INFLUENCE OF CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES ON THE STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC PILLAR OF VISION 2030 IN THE MIGRATION DEPARTMENTS IN KENYA

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been submitted for examination to any university.

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my family for the support during this journey both emotionally and financially. God bless you always.

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ABSTRACT

Utilizing remittances technologies is one of the many obstacles that organizations face when implementing their strategies, how to increase profitability of key sectors from remittances, adjusting existing policy to improve remittances and enhancing ease of doing business based on remittances. However, it should be recognized that these difficulties are special due to the organizational context, whether internal or external, and the nature of the organization. The goal of this study was to ascertain how cross-border remittances affected Kenya's strategic implementation of Vision 2030. The specific objectives were: determining how cross-border remittance technology affected the strategic implementation of Vision 2030, to assess the influence of cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030, to assess the influence of Kenyan cross border remittances regulatory policy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 and to assess the influence of cross border remittances ease of doing business on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya. The research was directed by the motives of remittance, open system and resource-based view theories. The research design used in the study was descriptive. The 51 management staff of the Department of Immigration Services, the 69 employees of the CBK's remittances department, the 69 employees of the banks with diaspora banking departments (Kenya Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank, and Equity Bank), the senior staff for vision 2030, and the senior officers in the Ministry of Planning who were in charge of diaspora remittances and aligning with the blueprint for vision 2030 were the study's target populations. Using the Yamane (1967) formula, a sample size of 119 was selected using stratified sampling technique . The strata were divided according to type of population. After locating the respondents, they were selected randomly from each stratum. The respondents to the survey provided information via a questionnaire. For reliability of the instrument, a value of 0.878 for the total reliability test coefficient was achieved, which satisfied the requirement for data collection. In order to guarantee content validity, a total Content Validity Index (CVI) of 0.819 was attained. Additionally, face validity was established utilizing expert judgment, particularly the supervisor's feedback. Quantitative data that was displayed in tables, charts, and graphs was analyzed using descriptive statistics including means, standard deviations, frequency counts, and percentages. The dependent variable and independent variables were tested for associations using correlation and regression analysis. The study assessed how cross-border remittances affected Kenya's strategic vision 2030 execution. Since all of the p values were less than 0.05, the correlation results demonstrated that all of the elements significantly and favourably influenced Kenya's strategic implementation of vision 2030. Cross border remittances technology (r =0.802, p = .000); cross border remittances profitability (r =0.656, p = .000); cross border regulatory policies (r =0.592, p = .000); and cross border remittances ease of doing business (r =0.678, p = .000), all showed a significant influence. Additionally, the findings of the regression analysis showed a substantial and favourable association between each element and Kenya's strategic implementation of Vision 2030: Cross border remittances technology (R^2 = .643, F = 181.698, p = .000); cross border remittances profitability (R^2 = .431, F = 76.467, p = .000); cross border regulatory policies (R^2 = .350, F = 54.445, p = .000) and cross border remittances ease of doing business (R^2 = .460, F = 86.008, p = .000). It is recommended that in order to enhance remittance transactions, further comprehensive innovative money transfer methods should be implemented for technology. The study also recommends that non-governmental organizations can help Kenyans living in diaspora to facilitate channelling of funds and resources to effectively grow business.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AUC	Africa Union Commission
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CVI	Content Validity Index
DFID	Department for International Development
EAC	East African community
ECA	Economic Commission of Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
I&M	Investments and Mortgages Limited
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
RBV	Resource Based View
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

For the last thirty years, the number of African immigrants to the diaspora has increased steadily. This has been due to the increased poverty in their countries, political instability, a relative living in diaspora, job availability and other economic opportunities abroad. Also, the improvements of modern transport, communication and money transfer systems have made migration inevitable (Muguna, 2018). Unlike post-independence when Africans were anxious in building their nation, immigrants now seem to establish permanent residence in the overseas countries (Ahamed, 2021). Having been born and brought up in the home country, it is probable that the immigrants use their incomes to support their families and send some money to relatives back home.

Based on the Migration and Development Brief published by the World Bank from October 2020, global remittances, which include cross-border remittances, were $689 billion in 2020, a decline of 7.5% from the previous year due to the economic impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic. However, the report noted that the decline was less severe than expected, and that remittances continued to provide a critical source of support for households and economies around the world. Cross-border remittances are a significant source of income in Kenya, especially for families living in rural regions, and the nation is one of the major remittance recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa (Kigunda, 2018).

In 2020, for instance, Kenya was ranked the highest beneficiaries of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa with a growth of 17% from previous periods (Zerihun, 2020). In 2016, the Central Bank of Kenya released a report on cross-border remittances, which grew to US$ 1.41 billion as a result of the increased foreign exchange currency and low rate of currency volatility. Vision 2030 development has therefore come up as target for economic, political and social advancement in the Republic of Kenya. This is similar with tactical planning that operationalizes Vision in that way (Kigunda, 2018). Most of strategies in the government of Kenya look like Vision 2030 pillars and principles. They aim to improve a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the welfare of all citizens. Strategic planning and implementation hence enable achievement of the vision. Strategic planning pertains objectives, vision, mission, goals and strategies to be accomplished at a definite time for a firm. Thus, in strategic planning, firms can spot the variations in the external surrounding and then change to such variations as the need goes up.

1.1.1 Cross Border Remittances

International business dates back to the days of Phoenician traders who carried out commerce in Mediterranean seaports and expanded inland to most of Asian Minor. Through various stages of developments, facilitated by the development of banking and finance, international business has become a complex and sophisticated arrangement involving multinational industrial corporations and multinational banks. Today, international business has taken a more defined structure with the ease of movement of both people and goods (Hamilton & Webster, 2018). Over the last few years, most of African nations that were once suspicious of the diaspora have begun to realize the promising role the diaspora played in development. The diaspora comprised of two groups; the voluntary immigrants and the involuntary immigrants. The voluntary immigrants are those who migrated out of their home countries by choice while involuntary are those that were forced to migrate. The latter include the African Americans and are mostly found in North America and the Caribbean.

Cross-border remittances refer to the transfer of money from individuals living and working in one country to their families or other individuals in another country (Zerihun, 2020). This is often done through money transfer services, banks, or other financial institutions. Immigration, on the other hand, refers to the migration of people between countries, either for work, study, or other reasons (Hamilton & Webster, 2018). In the context of strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya, cross-border remittances play a significant role in the country's economy, as they provide a source of income and foreign exchange. The government is seeking to leverage these remittances to support the achievement of vision 2030 goals, such as economic growth and development. Meanwhile, immigration may also play a role in vision 2030 implementation, as the government seeks to attract and retain skilled workers who can aid towards a nation's economic development (Ahamed, 2021). The difference between cross-border remittances and immigration in the context of vision 2030 is that cross-border remittances are focused on the flow of money, while immigration is focused on the movement of people. However, both can have a significant influence on the economy and are relevant to the strategic implementation of Kenya's Vision 2030.

Available data show that cross-border remittances from official channels range between 2%-5% of Africa's GDP. Between 2014 and 2015, the remittances increased from 2.4% to 3.5% of GDP, which points toward their potential impact on the national development indicators (Munanga, 2020). The cross-border remittances steady growth has attracted much attention to the policy makers, development agencies, academicians, politicians, and researchers among others. For instance, the East Africa cross-border remittances have increased steadily in the past years, even though its impact on national development goals remains undocumented. In 2020, the available data indicated that the East Africa economies received more than Shs15 trillion (US$ 4.3 billion) in payments with Kenya and Uganda receiving the largest amount (Zerihun, 2020).

Remittances are therefore becoming an increasingly important source of revenue as Kenya gets increasingly linked to the other parts of the world and more Kenyans move to the outside world to work, study or live. Remittances to the nation improved by 8.6 percent, compared to USD 110.1 million in May 2013: greater than USD119.7 million in May 2014, for instance (Abudh, 2016). The continued rise of inflow in remittances to Kenya has led to the development of diaspora banking. Diaspora banking is a platform whereby commercial banks offer banking services to Kenyan citizens residing outside the country. Most commercial banks in Kenya have set up diaspora banking departments to run their affairs. These banks include Co-operative bank, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity bank, Investments & Mortgages Limited (I&M) bank and family bank among others. The facilities available to Kenyans in the diaspora include access to loan facilities, investment advice and money transfer services. The latter is made possible through online access of accounts, Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) transfer and through other money transfer options for example Western Union, MoneyGram and M-Pesa. The bank is able to negotiate and initiate purchase of assets for example land on behalf of its clients in the diaspora and provide financing for the same. Most of these commercial banks have also established a diaspora banking department to tap into the international market. This is especially for Kenyan citizens residing in other countries.

1.1.2 Strategy Implementation

According to Johnson et al. (2012), strategy is the scope and course of action of an organization that takes chances in the future to realize investors' goals in a hostile external environment. Diverse views of strategies are there that comprise of experience, ideas, design and discourse that is long-term in reality. Strategy incorporates rational insights of firms, experience varieties from past happenings that are later on focused on. Ideologies confirm the upcoming matters without and within the firm whereas discourse leans protect the aspects of language in approach in firms. Rexhepi et al. (2017) also indicated that strategy encompasses action strategies that make organizations to merge their resources for the best of forthcoming predictions of the firm.

The process of implementing a strategy is referred to in the study as putting into action the plans and initiatives developed to achieve the goals and objectives of Vision 2030 in the area of cross-border remittances. This implementation process can involve a variety of stakeholders, including government agencies, financial institutions, and private companies, and may involve a range of activities, such as developing policies and regulations, building infrastructure, and promoting awareness and adoption of cross-border remittances services (Bryson & Edwards, 2017). The goal of strategy implementation is to successfully achieve the goals of Vision 2030 in the area of cross-border remittances and to create a thriving and competitive environment for cross-border remittances in Kenya.

According to Hagar (2019), it is crucial to remember that implementing a strategy is a difficult and changing process that requires careful planning, coordination, and execution. Successful implementation of the vision 2030 objectives in the area of cross-border remittances will require a comprehensive and integrated approach that takes into account the unique needs and challenges of different stakeholders. Yabs (2011) argues that this may involve developing and implementing policies that promote financial inclusion, improving the regulatory environment to ensure that cross-border remittances are safe and secure, and promoting the use of technology to make cross-border remittances more accessible and convenient. Effective implementation of the vision 2030 strategy for cross-border remittances will require close collaboration between the government, financial institutions, and other relevant stakeholders, as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the strategy is aligned with changing conditions and evolving needs (Kerzner, 2019).

1.1.3 Vision 2030 Development Strategy in Kenya

The development strategy known as Vision 2030 provides a conceptual understanding of cross-border remittance. Kenya’s most lauded economic strategy to date, Vision 2030, is intended to eventually transform the country into a middle-income country. It suggests that the Republic of Kenya’s development will be based on three key pillars: the economic, social, and political pillars. This political pillar was included in the design to give the demographic political system, which is based on issues-based politics and is trustworthy, accountable, and transparent to all citizens, more weight. Simultaneously, upholding the law and order every time and freedoms and rights of citizens be upheld and valued as cherished in the constitution of Kenya (Leshore & Minja, 2019).

The social pillar sought to come up with a cohesive and just society that adores fairness in secure and clean environment that is reachable to all. The public is conversant with ethical behaviour in social justice and public resources, investment on infrastructure, public sector reforms and the development land reforms. The economic pillar initiates the country's development program up to that time. Thus, it aims to provide access to fiscal development initiatives that increased Kenya's Gross Domestic Product growth rate to 10% by 2020. Diverse areas were indicated in this regard like information technology, tourism, financial services, security, agriculture and trade among other areas (Omamo et al.,2018).

The Vision 2030 blueprint was created to be implemented in several phases over five years, from the year 2008 to the end of 2012, the year 2013 to the year 2017, and the year 2018 to the year 2022, until 2030. The third medium-term strategy is now being implemented, and the two medium-term strategies have already been evaluated. The main focus right now is on major reforms in critical economic areas, including agriculture, security, migration (remittances included), trade, education, infrastructure, manufacturing, tourism among others (Omamo et al., 2018).

The Vision 2030 strategy for Kenya views cross-border remittances as a crucial component of economic growth and development. The strategy recognizes the importance of this sector for the country's economy and seeks to create a supportive environment for remittances to thrive. One of the key objectives of the vision 2030 strategy is to improve the ease of doing business in the remittances sector. This includes reducing the cost and time required to send and receive remittances, and promoting the use of technology in the sector (Njagi, 2018).

The Vision 2030 strategy also aims to increase financial inclusion by making remittances more accessible and affordable, particularly for citizens in rural areas. The strategy seeks to enhance the regulatory framework for remittances to ensure that it is supportive of the growth of the sector and promotes the use of technology. The vision 2030 strategy also aims to improve the competitiveness of Kenya's remittances sector and enhance the quality of services offered. This includes developing new products and services and implementing marketing and outreach campaigns to increase awareness and usage of remittances (Leshore & Minja, 2019).

The implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya has witnessed several significant milestones and achievements since its inception. One notable milestone is the sustained growth of Kenya's economy, with a focus on key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services (Achitsa, 2020). Over the years, Kenya has made progress in infrastructural development, including the construction of modern roads, bridges, and energy projects. Furthermore, there have been notable improvements in education and healthcare services, aiming to enhance human capital development (Ocharo, 2014).

However, the journey towards achieving the goals of Vision 2030 has not been without challenges and gaps. One of the critical challenges is income inequality, which remains a persistent issue in Kenya (Bett, 2013). Despite economic growth, the benefits have not been equally distributed, and a substantial portion of the population still struggles with poverty. Additionally, corruption and governance issues have posed obstacles to efficient resource allocation and project implementation (Kigunda, 2018). These challenges underscore the need for a more inclusive and accountable approach to development under Vision 2030.

Cross-border remittances play a crucial role in the implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya. These remittances contribute significantly to the country's foreign exchange earnings and are a source of income for many households, especially in rural areas (Jena, 2018). In recent years, the remittance flow to Kenya has shown remarkable growth. For instance, in 2020, Kenya was ranked as one of the highest beneficiaries of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a growth rate of 17% from previous periods (Zerihun, 2020). This steady increase in remittances reflects the growing importance of the diaspora's financial support in Kenya's development agenda.

