

**MULTI AGENCIES STRATEGIC INTERVENTION ON CORRUPTION AND THE
LEVEL OF ASSET RECOVERY IN KENYA**

ABDULHAMID FAROOQUE LOW

D53/CTY/OL/27229/2013

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE
OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT) OF
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

OCTOBER, 2021

DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

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.....

Signature

Date

Abdulhamid Farooque Low

D53/CTY/OL/27229/2013

I confirm that the work in this project was done by the candidate under my supervision.

.....

.....

Signature

Date

Dr. Priscilla Ndegwa

Department of Business Administration

School of Business

Kenyatta University

DEDICATION

To my lovely family members for their encouragement and continuous support throughout my studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank God for making this project a success. I thank my supervisor Dr. Priscilla Ndegwa for sharing positive insights, research guides and priceless time essential to this work. I sincerely thank my family for their support and understanding. My gratitude also goes to my friends and colleagues for their assistance that made it possible for me to complete this work. To all of you, I say a big thank you.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Asset recovery	The systematic and timely return of embezzled possessions by seizing and confiscating resources acquired by individuals as a result of corruption as measured by the changes in the sum of possessions obtained back and the number of corruption scandals.
Coordination of justice administration	Ensuring just processes besides fair and effective outcomes as indicated by the speed of case start and its disposal, control of case during trial, and ordering appropriate punishment.
Corruption	An offence that involves bribery, misappropriation of public resources, abuse of office, breach of trust, or dishonesty in tax, rate or impost charged under any act.
Commitment by the executive arm of the government	Allocation of adequate resources and non-political interference of the organ exercising authority in and holding responsibility for the governance of Kenya when dealing with corruption and asset recovery.

Investigation

The methodical process of gathering facts as well as evidence to reconstruct an occurrence accurately and objectively to form the basis upon which the evidence of an act or omission can be assessed, and it involves detecting and preventing crime, provision of criminal intelligence, apprehension of offenders, and maintaining criminal records.

Multi agencies

Collaborative networks to increase the effectiveness of anticorruption programs in public administration.

Multi agencies strategic intervention

Collaborative plans by various anti-corruption organizations in Kenya to fight corruption and recover stolen assets.

Prosecution

The establishment as well as conducting of legal actions against a person charged with misconduct and afterwards follow the case through trial on behalf of the Kenyan government.

Provision of resources

Allocation of funds, personnel, technology, and physical necessities to enable the fight against corruption and enhance asset recovery by various anti-corruption agencies in Kenya.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney General
ARA	Asset Recovery agency
BBI	Building Bridges Initiative
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FRC	Financial Reporting Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPOA	Independent Police Oversight Authority
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSH	Kenyan Shilling
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation Kenya
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NSSF	National Social Security Fund

NYS	National Youth Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
OP	Office of the President
POCAMLA	Proceeds of Crime as well as Anti-Money Laundering Act
POTA	Prevention of Terrorism Act
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
US	United States

ABSTRACT

Corruption has become a reality of immense magnitude in Kenya, and lately, corruption continues to increase in terms of the involved individuals as well as the sum of assets concerned. Multiple efforts have been put in place ranging from public education and awareness programmes through the media, development of information, and communication tools, among others to fight the vice. Nevertheless, the anti-corruption progress in Kenya over the last decade has been inexcusably wanting. Curbing corruption necessitates a planned and inclusive strategy initiating anti-corruption programs. Kenya implemented a multi-agency structure bringing together suitable law enforcement organizations in its battle against corruption. Therefore, the study's main focus was to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. Specifically, the study dwelt on the; determination of the influence of prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration, provision of resources on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya, and to establish the moderating effect of the level of commitment of the executive arm of the government on the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The public choice theory, broken windows theory, contingency theory, resource-based view theory, and rational choice theory informed the study. The study was guided by a descriptive design where both quantitative and qualitative data was collected. The target population of the study comprised seven anti-corruption agencies in Kenya (Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Directorate of Criminal Investigation, the Financial Reporting Centre, Office of the Attorney General, Asset Recovery Agency, and the Kenya Revenue Authority). The sampling frame was 68 management (board) officials in the seven anti-corruption agencies and a census was adopted and respondents were picked purposively. The study used both primary and secondary data and the research instrument was a questionnaire. The validity of the study was enhanced through expert opinion as well as literature review from past relevant studies. The Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient was utilized to establish the reliability of the instrument and the reliability average was 0.780 and this level was satisfactory. Data analysis employed descriptive analysis, inferential analysis, and content analysis. The study represented quantitative data analysis results using charts and tables and qualitative data analysis results in prose form. It was anticipated that the study would benefit policy makers that could possibly cause some policy changes in fighting corruption. The findings were of significance to academicians for future researchers to replicate it in other states. From findings of the study it clearly indicated that the participants had accustomed themselves with information concerning corruption and asset recovery in Kenya to a great extent. From the regression analysis it clearly showed that the finding of the study indicates that the composite index of Multi agencies strategic intervention was significant, and thus all variables had an effect on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya. From the findings and conclusions of the study, the study recommended that, Kenya should ensure there is an effective legal framework for the fight against corruption and asset recovery. This should entail a detailed operational framework and strategy of the Multi agencies towards the fight against corruption and asset recovery. For further research, the study recommended in-depth analysis of internal and external challenges to interventions by Anti-Corruption agencies in Kenya towards the fight against corruption. This recommended research may include an evaluation of operational policies of the anti-corruption agencies to establish where the problems are.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Corruption has been the major governance challenge in Kenya since independence (Osamba, 2019). Money laundering as well as corruption crimes and stealing of public assets have three existing features of dire penalties for developing nations with limited resources: huge amounts of wealth amounting to billions; great wealth mobility that challenges the identification and freezing of stolen resources to enable the recovery process as well as make it effective; and the several ways to hide the possessions (Munyai & Agbor, 2020). The World Bank approximates that about \$1 trillion and \$1.6 trillion is involved in the cross-border flow of worldwide proceeds from corruption, theft, and tax evasion annually (Hunter, 2018). Corruption has manifested as an international evil with corrupt actions being witnessed in various nations across the globe (Kichwen, 2017).

Many countries around the world have experienced political scandals that have derailed nations' growth and development, especially in developing states, more so in the Sub-Saharan Africa (Masese, 2018). Asian Countries such as China seem more ready to fight against corruption and unfortunately, the same cannot be said of for majority of African countries, where corruption is vital in the running of their structures. Apart from some countries in Africa, for instance, Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa, corruption in Africa has turned out to be unavoidable both in and outside government circles. In Kenya and Nigeria, corruption has been recognized as a main impediment to development and it has become so endemic that the political

culture of corruption of the two countries can be discussed. According to Githuku (2021) in Kenya, the administration led by the Daniel Arap Moi was reported to have looted over US\$ 1billion from Kenya Treasury while corruption costs Kenya as much as US\$ 1billion a year. In Nigeria, Sani Abacha individually embezzled about US\$ 5billion over his five-year term in office (Ayodeji, 2019).

Recent report provided evidence that the total amount of money stolen by past and present Nigerian governments is US\$ 521 billion and the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) notes that Kenya and Nigeria are among the states with the highest rates of corruption globally, recording averages of 2.05 ever since 2002 (Transparency International, 2019). A survey conducted by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) Kenya (2018) shows that corruption is a major problem with 41.8% of Kenyans indicating that that they encountered corruption or unethical conduct in 2018 as compared to 38.9% in 2017. Additionally, 73.1% of those asked for a bribe truly paid the bribe required for one reason or another. In the Transparency International's CPI, Kenya's position continues to drop and was ranked at position 136 out of 177 in 2013 as compared to position 122 in 2003, which implies that Kenya is yet to resolve the issue of corruption and stealing of assets (Muchai, 2017). The corruption index in Kenya was 22.36 points between 1996 and 2016 while in 2017 it was at 19 points, and by the end of the year the predictions were that the corruption index would be 24.52 points average.

The seizure as well as recovery of the earnings from fraud, asset reclamation, is a powerful tool that can combat corruption (Kerusauskaite, 2018). Development agencies along with other stakeholders have shown commitment to improving the effectiveness of development using asset recovery to fight corruption. Asset recovery is performed through various legal ways, comprising

criminal forfeiture, non-conviction based forfeiture, civil activities, as well as engagements comprising the usage of mutual lawful aid. Theft of assets through corruption creates a severe leakage of state funds, draining away the resources required for development. Kenyans have raised alarms that the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) team suggests that the nation should focus on recovering the proceeds of corruption from fraud suspects. Kenya's situational investigation indicates the country should pull all its resources to conduct highly successful asset recovery as one of the tactics to fighting graft.

Asset launderers are using highly sophisticated procedures, through various transactions and companies to legitimize the paybacks of misconduct (Nobanee, & Ellili, 2018). In order to combat money and asset laundering activities, the government established the multi agencies team. The Kenyan administration has several societies and watchdog organizations to combat corruption and enhance asset recovery. These agencies include: The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC), Office of the Attorney General, Asset Recovery Agency (ARA), and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). The formation of these organizations imitates the widely acknowledged three-branched method to combat fraud; public education, deterrence, as well as investigation (Wangui, 2014). The rudimentary task is investigation and prosecution of the lawbreakers, although preventive measures as well as educating the public are also needed. The strategic interventions that this study emphasized on comprised investigation, prosecution, provision of resources, and coordination of justice administration.

However, the agencies should have a devoted civil support at the uppermost ranks of the government, sufficient resources to carry out their duty, political as well as functioning freedom

necessary to also investigate the top government levels, suitable authorities of documentation access as well as for the interrogation of witnesses, manageable laws, and a leadership of highest integrity (Masese, 2018). Legal challenges distract many agencies, and most times this takes the form of challenges to executive agency's constitutionality. The challenges have sidetracked assets leading to closure of agencies while others have protested that finished investigations lay dormant in the prosecutors' offices or held up by delays in the courts.

Prosecutors claim that files have been ill-arranged, although it is alleged that delays are a result of political motivation, and frequently the judges have been dishonest and obstructed investigation. Anti-corruption agencies protest that funds have been intentionally limited (Kireri, Rintari, & Gichohi, 2021). Therefore, this study additionally established the moderating effect of the level of commitment by the executive office of the government on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

1.1.1 Corruption and Asset Recovery

The word corruption is used to explain a large collection of prohibited doings ((Fazekas & Tóth, 2016). Even though there is no universal or all-inclusive definition of fraudulent conduct, the utmost noticeable descriptions have a mutual stress on misuse of public supremacy or position for one's advantage. Corruption, however its forms, has turned out to be a public enemy not simply in Kenya, but in every nation internationally. Corruption cases involve several parties or few countries participating (Ibrahim, Yusoff, & Koling, 2018). Fraud is not a problem of a country, but similarly a whole matter of the states of the globe (Wahyudi, 2019). For fraud, repression is not the single foremost concern in the struggle bondage besides punishment, but further a return on resources of the highly significant things to perform.

The determination of corruptor disadvantage through confiscation of possessions is frequently hindered, whether it interconnect owing to worldwide cooperation, in addition to asset tracing approaches. Asset trailing includes far-reaching examination than cash, since the arrangement of laundering consists of not only finances but also additional assets and benefits obtained illegally.

Corruption still remains to be the major problem, and according to Ayodeji (2019), corruption costs Kenya as much as US\$ 1 billion every year. There have been several publicized efforts to recover proceeds of economic crime, mostly corruption, including those aiming at locally-held assets including land. The EACC claims to have filed many civil suits aimed at recovering proceeds of corruption that are valued at Ksh 15 billion and reports an enormous level of accomplishment in the repossession of unlawfully attained public land nationally. Two profiles stand out; the Goldenberg and Ndungu's Commissions of Inquiry investigating grand corruption problems in Kenya (Songa, 2018), where the former investigated the early 1990s monetary scandal which involved nearly US\$ 1 billion value of stolen communal assets whereas the second considered illegal land apportionment, fundamentally for political benefaction.

According to Omulo (2019), Kenya's graft money recovered amounts to about Ksh 3 billion in 2 years as the Attorney General Kihara reported that the country had frozen and recovered assets worth Ksh 2 billion, with the greatest portion of this amount being from the National Youth Service 2 case. Additionally, ARA has recovered a total of Ksh 57.3 million involving direct besides indirect illegitimate properties, making it the first in getting back proceeds from fraud (Myendo, 2018). The Ksh 57.3 million was an extravagance home as well as an indirect financial credit paid from misspent public resources from the Kenyan Youth and Development Fund. Moreover, the decision by the court to grant orders allowing the ARA to freeze three accounts belonging to, the wife of a former KRA official who was being probed for engaging in

corruption, was hailed as a huge win for the country in the fight against graft as a sum of Ksh 19.7 million was recovered.

The ARA's recent string of success in tackling as well as freezing financial accounts besides possessions obtained through alleged dishonesty may have left numerous people shaken. Asset freezing entails retributive deterrent to diminish the levels of fraud significantly. Obviously, the battle against corruption ought to have commenced here because the absence of the ARA highly enabled the fraudulent individuals to exhibit their illegally acquired property besides offering them adequate period to hide as well as perform the vice, successfully discouraging legal procedures against such persons. The National Youth Service (NYS) Ksh791 fraud incident revealed that it is conceivable to track as well as freeze embezzled money and belongings swiftly (Wambu, 2019).

Multi agencies strategic intervention looks at corruption as retributory as it must be. Discouragement is essential since the degree of sentencing of fraud instances has been dismal. Between 2013 and 2018, a total of 549 cases related to corruption were prosecuted upon the recommendation of the DCI and EACC and they involved high-level public sector and private sector leaders, including Heads of State Corporations, Cabinet Secretaries, Judiciary and Constitutional Commissions, Members of Parliament, Governors, banks, and Principal Secretaries (Ong'era & Musili, 2019). This study established the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and the dependent variable was measured by the changes in the amount of assets recovered and the number of corruption scandals.

1.1.2 Multi Agencies Strategic Intervention

Kenya ensured great obligation through reinforcing its establishments to combat fraud. The nation utilizes a multi-agency basis that combines appropriate law enforcement organizations in its fight to counter corruption (Onyango, 2020). The Multi-Agency Team was born out of a Presidential command in November 2015 pursuant to recommendations made by a Task Force to foster collaborations. Initially, the lack of synergy among inter-agency teamwork among law execution organizations compromised the battle against fraud, economic misconducts and other related crimes (Ngumbi, 2019).

The areas of focus are; corruption, economic crimes; other planned wrongdoings; cartels as well as syndicates. Multi-agency team composition involves the; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), National Intelligence Service (NIS), Financial Reporting Centre (FRC), Asset Recovery Agency (ARA), Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Office of the President (OP) and Office of the Attorney General (AG).

