

**DELIBERATIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT
ALONG KERIO-VALLEY REGION, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to my grandparents, my parents; my dear wife; my precious kids: Hadassah, Betrah, Bilhah, Bilhan and Bohan; my siblings, in-laws, my uncle and many others who stood by me with their unwavering encouragement, understanding, steadfast socio-political and economic support throughout the this academic journey. Your immeasurable love and motivation inspired me to realize this dream. I also deeply appreciate my family for constantly reminding me that “education is the farm for my family and I”. May Abba Yahweh stretch forth his hand and shower each of you with abundant blessings.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACF	-	Advocacy Coalition Framework
CBA	-	Collective Bargaining Agreements
DCI	-	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
DPA	-	Deliberative Policy Analysis
DPF	-	Deliberative Policy Framework
EU	-	European Union
GSU	-	General Service Unit
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
KDF	-	Kenya Defence Forces
KNUT	-	Kenya National Union of Teachers
KPS	-	Kenya Police Service
NACOSTI	-	National Commission for Science Innovation and Technology
NLP	-	Natural language processing
NPS	-	National Police Service
OC	-	Organized Criminal
OLF	-	Oromo Liberation Forces
PMSCs	-	Private Military and Security Companies
USA	-	United States of America
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nation
SALW	-	Small Arms and Light Weapons

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Argumentative approach: This involves the meaningful, mutual and deliberative interaction and counter-interaction participatory discourse between actors intending to end hurting stalemates or protracted security issues.

Bounded rationality: This study referred this as the logical means used by persons to make the best decisions at all possible costs but their choices are influenced by available time, information and limits of their own thinking, past experiences, and simplified rules enable humans reach at good solutions even if not absolutely the best

Deliberative policy framework: This refers to the empirical, normative, and democratic participation of citizens in public policy interaction, to postulate on matters of security development, intelligence analysis and decision making that guarantees a safe and secure environment. The process is influenced by local language, rhetoric argument, narratives, metaphors and stories within policy debate, argumentative and collective approach. It focuses on rational choices and flow of information in dispelling conventional policy process.

Hurting stalemate: This refers to a situation where two or more opposing actors are locked in inter-conflict, but neither of the side gained meaningful advantage but continually posed costly struggle over peace. This issue is presumed “hurting” since it prolonged deadlock thus a lasting pain, losses, or exhaustion for all parties involved and increased cost of continuing conflicts that outweigh any possible gains.

Integrative negotiation: This involves the process of bringing together warring actors, leaders or experts to mediate mutual or concessional conditions, terms, benefits and

feasible security. The process involves exploring alternative opportunities, weaknesses and strengths to end hurting stalemates. It further gives possible proposals in making concessional agreement between the two parties who neither shades absolute stalemate nor rewards, but accept flexibility in the process.

Metaphors: This refers to traditionally conceptualized, imaginary, illusive and subjective definition of existing or emerging beliefs, experiences or occurrences. For instance, it involves attaching insecurity and community aggression to Darwinian Theory of survival for the fittest.

Narratives: This refers to exploratory attachment of definition to matters of insecurity, conflict or existing stalemate between the neighboring communities. The process feeds on the set of human beliefs, views, values and the cultural nature of conflicting communities.

Security Management: This involves the spontaneous or philosophical decision taken in providing maximum environmental stability employing unique sets of principles, norms and rules that guarantee marginal benefits. . The decision is politically driven by priorities, goals, values, self-interests and opportunities to address existing or emerging hurting stalemate.

ABSTRACT

Over the last decades, there has been contention that insecurity within Kerio Valley region perpetuated by community bandits is embedded on cultural beliefs, narratives, values, metaphors and norms. The objectives of the study were to establish the effects of integrative negotiation, argumentative approach, use of narratives and metaphors on security management. The study was grounded on advocacy coalition framework, negotiation theory and the punctuated equilibrium theory. This study's philosophical underpinning is anchored on constructivism and mixed method (descriptive and inferential statistics). The study's population was fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty eight (59,938) participants drawn from National Government Administrative Officers, elected leaders, National Security Organs' representatives, religious organizations, schools Teachers, community elders and household heads. The study, linked to pragmatism, apportioned a sample size of four hundred and fifty-five respondents through random sampling in which semi-structured questionnaires and scheduled interviews were utilized. The pilot study comprising 10% of the sample respondents was carried out in Laikipia and Samburu counties being the receivers of criminal spillover from the region. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive analysis and correlational analysis. Ethical considerations in research, respondents' consents, confidentiality, secrecy and anonymity were guaranteed. The study obtained written clearance to conduct research from Kenyatta University, National Commission for Science Innovation and Technology and other relevant regulatory agencies. The analyzed research data was presented on tables, and graphs. The study was able to obtain a 90.11% response rate from the entire targeted sample. The correlation tests showed a positive and significant effect of deliberative policy framework on security management. The multiple regression showed that argumentative approach, integrative negotiation, metaphors and narratives had positive and significant effect on the security management at a rate of 31.44%, 48.24%, 27.50% and 1.32% respectively. The study recommends that deliberative policy framework as a negotiation process involving security management in Kerio Valley region be regulated. The regulations ensure a mediated process where professionals and other community elites only serve an advisory role and do not infringe on the rights of other stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In the past, deliberative policy framework comprising of argumentative approach, negotiation, narratives and use of metaphors was traditionally considered in resolving domestic issues, but limited in addressing key factors that enhanced intercommunity or business-oriented contract management. Fulmer and Gelfand (2012), have posited that negotiations have no formal or scientific management procedures on business contract management in meeting the demands and supplies between suppliers and service providers. However, in security management and especially in conflict resolution, negotiation is vital. Negotiation and argumentative approaches are presumed to be progressively significant in institutional administration, command and control. Organizations are able to expand their production powers and businesses through discursive interactions on labour, capital and entrepreneur procedures which are significant in maximizing marginal profits and utilities. Therefore, through deliberative negotiation and interaction, experts, professionals and technical labour are able to progressively market their products better through division of labour and specialization. They argued that negotiation and interaction led to quality production, management and administration (Fulmer & Gelfand, 2012).

According to Fischer, Miller and Sidney (2007), public policy starts from recognition of multiple participatory perspectives, socio-economic interpretation and understanding reality. Security management policy requires identification of hurting stalemates, issues, theoretical assumptions and empirical findings to facilitate both political and democratic decisions. Further, Fischer, Miller and Sidney (2007), aver that policy formulation process go beyond formal administrative needs to recognition of societal interests, arguments and discourses within citizen participation framework involving examining their interests and constructed narratives, norms, beliefs, definitions and perspectives. Interactive approach discursively and symbolically shapes societal interests, influences and traditional security management decisions to develop alternative policies that address

societal needs and interests rather than political power, economic endowment and authorities (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007).

Werner and Wegrich (1950), Incrementalist Garbage Can Model assumed that humans being void of nature are rational and driven by self actualization and interest to develop organizational agendas, goals or trigger agenda setting as part of a cyclic environmental wave and customer protection (Werner & Wegrich, 1950, p. 48). The rationalists conceived that state or organization decisions ought to foster societal values and goals devoid of politics and cultural practices but coined with consultants, in-house expertise opinions or discursive commitment and possible reallocation. Borrowing from bounded rationality, incrementalist security policies feed on existing principles (Page, 2005) or intentions within socio-political interactions and conditions (Forester, 2013).

Li (2015) has viewed Deliberative Policy Framework (DPF) to be interpretive in fostering existing empirical traditions, public appeals, values, beliefs, norms and concerns. DPF was achieved through policy analysis, deliberative inquiry and analysis of received public input or deliberations, negotiations or argumentative units of issue, collaborative rational inter-communication among grieved clients and providing sociopolitical support. The inter-community bounded rationality is collaborative in nature to guarantee balanced, effective and efficient participatory policy development.

In the contemporary world, human life like development, innovation and digital technology is presumed to be a lacuna full of various challenges. Realists claim that human beings in nature compete for limited resources for survival. The transformational changes in socio-economic, political and environmental fields not only enhance individuals' livelihood, but also lead to emergence of threats to individuals' security (Schwab, 2016). Moreover, changes to security management are essential for quick, effective and accurate administrative approaches ranging from interactive networking, argumentative approach and narratives between individual, society, public-private partnerships and public institution within state's structure.

National Police Service (NPS) strategic plan 2018-2022 focused on policy formulation and capacities building that are unpracticed in the region as security agencies use kinetics rather than deliberative policy framework towards security management (NPS, 2019).

Thompson and Clinton (2006) have postulated that, state security is only guaranteed if its sovereign power or territory is not in danger from possible attacks or infiltration by criminal elements.

Borrowing from Morgenthau (1949) realist approach, insecurity along Kerio Valley is linked to criminal migration within or across neighboring counties thus emerging collateral damage, conflict or potential security issues (Thompson & Clinton, 2006). The retaliatory attacks are further linked to community bandits with expansionary mentality among other radicalized youths, freely hired or paid to execute killings and forceful deportation of local communities. The Soviet Union perspective, conceptualized crime as a spillover of organized criminal activities staged to cause mayhem within and across state-borders (McCallum, 2013). Williams (1997) has stated that crimes or other potential threats to security are dynamic in nature, mutating within and across territorial or county borders. These dynamisms are associated with organized criminal gangs, drugs and arms trafficking associated with migration of the criminal groups across the country (Williams, 1997).

1.1.1 Integrative Negotiation

Eid-Sabbagh, Zeitoun, and Talhami (2013), have contended that conflict resolution and transformation theories consider integrative negotiations as a form of interest; its merit on conflict resolution is based on a set of principles that address root causes of existing security issues in order to control it from escalating threats, issues or tensions therein. Conflict management takes cognizance of distributive negotiation in seeking to unfold hurting stalemate that exists between the warring actors. This technical approach asserts the mediator's role in propagating pragmatic interventions infused with a sense of will to accept the outcomes of imbalanced power plays. The process maximizes negotiations 'win-set' to narrow policy or resolution options available to address the framed issue or perceptions generated (Eid-Sabbagh, Zeitoun, & Talhami, 2013).

Pinfold (2019), has clustered Southern Lebanon as a security zone within Israel between 1985 and 2000 notwithstanding existing significant unilateral commonalities among communities therein. The presence of Israeli military and civilians along Gaza Strip span

inter-societal conflict prevalence between 1967 and 2005. Within the period, the warring sides engaged in interaction and negotiated agreement with an external actor.

Interactive considerations among the warring sides and military (Pinfold, 2019) on rationalist approach emphasized the need for vacating the boundary along the strip thus promoting peaceful coexistence. Interactive arguments framed diplomatic, occupational and territorial policies to aid discursive interactions among the coexisting actors. The bargaining framework on political and security compensations suggested withdrawal of complex, institutionalized and hegemonic beliefs, interest and perceptions. Scholars have postulated that policy, cost–benefit analyses, decision making, and interactions are relative in policymaking (Pinfold, 2019).

Simone Browne (2014), in Lingel (2016), stated that semi nomadic Tuareg groups in Sahel region guided by their cultural values, beliefs, norms and regulations independently fueled conflicts within their areas of rotational migrations. The socio-economic conditions accentuated by drought, endemic poverty, pervasive sense of marginalization and livelihood criminal networks. These Tuareg networks further engage in contraband goods, smuggling of small arms and light weapons (SALW), human and drug trafficking across the Sahel region as sources of revenue to fuel insurgents' activities (Lingel, 2016). Browne (2014), has viewed Tuareg cultural prestige, economic independence and matrilineal based social institutions as manifestations of inheritance that are further engendered in descent, mythology, ritual, counterbalance and Islamic cultural elements of *zakat* (Islamic tithing) marred with tariff collection and protection services.

Forester (2013), has argued for deliberative interactions between the citizens, key stakeholders, experts and political leaders to promote democratic governance synonymous with inclusivity. This is different from the prevalent practice where both insurgents and military use kinetic force rather than citizen participation to propagate technocratic conventional decisions, networking and policy transfer in making intelligent choices to dispel. As a result, therefore, structural policy evidence, analysis and transfer within the Sahel Region relied on integrated traditional and societal dialectics, language, rhetoric, argument, metaphor or storytelling (Jalali, 2013). However, Malian and Nigerian Tuareg soldiers hosted in Libya between 1970s and 1980s took a similar

approach to Oromo Liberation Forces (OLF) from Ethiopia who manipulatively used citizenship and porous Kenya-Ethiopian border as an incentive to propagate their loyalty. The OLF are presumed to have received military training, weapons and support from their sympathizers, financiers and OLF leaders in government just as Qaddafi did in Libya for those who joined his organized criminal military (Jalali, 2013).

Lingel, (2016) has outlined that youths join criminal groups in search of jobs to support their families or for their socio-political gratification. The internal and political uncertainties fueled by corruption, mismanagement, cultural rights and freedoms, political autonomy and absence of entrepreneurial governance propagated Tuareg rebels in Mali (Lingel, 2016) and OLF in Ethiopia to advance their needs in governance. These political factions enjoy limited but influential powers to negotiate governance and leadership within competitive security institutions and departments coupled with resource mobilization and fueling regional instability.

The Karamoja Region within Uganda in the 1980s was inundated with cattle rustling, killings, tribal clashes, illegal SALW and displacements of local Karamojong communities (Meyerson, 2024). The Government of Uganda employed not only kinetic power but also negotiation, discursive, interactive and deliberative bargaining agreements, and diplomatic amnesty. These changed the perceptions of the inhabitants through policy agendas, mind-set changes and socio-political perspectives amongst actors or institutions through interactions based on highly contagious ideas and material conditions within the impending situation (Catley, Stites, Ayele, & Arasio, 2021). The government realized the need to improve the lives of the citizens through the introduction of development activities. In addition, the Karamojong embraced education and alternative economic activities like agriculture to foster their pastoralist way of life. Notably, with stringent Uganda's integrated discursive and interactive policies or regulations, they now live decently with the government, locals and other international partners within the region. The process in the Karamoja region, however, seemed tiresome, it took about twenty years to fully achieve the intended objective. The process required time, patience and tolerance coupled with bounded rationality in filtering

problems, ideas, policy lines, labels, principles, solutions and actors' decision to be introduced or reintroduced (Datzberger, 2016).

1.1.2 Argumentation Approach

Argumentation in deliberative policy framework gives strained relation among actors an opportunity to discursively interact on specific issues of interest within a given political or socio-economic faction. These reflections efficaciously unfold existing hurting stalemate and expertise policy actions to bring out legitimate policy lines and citizens' affairs (Curato & Böker, 2016). Notably, DPF is employed for citizen participation and involvement in public ideas, principles, solutions and policy lines in decision making, analysis and policy labeling rather than in town hall meetings based on technocratic ideas or use of kinetic principles to unlock stalemate in policy making (Li, 2019).

The framework brings in all actors including governance, stakeholders, non-governmental organizations amongst other agencies on given obligation of preference, feedback and focus on ability of arbitration (He & Li, 2016). Such arbitration gives chance for all actors to argue their stance, preferences and ideologies to derive an all-inclusive consideration of options, beliefs, ideologies and lead to judgment (Curato and Böker, 2016). Stevenson (2016) on the other hand has construed DPF as a normative and interpretive approach concerned with mutual deliberation, participation, interaction, representation and political accountability in governance with special consideration on societal values, assumptions, beliefs, norms and interests.

Argumentative theorists argued for participatory democracy and citizen participation to ease flow of information and interactive communication in intelligent policy choices (Stevenson, 2016). State's democracy presupposes inclusivity in serving common people through equitable share and distribution of scarce resources, needs or wants. The approach therefore provides experts, elites and governance with raw data on parties, agencies or actors' stance that facilitates the promotion of democratic governance capable of addressing citizens' interests and argumentative needs in relation to those of others (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007).

Torres (2013), borrowing from Majone (1989), has postulated that persuasion and justification in agenda setting, policy analysis, policy lines and labels play a role in

identifying a social issue or problem based on existing rhetoric and interpretive policy practices derived through citizens participations (Torres F. , 2013). Political and social relations are integral in policy development, analysis and management guided by discursive refining policy ideas and principles. However, argumentative theorists posit that language, discourses, frames, rhetoric, political and sociological ideas are symbolically significant in problem construction, policy decision, policy issues, needs and choices relevant to the public (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007).

Torres (2013), have further pointed out that despite the existing uncertainties in policy framing, formulation, actions or solutions, the efficiency and effects of discursive interaction are constrained by traditions and beliefs that call for initiative, inclusivity and exclusivity of certain concerns, responsibilities and strategies (Torres F. , 2013). Yanow (2014), has also outlined that policy argumentation considers institutional networks and political environment to formulate interactive relations, negotiations, argumentations preceding reactions and strategic recommendations (Yanow, 2014). These address existing issues involving citizens, actors, stakeholders or multiple persons with conflicting socio-political interests (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007).

Discursive policy argument were optimally clear, coherent, persuasive, realistic and free from institutional biases but capable of facilitating negotiation and interactive communication skewed to power and resources inequalities. The approach was normative on political proposal analysis to facilitate deliberative dialogue through interactive identification and productive contents, ideas, lines or labels common with the participants, actors, agencies or network framework (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007). Notably, Human being in a state of nature is rational in decision making whereas deliberative policy framework (DPF) considers this hypothesis as an elusive policy change and labeling. Durnova, Fischer, and Zittoun (2016), have viewed DPF as a philosophical 'linguistic turn' constructed and interpreted in social sciences to mobilize various ways that elite knowledge, subjective actors and multiple interpretations are deployed. These perspectives take advantage of lexical capabilities to produce or analyze negotiation actions and institutional context (Durnova, Fischer, & Zittoun, 2016). The approach considers experts, elites and political governance in decision making to

synthesize meaningful perspective or procedures of interactions to attain a deliberative policy debate and security management.