Statistics further highlight the significance of remittances. Available data indicates that cross-border remittances from official channels range between 2% to 5% of Africa's GDP, and this percentage has been on the rise, suggesting their potential impact on national development indicators (Munanga, 2020). East African economies, including Kenya, received substantial remittances, with Kenya and Uganda being the largest recipients in the region, receiving more than Shs15 trillion (US$ 4.3 billion) in payments in 2020 (Zerihun, 2020). These statistics underline the need for strategic planning and effective implementation to harness the full potential of cross-border remittances as a driving force behind Kenya's Vision 2030 development goals.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Implementing cross-border remittances technologies poses several challenges for organizations in Kenya as they strive to achieve the goals set forth in Kenya Vision 2030. These challenges include not only technological hurdles but also questions regarding how to maximize the profitability of key sectors through remittances, adapt existing policies to enhance the remittance ecosystem, and streamline business processes to facilitate remittance-based transactions (Achitsa, 2020; Jena, 2018; Zerihun, 2020). For instance, it is important to note that according to recent statistics, cross-border remittances have become a substantial source of income for Kenya's economy. In 2020, Kenya was ranked among the highest beneficiaries of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a remarkable growth rate of 17% compared to previous periods (Zerihun, 2020). These remittances not only contribute significantly to the nation's foreign exchange earnings but also provide a vital lifeline for many households, especially those residing in rural areas. However, the precise extent of their impact on key sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services, remains underexplored within the context of Kenya Vision 2030.

While studies have explored the diaspora's contributions in various contexts, little research has focused on the relationship between cross-border remittances and the strategic implementation of Kenya Vision 2030. For instance, Wee et al. (2018) emphasized the importance of harnessing the potential of the African diaspora to bolster the growth of their countries of origin. Their work highlighted that tapping into diaspora resources provided an additional source of income but could not replace domestic sources entirely. Additionally, Maara et al. (2019) found that remittances had a positive impact on domestic household consumption in Kenya, raising the living standards of recipients. However, it also introduced challenges, such as increased dependency on the sender, potentially contributing to voluntary unemployment and hindering overall economic growth. From the existing studies, the influence of cross border remittances on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 economic pillar in Kenya remains under-studied. This leaves an empirical gap that the study aims to address.

1.3 General Objective

The overall objective of the research is to determine the influence of cross border remittances on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

i. To determine the influence of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya.

ii. To assess the influence of cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya.
iii. To examine the influence of Kenyan cross border remittances regulatory policy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya.
iv. To assess the influence of cross border remittances ease of doing business on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

i. What is the influence of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya?
ii. How does cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy influence strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya?
iii. What is the influence of Kenyan cross border remittances regulatory policy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya?
iv. How does cross border remittances ease of doing business influence the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in the migration departments in Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The Kenyan government used the findings of this study to inform policy makers and create a strategic steering committee to aid in the development of more cross-border business-friendly measures as part of Vision 2030. Attaining the vision 2030 goal through a strong policy framework is essential for improved implementation by various organizations. The study also aided the government in better understanding the difficulties associated with putting its 2030 grand strategies into practice. Future researchers who wished to do research on international remittances and Kenya’s strategic implementation of Vision 2030 were also provided with information by the study. The study therefore benefited academia as it helped fill a study gap.

It also provided a basis for further study in the topic of cross border remittances and strategic implementation.

1.6 Scope of Study

The goal of this study was to ascertain how cross-border remittances affected Kenya's strategic implementation of Vision 2030. The study's target population included vision 2030 senior staff, senior officers in the Ministry of Planning who are responsible for diaspora remittances in accordance with the vision 2030 blue print, management staff employed by the Department of Immigration Services, the Central Bank of Kenya's (CBK) Diaspora Remittances department, and other banks with diaspora banking departments. The research used descriptive research design, where primary data was composed using questionnaires. The research took place between January and June 2022.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The study was built upon several key assumptions that guide its research methodology and data collection process. The study first assumed that the respondents, including vision 2030 senior staff, officers in the Ministry of Planning, management staff in the Department of Immigration Services, the Central Bank of Kenya's Diaspora Remittances department, and other stakeholders, provided honest and accurate responses in the questionnaires, reflecting their knowledge and experience. The study also assumed that the data collected from these respondents was representative of the broader population engaged in cross-border remittances and the strategic implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya. It was assumed that policies and regulations pertaining to cross-border remittances and Vision 2030 remained relatively stable during the data collection period from January to June 2022. Lastly, the study assumed that the research instruments, primarily the questionnaires, gathered the necessary information required to address the research questions and objectives accurately.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Cross border remittances: Refer to the transfer of money from individuals living and working in one country to their families or other individuals in another country. This is often done through money transfer services, banks, or other financial institutions.

Cross-border remittances ease of doing business: Refers to the level of difficulty involved in providing cross-border remittance services. An environment that is supportive of cross-border remittances and that makes it easy for companies and financial institutions to provide remittance services can promote growth and innovation in the market.

Cross-border remittances profitability: Refers to the financial viability of providing cross-border remittance services. This includes considering factors such as the cost of providing the service, the revenue generated by the service, and the level of competition in the market. A profitable cross-border remittances market can provide significant financial benefits for companies, financial institutions, and countries.

Cross-border remittances regulatory policy: Refers to the laws and regulations governing the transfer of money across borders. This policy can impact the ease and cost of providing cross-border remittance services, and can also impact the level of competition in the market. A well-designed regulatory policy can promote a healthy and competitive cross-border remittances market.

Cross-border remittances technology: Refers to the use of technology to facilitate the transfer of money from one country to another. This technology can include mobile apps, online platforms, or other digital solutions that allow individuals to send and receive money across borders quickly and easily.

Political issues: Refer to the degree whereby the Kenyan government stimulate the economy of a nation through its regulation like environmental laws, labour laws, tax regimes, trade business laws / regulations, tariffs on businesses among others.

Strategic implementation: Involves a sequence of events that are taken on to legalise policies and realise their viability for the advantage of an institution.

Strategic planning: Pertains objectives, vision, mission, goals and strategies to be accomplished at a definite time for a firm.

Vision 2030 Development Strategy: It indicates the development of the Republic of Kenya and is fixed on 3 main pillars that is economic, social and political pillars.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The second chapter evaluated the research on international remittances and Kenya's strategic implementation of Vision 2030, including the theoretical foundations guiding the study. The study also explored the literature on cross border remittances' technology, profitability, regulatory policies and ease of doing business The reviewed studies also enabled the identification of gaps in research. The chapter ends with the representation of the conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Motives of Remittance Theory

This theory by Lucas and Stark (1985) establishes a unique phenomenon, why and how a migrant pursues remit. In the view of this theory, economic opportunities become a centrism attribute for the migrant to remit to the households' consumption and investment. This theory identifies four motives of remittances, which include the altruistic motive, enlightened/tempered self-motive, loan repayment motive and coinsurance. The proponents contend that altruistic motive is the form of utility that a migrant makes a decision to remit because they care about the household members. They also argued that pure altruism profound itself by permanent migrants. The permanent migrants are altruistic because they are strongly motivated by the family ties and remit less for an asset and investment in the household members. Permanent migrants are wealthier and the utility of pure altruistic maximizes on developmental issues in the country of origin.

Pure self- interest refers to the pursuit of own welfare in exclusion of others. This means migrant send remittances with the rational motive of benefiting from sending remittances. Pure self-interest is therefore modelled under the assumption that remittances are not always counter-cyclical. In this event, motive for remittances are driven by the desires for investment as self-interest bearing instruments, and poor economic conditions during business cycles often result in reduced volumes of remittances. However, the loan repayment motive is viewed as a principal of migrant to remit for finance migrants' human capital investment and expenditure. The higher the loans invested in human capital the more the household members are remitted by the migrant (Brown & Poirine, 2005).

In the context of this study, this theory is important in explaining the motives of the migrants to purse remittances based on available technology, profitability expected, regulatory policies and ease of doing business. However, in the light on the motives of remittance, critics argue that the theorists predict only on the migrant's decision to remit as a utility function, investment, loan repayment and coinsurance. However, the theorists make no sufficient means of explaining the extent of remittances variability on GDP a proxy for the nation economic growth and development, including other national development indicators such as consumer spending, and government spending.

2.2.2 Open System Theory

Von Bartalanffy who was a Hungarian natural scientist established the theory in 1928 then later on revised by Olum (2004). The theory's main principle is that institutions are measured to function in an external environment and in the process, there are relations that come up in any means. The major problem is that an institution is described as an open system that constantly networks with the outside world. The contact makes institutions secure input like human capital, technology, process, raw material among others.

Market, completed goods and services, as well as other by-products, were made available to customers in the outside world. Other sub-systems arose in the process. The systems theory was considered by the managers in examining the external environment for sensible choice (Kigunda, 2018). This involved social, environmental, ecological, legal, technological and political aspects in the outside world. No matter what the industry, these issues had an impact on organizations in one way or another. Political issues refer to the degree whereby government leadership stimulate the economy of a nation through its regulation like environmental laws, labour laws, tax regimes, trade business laws / regulations, tariffs on businesses among others. The economic aspect included exchange rate, growth rates, inflation rates and economic interest rates. Demographic of a certain population is deliberated by the social facet in a definite external environment and it encompasses education, age, population growth rate, norms, cultural aspects, sex and gender among others.

Technological issues involve quality of production levels, new innovations, copy writes, research and development, patents, costs and rate of change in technology among others. The environmental constituent incorporates aspects like government agencies, labour institutions, climate change, customers, competitions and suppliers. The business legislation were included in the authorized component that stimulated bill of rights, laws on discrimination, consumer protection laws, business operations, laws on health and safety, laws of counterfeits, laws on competition amongst other lawful frameworks that stimulate institutions (Kigunda, 2018). The theory was appropriate in this research since it highlighted how the external surrounding (cross border remittances) influenced the way vision 2030 development plan was implemented.

2.2.3 Resource Based View Theory

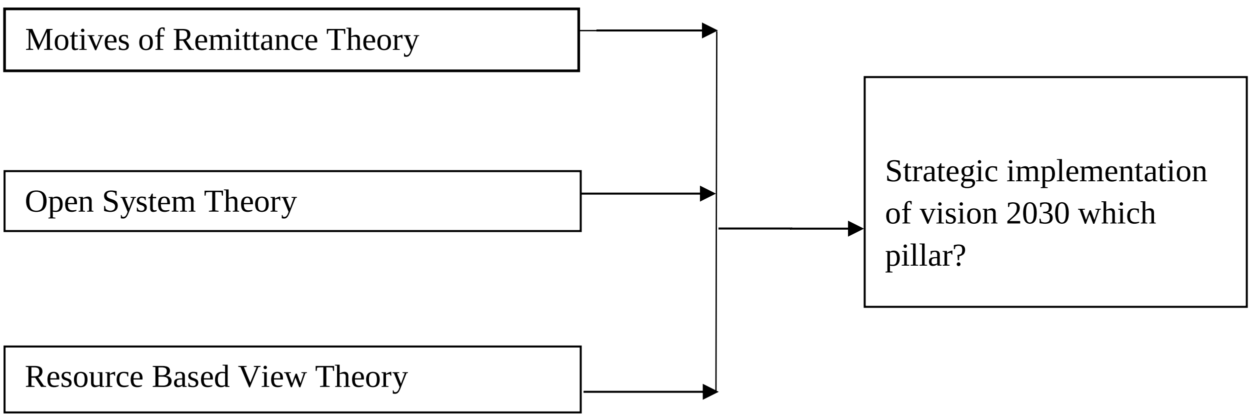
The research into strategic implementation was initiated on the theories underpinning strategic management in wide-range. The Resource Based View Theory (RBV) by Wernerfelt (1984) was measured to be one of the contemporary theories that generated substantial know how on strategic implementation and management. RBV theory explained how institutions utilised their growing resources to expand institutional performance in their particular jurisdictions. RBV plays a particular role in strategy change administration by not ignoring the organizational resources that aid in achieving the modifications that are required. It furthermore stated that resources in an institution must pass assessments as to their suitability, durability, sustainability, competitive superiority and inimitability for it to be eligible for an effective part in strategic change management of an organization.

The theory hence embraced that institutional performance and competitive advantage was attained carefully but the external environment prevented other competitors from quickly copying the resources that were utilised. A business is an umbrella term for a type of body that encompasses a varied range of sustainable capabilities and resources. The concept of RBV stressed that the presence of essential resources within an entity, as well as their prompt and efficient reorganization and allocation, allows for a unique amalgamation of basic skills that offered a company an edge over competitors and sustained success. Resources accounted for included skilled human capital, institutional social processes, physical and financial assets and also patents. The theory was applied in the study to cross remittances, and how they managed to improve the strategic implementation of Kenya vision 2030.

2.2.4 Theoretical Framework

Figure 2.1

Theoretical Framework



2.3 Empirical Review

Cross Border Remittances' Technology

Sahoo and Shome (2020) noted that globalization led to developments in fields such as technology, transport, and communication which made it easier for those in the diaspora to become active participants in their nation's political, economic, and social wellbeing and development. This is since they allow the diaspora members to form congruent networks across different countries and continents. Globalization also enabled vast networks which worked towards developing relationships across different developed and developing countries. Remittances normally reached the destination formally or informally. Some of the formal remittance service providers included micro-finance institutions, post offices and banks, money transfer operators and new transaction technology that included mobile money. This study however fails to consider policies that can affect the remittances distribution to home countries.

According to Birka (2020), mobile money, post offices and banks were assumed to have larger geographical coverage, were reliable and offered the highest levels of security. This study indicated that more than 80% of post offices were in rural areas where over 80% of people live hence providing opportunities to become key players sending remittance in developing countries. However, the current expansion of the agent banking in countries like Kenya had opened more chances of banking sectors winning remittances coming through a formal channel. Some reports had pointed that MoneyGram and the Western Union accounted for 65% all remittances in the Sub-Saharan region (Muguna, 2018).