The reference terms of the multi-agency team are:

- a) To improve cooperation, coordination besides collaboration amongst the agencies
- b) To involve other pertinent agencies to increase the efficiency of the graft battle
- c) To recognize resource requirements for every agency as well as lobby for the same
- d) To cultivate operational communication tactics for awareness creation concerning the gains and successes made in fight corruption.

In line with Article 79 of the Kenyan Constitution 2010, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act No.22 of 2011 formed the EACC (Republic of Kenya 2011). This Act dictates the agency to cultivate as well as encourage standards besides best conducts in honesty and anti-corruption; oversee the execution of ethical codes commended for government personnel; observe the application of codes of conduct of professional bodies' members recognized under some law; and guide, on its inventiveness, any individual on matters within its operations; promote public awareness on ethical issues as well as their importance, inform the public about the dangers of fraud, and procure as well as nurture public backing in fighting corruption (Gathii, 2011).

The EACC cooperates with various national and public organizations to develop and promote principles and preeminent practices for integrity and anti-corruption dealings, as well as record grievances concerning breach of the code of integrity by civil officers (Amukowa, 2013). The EACC is simply involved in averting corruption, inspecting corruption accusations, asset recovery, and civic education. However, the EACC faces some legal challenges such as description of fraud by the Act, corruption meaning poor conception, and limited mandate of EACC in relation to law application (Persson, Rothstein, & Teorell, 2013).

The Attorney General's office also helps in the fight against graft as it delivers programs as well as policies to uphold and improve Kenya's law and justice framework, and to enable jobs growth through policies that enhance fair, productive, flexible as well as safe workplaces. Further, the Attorney General's office Act No. 49 of 2012 plainly states that this office advises government offices, departments, statutory commissions, and national establishments on jurisdictional and other lawful aspects; discussing, conscripting, screening and giving meaning of local besides worldwide documents, contracts and treaties for as well as on Government's behalf and its

organizations; and carrying out function essential for the effective accomplishment of the obligations and exercising the Attorney General's powers.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions derives its powers from the constitution's section 157, and is tasked with prosecution of corruption as well as economic crimes. The basic functions of the ODPP comprise prosecution of persons accused by the police as well as different probing agencies with illegal transgressions while safeguarding, defending and encouraging human as well as constitutional rights (Wangui, 2014). The specific functions of the ODPP involve instituting and undertaking criminal proceedings against the accused before the court of law, directing investigations and supervising the conduct of criminal investigations, and handling matters concerning international relations together with extradition as well as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA). It also advises government offices, subdivisions along with state organizations on matters relating to the use and development of the law, monitors, trains, appoints, and gazettes public prosecutors, facilitates crime victims and witnesses during trial, and contributes and influences policy, procedures and law reform.

The DCI is a semi-autonomous office of the national police service that is in charge of investigating complex cases. The DCI head is the director (chosen by the president), who is under the police inspector general. The functions of the DCI include the collection and provision of criminal intelligence, maintaining law and order, detecting and preventing crime, apprehending offenders, maintaining criminal records, conducting investigations on matters presented to them by the Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA).

The Financial Reporting Centre became operational in 2012. FRC in the Kenya's financial intelligence unit is a government establishment that is formed by the Proceeds of Crime and

Anti-Money Laundering Act (POCAMLA) of 2009, and its primary aim is to aid in identifying crime proceeds and in fighting cash laundering (Ali, 2015). The POCAMLA 2009 forms an all-inclusive legislative structure to fight money laundering offences in Kenya and offers for the identification, tracking, freezing, getting hold of, and confiscation of crime proceeds. Additionally, the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) 2012 dictates FRC to battle against sponsoring of terrorism. It is a requirement for the players in the financial sector, including banks to inform the FRC in case of suspicious transactions by clients. Upon notification, the FRC analyzes the suspicious transactions and gives the reports to the law enforcement institutions, mostly the EACC and DCI for investigations to be conducted.

The parliamentary act of Chapter 469 established the Kenya Revenue Authority, operative from 1st July 1995 (Mugo, 2014). KRA gathers revenue on the government's behalf. It also sets revenue collections targets each year and conducts investigations and enforcement related to problems including tax evasion and fraud, unlawful import documentation as well as incorrectly registered vehicles. The Assets Recovery Agency gets hold of properties assumed to have been attained illegitimately or with criminally attained funds (Amukowa, 2013). The Asset Recovery Agency (ARA), founded under the POCAMLA Act preserves funds to track and recover assets and funds lost in corruption, confiscation proceedings, and conduct taxation of income alleged to emanate from unlawful doings and controls and supervise the preparation of financial detectives. Therefore, the interest of this study is the influence of prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration, and provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

1.1.3 Level of Commitment by the Executive Arm of the Government

Corruption is a major menace that continues to be politicized leading to its escalation over years (Ogbeidi, 2012). The political frontrunners frequently show off alleging their determinations in

limiting fraud reappearance, yet Kenya appears among the increasingly corrupt states globally. Commitment of the top leadership is crucial for the success of national anti-corruption strategies. Nevertheless, electing a truthful head of state does not essentially assure or result in positive changes. When the anti-corruption policies and strategies reflect clear commitment and follow political objectives, the objectives are at times to strengthen the power base of the government and uphold the status quo (Asamoah, 2017). Regulating fraud in a continuous way necessitates steady and sincere assurance on the part of the executive administrative elite to the abolition of the issue of corruption. When the level of the vow of the topmost political authority to combating corruption in a nation is weak, the administration mainly engages in zero acceptance of the talk about corruption but continues to performance a lenient fraud game, and thus the anti-corruption transformations are guaranteed to be unsuccessful (Abdulai, 2009).

No nation is immune to corruption and the anti-corruption agencies cannot be able to tackle it alone; there is the need for the commitment and cooperation of the executive arm of the government to fight corruption (Pozsgai-Alvarez, 2018). In the war against corruption, the nation's leader is placed in a very important position, the influence of the leader spreads like bush fire among the led, implying that if the top leader is corrupt, corruption becomes the country's theme and the resources intended for development gets channeled for personal gains. On the contrary, if the leader is ethical, the group being led is branded with integrity and corruption becomes a stranger among the led. A leader must know that there are individuals looking up to them for a positive direction (Hassid & Brass, 2015). Thus, leaders should guard their influence as well as ensure that they impact the people rightly.

According to EACC (2018), President Uhuru Kenyatta assured the EACC of his full support and pressed it to step up the fight against corruption as well as economic crimes. The EACC Commissioners together with the management held a fruitful meeting with the president who declared his personal, and Government's commitment to the fight against corruption and to support EACC in effecting its mandate. The Head of State made it clear that the government endures dedication to fight against corruption and it is his hope that each institution charged with the task plays its part well to ensure this war is successful (Obala, 2019). The process of recovering stolen assets from corrupts leaders is full of permissible as well as practical complications, comprising unsatisfactory legal standard, a shortage of support from offshore monetary centers, besides political meddling (Vlasic & Cooper, 2011). Therefore, when the executive arm of the government is committed to fighting against corruption, it ensures adequate budget and non-political interference.

1.1.4 Overview of Corruption in Kenya

Kenya is among the East African states with a coastline on the Indian Ocean and encompasses savannah, the Great Rift Valley, highlands, and Lakelands. Kenya is home to wildlife such as elephants, rhinos, and lions. From its, Nairobi, expeditions tour the Maasai Mara Reserve, famous for its yearly wildebeest movements, in addition to Amboseli National Park, which offers a good view of Mt. Kilimanjaro (5,895m in height) in Tanzania. Kenya made important steps toward achieving meaningful fairness since the start of restructuring creativities in the early 1990s, and due to these democratization initiatives, there has been the curtailing of the controls of the executive, besides the legislature as well as judiciary currently enjoy extensive self-rule (Akech, 2011). However, regardless of these substantial achievements, exploitation of authority and government fraud continues to flourish in Kenya.

The corruption actions have developed roots in Kenya and are increasingly becoming pervasive (Kireri et al., 2021). The establishments that were initially premeditated to standardize the relations between the residents and the state are now being utilized by public officials and other corrupt private agents for personal enrichment. According to Wrong (2014), from the comments made by Kenyans, everyone is corrupt in the nation, even the grandparents. Corruption started in Kenya immediately after independence (Abass, 2017). Corruption distorted and replaced the social qualities, principles and virtues of the African traditions; love, honesty, and compassion along with other virtues were quickly eroded. Corruption also traces back to imperialism, the governance approach that relied on and was managed by tyranny, foul play, double dealing, as well as large looting of the country's assets (Masese, 2018).

In Kenya, corruption flourished in the 1970's due to the opportunities exhibited by policy weaknesses thus creating a loop hole to embezzle public resources (Masese, 2018). Political changes of the 1990 are wiped out prior circumstances that helped corruption to thrive (Okoth, 2016). Subsequently, the instances of substantial scale corruption centered on income accumulation, exchanges of property, as well as access to state assets through nation procurement. In the 1980s and 1990's, Kenya showed expanding corruption beyond the boundaries of state offices and the private sector also joined the fleeting trend, and the bad habit spiraled as well as trickled down from citizens and towns and the whole nation was sooner affected (Wangui, 2014). The war on corruption began in 1980s following the growth of democracy and the media coverage focused on corruption and public grievance on the matter.

Today, corruption is still one of the difficulties confronting Kenya and it keeps on undermining governance as well as destroying public policies, encouraging misallocation of assets thus slow

economic growth (Hope, 2017). Escalation of corruption scandals justifies the anti-corruption agencies considerations. In the late 1980s, a scandal emerged that marred the Turkwel hydro-power project as the construction materials were exorbitantly inflated thus making the project expensive (Nüsser & Baghel, 2017). In 1990s, there was a scandal related to the supply of police vehicles where Mahindra Jeep vehicles were supplied at a cost of US\$13,000, an equivalent to Ksh 1 million then by Kamson Motors, which demonstrated an extortion of public funds while the vehicles could cost a sixth the showroom price (Mukunyi, 2014). Further, the Goldenberg scandal broke the headlines for quite some time (Masese, 2018), and the government of Kenya sponsored the exportation of Gold and the exporters were only paid 35% of their transnational currency. Besides, Masese also cites that it was later realized that the gold was snuck to Kenya from Congo and the deal made Kenya to lose nearby 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). There was also a scandal concerning the purchase of helicopters from South Africa at a contract of Ksh 360 million where the tender was sporadically awarded and some few military officials benefited through kick-backs (Bare, 2020).

Moreover, there was the misappropriation of funds by the national rainbow coalition on the purchase of vehicles for government officials, the 2005 Anglo-leasing (Persson *et al.*, 2013). There was also the 2009 Maize Scam, Triton Oil Scandal, fraud of funds meant for free primary education in 2009, scam involving the Nairobi City Council, the Tokyo Embassy Scandal, besides the defense ministry's hardware public procurement from Jordan (Kichwen, 2017). In 2016, there was a rise in corruption scandals, including the Kidero Ksh 20 billion scandal at City Hall (Nyamweya & Bockenforde, 2021). There was also the Ksh 971 million NYS scandal involving Ann Waiguru, Ksh 215 billion Eurobond money, and the loss of Ksh 1.6 billion National Social Security Fund (NSSF) shares. In 2017, the Ksh 1.9 billion maize scandal made

the news headlines while in 2018, the nation had the most trying period where many scandals arose; Ksh 11 billion in the ministry of health, Ksh 9 billion NYS scandal, unaccounted Ksh 238 million City Hall car parking fees, and the scandal on counterfeit sugar, among others (Masese, 2018). Thus, due to the high and increasing number of corruption scandals, there is a need to assess the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery, with the moderating effect of the level of commitment of the executive arm of the government.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Corruption is unarguably among the major contemporary issues of discussion about the deepening crisis as well as contradictions of Sub-Saharan Africa post-independence (Ayodeji, 2019). Corruption distorts allocation of resources by diverting the resources to personal gain of few people, thus resulting in skewed wealth as well as income distribution (EACC Strategic Plan, 2013-2018). According to the EACC, Kenya is losing approximately Ksh 608 Billion (7.8 percent of its GDP) to corruption yearly. Therefore, reduced corruption is crucial for Kenya's development (Kadamu, 2020). Recently, corruption in Kenya has developed greatly regarding the persons involved as well as the quantity of assets associated (Wangui, 2014).

Kenya has tried to follow the anti-corruption measures since the mid-1970s given the persistent malpractice, signifying that the counteractive procedures besides investigations have not been considerably effective; corruption remains to challenge Kenya's social economic development (Hough, 2013). However, the anti-corruption progress of Kenya over the last decade has been inexcusably wanting. The Transparency International still ranked Kenya position 145 in 2017 and 143 in 2018 globally (Chepkwony, 2018). The Transparency International's report indicated that Kenya got a mark of 27 out of 100, indicating a deterioration from 28 points recorded in

2017 (Mbugua, 2019). The implication of this is that Kenya grabbed position 145 out of 180 states, with its mark extremely below the worldwide average of 43, besides Sub-Saharan Africa's typical of 32. Between 2014 and 2018, Kenya's score stretched between 25 and 28 (Kireri et al., 2018). Given these statistics, it demonstrates that the struggles to eliminate fraud have produced little outcomes.

Battling corruption necessitates a highly deliberated as well as comprehensive plan initiating anti-corruption programs (Johnsøn, 2016). Kenya has revealed boundless pledge through firming up its organizations (Onyango, 2020). The multi-agency framework established enhances collaboration of relevant law implementation organizations to deal with corruption. According to the Basel Institute of Governance (2020), Kenya recovered assets worth Ksh 29.8 billion, more than USD 271 million, of which Ksh 20.5 million was gathered in the past five years, indicating an upward trend.

Masese (2018) considered the Transparency International's role in limiting corruption in Kenya and showed that transparency agencies play several roles to ensure that governments and organizations are accountable for public funds. Ayodeji (2013) conducted a comparative analysis on strategies that Kenya's and Nigeria's anti-corruption organizations utilize and reported that the initiation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) changed the anti-corruption tactics in Kenya and Nigeria. Wangui (2014) focused on the obstructions to operative investigations and prosecutions of fraud instances in Kenya by the EACC and confirmed that Kenya's legal structure, court verdicts as well as sluggish judicial processes have caused grim difficulties to successful performance of EACC's functions. Thus, this study attempted to

establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the influence of prosecution on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
- ii. To assess the effect of investigation on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
- iii. To establish the effect of coordination of justice administration on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
- iv. To determine the influence of provision of resources on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
- v. To establish the moderating effect of executive arm of Government's commitment on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the influence of prosecution on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya?
- ii. How does investigation affect corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya?

