MOBILE TECHNOLOGY USAGE AND PROJECT PERFORMANCE FOR PROJECTS IN KIBRA- SUB COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis describes my original work and that it has not been presentedin any other university for academic work.

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APPROVALS

This research proposal was conducted under our supervision and is submitted with my approvalas university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the resilient and innovative spirit of the people of Kibra Sub-County, Kenya. To the project managers, teams, and community members who embrace mobile technology as a catalyst for change, your dedication and ingenuity are the backbone of progress. May this study contribute to enhancing project performance and fostering a brighter future for all. Special thanks to my family, friends, and mentors, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been instrumental in this journey

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of mobile technology utilization on the performance of cash-for-work projects, focusing on the context of Kibera, Nairobi County. Kibera, one of Africa's largest urban informal settlements, faces multifaceted challenges, including unemployment and inadequate infrastructure. Study's objective was to determine the effects of mobile technology usage on project performance, objectives adopted in this study; determination of mobile digital funds transfer platforms used to support cash for work programs, evaluation of mobile data collection strategies applied by social entitiesfor cash for work program, assessing internet access platforms enhancing cash for work programs in Kibera. Lastly, assessing usage of mobile technology on monitoring and evaluationon project performance in fostering knowledge creation for human development. The study adopted Project performance theory, Technology theory and systems theories. the study adopted Quantitative and Qualitative research design. The study used stratified sampling technique that ensured project participants had equal chances in participation in the study. Stratified random sampling was also applied to ensure the inclusion in the sample of targeted subgroups of the target population. Data collection adopted structured questionnaires administered by the researcher on hand and pick basis. Data collected was tabulated in Ms. Excel and SPSSversion 26 software used for analysis. Descriptive statistics tools like mean, frequency, and percentile were used for data analysis. The data was presented in tables, figures, and for quantitative data while qualitative data shared through recording reports from the sessions and putting down quotes from the respondents. The findings of this study contributed to both theoretical and practical understandings of the intersection between mobile technology, employment interventions, and project management in resource-constrained urban environments. The study findings showed that there is positive impact by use of mobile technology on project performance for cash for work. There is high efficiency, security and reliability that is achieved under cash for work projects through mobile technology. Integration has become easy under various projects undertaken from different locations. Through mobile technology, project stakeholders are achieving collaborations, efficient data collection that are key for project performances. Through mobile technology, various stakeholders are able to detect potential implementation challenges and recommend solutions. The study further determined project challenges due to use of mobile technology as fraudsters losing thereby losing money easily manipulate some beneficiaries. Therefore, adoption of mobile technology into project implementation life cycles improves quality and output. Training of both project implementers and beneficiaries on the advantages of mobile technology is recommended for high value cash for work community projects.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Digital funds transfer platform: Digital funds transfer platforms refer to online systems or applications that facilitate the electronic transfer of money from one party to another.

Data collection strategies: Data collection strategies refer to systematic approaches used to gather relevant information or data.

Mobile communication: Mobile communication refers to the transmission of information through mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, or other portable gadgets.

Monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) refer to systematic processes used to track, assess, and analyze the performance, progress, and outcomes of projects

Mobile technology: A method of internet access and other utilities through mobile devices such as cell phones, iPad, iPhone, iPod, laptops, smart pads and others related.

The Cash for Work (CFW): Are programs designed to engage and also involve vulnerable households affected by extreme levels of both environmental and food insecurity in activities of productive infrastructure rehabilitation

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACAADP:	Agenda 2063's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
FAO:	Food And Agriculture Organization.
KRCS:	Kenya Red Cross Society
HME:	Household Management Efficiency.
PPP:	Pamilyang Pilipino Program.
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
SSA:	Sub-Saharan African
ESP:	Emergency Subsidy Program.
MM:	Mobile Money
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
GPS:	Global Positioning System (GPS).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTON TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter considered the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives and research questions, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, the limitations of the study, and the conceptual framework.

1.1. Background of the Study

Mobile technology has become increasingly prevalent in various sectors, including project management and community development initiatives. The Cash for Work program in Kibera, Nairobi County, represents a significant effort to address socio-economic challenges by providing employment opportunities and community development projects. In recent years, the integration of mobile technology into such initiatives has gained attention due to its potential to enhance project performance, communication, and transparency. Kibera, is one of Africa's largest informal settlements, characterized by high population density, limited infrastructure, and socio-economic challenges World Food Program (2022). The Cash for Work initiative aims to address these challenges by providing temporary employment to community members for participating in various projects, such as sanitation, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. It provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating mobile technology into community-based initiatives, particularly in resource-constrained settings like Kibera.

Kibera was chosen as the site of study for several compelling reasons that distinguish it from other places or estates, Unique socioeconomic environment, Kibera is one of the largest informal settlements in Africa, characterized by significant socioeconomic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inadequate access to basic services. Studying households in Kibera provides a unique opportunity to understand how these challenges impact the residents and the effectiveness of various interventions aimed at improving

their living conditions. World Bank. (2023). The impact of mobile technology on cash transfer programs in urban informal settlements.

High visibility and relevance, Kibera is often highlighted in discussions about urban poverty and informal settlements. Conducting research in Kibera allows for the findings to be highly relevant and applicable to broader conversations about urban development, policy-making, and humanitarian efforts.

There are other similar studies done focusing on Impact of Mobile Technology on Humanitarian Cash transfers research by the World Food Programme (2021) and the United Nations Children's Fund (2023) has examined the use of mobile technology in distributing aid. These studies often focus on emergency settings and highlight the benefits of speed, security, and traceability of funds. Gaps Addressed by the Kibera Study are Context-Specific Insights while there are several studies on mobile technology in cash transfer programs, specific insights into the informal settlement context of Kibera are limited. The unique socio-economic conditions of Kibera might present distinct challenges and opportunities that are not covered in broader studies.

1.1.1 Mobile Technology Usage

Mobile technology usage refers to the utilization of portable electronic devices, such as smartphones, tablets, and wearable devices, to access, interact with, and utilize various digitalservices and resources. Issahaku (2019) states, “Mobile technology is a method of internet access and other utilities through mobile devices such as cell phones, iPad, iPhone, iPod, laptops, smartpads and others related.”

Enhanced communication and coordination mobile technology facilitates real-time communication and coordination among project stakeholders, thereby improving operational efficiency and project management. As noted by Kwon and Adler (2014), Mobile technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for enhancing communication and coordination in project environments, enabling stakeholders to exchange information seamlessly and make timely decisions.

Increased transparency and accountability the use of mobile technology enhances transparency and accountability in cash-for-work projects by enabling transparent record-keeping and monitoring

mechanisms. According to Ojo et al. (2018), Mobile technology provides a platform for transparent data collection and dissemination, promoting accountability among project implementers and beneficiaries.

1.1.2 Data Funds Transfer Platforms

Data funds transfer platforms facilitate the electronic movement of money between accounts via mobile devices. These platforms include mobile banking apps, peer-to-peer payment systems like PayPal, and mobile wallets such as Google Wallet. They offer users the convenience of conducting financial transactions on the go, enhancing accessibility and efficiency. The global adoption of these platforms has surged, with Statista (2024)

1.1.3 Data Collection

Mobile devices have transformed data collection by enabling real-time, efficient, and scalable gathering of information. Researchers and organizations utilize smartphones and tablets to conduct surveys, capture GPS data, and collect sensor data. This method is especially advantageous in field research, health monitoring, and market studies. According to a report by the Pew Research Center (2024), over 70% of researchers in social and health sciences employ mobile data collection tools, appreciating their ability to enhance data accuracy and timeliness.

1.1.3 Mobile Communication

Mobile communication encompasses various activities, including voice calls, text messaging, and the use of communication apps like WhatsApp, Messenger, and WeChat. These platforms have revolutionized global connectivity, making communication instantaneous and breaking down geographical barriers. According to DataReportal (2024), approximately 67% of the world's population, or over 5 billion people, utilize mobile devices for communication.

1.1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Mobile technology has significantly improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes across various sectors, including healthcare, education, and development projects. Mobile M&E tools allow for real-time

data collection, progress tracking, and outcome assessment, enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of programs. In healthcare, for instance, mobile applications enable continuous patient health monitoring and treatment evaluation. A World Bank report (2024) indicates that mobile-based M&E systems have increased the accuracy and efficiency of project evaluations by 40% compared to traditional methods.

1.1.6. Project Performance

Project performance refers to the measurement and evaluation of how well a project is progressing and achieving its objectives. Project performance in cash-for-work initiatives is a multifaceted concept encompassing factors such as efficiency, effectiveness, and impact. Efficient project performance entails the timely completion of tasks within budget constraints, while effectiveness measures the extent to which project objectives are achieved and desired outcomes are realized. Moreover, project performance encompasses broader considerations such as the socioeconomic impact on beneficiaries and the sustainability of interventions beyond the project lifecycle. High-performing projects are characterized by clear goals, effective planning, robust risk management, and strong team collaboration. According to the Project Management Institute (PMI, 2024), organizations with mature project management practices are 30% more likely to meet their project objectives. Moreover, a study by McKinsey & Company (2023) highlights that projects that employ advanced analytics for performance tracking see a 15% improvement in adherence to budgets and schedules. Additionally, Gartner (2024) reports that the integration of agile methodologies enhances project adaptability and increases the likelihood of delivering projects on time by 25%. These findings underscore the importance of strategic project management and the adoption of modern tools and practices to enhance project performance. "Project performance is not solely about meeting predetermined targets; it also involves maximizing the positive impact on stakeholders and ensuring the long-term viability of interventions." Thus, assessing project performance requires a comprehensive evaluation framework that considers both quantitative metrics and qualitative dimensions to gauge the overall success and value of cash-for-work projects in addressing community needs and fostering sustainable development.

The importance of project performance in cash-for-work initiatives cannot be overstated, as it serves as a critical determinant of the success and sustainability of development interventions. Effective project performance ensures that resources are utilized efficiently, delivering maximum benefits to both project participants and the wider community. Moreover, it fosters accountability and transparency, enhancing trust among stakeholders and promoting continued support for future initiatives. As noted by Yarime (2011), Project performance is a key indicator of organizational effectiveness and strategic alignment, reflecting the ability to deliver intended outcomes and create value for all stakeholders. By prioritizing project performance, organizations can optimize the impact of cash-for-work programs, effectively addressing pressing social and economic challenges while laying the groundwork for long-term community development and empowerment.

Measurement of project performance encompasses a diverse array of factors essential for evaluating the success and effectiveness of cash-for-work initiatives. Central to this assessment is the ability of projects to meet deadlines, ensuring that tasks are completed within specified timeframes to achieve project objectives in a timely manner. Staying within budget constraints is equally critical, as efficient resource allocation is essential for maximizing the impact of interventions while minimizing financial waste (Turner & Müller, 2005). Additionally, achieving quality standards is imperative to ensure that project outputs meet predefined criteria for excellence, enhancing the credibility and sustainability of outcomes (Kerzner, 2019).

1.2 Mobile Technology Usage and Project Performance

Mobile technology's integration in funds transfer revolutionizes project performance by expediting transactions and bolstering transparency. Platforms like M-PESA facilitate swift and secure transfers, mitigating delays and administrative hurdles Tromme, M. (2019)). Real-time monitoring via digital trails enhances oversight, reducing the likelihood of mismanagement or corruption. Mobile technology's data collection capabilities revolutionize project performance by providing real-time insights into funds transfer processes. Platforms like M-PESA enable efficient tracking of transactions, facilitating accurate

monitoring and evaluation of project expenditures Smith, G. (2019) Mobile technology's communication capabilities enhance project performance by facilitating seamless coordination during funds transfer processes. Platforms like mobile banking apps and messaging services enable instant communication between stakeholders, ensuring timely updates and resolving issues promptly (ITU, 2021) Mobile technology's monitoring and evaluation capabilities bolster project performance by providing real-time insights into funds transfer processes. Platforms like M-PESA enable efficient tracking of transactions, facilitating accurate monitoring and evaluation of project expenditures Smith, G. (2019)

1.3 Overview of Cash for Work

Mobile technology plays a crucial role in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of cash-for-work programs across various regions of the world, including Europe, Africa, and Kenya.