In Kenya, innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa has made a remittance transaction lower as the mobile network had enhanced information, communication and efficient money transfer through the platform. The partnerships between the mobile phone companies and banks had enhanced trust, increased money transfer efficiencies and removed geographical barriers. Ratha et al. (2011) argued that mobile money transfers like M-Pesa in Kenya provided a large market base for technologies, which harnessed the remittances for low-income customers reaching a larger geographic coverage. The modern transaction technologies had led to a rise in the accessibility and affordability of remittances' accordingly promoting financial inclusion. Also, mobile money transfer had increased remittances in the formal channels.

Jena (2018) studied the characteristics of the remittances market in Kenya and revealed that Kenya migrants remitted money through mobile money transfers such as Safaricom M-Pesa and Airtel, and through conventional banking systems such as Western Union and MoneyGram and the Postal Corporations of Kenya. Even though the formal channels remain very costly, at least 60% of migrants in the global south send remittances whose effect on national development remain unclear. Some studies investigating cost efficiencies on formal channels in the south-to-south countries had established that remittances in these corridors remained cost inefficient (Mohapatra & Ratha, 2011).

Akanle et al. (2022) studied Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and remittances in Africa, and found that nearly US$6.5 trillion was remitted between the global south countries for the purposes of improving family fundamental requirements like shelter and food, increasing family income, education opportunities, housing and health. The study found that technology and innovation of mobile money, digital money and internet-based transfer continued to drive remittances, which increased financial access and improved sending speed of funds transfer. These have finally served to replace traditional mobile transfer operators which in the past years accounted 90% of remittance transactions, banks, postal network and informal methods. The study also found that in 2016, the average cost of sending remittances was 7.45%, a decrease from 9.8% in 2008. This high cost of remittances remained a major barrier in the Global South, but this was not done to see if the same is applicable to Kenya.

The knowledge gaps identified in the existing literature on cross-border remittances in the context of Kenya and its alignment with the strategic implementation of Vision 2030 reveal the need for more targeted research efforts. While studies have acknowledged the transformative role of technologies like mobile money and their potential to enhance financial inclusion and speed up funds transfer (Akanle et al., 2022), there remains a paucity of research that delves into the specific policies, regulations, and strategies required to optimize these technological advancements for the realization of Vision 2030 objectives. Moreover, the emphasis in the literature has been predominantly on formal remittance channels, leaving informal methods largely unexplored. Investigating the dynamics of informal remittance networks is essential as they may hold significant influence over remittance flows in Kenya. Furthermore, while some studies have highlighted global improvements in remittance cost-efficiency, the lack of research specific to the Kenyan context regarding the cost-effectiveness and accessibility of remittance services is a noteworthy gap (Mohapatra & Ratha, 2011; Akanle et al., 2022).

Cross Border Remittances' Profitability

As per Chowdhury (2011), remittances played an important role in foreign exchange incomes in the nation's economy. The recipient's country receiving remittance inflows boost the foreign currency in the country's market price for the exchange rate. The real exchange rate can impact on national development when remittance inflows are appreciated on long terms savings and investment, hence boosting the capital accumulation. Cross-border remittance may not necessarily be submitted by migrants. According to study, diaspora associations formed by migrant groups helped become donor institutions that bridged the intermediaries between local institutions and donors in solving priorities in the local communities that needed the donor funding. Also, a well-organized diaspora institution helped in transferring foreign flows into the formal channels and thus increasing chances for accountability of remitted foreign flows to national development.

In Pakistan, a study by Hussain and Anjum (2014) revealed that worker's remittance and GDP growth had a positive impact, which contributed a share of 5.4% economic growth in Pakistan. The study analysed data from year 1973 to 2011. The study noted that the labour markets of worker's remittances generated a significant positive impact on the financial sector GDP, world GDP on worker's remittance and attracted trade openness. The authors proposed a policy-based horizontal remittance and productive investment for trade openness, but did not compare if the same can be applicable to developing countries such as Kenya.

Ratha and Plaza (2011) did a study on the harnessing diaspora and found that in countries such as Israel and India, diaspora bonds was used as the source of income to finance national infrastructure such as roads, housing, schooling and hospitals. In other countries such as Cape Verde, the government had products of non-residents investing in the stock exchange and invests in government bonds. These study findings point toward cross-border remittances having an impact on bond turnover, which meant remitters invested in bonds or increased the ability to invest in government treasury bills and bonds.

Taghizadeh-Hesary et al. (2021) found that developing countries received US$ 441 billion through official channels and represented about 73% worldwide remittances flow. With these statistics, it was clearly observed that developing countries had become a major player in the global migration and remittances. The global south is becoming the central regional immigration hubs with the amount of money paid growing. In 2013, 34% of migrants were from South-to-South countries almost equal to 35% of those from South to North countries. In the recent decades, South to South countries migrations have been rapidly growing and often overlooked.

A study by Awumbila et al. (2015) concur that receiving and sending countries in the south-to-south corridors correspond at the same time in the transit of remittances. He further put forth that the transit of remittance is equivalent to the numbers of emigrants and immigrants in most regional economic communities in South-to-South corridors. Intra-regional in South-to-South migration in Africa, Asia, Pacific and Caribbean coincide to the same immigrants and emigrants due to economic regional communities. South migrants in these regional economic communities are motivated by free movements of free trade linkages. Kenya is ranked the top 10 receiver of remittance country in South-to-South area and very robust country that leads emigrants in EAC region and other regions in COMESA, African Union Commission (AUC), Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), in the South-to-South corridors (Bett, 2013).

The Kenyans living and earning in the diaspora were contributing to the growth of the Kenya's economy through cross-border remittances (Bett, 2013). Reports indicated that Kenya diasporas remittances had been increasing accounting for 3% of GDP higher than earning from mining, which is 1%. This means it played a key role in the national development even though there was scanty of data research affirming these ideologies. According to the CBK, the cross-border remittances are the fourth largest foreign inflows and had increased over the last 10 years. The report indicated that Kenyans abroad sent US$ 1.7 billion in 2016, which was an 11% increase from the previous year. The remittance inflow in 2015 was US$1.5 billion or 8% higher than the previous year. However, the cross-border remittance remained untapped in the informal channels. Therein became a challenge on how to compute it other than as a percentage of inflows from official channels.

The literature on cross-border remittances' profitability reveals several knowledge gaps that necessitate further exploration. While existing studies acknowledge the importance of remittances in foreign exchange incomes and capital accumulation (Chowdhury, 2011), there is a lack of research that delves into the specific policies and strategies needed to maximize their profitability within Kenya's Vision 2030 framework. Additionally, while some studies have shown positive impacts of remittances on economic growth in countries like Pakistan

(Hussain and Anjum, 2014), their applicability to Kenya remains understudied. The role and effectiveness of diaspora institutions in enhancing accountability and profitability of remitted foreign flows within the Kenyan context require more comprehensive investigation. Furthermore, despite Kenya's substantial role as a receiver of remittances and their contribution to the national economy (Bett, 2013), there is a need for research that explores the untapped potential of informal remittance channels and how they can be effectively harnessed to support the country's development objectives.

Cross Border Remittances' Regulatory Policies

Amagoh and Rahman (2016) conducted a study on utilizing the academic diaspora's potential for Nigeria's domestic development. The study adopted a literature review and sampled 45 international Nigerian academicians. The results based on the diaspora options theory and indicated that academic diaspora has significantly contributed to the growth of Nigeria. The findings showed that with proper government interventions and policies, the diaspora can be key to development within Nigerian households. However, this study was based on secondary data, which is different from the current study that used primary data through questionnaires.

According to the Kenya Diaspora Policy (2014), Kenyan Diasporas are people living outside the country as persons of Kenya origin and non-resident Kenyans, who are categorized as Kenyans holding passport, acquired a dual citizenship, residing and working outside the country, studying and venturing into business. The Kenyan government developed a Kenya Diaspora Policy in 2014, with the aim of including Kenyan diaspora populations in national development initiatives. The Kenyan government envisions harnessed the diaspora resources, developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of Vision 2030 (Achitsa, 2020). The Kenya Diaspora policy build on key interventions proposed in the policy, which was set to fulfil in curbing the remittances cost, data collections mechanism for diaspora profiles and restructuring information systems in consular services to engage Kenyan diaspora.

Cross-border remittances are central to Kenya’s development agenda that made harnessing its potential a flagship project under the financial sector in the country’s Vision 2030 agenda (Ocharo, 2014). The new Constitution promulgated in 2010 provided an opportunity for engaging the diaspora in the development agenda. One of the giveaways of the Constitution is that it permits dual citizenships allowing Kenyans who desire to invest in both countries to do so hence increasing remittances. The economic development importance of remittances seems to be the drive of the Kenyan governments since 2002 to capture the diaspora’s in the country’s development agenda. It is considered that remittances can help bridge the savings-investments gap in the country, taking into account that the country’s gross domestic savings to gross capital formation ratio stood at 1.5 in 2014.

The research gaps in the context of cross-border remittances’ regulatory policies are notable. While studies like Amagoh and Rahman (2016) have emphasized the potential of diaspora contributions to national development with the right policies, there is a dearth of primary research examining the effectiveness of regulatory policies in the Kenyan context specifically related to cross-border remittances and their strategic implementation within the Vision 2030 framework. Existing literature provides insights into Kenya’s diaspora policy and constitutional provisions (Achitsa, 2020), but the empirical assessment of how these policies impact cross-border remittances’ alignment with Vision 2030 objectives remains limited. Therefore, there is a research gap in exploring the practical implications and outcomes of these regulatory policies in the context of Kenya’s development agenda, particularly in terms of cross-border remittances.

Cross Border Remittances' Ease of Doing Business

As per Sinatti and Horst (2015), members of the diaspora from the same country often formed groups with the aim of channelling funds and resources aimed at developing their parent nations. These associations not only sent money but also establish design and fund projects back home. Recently, new players have entered the field and they fund these diaspora groups. Examples are the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UK-based Department for International Development (DFID), which have led to ease of doing business in their countries for diaspora-based population.

Ratha (2013) study involving 71 developing countries found that there were a 3.5% decrease in poverty levels with a 10% increase in received remittances. Studies across these countries showed that the livelihoods of the recipients rose since they acquired more assets and some even increased investment into their personal businesses. The study determined that while aid effectively promoted growth in the recipient country, debt service, domestic savings, and worker's remittances were significant sources of finances for development for a majority of African countries. These factors determined whether it was easy to do business in their home countries or not.

Ratha et al. (2011) study established that remittance transfer in the South-South migration remains costly and ensuring cost-effective sending and receiving transaction cost is most likely to favourably affect remittances. The research established that growth in remittances through informal channels could be attributed to high transaction costs in the formal remittance channel. The partnership development of money transfers providers such as M-Pesa agents and Vodafone are likely to build bridges across regional economic communities in the South-to-South migration, hence allow those abroad to easily invest in Kenya.

In the context of cross-border remittances' ease of doing business, research gaps are evident. While studies like Sinatti and Horst (2015) have shed light on the role of diaspora associations and external entities in facilitating development projects and investments, there is limited empirical research examining the specific impact of these factors on the ease of doing business within Kenya. Additionally, studies such as Ratha (2013) and Ratha et al. (2011) have highlighted the relationship between remittances, poverty reduction, and economic development in various countries, but there is a gap in understanding the direct correlation between ease of doing business and the inflow of remittances, especially in the South-to-South migration context. Therefore, the research gaps lie in the need for empirical studies that explore how the facilitation of remittances and investments by diaspora associations and external entities contributes to the ease of doing business in Kenya and its implications for Vision 2030's strategic implementation.

Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya

The first pillar of Vision 2030 is the democratic political system, which allows for focused on issues policies that are also values-based, result-oriented, transparent, and accountable. The vision 2030 piece also addressed equal opportunity and representation for everyone, regardless of socioeconomic level, gender, respect for law, and religion. The social pillar illustrated a cohesive and just community that developed a fair secure and clean environment and also social justice within Kenyans (Njagi, 2018). The 8 social areas that lead social justice include universal health care, water and sanitation, equity, culture, poverty reduction, clean and secure environment, gender, housing and urbanization, training, education and training. The disabled and marginalized communities in the country are both included in this pillar in order to advance their welfare in society. The application of these problems of social justice was made possible by the use of contemporary technologies through research and advances in technology. This was featured to these economic pillars and also the political pillar. Since they were used together in implementation (Ndung'u et al., 2011).

In political pillar, one is free to expression towards several issues featuring their interests and lives in institutions (Ogwora, 2022). People centred deliberates responsiveness on rights and needs of individuals whose participation on resource allocation and public policies is definite. An institution's performance is governed by measurable outputs, which are consistent and predictable under a system that is goal-oriented. A system of accountability is honesty in all things, which permitted the free flow of information regarding goals, confirmed transparency, and strategically planned top projects for Vision 2030, including the social and economic pillars, among others. Basically, the partisan systems let contact of administrative and legislation reforms on government strategies and institutions in an open system.

The economic pillar is focused with on the country's economic expansion rate, with annual growth in GDP being anticipated to be at ten percent annually on average by 2030. The difficulty with this economic expansion is making sure that the Republic of Kenya was one of the five nations to reach this economic growth level and withstand it in total (Ndung'u et al., 2011). According to the quarterly reports on the state of the economy, the Gross Domestic Product development throughout the years has varied. This is because the country's economy is a transparent structure that connects various sectors such as telecommunication, tourism, security, manufacturing investments, education, mining and agriculture. To deliver the nation's desires, the nation must raise national savings from sixteen per-cent to thirty-five per-cent. This resulted in the introduction of work prospects for Kenyan teens, who make up a significant portion of the country's population. The key factor in achieving Vision 2030 has been observed to be other challenges in the system, including low infrastructure development that hindered development, agriculture, tourism, investment, and security areas. The relationship between the sectors generates an open system (Kigunda, 2018).