- iii. What is the effect of coordination of justice administration on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya?
- iv. Does provision of resources influence corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya?
- v. What is the moderating effect of the executive arm of Government's commitment on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings from this study might be of value to the policy makers, anti-corruption agencies, researchers and academicians, and existing literature. The outcomes from this study might enable policy makers to consider policy reforms in fighting corruption to improve the efficiency and success of the Kenyan government in citizens' service provision. The anti-corruption agencies might understand the dimensions of asset recovery that are central to fighting corruption in Kenya. Similarly, the study outcomes might increase knowledge in the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention and corruption and asset recovery. Moreover, the investigation might add value to academicians besides future researchers who may replicate it in other states that have independent agencies for dealing with corruption.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The aim of this research was to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The multi agencies strategic interventions studied comprised prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration, and provision of resources and they formed the independent variable. The influence of these four independent variables was assessed on corruption and level of asset recovery which formed the

dependent variable. The level of commitment of the executive arm of the government was studied as the moderating variable. The target population of this study entailed the 7 multi agencies that deal with corruption: the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Financial Reporting Centre, Asset Recovery Agency, Kenya Revenue Authority, and the Office of the Attorney General. The sampling frame involved 68 management officials in the 7 multi-agency firms, and a census was performed. The study was conducted in Kenya in 2019 and the focus was the years from 2010 to 2019. The study was constrained to the agencies' head offices in Nairobi.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Corruption is a very sensitive topic and the study might experience limitations related to information disclosure, although the participants were briefed concerning the study's purpose and the data collection instrument was accompanied with a consent form as well as an approval letter for data collection from the University as well as the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation. The study also restricted itself from requesting of names of the study respondents and no option for that were provided.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This project was split into five clear chapters. The opening chapter introduces the study by giving a brief introduction and providing the background information to provide a deeper understanding of the topic to be investigated. Besides, it details the problem statement, objectives and questions of the research, significance, scope and the limitations of the study. The second chapter gives a broad exploration of existing literature essential to understanding investigation. It additionally presents the theories, empirical literature review, and summary of the literature

review and study gaps, in addition to the conceptual framework developed. Chapter three introduces the research methodology, where the research design, target population, sample size and sampling design, data collection instrument and procedure, validity and reliability, pilot testing, data analysis and presentation, and ethical considerations were discussed. Chapter Four details the research outcomes as well as discussion, giving the background data on descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Lastly, chapter five involves the summary, conclusion, study contributions, besides recommendations for more research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a broad scrutiny of previous literature concerning the subject matter. The theories, empirical literature review, summary of literature review and identified gaps, and the conceptual framework are discussed.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on the public choice theory, broken window theory, contingency theory, resource-based view theory, and rational choice theory. The study applied these theories since they offered a greater understanding of the idea of corruption and asset recovery and the various strategies that can be put in place by the agencies to eradicate the menace.

2.2.1 Public Choice Theory

The key proponents of the public choice theory are Brennan and Buchanan (1985). The two authors agree that persons in the private besides public establishments have certain norms, principles, as well as transition that govern and control behavior (Agbibo & Maiangwa, 2012). The public choice theory argues that there are high chances that a person can get submerged by the institution's traditions. The theory explains that this is the same way that the corruption vice is pervasive in the third world nations and thus benefiting a smaller number of a country's population. The state and magnitude of corruption in view of the public choice notion hinges on the institutional game plan (Masese, 2018). The public choice approach embraces that the character of the company employees, politicians, or the character of individuals has negligible

effect in eradicating corruption, a system that cannot be dealt with by a person within a system. Thus the civil servants have minimal importance.

Some public choice scholars contend that the behavior of the bureaucrats as well as businesspersons who backhand them may be excellently examined within the framework of prevailing guidelines and therefore short of a clear consideration of the laws besides institutions of a nation, implying that the efforts to understand corruption are futile (Wangui, 2014). Programmes that are designed without considering the influence on existing rules on people's behavior in the society would certainly be ineffective because rules the manner in which people interact, give the basis for settling conflicts, and place constraints on the behavior of individuals and the great at large. Effective rules enable people to chase their remote ends in ways that do not encroach on the capability of other people to act in a similar manner (Ijewereme, 2015). Therefore, corruption is viewed as an issue of constitutional upkeep that can be dealt with properly only using lawful transformation.

The current anti-corruption plans in Africa are ineffective because of various problems; they are used within inefficient as well as nonviable rules, involve efforts to manipulate results with the rules that exist through policing, the counteracting agencies in charge of policing as well as law enforcement and the bureaucrats working in the agencies lack proper constraining by the regulations, and that several officials are fraudulent and fail to offer essential leadership crucial to run effective corruption cleanup programs (Mphendu & Holtzhausen, 2016). On this basis, the public choice theory was suitable for the study in explaining the influence of coordination of justice administration on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. Without an obvious understanding of the laws of a country, any push to break down or comprehend corruption in that society would be pointless (Ijewereme, 2015). The policy limitations of customary development

models with reverence to corruption can be eased by integrating insights from the theory of public choice into the design besides implementation of new anti-corruption programs (Olujobi & Olujobi, 2020). These may comprise new as well as more appropriate rules, change of prevailing laws and bodies, setting up of more operational and applicable incentive organizations, and execution mechanisms to decrease the profitability of opportunism.

2.2.2 Broken Windows Theory

The broken windows theory was initially expressed by Wilson and Kelling (1982). It was later advanced by Kelling and Coles (1998). It involves a chronological model that recognizes the gesturing outcome of municipal chaos as well as sabotage as the causes of criminal acts and anti-social conduct. The broken windows theory holds that sustaining and checking the city locations in an orderly state could discontinue additional vandalism as well as increase of highly serious crimes. The theory assumes that if minor disorders are not attacked and taken seriously can result in decreased fear of crime, escalation of crime, and informal social control (Kelling, 2013).

Social and physical incivilities such as abandoned vehicles, vacant buildings, junk and trash, empty lots, and graffiti lead to the decline of societies (Hira, 2016). Corruption can therefore be understood from the viewpoint of the broken windows concept. Paying a kickback to a civil servant signifies that the administration is not thoughtful of the public's welfare and disorganized conducts may go unconstrained in in the community. Fraud imitates broken window and signifies the deterioration of societal controls essential to keep social order.

The broken windows notion is appropriate in explaining corruption as it is basically a comparison of the idea that Kenyan administration carefulness on minor fraud points dedication to deal with serious public prosperity matters (Wu & Zhu, 2016). The broken windows concept helps in understanding the societal outlays of the various sorts of corruption. Regarding trust in

the government sector, it is a blunder to believe that insignificant fraud is less grim compared to striking corruption. The model holds that the commitment of the society to fighting corrupt dealings is allied with tracing various public possessions (Alford, 2012). The legal setting for battling national corruption has keeps improving and the state agencies enact and enforce anti-corruption regulations.

Unluckily, regardless of the paybacks from fighting the vice, Kenya lags much behind developed states (Masese, 2018). The broken windows theory anchored the objective that aimed at determining the influence of prosecution on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya. The theory gave ideas to modify the legal basis of anti-corruption rules; the broken windows perspective may redefine as well as reframe corruption as disorder besides distrust (Alford, 2012). More so, the broken windows theory can enhance the fight against corruption with an increased focus on petty bribery and would emphasize on collaboration between the private and public sectors in combating corruption. The broken windows theory suggests that a society dedicated to fighting corruption is also one that pursues other public goods (Mukunyi, 2014). The fight against corruption shows a powerful pointer concerning the Government's commitment to uphold the general welfare.

2.2.3 Contingency Theory

The contingency theory was suggested by Lawrence and Lorsch (1967) and it postulates that diverse settings place dissimilar necessities for the firm. The contingency theory emphasizes that environments of organizations are marked by uncertainty as well as prompt amendment in market circumstances as well as technological capacities as these environments cause various burdens, positive and negative, compared to unchanging environments. Whereas over the years the contingency theory has been explained, the universal orientating proposition of the notion is

that the design decisions on the firm's environmental circumstances, for instance the ODP, DCI, or EACC require matching their internal abilities to the environmental demands for them to achieve best adaptation (Dimant & Schulte, 2016). In other words, this means that the motivating dynamism behind transformation in organizations is their external environment, mainly the task environment with which the firm is provoked (Sims, Gong, & Ruppel, 2012). The assumptions of the contingency theory that can be used to help understand the working of the anti-corruption agencies include: there exists no unique finest method to organize; each way of organizing is not similarly operational; and that the optimal technique to organize hinges on the environment's nature to which the firm relates.

Assumption one challenges the customary interpretation that certain common guidelines may apply to corporations each time while the second postulation defies the conservative perception of the early economists that a firm's organization is unconnected to its performance (Wadongo & Abdel-Kader, 2014). In making use of the various strategies by the anti-corruption agencies, the importance of the firm's structure is regularly underestimated or ignored. Effective anti-corruption strategies require particular changes in the structure of the agencies. The last assumption is essential as it explains the challenges of implementing anti-corruption strategies. Firms are as prosperous if they are effective in acclimating to their surroundings.

The contingency theory is applicable to this study since Kenya, just as other nations has different challenges, corruption being one of them, as well as changing environments and hence there is no one particular management method that fits into every kind of scenario, and therefore the use of multi agencies in combating crime (Haque & Rehman, 2014). Therefore, the contingency theory was useful in the study as it explained the moderating effect of the level of commitment of the executive arm of the Government on the influence of on multi agencies strategic

intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. According to the contingency theory, success in organizations is achieved by combining various strategic approaches since every strategy is depended on the other.

2.2.4 Resource Based View Theory

The resource-based view theory was developed by Penrose (1959) and it focuses on the notion that resource endowments of an organization are the source of returns as well as a means to attaining better performance (Koumaditis, Themistocleous, & Rupino Da Cunha, 2013). A corporation can be viewed as a gathering of personnel, physical resources, besides organizational resources and the resource-based view theory looks at an organization in relation to the resource amount. The distinctive resources and assets of an establishment influence its strategy as well as output. The theory contends that certain resources as asset variations could enable some organizations to execute tactics that adjust the performance of the industry in ways that distinctly benefit these companies. Therefore, heterogeneity of the firm concerning resources represents an essential foundation for performance and competitive benefit. Resources of the firm are assets while the capabilities refer to processes, knowledge or attributes of the firm. Capabilities are the efficiency with which an organization utilizes the available corporation's resources to reach its goals or desired outputs (Lin & Wu, 2014). More so, effective management of resources is termed as capability. Resources are observable assets although not necessarily tangible, while capabilities are unobservable and thus necessarily intangible (Bagire, 2012).

According to Almarri and Gardiner (2014), while the resource-based view theory generally associates the performance of an organization with intangible assets, the link could not at all times be correct empirically because the power of several resources is governed by the combination with other business resources and thus no lone resource. Organizations can build on

asymmetries, for example, skills, assets, or processes which competitors find difficult to copy; they are rare, non-substitutable, and inimitable. The resource-based view theory critiques argue that the model is not dogmatic as it fails to give managers the suitable guidance on which particular resources can mount up for better performance and competitiveness (El Shafeey & Trott, 2014). The resource-based view theory was applied in clarifying the relationship between provision of resources and corruption and asset recovery in Kenya and the pointers of resources were financial, worker skills, besides technology.

2.2.5 Rational Choice Theory

The rational choice theory was developed by Down (1957) and it hinges on a set of interrelated assumptions. The rational choice perspective assumes that a person's behavior is essentially focused towards the achievement of sensible intentions and people are cost-maximizers and benefit-maximizers (Dimant & Schulte, 2016). The rational choice theory tries to explain the decision to break the law from the viewpoint of individual enticements as well as intentions (Cornish & Clarke, 2014). The rational choice perspective believes that fraud is an issue of the political economy. The theory comprises the principle-agent ideal and every player acts in their own interests (Peiffer & Marquette, 2015). The rational choice theory holds that corruption emanates from an overarching "stateness," discretion, subsequent monopolies, as well as the lack of accountability mechanisms. In view of the rational choice theory of explaining corruption, there is an inherent mutual advantage for the briber as well and the bribed because the two obtain what they desired (Wangui, 2014). Nevertheless, the benefits of the person who bribes are relatively low in respect of the paid off person because the fraudulent person does not necessarily have to entice in the first place since they are constitutionally entitled to the services they bribe for, for instance, security, healthcare, and education.

The rational choice theory postulates that an actor chooses to pay off or get a kickback on a cost-gain basis, which centers primarily on the economic actualities that the bribe and the corrupted are facing at that time. Thus, the rational choice sees corruption as a misconduct of calculation at no time one of choice (Hirschi, 2017). The rational choice theory gives a framework for fighting corruption and the cultural factors that influences the understanding of how to use delegation of power, how the misapplication of power is hypothesized; remain mainly imprudent in anti-corruption enquiry as well as practice, which are both founded on the rational choice–institutionalism notion of corruption (Rothstein & Teorell, 2015). The rational choice theory was useful for the study in explaining the influence of investigation on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya as it offered an understanding into choices to act corruptly. The rational choice theory when used in explaining corruption revealed why weaknesses in given institutions lead to corruption and may be helpful in pointing out the institutions that the government needs to strengthen to combat the corruption menace.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

This section focused on the analysis of existing literature relating to the influence of multi agencies strategies intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

2.3.1 Prosecution of Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery

Ayodeji (2013) conducted a comparative investigation of tactics that Kenya and Nigerian anti-corruption agencies apply and results showed that international co-operation in prosecution and asset recovery was visible. The study used a comparative case study and data was acquired from primary (interview of officials) as well as secondary sources (official journals, Internet resources, international sponsored documents, newspapers, and magazines). The interview respondents were selected using purposive sampling from both Kenya and Nigeria and supplemented with

snowballing sampling. The results cannot be universally employed in this investigation because it had relied on a case study design. Additionally, non-probability sampling lacks representativeness of the entire population thus lowering the generalizability of the study findings.

According to Wangui (2014) in an investigation on the barriers to effective investigation as well as trial of fraud related instances in Kenya by the EACC, the legal framework, slow judicial process, and court rulings present severe difficulties to successful effecting of EACC obligation. The research design employed was a descriptive case study that targeted 238 employees working with the EACC, where stratified random sampling helped to obtain a sample size of 79 participants since the employees belonged to different departments. Data collection involved the use of face-to-face interviews in addition to a questionnaire. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. However, the study considered only one strategic intervention, investigation, and the use of a case study limited the generalizability of results.

