionnaires were used to collect data, and SPSS was used for analysis. The study's findings showed that the performance was positively and statistically significantly influenced by communication flow, channels, management tools, and information quality. Accordingly, the report advises project managers to invest in their project communication process for better project performance.

Kibugu, (2019), takes into account how technology innovation affects NGOs' project outcomes. For the sample size of 71 personnel, information was gathered utilizing questionnaires. Additionally, social science-specific statistical software was used for the data analysis. The study's conclusions showed that information databases, mobile communication networks, and project management software all have an impact on how well NGOs' programs perform. The report advises NGOs to employ project management software to foster peaceful teamwork, improve their usage of mobile communication networks, and include information databases into their projects.

Mutindi & Muthoni, (2020) Examine how technology impact the effectiveness of donor funded projects in Kajiado County. Data was collected using questionnaires, the sample size of 100 respondents was chosen using stratified sampling techniques, and moreover data was analysed using statistical package for social science. The results of regression revealed that technology indicators communication and record keeping has positive and statistically significant influence effectiveness of donor funded projects. Therefore, the study recommends that responsible persons for executing donor funded projects adopt need to adopt the latest technologies to improve the effectiveness of donors funded projects.

2.4.2 Challenges of Implementation of Donors Funded Project

Initiatives supported by donors seek to further development through enhancing local community organizations. Due to a lack of knowledge and management skills, as well as the ability to hold government officials transparently accountable, districts, constituencies, and communities still struggle to absorb funding and maintain local investments in social and economic infrastructures (Kiprop et al., 2019). This is true

despite the increased investments. The difficulties that donors-funded initiatives in Kenya encounter while being implemented are examined by Ki prop et al. (2019).

The information was gathered through questionnaires. The questionnaire responses of the respondents were used to gather relevant data. The collected data was evaluated using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Linear regression curves were created and used to determine correlations between each independent variable and the dependent variable. Regression was used to assess the strength of the connections between the independent and dependent variables. According to the report, donor-funded projects are implemented in part due to project planning and institutional competence. The findings show that USAID utilized project methods that included performance targets, planning, and control mechanisms, which led to successful outcomes in projects sponsored by donors.

Mujungu, (2015) ooks into the socioeconomic effects of donor-funded projects on Babati's beneficiaries. A sample size of 180 respondents were chosen using quota sampling procedures, and data were gathered using interviews and questionnaires. Additionally, the statistical software for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. The study's conclusions showed that beneficiaries are impacted by changes in income, asset ownership, food sufficiency, and productivity in both good and negative ways. In order to help the poor, the report advises the Tanzanian government to offer subsidies to donors funding project resources.

2.4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Information Database and Performance of Donors Funded Project

Monitoring and evaluation is regarded as a core tool when it comes to enhancing

project management quality, considering that in the short run and in the medium term, the management of complex projects will entail corresponding strategies from the financial view point, that are required to adhere to the criteria of effectiveness, sustainability along with durability (Dobrea et al., 2010) cited in (Kihuha, 2018).

As a result, monitoring offers a framework for minimizing time and cost overruns while simultaneously ensuring that the project's implementation adheres to the fundamental requirements of quality. Similar to this, evaluation is a method that helps project developers and planners assess how well the projects have met the goals outlined in the pertinent project documentation (Crawford & Bryce, 2013). Hwang and Lim (2013) evaluate project performance in terms of activity planning, financial management, monitoring and evaluation procedures, and output quality. According to Ika et al. (2012), there is a statistically significant and positive correlation between the success criterion and project performance. According to the survey, M&E is essential to a project's success.

2.5 Knowledge Gap Analysis

According to the aforementioned theoretical and empirical reviews, the majority of the studies, such as those by Cheruiyot (2016), Mutie (2018), Kibugu 2019 and Mutindi & Muthoni 2020, were conducted outside of the Tanzanian context. As a result, the conclusions of this study cannot be generalized to the Tanzanian context. In Tanzania, Mujungu (2015) looks into the socioeconomic effects of donor-funded projects in Babati, while Machange (2019) considers the function of communication in the success of donor-funded agricultural projects. By taking into account the impact of technical innovation on projects sponsored by donors, this study differs

from earlier studies and adds to the body of information.

2.6 Conceptual Framework of the Study

An explanation of the relationship between dependent and independent variables is aided by a conceptual framework. (2011) Cooksey and Kelsall. A conceptual framework is a model that has been hypothesized and describes the model being studied as well as the connections between the dependent and independent variables (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2006). The following conceptual framework illustrating the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable will be created based on the insight gained from reviewing the empirical evidence. As a result, the performance of donor-funded projects will be the dependent variable, while communication networks, obstacles to the implementation of donor-funded projects, and monitoring and evaluation of information databases will be the independent factors.

