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EFFECTIVENESS OF TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS ON PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The long-standing tensions among the Kenyan government and Somalis on a state-society level have led to the current risks to peace and security in Garissa County. Therefore, Garissa County must develop and deploy viable traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to assist in managing and maintaining peace and security. Conflict Resolution Theory and Conflict Triangle Theory formed the basis for this research. For this study, a target population of 956 citizens from various management levels were selected, and a sample size of 282 citizens was selected using non-probabilistic method. Data from the respondents was gathered via semi-structured questionnaires and then analyzed using descriptive statistics as well as inferential statistics. The study findings established that traditional conflict resolution mechanisms; negotiation and arbitration have a significant effect on peacekeeping and security in Garissa County, Kenya. Specifically, it was established that both negotiation and arbitration have a positive and significant effect on peacekeeping and security ($\beta =$

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0.211; 0.755; P-Value < 0.05) respectively. Based on the findings, it was recommended that both the county and national governments should extend the legal institutions and development initiatives to Garissa County, encouraging the adoption of both negotiation and arbitration in resource conflict resolution.

Keywords: *Negotiation, Arbitration, Traditional Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping, Garissa County*

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Conflict is a common occurrence throughout the globe, but in arid and semi-arid lands where natural resources are scarce, it is particularly common. Africa has experienced a fast rise in war over the past three decades, with pastoral areas being among the most vulnerable. Up to 60% of all ruminant livestock are found in arid and semi-arid Africa (E. Bernus, 1974), which also makes up about 60% of the continent's total land area (J. Helland, 1990). The region of Eastern Africa has a long history of persistent droughts, protracted civil wars, and frequent pastoral conflicts. Increased demand for natural resources as a result of population growth and global environmental change has led to conflicts over access and control of finite resources (R. Matthew, 2009). Natural resource exploitation and environmental pressures have been linked to a minimum of 40% of intra - state wars in the last 60 years. These forces are significant in all aspects of disputes, from the onset and maintenance of conflict to the reduction of peace options (R. Matthew, 2009).

Drought frequency has increased from one every 6 years to one every 3 years in the Greater Horn of Africa, indicating climate change (E. Ayana, 2019). Drought has been one of the major causes of social unrest and armed conflict in East African nations like Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia (E. Ayana, 2019). For instance, during the 2010-2011 drought, a variety of food insecurity scenarios emerged in Somalia alone, and there were estimated to be 250,000 human and livestock fatalities (W. Merryfield, 2020). In East Africa, the threat of drought to food sources is growing. Malnutrition, epidemics, population displacement, food insecurity, famine, and human and animal deaths are all consequences of this nefarious occurrence (Haile G., 2019). East Africa views drought as a strategic adversary and urgent mitigation measures are needed. Conflicts have broken out in some areas of Sudan as a result of severe droughts that have reduced the availability of natural resources (United Nations Development Programme Sudan, 2010). Numerous local civil society organizations have conflict management initiatives, while international NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, and donors are putting more of an emphasis on comprehending conflicts and attempting to find solutions. We urgently need to assess our present conflict analysis and any lessons we can draw from previous conflict management and mediation experiences.

Pastoralists in Kenya have long made extensive use of Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (TCRM), such as public forums led by elders. For instance, to prevent, manage, and resolve intra- and intercommunity conflicts, the Turkana community adopted and still use TCRM. According to a study by Apiyo (2019), TCRM is widely used in pastoralist communities, where it is well respected by the populace. Raids have also decreased as a result of TCRM's implementation (A. Apiyo, 2019). Conflict among pastoral communities is frequently caused by competing over control of and access to natural resources, particularly grassland and water. Conflicts can be sparked by historical rivalries, ingrained cultural beliefs, territorial disputes, political provocation, youth idleness, and more lately, the expansion of illicit arms (USAID, 2005).