In Europe, where digitalization is widespread, mobile technology facilitates real-time communication and coordination among project stakeholders, thereby improving project management and ensuring timely completion of tasks (European Commission, 2020). In Africa, including Kenya, where mobile phone penetration is high, mobile technology enables transparent record-keeping, monitoring, and evaluation of cash-for-work projects, enhancing accountability and promoting better resource allocation (ITU, 2020). Recent studies have emphasized the transformative potential of mobile technology in empowering marginalized communities and enhancing project outcomes in African contexts (Atieno et al., 2021).

In times of crisis, America (2019) points out “governments and like-minded social entities like humanitarian organizations always purpose to support their populations with varied types of programs to cushion them from the devastating effects of the existing socio-economic conditions.” For instance, Ayana & Jolevski (2020) describes how the Philippines government started an Emergency Subsidy Program aiming at about three quarters of the population and thereby onboarding those who benefited from their flagship conditional cash transfer program under what is termed as Pamilyang Pilipino Program. However, Amoah (2021) posits “there has always been some level of confusion over the transparency of rules and unclear communication, together with changes to the original program’s selection and delivery modalities,

creating social discontent amongst the beneficiaries of such programs." Therefore, countries that built social safety nets that can grow and adapt to emergencies are better prepared for future crises like COVID-19.

In Kenya, initiatives such as M-PESA have demonstrated how mobile money platforms can be integrated into cash-for-work programs to facilitate seamless payment disbursement and financial inclusion among project beneficiaries Tromme, M. (2019)). Overall, the utilization of mobile technology in cash-for-work programs across these regions underscores its role in driving positive social and economic impact while addressing the unique challenges and opportunities present in diverse contexts.

According to a report by Relief web (2020), Cash for Work Opens Up Opportunities for Youths in Kenya, it was evident that Cash For Work programs supported by the availability of mobile technology offer youths in the far end dryland areas the ability to make money while capitalizing on their energy and creativity and responding to the most pressing short-term problems facing their communities. Relief web (2020) in their report, Cash for Work Opens Up Opportunities for Youths in Kenya highlighted how bad the 2016-2017 drought was in Kenya. It was so severe that the government declared it a national disaster. The drought left millions of people needing help. In fact, around 2.7 million people in 23 out of 47 counties needed humanitarian assistance. To address this crisis, aid groups brought communities together in Baringo and Tana River counties. These communities participated in cash-for-work programs. These programs are a great way to fight poverty and help young people get ahead, while also meeting the urgent needs created by the drought. The objectives were achieved due to the planning and leverage provided by ICT platforms.

1.4 Profile of Cash for Work Project in Kibera

A program called Cash for Work (CFW) helps families struggling with both food shortages and environmental damage. This program gives temporary jobs to these vulnerable households.

The study titled Mobile Technology Usage and Cash for Work Project Performance in Kibera, Nairobi focuses on examining the influence of mobile technology on project performance within the Cash for

Work initiative in Kibera. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): NGOs like UN-Habitat and ActionAid Kenya play a significant role in sponsoring and implementing cash-for-work initiatives in Kibera. Through their interventions, these organizations have facilitated skills training, waste management projects, and community infrastructure development, leading to tangible improvements in living conditions and economic empowerment (UN-Habitat, 2020; ActionAid Kenya, n.d.) significant achievements in terms of employment generation, infrastructure development, and community empowerment. The program (CfW) in Kibera Nairobi County has clear and well-defined objectives that align with the needs and priorities of the target population and contribute to broader development goals, such as infrastructure improvement, environmental conservation, or disaster recovery however, as the CfW is initiated transparent selection criteria and processes ought to be in place to identify beneficiaries, allocate work opportunities, and distribute payments fairly and equitably. Cash for work (CfW) engages beneficiaries in meaningful and productive work that contributes to community development, such as repairing infrastructure, land restoration, or other public services.

The program also includes capacity-building components aimed at enhancing the skills, knowledge, and employability of participants, empowering them to secure sustainable livelihoods beyond the program duration. Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are implemented to track progress, measure outcomes, and ensure accountability and effectiveness. The program promotes sustainability by integrating environmental considerations, fostering local ownership and participation, and building partnerships with relevant stakeholders. Recent studies highlight the positive impact of cash-for-work programs in Kibera, demonstrating their effectiveness in generating income, enhancing food security, and promoting social inclusion among marginalized groups (ActionAid Kenya, 2021). Moreover, cash-for-work projects play a critical role in community development by facilitating the implementation of infrastructure projects, environmental conservation efforts, and public services delivery initiatives in Kibera (World Bank, 2021). By engaging local residents in meaningful employment and community-driven activities, these projects empower communities to address their own needs and build resilience against socio-economic

vulnerabilities (Kibera Community Development Agenda, 2020).

Furthermore, the performance of cash-for-work projects in Kibera is essential for ensuring accountability, transparency, and the efficient utilization of resources. Recent citations emphasize the importance of effective project management practices and monitoring mechanisms in maximizing the impact of cash-for-work interventions and delivering sustainable outcomes (European Commission, 2021). By maintaining high standards of project performance, stakeholders can build trust and confidence among beneficiaries, funders, and implementing agencies, thereby fostering long-term partnerships and support for future initiatives (World Bank, 2020). Additionally, the successful implementation of cash-for-work projects in Kibera serves as a model for other informal settlements and urban areas facing similar challenges, highlighting the potential for replicability and scalability of such interventions across diverse contexts (UN-Habitat, 2021).

1.5 Problem statement

Cash-for-work projects hold immense importance in Kibera, Nairobi County, due to their potential to address pressing socio-economic challenges and improve the livelihoods of residents. These initiatives provide temporary employment opportunities to vulnerable populations, including youth and women, thereby contributing to poverty reduction and economic empowerment within the community (UNDP Kenya, 2020). However, in actual implementation challenges are many including limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, bureaucratic hurdles, and political instability like in many cases in informal settlements civil strife hander’s program implementation and effectiveness. The program also delivers limited impact to the beneficiaries due to inefficiencies, mismanagement and insufficient coordination among stakeholders, resulting in suboptimal outcomes for beneficiaries and communities. Vulnerable populations, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalizedgroups, face barriers to participation and experience exploitation and discrimination in program activities. Monitoring and evaluation systems are also inadequate and poorly implemented, making it difficult to assess progress, identify issues, and make informed decisions for program future improvement.

Some past studies that have been done have focused on project performance, for instance Mbiti (2020) describes those projects in countries for example, Kenya, are highly affected by prevalence of corruption, conflict, drought and governments political priorities thereby hampering the performance of the particular project, there seems to be limitations within existing theories lending credence to a theoretical gap. A study by L., & Moyo, S. (2019). examined the role of governance structures in project management in Southern Africa. Therefore, this study is focused on determining the mobile technology usage and cash for work project performance in Kibera Nairobi county.

The study will show how mobile technology impacts specific project performance metrics such as completion rates, labor productivity, financial transparency, and participant satisfaction. This level of detail is often lacking in broader studies. By focusing on detailed data analysis, the study offers a granular understanding of how mobile technology influences project performance.

Conceptual gap limited use of comprehensive frameworks that capture all dimensions of mobile technology's impact. gap existing studies might focus narrowly on financial and efficiency metrics without considering social and behavioral impacts. Davis, F. D. (2021)

Contextual gap specific environmental factors in Kibera, such as poor infrastructure, can impact the effectiveness of mobile technology gap, studies often do not account for the physical and infrastructural constraints unique to informal settlements. Kimura, et al. (2019)

Methodological gap many studies on mobile technology usage in cash-for-work programs might not have representative samples of the population in Kibera. gap ensuring that sample populations accurately reflect the diverse demographics of Kibera is essential for generalizing findings. Onwuegbuzie, A. J. (2020).

1.6 Purpose of the Study

This study aimed at determining the effective contribution of mobile technologies on project performance. The expected output of the study on Mobile Technology Usage and Cash for Work Project Performance in Kibera, Nairobi County included -research findings the study was expected to yield empirical evidence on the role of mobile technology in enhancing project performance, based on data collected from cash-

for-work programs in Kibera.

1.7 Overall Objective

The overall objective of this study was to determine mobile technology usage and project performance for cash for work in Kibera,

1.7.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

i. To Establish the effect of mobile technology on funds transfer and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

ii. To determine effects of mobile technology data collection on cash for work project performance in Kibera.

iii. To determine the effects of mobile technology communications on cash for work project performance in Kibera.

iv. To assess the effects of mobile technology monitoring and evaluation on cash for work project performance in Kibera.

1.8 Research Hypothesis

i. H_{01}: There is no significance relationship between mobile technology funds transfer platforms and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

ii. H_{02}: There is no significance relationship between data collection strategies and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

iii. H_{03}: There is no significance relationship between mobile communications and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

iv. H_{04}: There is no significance relationship between monitoring and evaluation and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

1.9 Significance of the study

The study findings to benefit community members participating in the Cash for Work initiative will benefit from improved project performance facilitated by mobile technology usage. Enhanced communication, streamlined project management, and increased transparency resulting from mobile technology adoption can lead to more efficient and effective project implementation.

Benefit project managers and implementing organizations overseeing the Cash for Work initiative will benefit by understanding the impact of mobile technology on project performance can inform decision-making processes related to technology adoption, resource allocation, and project management strategies.

Benefit local authorities and policymakers in Nairobi County can benefit from the study's findings in several ways. Insights into the impact of mobile technology on project performance can inform policy development and resource allocation strategies aimed at supporting community-driven development initiatives like Cash for Work.

Benefit the academic and research communities can benefit from the study's findings as they contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the role of mobile technology in community development initiatives.

1.10 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study on Mobile Technology Usage and Cash for Work Project Performance in Kibera, Nairobi County encompassed an examination of the impact of mobile technology on the performance of cash-for-work projects within the specific context of Kibera, an informal settlement located in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study aimed to explore how the utilization of mobile technology influenced various aspects of project performance. The target population of this study included various stakeholders involved in cash-for-work programs in Kibera, Nairobi County. This encompassed project beneficiaries, implementing organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local community-based organizations (CBOs). The study's time scope encompassed a recent timeframe relevant to the contemporary context of mobile technology usage and cash-for-work initiatives in Kibera, Nairobi County.

1.11 Delimitations of the study

According to Creswell (2019), delimitation helps focus a research project by setting clear limits on what the study will and will not cover. delimitation aims to narrow the scope of the study by clearly pointing out the key boundaries for the study. The researcher did not apply or cover any other published material as basis for its findings or conclusions. Other seemingly appropriate objectives were not covered by the researcher in the process of the study as well as ensuring the study objectives are not changed. The study did not cover the roles being undertaken in the various ministries and commissions mandated by the government on matters conservation goals and objectives.

1.12 Limitations of the study

Limitations of a study refer to the factors or aspects that may compromise the validity, reliability, or generalizability of the research findings

As defined by Creswell, J. D. (2019), limitations are the potential weaknesses that may be encountered in the study process. The researcher might had encountered delay in engagement with the potential study population as some of them might have had the feeling of avoiding to disclose their mode of using their mobile phones. The individual security reasons might have had limited the researcher from ensuring open discussion with the target population due privacy and hacking threats posed to majority of mobile telephone users. Other study population target group might had taken advantage of the study process to negatively influence the study process through misinformation.

1.13 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher for this study assumed that the different research stakeholders in the form of respondents were very honest, trustworthy and very cooperative during the process of data collection and at the same time offered their ample time away from their possible busy schedules. At the same time, the researcher hoped that there were very minimal changes or none in reference to the respondents and thereafter maintained effectiveness of the whole study objectives. Further, the study assumed that the target study population had been previously or currently involved with any form of cash for work initiatives based on

mobile technology platforms.

1.14 Theoretical Review

The study adopted two theories to support the study to better relate on how adoption of mobile technology usage is affecting varied project performances. The two theories are; project performance theory and Technology theory.

1.14.1 Project Performance Theory

Project Performance Model proposed by Jeffrey K. Pinto and Dennis P. Slevin published in 1980

The project performance theory posits that the success or failure of a project is influenced by a combination of critical factors that impact its implementation and outcomes. This theory suggests that project performance is determined by various interrelated elements, including but not limited to project planning, execution, stakeholder engagement, resource management, and external environmental factors. According to this theory, the effectiveness of project management practices, the alignment of project objectives with organizational goals, the ability to adapt to changing circumstances, and the quality of communication and collaboration among project stakeholders are crucial determinants of project performance. Moreover, the theory emphasizes the importance of continuous monitoring, evaluation, and feedback mechanisms to identify and address issues that may arise during the project lifecycle.