Kichwen (2017) considered the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies in Kenya and reported that the government had implemented several anti-corruption strategies, ranging from financial, legal, through to institutional. A descriptive design was appropriate and the study targeted 1024 employees working with the EACC in Nairobi. Random sampling was used and respondents provided information through a semi-structured interview method and data analyzed by means of the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). However, the study targeted only the EACC which is one of the multi agencies for fighting corruption in Kenya.

According to Engelbert (2014), the responsibility of the anti-corruption organizations in investigating besides prosecuting corruption cases associated with procurement is definitely

stronger in the anti-corruption systems due to the streamlined approach which makes them at the same time highly exposed to exertion of political influence. Additionally, the study maintains that effective teamwork methods between anti-corruption establishments, monitoring in sectors predisposed to corruption, as well as civic prosecution are crucial for combating corruption. The investigation was carried out by means of a comparative case study. However, these findings were limited to Uganda and Tanzania and thus cannot be applied to this study that intends to be a case study of Kenya.

Ngetich (2012) assessed the role of prosecution authorities in curbing the problem of poaching as well as wildlife trafficking in Kenya using a descriptive design and reported that prosecution of crimes concerning poaching as well as wildlife trafficking does not serve as effective strategies to deter offenders. When successful prosecutions deter criminals, the result should be a reduction in the rates of wildlife poaching besides trafficking. The study conversely targeted the wildlife service departments and examined prosecution only while the focus of this study is multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

2.3.2 Investigation of Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery

Muia *et al.* (2014) studied the determinants of justice delivery in sexual offence cases that were prosecuted in Naivasha Law Courts and reported that delivery of justice is supported by the quality of investigations conducted, good coordination by witness, the legal system, and the legal system, while failure of witnesses to testify, trial of cases, and delayed investigation constrained the delivery of justice. The study adopted a combination of survey as well as secondary documented analysis. The sampling frame involved the Naivasha law court registry, police officers, judicial officers, and medical officers. The study used simple random sampling to obtain a sample size of 14 respondents and data was analyzed qualitatively. The study however used

delivery of justice as the dependent variable while this inquiry strived to find the effect of investigation as one of the strategies adopted by various multi agencies on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Nkashe (2015) explored the role of an investigator in the prosecution process and established that the investigators in an attempt to fulfill their duty of investigations adversely impact on the investigation as well as successful prosecution of offenders. The study came to a conclusion that the role of an investigator in the prosecution process is mandatory since they are legislated rather than persuasive and investigators cannot rely on prosecutors in order to handle every aspect of the investigation after cases have been handed over to prosecutors. The study utilized an empirical design that was supported by the qualitative methodology where information was acquired through interviewing the participants. This current investigation however studied the influence of investigation as one of the strategic interventions by multi agencies on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and a descriptive design was suitable since it gives descriptions of the phenomenon. Additionally, the use of interviews may lead to interviewer bias and thus this study applied questionnaires to collect primary data since it is a sensitive case.

Hekim, Gul, and Akcam (2013) conducted an assessment on the use of information technologies by police in criminal investigations and disclosed that the correlation between clearance rates besides the utilization of information technologies by the investigation police departments was not significant. The study used an exploratory research design and used a survey questionnaire. Even though the study established that in all criminal investigations in the primary investigation phase look promising in almost all cases, the study failed to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

2.3.3 Coordination of Justice Administration on Corruption and Asset Recovery

Ogari (2014) explored the factors that impacted the execution of the judiciary transformation framework in Kenya adopting a descriptive survey. The study target population was 115 heads of court stations and a sample size of 23 respondents was obtained by means of purposive sampling. The study results showed that the Judiciary needs to address the problem on recognition as an equal arm of government, for the training institute to always empower the employees to decrease the incompetence levels and increase performance. The use of a purposive sample may be prone to researcher bias and is likely to produce inaccurate assumptions and thus the results not applicable to this study. This study sought to address the influence of coordination of administration of justice (among other strategic interventions) on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Wangui (2017) focused on the causes of delayed court rulings in Kenya's judicial system through applying a desk top study design, reviewing existing works pertinent to the study topic. Given the prevailing works, the investigation established that court rules besides procedures, information technology, and cooperation between government organizations significantly impact the judicial system's performance. The study however failed to establish the effect of coordination of administration of justice on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and thus this was the focus of this study.

Makau (2014) investigated what factors impact the managing of case backlog in the Kenyan courts in Meru and Tharaka Nithi counties through a descriptive design. The legal officers besides court staff of the seven courts in the two counties made the target population, 200, and a sample size of 60 respondents were issued with the questionnaire. The SPSS assisted in data analysis and it was established that the availability of staff, adoption of information and

communications technology, physical infrastructure availability, organizational culture of the judiciary, rules and procedures of courts, and management of records influenced case blocking. The findings are relevant as Mutunga (2012) recognize that court case backlog creates the most significant cause of frustration with nation's Judiciary thus opening doors for escapees from law to pursue protection in the law courts by making them playgrounds for the rich as well as fraudulent because to ineffectiveness in judicial case management besides scarcity of judges as well as magistrates. However, no relationship was established concerning the coordination of administration of justice on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

2.3.4 Provision of Resources on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery

Mwai, Namada, and Katuse (2018) assessed the connection between a firm's resources and effectiveness of the organization and confirmed that how the funds are distributed to the strategic activities of an organization as well as its operations influences the level of organizational efficiency. The study was conducted using a descriptive and explanatory design targeting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Kenya, where the sampling frame was 5547 project managers from which simple random sampling drew 374 respondents. The study however failed to establish the impact of provision of resources on corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya.

This study however supports findings from Lee and Whitford (2012) assessed organizational resources' effects on performance of public organization. The study examined the impact of human, administrative, physical, financial, reputation, and political resources on the effectiveness of the federal agency. The investigation's unit of analysis constituted federal agencies, executive agency. The study obtained data from annual publications and the data set was an unbalanced panel data set. The findings indicated that personnel, administrative,

financial, and political influenced the effectiveness of the federal agency. However, the study failed to establish the effect of other strategic interventions and thus this study required to determine the multi agencies strategic intervention's influence on corruption and the level of asset recovery, and provision of resources were one of the strategic interventions.

Mwangi and Jagongo (2019) explored the effect of budgetary allocation on performance of the judiciary department in Embu County, Kenya. Through a descriptive research design, the study assessed the effect of recurrent budget allocation, development budget allocation, and grants and loan allocation on performance of the judiciary. The target population consisted of all auditors, accountants, finance officers, procurement officers, and information communication technology officers, besides human resource staff in Embu, Runyenjes, and Siakago law courts. A census of these officers was performed. Data was obtained using questionnaires and results reveal a positive correlation between budgetary allocation and performance of the judiciary. However, the study focused on law courts in Embu County and ignored the contribution of other strategic interventions.

Baird and Javeline (2010) studied the effects of national as well as local funding on judicial performance focusing on the perceptions of Russia's lawyers. Exhausting original data from surveys of over 1,800 randomly sampled lawyers in 12 Russian metropolises, the study investigate the impacts of perceived government funding besides power diversification on various measures of perceived judicial performance. The investigation established that financial dependence on the domestic government has no independent impact on judicial performance. However, financial dependence on local governments consistently significantly negatively affects performance. However, the study was carried out in an overseas context and considered

only resources unlike the current study which explored the effect of multi-agency strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

2.3.5 Level of Commitment of the Executive Arm of the Government

Abah and Nwoba (2016) examined how leadership and political corruption affects the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria by conducting a pre as well as post evaluation of the leaders in Nigeria concerning the obtainable value system. Data analysis relied on descriptive analysis in addition to content analysis. The study results showed that a typical leader in Nigeria is hindered in search of personal besides selfish aims than honesty and supported findings by Voronov and Pleshko (2013) and Ogbeidi (2012). The study concluded that the achievement of Nigeria's sustainable development continues to be an illusion with serious consequences on Nigeria's economy, the citizenry and collective image internationally, until the leaders cultivate the spirit of loyalty and ensure complete rehabilitations of the various subsystems in Nigeria and that without efficient as well as pragmatic public leadership, Nigeria might be nowhere close to achieving sustainable development. The study was limited to the state of Nigeria and therefore the need to replicate the study in Kenya to find the moderating influence of the level of commitment of the executive arm on the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

Asamoah (2017) conducted an empirical assessment on the role played by Ghanaian leaders in fighting fraud in devolved governance. The inquiry used purposive sampling and questionnaire as the study instrument and SPSS was used in data analysis. The findings indicated that political interferences promote corruption and concluded that strong leaders facilitate the fight towards corruption. The results are supported by (Ogbeidi, 2012; Voronov & Pleshko, 2013; Asamoah, 2017; Abah & Nwoba, 2016), but the results cannot be generalized to the moderating influence

of the level of commitment of the executive arm on the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya since the study used leadership was the independent variable and the study was conducted in Ghana.

Jacob (2018) assessed the executive's role in the battling fraud in Nasarawa State. The study used cluster sampling and utilized secondary data and data analyzed using content analysis. The results indicated that there is no denying fact that political will and genuine commitment is one of the important elements indispensable to fighting corruption. The study revealed that the government has a strong political will, commitment, towards curbing corruption. The current democratic administration in Nasarawa state declared the war against corruption and various agencies as well as institutions are strictly monitored to help combat corruption and insist on transparency as well as due process. However, the use of secondary data has the limitation of not being specific to the needs of the researcher.

2.4 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

Table 2.1: Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

Author (s)	Study Title	Findings	Methodology	Research Gaps	Current Study
Mwangi & Jagongo (2019)	Effect of budgetary allocation on performance of the judiciary department in Embu County, Kenya	There is a positive correlation between budgetary allocation and performance of the judiciary.	Applied a descriptive research design, census, and questionnaires in data collection.	The study focused on law courts in Embu County and ignored the contribution of other strategic interventions.	The effect of provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.
Jacob (2018)	The Fight Against Corruption in Nasarawa State.	Political will and genuine commitment is important to fight corruption.	Used cluster sampling, secondary data and data analyzed using content analysis.	The use of secondary data has the limitation of not being specific to the needs of this research.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Mwai, Namada, & Katuse (2018)	Influence of organizational resources on organizational effectiveness.	How the funds are distributed to the strategic activities of an organization as well as its operations influences the level of organizational efficiency.	Study conducted using a descriptive and explanatory design targeting NGOs in Kenya. Sampling frame was 5547 project managers. Used simple random sampling to draw 374 respondents.	Failed to establish the impact of provision of resources on corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya.	Influence of provision of resources as one of the strategies used by multi agencies on corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Asamoah (2017)	The Role of Leadership in Combating Corruption in Decentralized Governance Structures of	Political interferences promote corruption and concluded that strong leaders facilitate the	Conducted an empirical assessment. Used purposive sampling and questionnaire as the research	The study used leadership was the independent variable and the study was conducted in Ghana.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and

	Ghana: An Empirical Study of GA South District Assembly.	fight towards corruption.	instrument and SPSS in data analysis.		the level of commitment of the executive arm was the moderating variable.
Kichwen (2017)	The Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Strategies: A Kenyan Case Study.	The government had implemented several anti-corruption strategies, ranging from financial, legal, through to institutional.	A descriptive design was appropriate. Targeted 1024 EACC employees in Nairobi. Employed random sampling and a semi-structured interview, and SPSS for data analysis.	The study targeted only the EACC which is one of the multi agencies for fighting corruption in Kenya.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Wangui (2017)	Factors Influencing Performance of the Judicial System in Kenya, the Case of Delayed Court Rulings.	Information technology, court rules and procedures, and collaboration between government agencies significantly impact on the performance of the judicial system.	Employed a desk top research design.	The study failed to establish the effect of coordination of administration of justice on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Abah & Nwoba (2016)	Effects of Leadership and Political Corruption on Achieving Sustainable Development: Evidence from Nigeria.	An average leader in Nigeria is mired in the pursuit of personal and selfish goals than integrity.	Conducted a descriptive study. Data analysis employed descriptive analysis and content analysis.	The study was limited to the state of Nigeria and therefore the need to replicate the study in Kenya.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Nkashe (2015)	The role of the investigator in the	Investigators in an attempt to fulfil their duty	Utilized an empirical design supported by the	Focused on only one	Multi agencies strategic intervention on

	prosecution process.	of investigations adversely impact on the investigation as well as successful prosecution of offenders.	qualitative approach and data was collected through interviews.	strategy. Use of interviews may lead to interviewer bias.	corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and utilized a questionnaire to collect data.
Wangui (2014)	Impediments to Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Cases in Kenya: The Case of the Ethics and Anticorruption Commission.	The legal framework, slow judicial process, and court rulings present serious challenges to effective effecting of EACC mandate.	Utilized a descriptive case study. Targeted 238 employees and sample size was 79. Used stratified random sampling and qualitative and quantitative analysis.	The study considered only one strategic intervention, investigation, and findings from a case study limit the generalizability of results.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and investigation formed one of the strategies.
Engelbert (2014)	The role of anti-corruption agencies in the investigation and prosecution of procurement related corruption cases.	Effective collaboration between anti-corruption agencies, monitoring in sectors prone to corruption, as well as public prosecution are crucial for combating corruption.	Comparative case study.	Findings were limited to Uganda and Tanzania and thus cannot be applied to this study.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and prosecution was among the strategies.
Makau (2014)	Factors influencing management of case backlog in judiciary in Kenya: a case of courts within Meru and Tharaka	Availability of staff, information technology, physical infrastructure, organizational culture, rules and procedures of courts, and	The design adopted was descriptive that targeted 200 court officials in both Meru and Tharaka Nithi. A sample of 60 respondents who	Failed to determine the relationship was established concerning the coordination of administration of justice on corruption and the level of	Coordination of administration of justice as one of the strategic interventions on corruption and the level of asset recovery