In Kenya, the dry and semi-arid areas, that constitute 89% of the country, are home to at least 70% of the total livestock herd (Republic of Kenya, 2015). This affects social values and community attitudes, which have been a significant barrier to social and economic development. Natural resource disputes account for the majority of disputes (Republic of Kenya, 2015). Conflicting lands use systems are the main source of hostility between different ethnic groups in the ASALs. In accordance with Article 159 of Kenya's 2010 Constitution, traditional dispute resolution processes may be used to settle disputes so long as they don't violate the Bill of Rights, are morally or justly wrong, violate the constitution, or break any other laws. Due to an increase in violent criminality and terrorist attacks by al-Shabaab, public security in Garissa County has deteriorated noticeably (K. Menkhaus, 2015). Garissa County is currently facing problems to peace and security as a result of long-standing contentious relations between the state and society involving the Kenyan government and the Somalis (J. Lind, 2017).

TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Mediation, arbitration, and negotiation are the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms under investigation in this study. It involves using extrajudicial techniques and legal principles to convince disputants of the repercussions of their decisions (A. Ajayi, 2014). These tactics have shown to be successful in traditional African civilization. A non-forceful action taken by a neutral third party, typically a mediator, to lessen or bring a conflict to a peaceful end is known as mediation. The ability to align the interests of the parties participating in a negotiation is its definition (A. Ajayi, 2014). In arbitration, the disputing parties air their concerns before a neutral third party who then considers all the evidence and, in front of all the parties involved, issues a unanimous decision. A study by Kungu (2015), examining the role of the conventional judiciary in dispute resolution in Kisumu County's Muhoroni Sub County, the main methods used for conflict management by the sublocation and village administrators is negotiation and cattle rustling, with cattle rustling being the most common types of conflict among community members. Similarly, the study found that the traditional judicial system has an impact on community cohesion (E. Kungu, 2015). One of the research's objective was to investigate the effectiveness of negotiation in terms of peacekeeping and security. Kungu (2015) carried out a study on developing dispute management among societies in Kisumu County's Muhoroni Sub-County. The study, on the other hand, did not look into the impact of negotiation on peacekeeping and security, exposing a conceptual gap.

To achieve economic growth, raise living standards and the quality of life and increase labor productivity with the goals of improving public school performance, Asenath (2017), performed study on the influence of arbitration mechanisms on labor relations equilibrium in TSC, Kenya. The report suggested that careful consideration be given to arbitration procedures (O. Asenath, 2017). One of the goals of the research was to look into the efficiency of arbitration in terms of peacekeeping and security. The study by Asenath (2017), identified a conceptual gap as the study focused on the influence of arbitration on peacekeeping and security rather than on labor relations, harmony, productivity, and performance. An investigation by Getrude (2021), examined how employee performance is affected by corporate conflict management procedures such collaboration and avoidance, negotiation, mediation in public universities. Negotiation, mediation, and collaboration were found to have a beneficial impact on employee performance, whereas avoidance had a negative impact (M. Gertrude, 2021).



The research focused on multiple variables such as the impact of negotiation, collaboration, and avoidance on employee performance rather than mediation on peacekeeping and security, it revealed a conceptual gap. This study experiences a contextual gap as the previous study focuses on areas other than the intended, Garissa County. Kisumu County, Public Universities and the Teachers Service Commission have no relation to Garissa County. The studies are however important as they give the study familiarity to the mechanisms of conflict resolution that they will use.

PEACE KEEPING AND SECURITY

The raising of livestock, such as sheep, goats, camels, and cattle, as well as the movement of flocks in search of new pasture and water, are issues that worry pastoralist populations in Kenya (A. Gakuria, 2013). Pastoral communities are defined by their reliance on cattle and community rangeland natural resources sharing. Unpredictable rainfall that changes between and within years has an impact on the rangelands. Reduced access to natural resources, particularly water and land, has increased the pressure on pastoralists (A. Gakuria, 2013). The primary method of coping with drought in the area is livestock mobility, which pastoralists use to manage their constantly changing environment. Due to competition for limited natural resources and ecological stress, the pastoralists frequently experience issues with food security and interethnic conflict. The pastoralists are forced to struggle for their survival as a result. Physical barriers obstructing migration routes and hostilities in the neighboring a war-torn nation also make it more difficult to reach grazing areas. Small arms proliferation has long been a problem in Garissa County, and it has gotten much worse recently. The nation's weak borders with Somalia allows the smuggling of small arms and light weapons (S. Ehiane, 2018), fueling conflict in Garissa County.