The project performance theory provides a conceptual framework for understanding how various factors influence the success of projects, including initiatives such as Mobile Technology Usage and Cash for Work Project Performance in Kibera, Nairobi County. In the context of this study, the theory informs the examination of critical factors that impact the implementation and outcomes of cash-for-work projects, particularly in relation to the integration of mobile technology.

1.14.2 Technology Theory

Technology theory is a broad term that encompasses various perspectives, frameworks, and theories concerning the role, impact, and implications of technology in society, projects, and culture. Developed by M. Rogers (1962)

Technology theory encourages critical reflection on the ethical implications of technology adoption and use. It raises questions about issues such as privacy, data security, digital divide, and techno-solutionism, which are relevant to the implementation of mobile technology in projects like Cash for Work. By considering ethical concerns within a technology theory framework, stakeholders can mitigate potential risks and ensure that mobile technology usage aligns with ethical principles and societal values. Zafar, A. U. (2022).

Technology theory provides a conceptual framework for understanding the complex interactions between mobile technology usage and project performance in initiatives like Cash for Work . By incorporating insights from technology theory, stakeholders can develop more informed strategies, address potential challenges, and maximize the positive impact of mobile technology on project.

1.15 Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual framework related to the connections between the independent and dependent variables in determining the impact of mobile technology usage on project performance, a case study of cash for work in Kibera, Nairobi County, Kenya.

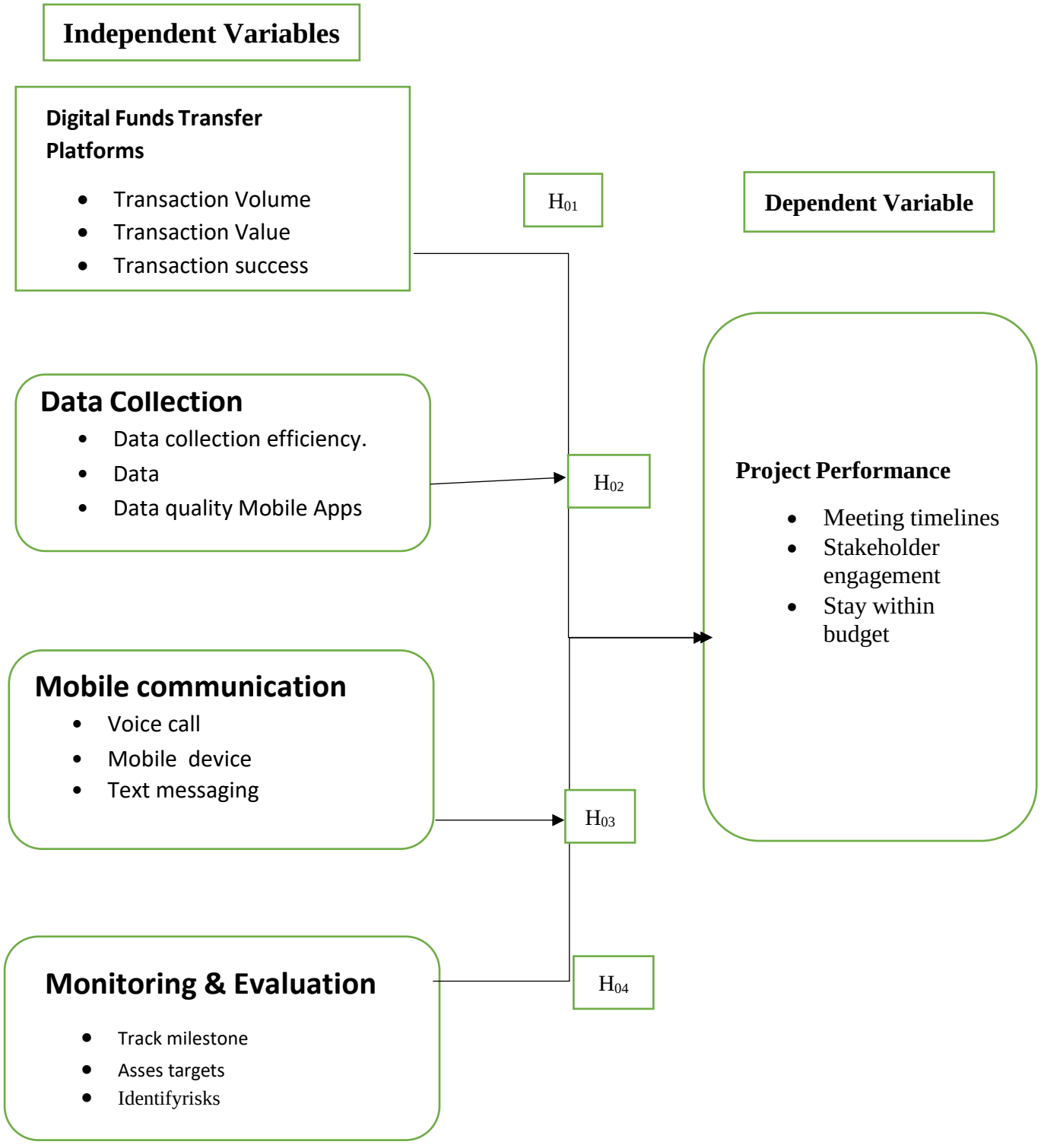


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The study sought to determine the impact of mobile technology usage on project performance, a case of cash for work in Kibera, Nairobi County, Kenya. This chapter therefore covered empirical review, the summary of literature review and research gap.

2.1 Performance of cash for work programs

Cash for work programs are designed to provide short-term employment opportunities to individuals in communities affected by crises or in need of economic support. McCord, A. (2019), These programs typically involve paying participants cash or vouchers in exchange for their labor on public works projects, such as infrastructure repair, environmental conservation, or community development initiatives.

As highlighted by Galasso, E. (2019), these programs play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of economic shocks on vulnerable populations, particularly in low-income settings. However, their performance is contingent upon various factors, including program design, implementation strategies, and the socio-economic context of the target area. For instance, studies by Hoddinott et al. (2019) underscore the importance of aligning cash for work initiatives with local priorities and engaging community members in project planning and decision-making processes to ensure sustainability and effectiveness. Moreover, rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, as advocated by Glewwe, P., Grosh (2019), are essential for assessing program impact, identifying areas for improvement, and enhancing accountability.

2.2 Mobile Technology Usage

Mobile technology usage has become universal across various industries, revolutionizing traditional practices and significantly impacting organizational operations. With the proliferation of smartphones,

tablets, and other mobile devices, businesses are increasingly leveraging mobile technology to streamline processes, enhance communication, and improve efficiency. Mehl, R., & Cooley (2019)

2.2.1Mobile digital funds transfer platforms and performance of cash for work programs.

In their study, Apeti et al (2023) Tax revenue and mobile money in developing countries, show that mobile money transfer significantly increases tax revenue in mobile money countries relative to non-mobile money countries. This result remains robust to various robustness tests and may depend on time perspective, the type of mobile money service, and some structural factors, including a country's level of development, corruption level, rural population size, inflation rate, education level.

In the same breadth another study by Rugemintwari, & Sauviat, A. (2020) Mobile Financial Services in Africa investigated the use of mobile technology for fund transfers in cash for work programs. They found that mobile money platforms have facilitated timely and efficient disbursement of funds to program beneficiaries, leading to improved project performance and participant satisfaction. However, challenges such as transaction fees, network connectivity issues, and limited agent availability were identified. The study recommends addressing these challenges through partnerships with mobile money providers, investment in network infrastructure, and community-based financial literacy programs.

J., & Uwitonze, A. (2019). explored the impact of mobile technology on fund transfers in cash for work programs in Rwanda. They found that mobile money platforms have facilitated transparent and efficient payment processes, contributing to improved project accountability and participant motivation.

Boudreau, L. E. (2022). Banking with mobile phones in Haiti, shows improved ability of CfW beneficiaries to manage their money, the final desired result of T- cash pilot project in Haiti was to improve the abilities of CfW participants in money management. However, challenges such as limited agent networks, transaction delays, and user trust issues were observed. The study recommends promoting agent network expansion, streamlining transaction processes, and implementing user-friendly interfaces to enhance the effectiveness of mobile money in cash for work initiatives. investigated the use of mobile technology for fund transfers in cash for work programs in Kenya. They found that mobile money

platforms have facilitated secure and convenient payment mechanisms, leading to increased financial inclusion and project efficiency. However, challenges such as agent liquidity constraints, user education gaps, and regulatory barriers were identified. The overall goal is to encourage people to use digital payments more often in the coming years." Strong digital infrastructure, like compatible online payment systems, secure digital IDs, and data storage centers, acts as the foundation of today's digital economy across all nations.

Efficiency and Speed of Payments, studies show that mobile digital funds transfer platforms can significantly reduce the time required to disburse payments, thereby improving the overall efficiency of CfW programs (Aker et al., 2019).

Reliability mobile platforms are generally more reliable than traditional cash disbursement methods, as they minimize logistical challenges and risks associated with physical cash handling Vicente, P. C. (2020) Gaps, implementation challenges despite these benefits, there is a need for more research on the practical challenges of implementing these platforms in remote or underdeveloped areas, where mobile network coverage may be inadequate (Bertoni et al., 2019).

Cost Implications, while mobile payments can reduce some costs, the initial setup and transaction fees associated with mobile platforms can be significant. More detailed cost-benefit analyses are required to understand the economic impact fully (Batista & Vicente, 2020).

2.2.2 Mobile data collection strategies and performance of cash for work programs.

In recent studies, Bangladesh has seen a surge in the utilization of mobile data collection strategies within cash for work programs. Rahman and Islam (2020) Bangladesh looked at different dimensions of services of mobile banking and data collection on customer satisfaction, indicates that mobile technology has revolutionized data collection processes in such programs, offering greater efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility compared to traditional paper-based methods.

By leveraging mobile devices, project implementers can streamline data collection, enhance real-time monitoring, and improve decision-making processes Moreover, study by Arriens, B. (2020). Mobile Data

Collection Solutions. Independently published, have shown that mobile data collection strategies have significantly contributed to the performance of cash for work programs in Bangladesh. These strategies enable project managers to collect beneficiary information, track work progress, and monitor project expenditures more effectively.

clearly indicates how mobile technology has transformed data collection processes in project management, offering numerous benefits for project performance. For instance, Lee et al. (2020 highlight that mobile data collection tools streamline processes, enhance accuracy, and improve communication among project stakeholders. Similarly, Blumenstock, (2018). emphasize how the adoption of mobile technology leads to increased efficiency and real-time access to data, facilitating informed decision-making and resource allocation. Overall, these studies underscore the significant impact of mobile technology on project performance and advocate for its strategic integration into project management practices

Tucker, C. E. (2019) gives a good insight on the study done intended to explores various strategies for implementing mobile data collection in development projects. examine factors such as technology selection, training methodologies, data security measures, and stakeholder engagement strategies. The study identifies best practices and challenges associated with mobile data collection and provides recommendations for maximizing its effectiveness in project settings.

on the Impact of mobile data collection technology on improved economic development and performance came up with challenges on cash for work program and they included, sustainability, equity and inclusion, program monitoring and oversight and lastly political and security risks.

On impact evaluation many studies including Patel, (2020) Study Title: "Assessing the Role of Mobile Data Collection in Enhancing Cash for Work Program Effectiveness independently published A Case Study from Bangladesh focus on the process aspects of mobile data collection and cash for work programs, such as technology adoption and program implementation. However, there may be a gap in evaluating the actual impact of mobile data collection strategies on the performance and outcomes of cash for work programs.

2.2.3 Mobile communications strategies and performance of cash for work program.

Oginda, M. (2020). Delved into Mobile Technology communication in Projects they examined the impact of mobile communication on project performance, with a focus on information sharing and decision-making processes. They highlight the benefits of mobile communication tools in improving accessibility to project information, enhancing collaboration among distributed teams, and expediting decision-making processes.

They highlight the benefits of mobile communication tools such as instant messaging apps and project management software in facilitating collaboration and information sharing among project teams. However, the study also identifies challenges including compatibility issues, data security concerns, and resistance to change among project stakeholders.

explored the impact of mobile communication on project performance in cash for work programs in Nigeria's agricultural sector. They found that mobile technology has facilitated timely communication, improved coordination among project participants, and enhanced project monitoring and evaluation.