	Nithi counties.	management of records influenced case blocking.	were issued with questionnaires and data analyzed though SPSS.	asset recovery in Kenya.	in Kenya.
Muia <i>et al.</i> (2014)	Determinants of delivery of justice in sexual offence cases prosecuted in Naivasha law courts in Nakuru county.	Quality of investigations conducted, good coordination by witness, and the legal system influence the delivery of justice.	Adopted a combination of survey as well as secondary documented analysis, simple random sampling and qualitative analysis.	The study investigated delivery of justice as the dependent variable	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Ogari (2014)	Factors influencing implementation of Judiciary System projects in Kenya: A case of the Judiciary transformation framework.	The judiciary should address the recognition as an equal arm of government, for the training institute to empower the workers to decrease the incompetence levels.	The research adopted a descriptive survey and purposive sampling.	The use of a purposive sample may be prone to researcher bias and is likely to produce inaccurate assumptions.	The influence of coordination of administration of justice among other strategic interventions on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.
Ayodeji (2013)	A Comparative Analysis of the Strategies of Kenya and Nigeria's Anti-Corruption Agencies	International co-operation in prosecution and asset recovery was visible.	Used a comparative case study, purposive sampling and snowballing sampling and utilized primary and secondary data sources	Results of a case study have limited applicability. Non-probability sampling lacks representativeness of the entire population.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Hekim, Gul, & Akcam (2013)	Police use of information technologies in criminal investigations.	The relationship between clearance rates and the use of information technologies by	Used an exploratory research design and used a survey questionnaire.	The study failed to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and	Influence of investigation as one of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and

		the investigation police departments was not significant.		the level of asset recovery in Kenya.	the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Voronov & Pleshko (2013)	Effect of Political Leadership on the Corruption in the State.	Political leadership leads to increased corruption in Ukraine.	The study used secondary data obtained from various past surveys.	Secondary data used was limited to the study in Nigeria. Also political leadership was used as the independent variable.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya and the level of commitment of the executive arm was the moderating variable.
Ngetich (2012)	An Assessment of the Role of Prosecution Authorities in Combating Poaching and Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya.	Prosecution of crimes concerning poaching as well as wildlife trafficking does not serve as effective strategies to deter offenders.	Descriptive design.	Targeted the wildlife service departments and examined prosecution only.	Multi agencies strategic intervention, one of the strategies being prosecution, on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Lee & Whitford (2012)	Assessing the effects of organizational resources on public agency performance: Evidence from the US federal government.	Personnel, administrative, financial, and political influenced the effectiveness of the federal agency.	Study obtained data from annual publications and the data set was an unbalanced panel data set.	The study failed to establish the effect of other strategic interventions.	Multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.
Baird & Javeline (2010)	The effects of national and local funding on judicial	Financial dependence on the domestic government has no independent	Conducted surveys of more than 1,800	The study was carried out in an overseas context and	Effect of provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery

	performance: Perceptions of Russia's lawyers.	impact on judicial performance. While financial dependence on local governments consistently significantly negatively affects performance.	randomly sampled lawyers in 12 Russian cities.	considered only effect of resources.	in Kenya.
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Source: Author (2021)

2.5 Conceptual Framework

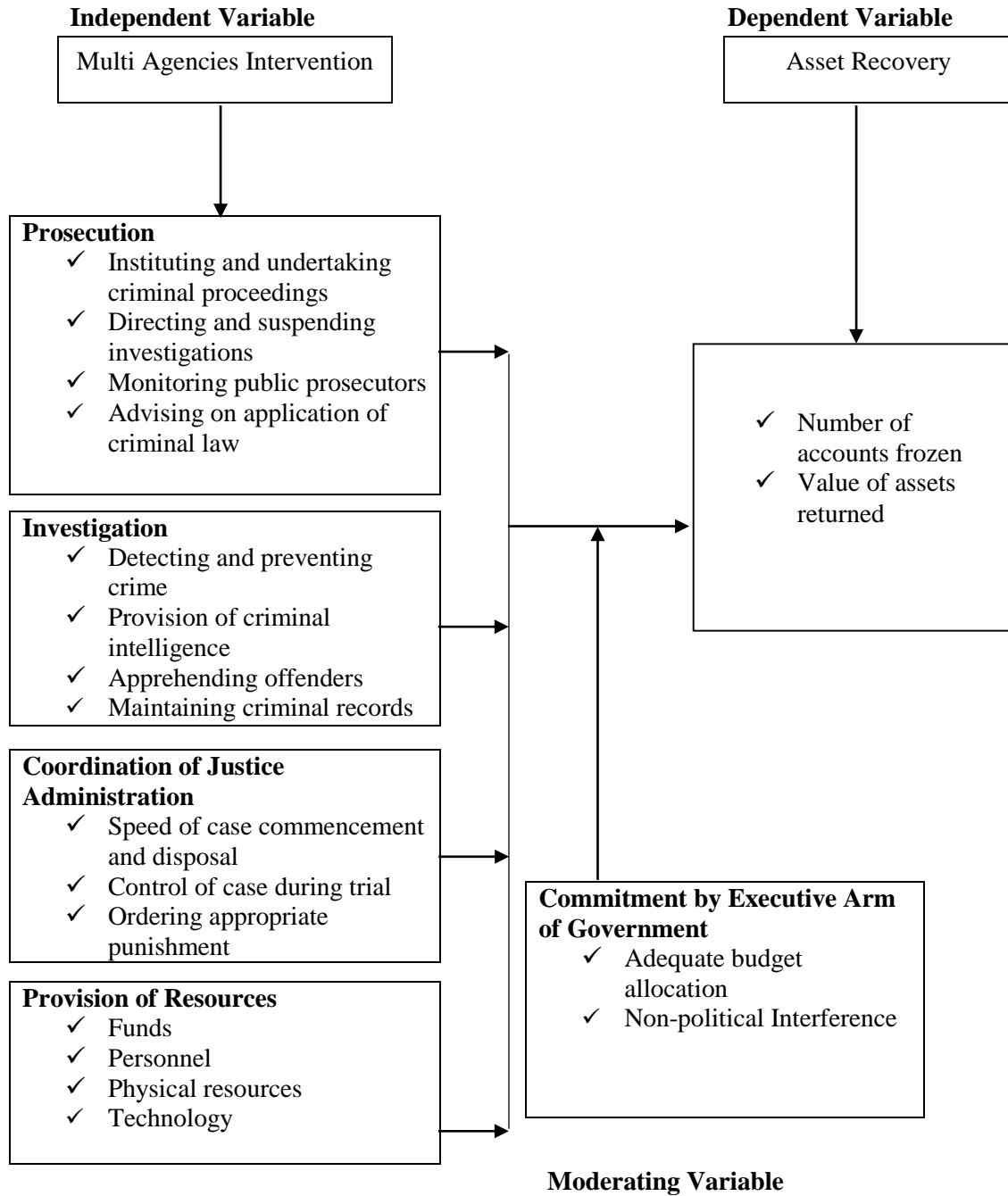


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2021)

The study's conceptual framework as presented in figure 2.1 exemplified the postulated link between the research variables. The study's purpose was to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. Corruption and the level of asset recovery formed the dependent variable, whose indicators comprised changes in assets recovered and number of corruption scandals. The independent variable of this study was multi agencies strategic intervention (prosecution, investigation, coordination of administration of justice, and provision of resources) while the level of commitment of the executive arm, as indicated by adequate budget allocation and non-political interference was the moderating variable.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The research methodology discussed in this chapter involves the discussion of the research design, population being studied, sampling techniques and the sample size, data collection method, procedure for data collection, pilot testing, validity and reliability determination, data analysis and presentation, and finally the ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

The appropriate design that this study used was descriptive design. A research design describes the plan or blueprint of a study and involves the methods to be employed in collection of data, measurement, besides analysis (Kothari, 2004). It combines the mechanisms of a research in a consistent and reasonable manner by addressing the study questions adequately. The study considered a descriptive design because it answers questions concerning what, how, and where of the study subject as it exists at that moment (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). A descriptive research design was useful since it enabled description of data using words, charts, pictures, and tables, and indicates whether there is a statistical relationship after data has been analyzed.

3.3 Target Population

This study's target population was the multi agencies tasked with fighting corruption and recovery of assets; the EACC, ODPP, DCI, FRC, office of the Attorney General, ARA, and KRA. A population signifies all the persons, objects, or events that possess common features and which catches the attention of the investigator (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Target population describes the complete group of objects or persons of interest in a study so that generalizations

can be made (Cooper & Schindler, 2009). The target population consisted of 68 management officials of the seven multi agencies being targeted as presented on table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Anti- Corruption Agency	Number of Management Officials
Asset Recovery Agency	8
Office the Attorney General	10
Directorate of Criminal Investigation	9
Director of Public Prosecution	5
Ethics and Anticorruption Commission	11
Financial Reporting Centre	9
Kenya Revenue Authority	16
Total	68

Source: Anti- Corruption Agencies' Websites (2019)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Design

This study's sampling frame was 68 management officials in the seven anti-corruption agencies and they were chosen because they could provide the necessary data in this study. Given that the target population was small, a census was carried out in the seven anti-corruption agencies and then purposive sampling aided in respondents' selection from each category (agency). A sampling frame indicates the people, events, or happenings from which to draw the sample size (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Agreeing with Cooper and Schindler (2011), sampling denotes the method used to draw a small group (sample) to represent the entire population for a given study. Sampling is done to seek knowledge about a given population and then extend inferences about the chosen sample to the whole population. A sample, on the other hand, describes the

number of units that are selected from a population for examination (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008).

3.5 Data Collection Instrument and Procedure

3.5.1 Data Collection Instrument

This study considered primary besides secondary data. A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data, that is, first hand data collected from the respondents. The questionnaire collected both quantitative and qualitative data and therefore it contained closed-ended as well as open-ended items. A Likert scale accompanied the closed-ended items to help scale the responses. Closed-ended questionnaire items are analyzed easily due to their immediate workable form while open ended questions help in collecting information on the opinion of the participants. The research questionnaire comprised several sections: background information, while the proceeding sections were geared towards obtaining information on the strategic interventions; prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration, provision of resources, and finally measure of corruption and asset recovery. A questionnaire was the most appropriate instrument because questionnaires were easier to administer, can be used to obtain data from a big group of respondents at the same time, and thus economical and time saving (Sullivan-Bolyai, Bova, & Singh, 2014). Books, journals, newspapers, and magazines, and internet websites provided secondary data related to the study.

3.5.2 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection involved self-administration of research questionnaires to the research respondents. An introductory letter was issued by the university granting authority to collect data from the respondents. In addition, a research authorization was provided by the National

Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation Kenya (NACOSTI). Also, because of the busy schedules of the employees in the agencies, prior arrangements on data collection was made. During data collection the respondents were given instructions on study's purpose and issued with a consent form. Data collection involved drop- and- pick later method of the questionnaire to ensure that the respondents have adequate time to complete the questionnaire.

3.6 Pilot Study

In research, piloting involves the preliminary testing of a research instrument to assess its appropriateness. Pilot testing identifies challenges that a researcher could face when gathering data for the main research (Whitehead, Sully, & Campbell, 2014). This study performed a pilot testing with 10 percent of the target population. The pilot test was conducted by administering the questionnaire to 7 employees picked randomly from each of the seven multi agencies since the main study targeted the management officials. It helped make essential changes to the items in the questionnaire to do away with ambiguous besides inadequate questions.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

3.7.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

A research instrument necessitates testing for validity. Expert opinion besides literature searches were used to measure the validity of the questionnaire in this study. An instrument's validity in research explains if it measures what it is destined and whether it provides honest outcomes (Field, 2009). The use of adequate questionnaire items relevant to research objectives and following the university supervisor's guidelines enhanced content validity. Operationalizing the variables for this research's purpose enhanced construct validity as the study achieved the theoretical expectations (Rosenthal & Rosnow, 2006).

3.7.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

The Cronbach Alpha Coefficient was utilized in the questionnaire's reliability testing. The value used was above 0.7. An instrument's reliability tests whether after repeat attempts it yields consistent outcomes (Kothari, 2009). The random error, described as the nonconformity from an accurate measurement caused by ineffectively addressed aspects, influence an instrument's reliability (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Higher random errors signify decreased reliability. Lee (1951) established Cronbach Alpha for use in measuring internal consistency. It applies mainly in studies whose concepts comprise multiple –item measures (Collis & Hussey, 2014). Its value ranges between .00 and 1.0. The adopted value of more than 0.7 was recommended by Quash (2017) as well as Bajpai (2011).

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis involved the use of descriptive, inferential analysis, and content analysis. Results from quantitative analysis were presented using charts in addition to tables while qualitative data analysis results were presented in prose form. Data analysis entails ordering the data into consistent parts to give responses to the study questions (Kothari, 2004). Content analysis was applied for qualitative data. The open-ended items were assigned codes for data processing besides tabulation. The SPP software was useful in the analysis of these data due to its user friendliness as well as capability to handle multiple-response questions. The study utilized the SPSS which generates frequencies together with percentages. The multiple linear regression method was employed to determine the hypothesized relationship between variables since the investigation comprised several independent variables as Brooks (2014) suggests. The model was applicable since this study consisted of four independent variables: prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration, and provision of resources, while the level

of commitment of the executive arm of the government was the moderating variable. The demonstration of multiple linear regressions applied to define the association between multi agencies strategic intervention and corruption and asset recovery was as below;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots (3.1)$$

Where;

Y = Corruption and the level of asset recovery

β_0 = Coefficient of intercept

X_1 = Prosecution

X_2 = Investigation

X_3 = Coordination of justice administration

X_4 = Provision of resources

ϵ = Error term

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_5$ = Corresponding coefficients for the respective strategic interventions

Additionally, the study used the following equation to establish the moderating effect of the level of commitment of the executive arm of the government on the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + X_5 (\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4) + \epsilon \dots (3.2)$$

Y = Corruption and the level of asset recovery

β_0 = Coefficient of intercept

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_5$ = Corresponding coefficients for the respective strategic interventions

X_1 = Prosecution

X_2 = Investigation

X_3 = Coordination of justice administration

X_4 = Provision of resources

X_5 = Level of commitment of the executive arm of government

ε = Error term

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Research necessitates a study to pay attention to ethics. Ethics in research relates to the researcher conducting themselves in a professional way and valuing the participants' rights when gathering data (Bell, Bryman, & Harley, 2018). Research approval is necessary when collecting data and the researcher received it from NACOSTI. Besides, the university issues permission to perform the data collection exercise. The researcher also explained the aim of the study to the respondents, explained that participation was voluntary, assured data confidentiality insisting that no identifiable information should be written, and personally gave out the questionnaires. Moreover, the researcher cited and included all the materials used in the list of references.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is comprised of data which was gathered from the participants; the various analyses and the interpretation of the results on the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The chapter is also comprised of results of tests of hypothesis; their interpretation and discussion as well as the results of reliability test.

4.2. Response Rate

Coding was done to gathered data to warrant information consistency. The respondents who completed the questionnaire comprised 68 management officials from 7 different Multi agencies and the response rate score was 92.65 percent.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Questionnaires administered	68	100%
Questionnaires Returned	63	92.65%

Source: Research data (2020)

Table 4.1 above points out that out of 68 questionnaires issued, 63 were suitably completed and given back, making the response rate of 92.65%, and this was adequate to generate conclusions. In view of Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), Rogelberg and Stanton (2007), as well as Saunders *et al.*, (2007), a 50 percent response rate is acceptable; a 60 percent response rate is good; and a 70

percent response rate and above is very good. Given these propositions, this study's response rate was very good.