Garissa County faces a number of difficulties, including interethnic resource-based disputes, underdevelopment, and closeness to war-prone bordering nations, as revealed on a study by Small Arms Survey. The report claims that it has also created a "gun culture," which has been strengthened by ongoing instability and creates a security challenge (M. Wepundi, 2011). As a result, the town lags behind when it comes of growth and the use of the natural resources that may unlock the region's entire potential. Because of this, pastoral groups are armed and don't have much faith in the state's administrative and security institutions to handle the prevailing instabilities and flaws. In order to protect oneself, one's neighborhood, and one's animals, this has led to the procurement of illegal small guns. Conflicts have since become more intense, which has had serious effects for environmental peace and security. Garissa County is an intriguing case study to analyze the concerns under research because of how the community manages the governance shortfall, the consequent conflicts and the harsh environment (S. Kizito, 2013).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Kenya has dealt with a variety of conflicts, from cross-border clashes with adjacent nations' groups to internal conflicts between and among various groups (O. Mwangi, 2006). The state's inability to expand its lawful institutions of government, administration, and development initiatives to disadvantaged areas such as Garissa County, is partly to blame for the lack of security and peacekeeping among Kenya's pastoral communities. The issue has gotten worse because there have not been any development strategies that have encouraged the utilization of natural resources: water and grasslands in these outlying regions and catered to the special demands of the pastoral people.



The availability of illicit small arms, youth idleness, political provocation, territorial disputes, historical rivalries and geographical proximity to pastoralist communities throughout Kenya and its borders, force pastoral communities to compete constantly for natural resources, leading to persistent intercommunal conflicts that have had a devastating impact on environmental security. Unpredictable and unfavorable weather patterns, migration for grazing and water and recurring droughts make these regions unique, forcing communities to fight and compete for dwindling supplies of water and fodder. Therefore, there is more rivalry for land, pasture, and water because of limited natural resources, deteriorating environmental conditions and rising populations. Conflicts over access to and use of water and grassland for their herds in the region have resulted to bloody clashes both within and between the nearby pastoralist communities and communities across the boundary.

Resource conflicts, which are frequent in dry and semi-arid countries, have severely impeded development plans and undermined governance in this large and harsh area. Garissa County pastoralist community frequently engages in conflict within themselves and with their Somali counterparts over grazing territory in the Tana River basin, Wajir, Isiolo and as far as Kitui particularly during dry spells. This research intends to close the analytical gaps in knowledge regarding how traditional conflict resolution methods and security and peacekeeping are related. This study contextualizes the situation of pastoralists in a larger body of literature at the nexus of security and peacekeeping with traditional conflict resolution procedures in Garissa County. The literature review exposes both contextual and conceptual gaps that this research seeks to fill. The context of disputes amongst pastoralists in Garissa County and the concept of the environment on impact of mediation negotiation and arbitration on peace keeping and security are all greatly unexplored.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i. To investigate the effectiveness of negotiations on peacekeeping and security.
- ii. To examine the effectiveness of arbitration on peacekeeping and security.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. How does negotiation impact peacekeeping and security?
- ii. How does arbitration impact peacekeeping and security?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY

A United Nations assessment states that unless there is security and peace in people's daily lives, no community, country, or nation will be free from war or conflict (UnitedNations, 2015). In the past three decades, there has been a significant increase in conflict throughout Africa, and pastoral areas are among the most at risk. In the arid and semi-arid regions, conflict is now pervasive and frequently coexists with severe food shortages. Human insecurity, which is correlated with exclusion, a lack of reach to resources, and authority, is the root cause of conflicts (K. Asfaw, 2011). Due to the lack of resources and competition for them, conflicts have always been a regular aspect of pastoralists' existence.



