EFFECT OF CROSS BORDER REMITTANCES TECHNOLOGY ON STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION 2030 IN KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Organizations' meet many challenges in the strategy implementation process, including use of remittances technologies. This study sought to assess the effect of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 I n Kenya. The study was guided by the open systems theory. The study adopted a descriptive research design. The target population comprised of the management staff working at the Department of Immigration Services, staff in the remittances department of the CBK and banks with diaspora banking departments and the vision 2030 senior staff, and senior officers in the ministry of planning who are charged with diaspora remittances in line with the vision 2030 blue print, from which a sample size of 119 was used. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. Descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviations, frequency counts and percentages were used to analyse quantitative data, which was presented using tables. Correlation and regression analysis was conducted to test for relationships between the dependent variable and independent variable. The correlation results showed that cross border remittances technology had a significant and positive relationship on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya, as all the p value was lower than 0.05 (r =0.802, p = .000). Regression analysis results also indicated that cross border remittances technology had a significant and positive relationship with the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya (R2 = .643, p = .000). The study recommends that other comprehensive innovative money transfer systems should be put in place so as to increase the remittance transactions.

KEYWORDS: *Cross border remittances technology, Strategic implementation, Vision 2030, Kenya.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

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).

In 2015, 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 are purposed at making the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) better for a nation and welfare of citizens at large. 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.

Vision 2030 development strategy gives the conceptual view on the cross-border remittance in Kenya. Vision 2030 is the Kenya's greatest celebrated growth blue-print of time provided that this expected to drive the nation into a middle-income nation as time goes on. It indicates that the development of the Republic of Kenya to be fixed on 3 main pillars that is economic, social and political pillars. In the blue-print, this political pillar was brought up to add more weight on demographic political system that is founded on issues-based politics which are reliable, accountable and transparent to all citizens. Simultaneously, upholding the rule of law 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. It thus targets at giving access to programs for economic development that made Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate escalate to ten per-cent by 2020. Diverse areas were indicated in this regard like information technology, tourism, financial services, security, agriculture and trade among other areas (Omamo, Rodriguez & Muliaro, 2018).

Statement of the Problem

Organizations' meet many challenges in the strategy implementation process, including use of remittances technologies (Achitsa, 2020). But it should be noted that the challenges are unique as situational factors of the organizations be it internal or external and nature of the organization. Studies have been done under different contextual environments hence largely different environments and largely different findings. Some of these include (Wee, Vanyoro, & Jinnah, 2018; Zeleza, 2019; Maara, Manda, & Kiiru, 2019) among others. The diaspora and their contribution to the host country as well as the nation they originated therefore became a crucial phenomenon.

Despite the numerous studies on the diaspora, little studies have taken place on the effect of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya. For instance, Wee et al. (2018) discussed the importance of reinforcing the contribution of the African diaspora to growth of countries. The authors noted that tapping into the diaspora served an additional source of income to home grown sources but cannot replace them. Maara et al. (2019) also found that remittances caused a positive effect on domestic household consumption in Kenya. Money sent home had improved the living standards of the recipients. On the other hand, it has also led to dependence of recipients on the sender which increases voluntary unemployment and hampers economic growth. From the existing studies, the effect of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 economic pillar in Kenya remains under-studied. This leaves an empirical gap that the study addressed.

Study Objective
To determine the effect of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya

Research Question
What is the effect of cross border remittances technology on the strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya?

Theoretical Orientation
The study was supported by the 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 main issue is that an institution is termed as an open system that networks with the external environment endlessly. The interaction makes institutions secure input like human capital, technology, process, raw material among others.

Market, finished products and services and other by-products where clients were ready for them were released in the external environment. 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 external environment. These matters affected organisations in one way or the other irrespective of the industry. 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, suppliers among other players. The authorised component encompassed business laws 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.

Empirical Literature 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, Mohapatra and Scheja (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, Kayode and Abolade (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 basic needs such as food and shelter, 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.

Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030 in Kenya

Democratic political system is the first pillar in Vision 2030 that permits issue-based politics range of people's accountability, people centred, values, result-oriented, transparency and accountability. Fair opportunities and fair representation for all irrespective of socio-economic status, gender, respect to the race of law and religion was also captured by the vision 2030 article. The social pillar in Vision 2030 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. Marginalized communities in the nation together with the disabled are also counted in this pillar to develop their welfare in the society. The implementation of these subjects of social justice were enabled by the use of the modern technology through science technology innovation. This was featured to these economic pillars and also the political pillar. Since they were used together in implementation (Ndung'u, Thugge & Otieno, 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. Result oriented system included stable foreseeable of matters on measurable outputs that govern performance in institutions. Accountable system is honesty to everything which allowed free flow of information on objectives, confirmed transparency and strategized top projects on Vision 2030; social and economic pillars, midst others. Basically, the political system let contact of administrative and legislation reforms on government strategies and institutions in an open system.

Vision 2030 economic pillar is about the nation's economic growth rate, yearly GDP growth rate being concerned that was projected to be at 10 per-cent on average by 2030. The challenge to this economic growth 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). There has been variation of Gross Domestic Product growth for the years provided the midterm reports on economic growth. This is since the economic feature of the nation is an exposed system that related diverse aspects 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 led to employment opportunities creation to the Kenyan teens that form a great percentage of the nation's population. Other difficulties in the system comprised of low infrastructural development that prevented development, agriculture, tourism, investment and security areas have been noted as the main contributor in Vision 2030 achievement. The relationship between the sectors generates an open system (Kigunda, 2018).

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

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.

Population

The study targeted the fifty-one (51) management staff working at the Department of Immigration Services and the 69 staff in the remittances department of the CBK and banks with diaspora banking departments (Kenya commercial bank, Co-operative bank and Equity bank). Responses also were sought from vision 2030 senior staff, and senior officers in the ministry of planning who are charged with diaspora remittances in line with the vision 2030 blue print.

Sampling Design

In sample size determination, 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;

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

Where: N = target (total) population (169), n = desired sample size, d= confidence interval (0.05 testing at 5% significant level)

$$n = \frac{169}{1 + 169 \,(0.05)(0.05)}$$
$$n= 119$$

Therefore, the study's sample size was 119 participants. 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.

Research Instrument

The study used questionnaires for collecting and quantification of data. The questionnaires were preferred as they give the participants the freedom of expression and they are built to gather quantitative data, as is in the case of the current study. The selection of affirmation in the questionnaire was from strongly agree to strongly disagree in order to facilitate the participants in the selection of their answers.

Pilot Study

Before actual data collection took place, the researcher conducted a pilot study. As postulated by Devi (2017), the goal of piloting is to ensure thorough understanding of the research variables that were used in a study. The researcher used a group of 10% of the sample size as a pilot group, who were excluded during the final data collection process. The pilot sample size was 11 respondents representing 10% of the sample population.

Reliability

The reliability of the test instrument was measured using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient to determine internal consistency by examining inter-relation. Thus, an overall reliability test coefficient result value of 0.7 or more was desired, to allow for measurement study variables. An overall Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.821 was obtained.

Validity

The preparation of the instrument and its content was based on the specific objectives of the research. The researcher was interested in getting feedback on clarity of the questions as well as determine if there was any ambiguity that led to misinterpretation of the questions and thus provide conflicting answers, hence ensuring content validity. In addition, an overall Content Validity Index (CVI) of 0.798 was obtained that warranted content validity. Face validity was also ensured using expert opinion especially the feedback from the supervisor.

Data Analysis and Presentation

The study conducted descriptive statistics using the measures of central tendency and dispersion. Analysis was done with the help of statistical software tool Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27 where frequencies and percentages were generated, in addition to the means and standard deviations.

Correlation analysis was conducted to test for relationships between the dependent variable and independent variables. Simple linear regression model of the following format was also used to answer the study objective:

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

Where: 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

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Respondents Demographic Information

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.

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. The respondents were also asked to show their age bracket. According to the findings, 43.7% (n=45) of the respondents were aged between 41-50 years, followed by 28.2% (n=29) of the respondents who were aged between 31-40 years. 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.