4.2.1 Reliability Test

Structured and unstructured questionnaires were administered to respondents for piloting to assess the instrument's soundness besides estimate the time needed to respond to the items. Only 10 percent of the targeted population took part in the pilot test. The respondents suggested the necessary amendments to the questionnaire in a discussion after the pilot test. Piloting aimed at testing the questionnaire's validity besides reliability. The major objective was to test the instrument reliability and validity. The results in Table 4.2 show the reliability test of commitment by executive arm of government variable was the highest at 0.852. The test moreover shows all the variables obtained 0.780 alpha levels and according to Kline (1999) an alpha level between 0.7 and 0.9 is considered sufficient.

Table 4.2 Reliability Analysis

Item	Questions	Cronbach Alpha	Comment
Prosecution	7	.754	Reliable
Investigation	6	.732	Reliable
Coordination of Justice Administration	6	.794	Reliable
Provision of Resources	6	.792	Reliable
Commitment by Executive Arm of Government	7	.852	Reliable
Corruption and the level of asset recovery	3	.756	Reliable
Average		.780	Reliable

Source: research data (2020)

4.3 Background information of the Respondents

The respondents' demographic information that was presented in this section comprised the gender, highest academic level, duration worked in the agency, management level, responsibility towards battling corruption as well as asset recovery, besides awareness concerning corruption activities and asset recovery in Kenya.

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

It was necessary for the respondents to state their gender. Majority of the participants were male (75.4%) while females were few (24.6%). Given these percentages for each gender, it was clear that the multi agencies involved in fighting corruption record gender disparity since the number male workers is three times greater than that of female workforces.

Table 4.3: Gender of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	45	71.43%
Female	18	28.57%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research data (2020)

4.3.2 Respondents Level of Education

The questionnaire required the respondents to point out their highest level of education. Findings revealed that half of the research respondents (50%) were degree holders whereas the diploma and master's degree holders were 20% and 30% respectively. The results showed that the respondents from these multi agencies were qualified employees. Table 4.4 gives a summary of these results.

Table 4.4: Highest Level of Education

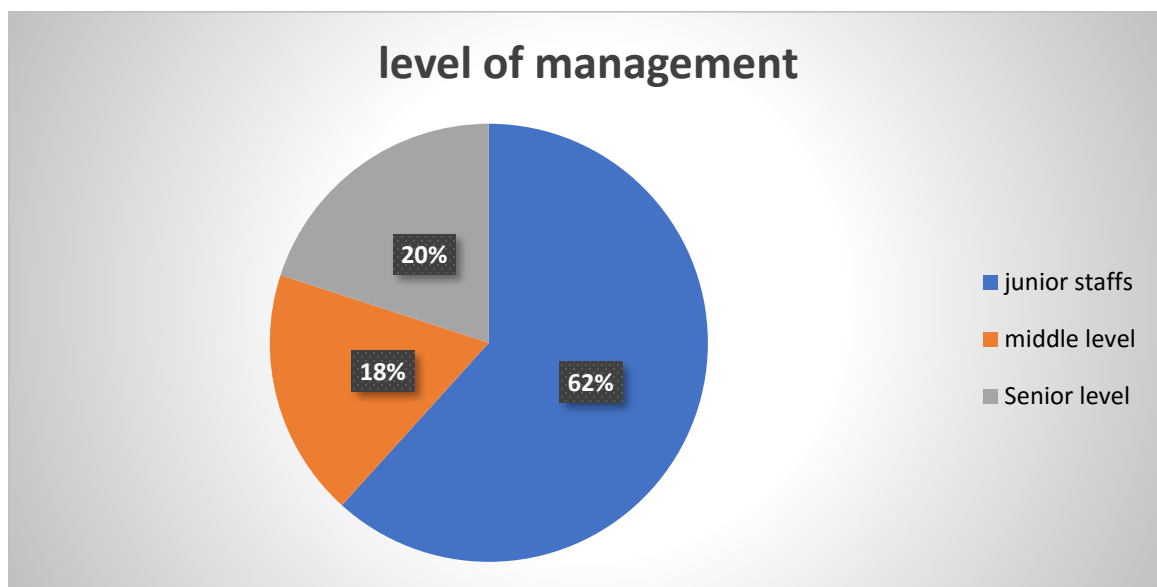
Category	Frequency	Total
Diploma	12	20%
Degree	32	50%
Masters	19	30%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research data (2020)

4.3.3 Respondents Distribution by Position

The study necessitated the respondents to specify their job position at the multi agencies. As presented in figure 4.3, majority of the respondents (61.7%) belonged to the junior category while 18.3% belonged to the middle level management staff. At least 20% respondents held the senior managerial positions. The findings demonstrate that emphasis was on multiagency management officials to give information necessary for the study.

Figure 4.3: Position of the Respondents



Source: Research data (2020)

4.3.4 Years worked in the agency

Table 4.5 Years worked in the agency

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Less than a year	12	19.05%
1 -2 years	25	39.68%
3 years	8	12.70%
4 years and above	8	12.70%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research Data (2020)

Results in table 4.5 confirm that the respondents in the multi agencies had hands-on experience required to fight corruption in Kenya. This was signified by 39.68% of the participants, in that most of the study respondents had attained 1 - 2 years of work experience. Participants who had been working for the agencies for 3 to 4 years accounted for 12.70% while those with less than one year of work at the agencies constituted 19.05%.

4.3.5 Role played in the war against corruption Response

Table 4.6 Role Played in the war against corruption Response

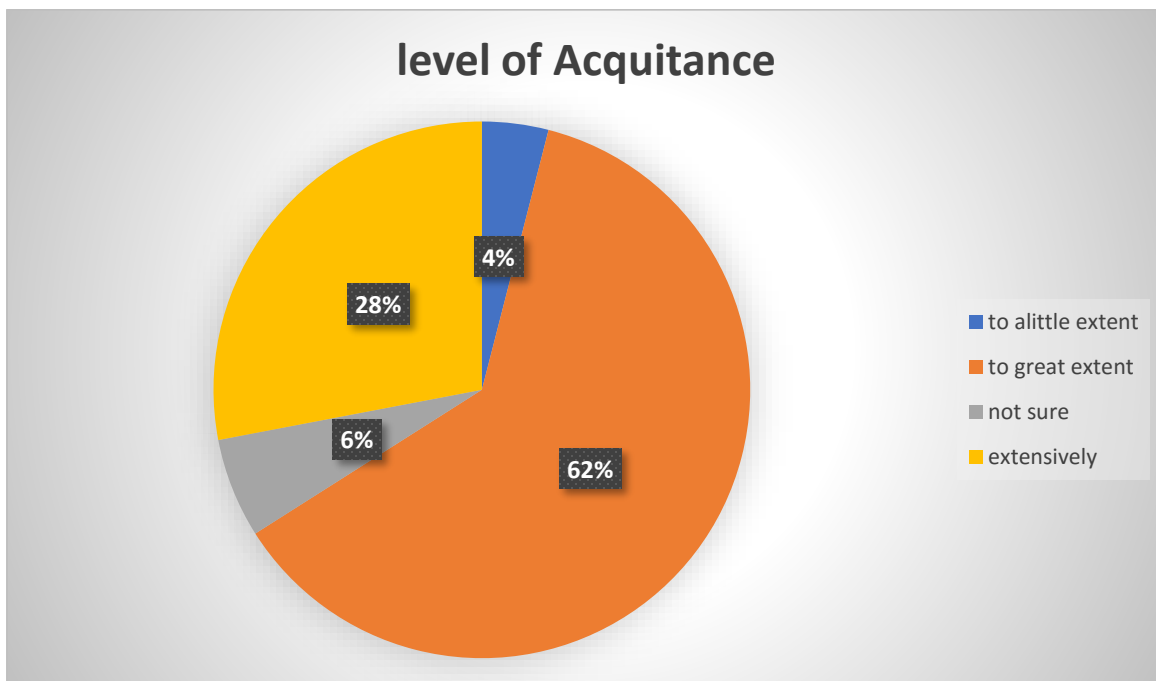
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Not sure	0	0%
Disagree	1	1.59%
Strongly disagree	3	4.76%
Agree	28	44.44%
Strongly agree	31	49.21%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research Data (2020)

The research findings clearly exposed that majority of the study respondents strongly agreed that the institutions played a clear role in war against corruption; this was explained by 49.21% of the target population. Conversely, 44.44% of the participants agreed that institutions performed a crucial role in war against corruption.

4.3.6 Acquainted with information regarding anti-corruption activities in Kenya

Figure 4.4 Level of Acquaintance



Source: Research Data (2020)

From the figure 4.4, it clearly shows that, to a great extent the respondents were acquainted with the information regarding anticorruption and asset recovery, this was represented by 62%, whereas, 28% of the respondents were acquainted extensively with the information regarding anticorruption and asset recovery. The number of respondents who were familiar to a little extent as well as those not sure accounted for 4% and 6% respectively.

4.4 Descriptive statistics

4.4.1 Prosecution

Prosecution was measured using indicators comprising, Instituting and undertaking criminal proceeding, directing and suspending investigations, monitoring public prosecutors and advising on application of criminal law. The descriptive statistics for every indicator are illustrated and discussed in the following table 4.7

Table 4.7 Prosecution on corruption and asset recovery

Statement	N	Mean
Prosecution institutes and helps in undertaking of criminal proceedings	63	3.50
Prosecution is aimed at directing as well as supervising investigations	63	3.52
Monitoring of public prosecutors' influences corruption and recovery of assets	63	3.48
Advising on the application as well as development of criminal law impacts on corruption and recovery of assets	63	3.63
Prosecution ensures legal controls as well as reviews of corruption cases	63	3.66
The public prosecutor processes cases concerning misuse of office	63	3.27
Aggregate Scores	63	3.51

Source: Research Data (2020)

From the study findings the overall mean was 3.51. This clearly shows that most of the respondents agreed with the items. Respondents agreed with the statements that prosecution ensures legal controls as well as reviews of corruption cases. This was indicated by a mean of 3.66. Additionally, respondents agreed with the statement that, advising on the application as well as development of criminal law impact on corruption and recovery of assets. This was represented by a mean of 3.63. The outcomes were also similar to a response from a key

informant, who supported a statement highlighting the other ways prosecution helps in combating corruption and enhancing recovery; “*psychological impact to the public, may act as deterrence.*”

Similarly, respondents agreed with the statements that; prosecution is aimed at directing as well as supervising investigations and that prosecution institutes and helps in undertaking of criminal proceedings. These were explained by a mean of 3.52 and 3.50 correspondingly.

4.4.2 Investigation on Corruption and Asset Recovery

Investigation as a variable was measured using indicators comprising; detecting and preventing crime, provision of criminal intelligence, apprehending offenders and maintaining criminal records. The descriptive statistics for all the indicators are demonstrated and explained in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Investigation on Corruption and asset Recovery

Statement	N	Mean
Investigation of corruption cases provides criminal intelligence	63	3.31
Investigations help in the detection and prevention of crime	63	3.62
Records obtained from investigations are important evidence that is maintained for future reference	63	4.53
Investigations help in interrogation of those accused of corruption and may result in apprehension of the accused	63	4.62
Criminal investigation involves the collection of facts that can be used against the suspect	63	4.72
Aggregate scores	63	4.16

Source: Research Data (2020)

The study findings clearly revealed that the research respondents agreed with the questionnaire items, as explained by an overall mean of 4.16. Specifically, the respondents strongly agreed with the statements that; records obtained from investigations are important evidence that is maintained for future reference, investigations help in interrogation of those accused of corruption and may result in apprehension of the accused and that criminal investigation involves the collection of facts that can be used against the suspect. These were explained by a mean of 4.53, 4.62 and 4.72 in that order. The respondents agreed with the assertion that; investigations help in the detection and prevention of crime. The results are in line with Muia et al. (2014) that delivery of justice is supported by the quality of investigations. This was illustrated by a mean of 3.62. On the other hand, the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement that; investigation of corruption cases provides criminal intelligence. This was represented by a mean of 3.31. These statements were supported by one of the key informants, who recommended that;

“Some laws are ambiguous and silent on issues that defense lawyers use against culprits taking advantage thus, recommending on the improvement of laws set and that the laws should be clearly outlined”.

4.4.3 Coordination of administration of justice on corruption and level of Asset Recovery.

Coordination of administration of justice was measured using indicators comprising, speed of case commencement and disposal, control of case during trial and ordering appropriate punishment. The descriptive statistics for every indicator are detailed and discussed in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Coordination of administration of Justice on corruption and level of asset recovery

Statement	N	Mean
Cases are commenced and disposed without delays	63	2.48
There is always fair trial for all the suspects	63	3
There is effective control of case during trial	63	3.12
Appropriate punishment is ordered for corruption offenders	63	3.25
Institution of anti-corruption courts helps in fighting corruption and improving asset recovery	63	3.41
Aggregate Scores	63	3.052

Source: Research Data (2020)

From table 4.9 the overall outcomes of the study clearly disclosed that, the research participants neither agreed nor disagreed with the assertions. From the research findings respondents disagreed with the assertion that the cases are in connection and disposed without delays, this was explained by a mean of 2.48. The respondents failed to neither agree nor disagree with the statements that, the institution of anti-corruption courts helps in fighting corruption and improving asset recovery. This was represented by a mean of 3.41.

4.4.4 Provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery

Provision of resources on corruption was measured using indicators comprising, funds, personnel, physical resources and technology. The descriptive statistics for the indicators are presented and elaborated in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery

Statement	N	Mean
There are adequate finances to support the fight against corruption and recover stolen assets	63	2.28
There are adequate human resources to ensure proper working of anti-corruption agencies.	63	2.36
There are high levels of staff competencies and experience	63	3.52
Information technology system has reduced employee workload in the anti-corruption agencies greatly	63	3.12
There are adequate office rooms to ensure smooth running of the anti-corruption agencies	63	2.31
Aggregate scores	63	2.718

Source: Research Data (2020)

The findings' overall mean was represented by a mean of 2.718, this clearly shows that the research respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the provided statements. From the study findings it was clear that the respondents agreed with the statement that, there are high levels of staff competencies and experience. This was represented by a mean of 3.52. This statement was supported by a key informant who agreed to the statement that resources are crucial in the fight against corruption and recovery of stolen assets.

“Asset recovery process is a long legal process requiring human capital and tools for effective outcome”

The study findings also publicized that, the research respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the assertion that information and technology structure has reduced employee workload in anti-corruption agencies greatly. This was represented by a mean of 3.12. According to Bertot,

Jaeger and Grimes (2010), several individuals perceive Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as a cost-effective besides appropriate way to encourage openness as well as transparency and to diminish fraud. Particularly, numerous nations have employed E-government in various prominent, transparent, and comprehensive efforts.