Conflicts degrade economic output, weaken political institutions of government, make it unable to deliver basic services, destroy and deplete resources already available, reduce food production, and cause capital flight (K. Lesengei, 2017). A study by Kaarhus, Ikdahl, Benjamin, Hellum, Kameri and Sen (2005) discovered that territorial disputes, domestic disputes, livestock rustling, burglary, as well as other delinquencies are frequent issues that result in poor relationships within societies in five countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique) (I. Ikdahl, 2005). According to a study by Leff (2009), Pastoralists at War: Violence and Security in the Kenya, Sudan and Uganda border area, the majority of people who live in the borderline area of Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda are pastoralists, whose livelihoods are controlled by upkeep and quantity of their herds. The difficult natural circumstances during the dry season compel pastoralists to travel in search of grasslands and water. Intertribal conflict arises when nomads from one tribe enter the domain of another due to limited access to water and conflicting land claims. Ordinary conflicts become deadlier as a result of the region's greater access to small arms from previous wars. The region's governments have retaliated with aggressive forced disarmament efforts. These have caused mistrust and ensuing violent confrontations between communities and security personnel. This study examines the scope, effects, and solutions to the numerous pastoral conflicts using methodological tools like key informant interviews, retrospective analysis, and an extensive review of the literature (L. Leff, 2009). This study seeks to find ways to create a peaceful, secure and amicable environment for the pastoralists to live in.

According to a research by Osamba (2001), disputes between pastoral communities in the borders of Eastern Africa has gotten so out of control that governments appear helpless to stop it. To reestablish peace, law and order, more is required than just state endeavors. More than just western conflict resolution techniques will also be required if these conflicts are to be resolved successfully. The use of traditional beliefs and customs is required. It is important to investigate and make use of marginalized indigenous methods of handling and resolving dispute. This piece focuses on indigenous strategies that might encourage a more peaceful coexistence while taking theoretical considerations and the historical context into account. It demonstrates how the use of such techniques may lead to greater community involvement, which may significantly add to the actual resolution of conflicts and to true racial harmony, peace, and security (J. Osamba, 2001).

NEGOTIATIONS IN PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY

According to Muigua (2014), negotiation is the process through which disputing parties get together to identify and discuss the pertinent problems in order to find a resolution that is acceptable to both parties with no external party's assistance (K. Muigua, 2014). The concerned parties try to resolve disputes by employing a variety of strategies, such as concession or compromise, compulsion or confrontation (A. Theresa, 2014). In her study, Kungu (2015), revealed there is need to establish conflict management among communities in Kisumu County. This research sought to investigate the effect of the conventional justice processes in conflict management in Muhoroni Sub County of Kisumu County. Specific objectives were to examine appropriateness of different methods of traditional justice system used for conflict management; to identify different forms of common conflicts which are managed by traditional justice system; and to establish the influence of different methods of traditional justice system on the management of various forms of common conflicts in Muhoroni Sub County. They adopted a qualitative research design on the target population.



Data was gathered through the use of an interview schedule and observational guides, and it was then analyzed thematically. It was discovered that while cattle rustling is the primary sort of conflict that frequently arises among the community members, negotiation is the primary approach employed for conflict management by the sublocation and village authorities. In a similar vein, the study revealed that the traditional judicial system affects community cohesion (E. Kungu, 2015). By examining the primary causes of domestic disputes, the role of negotiation in addressing domestic disputes, and strategies for enhancing negotiation in dealing with domestic disputes, Mary Watetu (2021) looked into the effectiveness of negotiation as a strategy for resolving domestic disputes in Kajiado North Sub-County. Family system theory, social learning theory, and behavioral exchange theory served as the research's guiding concepts. The study included 420 participants using a mixed research approach. Using SPSS Version 20, semi-structured interviews and questionnaires were used to collect the data, which was then analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results of the survey revealed that, in addition to marital violence and adultery, arguments over resources, drug use, poor communication and differences regarding gender roles, interference and infertility from in-laws or kin or relatives were the leading causes of domestic conflict. Additional studies have emphasized the importance of negotiation in locating the source of the issue, assisting disputing family members in reaching a resolution, and promoting a mutually agreeable resolution to family problems. However, studies found that using negotiation to settle family disputes was difficult due to a variety of factors, including outmoded traditions and taboos, disparities in gender, dual standards, and the personalities of the disputing parties (N. Mary Watetu, 2021).