1.1.3 Use of Narratives

Eid-Sabbagh, Zeitoun, and Talhami (2013), have consider narratives as views or perceptions constructed through words to serve in shaping individual or societal views on the natural world thus sensible in increasing salience over security issues (water, natural resources, opportunities, trans-boundary transactions) in deriving resolution. These views or perceptions are influenced by the existing socio-cultural norms, beliefs, rules, regulations, values or procedures within socio-political structures. Narratives are the basic discourse in security studies and negotiations theories that frame perceptions or certain views of issues politicized or securitized to reveal interests, opportunities or positions for resolution of existing or emerging tensions.

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1999), stated that the existing socio-cultural norms, rules, regulations, values or procedures coupled with cultural narratives are geared towards policy change. These structures consider socio-cultural norms, rules, regulations, values or procedures as having roles to play in policy change, policy framework and collective decision making. The diverse set of social-cultural beliefs, narratives and traditional norms provides a basis for Adams Smith's role of state as an invisible hand. The state is responsible for the protection of individual freedoms and fundamental rights or liberties regarding private-public property ownership or the utilization of public good or service for common use and enjoyment. Sabatier and Pelkey (1999) in Weible and Sabatier (2005), linked existing local authorities to coordinated policy making and shared jurisdiction between Nevada in United States and Straddling in California. This further influenced consensus and coded narratives on collective decisions and supermajority necessity for policy making (Weible & Sabatier, 2005).

Stakeholders' experiences shape perceptions, meaning and understanding leading to reflexive interpretations in the deliberative generalization of policy issues. Moreover, human artifacts, creations, values, beliefs and sentiments among other symbolic relationships are significant influencers of conceptual interpretation of an emerging issue while appreciating existing ambiguity common to policy analysis (Fischer, Miller, &

Sidney, 2007). Such traditional beliefs, norms, regulations and narratives form parts of policy principles, ideas, proposals and practice emerging from obscurity to something considered for legislation as a policy or policy line. Policies may be a mix of principles, lines, measures and actions possible to be a reflection of narratives, discursive principles or societal ideologies that people propagate in order to receive distinctive features in governance level (Page, 2005).

Sabatier and Pelkey (1990), have postulated that the existing policy parameters mark social-territorial boundary and collective participation across multiple government departments, interest groups, and research institutions to curtail certain program or policy. They stated that elites and expertise knowledge, skills and interactive narratives in a policy structures and subsystem efficiently achieved organizational policy objectives. For instance, the policy participants in United States of America within federal states, regional agencies, local governments, businesses, property rights groups, environmental groups, researchers and journalists are considered to be instrumental in the joint project development or completion of Lake Tahoe water policy frameworks and decision-making process (Weible & Sabatier, 2005). The traditional narratives on geographic and substantive boundaries make it difficult for policy subsystems, participants, and groups to flexibly ascertain the bounded challenges therein.

A collective policy subsystem identifies territorial and substantive issues, interest groups, agencies and government departments involved (Weible & Sabatier, 2005, p. 126), participants' values, beliefs, abilities, motivations, and norms (model of individual). It identifies their tendency to join advocacy coalitions in influencing policy though bounded by imperfect complex international frameworks to collective decision making. These policies are conscious reflections and deliberated narratives shaped by an array of traditional laws, measures, intentions or degree of specificity as defined by educational structures and systems. The successes of such policies are relative to institutional abilities to translate core values, beliefs and nontrivial degree of coordinated bargaining and actions within advocacy coalitions (Weible and Sabatier, 2005).

Eid-Sabbagh, Zeitoun, and Talhami (2013) have argued that traditional or societal norms, beliefs and values coined in form of narratives played an important role in discursive

negotiations along Upper Jordan River Conflict. This influenced Israeli security parameters by initiating both formal and informal mediated negotiation. Eid-Sabbagh et al. noted that narratives were important in conflict negotiation, resolution, deliberative ideologies, political goodwill and securitization of natural environment with cost-enduring deliberative ideologies between state and other actors (Eid-Sabbagh, Zeitoun, & Talhami, 2013).

According to Yanow (2014), insecurity is presumed to be linked to participant-observer in setting, acting and propagating frame of reference. Observation, symbolic interactions, varied traditional cultures, rules mastered or daily interactions entailed varying degrees of participation towards security and regional protectionist approach in Kerio Valley region amongst the communities. Buzan (1981) outlined that state security involves management, deterrence, preventive and control of perceived emerging political, environmental, social and economic threats to a community's shared wellness. Narratives give people perceived peaceful environments to pursue their interests and wants without looking at others suspiciously as possible threats (Buzan, 1981).

1.1.4 Use of Metaphor

Metaphors, in militaristic approaches, have been relied upon in conflict resolution processes while taking into consideration traditional narratives, rhetoric, storytelling and other figures of speech such as similes and analogies (Behagel, Arts, & Turnhout, 2019). These elements of language, working through the traditional channels of emotions and rationale are capable of changing how actors, agencies and stakeholders think of and perceive instability and conflict issues. (Ontiri, Kiruthu, & Muna, 2022).

Välvirronen (1998) in Miller (2017), has defined metaphors in socio-political and ecological considerations to be integral human thoughts, sense of emotions and complex processes that popularize oversimplified scientific interpretations about other people's ideas, simple catchwords, stories or rhetoric rather than political persuasions. These condensed traditional experiences address abstract issues through interactive psychology and translated discursive information sharing (Miller, 2017). Metaphors attach perceptions to ideas, new light or dual character by introducing 'thatness' of this vis-a-viz 'thisness' of that.

Metaphors in discursive conflict resolution are praised for embodiment of and success in interactive negotiation between battling groups. This negotiation propagates motivation and behavioral concepts rather than interactive communication within trickle-down approach over bottom-up model (Behagel, Arts, & Turnhout, 2019). Ontiri et al., (2022) have argued that though metaphors had limited effects on collective bargaining agreement in Kenya, other studies across the globe considered them as central to CBA. Metaphors in daily talks, conversation or interactive negotiations provide simple and factual support to argumentative dialogue by creating real life images to symbolize narration, factual representation (Ontiri, Kiruthu, & Muna, 2022), scientific language, perceptions and knowledge production (Li, 2019). For instance, *“Is not the dread of thirst when the well is full, the thirst that is unquenchable?”* in the Israeli-Lebanon conflict was interpreted literally to strike at the heart fueling conflict or advocating for negotiation over water resource distributions within Kahlil Gibran’s metaphorical question (Pinfold, 2019)

Miller (2017) has posited that metaphor in a biodiverse environment establishes common ground for interpretation, but may turn out to be uncommon battle ground with normative connotations. This calls for establishing a basis to agree, disagree or have different meanings within discussing biodiversity on boundary objects. These practices give systematic forms of spoken objects, words or statements within sense-based discursive language of interaction in peaceful environments. Practices, ideas, actions or labels produce power discourses to institute disciplinary or scientific based practices by conceptualizing multiple metaphors (Miller, 2017).

Traditionally, metaphors were provocative rhetoric tools that defined cognitive psychology, linguistics, political and scientific scholarship as political symbolism and strategic construct of perceived meaning or simplified socio-political statements in deceiving the public (Thompson S. , 1996). Politicians persuasively communicate through use of metaphors to bridge gaps and build strange identification capable of framing or creating issues, maintaining and dissolving political coalitions to convince voters in order to win elections. During the 2007–2011 period characterized by political instability and constitutional crisis, the Dutch-speaking Belgian political elites, experts

and journalists in governance structure used metaphors to hide real or explicit meaning (Miller, 2017). The use of metaphors was presumed to be highly productive in interpreting political and discursive policy negotiation towards security management along the Kerio Valley.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Security is vital in achieving and sustaining social, political and economic growth envisaged under Vision 2030 in which the Kenyan government is supposed to create a society-free from fear and danger. A state is presumed to be secure so long as its economic, socio-political, environmental, innovative and technological advancement is not threatened. Notably, it is imperative that countries or communities constantly review their interrelations to keep abreast with the modern socio-economic demands (Gastrow, 2013). Kenya national security reforms concur with a worldwide-practiced phenomenon that involves striving for twenty-first-century security practices that provide incentive for attracting investments both from within and outside the borders and to stimulate economic growth in the country (NPS, 2019). The architects of NPS reforms in Kenya envisioned development of modern security policies, upholding of professionalism and highest standards of discipline in promoting integrity, transparency, accountability, confidentiality and secrecy in promoting constitutional human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Despite heavy presence of security troops and military operations, Kerio Valley which covers the counties of Turkana, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet, experiences heinous criminal activities perpetrated by criminal gangs. These perceived community gangs coupled with cultural beliefs, narratives, values, metaphors and norms continue to escalate their terror activities on members of the public and government officers. Their acts of banditry and cattle rustling have led to hundreds of injuries, killings, closure of local schools, destruction of property, police vehicles and other social amenities and displacements of thousands of people thus being a source of perceived threat to social, political, environmental and economic development (Kapoyon, 2019). This dynamic deteriorating security situation is of great concern to the respective counties and the government of Kenya as the Kerio Valley corridor has had a history of cattle rustling and

intercommunity animosity pitting the Pokot, Turkana, Marakwet and Tugen communities extending to the neighboring counties of West Pokot, Samburu and Laikipia. The terror groups target not only civilians but also security officers, school children and other National Government Administrative Officers within Kerio Valley belt.

Owing to the conflicts, a large parcel of arable and traditional pasture-land along the banks of Kerio River as boundary line has been left uninhabited thus becoming a criminals den to execute attacks (Marigat & Cheruiyot, 2022). This indiscriminate deployment of lethal power and ambush-strikes led to loss of lives, destruction of properties and violation of societal norms, rules, beliefs and regulations thus threat to regional and national security. This study investigated on effects of deliberative policy framework (DPF) on security management along the aforementioned areas in Kerio valley. This included interrogating the roles of negotiation, argumentation approach, narrative and metaphors in reverting existing hurting stalemate among government actors, communities and the organized criminal groups.

Notably, these contributory factors protracted intercommunity conflict through political incitement especially during the electioneering period where leaders provoked communities against each other. This is further associated with border dispute over scarce natural resources especially discovery of geothermal energy and oil within the belt (Kapoyon, 2019). The pastoralist mentality in search of pasture and water, perceived marginalization, inadequate social infrastructure and archaic cultural practices are associated with traditional practices. The communities view cattle rustling as a form of rite of passage, and seek correction of past development initiatives perceived to have marginalized the region and emboldened bandits who easily access arms and ammunition.

The persistent cattle rustling in Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, West Pokot and Turkana Counties, despite existing interventions to end it, remain a major security threat in the region (Kapoyon, 2019). The rise in cattle rustling is attributable to the onset of rainfall as pastoralists seek to restock what was lost in drought. Coupled with politics, there has been a build-up of non-cattle rustling related banditry activities within Kerio Valley. The

emboldened Pokot bandits in February, 2022 attacked three buses carrying students of Tot Secondary School at Chesuman along the Arror -Tot Road and have in the past targeted schools and teachers.

It is in the backdrop of this that this research investigated the role of DPF in engagement and cooperation between the warring parties to address this escalating vice and ensuring compliance to negotiation, immediate cessation of hostilities and political mediation framework. This study demonstrated the role of DPF in ending the conflict and the roles of professionals, elites and mediators in restoring stability within the region. These militaristic conflicts include rampant cases of inter- communal attacks, highway robbery and banditry, cattle rustlings and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). Notably, in operationalizing DPF, this study examined the roles of integrative narratives, argumentative approach, use of narratives and metaphors to unearth existing hurting stalemate, restore peace, and enable peaceful coexistence.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To achieve its' objective of investigating the effects of deliberative policy framework on security management along Kerio Valley, the study intended to:

1. Explore the effect of integrative negotiation on security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya.
2. Examine the effect of argumentative approach on security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya.
3. Illustrate the effect of narratives on security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya.
4. Assess the effect of metaphors on security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

1. How does integrative negotiation affect security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya?
2. To what extent does the argumentative approach affect security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya?

3. What is the nexus between use of narrative and security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya?
4. How does use of metaphors affect security management along Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the study

Since 1920, there have been ‘security operations’ targeting insecurity in the North Rift of Kenya. From Ops Tennis 1920 where colonialists through their security troops and loyalists tried to forcefully collect sophisticated arms and ammunitions from resistant Turkana pastoralists in north rift and western Kenya Operation Nyundo 1984 targeted mainly the then West Pokot District, Operation Steel Talon in June (1997) targeted North Rift region, Operation Okota Silaha Haramu I (2014) in Samburu, Operation Okota Silaha Haramu II - Kapedo in November 2014, Operation Pekua Pekua Kerio Valley in June 2022, to Operation Komesha Uhalifu and Maliza Uhalifu North Rift in March, 2023 within Kerio Valley region (Marigat and Cheruiyot, 2022). Despite these interventions there is continued insecurity in the region. Armed groups continue to cause terror despite the presence of security officers. The findings of this study will inform government agencies and policy makers on effects of deliberative policy framework in security management.

The insights provide policymakers opportunity to maximize on deliberative parameters of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, use of narratives and metaphors rather than use of kinetic force in security management and development within the country. Although several studies have focused on the role of insecurity within the region and the challenges therein, thus instrumental in supporting effective DPFs (Kapoyon, 2019, NPS, 2019, Marigat and Cheruiyot, 2022, Nyaga and Mwangangi, 2019), locally, there is minimal examination of how various aspects of DPF have influenced security management which created the motivation for this research. This empirical gap is a gray area that this study addressed by finding out the extent to which DPF impacted on security management. This study finding contributes to bank of knowledge and skills ideal for developing possible security framework. It aimed at contributing to scholarly pool of reference materials for students, researchers and government experts to guide

policy principles or policy lines in curbing insecurity within the ASAL region. The orchestrated warnings, and existing challenges associated with use of military kinetics rather than deliberative policy framework have failed to provide strategic results. This study therefore contributes a different approach by suggesting a non-kinetic solution to curbing insecurity in the affected region specifically and globally in general.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Deliberative Policy Framework from qualitative research survey proved significant to propagate legitimacy, invention and build trust in business orientation, stakeholders' engagement and customer service responsibilities in terms of marginal utilities. Business companies and manufacturing institutions continually enhance the quality of production through innovations and collective engagement to build cohesion on business related intelligence and build trusts amongst stakeholders. Conflict management and sustainable collective mediation gains through Deliberative policy framework posits administrative collaboration through argumentative framework, participatory negotiation, communication through narrative and metaphor related synergy to build accountability, trust and outcomes. Notably, dynamic security issues along the Kerio Valley region due to human conflicts, environmental and digital related issues posited need of enhancing DPF to promote inclusive security policy framework, agenda setting, conflict prevention, mediation, trust, integrity and socio-political resilience amongst actors.

This study acts as a reference material for the National Security Organs, Ministry of Interior and National Administration, Ministry of Defence and other agencies. Its findings provide pivotal framework or approaches to security dynamics among security agencies, religious organizations, National Government Administrative Officers and other representatives. This framework is ideal in deliberative negotiations geared towards security management with long-lasting collective agreements. It also provides security components to be fostered through negotiation process, administrative information and intelligence communication with other security agencies in improving security in the region. It further enriches policy formulation and various practices adopted by deliberative policy framework to foster quality agreements formulated during the process. The findings are relevant in improving security management, stakeholders' motivation

and argumentative mediation. This study contributes to existing pool of scholarly materials on security and conflict resolution by interrogating and expounding on the role of deliberative policy analysis to security management within Kerio Valley region.

1.7 Scope of the study

This study was conducted in Kerio Valley Region within selected counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot with an approximated population of 2,669,460 persons and geographical location of approximately 91,364.50 Sq. Km (KNBS, 2020). The target population included residents, senior county management, security heads, elected political leaders, informers and other government leaders involved in continual mediation, security management and efforts to unlocking existing hurting stalemate amongst communities within the region. This study further contextualized deliberative policy framework in terms of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, interactive narratives and use of metaphors rather than kinetic force in addressing existing and emerging security trends witnessed across the region.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Despite its valuable contributions, study on the impact of a deliberative policy framework on security management in Kerio Valley had several limitations that were acknowledged. For instance, the study was conducted along Kerio Valley, which limited the generalizability of the findings to other regions with different socio-political and economic contexts. The unique characteristics of Kerio Valley may not be representative of other conflict-prone areas. The cultural dynamics in Kerio Valley, including traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and local power structures, influenced the effectiveness of deliberative policy frameworks. These cultural factors are not present or differ significantly in other regions.

Additionally, although the study had a sample size of 455 respondents, only 410 were available for interview, representing 90.11% of the target. While this is a high response rate, the missing 9.89% could have potentially influenced results if their views differed significantly from those who participated. Equally, study employed simple random sampling, which, while robust, might not fully capture all relevant security perspectives or issues in the region, especially from marginalized or less accessible groups.

Much of data was collected through semi-structured questionnaires and interviews, which rely on self-reporting. This method introduced biases such as social desirability bias, recall bias, and response bias, potentially affecting accuracy of findings. Additionally, interpretation of qualitative data, such as insights from interviews, was subjective. Although efforts were made to ensure objectivity, some degree of researcher bias in data interpretation is inevitable. While the mixed methods approach provided comprehensive view, integrating qualitative and quantitative data was challenging. The different natures of data types might lead to difficulties in drawing cohesive conclusions. Additionally, issues like heteroscedasticity were identified and addressed in the data set, indicating potential problems with the model's assumptions to deter issues that could affect reliability of regression results.

This study used cross-sectional design, capturing data at a single point in time. This approach limits ability to assess changes over time and to establish causality between the deliberative policy frameworks and security management outcomes. This study does not account for long-term sustainability of observed effects. The effectiveness of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors in security management may vary over time as socio-political context evolves. Deliberative policy frameworks in security management in this study provided valuable insights that forms foundation for exploration and application in similar contexts

Conclusively, limitations of this study highlighted areas where caution was exercised in interpreting results and underscored need for further research to address these limitations by expanding the geographic scope, sample sizes, longitudinal designs, additional variables and contextual factors.