2.6.1 Communication

The availability of file distribution on the go, document collaboration, and a variety of other apps and software that provide project managers and participants access to project information can all be leveraged to boost project success through communication networks (Mutindi & Muthoni, 2020). There are also a ton of additional options, like resource and stakeholder podiums along the pathway.

Project duties and who is assigned to them can be organized through mobile communication networks (Kibugu, 2019). According to Liu et al. (2016), communication is one of the most important factors that can determine how well a

project performs, independent of the system used to deliver it. Furthermore, Letouzé (2014) highlighted that investments in innovation increase the ability to gather information and boost communication about people's actions and performances, supporting attempts to link data used in forecasting and trailing behavior.

2.6.2 Challenges towards Implementation of Donors Funded Project

It is amazing to see that after fifty years of delivering resources to the third World, little progress has been made, even if foreign aid has continued to play a crucial role in developing countries, notably in Sub-Saharan Africa (Ki prop et al, 2017). According to (Mosley and Eeckhout, 2000), poor or no consultation with the intended beneficiaries, a lack of coordination between various government agencies, a failure to harmonize policies, programs, and procedures, poor project design, and ultimately debt and poverty. According to (Arndt, 2000), officers in the donor funding project chain may not have formal training in managing budgets, accounting, and foreign aid.

2.6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Information Database

Data recovery during project cycles from planning, design, and execution, to assessing and disseminating project information, is being applied to information technology innovation (Kibugu, 2019). (Cheruiyot, 2016) made the case that the benefits of employing information technology may be underestimated due to users' resistance to accepting and utilizing new technologies. Modern information databases are developing the most recent backup techniques, including online and offline backups. Backups protect a project from information loss and thereby guarantee project performance (Mutie, 2018).

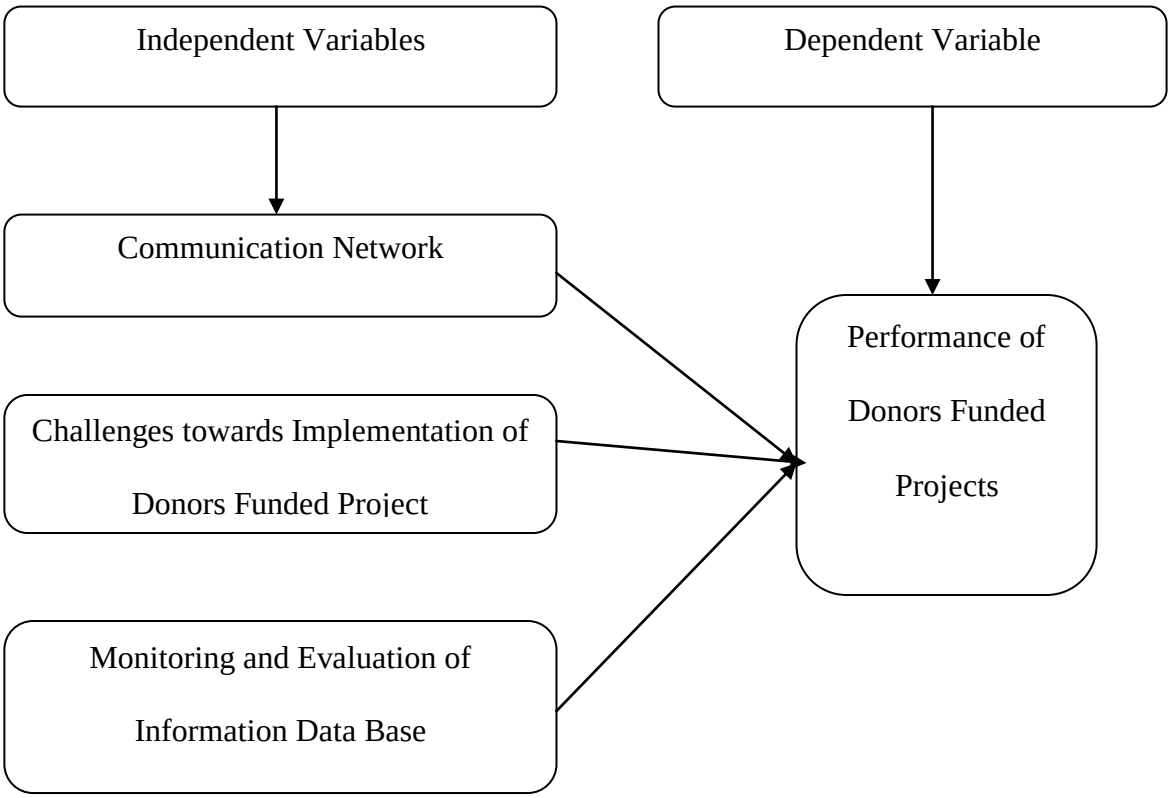

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research design, population of the study targeted, sample frame, sampling techniques, methods of data collecting, as well as data processing and presentation, are all described in the research methodology, which is further defined below.