The performance of Kenyan Commercial Banks is the subject of a research by Daniel Mbogo, Dr. Guyo Wario, Prof. Mike, and A. Iravo in 2019. To manage change in regard to its performance, the sector has faced significant obstacles. The goal of negotiation strategy is to assist banks and government planners in coping with and adapting to their shifting internal and external conditions. The 43 Kenyan commercial banks that were open and operating during the study's six-year term, from 2011 to 2016, were chosen as the research study population using the census method. A sample population of 272 bank employees from a variety of cadres was chosen using the stratified random sampling approach from a target population of 436 bank employees from commercial banks. A descriptive research design was used to carry out the investigation and a positivist mindset. Employees of commercial banks completed prepared questionnaires to help gather primary data. With the aid of descriptive statistics, the data was examined. The study's conclusions showed that negotiation technique significantly and favorably affected the performance of Kenya's commercial banks. These results suggest that in order to improve the performance of commercial banks, researchers must adopt and implement an effective negotiation strategy (Dr. D. Mbogo, 2019).

In her 2019 research on dispute resolution and business performance, Nneka focuses particularly on a few breweries in the South East of Nigeria. The objectives were to determine the association between conflict management strategies and organizational performance. This study is based on Unitarianism, pluralism, and radical philosophy. Survey research was employed. Information was gathered through primary sources. Using a sample of five brewing companies, the data was evaluated using frequency tables and percentage analysis. A regression analysis was used to examine the theories. The study showed a significant positive correlation between organizational performance and all of the dispute resolution strategies investigated. The study's conclusions show that conflict management considerably raises organizational performance in a few breweries in South East Nigeria. The conflict resolution strategies have been demonstrated to be effective at resolving disputes in businesses, the study suggests using them by managers (A. Nneka, 2019).



Majority of the above studies were carried out locally in Kenya and one in Nigeria. One of the research objectives was to study the effectiveness of negotiation on peacekeeping and security in Garissa County. Kungu (2015), conducted a study in Kisumu County Muhoroni Sub-County, on establishing conflict management among communities in Kisumu County. There is a conceptual gap because the study did not examine how negotiation affects security and peacekeeping. The study by Watetu (2021) that examined the effectiveness of bargaining as a tactic for resolving family disputes in Kajiado North Sub-County left a conceptual gap. The upkeep of peace and security was the main focus of this investigation. A study on the impact of negotiation tactics on the financial results of Kenyan Commercial Banks by Daniel, Wario, Mike, and Iravo (2019) indicated a conceptual gap and a need for more attention to the effects of negotiation on peacekeeping and security. A contextual gap was revealed too as commercial banks have no relation whatsoever to Garissa County. Nneka (2019), who prioritized organizational performance over maintaining peace and security, conducted research on organizational performance and conflict management with a focus on a few breweries in the South East of Nigeria. This study exposed a conceptual gap. The Context of the study, Breweries in Nigeria is not related to our scope, Garissa County therefore creating a gap that this research will attempt to fill.

ARBITRATION IN PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY

Arbitration is a method of resolving conflicts where a neutral third party, known as the adjudicator, decides on a given issue arising from a development contract in a fair, timely, and expensive manner (K. Muigua, 2014). In order to resolve a dispute, disputing parties may submit it to an arbitrator, who is an impartial third party who, using his or her experience, critically evaluates all the evidence, re-examines it, and then renders a decision that is presented to the parties (A. Colvin, 2011). Asenath (2017), conducted research on the impact of arbitration mechanisms on the equilibrium of labor relations in Kenya's public education sector in order to enhance labor relations and raise labor productivity, which will enhance the performance of the public educational system, achieve growth in the economy, and improve standards of living and quality of everyday life. The research used a descriptive survey methodology. Employers, employees and the ministry of labor personnel made up the study's target population, which included 326,732 participants. 22 public universities in Kenya, the 22 university registrars and deputy vice chancellors, the employee relations staff at TSC, the national executive officers of trade unions, and the Nairobi office staff of the ministry of labor made up the 450 participants in the study. It is advised that arbitration methods receive a lot of consideration. When legal proceedings are technically complicated, arbitration is typically preferred over court litigation. (O. Asenath, 2017).