To mitigate the challenges, the researcher conducted a pilot study and made prior arrangement with the relevant administrative and security agencies to establish appropriate means of administering semi-structured questionnaires and interviews while able to clean the data at the ground. The researcher provided commitment letter guaranteeing respondents that collected data was meant for academic purpose only and would be handled with secrecy, confidentiality and anonymity. The researcher further attached authorizations letters from Kenyatta University, relevant county authorities and

National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) as additional supportive documents.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides literature review linked to both dependent and independent variables as stipulated in research objectives. The empirical literature review and theoretical underpinnings identified research gaps giving this study its trajectory. This study thematically addressed the effect of integrative negotiation, argumentative approach, use of narratives and use of metaphors on security management along Kerio Valley Region. This chapter further provides theoretical and conceptual frameworks capable of defining the relationship between the identified variables and objectives.

2.2 Empirical Review

Security management is directly or indirectly intertwined with existing or emerging political, economic, social, cultural, ecological and environmental issues. Therefore, in nature, security is a vital element of human existence capable of defining the relationship in an organizational setting. In a state of nature, human being in absence of state, norms, rules, beliefs and cultural values is believed to be brutal, selfish, nasty, self-centered, and arrogant, and driven by individual interests in the allocation and distribution of resources to satisfy human needs (Hobbes T. & Macpherson C., 1981). Institutional intelligence, principles and rationality control corrupt human behavior marred with quest for absolute power to absolutely make choices and pursue interests with limited or no control.

In the contemporary world, security is considered a societal or individual basic need whose dynamics change with diversified demands over time. Technological development, innovation and globalization initiatives, porosity of borders of nation states and community boundaries created a new paradigm in security dimensions, conceptualization and formulation. The abstracted changes in security management capable of addressing existing and emerging threats, issues and expectations adopt planning, structural, and institutional dynamic activities in coordinating and supervising both human and available resources (Karataş, 2021). These change processes eliminate possible threats, risks or dangers to peaceful co-existence between individuals,

organizations, communities or states charged with protection of life and property, and preservation of peace. Karatas (20221) linked public administration approaches and models to security management necessary to evaluate dynamic changes and how such changes could be incorporated in management. There exist clear gaps in the relationship between these models and the role of deliberative or discursive policy frameworks in security management.

Today, security changes and transformations in social, economic, political, environmental and technological perspectives are dynamic to lives of individuals and emergence of new threats. The change in communication network posited by technological developments provides vital information to quickly, effectively and accurately mitigate individuals' security threats or issues. Within the researcher's scope, Achinivu et al (2017) provided that projection models and security approaches coupled with narratives, mediation and use of cultural language thrive suggestions on emerging or existing issues between actors, or public institutions shuffles state's security structures. Though Achinivu, Okwu, Wey, Akpan, and Fasan (2017) have discussed security as a governance framework that is market-friendly, participatory and flexible, administration of a free state, this model revealed that institutional structures and policy frameworks adopted to provide orientation, coordination and control of threats in USA, Continental European countries are more centralized. The researcher investigated the effect of deliberative framework in security management in Kerio Valley region through the flexible, participatory, free and market-friendly state administration

Like other sub-Saharan regions, Kenya experiences drought and free entry of SALW. These are perceived to triggers to insecurity and instability and leading to securitization of pastoralists across the territorial borders (Ceccorulli, 2009). Military operations within North Rift region in Kenya, are characterized by use of force to collectively destabilize banditry, cattle rustling and forceful deportation of local residents within areas of Kapedo, Tiaty, Baringo, Turkana among other parts across West Pokot (Marigat & Cheruiyot, 2022). However, these security operations encounter several challenges in isolating bandits from innocent local or radicalized youths used to propagate criminal activities (Gastrow, 2013). The increasing rate of criminal activities and banditry portrays

the state's inability to guarantee its citizens fundamental needs, wants and security (political, economic, cultural, demographic, environmental and ecological), thus forcing them to seek refuge in criminal activities to satisfy their demands and needs (Danso-Wiredu & Midheme, 2017).

Agents of insecurity among individuals or groups within geographical boundaries use traditional or cultural stories containing metaphors, distinctions and other elements to justify their crimes and recruit members in to their gangs thus connecting language to criminality. ACF and DPF considers traditions and existing hurting stalemate to probe politicians, policy makers, analysts and citizens' arguments, narratives and negotiations in systemic vindication and ideological decisions (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007). The insecurity in Kerio Valley region is resource based, politically instigated and culturally motivated. The communities are mainly nomadic pastoralist who continually migrate from one point to the other in search of pasture and water for their livestock thus end up infiltrating other people's scarce resources leading to conflict, especially during dry seasons. At Kapedo, presence of hot springs at River Sukuta and Geothermal thermal potential at Silale Hills created political tension amongst the Pokot and Turkana elites. Negative utterance on boundaries and ethnic animosity for political relevance also contribute to regional insecurity. These political narratives, utterances and ill will coin around perceived grievances appeal to the local communities and lead to securitization of the perceived grievances. (Marigat & Cheruiyot, 2022).

Karataş (2021), conceptualized security is an integral part in any state to propagate for integration and centralization of factors of production of governance. This propagate existing linkage between security and threat, danger or risk posed by individual, society, organized group or institutional phenomenon that creates hazards to environment, social life, political, economic and cultural dimensions. However, the ambiguity in defining security provides both conscious and unconscious freedom of action to derive risk engineering perspective capable of comprehensively operationalizing micro and macro concepts, issues and mechanism of security (Karataş, 2021). Therefore, in understanding security management, the involved actors securitized the existing and emerging issues or dynamic situations capable of defining the parameters involved, beliefs, norms, rules and

cultural values attached to the hurting stalemate. This includes institutional planning, organizing, directing and controlling its functions in order to effectively achieve securitized organizational activities, tasks, objectives or key results.

Fayol (2016) as cited by Achinivu, et al., (2017) has linked security to management functions and activities in terms of good planning, management process, satisfactory result-oriented, maximizing changes, limiting resource wastage and redundancy by developing appropriate control, norms and responses (Achinivu, Okwu, Wey, Akpan, & Fasan, 2017). The above studies tried to define security as centralization and good management process, they are however limited in the role of deliberative framework in security management. Deliberative persuasion and role-play are critical in agenda setting, policy analysis and determination, rhetoric and interpretive practices through citizen's participations. The continual political justification is also significant in terms of language symbolism, audience needs, problem construction and power democracy.

Fischer *et al.*, (2007) indicated that language, discourses and frames define interaction, narrations, arguments and political or social setting during the process of administration, policy decision, policy issues and choices (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007, p. 226). For instance, their study determined the collaboration between existing uncertainties or marred management issues, physical insecurity and policy agenda, actions or possible solutions constrained by integrative innovation, technology advancement and globalized inclusion and exclusion. The efficiency and effectiveness, policy experts, distribution of responsibilities and strategic framing in policy development (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007, p. 226) build cohesion and insecurity issues. The stakeholders' prior experiences, norms, traditions, beliefs, rules and cultural rhetoric or metaphors are presumed to shape perceptions, meaning, universal law, context and reflexive policy interpretations or generalization. The relationship between human artifactual creations, values, beliefs and sentiments appreciates conceptual meaning or explicit policy artifacts' ambiguity. This study investigated the role of deliberative framework in policy management and thus it seeks to link the same to security management in Kerio Valley.

Specialization, division of roles, allocation of competencies and professional skills play crucial role in participatory interaction based on feasibility set of policy option, economic

resources availability and political goodwill from the state structures, legislature, bureaucracies, policy experts, professionals or substantial intergovernmental agencies with veto powers in policy change or inter-state policy interactions. Policy intentions and motivations advocate for neoliberals' interaction and argumentations to filter contemporary societal (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007, p. 51) issues or problems that propagate conflicts of interest group or socio-political insecurity. Though Fischer, Miller and Sidney (2007) postulated the role of deliberative policy analysis among other elements of policy framework, little has been linked to security management.

Werner & Wegrich (1950) linked economic and argumentation approach, societal metaphors, beliefs and socio-political interaction to promote legitimacy and credibility through mobilization of inter-governmental agencies, stakeholders and media actors' sentiments to place systemic agenda (Werner & Wegrich, 1950, p. 46). Their study postulated economic and socio-political policies, ideas and ideologies in evaluating and connecting contemporary problems with proposals into policy agenda though little has been demonstrated by DPF and security management.

2.2.1 Integrative Negotiation and Security Management

Savolainen and Ikonen, (2015) stated that negotiation is built on trust bestowed on the expertise or professional negotiator to set principles, guidelines, rules and environmental platform adaptable to propagate contractual dealings or negotiations while upholding harmonious coexistence between the warring parties without necessarily shading opportunity, controls or adaptability (Savolainen & Ikonen, 2015). Their study postulated the abilities of interactive negotiation to diminish business pressures in production and development with ability of a common ground on who controls the job agreement and adaptable adjustments in job production trusts. Though Savolainen and Ikonen, (2015) focused on how integrative approaches influenced business bargaining agreements, it was limited in security related management and control.

Marshall and Rossman, (2016) in their procurement negotiation study suggested that the major challenges in business management procedures are external influences. Lack of political autonomy in business and procurement procedures influences the institutional power into scrupulous direct way in negotiation thus, denying other parties' possibilities

of advancing their interests (Marshall & Rossman, 2016). Politics and economic powers have negative control that favors some parties in negotiations, thus shaping possibilities of breach of trusts and propagating emergence of new stalemates. However, He and Li, (2016) argued that negotiation brings together all actors, governance, stakeholders, non-governmental organizations amongst other agencies not as spectators, but to deliver certain obligation of arbitration on existing or emerging social conflicts.

He and Li, (2016) further posited that mediators in Brazil and Germany assumed that proprietors live harmoniously without any aspect of suspicion that a colleague, Brazilian or German invested some energy to build compatibility or rebuking desires that may propagate frustrations. These studies postulated the role of deliberative negotiation on business interests in Brazil and Germany, but this research intends to explore the effects of negotiation on conflict and security management within Kerio Valley region. Kongsong, (2017) study in Thailand proposed that contract management is affected by political, economic and societal influences both from internal private and public sectors (Kongsong, 2017). This study found that negotiation was crucial in driving contract management and addressing interactive political and socio-economic issues and further found that poor documentation, limited experts and ineffective negotiation process hindered public-private partnership in construction management. Government contract management and partnerships were preventive, directive, detective and corrective in nature, with capability of fostering continuity and flexibilities in bidding for contractual management and development.

Nyaga and Mwangangi, (2019) postulated that contractual management in Kenya has limited negotiation on issues such as service delivery and terms and conditions of contract, but fruitful on abilities of adopting information and communication technology (ICT), specialization and division of labour, professional management, and employees' competence (Nyaga & Mwangangi, 2019). To them, lack of effective monitoring or control to negotiations, political will, professionals or trusts impede positive contractual management. Notably, Nyaga and Mwangangi, (2019) proposed integrative negotiation in contractual management in Kenya, but provided no direct correlation with security aspects especially within Kerio Valley in Kenya.

Adrea (2019) study explained that, integrative negotiation of properly done in cognizant of each side's needs and wants in business issues at hand, is relatively important in both formal and informal business interactions. Distributive and integrative techniques with good negotiation skills contribute significantly on business contractual management and day-to-day business transactions, procurement, agreements, service provision and other business-related contracts (Andrea, 2019). Integrative business negotiation, if properly done under good sets of principles, propagates for better working environment, terms and timely service delivery thus leading to maximization on production of quality goods and services thus deriving marginal benefits and profits. However, negotiation is negatively influenced by the availability of limited time, biased rules and norms for engagement, incomprehensive agenda, cultural beliefs and values, political influence and lack of trust or interest during negotiations. This study focused on challenges facing contractual negotiation in Tanzania but limited on elements of security in Kenya.

Druckman, Lewicki, and Doyle, (2019) stated that European traditional collective negotiations were centered on working hours, salaries/wages, labour holidays, productive performance or integrative teleworking, training, and flexible opportunities to create room for organizational production negotiations (Druckman, Lewicki, & Doyle, 2019). Brett, (2014) undoubtedly posited that employee representation influenced issues of integrative negotiation across organizational levels. Integrative negotiation involved actors mutual understanding and information sharing on priorities capable of generating trade-offs and values. Brett, (2014) indicated that in achieving integrative negotiation agreements, trust and willingness between parties to vulnerably risk their stance or control without exploiting on other's vulnerabilities is crucial (Brett J. , 2014). This study investigated on the organizational collective negotiation role when subjected to different distributive and integrative issues built on trust, dependency, confidence and availability of vital information on crisis management within Kerio Valley region.

The lead mediator level of trustworthiness is based on individual competence, respectful benevolence and integrity coupled with willingness, honesty and consistency in propagating negotiation words or promised actions. Elgoibar, et al., (2021) outlined that though negotiations and integrative agreements within organizational setting of

management in Spain and Belgium, is built on social exchange and reciprocity principles, trust and trustworthiness between the involved stakeholders is crucial element in the process (Elgoibar, Medina, Euwema, & Munduate, 2021).

Gan (2017) has argued that human integrative negotiation provides for wholistic actors' relationships through interactive communication, intelligence gathering and information sharing thus influencing relationship outcome. Eleanor, et al., (2017) stated:

“A mature person is one who does not think only in absolutes, who is able to be objective even when deeply stirred emotionally, who has learned that there is both good and bad in all people and in all things, and who walks humbly and deals charitably with the circumstances of life, knowing that in this world no one is all knowing and therefore all of us need both love and charity.”—Eleanor, Cornelia, Ciaramelli, and Luca, (2017).

Eleanor, et al., (2017) outlined that objectivity in integrative negotiation yields distributive tactics among good or bad people beyond the bargaining and integrative negotiation. The appeal party's goodness and own values, synthesized communication and psychological personal values, crucial to productivity and profitability within a rational world of charity and love (Gan, 2017). However, Gan (2017) was limited on deliberative negotiation phenomena in security management, Gastrow (2016) pointed out that organized criminal activities as a de-facto group is linked to illegality to nation-state constitution. Their criminal activities posits human trafficking, poaching and smuggling endangered animals or body parts, contraband goods, abalone poaching, drug trafficking, banking fraud or cybercrime. Gastrow (2016) further pointed out that though organized criminal activities are fought with government strengths, the same still propagate wars and spread of armed conflict linked to financiers, sympathizers and lack of political good will. However, policy makers and experts link organized criminal (OC) activities to stereotyped hoodlum in the religious sheep woolen garment.

Countries like South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia or Uganda among others like China, Thailand, other Middle Eastern and Asian countries independently fight against OC activities involving trafficking of endangered species (Nelson, 2023). This implies that financially rewarding sides of globalization, political support, sympathizers and

internal financiers, increased wealth gap skewed towards a given region, emergence of trans-national crimes, the rising economic prospects among other traditional rhetoric breed OC activities. However, in 2012, United States of America unanimously agreed to set up regional centers against OC at Mexico through deliberative interaction and negotiation (Convention, 2012). These literatures addressed OC but are limited on deliberative activities to address insecurity in Kenya.

Catley, et al., (2021) points out that Karamoja region in Uganda is occupied by Bokora, Dessenech, Didinga, Dodoth, Jie, Matheniko, Nyangatom, Thur, Pian, Pokot, Tepeth, Topotha and Turkana communities (Meyerson, 2024) known for organized criminal activities linked to banditry, cattle rustling, smuggling of contraband goods or other small arms and light weapons (SALW), murder of civilians or forceful deportation of communities. The region is characterized by regional isolation, underdevelopment, armed and conflict limited in political and government goodwill. It is further linked to persistent armed conflict, livestock theft and environmental instability among Turkana and Pokot in Kenya or the severe political instability in South Sudan. In May 2019, the Karamoja cluster met in Moroto to deliberately negotiate for peaceful coexistence and shading off community vulnerabilities while willing to incorporate change from pastoralism to faming (Emerson, 2007). In this case, the study found out that integrative negotiation worked for Karamoja region thus the foundation of the study to check if the same yielded security management in Kerio-Valley.

2.2.2 Argumentation Approach and Security Management

Toulmin (1958) outlined that theoretical argumentation models are important in solving emerging and existing societal problems. Argumentation approach dates back to the critiques of conventional policy analysis, in that it breeds from the emerging *post-positivists* in USA and Europe through deliberative interaction as a scientific theory that consolidated interactive communication framework (Toulmin S. , 1958). The approach was deeper on social scientific discourse to dealing with policy agenda, decision making, policy framework, analysis and evaluation to address a given political issue or stalemate (Fischer, 2015) hence this study borrowed from same, in linking model to security management in Kerio Valley.

Forester (2013) outlined that policy argumentation considers institutional settings in terms of networks to analyze policy relationship. To him, focus is not only on the content of the policy lines, principles or strategies but also institutional structures or frameworks that support preceding potential opposition, recommendations, principles and counter-intelligence framework thus giving room for negotiations among the agency staff in maintaining strategic work relationship (Forester, 2013). The spirit of scanning for political and rational analysis goes beyond political processes, political analysts or actors' wishes or confronting messy issues involving diverse population, actors or persons with multiple or conflicting interests based on balance between technical or political component in social reality networks (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007). This study rationally linked issues of insecurity to negotiation but limited on transposing the same to security issues especially the cattle rustling and banditry menace in the troubled Kerio Valley region.

Fischer and Gottweis (2012) in their argumentative turn posited that policy analysis provides difference between policy and politics established with existing socio-economical situations. They indicated that policy decision, analysis and formulation are primarily influenced by politics and political activities pursued largely in a political environment with existing forms of beliefs, traditions, norms, values and argumentative distinctions. Borrowing from Freund (1986) definition of politics, Fischer and Gottweiz (2012) postulated that policy process feeds from existing orderly career policy proposals and disorderly societal opposing activities, to give a well-informed institutional decision on policy objective (Fischer & Gottweis, 2012). Policy is a function of language game in DPF thus shaping policy proposals or interaction into solutions limited on human capacity, socio-economic norms and subjective human rationalities. Fischer and Gottweiz, (2012) outlined the role of language and politics in argumentation discourse linked to career policy proposals and disorderly societal opposing activities, to give a well-informed institutional decision but intends to address actor's security aggressions and policy formulation to address the insecurity in Kerio Valley.