The participants were asked to indicate the highest level of education they had attained. From the findings, 57.3% (n=59) of the respondents had attained undergraduate degree, 27.1% (n=28) of the respondents had attained higher diploma, 7.8% (n=8) of the respondents had attained postgraduate degree, 6.8% (n=7) of the respondents had attained diploma level of education and finally 1% (n=1) of the respondents had attained certificate level of education. This postulated that the respondents were literate enough to handle the objective of the study. Finally, the respondents 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 the respondents had worked for more than 20 years. The findings overall indicate good experience levels by the respondents hence reliable results.

Descriptive Analysis - Cross Border Remittances Technology

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 1.

Table 1:
Frequencies and Percentages on Cross-Border Remittances Technology

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

On average, the study found that the respondents agreed to all statements 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 results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2:
Means and Standard deviations on Cross-Border Remittances Technology

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Remittances have improved due to vast networks which work towards developing relationships across countries	103	3.87	1.007
There are enough micro-finance institutions and banks' technology that support cross border remittances	103	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	103	3.71	1.168
The spread of technologies to the rural areas such as Mpesa have improved cross border remittances in the country	103	4.02	.885
The expansion of agent banking in Kenya has opened more chances for remittances coming through a formal channel	103	4.01	.913
Innovative money transfer systems such as M-Pesa has made remittance transactions lower	103	4.07	1.262
Composite Mean and SD	**103**	3.92	.654

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 respondents disagreed. Further, 51.5% of the respondents agreed that cross border remittances had improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the county while 29.1% of the respondents 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 3.

Table 3:

Frequencies and Percentages on Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The adoption remittances have improved the economy of the country to a great extent	f	3	5	15	35	45
	%	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
	%	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
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	16.5%	50.5%

On average, the study found that the respondents agreed to all statements 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 results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4:

Means and Standard deviations on Strategic Implementation of Vision 2030

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The adoption remittances have improved the economy of the country to a great extent	103	4.13	.997
Cross border remittances have improved the political aspect of vison 2030 in the country	103	4.10	.693
The social aspect has been improved as a result of cross border remittances in the country	103	4.17	.901
Composite Mean and SD	**103**	**4.13**	**.627**

Inferential analysis

Inferential statistics included correlation and regression analysis, which were used in the study to make inferences from data to more general conditions.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation shows the existence of a relationship between two variables by indicating the direction, strength and significance of the relationship. A negative correlation coefficient shows that the correlation between the variables is negative, while a positive correlation coefficient shows that the correlation between variables is positive, and a *p*- value of less than 0.05 shows strong significance. The results show that cross border remittances technology had a significant and positive relationship with strategic implementation of vision 2030, as all the *p* value lower than 0.05 ($r =0.802$, $p = .000$). Table 5 shows the correlation analysis results.

Table 5:

Correlation Analysis

		Strategic implementation of vision 2030
Cross border remittances technology	Pearson Correlation	.802**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Regression Analysis

The regression model summary gives the R-square coefficients. The R-square is the coefficient of determination which is the proportion of the variance in the data that's explained by the model. As illustrated in the Table 6, the predictor variable (cross border remittances technology) explains 64.3% of the variation in strategic implementation of vision 2030 in Kenya. This is as given by the R square coefficient with a value of 0.643. Thus, based on this coefficient, other factors that were not considered in this research contribute to 35.7% of the variability in strategic implementation of vision 2030.

Table 6
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

As illustrated in Table 7, the significance value in testing the reliability of the model for the relationship between cross border remittances technology with strategic implementation of vision 2030 was obtained as 0.000 which is less than 0.05 critical value at 95% confidence level. Therefore, the model is statistically significant in predicting the relationship between dependent variable (strategic implementation of vision 2030) and independent variable (cross border remittances technology). The F value from the table is 181.698 indicating a significant model for the relationship as given by the regression coefficients. This shows that the overall model was statistically significant and reliable in explaining the influence of the predictor variable to the strategic implementation of vision 2030.

Table 7:
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 8 indicate that cross border remittances technology had a positive and significant 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 8:
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

Discussions

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 line with the findings of the study, Sahoo and 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. Abudho (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 line with the findings of the study, 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.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

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.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends that other comprehensive innovative money transfer systems should be put in place so as to increase the remittance transactions.

The government of Kenya should consider formulating appropriate technological policies that are aimed at improving cross border remittances.

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