According to a research by Kinyua (2021), there is a severe issue since the Kenya Revenue Authority has had trouble fulfilling its goals for collecting tax revenue. The study sought to determine how alternative dispute settlement affected Kenya's ability to collect taxes. Theories that support the idea include the Ideal Tax Theory and the Benefit Theory of Taxes. Ability-to-Pay Taxation Theory, Conflict Resolution Theory, and Expediency Theory of Taxation. The research discovered a substantial positive association between collecting tax revenues and negotiation, as well as an important beneficial connection between tax revenue collection and mediation, negotiation and arbitration. The Kenyan government should incorporate a clause in the constitution that permits the Kenya Revenue Authority to resolve tax disputes through a compromise where doing so serves the interests of the state (L. Kinyua, 2021).

Omamo (2018) claims that due to its complexity, the construction industry is well recognized for being prone to disputes. When it comes to disputes that develop throughout the course of a project, Kenyan construction projects do poorly. The study's particular goals are to determine how partnering, arbitration, mediation, and DRBs affect the success of building



projects in Kenya's Nairobi City County. Conflict theory, performance theory, and dual concern theory are the theories that guide this study. The study used a descriptive survey research approach, in which respondents discussed their experiences using the four conflict resolution techniques to settle disputes between the various parties involved in the Kenyan county of Nairobi's construction industry. In comparison to DRBs and Mediation, Partnering and Arbitration are the conflict resolution techniques that have statistically significant effects on the success of building projects. Even though arbitration is costly, its impacts can be reinforced by having foreign confidence that Kenya's arbitration enforcement system will be successful. The construction industry's lack of knowledge and reactivity may be the cause of mediation and DRBs' poor results. (A. Omamo, 2018).

One of the Study objectives was to study the effectiveness of arbitration on peacekeeping and security in Garissa County. Gaps have been revealed through the study of previous literature, and this study seeks to fill them. The study by Asenath (2017), revealed a conceptual gap as the focus of the study was the impact of arbitration on peacekeeping and security and not the impact of arbitration on labour relations, harmony, productivity and performance. A contextual gap was discovered, as the scope of the study was Garissa County, not the Public Education Sector in Kenya. Kinyua (2021) examined how alternative dispute resolution affected Kenya's ability to collect taxes. The objectives were to examine how arbitration, litigation and mediation affected tax revenue collection, ascertain how negotiations affected tax revenue collection and assess the effects of litigation alone. This analysis showed that the KRA context gap has absolutely no bearing on how a Garissa County operates. As the study included other variables, such as tax collection mediation rather than peacekeeping and security arbitration, a conceptual gap was made clear. Finally, Omamo (2018), conducted a study on performance construction projects in Kenya with respect to conflicts that arise during the project life cycle. The objectives; establish influence of partnering, arbitration, mediation and DRBs of construction ventures project performance's in Nairobi City, Kenya. A conceptual gap was discovered as it focused on a variety of variables; the impact of partnering, mediation, DRBs, project performance rather than the impact of arbitration on peacekeeping and security in Garissa County.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