In their study, Aker, (2019). Information from Markets Near and Far: Mobile Phones and Agricultural Markets in Niger, examined the use of mobile technology for communication in cash for work programs implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Niger. They found that mobile communication tools have enhanced project transparency, accountability, and community participation. However, challenges such as high data costs, network congestion, and user literacy levels were identified. Mobile communication strategies play a crucial role in enhancing the performance and effectiveness of cash for work programs by improving coordination, information dissemination and accountability

2.2.4 Mobile usage on Monitoring and evaluation and performance.

Mbiti, (2020). explore the integration of mobile technologies into project monitoring and evaluation has revolutionized how teams collaborate, communicate, and execute projects, leading to significant efficiency improvements and ultimately delivering better outcomes.

Utilize mobile applications and monitoring tools to track project milestones, assess progress against

predefined targets, and identify potential risks or issues that require immediate attention. Mobile-enabled dashboards and reporting systems provide stakeholders with timely insights into project performance metrics, enabling proactive intervention and adjustment of project strategies as needed.

Bailard, K. (2022), explore the impact of mobile usage on various aspects of development, including project Monitoring and Evaluation in Rwanda conducted a study on the use of mobile technology for project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in Kigali. They found that mobile-based M&E systems have improved data collection efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness, leading to enhanced project performance and decision-making. Mobile Technology for Monitoring and Evaluation of Cash for Work Programs in Kigali investigated the use of mobile technology for monitoring and evaluating cash for work programs in Rwanda. They found that mobile-based monitoring and evaluation systems have improved data collection efficiency, transparency, and accountability in cash for work initiatives.

Mvurume, (2019). explored the impact of mobile technology on monitoring and evaluation effectiveness and impact of mobile technology on project performance through enhanced monitoring and evaluation practices in cash for work programs in Zimbabwe agricultural sector. They found that mobile-based M&E tools have facilitated real-time data collection, analysis, and reporting, leading to better-informed decision-making and resource allocation. However, challenges such as network congestion, data security vulnerabilities, and user resistance were observed.

2.3 Summary of Literature Review

The use of mobile technologies has further widened the market reach of most users and as a result more project beneficiaries have become part of the data for developmental partners. The need to support internet coverage is what remains a challenge as mobile technology is efficient on availability of data that determines it operations. The review findings revealed the existence of good relationship between cell phone adoption and firm's performance which means that when projects and businesses adopt to new modern technologies and programs there is exponential growth and development that is experienced in the society today.

Mobile communication tools facilitate better communication between program administrators, beneficiaries, and stakeholders and the timely communication regarding program details and payments builds trust and transparency among beneficiaries and real-time data collection also enables better monitoring of program activities and beneficiary progress (Penicaud 2019). Most mobile technology users have not been fully made aware of the advantages that comes with integrating businesses or social impact programs with technology supported programs.

Mobile technology users require both technical and soft skills ability to be able to withdraw the benefits of adoption, cost of project implementation and managing external environment that are influencing the application of mobile technology and while technology offers significant benefits, there's a lack of awareness among program users regarding all the functionalities and advantages. (Rapudo 2022). The study also found that digital platforms like M-PESA facilitate wider financial inclusion and streamline cash transfer programs, reaching more people and reducing administrative burdens. (Asongu 2019, Jake 2020) and digital transactions provide a clear record of transfers, enhancing transparency and reducing the risk of misuse of funds. (Omotomiwa 2019) Financial related projects at different levels in the society have successfully adopted the application of money exchange and transfers systems affecting the different partners and Mobile platforms have enabled collaboration among project partners and stakeholders, fostering a more coordinated approach. (Vial 2019, Park et al. 2020).

2.4 Research Gaps

Table 2.4: *Research Gaps*

Author & Year	**Study Title**	**findings**	**Identified gaps**	**Gaps to be filled by the study**
Boudreau, L. E. (2022)	Banking with mobile phones	shows improved ability of CfW	Lack of direct comparison, the	Proposed study to focus its findings in an informal

	in Haiti	beneficiaries to manage their money in Haiti	study was done in a development set up and not in an informal settlement. (Empirical gaps)	settlement set up specific to Cash for Work in Kibera.
Tucker, C. E. (2019).	Digital Finance and the Financial Needs of the Poor	Good insight on the study explored various strategies for implementing mobile data collection in development projects.	Existing theories are insufficient thereby lending credence to theoretical gap	Proposed study to focus its findings on accuracy and efficiency data collection to Cash for Work in Kibera
Arriens, B. (2020)	Mobile Money: The Economics of M-PESA	mobile data collection strategies have significantly contributed to the performance of cash for work programs.	Lack of collaboration and integration between different fields. Leading to an interdisciplinary gap.	Proposed study to explore impact and perception of users on mobile data collection process on cash for work.
Oginda, M. (2020)	Mobile Telephony and	integration of mobile	Discrepancies between research	Proposed study to explore means and way of

	Development in Africa	technologies into project monitoring and evaluation has revolutionized how teams collaborate.	findings and what is currently happening given that the study did not focus on any particular set up therefore leading to a practical gap	bridging the infrastructure gaps ie network security by looking at encryption and coding on cash for work.
Mvurume, M. (2019).	Enhancing Monitoring and Evaluation through Mobile Technology	mobile-based M&E systems have improved data collection efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness in Zimbabwe Cfw program	Lack of longitudinal study done given that in Zimbabwe only one study was picked hence leading to a temporal gap	Proposed study to identify patterns and tracking trends based on past and present data.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter dived into the methodology that was used. We explored the research design, target population, sampling design, sample size, data collection instruments and data analysis methods. To make sure our findings were on point, we discussed how we'd ensure our tools were accurate and reliable.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the overall plan or strategy that a researcher outlines for conducting a scientific study. According to McKinney, J. (2019), a research design is a structured arrangement of conditions to data collection and analysis together with the relevance of the study's purpose. Using a cross-sectional survey, this research assessed mobile technology usage and its impact on cash for work project performance in Kibera, Nairobi County. Through structured questionnaires administered to a representative sample of project participants and stakeholders, data was collected on mobile device ownership, usage patterns, and perceptions of project effectiveness. Statistical analysis was then employed to identify correlations between mobile technology usage and various indicators of project performance, providing insights into the role of technology in enhancing or hindering cash for work initiatives in this context.

3.2 Research Site

The study took place in Kibera Slums Nairobi County and the unit of study was the individuals participating in cash for work, the study was conducted during the day from 0900hrs to 1300hrs. The choice for the study site was due to the existence of humanitarian organizations, private sector and government lined ministries for social work supporting livelihood programs in the study location. There varied projects in Kibera Slums that the donors employed mobile technology in communication, planning, design as well as in monitoring of the programs to ensure their effectiveness. The proximity of Kibera

Slums to Nairobi City had further enabled local developmental actors to partner with the mobile technology developers like Safaricom company to support local projects easily.

There were also many organizations who undertook community projects leveraging on the advantages of mobile technology. Kazi Kwa Vijana Project was one of the projects that was implemented in Kibera Slums and adopted mobile technology in registration, implementation, payment and review of its success from the beneficiaries.

3.3 Target Population

A target population gives a firm foundation and first step upon which to build population validity of the study. The project proposal researcher targeted Shofco CBO (Based in Kibera), local administration government officials and the potential cash for work beneficiaries. The table below briefly highlights the targeted number of individuals under each category of this study.

Table 3.1: *Target Population*

Category	**Target population**	**Percentage (%)**
Shofco CBO management personnel.	45	4
Local administration (Chiefs).	20	2
Kibera Community project beneficiaries.	1000	94
Total	1065	100

Source: Shofco Report (2023).

3.4 Determination of Study Sample

We chose participants for our study from a pool of 1065 individuals. This group represented the larger population in terms of percentages.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Kombo (2020) asserts that sampling is a procedure, process and technique of choosing a sub- group from a population to participate in the study. Those selected for the study acted as representatives drawn from the larger target population. Stratified random sampling was applied to ensure the inclusion in the sample of targeted subgroups of the target population.

3.5.1Study Sample Size

Sample size refers to a subgroup of a larger population that is chosen to represent the entire population. Kothari, & Garg, (2019) informs that sample size counts individual samples or observations in any statistical setting, such as a scientific experiment or a public opinion survey.

This study therefore adopted Yamane (2008) formula to arrive at the correct sample that is representative of the target population. This formula was used to calculate the sample size (n) given the population size (N) and a margin of error (e). This formula was well-suited for our situation because it's designed for random sampling and considers the entire population size. Therefore, to determine the ideal sample size, we used the following formula:

n n= N (1+Ne²)

Where:

n = Minimum Sample SizeN = Population

E = precision set at 95% (5% = 0.05) Hence, n=1065/1+

(1065*0.0025) 1065/3.6625

n = 290

The sample size for this study was therefore 290 respondents. Thereafter the cumulative sample was distributed on the basis of the percentages of the groups within the target population as shown on table 3.2 below

Table 3.2: *Sample Size*

Category	**Target population**	**Sample Size**	**Percentage (%)**
Shofco CBO management personnel.	45	12	4
Local administration (Chiefs).	20	6	2
Kibera Community project beneficiaries.	1000	272	94
Total	**1065**	**290**	**100**

Source: Researcher (2024).

3.6 Data Collection

This section dives into the tools used to gather information for the study like piloting, validityand reliability and the entire process of collecting the data.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Data was collected through surveys with clear-cut questions(questionnaires). These questions came with a set of answer choices, allowing participants to pick the option that best fits their experience. Using questionnaires is a great idea because you can reach a lot of people quickly, respondents can answer the questionsat their own pace, whenever is convenient for them and everything stays anonymous, so peoplecan feel comfortable giving honest answers. The researcher used interviews as well to collect data from the respondents and the researcher through interview guide, developed a structured interview guide with a set of questions to ensure consistency and comprehensiveness across interviews. This guide included open-ended questions to encourage detailed responses from participants.

3.8 Pilot Testing

Pilot study testing was done in Kibera Slum at KCODA Community Based Organization which had in the past implemented various cash for work in Kibera. The community-based organization partners with both private and government ministries to support social work and development in the slums of Kibera thereby applying modern mobile technology for greater impact. To check the accuracy of the research tools, questionnaires were issued to a sample of 5% of the target population. Based on the feedback and insights gathered during the pilot phase, researcher refine their research instruments, such as questionnaires, interview guides. This may involve revising questions for clarity, adjusting the order of items, or modifying procedures to improve data collection efficiency.

3.9 Instrument Reliability

The researcher used Cronbach's Alpha formula to measure the internal consistency by establishing if a certain item within a scale measured the same construct. Cronbach Alpha was established for every objective. All the variables were reliable if the reliability value exceeds the prescribed threshold of 0.7.

3.10 Instrument Validity

A research instrument's validity basically checks if it measures what it's supposed to (Robson, 2011). In other words, it tells us how true the results really are. One way to make an instrument content valid is to have a group of 3-5 experts (ideally) look over it and see if the questions andtasks truly reflect what the research is trying to learn about. In this study, we were concerned withhow well our measurement tool captured all the important aspects of the idea we were trying to learn about. Basically, content validity is checking if our tool properly covers the whole concept we're interested in, ensuring we're gathering the right kind of data. Mugenda & Mugenda (2013) contend

that the usual procedure for evaluating the content validity of a measure is to use a professional or expert in a field. To test content validity the researcher sought for the help of experts and do a pilot testing at KCODA.

3.11 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher officially sought the approval of Africa Nazarene University through letter tocollect data. Thereafter, the researcher sought and got the approval from NACOSTI to start data collection. A research assistant assisted the researcher to collect data and other work related to the whole study as from this level. The researcher obtained informed consent from participants, ensuring they understood the study's implications and agreed to participate voluntarily, allowed participants sufficient time to answer each question thoughtfully, without rushing through the questionnaire, encouraged participants to provide detailed and honest responses, assured them of confidentiality and lastly concluded each interview session by thanking participants for their time and contributions to the research.

3.12 Data Processing Analysis

The data collected was taken through a cleaning process to ensure accuracy, coded and entered into a software program specifically designed for social science analysis, SPSS. To understand the data better, descriptive analysis was used to analyze data. As explained by Kirk and Miller (2019), this approach involves grouping the data in a specific way so we can make valid inferences about it within the context of our study.