3.2 Research Design

Cross-sectional research design was the sort of research method used in this study. The study was cross-sectional in the sense that pertinent information was gathered at a single moment in time at the offices of Save the Children. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of technology advancements on donor-funded projects in Tanzania. Data were gathered from the target population via questionnaires, which is why a cross-sectional design was chosen. Because it is believed to be appropriate for acquiring data and reaching findings that are appropriate for the research themes, this design was appropriate (Creswell, 2015). In order to collect substantial amounts of survey data from a representative sample of the intended population, it is one of the non-experimental research designs that is most frequently used across disciplines. The design was chosen appropriate since it clarifies the research problem by outlining the important variables.

3.3 Area of Study

On Pemba Island and Zanzibar, Save the Children began focused on maternal and newborn health in Tanzania in 1986. Since then, Save the Children Tanzania has increased the scope of its programming to encompass ten (10) field offices across the

country, thirteen (13) regions on the Tanzanian mainland (Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro, Rukwa, Mbozi, Tanga, Arusha, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mtwara, and Lindi), and two (2) on Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba).

Because it operates in more regions, people choose Save the Children. As a result, Save the Children, the organization's headquarters in the Dar es Salaam region, was the site of the research study. In order to get the information necessary for the study, the researcher did this research at the save the children office in the Dar es Salaam area.

3.4 Target Population

Any phenomenon must be researched while accounting for its prevalence in communities (Mugenda, 2008). A set of individuals, things, situations, organizations, or events that share the traits, qualities, or characteristics that the study is interested in constitute the population of the study. According to Burns & Grove (2003), the population consists of all elements that satisfy specific criteria in order to be considered for the study. A population, as defined by Kothari (2005), is a collection of individuals who share traits that the researcher is interested in. 80 rescue the children employees at the Dar es Salaam headquarters were thus the study's target population.

3.5 Sample Size

According to Kothari (2005), a sample is a subset of a statistical population whose characteristics are investigated in order to learn more about the population as a whole. According to Brotherton (2008), the sample size is the number of subjects

selected from a larger population for a study's objective. A selection of objects picked from the universe to represent it is another way to define a sample.

Due to the study's tiny target population, a cross sectional design was used. 80 employees of Save the Children, including a project manager, a project member, and other staff members, made up the sample size for this study. The Fisher's formula, as shown below, was used to determine the sample size for this investigation.

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + Ne^{\wedge}2)}$$

When; n is the required sample size, N is the target population and e is the significance level (5%)

$$n = \frac{100}{(1 + 100*0.05^{\wedge}2)}$$

$$n = 80$$

Therefore the sample size for this study were 80

3.6 Sampling Technique

Non-probability sampling approach (also known as convenience sampling technique) will be used during the study period. In accordance with Zikmund (2010). Convenience sampling is the practice of collecting samples from units that are quickly accessible. Convenience sampling used in the study since it enables the researcher to quickly and affordably collect a large number of questionnaires that are complete and based on the respondents' preferences. Therefore, the project manager, project participant, and other staff members chose using the convenience sampling technique.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

The researcher will use primary data gathered through a questionnaire in order to evaluate the impact of technological advancements on donor sponsored projects in Tanzania and come up with practical and actual recommendations and proposals. The questions were anticipated to be self-administered because the researcher wants raw data retrieved directly from the save the children employees and the data required has not been obtained. Because questionnaires are efficient tools for gathering data and enable respondents to express many of their perspectives relevant to the study subject, they will be favoured. **According to Hulland et al. (2018), data received by questionnaires will be accurate and valid because the information is free of bias and researcher interference. The argument in favour of the questionnaire was that it allowed respondents to express their views or opinions more freely and objectively.**

3.8 Measurement of Variables

The Likert scale was employed to measure the variables in this study since it is a technique for gauging respondents' answers to qualitative data that will be analyzed. Since the Likert scale is frequently used in market research and has undergone extensive testing in both the social sciences and marketing, it was chosen to measure response (Hair, 2006). For each topic on the surveys, the Likert scale was employed in this study to let respondents choose the best response.

Additionally, a five-point Likert scale was employed for each item, with the values 5 denoting highly agree, 4 agree, 3 neutral, 2 disagree, and 1 severely disagree. Additionally, the dependent variable in this study was measured using an ordinal

scale, but the independent variables were measured using a nominal scale.To understand the importance of ethics in academic writing, all ethical concerns were considered in this study. Before the researcher visited the Save the Children office, a letter of introduction was needed from the Open University of Tanzania Post Graduate Department. It was clear from the letter that the information asked would only be used for academic purposes, which will be very beneficial.