Zittoun (2014) indicated that argumentative policy strategies consume the disagreement and agreements between actors through deliberative mediation. It is presumed to be a

game of actors (bureaucratic systems, agencies, experts, companies, non-profit organizations) acting as a public eye to negotiate for a peaceful co-existence in a policy arena coupled with conflicting and argumentative strategies. The mediation actors enjoyed power of dominion, legitimate argumentative discourse and respective actors' support in order to discursively communicate and rationally win a stance over conflicting game (Zittoun, 2014). However, aggressive deliberative strategies suffocate actor's dominion and defensive proposals, thus shaping the existing unequal positions of political coalitions to critical argumentative proposal of entrance in agenda setting and analysis. The study appreciated the role of conflict in policy, but limited in linking the two to a security situation.

Borrowing from the works of Jürgen Habermas, Michel Foucault, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and John Austin, discursive interactive approaches define the existing or emerging problem as a tool that frames, formulates and modifies public policy scenarios (Fischer and Gottweis, 2012). The approach considered a multiple social discourse that feeds on arguments, convictive expressions, analyses, persuasion, negotiation or discursive contestation in order to provide logical understanding and policy transformation over power, legitimacy, and governance structures (Fischer & Gottweis, 2012), Linking it to linguistic turn in social science, the argumentative turn gives discursive constructions on the formulation, implementation, analysis and evaluation of public policies hitherto to exploring diverse issues among acid rain, political think-tanks, healthcare transformation and electricity issues in UK, USA, Oregon and Chicago respectively. The discursive politicization of interactive issues links constructed, normative, and political knowledge to policy agenda, lines or principles that give policy actors abilities to investigate, prevent, deter, promote or transform institutional actions on public policy formulation, analysis, decision making, development and implementation. This defined problems, scenarios and issues in diverse countries linked to among acid rain, political think-tanks, healthcare transformation and electricity issues but does not link any to security issues in Kenya.

Durnová (2013) analyzed the mundane issues between two opposing sides that influenced the operationalization of the new railway stations constructed in Brno, Czech Republic.

This gave rise to deliberative argumentation and emotional interaction that brought in the need of mediating the two aggressive sides coupled with irrational suspicion and politically instigated emotions (Durnová, 2013). The use of mediation and emotional language dialogue aided in ending disputes and gave way for the advancement of building new railway station and renovation of the existing at Brno city center and outskirts of the city guided by independent professional, experts and civic societies (Durnová, 2013). However, the protracted negotiation, citizen participation, discursive interactions and mediation gave room for the strained stalemate enraged out of frustration to surrender some of the individual emotions to ease the tensions, identify representative, negotiation stance and interactive response to modernization of the transport sector and railway station planning, decision making, analysis and development process. The study outlined tenable approach that yielded fruits and ended the hurting stalemate of operationalization of the new railway stations, but does not cover on security management issue in the Kenyan context.

Vassiliades, Bassiliades, and Patkos, (2021) in their study indicated that argumentation through dialogue gives room for agenda setting, decision-making, opinion justification, analysis and policy explanation on artificial intelligence (Vassiliades, Bassiliades, & Patkos, 2021) based on deductive, necessity, backing or evidential reasoning. They further posited AF to be a function of conflicting internal structures, conflicts definition, conflicts evaluation, semantics, dialectical status arguments and accrued acceptable arguments in artificial intelligence discourse.

Lippi and Torroni (2016) in their study of the European Union indicated that argumentative mining, advances natural language processing (NLP) through speech, free text and dialogues (Lippi & Torroni, 2016). This implies that artificial intelligences feed on existing argumentative models that demonstrate how an aggressive issue was defined, selected, generated, presented or evaluated. Argumentative approach is linked to science, logic, beliefs, rules, values or propositional dialect or semantics to support their transparent and understandable fact or claim therein. Lippi & Torroni, (2016) linked argumentative approach to artificial intelligence but not security management in Kenya.

Argumentative language as postulated by Panisson and Bordini (2016) creates a set of traditional beliefs, values, norms and scientific description that preserve power optimization over existing or emerging problem through mediation or human conversations (Panisson & Bordini, 2016). These authors proposed that argumentative approach eases qualitative rather than quantitative interactive communication, agents' negotiations platform, persuasive and detailed decision while focusing on unbiased interpretation dialogue limited on personal interests, fallacies, exaggerated truth, and fake or unethical facts. Vassiliades, et al., (2021) postulated that through justification, argumentative approach convinces and persuades the opposing participant(s) with bounded rationality on hurting stalemate or defensive arguments to obtain medieval rules, values and logic contextual to agenda setting, labeling and extensions for optimizing policy decision. The study postulated the role of traditional beliefs in fostering argumentative framework but not security issues in Kenyan context.

Cyras, et al., (2019) explained that argumentative framework gives explanation on legislation stalemates where some are passed unopposed or under limited discussion while others are rejected seamlessly in the United Kingdom House of Parliament (Cyras, et al., 2019). They further explained that the competing interests between the legislative houses in UK consider a number of legislations proposed, the voting stance and the involved committee in protracting integrative arguments that protracted emergence of legal suits between conflicting parties. Arioua, et al., (2014) in their study argued that, the failures in discursive interaction are based on Boolean values limited in knowledge consistencies, conflicting information or unsupportive dialectical interaction between aggressive stakeholders. The problem of argumentation in decision making, reasoning or tackling uncertainties is selecting the best choice from a variety of decisions or recommendations through mapping considerations, beliefs and opinions (Arioua, Tamani, Croitoru, & Buche, 2014). These studies considered argumentation approach in medical informatics, law and general-purpose administration or Artificial Intelligence Security system but not on security management in dealing with community conflicts.

Torres, et al., (2019) in their robotic platform study used traditional knowledge, sensor information, and internal information structures to advance their argumentative

assumptions. They argued that conflicting information comes from non-monotonic logic between two conflicting stalemates. The framework analyses the existing values, beliefs, norms and rules of engagements viable to perform a given action in hierarchical relations, synonyms or to infer desired tool (Torres, Hernández, Rodríguez, Fuentes, & Pineda, 2019). The authors suggested that natural language provided explanation between arguments, semantics and internal structural mechanisms through experts' opinion, specific terms, topic ontological domain, support level and context to warrant abstract argumentative turn (Al-Abdulkarim, Atkinson, & Bench-Capon, 2016) or reasoning in policy formulation. Similarly, Fogues, et al., (2017) computational model gives scientific reasoning as to why people take rational decisions or appropriate policy sharing in multi-user scenarios marred with hurting stalemate or conflicting arguments or predictions (Fogues, Murukannaiah, Such, & Singh, 2017). These studies focused on argumentative frameworks, language and robotic knowledge to policy decisions but with no relation to security management in Kenya.

Karafili, et al., (2020) proposed argumentative framework to analyzing existing or emerging cyber-attacks feasible to cyber security and possible apprehension of culprits on strong evidence while considering scientific logic, rules of preferences, social biases or conflicting financial interests (Karafili, Wang, & Lupu, 2020). They further indicated that argumentation framework with viable defeasible logic programming, forensic analysis, digital investigation, attribution and scientific data analysis on real life scenarios significantly reduced the potential number of culprits, improved cyber-attribution decisions and accessed control policies based on high level authorization language.

Argumentative approach uses commonsense, knowledge and logic to explain the capabilities of the framework to research areas, theory frameworks, robotic engineering and scientific data-analysis models. The study similarly focused on argumentative frameworks and cyber security but not on security management issues of cattle rustling and banditry in the Kerio Valley.

2.2.3 Use of Narratives and Security Management

Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) postulated that narratives are metaphorical views constructed or framed to give perception of natural world or likelihood of deriving

challenges to opportunities or weaknesses to opportunities. The study postulated the Israeli and Lebanese narratives about River Jordan water, along Lebanon-Syria-Israel borders of Liddan, Tel Aviv, Banias or Hasbani and exploring the influence of indirect negotiation and diplomacy on the water issue (Zeitoun, Talhami, & Eid-Sabbagh, 2013). The existing or emerging complementing imperial, religious, neoliberal, Zionist and nationalist ideologies hoodwinked Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians and Israelis' deliberative narrations towards the Lebanese-Israeli, Palestine or Syrian gunfire conflicts, master plans, and roundtable negotiations. The Representatives of the United State, European Union and United Nation among other agencies in Beirut mediation meeting for Lebanon-Syria-Israeli conflict considered discussive interaction and traditional narratives or ideologies in setting center-stage for productive coexistence and conflict resolutions. The study postulated role of narrations in propagating conflicts, negotiations and roundtable interaction in Lebanon-Syria-Israel borders but the researcher linked the same to investigate the role of DPF on existing security issues in Kerio Valley Region.

Kruck and Spencer, (2013) has posited that post fatal shooting invasion in Iraq by the USA gave a new mirror image to security management by private military and security companies (PMSCs). This implied that in restoring their blemishes and tainted image, PMSCs employed substantive resources and procured professional services in image management (Kruck & Spencer, 2013). Good public relation narratives from Burson-Marsteller firm, Kenneth Starr (specialists), numerous internal and external media stations (televisions, radios and newspaper) amongst other interviews substantively improved the image of the PMSCs.

Advertisements narratives from professional industry magazines, charities, and merchandising products are presumed to positively establish online persona. This give a new paradigm shift in security management, in that PSMCs legitimized the narratives, developed and communicated positive images to the public and targeted consumers (Kruck & Spencer, 2013). Their study focused on the PMSCs' self-presentation, self-characterizations and self-legitimation through media and positive thesis narratives capable of building on constraints and challenges to develop opportunities and good PMSCs' self-images in the International Relations' (IR) identity construction, discursive

interaction and policy legitimacy. Though the study focused on PSMCs, this research investigated how such narratives influences the security management in Kerio Valley region.

Lacassagne, Nieguth, and Dépelteau, (2011) postulated narratives to be common with human reproductive life where independent institution, body or individual explains emerging social paradigm through writings, oral or visual texts in novels, poems, media reports, films, textbooks, online documentaries or human conversation (Lacassagne, Nieguth, & Dépelteau, 2011). They further argued that, empirical narrative analysis develops positive self and media narration cognitive of societal norms, values, beliefs, rules and regulations that are bestowed in storytelling, writing, reading or listening to traditional stories in regard to a given interdisciplinary situational paradigm. The theoretical frameworks in the study was applied in Kerio Valley to investigate if the cognitive perspectives that are fundamental to human activities, conceptual frameworks and narrative structures as embedded with traditional cultures, myths and stories were capable of addressing insecurity issues in the region. in the Eastern

Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier, (2013) argued that narratives resonated with UK and US daily newspapers, other media stations, military department, merchandized business, technical experts, humanitarian organization and patriotic individuals in destroying the existing or emerging images common with war profiteers, abusers, mercenaries or emerging ill-fated cowboys in United Kingdom and North America (Mutimer, Grayson, & Beier, 2013). The study concentrated on the images built in relation to UK and US situational phenomenon but this study intended to look at the role of media and other related narratives on security management in Kerio Valley.

Muhereza (2019) in his study pointed out that mixed policy narratives in the Eastern Africa Region links the existing conflicts among pastoralists in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan to myriads of traditional values, beliefs and norms towards commercialization of the banditry and cattle rustling posing continuous conflict dynamics. The paradigm shift in the traditional narratives among the Karamojong gave broader diversification opportunities to unpack the effects of commercialization, violent livestock raiding, deportation of populace and persistence gender-based violence

(Muhereza, 2019). Such opportunities, emerging strengths and pathways to traditional resilience, gave relative changes in Karamoja region by introducing diverse agricultural practices, growing trade and social parameters of peace and stability thus an end to banditry, cattle rustling, insurgencies, smuggling of small arms and light weapons (SALW). This study investigated how policy narratives within Karamoja region aided in ending the existing stalemate thus relevance in scenario witnessed amongst the populace of Kerio Valley, sharing the same traditional beliefs with the Karamojong communities.

Tallontire and Nelson (2013) in their study posited that trade-fair narratives, rhetoric and stories were used to determine socio-economic and political frameworks in the United States of America representation, governance and development. The emergence of trade unions and politicized narratives brought in their wake the collective bargaining agreements which made it easy for the governments to work with trade unions. The study postulated better governance structures and welfare inclined to economic development, power, change and socio-political empowerment within trade institutions in USA. Kelley and Bisel (2014) outlined that use of narrative among the teacher associations and trade unions was ideal to negotiate development. Through comparative analysis, discursive interaction and members coherence resulted in socio-political satisfactions, perceptions and governance integrity throughout collective bargaining framework, leadership communication and information lens (Kelley & Bisel, 2014). This study considered the same narratives in addressing the cattle rustling and banditry issues within Kerio Valley region in Kenya.

Leipold (2014) borrowed heavily on either use of language or socio-cultural structures of the co-existing narratives to shape societal conscience towards attached meanings, traditions, beliefs, values, norms or values involving societal agenda-setting. This creates opportunities for public mobilization, technological advancement, institutional tolerance and procedural negotiations on societal demands, fear or public management framework (Leipold, 2014). The study recognized the emerging revolutions, governmentality, modernization and environmentalist discursive negotiation model key in managerial framework and the role of societal narratives to conflict resolution on forest management in Tanzania and Ethiopia. The frameworks identify the possible effect, causes,

consequences and policy narratives that populate the strategic arguments in deliberative interactions. Policy frameworks are crucial for social mobilization, cultural repertoires and cultural institutionalization to control forest cover policy analysis, change and formulation (Leipold, 2014). Leipold, (2014) outlined institutionalization, modernization of policies and addressed existing or emerging issues in both Tanzania and Ethiopian countries. Persistent discursive interactions posit the need for change through ecological incrementalism, social marginalization, alternative narratives and deliberative frameworks key in policy change, labels and outcomes in tree planting frameworks. Though Leipold, (2014) focused on ecological issues and tree planting, it posited that deliberative frameworks pooled a positive result in interactive discussion and policies related to ecological advancement. The study investigated on the same framework to confirm viability in addressing the security issues in Kerio Valley with the intention of restoring normalcy and peaceful co-existence amongst the people.

In their study, Fischer and Gottweis, (2012) researched on the use of narratives and rhetoric on policy analysis by identifying, choosing and implementing traditional values, beliefs or perceived dialects sufficient to define, draw argument or push for public participations. The study linked Habermas dialectic communication and information and Gadamer's discursive interaction to garbage-can fusion of conceptions and rationality dialogue integrations to Rorty's pragmatic conceptions. This discursive socio-economic framework defines rhetorical postures in addressing scientific audiences (private and government), technical project or democracy (Fischer and Gottweis, 2012). This study conceptualized use of traditional narratives, rhetoric and storytelling on security management along Kerio Valley Region.

In Kenya, North Rift has been marred with intercommunity conflicts, wars and hurting stalemate over the distribution, sharing and utilization of scarce natural resources pitting the major communities of Turkana, Pokot, Marakwet, Tugen, Samburu and Iljamus amongst other minority groups. The rationale of the study outlined that most of the people in the region perceive common origin, language and cultural relations, but are largely driven by ethnicity. He further acknowledged that most of the conflicts in Africa, Asia, parts of America and Europe thrive on ethnicity and racism in social organizations,

cultures, traditions, beliefs, values and nationality that continually degenerate into conflicts, fights and wars (Marigat & Cheruiyot, 2022). According to the author, most parts of the region are claimed to be lagging in development and economic activities with cattle rustling, banditry and smuggling of SALW taking center stage rather than construction of infrastructure, schools, hospitals and other social amenities like water dams and boreholes (Kapoyon, 2019). These community-based management infrastructures are presumed to enhance social development and intervention measures to conflict. However, from these studies, the authors highlighted some of the challenges pitting the region but gave no data on any linkages of deliberative policy framework (use of narratives) in addressing the insecurity in Kerio Valley.

2.2.4 Use of Metaphor and Security Management

Borrowing from Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Karas, et al., (2008) in their study of defense and cyber security, outlined metaphor as the conceptual, poetic imagination, rhetorical flourish, pervasive extraordinary and ordinary language, thoughts and actions grounded on daily experiences but inconsistent with individual or societal inferences. In any deliberative approach to hurting stalemate, Keras, et al., (2008) indicated that metaphoric communication, information and mediation is hard to avoid, consistently framed to provide implicit solutions to dynamic issues while giving limited opportunities to others. Moreover, they metaphorized military conflict to diverse approaches of heterogeneity label in motivating behavioral change and cyber wellness. This analogy adopted individual and societal psychology, socio-economic and political imagination in addressing existing and emerging cyber security measures (Karas, Moore, & Parrott, 2008). These unavoidable, ubiquitous, and unconscious perceptions provided not only a clear understanding on value and limitations, thinking and discussion, researchers and policy makers imaginations, new theoretical approaches and heuristic abstraction of cyber security issues but also implicit metaphoric framing of such dynamic issues in the US and global frontiers confidentially and with utmost integrity. The study focused on metaphorized military, health care, markets and physical asset protection conflict addressing cyber security issues. This study applied the same framework to find out the correlation on the use of metaphors to security management in Kerio Valley region.

Urwiler and Frolick, (2014) in their study of information technology used Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory of motivation and satisfaction as a metaphor to gauge the level on hardware, software, networking and consulting services implementation within a competitive organization (Urwiler & Frolick, 2014). From the study, the human motivation and level of satisfaction shifts from psychology, safety, social, self-esteem to self-actualization needs which were metaphorically linked to the company's information technology shift from institutional structures, inter-communal communication, security stability and competitive resource- shift. Borrowing from Urwiler and Frolick (2014), the correlation between use of metaphor and institutional performance gives a rational base for conclusive study. Borrowing from the study, the link between Maslow's hierarchy of need with information technology is synonymous with security as the basic component of human needs thus this study conceptualized the framework to Kerio Valley scenario.