In analyzing the data, the study used descriptive statistics such as: frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation to describe the data. Inferential Statistics such as correlation and Multiple Regression was used to examine the strength and direction of the linear relationship between mobile technology usage and project performance variables. This helped identify associations

between variables

The study used the following Multiple Regression Model:

$Yi=\beta 0+\beta 1X1i+\beta 2X2i+\ldots+\beta kXki+\epsilon i$Yi=β0+β1X1i+β2X2i+…+βkXki+ϵi

Where:

- YiYi represents the project performance outcome for the ithith participant.
- $X1i,2i,\ldots,Xki$X1i,X2i,…,Xki represent the levels of various independent variables for the ith participant.
- $\beta 0$β0 is the intercept, representing the expected project performance outcome when all independent variables are zero.
- $\beta 1,\beta 2,\ldots,\beta k$β1,β2,…,βk are the regression coefficients, indicating the change in the project performance outcome associated with a one-unit change in each respective independent variable, holding other variables constant.
- $\epsilon i\epsilon$i represents the error term.

Presented the findings in two formats: quantitative and qualitative reports. Quantitative reports were shown in tables with numbers, like means and standard deviations. We also used percentages to show how often certain answers were chosen. These tables helped us seehow frequently things occurred and allowed for easy comparisons between different categories. Qualitative reports were presented as essays that discuss the information in relation to the goals of the study, relevant theories, and real-world observations (empirical studies).

3.13 Testing for assumptions of regression

Regression analysis assumes certain conditions about the data, and violating these assumptions can lead to biased estimates and erroneous conclusions and they include: Linearity- the relationship between the independent and dependent variables should be linear. normality of error- the errors

should be normally distributed. Tibshirani, R. (2021), No multicollinearity: the independent variables should not be highly correlated with each other. No autocorrelation: The errors should not be correlated with each other over time or across observations.

3.14 Hypothesis Testing

If the null hypothesis is rejected, researcher conclude that there is sufficient evidence to support the alternative hypothesis. If the null hypothesis is not rejected, researcher conclude that there is not enough evidence to support the alternative hypothesis, and the null hypothesis cannot be ruled out.

3.15 Legal and Ethical Considerations

Before using the questionnaires, the researcher explained everything about the survey online and manually. The survey was only for people who were willing to take part. The aim, methods and potential benefits were explained to the participants before the commencement and that everyone knows they can choose not to participate at all, or to stop participating at anypoint. The researcher ensured respondents stayed anonymous throughout the study. To guarantee this, the researcher assigned codes to all the surveys and answers provide. This ensured secrecy and safeguarded the privacy and well-being of the people responding.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, interpretations as well as the findings based on the study objectives and their discussions. The chapter presents the general information of the respondents and analysis of the dependent and the independent variables. Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to analyse the data. The study employed different statistical techniques aided by SPSS version 26 to analyse the data. The data was summarized and presented using tables, pie charts and bar charts. This chapter also describes the diagnostic tests for regression model, testing of hypothesis, reliability and validity of the research instrument, presentation and interpretation of the findings. The main objective of this study was to determine Mobile Technology Usage and project performance for Cash for Work in Kibera

4.2 Response Rate

To achieve the study's objectives, a sample size of 290 respondents actively participated in the findings of this study. All selected respondents were issued with questionnaires for data collection, but the researcher was able to receive back only 280 questionnaires. The returned questionnaires formed a response rate of 96.6% as indicated in Table 4.1. (Alseekh et al., 2021) postulated that for analysis and reporting, a response rate of 50% or above is ideal; a rate of 60% is adequate; and a rate of 70% or higher is outstanding. Because the response rate was higher than 70%, it was deemed exceptional and was used for additional reporting and analysis.

Table 4.1: *Response Rate*

Questionnaire	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Returned	280	96.6
Not returned	10	3.4
Total	**290**	**100**

Source (Research, 2024)

4.3 Study Demographics

The study sought to determine the distribution of the respondents selected for the study based on their demographic information. The study specifically sought to establish the age and level of education.

4.3.1 Age for the respondents

The study's demographic data indicated that a significant 77% of participants were between 18-50 years old, while only 23% are above 50 years. This skew towards a younger and middle-aged population suggests that the study findings will primarily reflect the experiences and characteristics of this age group, potentially limiting the generalizability of the results to older adults.

Table 4.2: *Age of the respondents*

Age	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Between 18-50 years	215	77%
Above 50 years	65	23%
Total	**280**	**100%**

Source: Researcher, 2024

4.3.2 Level of Education

The study sought collected data on the level of education of the respondent to ensure that data collected was from a diversity of respondents relevant to the study. The results presented in

The study sought to determine the level of education of the selected respondents. The findings obtained were as presented in Table 4.3;

Table 4.3: *Respondents' Level of Education*

Variable	**Category**	**N (280)**	**Percentage (%)**
Education Level	Certificate	30	10.71
	Diploma	67	23.93
	Degree	123	45.36
	Masters	52	18.57
	PhD	8	2.86

Source: Researcher, 2024

The findings in Table 4.3 point out that 45.36% of the respondents had bachelor's degree as their highest level of education, 23.93% had diploma, 18.57% had master's degree diploma 10.71% had secondary Certificates and 2.86% had PhD. These findings show that the selected respondents had varied level of education. Most (45.36%) had bachelor's degree.

4.4 Descriptive Analysis of the Study Variables

The study primarily offers its findings on Likert scale questions for each variable in this section. For each variable, the respondents were asked to indicate how much they agreed or disagreed with the assertions. Using a 5-point Likert scale, 1 represents strongly disagree, 2 Disagree 3 indicates undecided, 4 indicates agree, and 5 indicates strongly agree. The data was examined, and the results were interpreted by calculating the composite means and standard deviations. A standard deviation number of less than two was seen as low and indicated that the opinions of the respondents were consistent with the mean; on the other hand, a big standard deviation (less 2) indicated that the opinions of the respondents were not consistent with the mean. 1.8-1.8 indicated strong disagreement, 1.8-2.6 disagree, 2.6-3.4 neutral, 3.4-4.2

agree, and 4.2-5 highly agree for the mean. The study analyzed the qualitative data obtained from the open-ended questions in the questionnaire by organizing the responses based on the study variables and then analyzing each individual response

4.4.1 Mobile technology funds transfer on cash for work project performance.

The study analysis presented in Table 4.4 aims to establish the effect of mobile technology funds transfer on the performance of cash-for-work programs. This study examines various aspects of mobile digital funds transfer platforms, focusing on their security, efficiency, accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and ability to transfer funds to multiple beneficiaries simultaneously.

Table 4.4*: Mobile digital funds transfer platforms and performance for work programs.*

Statement.	*Mean*	*SD*
I prefer to use of mobile technology transfer of cash for work money to beneficiaries because it is more secure and this enhances project performance.	4.1	0.671
I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work money to beneficiaries because it is more efficient and this enhances project performance.	4.1	0.5857
I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work money to beneficiaries because it is more accessible to them and this enhances project performance.	3.9	0.5153
I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work money to beneficiaries because it is more cost effective to them and the project this enhances project performance.	3.9	0.7749
I prefer to use mobile technology to transfer cash for work money to beneficiaries because it can transfer to multiple beneficiaries at the same time	4.2	0.6371

this enhances project performance.

Composite Mean and Standard Deviation	**4.0**	**3.6371**

Source: Researcher, 2024

The composite mean of 4.03 indicates that respondents generally agree that mobile digital funds transfer platforms enhance the performance of cash-for-work programs. This agreement is reflected across several dimensions, including security (Mean = 4.09), efficiency (Mean = 4.05), accessibility (Mean = 3.93), cost-effectiveness (Mean = 3.86), and the ability to transfer funds to multiple beneficiaries simultaneously (Mean = 4.20). The high level of agreement suggests that respondents find these platforms beneficial for the efficient and secure transfer of funds, ultimately improving project outcomes. The standard deviation of 0.6371 shows a consistent level of agreement among respondents, indicating minimal variation in their views. This consistency implies a shared belief that mobile digital funds transfer significantly and uniformly impacts the performance of cash-for-work programs. Overall, the findings suggest that mobile technology is highly regarded for enhancing project performance through its various advantageous features.

4.4.2 Mobile data collection strategies on cash for work project performance.

The following table presents the respondents' preferences regarding the use of mobile data collection strategies and their impact on the performance of cash-for-work programs. The data highlights the effectiveness, ease of use, accuracy, and reliability of these methods in enhancing project outcomes.

Table 4.5: *Mobile data collection strategies and performance*

Statement	M1	SD
I prefer using mobile data collection methods that are effective in gathering accurate and timely information to enhance project performance on cash for work.	4.3	1.96
I prefer using mobile data collection tools that are easy to use on project performance for cash for work.	4.2	1.94
I prefer to use mobile data collection methods that significantly improve project performance and efficiency of the cash for work program.	4.3	1.96
I prefer to use mobile data collection tools that ensure high accuracy and reliability of on project performance data for the cash for work program.	4.1	1.93
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation	**4.2**	**1.95**

Source: Researcher, 2024

The composite mean of 4.22 indicates a strong agreement among respondents that mobile data collection strategies enhance the performance of cash-for-work programs. This composite mean suggests that respondents collectively believe in the effectiveness, ease of use, accuracy, and reliability of mobile data collection methods in improving project performance. Each of the individual mean values is above 4, showing a high level of agreement on all aspects surveyed. The standard deviation of 1.95 suggests that there is a moderate level of variability in the responses. This means that while there is a general consensus on the positive impact of mobile data collection methods, there are some differences in the degree of agreement among the respondents. The relatively low standard deviations for each item (ranging from 1.93 to 1.96) further indicate that most respondents consistently view mobile data collection tools as beneficial for enhancing the efficiency, timeliness, and accuracy of project performance data in cash-for-work programs.

4.4.3 Mobile technology communications on cash for work project performance.

Effective communication through mobile technology is crucial for the performance of cash-for-work projects, facilitating real-time monitoring, evaluation, and coordination. The study presented in Table 4.6 examines how mobile technology impacts various aspects of project performance, including identifying issues, tracking progress, measuring outcomes, assessing strategies, meeting goals, and identifying areas for improvement.

Table 4.6: *Mobile communications strategies and performance.*

Statement	M1	SD
Mobile technology facilitates me to identify any potential issues that might affect project performance.	2.6	1.28
Mobile technology helps me to track project implementation progress thus ensuring project performance.	3.8	1.54
Mobile technology helps me to effectively measure the project outcome thus ensuring project performance	3.1	1.33
Mobile technology facilitates me to assess the effectiveness of project strategies ensuring that the project performs	3.9	1.66
Mobile technology assists me in evaluating whether the project is meeting its goals and objects thus ensuring project performance	3.8	1.55
Mobile technology helps me to identify areas of improvement so as to enable the project to perform	3.9	1.65
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation	**3.5**	**1.60**

Source: (Research Survey, 2024

The composite mean of 3.51 indicates that respondents generally agree that mobile technology is beneficial for mobile communication strategies the performance of cash-for-work projects. This composite mean suggests a positive perception of mobile technology's role in various aspects of project management, including identifying potential issues, tracking progress, measuring outcomes, assessing strategy

effectiveness, evaluating goal attainment, and identifying areas for improvement. The composite standard deviation of 1.602 indicates a moderate level of variability in the responses. This suggests that while there is general agreement on the benefits of mobile technology for project performance, there are some differences in the degree of agreement among the respondents. Each specific statement about mobile technology's impact on project performance has its own mean and standard deviation, reflecting varying levels of agreement and consistency among the respondents. Overall, the data shows that mobile technology is viewed as a valuable tool for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of cash-for-work projects**.**

4.4.4 Mobile technology monitoring and evaluation on cash for work project performance.

The study in investigated the effect of mobile technology monitoring and evaluation on cash-for-work program performance. The findings highlight the positive impact of monitoring and evaluation on overall project efficiency and effectiveness.

Table 4.7*: Mobile usage on Monitoring and evaluation and performance*.

Statement	**M1**	**SD**
Usage of mobile technology communication has enabled me to collaborate with other project managers, staff and stakeholders hence improving project performance.	3.82	0.85
Usage of mobile technology communication gives me autonomy and power to perform my work as am able to access information and advice from my boss quickly.	3.98	0.90
Usage of mobile technology communication has increased my project work output because am able to consult and obtain the necessary information.	4.41	0.95
Usage of mobile technology communication has increased my engagement with management, other staff and stakeholders on issues of projects.	4.39	0.93
Composite Mean and Standard Deviation	**4.15**	**0.91**

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

The findings reveal a consensus with a composite mean of 4.15. This indicates that respondents generally agree that mobile usage on monitoring and evaluation significantly enhances the performance of cash-for-work programs. This agreement spans several dimensions, including collaboration with project managers, staff, and stakeholders, increased autonomy and efficiency, higher project output through better access to information, and greater engagement with management and stakeholders. Each statement's high mean values reflect a positive perception of mobile communication technology's impact on project performance. The composite standard deviation of 0.91 suggests a relatively consistent level of agreement among respondents. This low variability indicates that most respondents share similar views on the benefits of mobile technology communication for improving project performance. The individual standard deviations for each statement, ranging from 0.85 to 0.95, further support this consistency. Overall, the data indicates that mobile communication technology is viewed as a valuable tool for enhancing collaboration, autonomy, output, and engagement in cash-for-work programs.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

The study utilized inferential statistics to examine the relationship between the study variables. This involved conducting correlation and regression analyses.