It was made clear in an introduction portion of the questionnaire that the responses and data provided will remain anonymous both throughout the study and after. Additionally, the researcher and enumerators payed close attention to the following ethical considerations while conducting the research, which includes respecting the privacy of the participants, maintaining the confidentiality of all information gathered during the study, and obtaining consent from participants before sharing any information with the public. As for voluntary participation, no participants were coerced into participating in the study.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis is the process of calculating specific metrics and looking for patterns of relationships between groupings of data. Editing entails carefully reviewing the completed questionnaires and schedules to ensure that the information gathered is correct, consistent, and input consistently. Additionally, tabulation is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in condensed form for further analysis, and coding is the process of assigning numbers or other symbols to answers to questions received so that response can be put into a limited number of categories or classes (Ott & Longnecker, 2015).

The statistical program for social science was used for the data analysis part because it enables the researcher to compile raw data into an easily digestible display that makes it simpler to glean insights that can be put to use. This software is also renowned for its effectiveness and capacity for handling enormous amounts of data. Given its extensive range of statistical techniques specifically created for social science. It created a suitable holding frame to produce results that were accurate given the responses to the surveys.

Additionally, for easier interpretation and comprehension, the data were presented, arranged, and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, such as frequency, percentages, tables, and graphs, as appropriate for the types of data to be collected.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter shows how the data collected was analysed. The obtained research findings have been presented according to the study objectives which were first to explore the influence of communication networks at save the children project; second to explore the challenges and recommendation towards the implementation of donors funded projects at save the children; and third to determine influence of monitoring and evaluation information databases at save the children project.

4.2 Response Rate

Eighty respondents, including the project manager, project participants, and other staff members, received the questionnaires. 80 questionnaires were given out for these, and 68 of them were collected, representing a response rate of 68%, which is a respectable number from the study's respondents.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Response	68	68.0	68.0	68.0
	Non Response	32	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section, the respondents' demographics are discussed in great detail. The gender, age, and level of education for each respondent are depicted in this section. Frequency and tables are used to present the results.

4.3.1 Gender

In order to determine whether respondents' perceptions varied based on their gender, the study sought to identify the respondents' genders. It was discovered that the majority of respondents—60.3 percent of whom were men and 39.7 percent of whom were women—were men. This demonstrates that the researcher was objective and gathered data from all respondents, regardless of their gender.

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	41	60.3	60.3	60.3
	Female	27	39.7	39.7	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3.2 Age of Respondents

The age range of the respondents was requested. According to Table 4.3, 39.7% of respondents identified themselves as being between the ages of 25 and 35, 26.5% as being between the ages of 35 and 40, 23.5% as being between the ages of 45 and 50, and 10.3% as being over the age of 50. According to the data, the majority of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 35, indicating that non-governmental organizations employ the majority of the youngest workers.

Table 4.3: Ages of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25 - 35	27	39.7	39.7	39.7
	35 - 45	18	26.5	26.5	66.2
	45 - 50	16	23.5	23.5	89.7
	50 and Above	7	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3.3 Level of Education of Respondents

The respondents were asked to provide the highest academic level they had attained. According to Table 4.4, the majority of respondents—48.5%—had earned their first college degree, followed by 36.8% with a diploma, 13.2% with a certificate, and 1.5 percent with a master's degree. This finding suggests that respondents can respond effectively to research questions because of their education level and advancements in technology.

Table 4.4: Levels of Education of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Certificate	9	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Diploma	25	36.8	36.8	50.0
	Bachelor Degree	33	48.5	48.5	98.5
	Masters and Above	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3.4 Working Experience

The respondents were requested to provide information about their prior employment. According to Table 4.5, 42.6 percent of the respondents had five years or more of work experience, followed by 23.5 percent who had three to five years of work experience, 19.1 percent who had two to three years of work experience, and 14.7 percent who had less than one year of experience. This suggests that respondents will be able to provide accurate answers regarding the impact of technological innovation on donor-funded projects because of their degree of working experience.

Table 4.5: Working Experience

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 1 Year	10	14.7	14.7	14.7
	2 up 3 Years	13	19.1	19.1	33.8
	3 up 5 Years	16	23.5	23.5	57.4
	5 Years and Above	29	42.6	42.6	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

To offer descriptive scores for each of the survey's variables, descriptive analyses were used. Descriptive statistics are used to provide a summary of the sample and observations. The descriptive analysis in this study includes the computation of statistical measures like mean and standard deviation. A total of 19 items questions with a certain mean score were the result. With 1 denoting "Strongly Disagree," 2 "Disagree," 3 "Neutral," 4 "Agree," and 5 denoting "Strongly Agree," a five-point Likert scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" was used for each item. These figures are used to analyze data for research topics and variables in terms of frequencies and aggregation.