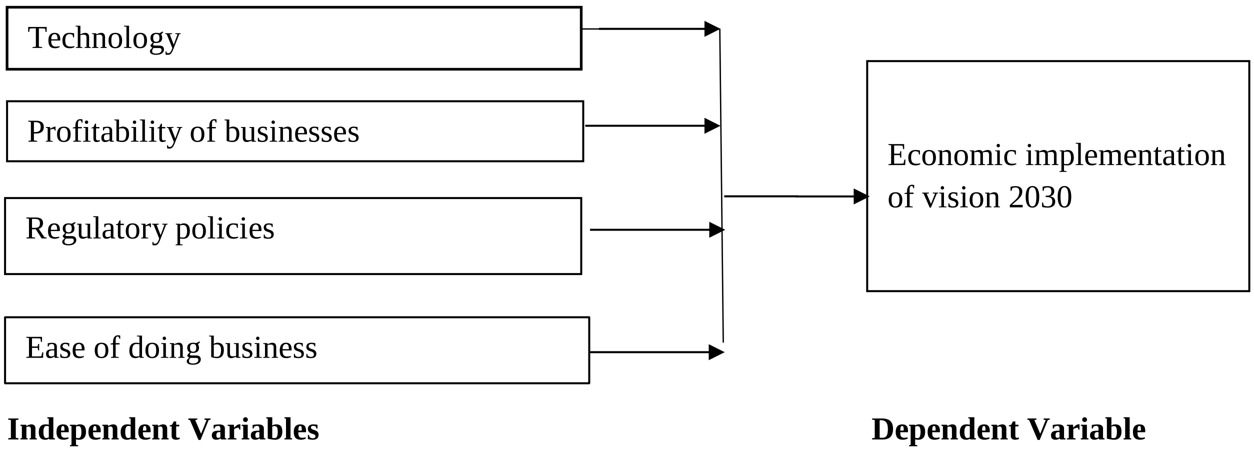
Within the context of Vision 2030's strategic implementation in Kenya, there is a need for further research to assess the specific challenges and opportunities presented by each of its pillars. While the description provided outlines the broad goals and areas of focus, there is a research gap in terms of the detailed analysis of the challenges, strategies, and outcomes associated with each pillar. For instance, in the economic pillar, the goal of achieving a ten percent annual growth in GDP is highlighted, but there is limited empirical research addressing the specific policies, investments, and structural changes required to realize this growth sustainably. Similarly, in the political pillar, the emphasis on democratic principles and accountability warrants further investigation into the effectiveness of these principles in the context of Vision 2030's implementation. Therefore, this research aimed to provide a more granular examination of each pillar's challenges and their impact on the overall strategic implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework, as illustrated in Figure 2.2, outlines the relationships between independent variables and the dependent variable in the context of this study. The independent variables represent key factors that are expected to influence the strategic implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya, while the dependent variable represents the outcome or impact of these factors on the implementation process. The independent variables in the framework encompass various aspects related to cross-border remittances, including technology, profitability of key sectors, regulatory policies, and ease of doing business. These variables are chosen based on their potential to affect the successful execution of Vision 2030. The technology variable reflects the influence of remittance technologies on the implementation process. The profitability of key sectors variable considers how remittances contribute to the economic growth of specific sectors. The regulatory policies variable explores the impact of government policies on cross-border remittances, and the ease of doing business variable assesses the business environment related to remittances. On the other hand, the dependent variable represents the strategic implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya. It serves as the focal point of this study, and its assessment helped determine the extent to which cross-border remittances influenced the achievement of Kenya's long-term development goals.

Figure 2.2

Conceptual Framework

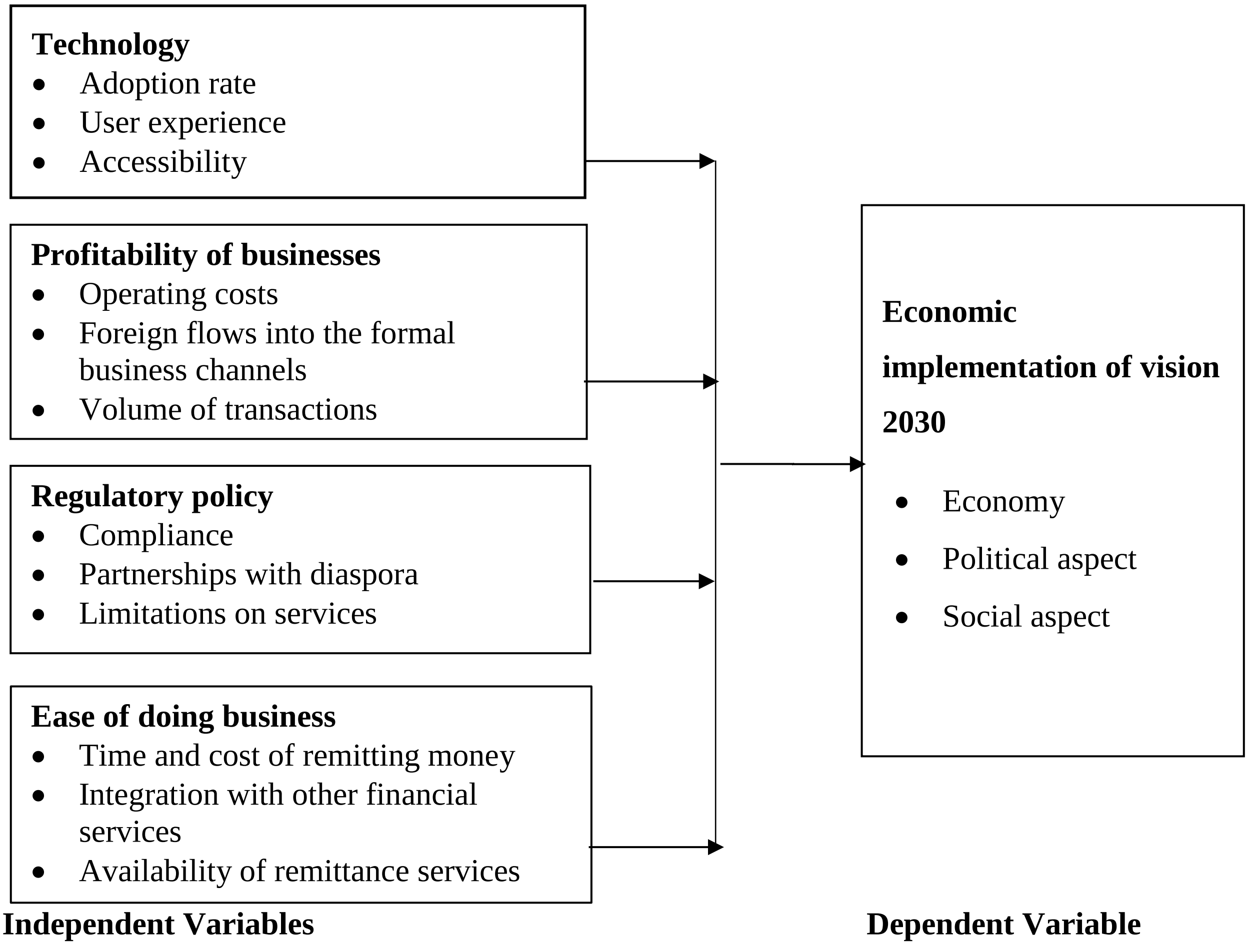


2.5 Operational Framework

Figure 2.3 presents the operational framework, illustrating the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable in this study. The independent variables encompass key factors related to cross-border remittances, including technology, sector profitability, regulatory policies, and ease of doing business. These factors influence the successful implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya, represented by the dependent variable. Through this operational framework, the study examined how each of these independent variables influenced the strategic implementation of Vision 2030, shedding light on the intricate interconnections between cross-border remittances and national development goals.

Figure 2.3

Operational Framework



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter illustrates the methodology that was adopted for the study. Precisely, the chapter highlights the research design, data collection methods, reliability and validity of the instruments of the research, the actions of carrying out the study, and analysis methods adopted. The chapter also presents the ethical considerations that guided the research process. This chapter similarly highlights the motives and justifications for the adopted research methodologies.

3.2 Research Design

As per Devi (2017), a research design is described as holistic strategies that are employed in undertaking the research and is indicative of the guiding blueprint in obtaining answers to the research problem. This research used a descriptive research design. The design is important for this study as information that shall be deducted from the collected data was used to draw conclusions and make recommendations based on the objectives of the research. Further, this design supports collection of quantitative data, which was used in this study.

3.3 Population

In accordance to Creswell and Poth (2016), The entire set of units from which the scholar intends to collect data from, and is used to be used to make inferences is referred to as a study population. The study focused on the 69 employees working in the remittance department of the CBK and financial institutions with diaspora banking divisions (Kenya commercial bank, Co-operative bank and Equity bank), as well as the fifty-one (51) managerial staff employed by the Department of Immigration Services. 49 senior executives in the ministry of planning who are in charge of diaspora remittances in accordance with the vision 2030 blue print and senior members of the vision 2030 staff were also asked for their opinions (Table 3.1).

In this study, the relationship between the respondents and Vision 2030 is that they are relevant stakeholders in the strategic implementation of the vision. These individuals have a direct role in shaping and implementing policies and initiatives related to cross-border remittances, which is a significant aspect of Kenya's economy and a critical component of Vision 2030 goals and objectives. Therefore, their perspectives and experiences are valuable in understanding and improving the strategic implementation of Vision 2030.

Table 3.1

Population

Type of Population	Total Population	Percentage
Department of Immigration Services	51	30.2
Diaspora remittances departments of CBK (24) and banks (Commercial bank (14), Co-operative bank (12) and Equity Bank (19)	69	40.8
Ministry of Planning	49	29.0
Total	169	100.0

Source: Individual Organization Reports

3.4 Sampling Design

A sampling design is a road map that directs the choice of the study's sample and other aspects. Also included in the process are the target population, sampling frame, sample technique choice, and sampling process execution (Devi, 2017). When a research's entire population cannot participate because it is too vast, a sample is taken from it and used to represent the entire study population (Bell, 2022). This section examines the sample size and sampling strategy used in the study.

One sample technique may not be appropriate for all problems, making sampling strategy crucial when it comes to problem solution. Populations often contain too many persons to enable convenient studies, so investigations are often restricted to one or more samples drawn from such populations (Bell, 2022). This study used stratified sampling technique. This technique was preferred because it gave adequate data for evaluating and analyzing all the sub-population groups, and can therefore authorize several research methodologies to be utilized in several strata. The strata were divided according to type of population (Department of Immigration Services, Diaspora remittances department of the CBK and Ministry of planning) for this research. After locating the respondents, they were selected randomly from each stratum.

When conducting research projects, quality sampling could be characterized by the selection and number of respondents or the type of observations made. Notably, large sample sizes are usually more representative of the population, which significantly helps to lower the effects of outliers. The researcher used the following formula from Yamane (1967) in achievement of the needed sample for the population. Yamane (1967) formula is states as follows;

$$n = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{1 + N(d)(d)}$$

Given:

N = 169

n = sample size

d= 0.05

$$n = \frac{169}{1 + \ 169\ (0.05)(0.05)}$$

n= 119

Therefore, the study's sample size was 119 participants. Based on the three strata developed, the sample size was obtained as indicated in Table 3.2 from each category.

Table 3.2

Sample Size Determination

Type of Population	Total Population	Sample Size
Department of Immigration Services	51	36
Diaspora remittances departments of CBK and banks (Kenya commercial bank, Equity bank and Co-operative bank)	69	49
Ministry of Planning	49	35
Total	169	119

3.5 Data Collection Methods

The methodical, exact gathering of information pertaining to the research problems is known as data collection (Bell 2012). The study used questionnaires for collecting and quantification of data. The use of questionnaires was preferred because they allow participants to express themselves freely and because they are designed to collect quantifiable data, which is what the current study needed. To help the participants choose their responses, the affirmation options on the questionnaire ranged from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The questionnaire was divided into six parts. Section 1 placed emphasis on the respondents' demographic data. Section two focused on the first independent variables as suggested in the conceptual framework. The third section featured on the second independent variable, while the fourth section covered questions on the third independent variable. The fifth and final section covered questions on the fourth independent variable and the dependent variable respectively. The questionnaires were used since they were cheap and easy to administer and information is submitted anonymously hence increased honesty from respondents.

The researcher used online questionnaires in the process of data collection. Online questionnaires were chosen over use of research assistants or physical data collection for two significant reasons. First, online questionnaires reduce the physical contact required to handle responses. Second, using online questionnaires is more cost-effective than adopting traditional methods because the researcher does not need to travel physically to the data collection venues. In this case, the process may be conducted at the researcher and respondents' convenience. The researcher used the Zoom software for Windows to clarify issues that arose during the data collection process.

A pilot study was carried out by the researcher prior to the actual data collecting. According to Devi's (2017) theory, the purpose of piloting is to guarantee complete comprehension of the study's parameters that have been employed in a study. 10% of the sample size was employed as a pilot group by the researcher; however, they were not included in the final data collection process. 11 respondents from the pilot study, or 10% of the total sample group, were included.

3.6 Reliability and Validity

Devi (2017) defines reliability as the degree to which a research tool produces consistent findings following predetermined test trials. Therefore, it is obtained when a certain process produces consistent results across numerous subsequent trials. The instruments were given to the pilot sample, and the questions were then scored. By analyzing interrelation, the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used to assess the test instrument's reliability and determine internal consistency. As a consequence, a value of 0.878 for the total reliability test coefficient was achieved, which satisfied the requirement of being greater than 0.7 intended and justified measuring study factors.

On the other side, the extent to which a data collection tool measures the variables it seeks to examine is known as its validity (Kumar, 2018). The precise goals of the research were used to inform the instrument's preparation and content. The researcher wanted to know whether the questions were clear and to find out if there was any ambiguity that could have caused people to misinterpret the questions and give contradictory answers, assuring content validity. In order to guarantee content validity, a total Content Validity Index (CVI) of 0.819 was attained. Additionally, face validity was established utilizing expert judgment, particularly the supervisor's feedback.