Pieters, et al., (2016) in their study metaphorically securitized economics to cover the dynamic criminal implication of cyber-attacks, organized criminal and communication network are ideal in developing security countermeasures. Navigation metaphor and architectural language models conceptualized risk management perceptions to provide foundation of economic analysis, agenda setting, policy analysis and visualization of the multi-attacks to support powerful security decision (Pieters, Barendse, Ford, Heath, Probst, & Verbij, 2016). These interactive network models and independent domains provide control space, database vulnerabilities and thought infrastructure including digital, physical and social opportunities in averting security attacks navigations detected. In cyber security planning, metaphoric framework formally analyses the proceeds, destination and sequence of actions generated to evade possible access to navigation system, persons, places or sensitive credentials by the attackers. Use of metaphor thrives in policy label and analysis to avert cyber security or cyber-attacks thus synonymous in the role deliberative policy framework and security management in Kerio Valley.

Ontiri, Kiruthu, and Muna, (2022) in their study postulated that metaphor in a societal contest is linked to cultural narratives, stories, rhetoric or figure of speech essential to human thoughts or creativity of heart cognitive process traced from brain neurology. The CBA process is fundamental in dynamic thinking or use of metaphors in mediation and

conflict resolution process. The study linked the use of metaphor by Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) in collective bargaining agreement (CBA) and noted that the cognitive process is top-down approach of communication embodied with elderly or mediators with professional expertise communicating individual stance as a societal or community stance to achieve success in the mediation process (Ontiri, Kiruthu, & Muna, 2022). Moreover, metaphors in print and oral media communication or editorials are common in concealing inadvertent powerful idea of whistleblowing to influence the pre-existing conceptual frames of CBA. Borrowing from study, mediation, experts and cultural metaphorized process were crucial in the study of security management in Kerio Valley.

Agbo, Kadiri, and Ijem, (2018), in their study pointed out that metaphors are analogical, abstractive, cultural, political, environmental, societal or lexical in nature. In their investigation, they found that political leaders use metaphors to influence crowds to support their stance and build a common bond capable of manipulating the societal, political, conceptual or metal stance against their political rivals (Agbo, Kadiri, & Ijem, 2018). The study identified that the political elites in Nigeria are able to use metaphorized linguistics to influence and communicate their political wishes to convince and polarize the electorate to support their candidature against their political opponents. Figurative language in traditional or rich cultural environment gives the political or social leaders opportunity to understand and manipulate their speech by use of limited lexical metaphors, but more of cultural figurative language to convince their audience or communicate a discourse in conflict prone negotiation. From the above, Agbo et al (2018) grounded use of political metaphors to convince a political stance to electorates but this research looked into the role of political metaphors among other lexical and cultural metaphors in addressing the Kerio Valley insecurity issues.

Cammaerts, (2013) explained that metaphors was taken in sports, war, games or transport domain. She pointed out that North Belgian political elites and media personalities use metaphors to drive their political ideologies of defaming their opponents and encouraging the electorates to pursue their common socio-economic goals (Cammaerts, 2013). She further indicated that metaphors was conceptualized in speech to personify a non-human

entity or an entity to personal character trait with the intention of creating a narrative of us versus them analogy for either positive or negative representation. For instance, personifying the world as community, person, nation or human being was a common metaphor in the British Party Manifesto and US Inauguration speeches. This concentrated use of metaphors in politics and media representation is presumed to be limited on security management. The study determined the relation between the political elites and media personalities use of metaphors to curb the insecurity issues within Kerio Valley region.

Hamrita (2016) research argued that metaphorical expressions of political opponents amongst the Tunisian Islamist Jihadists ‘Ridha Belhadj’. The study revealed that there was an emerging use of evil, demonic or civil-war metaphors to construct opponents’ image in political, religion or socio-economic domains (Hamrita, 2016). This has been manifested in the figurative language of not only the political, but also the professionals and religious leaders to propagate stalemate on political and religious ideologies of us versus them thus posing potential threat to Tunisian post-revolution context. Ezeifeka (2013) appraised use of metaphors by privately-owned Nigerian newspaper which acted as a watch dog to propagate that teachers’ strike in Nigeria demanded for a new salary structure through solidarity by teachers’ unions and professional elites (Ezeifeka, 2013). The study exploited pre-existing metaphorized conceptual framework on the collective bargaining agreements that framed teaching profession as a sacrifice rewarded in heaven though strike are taken as a worldly war that strikes equal dead issue in the future heaven’. Though these expressions coupled with political expressions were relatively important repressive tools in union’s salary demands and ideologically demotivating and demeaning any collective bargaining agreements, this research set out to establish how such expressions influence security management issues in Kerio Valley.

2.3 Theoretical Review

The study through literature review identified various theories that are anchored on independent and or dependent variables in the various research fields. Previous research on deliberative policy analysis by Hamrita, (2016) was beached on Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995) and Critical Metaphor theory (Lakeoff & Johnson, 1980).

Curato and Böker, (2016) in their review of deliberative democracy as a normative development discussed a number of resolved issues through conceptual framework, empirical results and political framework. This study was anchored on three theoretical frameworks; the advocacy coalition framework, negotiation theory and the punctuated equilibrium theory. These theories employed together, shall illustrate the effects of deliberative policy framework on security management of selected counties along Kerio-Valley, Kenya.

2.3.1 The Advocacy Coalition Framework

Paul Sabatier and Hank Jenkins-Smith in the late 1980s synthesized Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) as a new paradigm shift in agenda setting, policy analysis, implementation and decision making (Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith, 1988). The framework assumed that, professionalism, elitism, science and innovative information coupled with traditional beliefs, interests, values, norms or rules are viable in integrative policy processes, coalitions and orientations. These guidelines, labels and principles in decision making are embedded in predictions on causal and thematic stalemate among actors. It further assumed that, communication, mediation and information-sharing is rational and purposive in safeguarding actors' independence, secrecy, confidentiality and community empowerment (Weible & Sabatier, 2005).

Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (1999) assumed that success of institutional policy is driven by the actors' ability to translate core beliefs, norms, principle, labels and values into a collective integration of policy actions. The advocacy coalitions framework contends that coordination and collective bargaining (Weible & Sabatier, 2005, pp. 126-127) reduces existing or emerging threat to security. It indicates that mediation minimizes the possible escalation of conflict or stalemate into legal battle or threatened withdrawal of state-actors. ACF states that, each policy participants despite status quo were perceived in collaborative engagement to achieve rational objectives (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007, p. 128). ACF further posits that competitive policy sub-systems breed deliberative coalitions between socio-political actors, policy brokers and mediation structures viable in attaining reasonable compromised position to ease hostile coalitions environment and reduce policy disagreements.

ACF assumes that individuals are rational to existing legal frameworks, beliefs, norms, values and structures to influence their decisions or quality of coalition and scientific deliberative framework. The framework further postulates that existing formal authority bestowed with absolute power to set conditional punishments or rewards is deemed to be rational in decisions making, choices or change. The process is intensified by good public participation, elitist mediation, socio-political narrative, cultural metaphors, resources allocation and skillful leadership. The coalition's interests posit that rules, regulations, values, beliefs, norms or resource allocations influences policy processes, rulemaking, media and policy subsystem outcomes. The emerging external shocks in resources and power dominance in key decisions adjust socio-political power in integrative coalitions, thus tipping comparative advantage and thus leading to policy change. These shocks lead to the formation of pro-regulatory coalition based on dynamic beliefs, norms, values or economic controls viable in deliberative policy recession (Weible & Sabatier, 2005).

ACF as an alternate de facto lens to policy-making approach, hypothesized agenda setting, principle, policy labels and policy actions in adopting, implementing, monitoring, and enforcing causal, empirical and explicit thematic information and interaction models. The framework is further apportioned on scientific and legal brains that consider science, logic and theme to define integrative coalitions, deliberative interaction and policy change (Weible & Sabatier, 2005, p. 132). Borrowing from Straddling California and Nevada within the United States, Weible and Sabatier (2005) outlined those existing local authorities, coordinated structured policy making framework and shared jurisdiction positively influenced integrative consensus in collective decisions by supermajority rule (Weible & Sabatier, 2005, p. 125).

According to Fischer, Miller, and Sidney, (2007), community and government are believed to be rational actors in agenda setting, planning and effective policy formulation. ACF assumed that politics and economics have absolute power that breeds socio-economic and political policies of development. Through bounded rationality and policy lines, actions and sociopolitical policies are presumed to be derived through network interaction, benchmarking or deliberative coalitions. The framework further assumed that coalition, discursive interaction and institutional structures are knowledgeable,

professional and with legitimate veto power to control the tools of power or interactive policy control (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2007).

According to Minja (2020), strategic philosophy and competitive advantage approach assumes that human beliefs, views, values and organizational cultures motivate societal institutions to pursue goals, decisions and mission-based set of principles, norms and rules that are unique to each community. Rational talents and unique capabilities trigger creativity and innovation which when tapped enhance comparative advantage through enhanced societal capacity building. Organizational interactions are coupled with culture, norms, beliefs, habits, behaviors and symbol of organizational culture stringed on cohesive, vision and mission (Minja, 2020). These institutional cultures, leadership beliefs and experts' experiences in socio-political objectives and development enable rational man to filter viable decisions, policy lines and agendas. These was achieved through bounded rationality, street level participatory bureaucracies and garbage can theoretical approach rather than top-down model in promoting inclusivity in decision making.

From the anthropological perspective, any society or development institution has internal structures coupled with socio-cultural values, norms, beliefs, cultures and societal inspirations joined in governance and distribution of scarce resources. The Sub-Saharan environment holds that natural wealth, resource allocation and endowment were be guided by the societal norms, values, beliefs, cultures, rules and regulations. Borrowing from Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum normative economic framework, human in nature, is guided by individualistic behaviors in economic growth, allocation of resources and social progress. Every society has its own structures and systems that guide strategic policies, objectives, goals, rules and regulations or frameworks for monitoring and control of human behavior (Ingrid & Byskov, 2020).

The ACF believed that societies have institutional frameworks and structures with internal rules, norms, values and regulations that govern their social functions, decision making and policy formulation (Scott, 2013). Further linked to other social perspectives, ACF is critical in deliberative policy framework to unearth the existing or emerging

stalemate between adverse societies, arrangement and procedures thus security management outcomes.

2.3.2 The Negotiation Theory of Management

The theoretical orientation of negotiation is linked to the traditional international relations in illustrating world international diplomacy while heavily influenced by the game theory literature. The theory is built from the works of William Zartman (1976), Thomas Schilling (1960), Anatol Rapoport (1960), Fred Charles Ikle (1964), John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern (1947), John Nash (1950), Duncan Luce and Howard Raiffa (1957) among others. The proponents assumed that negotiation process was based on elements of bargaining, concession and convergence endowed on zero-sum games with mutual benefits witnessed by aggressive parties in unraveling the hurting stalemate or dilemma (Hopman, 1995). They further propagated for facilitation of actors' ability to realize their stance (hurting stalemate), basic needs, individual identity, bargaining position and interests with ability of empathetic mutual understanding in resolving conflicts rather than seeking win-it all gains. Integrative bargaining involves parties jointly and flexibly evaluating and prescribing their basic distributive interests and enlarging the perceived possible benefits available to both at latter perspective.

Negotiation theory is presumed to have evolved in the United States and Northern Europe with substantive progress in a nonwestern origin to generate social science dominant patterns of cultures (Pruitt, 2011). The theory reflects on the Western cultures, traditions, norms, beliefs, values, rules, regulations and describes an alternative solution adopted by non-Western cultures to cope with existing social interaction problems in negotiation. The classical theory evolved around collective negotiation, based on distributive aspects on how negotiators balance their interests or positions in conflict resolution and integrative aspects of creations and discovery of gains. Linked to game theory, the zero-sum game or win-lose approach involves the equitable distribution of power and resources in solving the emerging or existing hurting stalemate (Brett J. , 2014).

Negotiation theory assumed that negotiation paradigm provides structures that guarantee self-help security with common joint decision-making system, skeptical potential cooperation or collaboration of systems to attain immediate objectives and role of state

governance in regulating non-state actors through interdependence and neoliberal institutionalism. It further assumed that negotiation balances between the relative and absolute gains between the aggressive parties with the intention of pursuing rational gains, benefits or solutions under zero-sum competition through interactive communication, agreements and deliberative frameworks (Hopman, 1995). The end-state of negotiation is economic welfare, environmental security, improved health, physical security, behavior change and liberal frameworks of interstate institutions and regimes with defined rewards and punishment turn made sufficiently credible.

The theory assumed that there is existing rationality and tolerance in negotiating contradicting views, emotions and thinking, capital allocation to create economic Pareto-optimality or societal value and dispositional attributions based on individualistic traits of actors that results in hurting stalemate. It further assumed that social communication and information sharing over trial and error in negotiation regulated confrontation and indirectness during functional conflict resolution process (Brett & Gelfand, 2004). It provides for deliberative social issues, situations, perceptions, preferences, discursive organization and structural social interaction culturally bounded by mediator's experiences on public laws, art, artifacts, and literature (Brett J. , 2014). Borrowing from the above tenets of discursive interactions, communication, mediation and negotiation behavior, the theory is viable in unearthing individuals, agencies or societal attributes or causal interpretation and persuasive rationality versus emotional behaviors, motivation, information sharing, individualistic cultural stance, communication and confrontations in relation deliberative policy framework in security management in Kerio Valley.

2.3.3 The punctuated Equilibrium Theory of Security Management

The punctuated equilibrium theory is coined to the organizational transformation in USA from the works of Gersick, (1991), Miller and Friesen, (1980, 1984), Kuhn, (1970), Levinson, (1986), Gould, (1989), and Tushman and Romanelli (1985). The theory tailored on both logics and science sciences (biology, sociology and psychology) assumed that organizations evolved over a long period of stability (equilibrium periods) and characterized by substantive change (transformations and revolutionary periods) presumed to disrupt existing patterns and installs new equilibrium periods as punctuated

in short bursts (Romanelli & Tushman, 1994). The organization's culture, strategy, structure, power distributions, control systems and strategies are reinforced by coherence, forces for stability and change, revolutionary learning and intense basic organization's mission culminated into new missions, strategic changes or equilibriums of development. The theory assumed that complex multi-agency relation with integrative network of commitments and relationships, pool and share internal and external environments in terms of sub-units' goals, resources and relations thus transformation and change of whole performance (Romanelli & Tushman, 1994).

Princen, (2013) postulated that PET in the European Union (EU) policy process relied on individual issues, policy making and distributions systematically coupled with incrementalist (punctuated) policy change or garbage can bounded rationality activities and systems. He assumed that stability, radical change, policy making and equilibriums existed before the change in that policies are inherent and dynamic in nature (Princen, 2013). Further, the emerging set of issues were programed into organization's plan while others were ignored hitherto cognitive limitations in policy making, stability and radical changes lost. PET assumed that institution's communication, information and theoretical frameworks were integrated to deal with complex institutional issues through comparative policy framework dynamic to change distribution, strength discussion and transforming institutional weaknesses. The theory assumed that organizational change within European Union (UE) is central to 'policy institutional venues', 'policy subsystems' and 'policy images' are *par excellence* and *policy labels* that derive closed cycles of experts to map authoritative decisions, missions, objectives, rules, activities and strategic framework devoted to change and transformation. Princen, (2013) further posited that socio-political and economic attention is supreme to policy change and resource distributions thus characterized by punctuated equilibrium in agenda setting, policy lines, principles, political systems and prevalent moderated change central to reducing institutional frictions and actors' aggressions in policy making process.

From the above studies, US, France, the EU organizational policy framework on health and environment (Princen, 2013) conformed not only with punctuated equilibrium approach in that socio-political structures, systems and economic resource distributions

(Fogues, Murukannaiah, Such, & Singh, 2017) but also organizational processes to policy making transformation and systemic change in addressing dynamic issues. Notably, from the above integrative approaches in policy making on health and environmental dynamic issues, this study hypothesized the theoretical tenets to security management in Kerio Valley. The punctuated structures, cultures, beliefs, systems, policies and economic equilibriums pose deliberative policy framework depending on the emerging and dynamic security issues, hitherto institutional change and transformation while bringing in innovation and technology.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The research hypothesize the effects of deliberative policy framework on security management along Kerio Valley in Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Turkana and West Pokot counties. This study further abstracted the role of negotiation, argumentation approach, use of narrative and metaphors as the independent variables while security management as the dependent variables.

This study integrated Advocacy Coalition, negotiation and punctuated equilibrium theories to illustrate effects of deliberative policy framework on security management. This framework provided a clear roadmap in outlining the key concepts and variables, guided thematic investigation, clarified research questions and identified the key gaps, thus allowing coherent and meaningful grounds to existing knowledge while demonstrating relationships between independent and dependent variables and theoretical framework to justify relevance of the study. This framework further guided selection of appropriate research philosophy, methodology, data collection, data analysis and data interpretation to provide a logical and focused generalization of findings to ascertain the study objectives. The conceptual framework presented both independent and dependent variables as shown below.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES



Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter presents research philosophy, research design, and variables/categories of analysis, location and site of study, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, validity and reliability pre-testing. It further presents research instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis and presentation, logical and ethical consideration was applied in study.

3.2 Research Philosophy

The study used constructivism. The philosophy considered realism as a product of human knowledge, intelligence and experience on real issues to construct reality understanding through experiences, rather than passively receiving information. Borrowing from Davis and Sumara (2002) reality was constructed and interpreted as a function of human interaction, experience and mind rather than scientific method. Constructivism posited knowledge as a function of science and logic (positivist scientists) to define researcher's subjective knowledge. It incorporated pragmatism to identify open and closed-ended questions in collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. Notably, pragmatism allowed constructivist research to use most preferred innovative procedures, techniques, and scientific methods to achieve study objectives. The philosophy draws upon different science, logic and innovative stances to inform research process thus ideal in defining relationship between research variables.