4.4.5 Commitment by Executive Arm of Government

The government executive arm's commitment was measured using indicators comprising, speed of case commencement and disposal, control of case during trial and ordering appropriate punishment. Each indicator's descriptive statistics are as presented as well as discussed in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Commitment by Executive Arm of Government on Corruption and asset recovery

Statement	N	Mean
There is adequate budget allocation to fight graft and recover stolen assets	63	2.41
There are adequate funds to run the operations of the anti-corruption agencies throughout the year	63	2.37
The head of state is determined to combat corruption in Kenya	63	4.63
The fight against corruption is never challenged by political interference	63	3.01
There is political interference in the award of public works contracts	63	3.21
Aggregate scores	63	3.126

Source: Research Data (2020)

The findings' overall mean clearly showed that the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the given statements, as represented by a mean of 3.126. Results in table 4.11 expose that

the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that, the head of state is determined to combat corruption in Kenya. A mean of 4.63 explained the results. Several respondents did not neither agree nor disagree with the statements, that, the fight against corruption is never challenged by political interference; they also neither agreed nor disagreed with the account that political interference characterizes the award of public works contracts as explained by a mean of 3.01 and 3.21 correspondingly. In relation to the statements, one key informant, neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement, that the executive arm of Kenya government is committed to fight and recover stolen items. The response was that;

“A number of senior persons in the executive are culprits of corruption”

This position is supported by Rose–Ackerman (2008) in her study titled “Corruption and Government” in which she concluded that, in countries with weak administrations, enticement demands are deviously by officers functioning under blurred guidelines that permit them to create transgressions or basically to extort money from ordinary persons.

4.4.6 Measuring the level of Asset recovery

Asset recovery was measured by indicators that comprised of number of accounts frozen and value of asset returned.

Table 4.12 Measuring the level of Asset recovery

- i) Compared to 10 years ago, would you say that the number of frozen accounts in corruption cases in Kenya are on the rise or are decreasing?

Category	Frequency	%
Increasing	32	50.79%
Reducing	4	6.35%
Not sure	4	6.35%
Decreasing in some sectors	5	7.94%
Increasing in some sectors	18	28.57%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research Data (2020)

Research results clearly disclosed that there is an increase on frozen accounts due to corruption. This was represented by 50.70%, whereas respondents who were not sure said that there was a reduction in the increase of frozen accounts due to corruption. This was represented by 6.35% respectively.

- ii) Compared to 10 years ago, would you say that the value of returned assets in corruption cases in Kenya are on the rise or are decreasing?

Category	Frequency	%
Increasing	44	69.84%
Reducing	3	4.76%
Not sure	7	11.11%
Decreasing in some sectors	2	3.17%
Increasing in some sectors	7	11.11%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research Data (2020)

From the analysis, results clearly exposed that respondents agreed with the statement, that, there is increase in the value of returned assets in corruption cases in Kenya. This was represented by a mean of 69.84%.

- iii) Do you believe that the existing strategic interventions used by anti-corruption agencies in Kenya are effective enough in addressing the problem of corruption and recovering stolen assets?

Category	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	5	7.94%
Agree	4	6.35%
Not sure	51	80.95%
Disagree	2	3.17%
Strongly disagree	1	1.59%
Total	63	100%

Source: Research Data (2020)

The study findings clearly show that majority of the respondents were not sure that the existing strategic interventions used by anti-corruption agencies in Kenya are effective enough in addressing the problem of corruption and recovering stolen assets. This was represented by a percentage of 80.95%.

4.5 Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was applied to test the relationship. The study performed multiple regression analysis using the gathered data and the interpreted findings on the basis of the R^2 values and P values $P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.005$ significance level. All the variables being studied were regressed on corruption and the level of asset recovery. Linear regression test was used to determine multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in

Kenya. A R Square equal to above 0.5 signified a strong correlation between corresponding variables and asset recovery.

4.5.1 Regression of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery

Kenya

Table 4.13(i) Regression of strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
	.854 ^a	.729	.723	.1548
<i>a) Dependent variable: corruption and asset recovery</i>				

Source: Research Data (2020)

Table 4.13 (i) illustrates that the adjusted R², or the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percentage of the variance in the dependent described uniquely or in association with the independent variables. The R square coefficient of determination used in the model was 0.729, denoting 72.9% of the variations concerning multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery. The rest was attributed to variables not fitted in this model.

Table 4.13 (ii) ANOVA of Multi agencies strategic intervention

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	mean	F	Sig
1	Regression	6.832	5	1.992	48.32	.000 ^b
	Residual	1.770	58	.246		
	Total	8.602	63			
<i>a). Dependent variable: corruption and asset recovery</i>						

Source: Research Data (2020)

Results from ANOVA analysis in table 4.13 (ii) confirm a statistically significant association between multi agencies strategic intervention and corruption and asset recovery. The F-test result, 48.32, was positive as well as significant at $p= 0.000 < 0.05$.

Table 4.13 (iii) Coefficient of multi agencies strategic interventions on corruption and asset recovery

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(constant)	.162	.106			
	prosecution	.382	.085	.187	3.563	.000
	investigation	.424	.082	.316	4.315	0.000
	Coordination of Justice administration	.274	.083	.179	3.108	0.000
	Provision of resources	.268	.084	.187	3.173	0.000

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Results presented in table 4.13 (iii) indicate the multiple linear regression of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery.

$$Y=0.162+0.382X_1+0.424X_2+0.274X_3+.268 X_4 + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots (i) 3.1$$

From the equation 3.1 above, it expressions that prosecution, investigation, coordination of justice administration and provision of resources are at a constant zero, corruption and asset recovery would be at .162 (16.2%). This signifies that a unit change prosecution would cause .382 (38.2%) change in corruption and asset recovery. Investigation, coordination of justice administration and provision of resources would change in corruption and asset recovery by .424 (42.4%), .274 (27.4%) and .268 (26.8%) respectively. The research finding point out that the composite index of multi agencies strategic intervention was significant. This was in line the findings by Wangui (2017) that when various government organizations come together justice administration becomes effective. Therefore, all variables influenced corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

4.5.2 Regression analysis between prosecution on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

Linear regression analysis aided in determining the link between prosecution and corruption and asset recovery.

Table 4.14 (i) Model of fit

(i) Goodness of fit on prosecution

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error
1	.758 ^a	.574	.569	.1769

Source: Research Data (2020)

The study results in table 4.14 (i) reveal that adjusted R² was .569. The value implied that prosecution explained 56.9% of the disparities in corruption and asset recovery, leaving 43.1% of the variations to be attributed to other variables not personalized to the model.

Table 4.14 (ii) Coefficient of prosecution

	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	T value	Sig.
Model	Beta	Std. error	Beta		
Constant	2.436	.374		6.518	.000
Prosecution	0.486	.578	0.528	6.320	0.001
<i>Dependent Variable: corruption and asset recovery</i>					
<i>Predictors: (constant), prosecution</i>					

Source: Research Data (2020)

From the results presented in table 4.14 (ii) concerning the model linking prosecution to corruption and asset recovery, the adjusted R² was 0.569, meaning that the model delivered a moderate fit. Given the linear regression analysis of prosecution on corruption and asset recovery, the study established the fitted model: Table 4.14 (ii) results point out that on assessing the model prosecution on corruption and asset recovery, the study derived the following association:

$$Y = 2.436 + 0.528 X_1 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

Where;

Y = corruption and asset recovery

X₁ = prosecution

The standardized beta coefficient in the equation above expressions that prosecution had a beta value (β_0) of 0.528, suggesting that a unit rise in prosecution causes a 52.8 percent decline in corruption and asset recovery. The regression model exposed that prosecution was statistically significant at ($\beta=0.528$; $t= 6.320$; $p= 0.001$); hence, at 0.05 level of significance, prosecution had a positively besides significantly affected corruption and asset recovery.

4.5.3 Regression analysis between investigation on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

The study utilized linear regression analysis to scrutinize the relationship between investigation and corruption and asset recovery.

Table 4.15 (i): Model of fit on investigation on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Standard error
1	0.708 ^a	0.501	0.496	0.5512

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Findings in table 4.15 (i) specify that the adjusted $R^2 = 0.496$. This implies that investigation contributes 49.6% percent of the variation corruption and asset recovery in Kenya. The rest 50.4 percent could be attributed to different variables not fitted in this model.

Table 4.15 (ii); Analysis of variance statistics on investigation

Model	Sums of square	Df	Mean Square	F	Significance p value
Regression	.756	1	.756	23.24	0.003
Residue	24.203	62	.202		
Total	25.959	63			

*Dependent Variable: corruption and asset recovery
Predictors: (constant) investigation*

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

The findings in table 4.15 (ii) reveal a statistically significant link between investigation on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya. The statistically suggested model was well-fit for the data, as the F test outcome was 23.24, p-value=.000 at 5% level of significant.

Table 4.15 (iii) Coefficient of investigation on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Significant P value
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	0.219	0.108		2.020	0.051
investigation	0.720	0.122	0.700	5.884	0.000
<i>Predictors: (Constant), investigation</i>					
<i>Dependent Variable: corruption and asset recovery</i>					

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Table 4.15 (iii) specifies that the chosen model produced a beta coefficient of 0.700, denoting that a strong fit was provided. The relationship was illustrated using the following model:

$$y = 0.219 + 0.700 X_2 + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

Where

y = corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

X₂ = Investigation

The results demonstrate that a unit rise in investigation accounts for a decline in corruption and asset recovery by 0.700. it was revealed by the regression model that investigation was statistically significant at $\beta=0.700$, $t=5.884$, $p= 0.001$. Consequently, at a 5 percent level of significance, investigation significantly and positive impacted corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

4.5.4 Regression analysis between coordination on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

The linear regression model was applied to explore the relationship between Coordination of Justice administration corruption and asset recovery in Kenya in Kenya.

Table 4.16 (i): Model of fit of Coordination of Justice Administration on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Standard error
1	0.561 ^a	0.3147	0.309	0.1970

Source; Research Data, 2020

Table 4.16 (i) outcomes illustrate that under model one, the adjusted R²'s value was 0.309. The value explained that Coordination of Justice administration explained 30.9 % of the variations in corruption and asset recovery in Kenya, while 69.1% could be accounted for by other variables not fitted in the model. The R² was 0.309 for this model, proving that the model provided a weak fit.

Table 4.16(ii) Analysis of variance statistics on Coordination of Justice Administration

Model	Sums of square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	.512	1	.512	16.23	0.000
Residue	3.921	62	.386		
Total	4.433	63			
<p><i>a. Dependent Variable: corruption and asset recovery in Kenya</i> <i>b. Predictors: (Constant), Coordination of Justice administration</i></p>					

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Table 4.16 (ii) results specify that the F-value was (1, 63) =16.23, and the p-value = 0.001. The finding demonstrates that the model was positively and statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance in explaining the association between coordination of justice administration and corruption and asset recovery.

Table 4.16 (iii) Coefficient of Coordination of Justice administration on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t-value	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.945	0.508		.5795	0.000
Coordination of Justice administration	.381	0.105	0.341	3.644	0.000
<p><i>a) Predictors: (Constant), Coordination of Justice administration</i> <i>b) Dependent Variable: Corruption and asset recovery in Kenya</i></p>					

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.16 (iii) indicate the model relating to Coordination of Justice administration and employee turnover in Kenya. The model had an adjusted $R^2 = .309$, which meant the model provided a moderate fit. Following the linear regression analysis of Coordination of Justice administration corruption and asset recovery in Kenya in Kenya, the fitted model was determined as:

$$y = 2.945 + 0.341 X_3 + e \dots \dots \dots (iv)$$

Where

Y = Corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

X_3 = Coordination of Justice administration

The standardized beta coefficient in the equation above shows that coordination of justice administration had a beta value (β_0) of 0.341. This meant that a unit increase in coordination of Justice would result in a 34.1 percent decrease in corruption and asset recovery.

The Regression Model revealed that coordination of justice administration was statistically significant at ($\beta = 0.341$; $t = 3.644$; $p = 0.001$); thus, at 5 percent level of significance, coordination of justice administration had a positive and significant effect on corruption and asset recovery.

4.5.5 Regression analysis between provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

The study used linear regression analysis to examine the relationship between provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya in Kenya.

Table 4.17 (i): Model of fit of provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard error
1	0.543 ^a	0.294	0.286	0.18948

Source: Research Data, 2020

Table 4.17 (i) results shows that under Model One, the value of adjusted R² was 0.286. This meant that provision of resources explained 28.6 % of the variations in corruption and asset recovery in Kenya, while 71.4% is explained by other variables not fitted in the model.

Table 4.17 (ii) Analysis of variance statistics on provision of resources

Model	Sums of square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	.564	1	.564	21.35	0.000
Residue	2.164	62	3.74		
Total	2.728	63			
<p><i>a). Dependent Variable: corruption and asset recovery in Kenya</i> <i>b).Predictors: (Constant), provision of resources</i></p>					

(Source: Research Data, 2020)

Table 4.17 (ii) illustrates that the F-value in the model was (1, 63) =21.35 and the p-value = 0.001. The implication was that there was a positive and statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance in explaining the relationship between provision of resources and corruption and asset recovery.

Table 4.17(iii) Coefficient of provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t-value	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.899	0.512		.5792	0.000
Provision of resources	0.379	0.112	0.352	3.654	0.000

a). Predictors: (Constant), provision of resources
b).Dependent Variable: Corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

Source: Research Data (2020)

Results in Table 4.17 (iii) indicate the model relating to provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery. The model had an adjusted R²= .286, which meant the model provided a moderate fit. Following the linear regression analysis of provision of resources and corruption and asset recovery in Kenya, the fitted model was determined as:

$$y = 2.899 + 0.352 X_4 + e \dots \dots \dots (v)$$

Where;

Y = Corruption and asset recovery in Kenya

X₄ = provision of resources

The standardized beta coefficient in the above equation indicates that provision of resources had a beta value (β₀) of 0.352. This expressed that a unit increase in provision of resources would cause a 35.2 percent decrease in corruption and asset recovery.