After identifying the sample, the research developed the research tool. The questionnaire was such that it was designed to address each of the identified objectives. The researcher contacted each of the identified respondents independently over email, and where possible, by telephoning them using the contacts established from the telephone directory, informing them of the intention to conduct the study, including explaining the importance of the research. In addition, the applicable clearance procedures were undertaken and clearance certificates/letters obtained from relevant authorities.

The profile of the respondents in this research enhanced its validity by ensuring a diverse and representative sample. Including respondents of different genders, age brackets, educational backgrounds, and levels of experience helped capture a broader range of perspectives and experiences related to cross-border remittances and the implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya. This diversity ensured that the research findings were more applicable and reflective of the varied demographic and experiential factors that may have influenced the study variables. By encompassing a wide spectrum of respondents, the research aimed to increase the generalizability and robustness of its findings, contributing to the overall validity of the study.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The researcher reviewed the data for completeness before starting data analysis and only used the data that were complete. After information had been divided, the researcher formatted it to make it appealing and simple to read. The central tendency and dispersion measurements were used in the study's descriptive statistics. With the aid of statistical tools, analysis was carried out using version 27 of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) where frequencies and percentages were generated, in addition to the means and standard deviations. The link between the dependent variable and the independent factors was investigated using correlation analysis. Furthermore, regression analysis was used to do inferential statistics. The coefficients (β) indicated the strength and direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, with the level of significance set at 0.05, above which the relationship was deemed insignificant. The following formatted simple linear regression model was employed to respond to the initial particular objective:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + e$

Given: Y = Strategic implementation of vision 2030

β_0 = constant and e = error value

X_1 = Cross border remittances technology

β_1 = Coefficient for cross border remittances technology

For specific objective two:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$

Given: Y = Strategic implementation of vision 2030

β_0 = constant and e = error value

β_2 = Coefficient for cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy

X_2 = Cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy

For specific objective three:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$

Given: Y = Strategic implementation of vision 2030

β_0 = constant and e = error value

β_3 = Coefficient for cross border remittances regulatory policies

X_3 = Cross border remittances regulatory policies

For specific objective four:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$

Given: Y = Strategic implementation of vision 2030

β_0 = constant and e = error value

X_4 = Cross border remittances ease of doing business

β_4 = Coefficient for cross border remittances ease of doing business

Regression diagnostic tests were conducted prior to regression analysis. The normality test was performed as the initial diagnostic procedure. To ascertain whether the data were regularly distributed, this test was applied. The skewness and kurtosis tests were employed to determine whether the data were normal. The data was regarded as having a normal distribution for both kurtosis and skewness since the values fell between -2 and +2. The multicollinearity test, which was used to determine whether multicollinearity existed, was the following diagnostic procedure. In order to determine whether there was multicollinearity, the Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) were utilized. The VIF values fell between 1 and 10, and therefore there was no multicollinearity. The Levene statistic was used to assess homoscedasticity for pairwise comparisons of variables, and variances were found to be homogenous. The relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable was lastly tested for linearity. R-squared and adjusted R-squared values were computed to assess the regression model's goodness of fit. Low adjusted R-squared values suggest that the model overfits the data, whilst high R-squared values suggested that the model suited the data well.

Tables, graphs, and charts were used whenever possible to portray the results of the data analysis in accordance with the goals of this study.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

At every stage of the investigation, the researcher made an effort to address the legal and ethical issues. Before the study started, legal consent was required in order to perform it. An introductory document to conduct the study was requested from the postgraduate school after the reliability and validity of the instruments had been determined. The National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) then mandated a research authorization. The groundwork for data collection was thus laid. All study subjects received the letters of clearance.

In accordance with ethical principles, the researcher upheld the highest levels of privacy prior to, throughout, and following data collection in order to protect the respondents' true identities. As a result, confidentiality was clearly discernible because the study avoided mentioning the identities of particular respondents or the institutions they represented. Before distributing study instruments to respondents, the study obtained their permission. The reports produced were made available on the basis of need in order to protect against the research's potentially harmful dual-use components. Additionally, the respondents were informed of their ability to withdraw at any time.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings based on the data that was collected to respond to the objective of the study on the influence of cross border remittances on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya. The chapter also presents the results on the specific objectives on the influence of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation, influence of cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy on the strategic implementation, influence of Kenyan cross border remittances regulatory policy on the strategic implementation and influence of cross border remittances ease of doing business on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher targeted to get data from 119 respondents from the Department of Immigration Services, Diaspora remittances departments of CBK and banks (Commercial bank, Co-operative bank and Equity Bank) and Ministry of Planning. Nevertheless, 100% response rate was not achieved since non-response incidences were encountered during data collection, where some questionnaires were incomplete, or not returned. The study therefore attained an overall response rate of 86.6% (n=103) and a non-response rate of 13.4% (n=16). This response was excellent and therefore considered adequate for analysis and appropriate for this research as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Response Rate

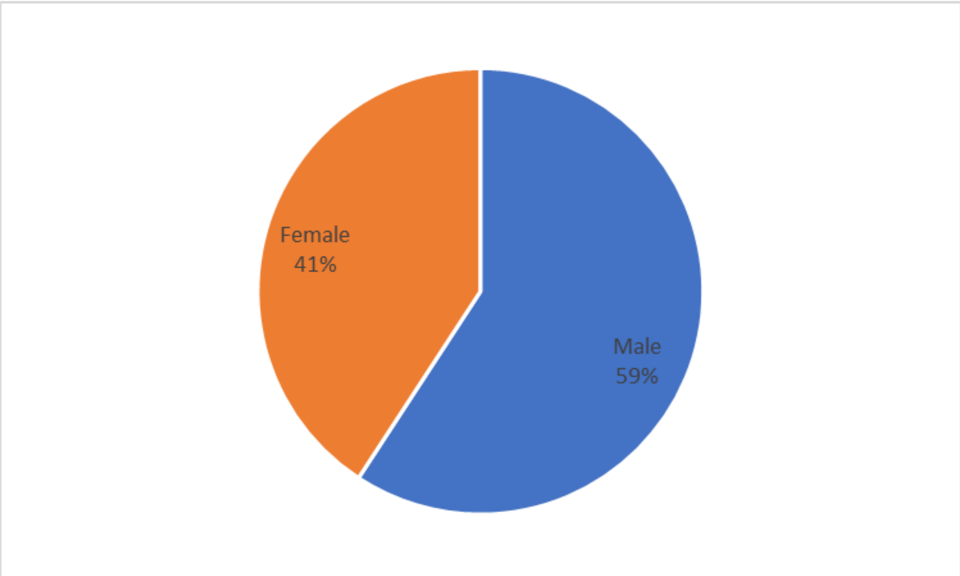
Type of Population	Sample Size	Response
Department of Immigration Services	36	31 (86.1%)
Diaspora remittances departments of CBK and banks	49	40 (81.6%)
Ministry of Planning	35	32 (91.4%)
Overall	119	103 (86.6%)

4.3 General Information of Respondents

Percentages and frequencies were utilized in the study to highlight the general information provided by the respondents. The general information of the respondents sought included gender, age bracket, highest level of education and level of experience. Based on gender, the study findings show that most respondents 59% (n=61) were male whereas 41% (n=42) of the respondents were female. This indicates that most of the people working in cross border remittances departments are male, as shown in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1

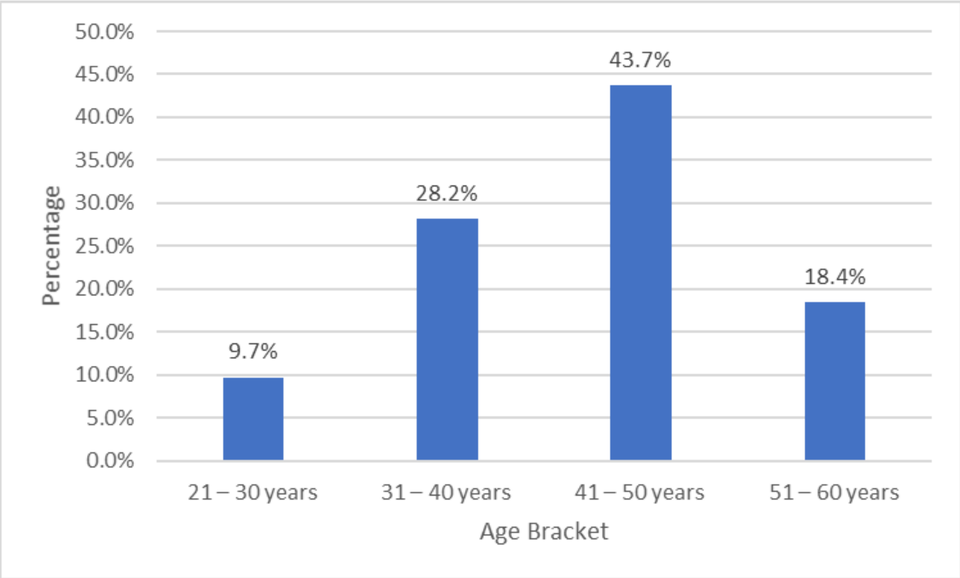
Gender of the Respondents



The respondents were asked to show their age bracket. The results show that 28.2% (n=29) of the participants were between the ages of 31 and 40, followed by 43.7% (n=45) of participants who were between the ages of 41 and 50. The findings also showed that 18.4% (n=19) of the respondents were aged 51-60 years and finally 9.7% (n=10) of the respondents were aged 21-30 years. This indicated that most of the respondents working in cross border remittances departments were aged more than 30 years, as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2

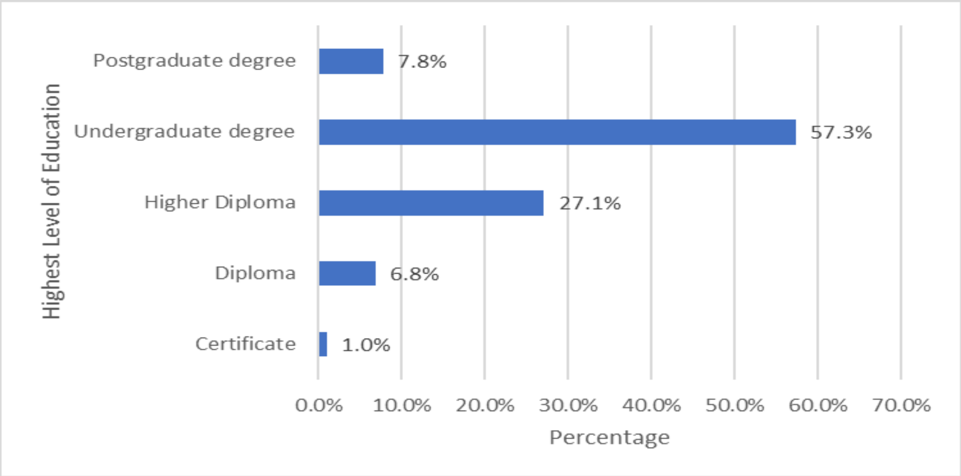
Age Bracket of the Respondents



The highest level of education each participant had attained was requested of them. According to the results, 59 respondents, or 57.3%, had earned an undergraduate degree, 27.1% (n=28) of the respondents had attained higher diploma, 7.8% (n=8) of the participants had achieved postgraduate degree, 6.8% (n=7) of the respondents had attained diploma level of education and lastly, 1 percent (n=1) of those surveyed had completed a certificate program. This postulated that the respondents were literate enough to handle the objectives of the study as shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3

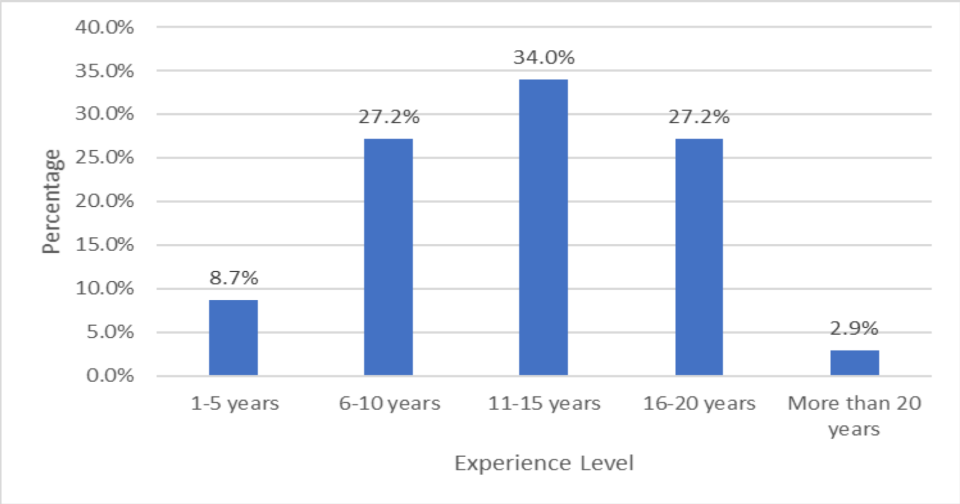
Respondent's Highest Level of Education



Finally, the participants were required to indicate their level of experience in their respective organizations. The findings indicated that 34% (n=35) of the respondents had a worked for 11-15 years, 27.2% (n=28) of the respondents had worked for 16-20 years, 27.2% (n=28) had worked for 6-10 years, 8.7% (n=9) had worked for 1-5 years and finally 2.9% (n=3) of those surveyed had been employed for more than 20 years. The findings overall indicate good experience levels by the respondents hence reliable results. The results are shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4

Respondent's Level of Experience



4.4 Descriptive Statistical Findings

The descriptive statistics for each variable are shown in this section. The study covers the frequencies, percentages, averages, and standard deviations of the results as per each survey variable under "descriptive results." This was used for variables for which data was gathered using a Likert scale.