4.5.1 Diagnostic Tests of Regression

Diagnostic tests were performed to verify that the assumptions of linear regression were satisfied. These diagnostic tests are important to ensure the reliability of the model and the validity of the study's conclusions.

4.5.1.1 Multicollinearity Test

The coefficients of collinearity statistics provide information about multicollinearity between independent variables in a regression model. Tolerance is the proportion of variance in a predictor variable that is not explained by other predictor variables. VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) is the reciprocal of tolerance and indicates how much the variance of an estimated regression coefficient is increased due to multicollinearity. In this case, all variables have tolerances above 0.5 and VIF values below 2, suggesting

that there is no severe multicollinearity among the independent variables. This means that each variable contributes unique information to the prediction of the dependent variable,

Table 4.9: Multicollinearity *using VIF*

Coefficientsa			
Model		**Collinearity Statistics**	
		Tolerance	**VIF**
1	Digital Funds Transfer	.761	1.390
	Data Collection	.674	1.814
	Mobile Communication	.820	1.508
	Monitoring and Evaluation	.866	1.389

a. **Dependent Variable: Performance**

Source: Research Survey, 2024

4.5.1.3 Test of Normality

Since most statistical processes are based on the assumption that the population from which the samples are drawn has a normal distribution, testing for normality is required. Shapiro-Wilk test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used in this investigation to determine whether the data were normal. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic and the Shapiro-Wilk test statistic are reported along with their respective degrees of freedom (df) and significance levels (Sig.). All variables show that data is normally distributed as indicated by p-values (Sig.) less than 0.05.

Table 4.10*: Test for Normality*

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
Digital Funds Transfer	.630	280	.000	.441	280	.000
Data Collection	.620	280	.000	.454	280	.000
Mobile Communication	.650	280	.000	.343	280	.000
Monitoring and Evaluation	.631	280	.000	.492	280	.000
Project Performance	.630	280	.000	.362	280	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

4.5.1.4. Heteroscedasticity

Kline (2015) notes that when the error term varies at different levels of the independent variable, heteroscedasticity is present and this phenomenon occurs when the errors are not evenly distributed around a horizontal line. The study conducted a Breusch-Pagan test, with the null hypothesis stating that the error term variances are equal. A Prob > Chi-square value is less than 0.05 indicates absence of homoscedasticity. The null hypothesis is rejected if the p-value is less than the chosen significance level.

Table 4.11**:** *Breusch-Pagan Test for Heteroscedasticity*

H0: Constant variance			
Statistics	Df	Stat value	p-value
Chi-squared	4	2. 7275	0.048

The findings presented indicate Chi2 = 2.7275 with a p-value = 0.048 which is less than 0.05 which suggests absence of homoscedasticity. We therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no heteroscedasticity.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

The correlation table shows the relationships among the variables: Performance of Projects (Y), Mobile Technology Funds (X1), Data Collection Strategies (X2), Mobile Communication (X3), and Monitoring and Evaluation (X4). Performance of Projects (Y) has significant positive correlations with all the predictors, with the strongest correlation being with Monitoring and Evaluation (X4, $r = .435$, $p < .01$). Mobile Technology Funds (X1) has strong correlations with Data Collection Strategies (X2, $r = .611$, $p < .01$) and Monitoring and Evaluation (X4, $r = .399$, $p < .01$). Data Collection Strategies (X2) also correlate significantly with Mobile Communication (X3, $r = .512$, $p < .01$) and Monitoring and Evaluation (X4, $r = .461$, $p < .01$). Mobile Communication (X3) and Monitoring and Evaluation (X4) are also positively correlated ($r = .436$, $p < .01$)

Table 4.12*: Correlation Analysis*

Correlations						
		Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
Y	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
X1	Pearson Correlation	.301**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
X2	Pearson Correlation	.280**	.611**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			

X3	Pearson Correlation	.087*	.221	.512**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.074	.000		
X4	Pearson Correlation	.435**	.399**	.461**	.436**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

Key: Y =Performance of Projects; X1 = Mobile Technology Funds; X2 = Data Collection Strategies; X3 = Mobile communication; X4 = Monitoring and Evaluation

4.6 Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was performed to ascertain whether the independent variables had a significant influence on the dependent variable.

4.6.1 Mobile technology funds transfer on cash for work project performance.

The first objective of the study was to assess the effect of mobile technology **usage** on project performance on cash for work in Kibera. In order to answer this objective, the study regressed mobile technology with performance of projects. The summary model, ANOVA and regression co-efficient are presented below.

4.6.1.1 Summary Model

The study shown on table 4.14 sought to establish the correlation between mobile technology usage and project performance on cash for work and the total variation of performance of the projects that could be explained by the mobile technology

Table 4.13*: Simple Regression for Mobile technology*

Model Summaryb					
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**	**Durbin-Watson**
1	.664a	.631	.540	.235	.994

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mobile Technology

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

From the findings presented in Table 4.13, the value of R-squared value of 0.631, indicating that 63.1% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the model. The adjusted R-squared is 0.540, suggesting the model's explanatory power remains consistent when considering the number of predictors.

4.6.1.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study analysis on table 4.14 below sought to determine whether the model is significant enough to determine the performance of projects in Kibera

Table 4.14*: ANOVA Test*

ANOVAa						
Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	.765	1	.765	24.29	.000b
	Residual	8.660	275	.031		
	Total	9.426	279			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mobile technology

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

From the ANOVA findings, the p-value obtained was 0.00 which is less than 0.05, an indication that the model was significant. The findings also show that the F- calculated value 24.29 is greater than the F-

critical value (F1,275=3.844). Since the F- calculated value is greater than the F-critical value it demonstrates that the model is reliable and can be used to predict performance of projects for cash for work in Kibera.

4.6.1.3 Regression Coefficients

To understand the influence of mobile technology fund transfer on performance of projects, regression coefficients were computed and as shown on Table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15*: Regression Coefficients*

Coefficients

Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	.893	.075		11.530	.000
	Mobile Technology Fund Transfer	.546	.066	.301	4.726	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

From the coefficients table, the following model was fitted; Y= 0.893 + 0.546X1

From the equation above, when mobile technology is held to a constant zero performance of projects remains at will be at a constant value of 0.546. The findings also show that the t-statistic 4.726 has a p-value = 0.000 which is less than the selected level of significance 0.05.

4.6.2 Mobile data collection strategies on cash for work project performance.

The first objective of the study was to assess the effect of mobile data collection strategies on project performance for cash for work in Kibera. In order to answer this objective, the study regressed mobile data collection strategies with performance of projects. The summary model, ANOVA and regression co-efficient are presented below.

4.6.2.1 Model Summary

The study shown on table 4.16 sought to establish the correlation between mobile data collection strategies and performance of projects in Kibera and the total variation of project performance that could be explained by the mobile data collection strategies From the findings presented in Table 4.17, the value of R2 was 0.680 which implies that 68.0% of variation in performance of projects can be attributed to changes in mobile data collection strategies.

Table 4.16: *Model Summary*

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted RSquare	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.680a	.445	.139	.228	1.201

a. Predictors: (Constant), Data Collection Strategies

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.2.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study analysis on table 4.17 below sought to determine whether the model is significant enough to determine the project performance of CfW in Kibera. From the ANOVA findings, the p-value obtained was 0.000 which is less than 0.05, an indication that the model was significant. The findings also show that the F- calculated value 8.01 is greater than the F-critical value (F1,275=3.844). Since the F- calculated value is greater than the F-critical value it demonstrates that the model is reliable and can be used to predict the project performance in Kibera.

Table 4.17: ANOVA

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.239	1	0.239	8.01	.000b
	Residual	8.206	275	.0298		
	Total	9.445	279			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Data Collection Strategies

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.2.3 Regression Coefficients

To understand the influence of data collection strategies on performance of projects regression coefficients were computed and as shown on Table 4.18 below. From the coefficients table, the following model was fitted;

Y= 0.880 + 0.411 X2

From the equation above, when mobile data collection strategies is held to a constant zero, projects performance will be at a constant value of 0.880. The findings also show that a unit increase in mobile data collection strategies will lead to a 0.411 unit increase in the performance of projects.

Table 4.18: *Regression Coefficients*

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.880	.061		11.214	.000

Data Collection Strategies	.411	.023	.380	5.859	.000

a Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

The findings also show that the t-statistic 5.859 has a p-value = 0.000 which is less than the selected level of significance 0.05.

4.*6.3* Mobile communication on cash for work project performance.

The third objective of the study was to assess the effect of mobile communication on the project performance in Kibera. In order to answer this objective, the study regressed mobile communication with project performance.

4.6.3.1 Model Summary

The study shown on table 4.19 sought to establish the correlation between mobile communication and project performance and the total variation of project performance that could be explained by the mobile communication. From the findings presented in the value of R2 was 0.787 which implies that 78.7% of variation in project performance can be attributed to changes in mobile communication.

Table 4.19*: Simple Regression for Mobile communication*

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.787a	.600	.0280	.242	.983

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mobile communication

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Project (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.3.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study analysis on table 4.21 below sought to determine whether the model is significant enough to determine the project performance in Kibera. From the ANOVA findings, the p-value obtained was 0.000

which is less than 0.05, an indication that the model was significant. The findings also show that the F-calculated value 12.94 is greater than the F-critical value (F1,275=3.844). Since the F- calculated value is greater than the F-critical value it demonstrates that the model is reliable and can be used to predict project performance.

Table 4.20: *ANOVA*

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum Squares	ofDf	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.424	1	.424	12.94	.016b
	Residual	9.012	275	.033		
	Total	8.588	279			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Mobile communication

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.3.3 Regression Coefficients

To understand the influence of mobile communication on project performance regression coefficients were computed and as shown on Table 4.21 below. From the coefficients table, the following model was fitted;

Y= 0.762 + 0.287 X3

From the equation above, when mobile communication is held to a constant zero project performance will be at a constant value of 0.762.

Table 4.21*: Regression Coefficients*

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.762	.085		9.979	.000
	Mobile communication	.287	.078	.187	2.342	.037
a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance (PP)						

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

The findings also show that a unit increase mobile communications will lead to a 0.287 unit increase in the performance of projects on CfW. The findings also show that the t-statistic 2.342 has a p-value = 0.037 which is less than the selected level of significance 0.05.

4.6.4 Monitoring and evaluation on cash for work project performance.

The third objective of the study was to assess the effect of monitoring and evaluation and cash for work project performance in Kibera. In order to answer this objective, the study regressed monitoring and evaluation parameters with project performance. The findings were as presented in Table 4.16;

4.6.4.1 Model Summary

The study shown on table 4.22 sought to establish the correlation between monitoring and evaluation on cash for work and project performance and the total variation of implementation of the performance of the projects that could be explained by the monitoring and evaluation. From the findings presented in Table 4.22, the value of R2 was 0.445 which implies that 44.5% of variation in performance of projects can be attributed to changes in monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.22*: Simple Regression for Monitoring and Evaluation*

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.671a	.445	.416	.232	1.098

a. Predictors: (Constant) Monitoring and Evaluation

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of Projects (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.4.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study analysis on table 4.23 below sought to determine whether the model is significant enough to determine the performance of projects. From the ANOVA findings, the p-value obtained was 0.000 which is less than 0.05, an indication that the model was significant. The findings also show that the F- calculated value 26.28 is greater than the F-critical value (F1,139=3.844). Since the F- calculated value is greater than the F-critical value it demonstrates that the model is reliable and can be used to predict performance of projects in Kibira.

Table 4.23: *ANOVA*

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.925	1	.925	26.28	.000b
	Residual	9.681	275	.035		
	Total	10.606	279			

a. Dependent Variable: Project Performance (PP)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

4.6.4.3 Regression Coefficients

To understand the influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance of project regression coefficients were computed and as shown on Table 4.25 below. From the coefficients table, the following model was fitted;

Y= 0.587 + 0.145 X4

From the equation above, when monitoring and evaluation is held to a constant zero, performance of project will be at a constant value of 0.587.