4.5.6 The moderating role of Commitment by Executive Arm of Government

The fifth objective sought to assess the moderating role of commitment by executive arm of government on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and

the level of asset recovery in Kenya. In the first model (3.1), multi agencies strategic interventions were regressed on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. However, in the second model (3.2), level of commitment of the executive arm of the government and the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention was regressed on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The regression analysis results are presented in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 (i) Model of fit on Commitment by Executive Arm of Government

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of estimate	Change R square	statistics			sig
						F	df	change	
1	.627	.393	.354	.0424	.393	10.042	2	31	.00
2	.650	.423	.364	.0421	.129	1.491	1	30	.000

Dependent variable: corruption and asset recovery in Kenya
 Predictors: (Constant), multi agencies strategic interventions
 Predictors: (Constant), multi agencies strategic interventions, Commitment by Executive Arm of Government

Source: Research Data (2020)

The results in Table 4.18 (i) show that adjusted $R^2 = 0.354$. This implies that Commitment by Executive Arm of Government explains the 35.4% of the variation in corruption and asset recovery in Kenya 64.6 % is explained by variables not fitted in the model.

Table 4.18 (ii) Analysis of variance statistics

Model		Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig (p-value)
1	Regression	0.036	2	0.018	10.042	0.000
	Residual	0.053	61	0.002		
	Total	0.092	63			
2	Regression	0.039	3	0.013	7.298	0.000
	Residue	0.053	60	0.002		
	Total	0.092	63	102		

Source: Research Data (2020)

In addition, the results in Table 4.18 (ii) indicate that the regression model with interaction term is statistically significant at $F(3, 30) = 7.298$ and $P = 0.001$.

Table 4.18 (iii) Coefficient of Commitment by Executive Arm of Government on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	std error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
1	(Constant)	.866	.0009		8.55	0
	Multi agencies strategic intervention	.254	.01	.413	2.526	.012
	Commitment by Executive Arm of Government	.212	.012	.283	1.65	0
2	(constant)	.757	.002		5.689	0
	Multi agencies strategic intervention	.821	.005	.235	1.256	0
	Commitment by Executive Arm of Government	.0015	.014	.265	1.148	0
	Product of Multi strategic intervention And commitment by executive arm of government	-.008	.0006	-0.167	1.332	.001

Source: Research Data (2020)

Results in Table 4.18 (iii) in Model 3.1 represent interaction between multi agencies strategic intervention and commitment by executive arm of the government. Moreover, the change in coefficient of determination (R change = 0.129, F change =1.491 and p value = 0.001) reveals that there is significant moderating effect of commitment by executive arm of the government on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and asset recovery.

$$Y=0.866+ 0.413 X_1 + 0.283 X_5+ \epsilon..... (3.1).$$

Where:

Y= Corruption and agency Recovery

X₁= Multi Agencies strategic intervention

X₅= commitment by executive arm of government

E = error term

In model 3.1, commitment by the executive arm of the Government is statistically significant at $\beta = 0.413$, $t = 2.526$; $p = 0.001$, suggesting that there is a relationship between multi agencies strategic interventions and corruption and asset recovery that could be moderated.

$$Y = 0.857 + 0.235 X_1 + 0.265 X_5 - 0.167 X_1 * X_5 + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots (3.2).$$

Where:

Y= Corruption and agency Recovery

X₁= Multi Agencies strategic intervention

X₅= commitment by executive arm of government

E = error term

The regression results in Table 4.18 (iii) for model 3.2 suggest that at 5% level of significance, the coefficients are statistically significant, with multi agencies strategic interventions at $\beta = 0.235$; $t = 1.256$; $p = 0.000$, commitment by executive arm of government at $\beta = 0.265$; $t = 1.148$; $p = 0.015$, and the interaction term at $\beta = -0.167$; $t = 1.332$; $p = 0.003$.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter entails a summary of the findings, conclusions drawn from the results, and recommendations. Research implications are discussed. Besides, the study made suggestions on areas of further study. The study proposed valuable recommendations for various stakeholders to enlighten as well as facilitate them to formulate practical solutions in respect to the problem statement based on the results.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The main objective of this study was to establish the influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. Specifically, this study focused on the following objectives: to determine the influence of prosecution on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya; to assess the effect of investigation on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya; to establish the effect of coordination of justice administration on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya; to determine the influence of provision of resources on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya; and to establish the moderating effect of executive arm of Government's commitment on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

5.2.1 Prosecution on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The research intended to determine the influence of prosecution on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. A regression analysis of the relationship between prosecution and corruption and level of asset recovery was performed. At a $\beta=0.528$; $t= 6.320$; $p= 0.001$,

prosecution was found to be statistically significant. The study confirmed a positive influence of prosecution on corruption and asset recovery at a 5 percent level of significance.

5.2.2 Investigation on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

To study sought to assess the effect of investigation on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. A regression analysis on the relationship was carried out. Results specified that at $\beta=0.700$, $t=5.884$, $p= 0.001$, investigation was statistically significant. Hence, at a 5 percent level of significance, the study confirmed that investigation significantly positively influences corruption and asset recovery in Kenya.

5.2.3 Coordination of Justice Administration on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study intended to establish the influence of coordination of justice administration on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The performed a regression analysis to find the association between coordination of justice administration and corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya. Regression analysis outcomes demonstrated that at $\beta=0.341$; $t= 3.644$; $p= 0.001$, coordination of justice administration was statistically significant. Hence, the study confirmed that at 5 percent significance level, coordination of justice administration significantly and positively impacts on corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya.

5.2.4 Provision of Resources on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study endeavored to determine the influence of provision of resources on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The study developed a regression model to establish the link between the provision of resources on corruption and asset recovery. At $\beta=0.352$; $t= 3.654$; $p= 0.001$, provision of resources confirmed to be statistically significant. As a result, at 5 percent

level of significance, provision of resources positively as well as significantly influences corruption and asset recovery.

5.2.5 Moderating Effect of Executive Arm of Government's Commitment

The fifth objective was to assess the moderating effect of executive arm of Government's commitment on the association between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The findings showed that executive arm of Government's commitment moderated the relationship between multi agencies strategic interventions on corruption and asset recovery in Kenya. The regression results revealed that at 5 percent level of significance, the regression coefficients were statistically significant. The multi agencies strategic interventions at $\beta = 0.235$; $t = 1.256$; $p=0.000$, while commitment by executive arm of government $\beta =0.265$; $t = 1.148$; $p =0.015$, and the interaction term at $\beta = -0.167$; $t= 1.332$; $p = 0.003$.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Prosecution on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study concludes that prosecution, in terms of instituting and undertaking criminal proceeding, directing and suspending investigations, monitoring public prosecutors and advising on application of criminal law significantly influences the fight against corruption and level of asset recovery. Prosecution guarantees legal controls as well as assessments of corruption cases. Advising on the application and development of criminal law combats corruption and enhances the level of asset recovery. Prosecution directs and suspends investigations and helps in undertaking of criminal proceedings.

5.3.2 Investigation on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study concludes that investigation significantly influences corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The records that multi agencies obtain from investigations are crucial evidence that is maintained for future reference. Investigations help in interrogating people accused of corruption and apprehension of offenders. Investigation is useful in collection of facts that multi agencies can use against the suspect and helps in the detection and prevention of corruption.

5.3.3 Coordination of Justice Administration on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study further concludes that coordination of justice administration has a significant influence on corruption and level of asset recovery in Kenya. Anti-corruption courts help in fighting corruption and improving asset recovery and appropriate punishment for corruption, besides effective control during trial enable the fight against corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya.

5.3.4 Provision of Resources on Corruption and the Level of Asset Recovery in Kenya

The study concludes that resources provision significantly influences corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The multi agencies employ highly experienced and competent staff. Information and technology structure finances, human resources, and office rooms influence the fight against corruption and enable recovery of stolen assets.

5.3.5 Moderating Effect of Executive Arm of Government's Commitment

The study concludes that executive arm of the government had a significant moderating influence on the relationship between multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya. The success of the aforementioned interventions on corruption for asset recovery is to a large extent reliant on the executive arm's commitment.

5.4 Recommendations

Given the results and study conclusions, the study came up with the following recommendations: Kenya needs to ensure that it comes up with an effective legal framework to enable the fight against corruption and to increase asset recovery. There should be a comprehensive operational framework and strategy of the Multi agencies towards the fight against corruption and asset recovery. Additionally, the government should guarantee that multi agencies function independently as well as autonomously by visibly delinking them from political influence. The government further needs to allocate sufficient resources to the agencies fighting corruption to ensure effective and independent execution of the mandate without unnecessary effect from other quarters.

If the speed of fighting corruption and asset recovery is to be enhanced, the legislature of Kenya should consider centralizing authority to investigate and prosecute on the EACC. This can go a long way in managing the delays experienced in investigations and prosecutions. The Multi Agencies fighting corruption must build their personnel capability by hiring employees with required competent skills, personnel training as well as equipping workers with the essential work tools to fight corruption. Previously, such efforts have been unsuccessful owing to restricted finances for these multi agencies in Kenya and lack of provision for training professionals in corruption investigations.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Given the limitations of this study, it is necessary to carry out additional research to:

Establish the level of internal and external challenges of the Anti-Corruption agencies in Kenya on their intervention towards the fight towards corruption. Evaluate the operational policies of the anti-corruption agencies and their execution to find out the related problems. The knowledge acquired may be useful for future development. There is also a need to examine the finest performance measurement basis for the anti-corruption agencies to monitor as well as appraise progress. More research needs to validate this study's findings besides conclusions by carrying out explicative investigations in different arms of the government. However, additional research is necessary to explore the moderating role of additional variables on the link between multi agencies strategic agencies on corruption and asset recovery.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA

I am Abdulhamid Farooque Low, a student at Kenyatta University. The university requires me to conduct a study on the *influence of multi agencies strategic intervention on corruption and the level of asset recovery in Kenya* in order to be awarded the degree. I am hereby requesting for your cooperation in completing the questionnaire as the study choose you as the study respondents. Participation in this survey is on a voluntary basis. Besides, you are not required to write any identifiable information such as your name, email address, or mobile number in the questionnaire. The information you provide in the questionnaire will be utilized for academic reasons and treated with great confidentiality.

Thank you.

Abdulhamid Farooque Low

0721444786

Email Address: abdulhamid.low@gmail.com

Appendix II: Questionnaire

The information you provide will be used only for the purpose of this academic study. Please tick or mark as appropriate, or provide your answers in the provided blank spaces. Kindly do not provide any personal details anywhere in the questionnaire.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Note: Kindly tick or answer in the blank spaces appropriately

Name of the anti-corruption agency you are working for.....

1. Indicate your gender as appropriate

Male [] Female []

2. Kindly indicate your highest level of education.

Diploma [] Degree [] Masters and above []

3. How long have you worked with any agency or institution that fights corruption in Kenya?

Less than a year [] 1 – 2 years [] 3 years [] 4 Years and above []

4. Would you agree that your institution plays a crucial role in the war against corruption and asset recovery?

Not Sure [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree [] Agree [] Strongly Agree []

5. To what extent would you say that you are acquainted with information regarding anti-corruption activities and asset recovery in Kenya?

To a little extent [] To a great Extent []

Not Sure [] Extensively []

SECTION B: INFLUENCE OF PROSECUTION ON CORRUPTION AND ASSET RECOVERY

6. Using a Likert scale of 1-5, kindly indicate your agreement with each of the following statement on the influence of prosecution on corruption and asset recovery.

1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neither agree nor Disagree, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree

Statement	5=Strongly Agree	4=Agree	3=Neither agree nor disagree	2=Disagree	1=Strongly disagree
Prosecution institutes and helps in undertaking of criminal proceedings					
Prosecution is aimed at directing as well as supervising investigations					
Monitoring of public prosecutors influences corruption and recovery of assets					
Advising on the application as well as development of criminal law impacts on corruption and recovery of assets					
Prosecution ensures legal controls as well as reviews of corruption cases					
The public prosecutor processes cases concerning misuse of office					

7. In your own opinion, in what other ways does prosecution help in combating corruption and enhancing asset recovery?
-
-

SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF INVESTIGATION ON CORRUPTION AND ASSET RECOVERY

8. Kindly indicate by ticking (√) the most suitable response on the effect of investigation on corruption and asset recovery. 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neither agree nor Disagree, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree

Statement	5=Strongly Agree	4=Agree	3=Neither agree nor disagree	2=Disagree	1=Strongly disagree
Investigation of corruption cases provides criminal intelligence					
Investigations help in the detection and prevention of crime					
Records obtained from investigations are important evidence that is maintained for future reference					
Investigations help in interrogation of those accused of corruption and may result in apprehension of the accused					
Criminal investigation involves the					

collection of facts that can be used against the suspect					
--	--	--	--	--	--

9. What would you recommend should be done to make investigation more effective?

.....

.....

SECTION D: INFLUENCE OF COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON CORRUPTION AND THE LEVEL OF ASSET RECOVERY

10. Use the Likert scale to rate your level of agreement with the following items.

1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= neither agree nor Disagree, 4= Agree, 5= strongly agree

Statement	5=Strongly Agree	4=Agree	3=Neither agree nor disagree	2=Disagree	1=Strongly disagree
Cases are commenced and disposed without delays					
There is always fair trial for all the suspects					
There is effective control of case during trial					
Appropriate punishment is ordered for corruption offenders					
Institution of anti-corruption courts helps in fighting corruption and improving asset recovery					

of anti-corruption agencies.					
There are high levels of staff competencies and experience					
Information technology system has reduced employee workload in the anti-corruption agencies greatly					
There are adequate office rooms to ensure smooth running of the anti-corruption agencies					

SECTION F: EFFECT OF LEVEL OF COMMITMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF MULTI AGENCIES STRATEGIC INTERVENTION ON CORRUPTION AND ASSET RECOVERY

14. To what extent do you agree that the executive arm of the Kenyan government is committed to fight corruption and recover stolen assets?

Neither agree nor disagree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree []
 Agree [] Strongly Agree []

15. What is the reason for your answer above? Please explain

.....

16. Use the Likert scale to rate your level of agreement with the statement on the table below.

1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neither agree nor Disagree, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly

Statement	5=Strongly Agree	4=Agree	3=Neither agree nor disagree	2=Disagree	1=Strongly disagree
There is adequate budget allocation to fight graft and recover stolen assets					
There are adequate					

20. Kindly provide the worth of assets recovered in the years as indicated on the table below.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Asset Worth										
Total										

End

Thank You for Your Participation

Appendix III: Work Plan

Activity	Time
Project proposal writing	August- October 2019
Proposal defence	November 2019
Amendment of corrections	December 2019
Data collection	February 2020
Analysis of data	March 2020
Project submission for marking	April 2020
Final project submission	May 2020

Appendix IV: Budget

Item Cost	Ksh
Printing and binding	10,000
Photocopying	4,000
Travelling Expenses	15,000
Telephone communication	3,000
Data collection	60,000
Miscellaneous	15,000
Total	107,000