4.4.1 Cross Border Remittances Technology

The first variable of the study was border remittances technology. The study therefore sought to determine the descriptive statistics for the variable. The study found that 42.7% of the respondents agreed that the remittances had improved due to vast networks which worked towards developing relationships across countries followed by 29.7% of the respondents who strongly agreed and 9.7% disagreed. On whether there was enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that supported cross border remittances, 47.6% of the respondents agreed followed by 25.2% who strongly agreed and 6.8% disagreed. Most of the respondents (42.7%) agreed that the emergence of money transfer operators and new transaction technology (example: mobile money) had improved cross border remittances in the country followed by 26.2% of the respondents who strongly agreed and 10.7% disagreed.

Most respondents (57.3%) agreed that the spread of technologies to the rural areas such as Mpesa had improved cross border remittances in the country, 27.2% of the respondents strongly agreed whereas 3.9% of the respondents disagreed. On whether the expansion of agent banking in Kenya had opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel, 47.6% of the respondents agreed, 31.1% strongly agreed whereas 4.9% disagreed. Finally, 48.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa had made remittance transactions lower followed by 33.0% of the respondents who agreed and 10.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The findings are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Descriptive Statistics on Cross-Border Remittances Technology

		SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std.D
Remittances have improved due to vast networks which work towards developing relationships across countries	f %	2 1.9%	10 9.7%	17 16.5%	44 42.7%	30 29.1%	3.87	1.007
There are enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that support cross border remittances	f %	3 2.9%	7 6.8%	18 17.5%	49 47.6%	26 25.2%	3.85	.974
The emergence of money transfer operators and new transaction technology e.g., mobile money have improved cross border remittances in the country	f %	7 6.8%	11 10.7%	14 13.6%	44 42.7%	27 26.2%	3.71	1.168
The spread of technologies to the rural areas such as Mpesa have improved cross border remittances in the country	f %	3 2.9%	4 3.9%	9 8.7%	59 57.3%	28 27.2%	4.02	.885
The expansion of agent banking in Kenya has opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel	f %	2 1.9%	5 4.9%	15 14.6%	49 47.6%	32 31.0%	4.01	.913
Innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa has made remittance transactions lower	f %	11 10.8%	2 1.9%	6 5.8%	34 33.0%	50 48.5%	4.07	1.262
Composite Mean and SD							**3.92**	**.654**

Key: SD-Strongly Disagree , D-Disagree, N-Neutral, A-Agree and SA-Strongly Agree, Std.D-Standard Deviation

Table 4.2 also indicates that the majority of responders to the study agreed with every statement that the remittances had improved due to vast networks which worked towards developing relationships across countries (*M* =3.87, *SD* =1.007); there were enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that supported cross border remittances (*M* =3.85, *SD* =0.974); the emergence of money transfer operators and new transaction technology e.g., mobile money had improved cross border remittances in the country (*M* =3.71, *SD* =1.168); the spread of technologies to the rural areas such as Mpesa had improved cross border remittances in the country (*M* =4.02, *SD* =0.885); the expansion of agent banking in Kenya had opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel (*M* =4.01, *SD* = 0.913) and innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa had made remittance transactions lower (*M* =4.07, *SD* =1.262).

The descriptive statistics for the variable "Cross Border Remittances Technology" reveal several important insights. The majority of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that various technological advancements have positively impacted cross-border remittances in Kenya. This suggests a generally favourable perception of the role of technology in facilitating remittance processes. Notably, the spread of technologies like M-Pesa to rural areas received strong agreement, indicating the significance of mobile money in enhancing cross-border remittances accessibility. Additionally, the expansion of agent banking was seen as opening up formal channels for remittances, aligning with the idea that improved financial infrastructure contributes to efficient remittance flows. These findings align with the theoretical framework, particularly the Resource-Based View Theory, which emphasizes the role of resources (including technology) in gaining a competitive edge.

4.4.2 Cross Border Remittances Profitability of Key Sectors of the Economy

The second variable of the study was cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy. The results findings on the variable indicated that 28.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that remittances foreign exchange charges/rates were fair in the country whereas 16.5% of the respondents agreed. On whether the exchange rates motivated people to increase remittance inflows, 44.7% of the respondents agreed, 29.1% strongly agreed whereas 1.0% of the respondents disagreed. On whether there were diaspora institutions that helped in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability, 56.3% of the respondents agreed whereas 34.0% strongly agreed. In addition, 60.2% of the respondents agreed that diaspora bonds had been used as the source of income to improve profitability in the country whereby 26.2% of the respondents strongly agreed whereas 9.7% disagreed. The results are indicated in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Descriptive Statistics on Cross-Border Remittances Profitability

		SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std.D
Remittances foreign exchange charges/rates are fair in the country	f	0	0	57	17	29	3.74	.885
	%	0.0%	0.0%	55.3%	16.5%	28.2%		
The exchange rates motivate people to increase remittance inflows	f	0	1	26	46	30	3.94	.850
	%	0.0%	1.0%	25.2%	44.7%	29.1%		
There are diaspora institutions that help in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability	f	0	0	10	58	35	4.17	.768
	%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	56.3%	34.0%		
Diaspora bonds have been used as the source of income to improve profitability in the country	f	0	10	4	62	27	4.03	.834
	%	0.0%	9.7%	3.9%	60.2%	26.2%		
The country has made it easier for migrants to send remittances directly to their businesses to improve their operations	f	0	10	4	64	25	4.01	.822
	%	0.0%	9.7%	3.9%	62.1%	24.3%		
Generally, cross border remittances have seen emergence of businesses due to the profitability associated with investments of their money	f	1	10	10	27	55	4.21	1.035
	%	1.0%	9.7%	9.7%	26.2%	53.4%		
Composite Mean and SD							**4.02**	**.544**

In addition, on whether the country had made it easier for migrants to send remittances directly to their businesses to improve their operations, 62.1% of the respondents agreed, 24.3% strongly agreed whereas 9.7% of the respondents disagreed. Finally, 53.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that generally, cross border remittances had seen emergence of businesses due to the profitability associated with investments of their money followed by 26.2% of the respondents agreed and then 9.7% of the respondents disagreed.

The majority of responders to the study agreed with every statement: Remittances foreign exchange charges/rates were fair in the country (*M* =3.74, *SD* =0.885); the exchange rates motivated people to increase remittance inflows (*M* =3.94, *SD* =0.850); there were diaspora institutions that helped in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability(*M* =4.17, *SD* =0.768); diaspora bonds had been used as the source of income to improve profitability in the country (*M* =4.03, *SD* =0.834); the country had made it easier for migrants to send remittances directly to their businesses to improve their operations (*M* =4.01, *SD* =0.822) and generally, cross border remittances have seen emergence of businesses due to the profitability associated with investments of their money (*M* =4.21, *SD* =1.035).

The descriptive statistics for the variable "Cross Border Remittances Profitability of Key Sectors of the Economy" indicate that respondents generally perceive remittances as having a positive impact on key sectors of the economy. Specifically, the findings show that respondents consider foreign exchange charges/rates to be fair, suggesting that these rates do not pose a significant obstacle to profitability in remittances. Additionally, the agreement among respondents that exchange rates motivate people to increase remittance inflows implies that favourable rates incentivize higher remittance levels, potentially benefiting various sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the strong agreement regarding the role of diaspora institutions and the use of diaspora bonds in improving profitability underscores the importance of these factors in enhancing the economic impact of remittances. This aligns with the theoretical framework, particularly the Motives of Remittance Theory, and suggests that remittances contribute positively to the profitability of key sectors in the economy. In summary, the descriptive statistics point to a favourable combined measure for the variable, reflecting the perceived positive influence of remittances on sector profitability, as informed by the theoretical framework.

4.4.3 Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policies

The third variable of the study was cross border remittances regulatory policy. From the findings on the variable, 26.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that the existing government interventions encouraged people to send remittances into the country, 22.3% of the respondents agreed and 4.9% disagreed. On whether the Kenya Diaspora Policy was an effective policy document that encouraged remittances in the country, 54.4% strongly agreed, 26.2% agreed and 4.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. On whether the existing policy tools encouraged harnessing of diaspora resources in a timely and orderly manner, 61.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 15.5% agreed whereas 4.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. Furthermore, 64.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that the policies had developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of vision 2030, 15.5% of the respondents agreed whereas 1.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

In addition, on whether the existing policies had outlined ways of data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles which encouraged remittances in the country, 53.4% of the respondents agreed, 35.0% strongly agreed and 5.8% disagreed. Finally, 51.5% of the respondents agreed that the regulatory mechanisms had restructured information systems that engaged Kenyan diaspora whereby 38.8% of the respondents strongly agreed and 3.9% disagreed. The results are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Descriptive Statistics on Remittances Regulatory Policies

		SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std.D
The existing government interventions encourage people to send remittances into the country	f	4	5	44	23	27	3.62	1.049
	%	3.9%	4.9%	42.7%	22.3%	26.2%		
The Kenya Diaspora Policy is an effective policy document that encourages remittances in the country	f	5	3	12	27	56	4.22	1.084
	%	4.9%	2.9%	11.7%	26.2%	54.3%		
The existing policy tools encourage harnessing of diaspora resources in a timely and orderly manner	f	5	4	15	16	63	4.24	1.142
	%	4.9%	3.9%	14.6%	15.5%	61.1%		
The policies have developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of vision 2030	f	1	0	20	16	66	4.42	.869
	%	1.0%	0.0%	19.4%	15.5%	64.1%		
The existing policies have outlined ways of data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles which encourage remittances in the country.	f	6	6	0	55	36	4.06	1.056
	%	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%	53.4%	35.0%		
The regulatory mechanisms have restructured information systems that engage Kenyan diaspora	f	2	4	4	53	40	4.21	.848
	%	1.9%	3.9%	3.9%	51.5%	38.8%		
Composite Mean and SD							**4.13**	**.739**

The majority of responders to the study agreed with every statement: The existing government interventions encouraged people to send remittances into the country (*M* =3.62, *SD* =1.049); the Kenya Diaspora Policy is an effective policy document that encouraged remittances in the country (*M* =4.22, *SD* =1.084); the existing policy tools encouraged harnessing of diaspora resources in a timely and orderly manner (*M* =4.24, *SD* =1.142); the policies had developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of vision 2030 (*M* =4.42, *SD* =0.869); the existing policies had outlined ways of data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles which encouraged remittances in the country

(*M* =4.06, *SD* =1.056) and the regulatory mechanisms had restructured information systems that engaged Kenyan diaspora (*M* =4.21, *SD* =0.848).

The descriptive statistics for the variable “Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policies” reveal that respondents generally perceive existing government interventions and policies as encouraging and effective in promoting remittances and harnessing diaspora resources for national development. Notably, a significant portion of respondents strongly agree that the Kenya Diaspora Policy is effective and encourages remittances, highlighting the policy’s positive impact on the cross-border flow of funds. Additionally, the strong agreement regarding the policies’ role in developing partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders and their emphasis on data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles indicates a concerted effort to harness diaspora resources and address development challenges in alignment with Vision 2030. These findings are consistent with the theoretical framework, particularly the Motives of Remittance Theory that discusses the aspect of cross border remittances’ regulatory policies, which emphasizes the importance of effective policies in enhancing the strategic implementation of national development goals. Therefore, the descriptive statistics suggest a favourable combined measure for the variable, indicating that regulatory policies are perceived as conducive to remittance inflows and national development, in line with the theoretical framework.

4.4.4 Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business

The fourth variable of the study was cross border remittances ease of doing business. From the findings, 38.8% of the respondents agreed that the Kenyan members of the diaspora had groups which channelled funds and resources aimed at developing the country whereby 28.2% strongly agreed and 5.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. Also, 68.0% of the respondents agreed that there were government organizations that supported the diaspora in the remittance process, 25.2% strongly agreed whereas 2.9% of the respondents disagreed. On whether there were non-government organizations that supported the diaspora in the remittance process, 60.2% agreed while 20.4% of the respondents strongly agreed.

On whether remittance transfer in the country had been made cheap for people to use, 59.3% of the respondents agreed followed by 23.3% of the respondents who strongly agreed and 8.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. On whether there were informal ways of sending remittances apart from the formal banks and financial institutions, 61.2% of the respondents agreed followed by 26.2% who strongly agreed and then 3.9% of the respondents disagreed. Finally, 52.4% of the participants agreed that there were various partnerships in money transfer firms that enabled people to easily undertake remittances whereas 47.6% of the respondents strongly agreed. The results are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Descriptive Statistics on Remittances Ease of Doing Business

		SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std.D
The Kenyan members of the diaspora have groups which channel funds and resources aimed at developing the country	f	6	1	27	40	29	3.83	1.043
	%	5.8%	1.0%	26.2%	38.8%	28.2%		
There are government organizations that support the diaspora in the remittance process	f	2	3	2	70	26	4.12	.745
	%	1.9%	2.9%	1.9%	68.0%	25.3%		
There are non-government organizations that support the diaspora in the remittance process	f	0	0	20	62	21	4.01	.634
	%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	60.2%	20.4%		
Remittance transfer in the country has been made cheap for people to use	f	9	7	2	61	24	3.82	1.135
	%	8.7%	6.8%	1.9%	59.3%	23.3%		
There are informal ways of sending remittances apart from the formal banks and financial institutions	f	3	4	6	63	27	4.04	.862
	%	2.9%	3.9%	5.8%	61.2%	26.2%		
There are various partnerships in money transfer firms that enable people to easily undertake remittances	f	0	0	0	54	49	4.48	.502
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.4%	47.6%		
Composite Mean and SD							**4.05**	**.561**

The majority of responders to the study agreed with every statement: The Kenyan members of the diaspora had groups which channelled funds and resources aimed at developing the country (*M* =3.83, *SD* =1.043); there were government organizations that supported the diaspora in the remittance process (*M* =4.12, *SD* =0.745); there were non-government organizations that supported the diaspora in the remittance process (*M* =4.01, *SD* =0.634); remittance transfer in the country had been made cheap for people to use (*M* =3.82, *SD* =1.135); there were informal ways of sending remittances apart from the formal banks and financial institutions (*M* =4.04, *SD* =0.862) and there were various partnerships in money transfer firms that enabled people to easily undertake remittances(*M* =4.48, *SD* =0.502).