3.3 Research Design

The study used mixed method (descriptive and inferential method) to strengthen quality, depth, and credibility of research findings. The design was based on open, flexible and mixed quantitative and qualitative methods. It provided overview of patterns, trends, and characteristics (frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations) coupled with hypothesis testing, causal relationships between variables (correlation, regression) and assess statistically significant. The design used pragmatic variable identification,

correlation and regression analyses. This provided opportunity for cleaning of data by correcting any errors noticed on relationship between variables.

3.4 Variables/Categories of Analysis

The study examined the effects of deliberative policy framework (independent variable) and security management (dependent variable). Deliberative policy framework presented argumentative approach, integrative negotiation, use of narratives and metaphors as independent variables to explain insecurity witnessed in the region. Security management as a dependent variable was characterized by peaceful coexistence, coordinated sustainable security, intelligence-led operation and enforcement of laws.

3.5 Location of the Study

The study was carried out in Kerio Valley region within the selected counties of Baringo, Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot. It focused on conflict-prone areas majorly along the banks of Kerio River and regions rendered economically inviable to arable farming and uninhabited traditional pasture-land. The researcher established that the region was known for resource competition, security challenges, inter-community issues, and development disparities. The existing literature posited the region as a den of historical based inter-ethnic conflicts, cattle rustling, and resource-based disputes fueled by harsh weather features (semi-arid conditions). The region therefor coupled with the above issues and insecurity provide a fertile ground for collecting research data in order to which provide a real-world context for studying security, peace building and policy frameworks.

3.6 Target Population

The study population was drawn from National Government Administrative officers, elected leaders, National Security organs' representatives, teachers, religious organizations and household heads. The target population was tied to study's objectives and research questions thus guaranteeing alignment between thesis purpose and execution to provide focus, accuracy, and credibility. Notably, the researcher preliminary investigation from the 2019 census as provided for by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Population Census formed basis for picking the target population along the Kerio

Valley region. The researcher systematically sampled key informants among the residents, top county management, National Security Organs’ heads and other government agencies employed, deployed or living within the regions as tabulated below:

Table 3.1 Target Population

S/NO.	POPULATION CATEGORY	TARGET POPULATION
1.	National Government Administrative Officers	133
2.	National Police Service commanders	163
3.	Elected Leaders (Politicians)	41
4.	Catholic and African Inland Churches	18
5.	Kenya Defence Forces officers	74
6.	Community Elders	104
7.	Primary and Secondary Teachers	60
8.	Household Heads (Turkana, E/Marakwet, Baringo and W. Pokot)	59,345
TOTAL		59,938

Source: KNBS (2020)

3.7 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The study presented research sampling technique and sample size to collect feasible data to generalize the effects of deliberative policy framework (independent variable) and security management (dependent variable) in Kerio Valley region.

3.7.1 Sampling Technique

The study adopted simple random sampling achieved through application of semi-structured questionnaires and discursive interviews on every unit guided by interview guide. The research assembled N unit sample from the target population by giving each unit of the population an equal opportunity of being selected without compromising on the representation and viable in making reasonable generalization from the results (Sharma, 2017). Simple random sampling was feasible, objective and attained the purpose geared towards the study tenets through sample generalization. The technique

provided logical and scientifically sound basis to guarantee every member inclusion, reduces bias and increases the reliability and generalizability of results.

3.7.2 Sample Size

Borrowing from Kothari (2014), the study adopted 10% of target population and used Slovin's formulae [$n = N / (1+Ne^2)$] with an error term of 5% on household heads (Turkana, E/Marakwet, Baringo and W. Pokot).

For instance, $N= 59,345$ persons

$$n=59345 \div (1+59345 \times 0.05 \times 0.05)$$

$$n=59345 \div (1+148.3625)$$

$$n=59345 \div 149.3625$$

$$n= 397.32195, n= \text{Approx. } 397 \text{ persons}$$

This gave a sample size of 455 respondents as apportioned in table below. Researcher interviewed elected leaders and target religious leaders. The researcher further while at the area of researched was able to apportion atleast three (3) focused group discussions (FGDs) assisted by a voluntary interpreter with 10-15 members to attain logical and viable representation of sample size to be inclusive across the counties as the FGD gave rational information to the investigation.

The study guided by interview guides interviewed senior National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service officers, Elected Leaders /Politicians, Religious leaders, Kenya Defence Forces officers, Community Elders, Local Teachers and other key informants as apportioned in the sample size within the region (Turkana, E/Marakwet, Baringo and West Pokot counties). The study further issued questionnaires to household heads and some of the Kenya Defence forces and some of National Police Service Officers whom the researcher found them engaged hence could not guarantee face to face interview. Notably, in some instances, the researcher interviews were interrupted thus crucial informer could be dropped sometime to allow the logical conclusion of the study.

Table 3.2 Sample Size

S/no.	Population category	Target population	Sample size
1.	National Government Administrative Officers	133	13
2.	National Police Service officers	163	16
3.	Elected Leaders (Politicians)	41	4
4.	Catholic and African Inland Churches	18	2
5.	Kenya Defence Forces officers	74	7
6.	Community Elders	104	10
7.	Primary and Secondary Teachers	60	6
8.	Household Heads (Turkana, E/Marakwet, Baringo and W. Pokot)	59,345	397
TOTAL		59,938	455

Source: KNBS (2020)

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

The study employed semi-structured questionnaires and interviews guided to collect proportionate data (Kothari & Garg, 2014). This study apportioned questions on background information in relation to the targeted study. It also employed ordinal scales of research questions in subjects for sample to pick logical answer. The semi-structured questionnaires were divided into two parts with first part containing questions relating to independent variables while second section presented dependent variable statements. The study further scheduled physical or phone interviews with key informants using interview guided conclusively to attain research objectives. Semi-structured instruments provided a balance between consistency and flexibility in data collection while maintaining focused research objectives as apportioned in the predetermined research questions. The interview guides ensured comparability across key participants presumed to have rich and in-depth insights. This dual method enhanced validity and reliability of findings for rigorous and contextually analysis. The administration of questionnaires or focused group interviews depended on respondent's availability, time and flexibility.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The study commenced data collection exercise by seeking a permit from the Graduate School of Kenyatta University, followed by research license request from NACOSTI and also approvals from Ministry of Interior and National administration, various security agencies and administrative units. Either online or printed copies of semi-structured questionnaires were electronically and manually distributed to security agencies and administrative officers.

This study further conducted interviews with leadership of National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Elected Leaders /Politicians, Religious leaders, Kenya Defence Forces, Community Elders, Primary and secondary teachers and other key informants was positively concluded. The researcher further apportion focused group discussions (FGDs) assisted by a voluntary interpreter as the group were presumed to be having rational information for this study.

3.10 Pilot Tests

The study pilot test approach gave apportion 10% of 455, being the sample size. This aided in testing research tool reliability randomly on 46 respondents within Laikipia and Samburu Counties. Laikipia and Samburu are marred by pastoralist competition over scarce natural resources (land, pasture, and water) whereas historical inter-ethnic conflicts continually fuel recurrent insecurity. The two counties experiences porous borders, weak state presence in remote areas and proliferation of small arms thus exacerbating insecurity. The communities in these counties face further provocation from neighboring Turkana and Pokot bandits, who carry out raids to replenish their livestock. The pre-testing was sufficient to test the feasibility, clarity, and reliability of the research design, instruments, and procedures on a smaller scale. This study further identified potential flaws, ambiguities, and limitations early thus able to correct such biases and errors early. It further strengthened validity, reliability, credibility and accuracy of final research findings.

3.10.1 Instruments Validity

The researcher worked closely with assigned supervisors in approving the research tools, testing reliability levels and making suggestions on what relevant research instrument

needed to be considered, standardized and incorporated in the study. This study ensured construct validity through grounded variables as established in the theories, content validity through the supervisors expert reviews of the research instruments, face validity through pilot testing while criterion validity was done through methodology comparison of measures with existing parameters. The research tools were tested before commencement of the study on selected sample population. The data collected was validated at the field to fill the identified gaps through reinvestigation and individual respondents' clarification.

3.10.2 Instruments' Reliability

The reliability of research tools was tested and re-tested consistently to validate consistency of data collected among selected respondents within a given period of time and location. This appreciated potentiality of repeated data measured over time to give single scores. The study used Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)'s (Hadi, Ilham, & Naziruddin Abdullah, 2016) measure of sampling adequacy and validity and Cronbach's alpha to measure consistency values range from 0 to 1 of multiple Likert scale or questions in semi-structure questionnaire posed to varied respondents over time and demographic location. The research semi-structured questionnaires were simplified, all-inclusive and linguistically made easier for respondents to confidently present testable data.

3.11 Tests of Linear Regression Assumptions

The study shall employ collinearity normality and heteroscedasticity tests in examining the diagnostics prior to regression analysis.

Table 3.11.1 Diagnostic Tests

Tests	Relevance	Criteria
Multicollinearity	This shall test the relationship between two or more variables that are highly correlated, thus providing shared variance between variables.	A variance inflation factor VIF shall be interpreted by indicating problems with multicollinearity.
Normality Test	This is the correlation test on normally distributed data.	The study shall use Prism P-P plot for normality testing.
Heteroscedasticity Tests	Heteroscedasticity is presumed to occur when emerging error terms to vary individual independent variables or in some instance the dependent variable too.	The study shall use Breusch Pagan Test examination for heteroscedasticity

Source: Researcher (2024)

3.12 Data Analysis and Presentation

The Strata and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 25) was used to analyze quantitative data. This quantitative data was coded, organized and systematically analyzed. The qualitative data was thematically organized based on content, discourse, and narratives that are grounded on recordings were allowed in the field for onward data verification.

3.12.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

The study analyzed quantitative data using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis. The descriptive analysis involved statistical percentages and data frequencies collected from various respondents on a given question interpreted to draw rational generalization. The statistical frequencies were presented in form of mean, percentages and standard deviation feasible to generalize the collected data variance. The inferential analysis involved correlation and regression to establish a link between independent and dependent variables. The study regression model employed was;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where,

Y = Security management within Kerio Valley region.

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = Independent variables coefficients.

X_1 = Integrative negotiation; X_2 = Argumentative approach; X_3 = Use of narratives; X_4 = Use of metaphors.

ε = error term.

The study considered a 5% significance level in Chi-square testing to establish the relationship between variables. The study applied rule of thumb that allowed significance levels <0.05 to imply null hypothesis hence rejection. Quantitative data collected, described, structured, categorized, combined, coded, transcribed and regressively analyzed.

3.12.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

The study applied both narrative and verbatim analysis to incorporate both content and interpretive analyses. The study presented key informants' responses objectively as guided by research questions in the interview guides. The qualitative data further collected through scheduled interviews guided by interview guides and administering of open-ended questions from semi-structured questionnaires. Responses were systematically prepared and organized using databases of thoughts, observations, ideas or materials. The data collected were then coded, managed and visualized on contents, themes and categories. Data interpretation of contents, themes and patterns was done within the context of research objectives. The research findings presented informed report to reflect on individual biases, assumptions, and perspectives in line with research variables.

3.13 Data Management and Ethical Considerations

Before commencing the study, the researcher obtained the necessary written permissions to conduct research. This included authorization from Kenyatta University, a clearance letter from NACOSTI, and an introductory commitment letter guaranteeing voluntary participation, confidentiality, integrity, and anonymity. These approvals also ensured that respondents were made aware of their rights and provided confirmatory consent, with a

clear assurance that the information or data collected would be used strictly for academic purposes.

The researcher then personally traveled to Kerio Valley to build trust and confidence among respondents. During this phase, respondents were informed that the study was academic-oriented, which helped dispel potential security concerns associated with the data collection exercise. Respondents were also given the opportunity to clarify any issues regarding the research tools, instruments and interview schedules before giving their consent. The questionnaire was specifically designed to focus on security parameters while avoiding personalized or intrusive issues.

Prior to data collection, the study further sought authorization from the National Security Organs and other relevant security regulatory agencies presumed to be rich in sensitive security information. This was to ensure that ethical considerations were upheld, particularly when obtaining consent for sensitive methods such as recording, verbatim note-taking, data transcription, and presentation. In all instances, respondents were guaranteed protection and reassured of the confidentiality of their contributions.

All collected data was managed securely. The researcher ensured that data was described, structured, categorized, combined, coded, transcribed, and analyzed using a protected laptop. To maintain the highest ethical standards, the researcher committed to discarding the data through deletion after the completion of the study and final presentation, in consultation with the supervisors.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF DATA, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This study investigated the effect of deliberative policy framework on security management along Kerio Valley region, Kenya. Specifically, the study explored how integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors affected the management of security along the region. The chapter presents both the descriptive and the inferential findings including the qualitative ones, as well as the presentation of the results using frequency tables, percentages, bar graphs and the regression model.

4.2 Response rate

In this study, 455 study participants were randomly selected from National Government Administrative officers, elected leaders, National Security Organs representatives, religious organizations, Teachers, community elders, household heads and other key informants within selected Counties in Kerio Valley region. However, as shown in Table 4.1, only 410 respondents (90.11%) duly responded to the research instrument while the remaining 9.89% respondents did not respond while some absconded from the process. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) and Dixon (2012) both argued that a response rate of at least 50% is sufficient to warrant data analysis and hence at 90.11% was sufficient and the analysis of the collected data was then done. For the Focused Group Discussions, 30 out of 40 interview guides were properly administered, translating to 75% response rate and was adequate for analysis.

Table 4.1: Response rate

Particulars	Quantitative data		Qualitative data		Total	
	Responses	Non-Responses	Responses	Non-Responses	Quantitative	Qualitative
Frequencies	410	45	30	10	455	40
Percentages	90.11%	9.89%	75%	25%	100%	100%
Individual response rate						
			Targeted sample size	Response	Response rate	
National Government Administrative Officers			13	11	84.62%	
i) County Commissioner						
ii) Deputy County Commissioner						
iii) Assistant County Commissioner						
iv) Chiefs						
v) Assistant Chief						
National Police Service officers						
i) Kenya Police Service			6	5	83.00%	
ii) Administration Police Service			5	4	80.00%	
iii) Directorate of Criminal Investigation			5	4	80.00%	
Elected Leaders (Politicians)			4	3	75.00%	
Catholic and African Inland Churches			3	3	100.00%	
Kenya Defence Forces officers						
i) Kenya Army			3	2	66.67%	
ii) Kenya Airforce			3	2	66.67%	
Community Elders			10	8	80.00%	
Primary Teachers			3	2	57.14%	
Secondary Teachers			3	2	57.14%	
Household Heads (Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and West Pokot)			397	364	91.69%	
Total			455	410	90.11%	

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

In this part, the study intended to collect the general demographic characteristics of the targeted participants based on gender, age, education level, employment status, religion, duration of stay, marital status, conflict negotiation, individual perception, role, and involvement in deliberative policy framework. The researcher later summarized and presented the results acquired from analysis conducted on the demographic data tables and figures using frequencies. Analysis relied on not only quantitative but also qualitative data based on respondents' responses, information and viable data in defining relationship with other study variables.

4.3.1 Gender of Study Participants

The study presented the gender presentation amongst the study respondents as per the responses obtained as tabulated in table 4.2 below. The study made a deliberative effort to explore the gender dynamics within the deliberative policy framework and security management in Kenya's Kerio Valley region.

Table 4.2: Gender of Study Participants

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	390	95.12
Female	20	4.88
Total	410	100.0

Source: Research Data (2024)

The analysis result presented a significant gender disparity among respondents, with 95.12% (n=390) being male and 4.88% (n=20) female. Gender operates at individual, interactional, and institutional levels, and research ignoring gender risks missing key explanatory variables (Risman, 2004). Intuitively, this finding indicates that security management and conflict resolution practices in Kenya's Kerio Valley may be influenced by gender roles and cultural norms that prioritize male participation. This analysis was mainly done to understand how governance, security practices, and policy formulation intersect with gender perspectives. Understanding these dynamics was crucial because men and women in the Kerio region may perceive security threats differently, as noted by KII-3 *“women often prioritize community-level concerns like access to water and*

healthcare, whereas men tend to focus on traditional security issues such as crime and conflict.” Gender inequality in security management was found to be a cultural issue in the region exacerbated by national imbalance representation through patriarchal norms and beliefs. However, the region still believed that in the near future the interest of women shall be taken into consideration in crucial security policies.

4.3.2 Age distribution of the Study Participants

The study respondents’ age profile and the analysis are as tabulated in table 4.3 **Table 4.3: Age distribution of the Study Participants**

Age category	Frequency	Percentage	Chi-square test for Equality of Categories for the Age Groups
18-30 Years	31	7.56	Pearson $\chi^2(3) = 6.6353$ Pr = 0.084
31-40 Years	271	66.10	
41-60 Years	107	26.10	
Above 60 Years	1	0.24	
Total	410	100.00	

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study findings revealed that the majority (66.10%) of respondents were aged between 31 and 40 years, followed by those aged 41 to 60 years (26.10%). Younger respondents aged 18 to 30 years constituted 7.56% of the sample, while those above 60 years were less than 1%. This distribution suggests that individuals aged 31 to 40 likely have significant influence in policy frameworks and security management discussions within the Kerio Valley region. The prominence of middle-aged respondents indicates that their perspectives and priorities reflected their unique concerns and experiences related to security management. The smaller representation of younger adults (18-30 years) and the elderly (above 60 years) highlights the need to ensure the inclusion of diverse age groups in policy deliberations.

To determine whether the 31-40 age group (the most frequent respondents) was statistically different from other categories, a chi-square test for equality of age group categories was conducted. The results in Table 4.3 showed no significant differences

among the different age categories ($\chi^2 = 6.6353$, $p > .05$), leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis that the 31-40 age group was significantly higher than the others.