Table 4.24: *Regression coefficients*

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.587	.059		12.335	.000
	Monitoring and Evaluation	.145	.049	.235	5.199	.000

Dependent Variable: Project Performance (PP)

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

The findings also show that a unit increase in monitoring and evaluation will lead to a 0.145 unit increase in the implementation of the safety management measures. The findings also show that the t-statistic 5.199 has a p-value = 0.000 which is less than the selected level of significance 0.05.

4.7 Multiple Regression Analysis

The study performed multiple regression analysis to establish the effect of, , and on The study sought to establish the combined effect of mobile money transfer, communication, monitoring and evaluation, and data collection on project performance in Kibera. Multiple regression analysis was computed to determine the influence of mobile independent variables on dependent variable. The model adopted was $Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X4 + \varepsilon$ where X1 = Mobile Money transfer; X2 = Mobile Collection Strategies; X3 = Mobile Communication; X4 = Monitoring and Evaluation; Y is Project Performance α is the Y intercept, $\beta 1\text{-}4$ are Coefficients of Regression and ε is the error term of the model.

4.7.1 Summary Model

The study sought to establish the correlation between independent variables and dependent variables and the total variation of performance

Table 4.25*: Model Summary*

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.648a	.561	.377	.223

a. Predictors: (Constant Mobile technology funds, Data collection strategies, Mobile communications, and Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

The findings show that an R value of 0.648, indicating a moderate to strong positive correlation between the predictors and the dependent variable. The R Square value is 0.561, suggesting that approximately 56.1% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the model. The Adjusted R Square, which

adjusts for the number of predictors, is 0.377.

4.7.2 ANOVA

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) (Table 4.27) provides a statistical summary of the variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables in the regression model. It essentially tests the overall significance of the model by comparing the model's explained variance to the unexplained variance.

Table 4.26: Anova Table

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.514	4	.379	18.95	.000b
	Residual	4.748	275	.002		
	Total	6.262	279			

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

From the ANOVA table, the model's significance is evident as the p-value of 0.000 is less than the threshold of 0.05, indicating strong statistical significance. The F-test, with a calculated value of 18.95, measures the ratio of the explained variance to the unexplained variance, providing a basis for determining the model's overall significance. This F-calculated value is greater than the F-critical value (F4,275 = 2.449), which suggests that the independent variables, taken together, significantly influence the dependent variable. This demonstrates that the model reliably predicts the project performance in Kibera

4.7.2 Regression coefficients

The regression coefficients table reveals the impact of various predictors on the dependent variable, affect the performance of project in Kibera. The t-values and p-values indicate the significance of each predictor in the model.

Table 4.27*: Regression Coefficients*

Model		Coefficientsa				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.464	.121		4.165	.000
	Digital Funds Transfer	1.193	.232	.114	2.319	.015
	Data Collection	.396	.092	.247	1.658	.010
	Mobile Communication	.036	.076	.005	.105	.027
	Monitoring and Evaluation	.256	.084	.212	2.569	.006

Source: (Research Survey, 2024)

Digital funds transfer has a t-value of 2.319 with a p-value of 0.015. This p-value is below the 0.05 threshold, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis for digital funds transfer. Thus, digital funds transfer significantly impacts the performance of project. Data collection shows a t-value of 1.658 with a p-value of 0.010. Despite the t-value being relatively lower, the p-value is still less than 0.05. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis for data collection, indicating its significant effect on the performance of project. Mobile communication has a t-value of 0.105 with a p-value of 0.027. Although the t-value is very low, the p-value is below 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis for mobile communication and confirming its significant impact. Monitoring and evaluation have a t-value of 2.569 with a p-value of 0.006. The p-value being below 0.05 results in rejecting the null hypothesis for monitoring and evaluation, confirming their significant impact on the performance of project.

PP=0.464+1.193(MCS)+0.396(DCA)+0.036(MC)+0.256(ME)

Where:

PP- Project Performance

MCS- Mobile Technology Funds

DCA- Data Collection Strategies

MC- Mobile Communication

ME- Monitoring and Evaluation

The t-values and p-values support rejecting the null hypothesis (Ho5) across all predictors, establishing that mobile technology funds, data collection strategies, mobile communications, and monitoring and evaluation have a significant relationship on the project performance in Kibera.

4.7 Test of the Study Hypotheses

$H0_1$: **There is no significance relationship between mobile technology funds transfer platforms and cash for work project performance in Kibera**.

The regression coefficients indicate the t- value= 4.726 = p-value = 0.000, hence we reject the first null hypothesis (H01) and conclude that mobile technology funds transfer platforms have a significant effect on the cash for work project performance in Kibera.

$H0_2$: There is no significance relationship between data collection strategies and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

The regression coefficients show the t- value =5.859; p-value = 0.000; therefore, we reject the null hypothesis (H02) and conclude that there is a statistically significance relationship between data collection strategies and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

$H0_3$: There is no significance relationship between mobile communications and cash for work project performance in Kibera

The findings shows t- value = 2.342 and p-value = 0.037, we thus reject the study null hypothesis (H03) and conclude that there is a statistically significance relationship between mobile communications and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

$H0_4$: There is no significance relationship between monitoring and evaluation and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

The findings show t- value = 5.199; p-value = 0.000, hence, we reject the fourth null hypothesis (H04) and conclude that there is a statistically significance relationship between monitoring and evaluation and cash for work project performance in Kibera

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents summary of key findings, conclusions drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendations made thereto. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the objective of the study and suggestions for further research. In the summary of findings, the study focused on summarizing the findings in relation to each study objective and independent variables. The conclusion responds to the overall research objective of the study on whether the dependent variables affect project performance in Kibera. Recommendations are based on the study findings of each variable and the suggestions made by the respondents. The area of further research focuses on future study needs as identified by the researcher.

5.2. Summary of the Study Findings

This study's purpose was to determine Mobile Technology Usage and project performance for Cash for Work in Kibera. This section presents the analysis of findings based on the objectives under study. Specifically, it sought to establish the effect of mobile technology funds, data collection strategies, mobile communication and monitoring and evaluation, on the performance of the projects in Kibera and the summary of the findings are presented below

5.2.1 Effect of mobile technology on funds transfer and cash for work project performance in Kibera.

The study found that mobile technology on funds significantly influences the performance of projects in Kibera, as indicated by the study's composite mean (4.03) and (SD=0.637). Additionally, inferential statistical tests t = 4.726 with a pvalue less that 0.05(0.000) demonstrated that the effect of mobile technology on performance of projects is positive and significant, highlighting their significant influence on the project performance in Kibera.

5.2.2 Effect of mobile technology data collection on cash for work project performance in Kibera.

The study found that mobile technology on data collection significantly influences the project performance, in Kibera, as indicated by the study's composite mean (4.22) and (SD=1.95). Additionally, inferential statistical tests t = 5.859 with a pvalue less that 0.05(0.000) demonstrated that the effect of mobile technology on performance of projects is positive and significant, highlighting their significant influence on the project performance in Kibera.

5.2.3 Effect of mobile technology communications on cash for work project performance in Kibera.

The study found that mobile technology communication significantly influences the performance of projects, in Kibera, as indicated by the study's composite mean (3.51) and (SD=1.602). Additionally, inferential statistical tests t = 2.342 with a pvalue less that 0.05(0.037) demonstrated that the effect of mobile technology on performance of projects is positive and significant, highlighting their significant influence on the project performance in Kibera.

5.2.4 Effect of mobile technology monitoring and evaluation on cash for work project performance in Kibera

The study found that mobile technology monitoring and evaluation significantly influences the performance of projects, in Kibera, as indicated by the study's composite mean (4.15) and (SD=0.908). Additionally, inferential statistical tests t = 5.199 with a pvalue less that 0.05(0.000) demonstrated that the effect of mobile technology on performance of projects is positive and significant, highlighting their significant influence on the performance of the projects in Kibera.

5.3 Discussion of the Study Findings

5.3.1 Effect of Mobile Technology on Funds Transfer and Cash-for-Work Project Performance in Kibera

The study established that mobile technology significantly influences the performance of cash-for-work

projects in Kibera, specifically in funds transfer. This finding aligns with recent research by Johnson & Arnold (2020), which highlighted the importance of mobile financial services in enhancing security, efficiency, and accessibility. Respondents in this study also concurred that mobile technology improves the management of funds, reducing risks associated with cash handling. According to Kar (2019), mobile money platforms have transformed financial services in developing regions, providing essential services to the unbanked population. This transformation ensures smooth operations in cash-for-work programs, enhancing their reach and impact.

Furthermore, mobile technology's efficiency in funds transfer promotes transparency and accountability, crucial for project success. Hernandez & Roberts (2021) emphasized that real-time transaction records provided by mobile systems help mitigate fraud and ensure funds are used appropriately. This transparency builds donor confidence and supports sustained funding for cash-for-work projects. The findings of this study reaffirm the critical role of mobile technology in improving financial management and project outcomes in Kibera.

5.3.2 Effect of Mobile Technology Data Collection on Cash-for-Work Project Performance in Kibera

The study found that mobile technology significantly enhances project performance through effective data collection. This aligns with the findings of Marin et al. (2021), who emphasized that mobile data collection tools provide accurate and timely information, improving project management efficiency. Respondents indicated that mobile technology facilitates quick data gathering and analysis, allowing for informed decision-making and timely adjustments. Puri et al. (2020) also highlighted the importance of mobile data collection in reducing errors and enhancing data quality, which is crucial for assessing project impact and improving outcomes.

Moreover, mobile data collection tools promote transparency and accountability in project management. Chen et al. (2021) noted that real-time access to data enables stakeholders to monitor project activities closely, ensuring efficient and effective resource use. This transparency fosters trust among beneficiaries, donors, and other stakeholders, supporting successful project implementation. The findings of this study corroborate the critical role of mobile data collection in enhancing the performance of cash-for-work projects in Kibera.

5.3.3 Effect of Mobile Technology Communications on Cash-for-Work Project Performance in Kibera

The study established that mobile technology communication significantly influences the performance of cash-for-work projects by enhancing collaboration and information sharing. This finding is consistent with research by Alfred & Joshi (2021), who found that mobile communication tools improve coordination and teamwork within projects. Respondents noted that mobile technology facilitates continuous engagement, enabling prompt issue resolution and maintaining project momentum. Olanrewaju et al. (2020) also highlighted the value of mobile communication in providing quick access to information and advice, leading to more informed decision-making.

Additionally, mobile communication technology fosters greater engagement with management and stakeholders. Garg & Jain (2021) emphasized that regular updates and interactions facilitated by mobile tools ensure alignment and collaborative efforts towards project goals. This increased engagement not only enhances project outcomes but also builds a sense of community and collaboration among participants. The findings of this study underscore the importance of mobile communication in improving the performance of cash-for-work projects in Kibera.

5.3.4 Effect of Mobile Technology Monitoring and Evaluation on Cash-for-Work Project Performance in Kibera

The study found that mobile technology significantly improves the performance of cash-for-work projects through enhanced monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This is supported by Duflo (2021), who highlighted the benefits of mobile M&E tools in providing real-time data for immediate feedback and adjustments. Respondents indicated that mobile technology ensures continuous tracking and assessment of project activities, keeping projects on track and meeting their objectives. Marin et al. (2021) also emphasized that mobile M&E systems enable close monitoring of project activities, promoting transparency and accountability.

Moreover, mobile M&E tools improve the accuracy and reliability of project data. Puri et al. (2020) noted that mobile technology reduces errors and enhances data quality, which is essential for making informed decisions. This capability is particularly important in cash-for-work programs, where timely and accurate data is necessary for evaluating project impact and making necessary adjustments. The findings of this study confirm the critical role of mobile technology in enhancing the performance of cash-for-work projects in Kibera through effective monitoring and evaluation.

5.4 Study Conclusions

Based on these findings, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the influence of mobile technology on the performance of cash-for-work projects in Kibera. For funds transfer, mobile technology improved security, efficiency, and accessibility, aligning with recent research highlighting its transformative role in financial services. In terms of data collection, mobile tools provided accurate and timely information, improving project management efficiency and fostering transparency. Mobile communication tools facilitated better collaboration and information sharing, enhancing project outcomes and engagement

among stakeholders. Lastly, mobile monitoring and evaluation tools ensured continuous tracking and assessment of project activities, promoting accountability and informed decision-making.