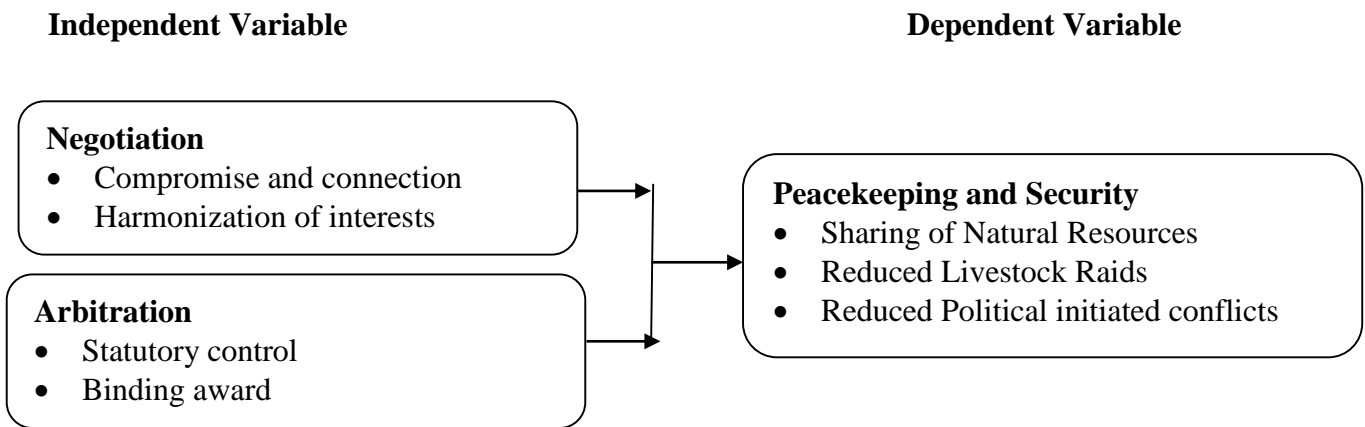


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data on traditional conflict resolution techniques and the impact they have on maintaining peace and security in Garissa County was gathered as part of this investigation using a descriptive research approach. The descriptive research strategy was chosen for the present investigation because it was helpful in describing the characteristics of interest and could offer comprehensive insights into the research question (J. Creswell W. H., 2007). The target population for the study was 956 comprising of political leaders such as Members of Parliament, Members of County Assembly, Women Representatives, Local leaders such as chiefs and elders, social workers, county authorities as well as households. For this inquiry, a sample size of 282 was determined through non-probability sampling technique dubbed quota sampling to get representative information for this investigation. The primary source of information was self-administered surveys. The gathered data was reviewed for accuracy and completeness before being incorporated into a statistical software, SPSS for analysis of descriptive and inferential statistics. The specific descriptive statistics were percentages, mean, frequencies and standard deviation while the inferential statistics involved a multivariate regression model at a 5% significance level. The findings of the study were presented in form of Tables and Figures. The multivariate regression model was as shown:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Where: Y= Peace Keeping and Security; β_0 = Constant; β_1 & β_2 = Beta Coefficients; X_1 = Negotiation
 X_2 = Arbitration; ε = Error term

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Descriptive Statistics of Negotiation in Peacekeeping and Security in Garissa County

If the respondents agreed that negotiation techniques had any impact on security and peacekeeping, they could check the appropriate box on the questionnaire. Figure 2 below demonstrates that 176 participants thought discussion was crucial to preserving peacekeeping and security in Garissa County.

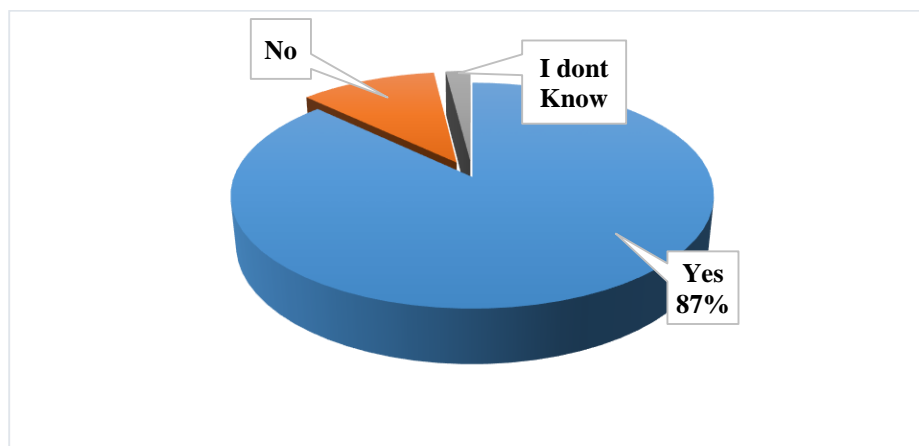


Figure 2: Negotiation on Peacekeeping and Security in Garissa County



The first objective was to look into how negotiations affected security and peacekeeping in Garissa County.

Table 1: Negotiation on Peacekeeping and Security in Garissa County

| Participants Perception on Negotiation | Mean | SD |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Overall Mean | 3.812 | 1.148 |

The results showed that the majority of respondents agreed with several of the given questions. This demonstrates that Garissa County actively engages in resident-friendly negotiation techniques. The majority of participants concur that negotiation tactics have an impact on maintaining peace and security in Garissa County. Negotiation techniques have also helped to reduce inter-communal conflict and conflicts over natural resources like water, land, and pasture for livestock in Garissa County. Domestic/family dispute, intercommunity conflict, and livestock rustling have all been resolved via the application of negotiation techniques, which has also decreased politically initiated conflict in Garissa County.