4.4.1 Opinions of the Officers regarding to influence of Communication Networks

A dichotomies questionnaire was used in this phase of the study to examine the impact of communication networks on the Save the Children mission. A five-point Likert scale was used to score the responses. The results are summarized in Table 4.6 using descriptive statistics like percentage, mean score, and standard deviation.

According to the survey, 42.6% of respondents strongly agreed with the claim that mobile communication networks enable the transmission of a variety of data, which lowers the cost of communication. However, 36.8% of respondents only agreed with the claim, and 20.6% were unsure. In contrast, 75% of respondents agreed and 25% strongly agreed with the claim of saving the children by using communication tools like Skype and video chats to sun their operations.

In this section, the study looked at how communication networks affected the Save the Children project; Dichotomies In addition, 64.7 percent strongly agreed and 35.3 percent just agreed with the statements that mobile communication networks improve communication frequency, hence enhancing project performance. Finally, the assertions that rescue the children use the internet to connect to various stakeholders received support from 70.6 percent strongly agreed and 29.4 percent simply agreed. The majority of respondents appeared to agree with the questionnaire's statement, as seen by the aggregate mean of the responses, which was 4.2625.

The conclusions of this study are in line with those of Machange (2016). The study's findings showed that donor-funded project performance is influenced by communication. In conclusion, communication becomes effective in any organization when current technology is used. This is facilitated by technology's capacity to support both online and offline communication, which eases the operational aspect of the organization. As a result, a project with donor funding benefits right away from technological progress. It has been discovered that the use of the internet in conversation can be helpful, particularly when handling topics

related to projects sponsored by donors. Donor-funded organizations are able to communicate with all of the project's stakeholders thanks to the internet.

Table 4.6: Opinions of Officers Regarding on Communication Networks

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std.Deviation
Through Mobile communication networks multiplicity of data are being conveyed and thus reduce communication cost for project	(29)42.6%	(25)36.8%	(14)20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1618	.74534
Does save the children apply communication device such as videos calls, Skype to run their operations	(51)75%	(17)25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2500	.43623
Mobile communication networks increase frequency of communication hence forth assisting project performance	(44)64.7%	(24)35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3529	.48144
Does save the children use internet to connect to various stakeholders	(48)70.6%	(20)29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2941	.45903
Average						**4.2625**	**.53051**

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.4.2 Perception of Project Flow regarding Challenges

The study's goal in this section was to examine the difficulties and offer suggestions for implementing donor-funded programs at Save the Children. A questionnaire with dichotomies was used. A five point Likert scale was used to score the responses. The results are summarized in Table 4.7 using descriptive statistics like percentage, mean score, and standard deviation.

Lack of coordination between multiple government departments was an issue that the majority of survey respondents (51.5%) agreed on with unanimity, while 48.5%)

only strongly agreed with the statement. The study suggests that, in order to lessen the difficulties, communication between the various government entities should be enhanced. On the other hand, the majority of respondents 69.1 percent agreed with the assertion that there had been insufficient consultation with the intended beneficiaries; in this case, the study suggests that frequent engagement with these individuals.

Additionally, 22.1 percent of respondents agreed with the statement that there is a lack of professional training in the administration of foreign aid, while 19.1 percent simply strongly agreed with the argument, 17.6 percent of respondents were unsure, 26.5 percent disagree, and 14.7 percent of respondents unanimously strongly disagreed. The study thus advises the provision of professional training in the administration of foreign aid.

The aggregate mean of the answers ranged from 3.946 to 4.0, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed with the questionnaire's statement. The conclusions of this study are in agreement with those of (Arndt, 2000). Officers in the donor funding project chain might not have formal expertise in accounting, budgeting, or foreign aid administration. The study concluded from its findings that a lack of coordination between multiple government entities has an impact on the implementation of donor-funded projects. Poor consultation with the intended beneficiaries and a lack of administration expertise in international aid.

Table 4.7: Perception of Project Flow regarding Challenges

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lack of coordination between various government agencies	(33)48.5%	(35)51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4853	.50350
Poor consultation with the intended beneficiaries	(21)30.9%	(47)69.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3088	.46544
Lack professional training in foreign aid administration	(13)19.1%	(15)22.1%	(12)17.6%	(18)26.5%	(10)14.7%	3.0441	1.36517
Average						**3.9460**	**0.7780**

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.4.3 Opinion of Project Officers Regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Information Database

The study's goal in this section was to ascertain how the Save the Children project will be impacted by monitoring and evaluation information databases. A questionnaire with dichotomies was used. A five point Likert scale was used to score the responses. The results shown in Table 4.8 were compiled using descriptive statistics like percentage, mean score, and standard deviation. A data base of information aids in more effective and efficient project reporting, according to the majority of respondents to the survey (41.1 percent of the respondents).