The descriptive statistics for the variable "Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business" indicate that respondents generally perceive a conducive environment for cross-border remittances in Kenya. A significant portion of respondents agree or strongly agree that Kenyan diaspora groups play a role in channelling funds for development, suggesting that the diaspora actively engages in contributing to the country's progress. Moreover, respondents acknowledge the support of both government and non-government organizations in facilitating the remittance process, reflecting the collaborative efforts in making remittances more accessible. The majority also agree that remittance transfers are affordable and that various partnerships in money transfer firms have streamlined the process, fostering ease of doing business. These findings align with the theoretical framework, particularly the Open System Theory, which emphasizes the importance of external factors and interactions in shaping an institution's functioning. In this context, the ease of doing business in cross-border remittances is influenced by multiple actors and organizations working in tandem to create a favourable environment for remittance inflows. Overall, the descriptive statistics point to a positive combined measure for the variable, indicating that the ease of doing business is perceived as conducive to cross-border remittances, in line with the theoretical framework.

4.4.5 Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030

The study sought to determine the descriptive findings on strategic implementation of vision 2030. From the findings, 43.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that the adoption remittances had improved the economy of the country to a great extent followed by 34% of the respondents who agreed while 4.9% of the participants disagreed. Further, 51.5% of the participants agreed that cross border remittances had improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the county while 29.1% of the participants strongly agreed. Finally, 50.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that the social aspect had been improved as a result of cross border remittances in the country whereas 16.5% of the respondents agreed. The findings are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Descriptive Statistics on Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030

		SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std.D
The adoption remittances have improved the economy of the country to a great extent	f	3	5	15	35	45	4.13	.997
	%	2.9%	4.9%	14.6%	34.0%	43.6%		
Cross border remittances have improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the country	f	0	0	20	53	30	4.10	.693
	%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	51.5%	29.1%		
The social aspect has been improved as a result of cross border remittances in the country	f	0	0	34	17	52	4.17	.901
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	16.5%	50.5%		
Composite Mean and SD							**4.13**	**.627**

The majority of responders to the study agreed with every statement that the adoption remittances had improved the economy of the country to a great extent (*M* =4.13, *SD* =0.997); Cross border remittances had improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the country (*M* =4.10, *SD* =0.693) and the social aspect had been improved as a result of cross border remittances in the country (*M* =4.17, *SD* =0.901).

The descriptive statistics for the variable "Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030" indicate that respondents generally perceive cross-border remittances as having a positive impact on Kenya's progress towards achieving its Vision 2030 goals. A significant percentage of respondents strongly agree or agree that the adoption of remittances has greatly improved the country's economy, political aspects, and social aspects related to Vision 2030. These findings suggest that cross-border remittances are seen as a valuable contributor to the overall success of the Vision 2030 development plan. The positive perception aligns with the theoretical framework, particularly the Resource-Based View Theory, which emphasizes the importance of leveraging resources for institutional performance and competitiveness. In this context, cross-border remittances are regarded as a resource that enhances Kenya's efforts to implement its strategic development goals.

4.5 Statistical Inferential Findings

In the previous section, the study discussed the descriptive statistics which described the study findings as found from the data. The following section delves on inferential statistics, where it seeks to achieve conclusions that stretch out past the immediate information alone. Accordingly, the study utilized inferential statistics to make inferences from the information to more general conditions. Correlation and regression analysis tests are used in this section.

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis

Correlation shows the existence of a relationship between two variables by indicating the direction, strength and significance of the relationship. A p-value of less than 0.05 shows strong significance. Table 4.7 shows the correlation analysis results.

Table 4.7

Correlation Analysis Matrix

		Strategic implementation of vision 2030	Remittances technology	Remittances profitability	Remittances regulatory policies	Ease of doing business
Strategic implementation of vision 2030	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
Remittances technology	Pearson Correlation	.802**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
Remittances profitability	Pearson Correlation	.656**	.798**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
Remittances regulatory policies	Pearson Correlation	.592**	.639**	.646**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		
Ease of doing business	Pearson Correlation	.678**	.661**	.643**	.792**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	

As all *p* values were less than 0.05, the findings demonstrate that all independent factors positively and substantially relate to the strategic implementation of vision 2030. Specifically, cross border remittances technology (r =0.802, p = .000); cross border remittances profitability (r =0.656, p = .000); cross border regulatory policies (r =0.592, p = .000); and cross border remittances ease of doing business (r =0.678, p = .000) all show a significant influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030in the migration departments in Kenya. Since the independent variables were also highly correlated, multicollinearity using the VIF values was utilized, and the VIF values fell between 1 and 10, and therefore there was no multicollinearity.

4.5.2 Regression Analysis

The regression model summary gives the R-square (coefficient of determination) coefficients. For the first objective, as illustrated in the Table 4.8, the predictor variable (cross border remittances technology) explains 64.3% of the variation in strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya (R square = 0.643). Therefore, 35.7% of the variability in strategic implementation of vision 2030 can be explained by other factors other than cross border remittances technology.

Table 4.8

Model Summary for Cross Border Remittances Technology

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.802[a]	.643	.639	.37651

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances technology

Table 4.9 shows that the regression model for the association between cross border remittances technology with strategic implementation of vision 2030 is reliable (p = 0.000, F = 181.698), thus can be used to predict the influence of the predictor variable to the strategic implementation of vision 2030.

Table 4.9

Regression ANOVA for Cross Border Remittances Technology

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.758	1	25.758	181.698	.000[b]
	Residual	14.318	101	.142		
	Total	40.076	102			

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030
b. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances technology

The findings shown in the Table 4.10 indicate that cross border remittances technology had a significant and positive influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030. According to the results, cross border remittances technology had coefficients (B = 1.060, t = 13.480, p> 0.000) showing a positive and significant relationship with strategic implementation of vision 2030.

Table 4.10

Regression Coefficients for Cross Border Remittances Technology

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.199	.323		.615	.540
	Cross border remittances technology	1.060	.079	.802	13.480	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

For the second objective, as illustrated in the Table 4.11, the predictor variable (cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy) explains 43.1% of the variation in strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya ($R^2 = 0.431$). This implies that 56.9% of the variability in strategic implementation of vision 2030 is explained by other factors other than cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy.

Table 4.11

Model Summary for Cross Border Remittances Profitability

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.656[a]	.431	.425	.47520

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy

Table 4.12 shows that the regression model for the association between cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy with strategic implementation of vision 2030 is reliable (p = 0.000, F = 76.467), thus can be used to predict the influence of the cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy on the strategic implementation of vision 2030.

Table 4.12

Regression ANOVA for Cross Border Remittances Profitability

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.268	1	17.268	76.467	.000[b]
	Residual	22.808	101	.226		
	Total	40.076	102			

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy

Cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy had a significant and positive influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030, as shown by regression coefficients in Table 4.13. According to the results, cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy had a significant influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030 as shown by the coefficient (B = 0.713, t = 8.745, p> 0.000).

Table 4.13

Regression Coefficients for Cross Border Remittances Profitability

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.242	.334		3.721	.000
	Cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy	.713	.082	.656	8.745	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

For the third objective, Table 4.14 shows that the predictor variable (cross border remittances regulatory policies) explains 35% of the variation in strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya ($R^2 = 0.35$). This implies that 65% of the variability in strategic implementation of vision 2030 is explained by other variables other than cross border remittances regulatory policies.

Table 4.14

Model Summary for Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policies

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.592[a]	.350	.344	.50775

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances regulatory policies

The regression model for the association between cross border remittances regulatory policies with strategic implementation of vision 2030 is reliable (p = 0.000, F = 54.445), thus can be used to predict the influence of cross border remittances regulatory policies on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya. The findings are shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15

Regression ANOVA for Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policies

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.036	1	14.036	54.445	.000[b]
	Residual	26.039	101	.258		
	Total	40.076	102			

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030
b. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances regulatory policies

For the coefficients, the results shown in the Table 4.16 indicate that the variable had a significant and positive influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030. According to the results, cross border remittances regulatory policies had a significant influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030 as shown by the coefficient (B = 0.484, t = 7.379, p> 0.000) indicating a positive and significant relationship.

Table 4.16

Regression Coefficients for Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policies

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.187	.268		8.145	.000
	Cross border remittances regulatory policies	.484	.066	.592	7.379	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

On the final objective of the study, Table 4.17 shows that the predictor variable (cross border remittances ease of doing business) explains 46% of the variation in strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya ($R^2 = 0.46$). This shows that 54% of the variability in the cross border remittances ease of doing business is explained by other variables other than cross border remittances ease of doing business.

Table 4.17

Model Summary for Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.678[a]	.460	.455	.46292

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances ease of doing business

The regression model for the association between cross border remittances ease of doing business with strategic implementation of vision 2030 is reliable (p = 0.000, F = 86.008), thus can be used to predict the influence of cross border remittances ease of doing business on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18

Regression ANOVA for Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.431	1	18.431	86.008	.000[b]
	Residual	21.644	101	.214		
	Total	40.076	102			

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cross border remittances ease of doing business

The results shown in the Table 4.19 indicate that the variable had a significant and positive influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030. According to the results, cross border remittances ease of doing business had a significant influence on strategic implementation of vision 2030 as shown by the coefficient (B = 0.694, t = 9.274, p> 0.000) indicating a positive and significant relationship.

Table 4.19

Regression Coefficients for Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.377	.301		4.578	.000
	Cross border remittances ease of doing business	.694	.075	.678	9.274	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Strategic implementation of vision 2030

4.6 Discussion of Statistical Results

This section discusses the results in relation to previous researchers in the same subject area; how the findings relate to current studies and results from empirical studies. The presentation of this section is guided by the objectives of the study.

4.6.1 Cross Border Remittances Technology

The study indicated that the remittances had improved due to vast networks which worked towards developing relationships across countries and there was enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that supported cross border remittances. In accordance with the research's conclusions, Shome (2020) indicated that that globalization has led to developments in fields such as technology, transport, and communication which make it easier for those in the diaspora to become active participants in their nation's development. This is since they allow the diaspora members to form congruent networks across different countries and continents. Some of the formal remittance service providers include micro-finance institutions, post offices and banks, money transfer operators and new transaction technology that include mobile money.

The research found that the emergence of money transfer operators and new transaction technology (example: mobile money) had improved cross border remittances in the country. Muguna (2018) indicates that the improvements of modern transport, communication and money transfer systems have made remittances easier. The study established that the expansion of agent banking in Kenya had opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel. The research also found that innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa had made remittance transactions lower. Abudh (2016) argued that the facilities available to Kenyans in the diaspora include access to loan facilities, investment advice and money transfer services. The latter is made possible through online access of accounts, SWIFT transfer and through other money transfer options for example Western Union, MoneyGram and M-Pesa.

Further, in accordance with the research's conclusions, Ratha et al. (2011) indicated that innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa had made a remittance transaction lower. The partnerships between the mobile phone companies and banks have enhanced trust, increased money transfer efficiencies and removed geographical barriers. In addition, mobile money transfers like M-Pesa in Kenya provided a large market base for technologies, which harness the remittances for low-income customers reaching a larger geographic coverage. The modern transaction technologies have led to a rise in the accessibility and affordability of remittances' accordingly promoting financial inclusion.

Beyond the evident improvements in cross-border remittances technology, the study indirectly highlights the transformative power of technology in bridging geographical gaps and enabling financial inclusion (Shome, 2020). By discussing the role of mobile money platforms like M-Pesa and the partnerships between mobile phone companies and banks (Ratha et al., 2011), the study underscores the potential for technology to act as a catalyst for economic development. Furthermore, the study's focus on the expansion of agent banking in Kenya reveals the importance of leveraging existing financial infrastructure to enhance the remittance process (Muguna, 2018). Agent banking has not only opened up formal channels for remittances but has also contributed to financial access in underserved areas, promoting economic development in rural regions (Abudh, 2016).

In a broader context, these technological advancements in cross-border remittances resonate with global trends in financial technology (FinTech) and digital transformation. They exemplify how innovative solutions can address traditional challenges in the financial sector and promote financial inclusion, which is critical for achieving the development goals outlined in Vision 2030. Ultimately, the study indirectly emphasizes that embracing technology and adapting it to the unique needs of the remittance ecosystem can have far-reaching implications for economic growth, both in Kenya and beyond. It highlights the need for continued investment in technology infrastructure and financial innovation to maximize the benefits of cross-border remittances for national development.

4.6.2 Cross Border Remittances Profitability of Key Sectors of the Economy

The study found that the remittances foreign exchange charges/rates were fair in the country. Kigunda (2018) disagreed with the current study findings by arguing that cross-border remittances grew to US$ 1.41 billion as a result of the increased foreign exchange currency and low rate of currency volatility. Vision 2030 development has therefore come up as target for economic, political and social advancement in the Republic of Kenya. The research indicated that the exchange rates motivated people to increase remittance inflows. In accordance with the research's conclusions, Ratha et al. (2011) illustrated that the economic aspect that includes exchange rate, growth rates, inflation rates and economic interest rates is important in remittances.

The study also found that there were diaspora institutions that helped in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability. In accordance with the research's conclusions, Abudh (2016) found that the continued rise of inflow in remittances to Kenya has led to the development of diaspora banking. Most commercial banks in Kenya have set up diaspora banking departments to run their affairs. The research also indicated that diaspora bonds had been used as the source of income to improve profitability in the country. In accordance with the research's conclusions, Ratha and Plaza (2011) found that diaspora bonds have been used as the source of income to finance national infrastructure such as roads, housing, schooling and hospitals. In other countries such as Cape Verde, the government has products of non-residents investing in the stock exchange and invests in government bonds. These study findings point toward cross-border remittances having an impact on bond turnover.

The study also found that the country had made it easier for migrants to send remittances directly to their businesses to improve their operations. Brown and Poirine (2005) indicated that direct sending of cross border remittances back home had seen emergence of businesses due to the profitability associated with investments of their money. This was facilitated through us of remittances technologies, which improved remittances and enhanced ease of doing business based on remittances.