Understanding the age categories of respondents is crucial in a study on deliberative policy frameworks and security management for several reasons. Firstly, it helps to understand the vulnerability and risk perception of key players, as different age groups may perceive security threats differently based on their life experiences, community roles, and specific risks. Age interacts with cultural and contextual factors, making it a crucial demographic variable for explaining variations in research outcomes (Sternberg & Grigorenko, 2001). For instance, younger individuals might focus more on employment opportunities and youth-related violence, while older adults may prioritize healthcare and access to basic amenities. Secondly, assessing age categories helps evaluate how security management strategies affect intergenerational dynamics, including the transmission of knowledge, experiences, and coping mechanisms related to security challenges.

4.3.3 Education Level of the Study Participants

The study also sought to determine the level of education among the study participants since it influences susceptibility to violence, insecurity and recruitment into extremist groups (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004), for which the responses are tabulated in 4.4.

Table 4.4: Highest educational level attained

Highest educational level attained	Frequency	Percentage
Didn't attend school	2	0.49%
Primary level	10	2.44%
Secondary level	244	59.51%
middle college level	116	28.29%
University level	38	9.27%
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study findings on the educational attainment of individuals along Kerio Valley showed that majority (59.51%) have completed secondary education, while 28.29% have

attained education beyond secondary school up to middle college level. A smaller percentage (9.27%) has completed university education, and a very small fraction (0.49%) did not attend school. This diversity in educational attainment is crucial for contextualizing and analyzing the impact of the deliberative policy framework on security management in the region. Including this variable allows for an assessment of how different educational backgrounds may influence perceptions and engagement with policy initiatives. The study outlined that most of the communities valued cultural practices more than education and that education is just an option involved only to meet the growing culture change (KII-7). The respondents further defined that though education was key, the schooled have migrated to safer grounds and developed towns thus leaving behind vulnerable unskilled persons presumed to be encultured and governed by norms and beliefs.

4.3.4 Employment Status and place of work

The study explored the respondents’ employment status and place of work along the region were tasted because they serve as critical socio-economic indicators that influence individual vulnerability, exposure, and resilience to security threats (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004). The findings tabulated in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Employment and place of work

Place of work	Frequency	Percentage
African Inland Church	4	0.98
Catholic Church	4	0.98
Community Based Officer to be CBOs	3	0.74
Community Elder	6	1.49
County Government	2	0.50
Elected Leader (Politician)	5	1.74
Kenya Defence Forces	8	1.99
Household Head	320	79.60
Ministry of Health	2	0.50
National Government administrative Officer	6	1.49
National Police Service	22	5.47
Teacher Service Commission	20	4.98

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results showed that most respondents were household heads (79.60%) and the employees of National Police Service (5.47%), accounting for a combined 85.07% of the sample. This indicates that the study heavily relies on the perspectives of those directly involved in security operations. Additionally, there was minimal representation from civil sectors such as the teaching profession (4.98%), suggesting some engagement from the education sector and its role in community stabilization and youth engagement. Community elders (1.49%) and community leaders (0.98%) were also included, acknowledging the importance of traditional and local governance structures. Religious institutions (various denominations combined at approximately 1.95%) provided moral and ethical perspectives from religious leaders. Elected leaders (politicians) and national government administrative officers each constituted 0.98% of the sample, indicating very limited direct political engagement in the study, which could be a concern given the role of political leadership in policy formulation.

4.3.5 Religion of the respondent

The study investigated the respondents' active involvement in religion and tabulated the findings in table 4.6 below. Religion plays dual role as source of social cohesion and potential driver of conflict, thus directly influencing national security dynamics.

Table 4.6: Religion of the respondent

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Catholic	123	30.00
Christian AIC	48	11.71
Others	239	58.29
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results revealed that 30% of respondents were Catholic, 11.71% were African Inland Christians (AIC), and 58.29% belonged to other religious affiliations, highlighting substantial religious diversity in the Kerio Valley Region. This diversity necessitates a multifaceted approach to security management, leveraging the influence of religious leadership and tailoring strategies to the unique needs of different groups. Given the

study's focus on the effectiveness of selected deliberative policy frameworks on security management in a conflict-prone area, the diverse religious background of the respondents is significant. For instance, with Catholics and AIC forming significant portions of the population, their leaders played a pivotal role in community-based security initiatives, enhancing trust and cooperation with security agencies. Integrative negotiation strategies and argumentative approaches benefitted from engaging various religious leaders, addressing specific security concerns of diverse communities. Additionally, narratives in security management reflected the values of dominant religious groups to create compelling messages that promote security and cooperation. Metaphors in policy and communication strategies are sensitive to religious contexts, using themes familiar to specific groups to enhance their impact.

4.3.6 Duration of stay in the region

The study explored respondents' duration of stay in the region and presented the results in table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Respondent's duration of stay in this region

Duration of stay	Frequency	Percentage
One year	17	4.15
Two years	29	7.07
Three years	6	1.46
Four years	3	0.73
Six years	6	1.46
Seven years	349	85.12
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results in Table 4.7 reveal that 85.12% of respondents had lived in the area for more than seven years, while smaller percentages had varying lengths of residency: 4.15% for one year, 1.46% for three years, 0.73% for four years, 1.46% for six years, and 7.07% for two years. This high percentage of residents with two-year tenure indicates a relatively stable population familiar with the region's recent security dynamics. The study's

integrative negotiation strategies could leverage this group's insights, fostering a more inclusive and informed negotiation process that addresses both new and ongoing security issues. Additionally, the diversity in residency lengths suggests that the argumentative approach could be tailored to address the unique security perspectives of different groups. This method helped create robust arguments that encompass both recent developments and long-term security issues. Furthermore, crafting narratives and metaphors that resonate across different lengths of residency enhanced community cohesion and collective security efforts. Bridging experiences of newer and longer-term residents through stories and metaphors helped foster a sense of unity and shared purpose. In a similar vein, KII-2 indicated that elders and the encultured community residents are regularly encultured by the elders in that they engage in traditional ceremonies and cultural practices among and between the communities therein thus viable in storytelling and rhetoric differentiations. The varied residency durations highlight the need for tailored communication strategies, ensuring that security management initiatives are relevant and effective for all community members.

4.3.7 Respondent’s marital status

The study explored respondents’ marital status and presented the results in table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Marital status of the respondent

	Frequency	Percentage
Married	311	75.85
Single	96	23.41
Widow/widower	3	0.73
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results revealed that 75.85% of the respondents were married, 23.41% were single, and 0.73% were widowed. The predominance of married respondents suggests that integrative negotiation strategies considered the perspectives and concerns of families. The findings revealed that most married individuals prioritized security measures in

ensuring the safety of their spouses and children. Notably, engaging this demographic in negotiations provide room to a more family-oriented and community-centered security solutions. The different marital statuses imply a variety of viewpoints and priorities. While married individuals may focus on family security, single individuals might have different concerns. Additionally, the predominance of married respondents was suitable for the argumentative approaches. In addition, KII-3 acknowledged that,

Argumentative approaches is therefore inclusive in addressing the specific needs and perspectives of both married and single respondents. This inclusiveness helped in formulating arguments that resonate with a broader audience, thereby strengthening the overall security management framework.

KII-3 posited that the effectiveness of argumentative approach is linked with inclusivity in negotiating for peaceful coexistence. Given that a significant majority is married, narratives emphasizing family security, stability, and community well-being are likely to be more impactful. These narratives foster a sense of collective responsibility and urgency in addressing security issues. For single respondents, narratives could focus on personal safety and community solidarity, ensuring that their unique experiences and concerns are also addressed. Equally, the use of metaphors in security management resonated with both married and single individuals. Metaphors that invoke family protection, communal support, and individual responsibility helped communicate security concepts effectively. For instance, comparing the community to a "family" or a "village" created a sense of unity and shared purpose in managing security.

4.3.8 Role of respondent in annual security negotiation

The study explored respondents' role in annual security negotiations and presented the results in table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Role of respondent in annual security negotiation

Position	Frequency	Percentage
Not Involved	81	19.76
Expert	292	71.22
Aggrieved Party	19	4.63
NGO stakeholder	16	3.90
Observer	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results indicated that 19.76% have never participated in annual security negotiations in the region, 71.22% were involved as experts, 4.63% as aggrieved parties, 3.90% as NGO stakeholders, and 0.49% as observers. The predominance of experts (71.22%) suggests that security negotiations in Kerio-valley are highly professionalized, potentially leading to more effective policies but possibly marginalizing non-expert and local perspectives. The high percentage of respondents involved as experts suggests significant expertise within the community for integrative negotiation processes. Leveraging this expertise facilitated more informed and effective negotiations, leading to better security management outcomes. Experts helped identify the root causes of security issues and develop comprehensive solutions. The low involvement of aggrieved parties (4.63%) points to a gap in addressing the concerns of those directly affected by security issues, and increasing their participation could make policies more empathetic. The limited presence of NGO stakeholders (3.90%) indicates insufficient civil society engagement, which could be improved to build community trust and incorporate grassroots views. The minimal number of observers (0.49%) suggests a lack of transparency, and increasing public observation could enhance transparency and trust in the security management process

The involvement of different stakeholders (experts, aggrieved parties, NGO stakeholders, observers) indicates a diversity of perspectives. This diversity is crucial for a robust argumentative approach, as it ensures that various viewpoints and interests are represented. The small percentage of aggrieved parties highlights the importance of

ensuring their voices are heard and addressed in security management discussions, as they provided valuable insights into the challenges faced on the ground.

Given the predominance of experts among the respondents, narratives in security management emphasized evidence-based approaches and expert opinions. Narratives that highlight success stories and best practices from expert involvement inspired confidence and encourage broader participation. Including the experiences of NGO stakeholders and the aggrieved party added depth and relatability to these narratives, making them more compelling and inclusive.

The use of metaphors in security management reflected the roles and experiences of different stakeholders. For instance, metaphors that liken security management to a collaborative project or a community effort resonated well with experts and NGO stakeholders. For the aggrieved parties, metaphors acknowledged their pain and strive for healing and resolution to be powerful. Observers, although a small percentage, were addressed through metaphors that emphasize the importance of active participation and vigilance.

In conclusion, the diverse involvement of respondents in security management highlights the importance of integrating various perspectives and expertise. Effective integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors leveraged this diversity to create a robust and inclusive security management strategy. Engaging non-involved respondents ensure comprehensive community participation and enhanced security management in the region.

4.3.9 Involvement in deliberative policy framework negotiation

The study explored respondents' involvement in deliberative policy negotiation toward security management and presented the results in table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Involvement in deliberative policy framework negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage	Cum
Yes	333	81.42	81.42
No	76	18.58	100.00
Total	409	100.00	

Source: Research Data (2024)

The study findings indicated that approximately 81.42% of the respondents reported being involved in deliberative policy negotiation among communities to enhance security management, while 18.58% had not. This result indicates a high level of respondents and current community involvement in deliberative policy framework negotiation, suggesting that such negotiation frameworks are widely adopted and possibly effective in managing security in the region. Given the high involvement rate, the framework might be playing a significant role in improving security management. It suggests that when communities engage in such negotiation frameworks that aim for mutual benefit, there is a better chance of achieving sustainable security solutions. Notably, the study findings as highlighted by KII-2 stated that the framework reduced tensions, build trust, and create shared understanding among conflicting parties by bringing in integrative negotiation, argumentative approach, narratives and metaphors, which is critical for effective security management. Notably, policymakers and security managers leveraged the widespread acceptance and practice of deliberative policy framework to design and implement security strategies that are community centric.

The 18.58% of respondents who have not been involved of deliberative policy framework highlight the need to identify and address barriers to participation. Understanding why some community members are not involved helped in developing inclusive strategies that ensure all stakeholders are engaged in the security management process. The overall positive deliberative policy framework engagement likely contributes to a more cohesive and cooperative community environment, which is crucial for the overall effectiveness of security management. By incorporating deliberative policy framework into broader

security policy framework, it is possible to enhance the responsiveness and adaptability of security measures to local needs and conditions.

4.3.10 Intercommunity conflict negotiations and mediation

The study explored intercommunity conflict negotiations, mediated security management and presented the results in table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Intercommunity conflict negotiations and mediation

	Frequency	Percentage	Cum
Yes	408	99.51	99.51
No	2	0.49	100.00
Total	410	100.00	

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results reveal that overwhelming majority of respondents (99.51%) agreed that intercommunity conflict negotiations through deliberative policy framework significantly contributed to mediating good relations between conflicting communities, while only 0.49% disagreed. This near-unanimous consensus highlights effectiveness of these negotiations in fostering positive interrelations. The findings suggest that such negotiations guided by deliberative policy framework are not only prevalent but also widely regarded as beneficial in managing and resolving conflicts in the Kerio-Valley region. Consequently, policymakers and security practitioners confidently integrated deliberative policy framework in negotiation strategies and security management plans, assured of their effectiveness and community support.

Resources and efforts were be directed towards strengthening these negotiation frameworks, including training negotiators, facilitating negotiation forums, and ensuring representation from all community groups. Although agreement is nearly unanimous, a small percentage (0.49%) of dissenters indicates the need for further investigation into their skepticism or disagreement. Addressing all voices in deliberative policy process is crucial for maintaining the legitimacy and inclusivity of conflict resolution efforts. The study further found that though negotiations, argumentation, narratives and metaphors are common in the region, the same were unanimously applied to heal conflict and blend the existing and emerging security differences in the region. This provides a good forum that

is all inclusive but it requires good guidance and direction from the elderly, and the expertise of mediators to apply it to security issues.

4.4 Integrative negotiation and Security Management

The study’s descriptive analysis focused on exploring the effect of integrative negotiation on security management within Kerio Valley region. The respondents agreed that security issues coupled with facts and elaborated reasons presented positive results thus agreeing with the study’s hypothetical theme. To attain the study objective, the researcher collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on negotiation techniques, expertise or professional mediator’s role, individual community stance, negotiation process, position and finally biased or alternative mediation. The mediated integrative negotiation process allowed parties to unanimously solve the prevailing conflict in the area. The research analysis proved that respondents were well-structured and focused in reconciling the alternative dispute mechanisms during conflict negotiation process (KII-14).

4.4.1. Negotiation techniques and security management

The study explored respondents’ response on the integrative negotiation techniques on annual security negotiations and presented the results in table 4.12 below. Negotiation techniques in security management foster collaboration, build trust, and balance competing interests to achieve sustainable conflict resolution and long-term stability.

Table 4.12: Negotiation techniques and security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	2	0.49
Moderately Effective	3	0.73
Very Effective	201	49.14
Highly Effective	203	49.63
Total	409	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The findings reveal that 98.77% of respondents rated the negotiation techniques as either very effective or highly effective, indicating a strong positive perception of these techniques in managing security. This high approval suggests that the community widely accepts and values negotiation techniques as effective tools in security management. Both integrative and argumentative negotiation approaches contribute positively to security management, warranting their continued use and possible expansion to further enhance conflict resolution and security.

The overwhelmingly positive response validates current policies that incorporate negotiation techniques for security management. Policymakers use this data to advocate for sustained or increased support for integrative negotiation techniques within security management frameworks. The small percentages of respondents who rated integrative techniques as moderately effective (0.73%) and not effective (0.49%) highlighted areas where improvement or adjustment were necessary. Understanding the reasons behind these lower ratings provided insights into potential gaps or limitations in the current negotiation frameworks.

In a similar vein, KII-3, stated that, "the negotiation techniques have been instrumental in our community. We've seen a significant reduction in conflicts and an overall improvement in security. It's essential that we continue using these methods and ensure that more people are trained on integrative negotiation techniques." The strong endorsement of negotiation techniques supports allocating resources toward training, capacity building, and implementing these methods. Given their success in the Kerio Valley Region, there is potential for replicating these techniques in other regions facing similar security challenges. The research results on integrative negotiation supported the works of Brown (2017), who posited that argumentative approach was consistent with group interaction and aggrieved parties engagement to attain an aspect of amicable stance. Dong (2016) further argued that argumentative approach involves well-structured relation and interactive engagement between groups to attain an amicable position thus in correlation with study's findings that integrative arguments are well-structured and handled by a mediator or elite person.

4.4.2. Professional and experienced mediation to intercommunity negotiation

The study explored respondents' response on the experts, professional and experienced mediators' role on annual intercommunity negotiations and presented the results in table 4.13 below. Stevens (2018) posited that professional mediation enhanced security by bridging trust to address disputes that escalates into threats thus ensuring safer and resilient environment (Stevens, 2018).

Table 4.13: Professional and experienced mediation to intercommunity negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	194	47.32
Agree	197	48.05
Somewhat Agree	7	1.71
Disagree	11	2.68
Strongly Disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The combined total of 95.37% of respondents (47.32% strongly agreed and 48.05% agreed) indicates a strong consensus that intercommunity negotiations effectively include expertise and experienced mediators. The positive response serves as validation for the current practice of involving professional and experienced mediators in negotiation processes. Policymakers and practitioners were confident that their approach is well-received and effective in enhancing security management.

The small percentage of respondents (2.69% disagreed and 0.24% strongly disagreed) who do not see the integration of expertise as effective highlights the need for further investigation. Understanding the reasons behind their disagreement helped in refining the selection and involvement process of mediators to address any concerns or gaps. While the majority view the inclusion of professional mediators positively, it is essential to continually assess and improve the process to ensure it remains effective and relevant. On the other hand, the researcher found out that professionals, political class, business communities, religious persons among other expertise were involved more in the

negotiation process just as Fischer and Gottweis (2012) pointed out that they are considered as the community authority in negotiating for peace and ensuring sensitization of the communities on the involvements on peace ambassadors rather than continual involvements in retrogressive cultures. Civic education and further formal education is considered important in educating communities in the region against any conflict related activities.

4.4.3. The mediator stance on conflicting parties negotiation for mutual-benefits

The study explored respondents’ response on professional and experienced mediators’ stance on conflicting parties’ stance, intercommunity negotiations and presented the analyzed results in table 4.14 below. Neutral mediators are essential in bridging divides, reducing mistrust, and providing frameworks for dialogue in conflict situations, while others emphasize the primacy of state or elite-driven mechanisms, prioritizing sovereignty and control over external intervention (Laurie, 2010).