In contrast 58.8% of respondents merely agreed with the statement. On the other hand, the majority of respondents (50%) agreed strongly and (50%) just agreed with the claim that information databases make it simpler for stakeholders to obtain the data they need to successfully finish a project. Additionally, 61.7 percent of respondents merely agreed with the statement that information databases make it possible to retrieve information at any point in the project cycle, while 38.2 percent of respondents strongly agreed. Additionally, 51.5 percent of respondents

overwhelmingly agreed with the claim that information databases are used to store project data and documents, while 48.5 percent only strongly agreed.

The aggregate mean of the answers was 4.496, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed with the questionnaire's statement. The results of this study support the assertion made by Ika et al. (2012) that M&E is an essential element of project success. In conclusion, the data analysis revealed that monitoring and evaluation are significant and critical project management components for donor-funded initiatives. Additionally, the program officer instituted monitoring and evaluation, routinely gathered data from diverse sources, and used monitoring and evaluation information correctly.

Table 4.8: Opinion of Project Officers Regarding Monitoring and Evaluation of Information Database

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Deviation
A data base of information helps in more effective and efficient project reporting.	(28)41.1%	58.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4167	.51493
Information databases make it easier for stakeholders to acquire the data they need to complete a project successfully.	(34)50%	(34)50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5000	.52223
Information database enable information retrieval throughout the project cycle	(26)38.2%	(42)61.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5833	.51493
Project data and documents are stored with the help of information databases.	(33)48.5%	(35)51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4853	.50350
Average						**4.4963**	**0.513**

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.4.4 Descriptive Statistics for Performance on Donors Funded Projects

It was discovered that the majority of respondents (52.9%) unanimously agreed with the argument that the quality of the deliverables from the organizations' projects is a significant determinate of the project performance, which technological innovation supports, whereas 47.0%) simply strongly agreed with the statement. This section of the study examined the performance on donors-funded projects due to technological innovation.

On the other hand, the majority of respondents (64.7%) agreed, with 35.3% merely strongly agreeing, with the claim that technology advancements guarantee effective asset utilization. Additionally, 48.5 percent of respondents agreed with the claim that a project is judged to be performing if it delivers on earlier decisions and serves stakeholder interests, while 51.4 percent only strongly agreed with the claim. Additionally, 70.6 percent of the respondents wholeheartedly agreed with the claim that technological advancements help to reduce project risk and, as a result, assure superior project performance, while 29.4 percent only agreed with the assertion.

The majority of respondents appeared to agree with the questionnaire's statement, as indicated by the aggregate mean of the responses, which was 4.3. The findings demonstrate that projects that are completed produce high-quality outcomes, stay on task and satisfy the needs of stakeholders, and that donor-funded initiatives that put an emphasis on innovation increase project efficacy and efficiency.

Table 4.10 Descriptive Statistics for Performance on Donors Funded Projects

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Deviation
Quality of the deliverables from the organizations projects is a significant determinate of the project performance which technological innovation supports	32)47%	36)52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4167	51493
Technological innovations ensure efficiency asset utilization	24)35.3%	44)64.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3529	48144
Project that provides what was previous decided upon and meets stakeholders interests is deliberated as a performing project	35)51.4%	33)48.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4853	50350
Technological innovations helps to manage project risk and thus ensure better project performance	20)29.4%	48)70.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2941	45903
Average						**4.3872**	**0.4875**

Source: Survey Data, (2023).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings as presented in chapter four regarding three specific objectives which are first to explore the influence of communication networks at save the children project; second to explore the challenges and recommendation towards the implementation of donors funded projects at save the children; and third to determine influence of monitoring and evaluation information databases at save the children project.

5.2 Communication Network

According the study findings the overall mean of the responses was 4.2625 which indicated that majority of the respondents agreed to the statement of the questionnaires. Meaning that efforts are being made to harness data used in predicting and tracking behaviors and planning interventions more quickly than was previously possible due to innovations on the growing capacity to collect data and increasing frequency of communication relating to people's actions and behaviors.

The conclusions of this study are in line with those of Machange (2016). The study's findings showed that donor-funded project performance is influenced by communication. According to the research, NGOs should employ project management software to foster peaceful teamwork, enhance their usage of mobile communication networks, and incorporate information databases into their projects, in support of Kibugu's (2019). According to the study's findings, Tanzanian NGOs' project performance is influenced by their communication networks.

5.3 Challenges and Recommendation

The aggregate mean of the answers ranged from 3.946 to 4.0, indicating that the majority of respondents agreed with the questionnaire's statement. The findings demonstrated that Save the Children has employed specific project practices in the implementation of donor-funded initiatives, including enhanced communication between various government agencies to lessen challenges, regular consultation with the intended beneficiaries, and provision of specialist training in the management of international assistance. The findings of this study are in line with those of (Arndt, 2000), who found that officers in the donor funding projects chain may not have formal training in managing budgets for foreign aid or accounting..