In addition to the observations regarding foreign exchange charges and rates, this study uncovered several critical aspects of cross-border remittances' impact on the Kenyan economy. Contrary to earlier views, cross-border remittances have exhibited remarkable growth, reaching a substantial figure of US$ 1.41 billion, fuelled by favourable foreign exchange dynamics and currency stability (Kigunda, 2018). These findings emphasize the significance of remittances in the context of Kenya's Vision 2030 development goals, spanning economic, political, and social advancements. Furthermore, the research underscores the pivotal role of exchange rates in motivating increased remittance inflows, recognizing their critical position within the economic landscape (Ratha et al., 2011). The study also revealed the emergence of diaspora institutions and the utilization of diaspora bonds as strategies for channelling foreign flows into formal business channels, thereby enhancing profitability (Abudh, 2016; Ratha & Plaza, 2011). Lastly, it highlights the streamlined process that enables migrants to direct remittances to their businesses, catalyzing the emergence of profitable enterprises (Brown & Poirine, 2005).

4.6.3 Cross Border Remittances Regulatory Policy

The research indicated that the existing government interventions encouraged people to send remittances into the country. Amagoh and Rahman (2016) indicated that the diaspora has significantly contributed to the growth of the country due to increasing remittances, facilitated by government interventions. The findings showed that with proper government interventions and policies, the diaspora can be key to development within households.

The study also indicated that the Kenya Diaspora Policy was an effective policy document that encouraged remittances in the country. In accordance with the research's conclusions, Achitsa (2020) illustrated that the Kenyan government developed a Kenya Diaspora Policy in 2014, with the aim of mainstreaming the Kenyan Diaspora communities to the national development agenda. The Kenya Diaspora policy builds on key interventions proposed in the policy, which sets to fulfil in curbing the remittances cost, data collections mechanism for diaspora profiles and restructuring information systems in consular services to engage Kenyan diaspora.

The research found that the existing policy tools encouraged harnessing of diaspora resources in a timely and orderly manner. Hagar (2019) asserts that strategic implementation starts from strategic planning which comes from situation analysis such as Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis that gives room for policy implementation afterwards in a timely manner. The study also showed that the policies had developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of vision 2030. The research indicates that it is crucial that the vision 2030 goal should be attained through substantial policy framework for better implementation by different institutions.

Beyond affirming the positive role of existing government interventions in encouraging remittance inflows, this research uncovered the remarkable potential of the diaspora as a driver of economic growth and development, facilitated by these interventions (Amagoh & Rahman, 2016). The findings emphasize that, with well-conceived government policies and interventions, the diaspora can serve as a pivotal force for development within households and communities. Furthermore, the study recognized the Kenya Diaspora Policy as an effective instrument for promoting remittances, reinforcing previous literature that highlights the government's commitment to integrating Kenyan diaspora communities into the national development agenda (Achitsa, 2020).

The policy aligns with key interventions aimed at reducing remittance costs, enhancing data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles, and restructuring information systems for diaspora engagement, signifies a proactive stance by the Kenyan government in harnessing diaspora contributions for development. Moreover, the research illuminated the policy tools' ability to facilitate the organized and timely harnessing of diaspora resources, underscoring the importance of strategic planning and policy implementation in achieving development objectives (Hagar, 2019). Additionally, the study emphasized the pivotal role of these policies in fostering partnerships between diaspora communities and key stakeholders, a synergy crucial for addressing development challenges in line with Vision 2030 (Amagoh & Rahman, 2016).

4.6.4 Cross Border Remittances Ease of Doing Business

The research found that the Kenyan members of the diaspora had groups which channelled funds and resources aimed at developing the country. As per Sinatti and Horst (2015), members of the diaspora from the same country often form groups with the aim of channelling funds and resources aimed at developing their parent nations. These associations not only sent money but also establish design and fund projects back home. Recently, new players have entered the field and they fund these diaspora groups. Examples are the DFID, which have led to ease of doing business in their countries for diaspora-based population.

The study also found that remittance transfer in the country had been made cheap for people to use. In a similar study that was conducted by Ratha et al. (2011), remittance transfer in the South-South migration remains costly and ensuring cost-effective sending and receiving transaction cost is likely to have a positive impact on the remittances. The research established that growth in remittances through informal channels could be attributed to high transaction costs in the formal remittance channel.

The research established that there were informal ways of sending remittances apart from the formal banks and financial institutions. According to Akanle et al. (2022), the informal ways of sending remittances reduced the cost incurred, making an increase in what is remitted back home.

This research reaffirmed the existence of diaspora groups actively contributing to their home country’s development. These groups collaborate and pool resources, aligning with findings by Sinatti and Horst (2015). The study also highlighted the role of new actors like the Department for International Development (DFID) in supporting diaspora groups, fostering an environment conducive to business ease. Additionally, the study emphasized cost-effective remittance transfers, echoing Ratha et al.’s (2011) findings that reducing transaction costs can boost remittances. High formal channel costs led to the growth of informal remittance flows. Informal methods, known for cost savings, stimulate higher remittance amounts sent back home, as reported by Akanle et al. (2022).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter illustrates the summary of the findings, presentation of the conclusions based on the interpretation of the results, recommendations and areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

The study comprehensively investigated the influence of cross-border remittances on the strategic implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya, revealing valuable insights across four key factors. Descriptive statistics underscored the significance of each factor. Cross-border remittances technology emerged as a dominant force, displaying a substantial positive correlation ($r = 0.802$, $p = .000$) with strategic implementation. This finding highlights the transformative impact of technological advancements in facilitating remittances, supporting the growth and development agenda of Vision 2030.

Cross-border remittances profitability also demonstrated a robust association ($r = 0.656$, $p = .000$) with the strategic implementation of Vision 2030. These findings underscore the economic importance of remittances and their capacity to enhance the profitability of key sectors within the country. Profitable sectors can significantly contribute to the attainment of Vision 2030's goals, fuelling Kenya's economic growth and development.

Cross-border remittances regulatory policies further exhibited a notable correlation ($r = 0.592$, $p = .000$) with strategic implementation. This signifies the importance of effective government interventions and policies in encouraging remittances and their subsequent impact on Kenya's strategic development goals. The regulatory environment plays a pivotal role in harnessing the full potential of cross-border remittances for national development.

Cross-border remittances ease of doing business displayed a substantial positive relationship ($r = 0.678$, $p = .000$) with strategic implementation. This finding highlights the significance of a conducive business environment for diaspora-based entrepreneurs and investors, aligning with the objectives of Vision 2030. An efficient business ecosystem promotes economic activities that can propel Kenya closer to realizing its strategic vision for the future.

5.3 Conclusion on Study Findings

Based on the findings and discussions of the study, the study makes the following conclusions.

On the first objective of the study, the study concludes that strategic implementation of vision 2030 was affected significantly by the cross-border remittances. Remittances had improved due to vast networks of money. In addition, there were money transfer operators and transaction technology which led to the expansion of agent banking in Kenya and innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa.

On the second objective of the study, the research concludes that foreign exchange was fair since the exchange rates motivated people to increase remittance inflows. This led to rise in diaspora bonds and institutions that helped in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability.

On the third objective of the study, the research concludes that Kenyan policies influenced the strategic implementation of vision 2030 whereby the existing government interventions encouraged people to send remittances. This was facilitated by the outlined ways of data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles which encouraged remittances in the country.

On the final objective of the study, the study concludes that business management is one of the blueprint of Kenyan economy and is a core factor in achieving vision 2030. Therefore, Kenyans had organized themselves to channel remittances transfer in the nation due to business management skills.

5.4 Recommendations

On the first objective of the study, the research proposes that in order to enhance remittances transactions, further extensive technological transfer of funds methods should be implemented.

On the second objective of the study, the study suggests that Kenya's government should do other projects on the key sectors of economy that can encourage those abroad to increase their remittances so as to effectively implement vision 2030.

On the third objective of the study, the study recommends that other intervention measures like taxes and government bailouts should be included to prevent a monopoly on how remittances are conducted, hence boosting the economy to give light to implementation of vision 2030.

On the final objective of the study, the study recommends that non-governmental organizations can help Kenyans living in diaspora to facilitate channelling of funds and resources to effectively grow business hence affecting the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya.

5.5 Areas for Future Research

The influence of cross-border remittances on Kenya's strategic implementation of Vision 2030 has been identified by this study. However, this study emphasized only in the republic of Kenya limiting the scope of the research. Therefore, researchers can undertake a study on the same subject area focusing other African countries at large.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

I give consent to take part in the study: ☐

I do not give consent to take part in the study: ☐

Section A: General Information

This section asks some general questions about yourself. This information shall be kept in the strictest of confidence and will only be used for statistical purposes. Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer below where possible otherwise write down your answer:

1	Gender	Male	☐
		Female	☐
2	Age Bracket	21 – 30	☐
		31 – 40	☐
		41 – 50	☐
		51 – 60	☐
		More than 60	☐
3	Highest level of education	Secondary	☐
		Certificate	☐
		Diploma	☐
		Higher Diploma	☐
		Undergraduate degree	☐
		Postgraduate degree	☐
4	Level of experience	1-5 years	☐
		6-10 years	☐
		11-15 years	☐
		16-20 years	☐
		More than 20 years	☐

SECTION B: CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES TECHNOLOGY

This section has statements describing **cross border remittances technology**. Tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement with the following statements, where SD – Strongly Disagree (1), D - Disagree (2), N – Neutral (3), A - Agree (4) and SA – Strongly Agree (5).

Statement on cross border remittances technology		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Remittances have improved due to vast networks which work towards developing relationships across countries					
2	There are enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that support cross border remittances					
3	The emergence of money transfer operators and new transaction technology e.g., mobile money have improved cross border remittances in the country					
4	The spread of technologies to the rural areas such as Mpesa have improved cross border remittances in the country					
5	The expansion of agent banking in Kenya has opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel					
6	Innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa has made remittance transactions lower					

SECTION C: CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES PROFITABILITY OF KEY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

This section has statements describing **cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy.** Tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement with the following statements, where SD – Strongly Disagree (1), D - Disagree (2), N – Neutral (3), A - Agree (4) and SA – Strongly Agree (5).

Statement on cross border remittances profitability of key sectors of the economy		**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
1	Remittances foreign exchange charges/rates are fair in the country					
2	The exchange rates motivate people to increase remittance inflows					
3	There are diaspora institutions that help in transferring foreign flows into the formal business channels, increasing profitability					
4	Diaspora bonds have been used as the source of income to improve profitability in the country					
5	The country has made it easier for migrants to send remittances directly to their businesses to improve their operations					
6	Generally, cross border remittances have seen emergence of businesses due to the profitability associated with investments of their money					

SECTION D: CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES REGULATORY POLICIES

This section has statements describing **cross border remittances regulatory policies.** Tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement with the following statements, where SD – Strongly Disagree (1), D - Disagree (2), N – Neutral (3), A - Agree (4) and SA – Strongly Agree (5).

Statement on cross border remittances regulatory policies		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	The existing government interventions encourage people to send remittances into the country					
2	The Kenya Diaspora Policy is an effective policy document that encourages remittances in the country					
3	The existing policy tools encourage harnessing of diaspora resources in a timely and orderly manner					
4	The policies have developed partnerships with diaspora and key stakeholders towards addressing development challenges in realization of vision 2030					
5	The existing policies have outlined ways of data collection mechanisms for diaspora profiles which encourage remittances in the country.					
6	The regulatory mechanisms have restructured information systems that engage Kenyan diaspora					

SECTION E: CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

This section has statements describing **cross border remittances ease of doing business.** Tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement with the following statements, where SD – Strongly Disagree (1), D - Disagree (2), N – Neutral (3), A - Agree (4) and SA – Strongly Agree (5).

Statement on cross border remittances ease of doing business		**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
1	The Kenyan members of the diaspora have groups which channel funds and resources aimed at developing the country					
2	There are government organizations that support the diaspora in the remittance process					
3	There are non-government organizations that support the diaspora in the remittance process					
4	Remittance transfer in the country has been made cheap for people to use					
5	There are informal ways of sending remittances apart from the formal banks and financial institutions					
6	There are various partnerships in money transfer firms that enable people to easily undertake remittances					

SECTION F: STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION 2030

This section has statements describing **strategic implementation of vision 2030.** Tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement with the following statements, where SD – Strongly Disagree (1), D - Disagree (2), N – Neutral (3), A - Agree (4) and SA – Strongly Agree (5).

Statement on strategic implementation of vision 2030		**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
1	The adoption remittances has improved the economy of the country to a great extent					
2	Cross border remittances has improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the country					
3	The social aspect has been improved as a result of cross border remittances in the country					

Thank you for your response.

Appendix 2: Introduction Letter - KEMU

KENYA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Tel: 254-064-30301/31229/30367/31171 Email: info@kemu.ac.ke

Our ref: NAC/ MBA/1/2022/11 6TH SEPTEMBER 2022

6th SEPTEMBER

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovations,
P.O Box 30623-001000,
NAIROBI.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

KALUME DAVID BUS-3-1686-1/2021

This is to confirm that the above named is a bona fide student of Kenya Methodist University undertaking Masters in BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. He is conducting a research titled: THE INFLUENCE OF CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES ON THE STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION 2030 IN THE MIGRATION DEPARTMENT IN KENYA.

In this regard, we are requesting your office to issue a permit to enable him collect data for his master's dissertation.

Any assistance accorded to him will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

KENYA METHODIST UNIVERSITY
Dean
06 SEP 2022
P.O. Box 45240-00100 NAIROBI

PROF. Evangeline Gichunge, PhD.
ASS DIRECTOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Encl.

Appendix 3: Authorization Permit - NACOSTI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **719542**

Date of Issue: **15/September/2022**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. David Kalume of Kenya Methodist University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: THE INFLUENCE OF CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES ON THE STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION 2030 IN THE MIGRATION DEPARTMENT IN KENYA for the period ending : 15/September/2023.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/22/20304**

719542

Applicant Identification Number

Director General

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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