5.5 Study Recommendations

5.5.1. Recommendations for Policy

The study suggests that governmental and regulatory organizations develop and implement policies that encourage the application of mobile technology in the management and operations of community project. Policies should also encourage the acquisition of mobile technology and training of project managers and staff in the usage of the same in project monitoring and evaluation

5.5.2. Implementation for Practice

To optimize project performance there is need for project managers and sponsor to continue investment in mobile technology. Community project managers need to create awareness among project staff, stakeholder and donor communities on the benefits of using mobile technology in cash transfer, dissemination of information and in delivering project communication, including reports. Staff needs to be provided with the requisite training and culture change initiatives to be able to appreciate usage of mobile technology

5.6 Recommendations for Further Research

Future research could extend this study by comparing the impact of mobile technology on project performance across various sectors, including healthcare, education, and transportation. Such a comparative study may offer valuable insights into how well these technological solutions are adapted and transferable to different industry contexts.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire for the General Public

Dear Respondent,

I am a student at Africa Nazarene University pursuing Master of Business Administration (Project management). I am carrying out a research study to determine the effective contribution of mobile technologies on project performance a case of cash for work concept. You are welcome to participate in this survey by responding honestly and objectively to this questionnaire. The information collected will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this research study. Your participation and support towards the realization of study objectives will be highly appreciated.

Thank You.

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

This is a questionnaire for Shofco CBO management

Section A: Demographic Data

1. Gender

Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Age bracket

18 – 30 [ ] 30 – 40 [ ] 40 – 50 [ ] 50 and above [ ]

Indicate your educational background level.

High School [ ] Graduate [ ]Certificate/ Diploma [ ] Phd [ ]Undergraduate [ ] Other acquired skills [ ]

3. According to your status, do you own modern mobile phone with access to digitalnetwork platforms?

Yes [ ] NO [ ]

PART B: Mobile digital funds transfer platforms and performance of cash for work programs.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	I prefer to use of mobile technology transfer of cash for work ney to beneficiaries because it is more secure and this enhances ject performance.					
2	I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work ney to beneficiaries because it is more efficient and this nances project performance.					
3	I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work ney to beneficiaries because it is more accessible to them and s enhances project performance					
4	. I prefer to use mobile technology transfer of cash for work ney to beneficiaries because it is more cost effective to them l the project this enhances project performance					
5	I prefer to use mobile technology to transfer cash for work ney to beneficiaries because it can transfer to multiple neficiaries at the same time this enhances project performance					

PART C: Mobile data collection strategies and performance of cash for work program. In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project management. With 5 being the highest possible grade**.**

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	I prefer using mobile data collection methods that are ective in gathering accurate and timely information to nance project performance on cash for work.					

2	I prefer using mobile data collection tools that are easy to use on)ject performance for cash for work.					
3	I prefer to use mobile data collection methods that nificantly improve project performance and efficiency of the sh for work program.					
4	I prefer to use mobile data collection tools that ensure high accuracy l reliability of on project performance data for the cash for work)gram.					

PART D: |Mobile usage on monitoring and evaluation and performance.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to usage of Mentoring & Evaluation in project performance. With 5 being the highest possiblegrade**.**

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Mobile technology facilitates me to identify any potential ues that might affect project performance.					
2	Mobile technology helps me to track project implementation ogress thus ensuring project performance.					
3	Mobile technology helps me to effectively measure the project come thus ensuring project performance					
4	Mobile technology facilitates me to assess the effectiveness of oject strategies ensuring that the project performs					
5	Mobile technology helps me to identify areas of improvement as to enable the project to perform					
6	Mobile technology assists me in evaluating whether the oject is meeting its goals and objects thus ensuring project formance					

PART E: D Mobile communications and performance of cash for workprogram .

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project management. With 5 being the highest possible grade**.**

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5

1	Usage of mobile technology communication has enabled to collaborate with other project managers, staff and keholders hence improving project performance					
2	Usage of mobile technology communication gives me onomy and power to perform my work as am able to access ormation and advice from my boss quickly					
3	Usage of mobile technology communication has increased project work output because am able to consult and obtain necessary information					
4	Usage of mobile technology communication has increased engagement with management, other staff and stakeholders issues of projects					
5	Usage of mobile technology has improved my project work ganization as am able to obtain and track accurate and evant information from different sources at cost					
6	Usage of Mobile technology communication has increased work efficiency as I can communicate in real time, access ormation easily and use multiple channels					

PART E: Cash for Work Project performance.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to Cash for work project performance.

No	**Statement**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	usage of mobile technology has ensured that I complete					

	)ject tasks					
2	Usage of mobile technology has helped me to complete)ject tasks activities on schedule and time.					
3	Usage of mobile technology has facilitate me to enhance keholders participation in project activities thus ensuring ir satisfaction with project outcomes					
4	Usage of mobile technology has ensured that I deliver ality project output					
5	Mobile technology has enabled me to successfully identify, ess, and mitigate project risks hence ensuring performance					
6	Mobile technology usage has enabled me to deliver project ivities on-budget/cost					
7	Usage of mobile technology has enabled me to efficiently project resources to ensure project performance					

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The following questions will be used to obtain information from Local Administration informants

1. What is the effect of mobile technology funds transfer on cash for work project performance in Kibera.
2. How does mobile technology data collection on cash for work project performance inKibera?
3. What is the effect of mobile technology communications on cash for work project performance in Kibera.
4. To what extend does mobile technology monitoring and evaluation affect cash for work project performance in Kibera.

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

This is a questionnaire for Cash for work Beneficiaries

1. Gender

Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Age bracket

18 – 30 [ ] 30 – 40 [ ] 40 – 50 [ ] 50 and above [ ]

3. Are you a beneficiary for cash for work project in Kibera

Yes No

4. How do you receive the project cash?

Own Mobile phone, Friend mobile phone, Agents of mobile phones, Bank agents

PART B: Mobile digital funds transfer platforms and performance of cash for work programs.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	I prefer to receive cash using mobile technology transfer cause it is more secure to me and the project and this nances project performance.					
2	I prefer to receive money using mobile technology transfer cause it is more efficient to me and the project and enhances oject performance.					

3	I prefer to receive cash through mobile technology transfer cause it is more accessible to me and to the project and this nances project performance					
4	I prefer to receive money through mobile technology nsfer because it is more cost effective to me and the project s enhances project performance					
5	I prefer to receive money through mobile technology nsfer because i can receive any amount this enhances project rformance					

PART C: Mobile data collection strategies and performance of cash for work program. In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project.

No	**Statement**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	I prefer mobile data collection methods that are ective in gathering accurate and timely ormation for the cash for work program. How uld you rate the current methods?					
2	I prefer using mobile data collection tools that are y to use and understand for the cash for work ogram. How user-friendly do you find the current ls?					

3	I prefer mobile data collection methods that nificantly improve the performance and iciency of the cash for work program. To what ent have these methods met this expectation?					
4	I prefer mobile data collection tools that ensure high curacy and reliability of the data for the cash for work ogram. How would you evaluate the accuracy and iability of the current tools?					

PART D: |Mobile usage on monitoring and evaluation and performance.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard tousage of Mentoring & Evaluation in project performance.

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	I use Mobile technology to identify any potential issues that ght affect cash for work and report to project managers					
2	Mobile technology helps me to track my cash transfers frequency l amount thus ensuring project performance.					
3	I use mobile technology me to report on the effectiveness of h for work transfer thus ensuring project performance					
4	I use mobile technology to assess whether the cash for work oject strategies are meeting my goals/ objectives as beneficiary					
5	mobile technology helps me to identify areas of cash for work nsfer improvement and communicate with project managers m					

PART E: D Mobile communications strategies and performance of cash for workprogram .

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to application of mobile technologies in project.

No	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Usage of mobile technology communication has enabled to forge teamwork with other beneficiaries and project					

	nagers hence improving project performance					
2	Usage of mobile technology communication increases my rk output as am able to access information and advice from)ject managers					
3	Usage of mobile technology communication has powered me because am able to consult and access :essary information					
4	Usage of mobile technology communication has increased engagement with the project issues					
5	Usage of mobile technology communication has improved project work organization as able to obtain and track the)gress of my work					
6	Usage of Mobile technology communication has increased work efficiency as I can communicate in real time, access ormation easily and use multiple channels					

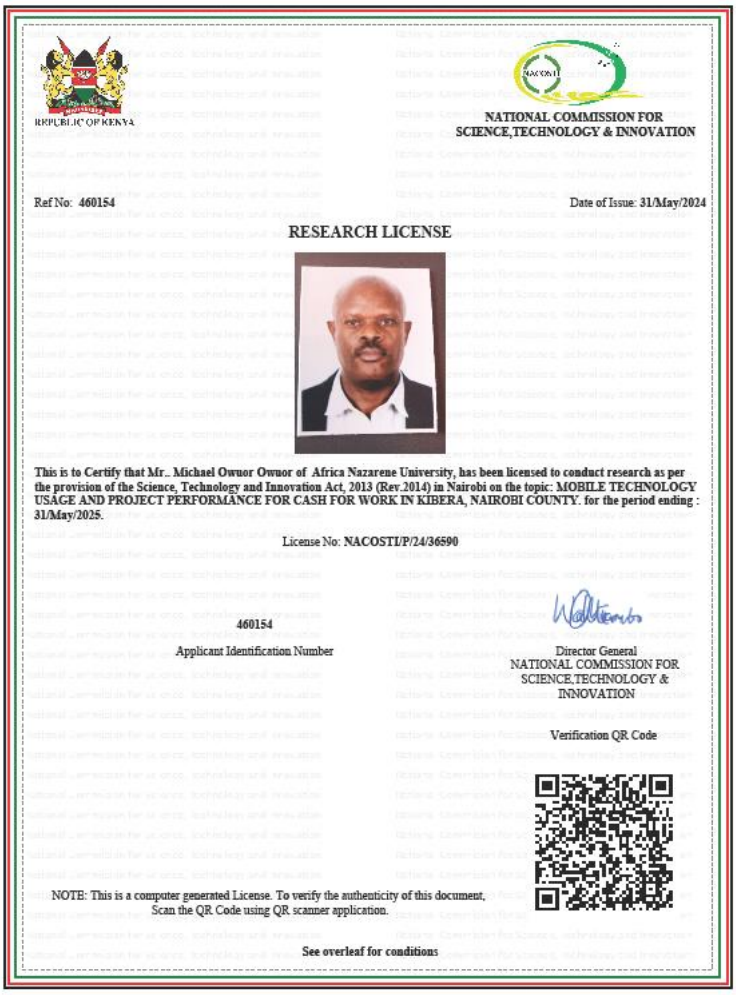
PART E: Cash for Work Project performance.

In a scale of 1 -5, show your position/opinion regarding the following assertions in regard to Cash for work project performance.

No	**Statement**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Usage of mobile technology has ensured that i receive)ject assignment and complete the project work :cessfully					

2	Usage of mobile technology has helped me to receive project ignment and complete the project work on schedule and time.					
3	Usage of mobile technology has facilitate me to participate project activities and outcomes					
5	Usage of mobile technology has ensured that I receive clear rk instructions hence enabling me to deliver quality project tput					
6	Mobile technology usage has enabled me to deliver my rk efficiently thus helping the project to be on-budget/cost					

Appendix II: Research Permit



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 460154

Date of Issue: 31/May/2024

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. Michael Owuor Owuor of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: MOBILE TECHNOLOGY USAGE AND PROJECT PERFORMANCE FOR CASH FOR WORK IN KIBERA, NAIROBI COUNTY. for the period ending : 31/May/2025.

License No: NACOSTI/P/24/36590

460154

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix III: Research Authorization Letter



***24th**, May, 2024*

E-mail: researchwriting.mba.anu@gmail.com

Tel. 0202711213

Our Ref: 15S03DMBA006

The Director.

National Commission for Science,

Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI),

P. O. Box 30623, 00100

Nairobi. Kenya

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR: MICHAEL OWUOR ONYANGO

Mr. Michael is a postgraduate student at Africa Nazarene University in the Master of Business Administration (MBA) program.

In order to complete his program, Mr. Michael is conducting research entitled: "**Mobile Technology usage and Project Performance for Cash for Work in Kibera, Nairobi County"**

Any assistance offered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,



DR. Kimani Gichuhi,

MBA, Coordinator,

School of Business,

Africa Nazarene University.