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of Information Database

The majority of respondents appeared to agree with the questionnaire's assertions, as indicated by the aggregate mean of the responses, which was 4.496. According to this study, information databases that are monitored and evaluated make it simpler for stakeholders to get the data they need to successfully finish a project. Furthermore, the study showed that information databases make it possible to retrieve information at any time during a project's lifecycle.

Data retrieval is crucial for keeping a project on schedule. This is considerably simpler if the databases are accessible online and shared by all project participants. The most recent backup strategies are being developed for new information databases. Backups are available both online and offline. Project backups assure project performance by preventing information loss.

The findings of this study is concur with the findings by Ika et al. (2012) asserted that M&E is a vital component of project success.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the important findings in chapter four, as well as the conclusions and recommendations that were made in response to those findings. The chapter also identifies topics for additional research.

6.2 Summary of the Findings

This study's primary goal was to look into how donors-funded projects performed in relation to technical innovation. Eighty respondents, including the project manager, project participants, and other staff members, received the questionnaires. 80 questionnaires were given out for these, and 68 of them were collected, representing a response rate of 68%, which is a respectable number from the study's respondents. According to the study's findings on the respondents' demographics, the majority of respondents (60.3 percent) were male participants, and 39.7 percent were female participants.

This demonstrates that the researcher was impartial and considered all respondents when gathering data, regardless of their gender or respondents' ages. The majority of respondents to the study were between the ages of 25 and 35; this indicates that the bulk of the younger workers are employed by non-governmental organizations. Regarding the ages of the respondents, the study found that the majority (48.5%) had earned their first university degree, followed by 36.8% with a diploma, 13.2% with a certificate, and 1.5% with a master's degree. This indicates that the respondents' education levels and advancements in technology have made it possible for them to

respond effectively to research questions.

According to the study, 42.6 percent of respondents had five years or more of work experience, followed by 23.5 percent who had three to five years of work experience, 19.1 percent who had two to three years of work experience, and 14.7 percent who had less than a year of work experience. This suggests that respondents will be able to provide accurate answers regarding the impact of technological innovation on donor-funded projects because of their degree of working experience. The majority of respondents indicated that monitoring and evaluating information databases have an impact on the performance of donor-funded projects. The study also found that communication networks have an impact on the challenges that donors funded projects face in terms of performance as well as the descriptive statistics of the specific objectives.

6.3 Conclusion

The use of technology in communication and implementation has a significant impact on the success of initiatives sponsored by donors. As a result, all funders should evaluate both the technological resources accessible and the project implementers who get funds from them for their work. Additionally, these projects' operations should follow current best practices. This could be accomplished by leveraging technology to consult with consultants and browse the web for different operational strategies. The findings showed that modern communication methods were successfully employed for communication, which had a big impact on how donor-funded initiatives operated and were completed.

Additionally, the study offers the following solutions to the problems with donor-funded projects' performance: first, better communication between the various government agencies to lessen the problems; second, regular consultation with the intended beneficiaries; and third, the provision of professional training in managing foreign aid.

The study comes to the further conclusion that project performance of non-government organizations is influenced by monitoring and assessment of information databases. Monitoring and evaluation of information databases focuses on improving the participation information storage and quick retrieval. Monitoring and evaluation of information databases are used in conjunction with ICT to enhance information retrieval throughout the project cycle, from planning through design and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation of information databases integrated into project processes assist stakeholders in gaining access to information, markets, and financial documents.

6.4 Recommendation

According to the report, employing contemporary technologies might make communication within any firm run more smoothly. The ability of technology to support both online and offline communication, which streamlines the operational side of the organization, makes this possible. Therefore, using technology in donor-funded initiatives directly helps to their success. It has been established that using the internet for communication greatly enhances the communication process when addressing difficulties connected to projects funded by donors. The internet allows donor-funded organizations to interact with all project stakeholders. Regarding the

challenges facing the performance of project implementation, the study recommends that NGOs should Improve Communication between various government agencies, NGOs also should provide of professional training in foreign support administration, furthermore NGOs should undertake frequent consultation with the intended beneficiaries.

NGOs should also integrate project processes to help stakeholders access information, markets, healthcare, and financial documents, enable the generation of backups, and store these backups to prevent project data loss for the organization. Last but not least, NGOs should use monitoring and evaluation of information databases to improve the storage and speedy retrieval of participant information.

6.5 Suggestion for Further Studies

Even though the conclusions were based on a relatively small population, which could have had an impact on the results found, more research is necessary. The population must grow, and similar research must be conducted in other non-governmental groups.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF SAVE THE CHILDREN IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dear, Respondent

I am current working on the research project on the influence of technological innovations on donor funded projects in Tanzania, a case of save the children in Dar es Salaam. Supervised at the Open University of Tanzania. The attached questionnaire is the main part of the study and I would be grateful for your cooperation in its completion.