Descriptive Statistics of Arbitration in Peacekeeping and Security in Garissa County

Table 2: Arbitration in Peacekeeping and security in Garissa county

| Arbitration on Peacekeeping and Security in Garissa County | Mean | SD |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Overall Mean | 3.738 | 1.170 |

The results showed that arbitration processes support peacekeeping and security in Garissa County. Most respondents to the survey agreed that the adoption of arbitration procedures in Garissa County has reduced disputes over natural resources like land, pasture, and water, helped to actualize justice for locals through the use of arbitrators, helped to reduce the pervasive livestock raids, and reduced politically motivated disputes in the county. To completely integrate arbitration practices, Garissa County still has some work to do.

Regression Analysis

This type of inferential statistic was employed in the study to determine the impact of negotiation, mediation, and arbitration procedures on maintaining the peace and ensuring security in the county of Garissa. Regression analysis makes use of the co-efficient to predict the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.



Table 3: Regression Analysis Results

| Model Summary | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | .986 ^a | .972 | .972 | .20064 | .972 | 2332.113 | 3 | 198 | .000 |
| ANOVA | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | | | |
| Regression | | 281.653 | 3 | 93.884 | 2332.113 | .000 | | | |
| Residual | | 7.971 | 198 | .040 | | | | | |
| Total | | 289.624 | 201 | | | | | | |
| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | 95.0% Confidence Interval for B | | | |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | |
| (Constant) | | -.059 | .049 | | -1.187 | .237 | -.156 | .039 | |
| Negotiation | | .211 | .055 | .202 | 3.845 | .000 | .103 | .320 | |
| Arbitration | | .755 | .056 | .735 | 13.368 | .000 | .643 | .866 | |
| Dependent Variable: Peacekeeping and Security | | | | | | | | | |
| Predictors: (Constant), Negotiation, Arbitration | | | | | | | | | |

The full regression model summary that examines the connection between negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and peacekeeping and security is shown in the table above. The study variables were found to be significantly and positively correlated (R-Square = .972) implying that negotiation and arbitration practices in Garissa County account for up to 97.2% of the variations in peacekeeping and security. The model was deemed to be significant as shown by a significant F-statistic from the ANOVA analysis. The beta coefficients indicated that both negotiation and arbitration have a positive and significant effect on peacekeeping and security ($\beta = 0.211; 0.755; P\text{-Value} < 0.05$) respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study findings lead to the conclusion that arbitration and negotiation are crucial in ensuring peace in Garissa County on resource-based conflicts. The use of arbitration and negotiation is crucial for resolving conflicts and maintaining peace because they provide structured frameworks for parties to engage in constructive dialogue, ultimately leading to fair resolutions without resorting to costly and potentially damaging litigation or, in extreme cases, violence. Arbitration offers a legally binding process with a neutral third party, suitable for complex disputes, while negotiation allows for more informal discussions, fostering cooperation and understanding, making them essential tools for achieving sustainable and amicable solutions in a variety of situations.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, it was recommended that both the county and national governments should extend the legal institutions and development initiatives to Garissa County, encouraging the adoption of both negotiation and arbitration in resource conflict resolution. This is because arbitration offers a structured, third-party resolution process suitable for complex disputes, while negotiation fosters direct communication and collaboration, making it ideal for preserving relationships and resolving less contentious matters.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Under the supervision of Dr. Mbataru Patrick from the department of Public Policy and Administration, Kenyatta University, Kenya, Dahiye Mohammed, wrote the concept paper, proposal and thesis as well as the article. Under the lecturer's guidance, he collected and analyzed data as reflected in the work. Therefore, any grammatical errors are solely his.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Dahiye Mohammed declares that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this Manuscript. In addition, the ethical issues; including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and (or) falsification, double publication and (or) submission, redundancy have been completely observed by the authors.

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