The questionnaire seeks answers from your own experience. It should take approximately 10 up 15 minutes to answer it. Your response is very important for the success of this study. Your name and address on the questionnaire will be treated as completely confidential.

Thank you for your Cooperation

Yours faithfully,

Deborah Wami

SECTION ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

To answer the following questions please tick in the empty box as appropriate;

Please tick to indicate your gender;

a) Male ( ) b) Female ( )

Please tick one answer to indicate your highest education level achieved;

a) Certificate ( )

b) First university degree ( )

c) Postgraduate Diploma ( )

d) Masters and above ( )

Age of Respondent Please tick the appropriate box

a) 25 – 35 years ( )

b) 35 -45 years ( )

c) 45 – 50 years ( )

d) 50 and above years ( )

Your level of Management in Organization;

a) Senior level Management ( )

b) Middle level Management ( )

c) Lower Level Management ( )

Please tick one answer to indicate experience in Organization;

a) Below 1 year ( )

b) 2 up to 3 years ( )

c) 3 up to 5 years ( )

d) 5 years and Above ( )

SECTION TWO: Research Question NO.1:

What is your level of agreement with the following statement on to what extent does communication networks influence donors funded projects?

Use the Scale below

Where 5; Strongly Agree, 4; Agree, 3; Neutral, 2; Disagree, 1; Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Communication Networks	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1.1	Through Mobile communication networks numerous of data are being transmitted and thus reduce communication cost for project					
1.2	Does save the children apply communication device such as videos calls, Skype to run their operations					
1.3	Mobile communication networks increase frequency of communication hence forth assisting project performance					
1.4	Does save the children use internet to connect to various stakeholders					

SECTION THREE: Research Question NO. 2:

What is your level of agreement with the following statement about on what are the challenges and recommendation towards the implementation of donors funded projects at save the children?

Use the Scale below

Where 5; Strongly Agree, 4; Agree, 3; Neutral, 2; Disagree, 1; Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Challenges	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
2.1	Lack of coordination between various government agencies					
2.2	Poor consultation with the intended beneficiaries					
2.3	Lack professional training in foreign aid administration					
2.4	Poor project design					
	Recommendation					
2.5	Improved Communication between various government agencies					
2.6	Provision of professional training in foreign support administration					
2.7	Frequent consultation with the intended beneficiaries					

SECTION FOUR: Research Question 3:

What is your level of agreement with the following statement on the influence of monitoring and evaluation information databases utilized at save the children project?

Use the Scale below

Where 5; Strongly Agree, 4; Agree, 3; Neutral, 2; Disagree, 1; Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Monitoring and Evaluation Information Databases	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
3.1	A data base of information helps in more effective and efficient project reporting.					
3.2	Information databases make it easier for stakeholders to acquire the data they need to complete a project successfully.					
3.3	Information database enable information retrieval throughout the project cycle					
3.4	Project data and documents are stored with the help of information databases.					

SECTION FIVE: PERFORMANCE ON DONORS FUNDED PROJECTS

What is your level of agreement with the following statement on the performance on donors funded projects?

Use the Scale below

Where 5; Strongly Agree, 4; Agree, 3; Neutral, 2; Disagree, 1; Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	Performance of Donors Funded Project	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
4.1	Quality of the deliverables from the organizations projects is a significant determinate of the project performance which technological innovation supports					
4.2	Technological innovations ensure efficiency asset utilization					
4.3	Project that provides what was previous decided upon and meets stakeholders interests is deliberated as a performing project					
4.4	Technological innovations helps to manage project risk and thus ensure better project performance					

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX II: FINANCIAL PLAN

Particular	**Unit Cost**	**Number of Unit**	**Estimated Cost**
Internet Bundles	5,000@bundle	30 days	150,000
Paper – A4	12,000	1 ream	12,000
Pen	3	200@pen	600
Photocopying Costs	100@copy	300 copies	30,000
Binding Costs	7 books	2000@book	14,000
Fuel - Litres	3,400	80 Litres	272,000
Contingency Costs			50,000
Total Cost			**528,600**

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH CLEARANCE LETTER

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Ref. No OUT/ PG202001133 **16th December, 2022**

Regional Administrative Secretary,
Dar es salaam Region,
P.O Box 5429,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Dear Regional Administrative Secretary,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MS DEBORAH M. WAMI REG NO: PG202001133

2. The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007.In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms. Deborah M. Wami, Reg. No: PG202001133)** pursuing **Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MA M & E).**

We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"The Influence of Technological Innovations on Perform of Donor Funded Projects in Tanzania: A Case of Save The Children"**. She will collect her data as indicated in Appendix 1 from 16th December to 30th January 2023.

4. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820.We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Prof. Magreth S.Bushesha
For: VICE CHANCELLOR