Table 4.14: The mediator stance on conflicting parties’ negotiation for mutual benefits

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	195	47.56
Agree	96	47.80
Somewhat Agree	17	4.15
Disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results reveal that a combined total of 95.36% of respondents (47.56% strongly agreed and 47.80% agreed) believe mediators successfully facilitated flexible negotiation environment. This strong consensus suggested that current mediation approach effectively allows conflicting parties to express their views openly, which is crucial for achieving mutually beneficial outcomes. The overwhelming agreement supports efficacy of mediation techniques employed in the region, indicating that mediators are skilled in creating an environment conducive to open dialogue, fundamental to resolving conflicts

and enhancing security management. However, a small percentage of respondents (0.49%) disagreed, and 4.15% somewhat agreed, indicating that while the approach is largely successful, specific areas or cases may need improvement. Understanding context of this dissent helped fine-tune mediation strategies to address any shortcomings.

The results highlight importance of an inclusive negotiation process where all parties feel heard and valued. Mediators continued to prioritize inclusivity and flexibility to ensure that all voices are considered, leading to more sustainable conflict resolution. Effective mediation that allows flexible expression of stances results in more durable peace agreements and better security management. Dong (2016) stated that policymakers supported and invest in mediation training programs that emphasize importance of flexibility and mutual benefits. Developing standard operating procedures for mediators that include best practices for flexible negotiation further institutionalized these effective techniques.

The success of this mediation approach in the Kerio Valley Region served as a model for other regions experiencing similar conflicts. Maintaining this trust is crucial for long-term peace and stability. Regular community engagement, negotiation and transparent mediation processes helped build trust.

4.4.4. Individual community stance in negotiation

The study explored respondents’ response on individual community stance on intercommunity negotiations and presented the results in table 4.15 below. Mediation involving both state agencies and community stakeholders reduce resistance and foster joint ownership of security measures (Ramsbotham, Woodhouse, & Miall, 2016).

Table 4.15: Individual community stance in negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	203	49.51
Agree	205	50.00
Somewhat Agree	1	0.24
Disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result reveals that a combined total of 99.51% of respondents (49.51% strongly agreed and 50% agreed) indicates an overwhelming consensus that negotiation process inclusively considers stance of each individual community. This suggests that deliberative policy framework employed in the region effectively ensures that all community voices are heard and considered during negotiations. The results underscore the importance of inclusivity in the negotiation process. Ensuring that each community's stance is brought to the table fosters a sense of representation and fairness. The near-universal agreement supports the efficacy of the current negotiation processes in place. It highlights that the framework used is successful in creating an inclusive environment for discussions. Ramsbotham et al (2016), supported this study that legitimate process with majority representative was crucial for implementation of negotiated agreements.

However, the small percentage of respondents (0.48%) who somewhat agreed or disagreed indicates that there might be occasional issues or specific instances where some communities feel their stances are not fully considered. Addressing these concerns further improved the inclusivity and effectiveness of the negotiation process. Continuous feedback mechanisms were put in place to identify and rectify any such issues. The study findings corroborated with KII-5 and Andrea (2019) supported the process that policymakers and practitioners continued to support and refine inclusive negotiation frameworks that ensure every community's stance is considered. Training programs for mediators emphasized the importance of inclusivity and representation, equipping them with the skills to facilitate comprehensive and participatory negotiations.

4.4.5. The negotiation process, existing security issues and community interests

The study explored respondents' response on integrative intercommunity negotiation process in relation with existing security laws and community interests and presented the results in table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: The existing security issues and community interests in negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	209	50.98
Agree	193	47.07
Somewhat Agree	5	1.22
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly Disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result in Table 4.17 reveals that about 50.98% of the respondents strongly agreed that the process effectively outlined existing security issues of community interests during negotiation, 47.07% agreed with this statement, 1.22% somewhat agreed with this statement, 0.24% disagreed with this statement while 0.49% strongly disagreed with this statement. These results imply that majority of respondents (98.05%) positively viewed the negotiation process as adequately addressing and outlining community security concerns. This study as posited by Brett (2014) found out that high level of agreement suggests that the negotiation process was thorough and inclusive, ensuring that the primary security issues of the community were brought to the forefront and discussed comprehensively. The minimal percentage of respondents who somewhat agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed indicates that there may be a small minority with reservations about the process. Borrowing from Fischer and Gottweis (2012), this could point to areas where further improvements were made to ensure that all community members feel their security concerns are fully addressed. In a nutshell, the findings underscore the effectiveness of the negotiation process in capturing and addressing community security issues, contributing positively to the security management framework in the Kerio-Valley region.

4.4.6. The parties' views on role of mediator and alternatives elites in negotiation

The study collected, collated and analyzed respondents' response on the role of mediators on integrative intercommunity negotiation process and presented the results in table 4.17 below.

Table 4.17: The parties' views on role of mediator and alternatives elites in negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	203	49.51
Agree	188	45.85
Somewhat Agree	16	3.90
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly Disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The combined total of 95.36% of respondents (49.51% strongly agreed and 45.85% agreed) indicates a strong consensus on the acceptance of a central mediator and alternative elites to lead negotiation process. This suggests that chosen mediators are trusted and respected by communities involved, which is crucial for effectiveness of mediation process. The high level of agreement underscores the legitimacy and credibility of mediation process. When parties unanimously accept mediators the likelihood of successful conflict resolution and sustainable peace increases. Laurie (2010) in reference to this study posited that trust on mediation stems perceived neutrality, expertise, and ability to understand, and address concerns of all parties involved. However, a small percentage of respondents (0.90% somewhat agreed, 0.49% strongly disagreed, and 0.24% disagreed) did not fully support the mediators, indicating minor concerns or reservations. Addressing these concerns could further strengthen mediation process. This might involve more transparent communication about selection criteria and roles of mediators or additional efforts to ensure their impartiality.

The acceptance of alternative elites alongside the central mediator suggests a flexible and inclusive approach to mediation. This allows for broader representation of interests and perspectives, enhancing the comprehensiveness and fairness of the process. The findings concur with Brown (2019) that alternative elites may include respected community leaders, experts, or representatives from various stakeholder groups, contributing to a more holistic approach to conflict resolution.

The strong support for the role of mediators and alternative elites indicates that the deliberative policy framework is effective in managing security along the Kerio Valley Region. Moreover, KII-7 in connection with Fischer and Gottweis (2012) outlined that, “Effective mediation lead to the de-escalation of conflicts, improved intercommunity relations, and a more stable security environment. Policymakers and practitioners continued to support and invest in training and capacity-building for mediators” and that alternative elites ensured they effectively lead the negotiation process for the good of the region.

4.4.7. Negotiation, community engagement and cooperation in conflict issue.

The study collected, collated and analyzed respondents’ response on integrative negotiation process, common collaboration, community engagement and cooperation in integrative conflict resolution. The analyzed results were presented in table 4.18 below.

Table 4. 18: Negotiation common position, engagement and cooperation in conflict

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	134	32.68
Agree	199	48.54
Somewhat Agree	76	18.54
Strongly Disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (81.22%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that negotiations presented a common position for engagement and cooperation. This consensus indicates that integrative negotiation is perceived as an effective tool for conflict resolution within the region. The high level of agreement suggests that negotiation processes are fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose among conflicting parties, which is essential for sustainable conflict resolution. However, 18.54% of respondents who somewhat agreed indicate that while they see some benefit in the negotiation process, there may be areas for improvement. This group likely recognizes the value of negotiations but may have concerns and individual reservations about specific aspects of the process. Laurie (2010) in relation to this study findings stated that in addressing reservations involved, all parties felt their voices were equally heard and that negotiation process was inclusive and transparent.

The extremely low percentage (0.24%) of respondents who strongly disagreed suggests minimal opposition to the negotiation process. This indicates a generally positive perception of effectiveness of integrative negotiation in managing security issues. Despite this minimal opposition, it is crucial to understand underlying reasons for this disagreement to ensure that the process remains fair and effective for all parties involved. The results and Pruitt (2011) highlighted that integrative negotiation was successful in presenting common position for engagement and cooperation. This implied that negotiation efforts lead to a more collaborative approach to conflict resolution, where parties work together towards common goals. In addition, KII-2 indicated that,

Enhanced cooperation led to more robust and lasting solutions to security issues, as parties are more likely to commit to agreements that they have collectively developed and agreed upon. The success of the same is linked to the integrated community peace caravans responsible for sensitizing the locals and the aggrieved parties not to retaliate conflict with tooth for a tooth analogy.

From KII-2 collective corporations coupled with positive perception of negotiations played a crucial role in security management within Kerio Valley Region. By facilitating dialogue and cooperation, negotiations help mitigate conflicts and reduce risk of

violence. This collaborative approach leads to a more stable and secure environment, benefiting entire community and contributing to broader regional stability. Policymakers and practitioners continued to support and promote integrative negotiation processes as a key strategy for conflict resolution and security management. The 18.54% of respondents who somewhat agreed highlight the need for continuous improvement in the negotiation process. In the same line, KII-8 stated that feedbacks from involved parties identified and address the existing stalemate that brought negative neighborhood within geographical boundary. Negotiation presented an opportunity to build on success by expanding and refining negotiation frameworks within an acceptable platform.

Borrowing from KII-8, feedback, opportunity and successful negotiation frameworks in the Kerio Valley Region served as models for other conflict-prone areas, demonstrating the value of integrative negotiation in managing security, conflict resolution and fostering cooperation within the region. This involved incorporating lessons learned and best practices to further improve the process.

4.4.8. The mediation process, alternative options and mutual benefits

The study investigated respondents’ response on integrative intercommunity negotiation process, alternative mediation options and mutual benefits of integrative conflict resolution. The analyzed results were presented in table 4.19 below. In contexts of this study, security threats were localized as highlighted by Stevens (2018) to attain community participation, enhances situational awareness and strengthens preventive mechanisms through mediated dialogue and opinions to bring mutual benefits.

Table 4.19: The mediation process, alternative options and mutual benefits to both parties

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	216	52.81
Agree	173	42.30
Somewhat Agree	9	2.20
Disagree	9	2.20
Strongly Disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result shows that a majority (95.11%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that the mediation process provided room for alternative options benefiting both parties. This indicates strong support for the flexibility and adaptability of the mediation process. The ability to explore alternative options is crucial in conflict resolution as it allows for creative solutions that addressed the needs and interests of all parties involved. A small percentage of respondents (2.20%) somewhat agreed, indicating that while they see some benefit in the mediation process, they may have concerns about its implementation or effectiveness in providing truly beneficial alternatives. The 2.20% who disagreed and the 0.49% who strongly disagreed highlight that there is a minority of communities who feel mediation process does not adequately offer beneficial alternatives. Understanding and addressing these concerns is important to improve the process coupled with the need of incorporating all parties' wishes and concerns to achieve an all-inclusive policy paper in addressing any existing or emerging security issue.

The high level of agreement suggests that integrative negotiation is effective in security management within the Kerio-Valley Region. Fischer and Gottweis (2012) points out that the alternative options and processes helps in finding mutually beneficial solutions, enhancing cooperation and reducing conflict. Therefore, the researcher found that flexibility in mediation is likely to increase the parties' commitment to the agreements reached, as they are more likely to feel that their needs and interests have been considered

4.4.9. The free and fair information for negotiated mediation among parties

The study investigated respondents' response on free and fair information on integrative negotiation mediation process among parties and presented results in table 4.20 below. Negotiations that recognize community perspectives often result in genuine conflict transformation requires the inclusion of grassroots actors whose lived realities shape the sustainability of peace (Lederach, 2007).

Table 4.20: The free and fair information for negotiated mediation among parties

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	264	64.39
Agree	127	30.98
Somewhat Agree	8	1.95
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly Disagree	10	2.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results show that a significant majority (95.37%) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that negotiated mediation process provided free and fair information. This high level of trust in transparency and fairness of information exchange highlights effective communication as critical for successful mediation. When parties believe that information is shared fairly, it builds trust and facilitates a more cooperative environment for conflict resolution. The strong agreement on the fairness of information exchange provides a solid foundation for expanding the deliberative policy framework, potentially benefiting other conflict-prone regions. A small percentage (1.95%) somewhat agreed, indicating minor reservations about the information exchange process, while 0.24% disagreed and 2.44% strongly disagreed, suggesting a very small minority perceives the information exchange as unfair. These concerns stemmed past experiences, biases, or specific incidents that undermined trust. Free and fair negotiation as posited in this study provided sustainable outcome that imposed co-created dialogue to promote situational awareness and strengthens preventive mechanisms to issues of insecurity (Kaldor, 2013).

The overwhelming agreement underscores effectiveness of integrative negotiation in security management, as transparent information exchange is essential for finding mutually beneficial solutions. Ensuring that all parties have access to the same information helps prevent misunderstandings and reduces the potential for future conflicts, enhancing overall security management. It further builds bridges on existing conflict prevalence in the area. Druckman, Lewicki, and Doyle (2019), works also concur

with the research findings that transparent information exchange contributes to better security management by fostering an environment of trust and cooperation. When parties believe they are receiving fair and accurate information, they are more likely to engage constructively in negotiations. Fair information exchange also helps identify the root causes of conflicts and develop effective strategies to address them, leading to more sustainable peace and security.

To maintain and improve trust in mediation process, it is important to establish clear guidelines and mechanisms for information sharing, including regular updates, transparent reporting, and opportunities for all parties to verify information. Notably, Datzberger (2016) in relation to the study proposed that training mediators to handle information transparently and further enhanced credibility of the mediation process. Ensuring that mediators are perceived as neutral and unbiased is crucial for maintaining trust. Although the number is small, it is important to address concerns of those who disagreed with fairness of information exchange. Engaging with these individuals to understand their concerns and incorporating their feedback into mediation process helped improve overall satisfaction and trust.

4.4.10. The biased mediation on counter arguments during communal negotiation

The study investigated respondents’ response on biased mediation or information on counter arguments during communal integrative negotiation among parties and presented results in table 4.21 below. Open mediation within context of conflict negotiations builds misinformation, suspicion and power asymmetry on mutually acceptable solutions.

Table 4. 21: The biased mediation on counterarguments during communal negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	3	0.73
Agree	3	0.73
Somewhat Agree	19	4.63
Disagree	274	66.83
Strongly Disagree	111	27.07
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results show that a significant majority (93.90%) of respondents (66.83% disagreed and 27.07% strongly disagreed) did not perceive the mediation as biased. This high level of confidence in neutrality of mediation process is crucial for its credibility and effectiveness. Perceived neutrality is essential for gaining trust of all parties involved in negotiation. When parties believe process is fair, they are more likely to participate constructively and comply with outcomes. The results suggest that integrative negotiation, which relies on impartiality of mediators to find mutually beneficial solutions, is largely effective in this context. The high level of trust in neutrality of mediation process supports effectiveness of integrative negotiation in managing security. Ensuring and maintaining the perception of fairness helped sustain and enhance the success of integrative negotiation practices in security management.

While number of respondents who perceived bias is small, addressing these concerns is important to ensure that all parties feel their perspectives are valued. This was achieved by increasing transparency, integrity and openness in the mediation process and providing mechanisms for feedback, checks and accountability. Engaging with the minority who perceived bias provided insights into specific issues or instances that led to their perception, allowing for targeted improvements in the mediation process. To further strengthen perception of neutrality, Datzberger (2016) stated that mediators trained on techniques are able to handle counterarguments impartially and to avoid any appearance of bias. This includes ensuring that all parties have equal opportunities to present their arguments and that counterarguments are openly presented and addressed fairly. Mediators are trained to recognize and mitigate any unconscious biases that may affect their facilitation of negotiation process.

The relatively low concern about bias suggests that argumentative approach, which involves presenting and countering arguments to reach a resolution, is being managed effectively. This approach was beneficial in addressing conflicts by ensuring that all viewpoints are considered and debated. The effectiveness of the argumentative approach in this context is reinforced by high level of disagreement with perception of bias, indicating that parties feel their arguments are being heard and considered fairly. Policies emphasize importance of neutrality and fairness in mediation processes. This included

establishing clear guidelines and standards for mediators to ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of process and compliance with these standards.

4.4.11. The mediation process and alternative position for negotiation

In mediation, alternative positions refer to different settlement approaches that considered various aspects of dispute, such as terms of agreement, the division of resources, or the way parties interact in the future. The study investigated respondents’ response on mediated process, alternative communal integrative negotiation positions among parties and presented results in table 4.22 below.

Table 4.22: Mediation process and alternative position for negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	3	0.73
Agree	13	3.17
Somewhat Agree	7	1.71
Disagree	32	7.80
Strongly Disagree	355	86.59
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result reveals that an overwhelming majority (94.39%) of respondents (86.59% strongly disagreed and 7.80% disagreed) did not perceive a lack of alternative positions in the mediation process. This indicates a high level of satisfaction with inclusiveness and flexibility of mediation process. The perception that mediation process offers multiple positions for negotiation enhances credibility and acceptance of mediation outcomes amongst involved parties. Integrative negotiation aims to find mutually beneficial solutions by considering various perspectives and alternative positions (Dong, 2016). The high disagreement with statement that mediation process did not offer alternatives suggests that integrative negotiation approach is effective in this context. This effectiveness was crucial for managing security in the Kerio-Valley Region giving equal opportunity to all parties to be, leading to more sustainable and accepted resolutions

Although a very small percentage (5.61%) of respondents (0.73% strongly agreed, 3.17% agreed and 1.71% somewhat agreed) perceived a lack of alternative positions, it is important to address these concerns to maintain and improve mediation process. Understanding the reasons behind these perceptions provided valuable insights for enhancing the mediation process. Datzberger (2016) stated that this might involve reviewing specific instances where parties felt their alternatives were not adequately considered and making necessary adjustments. The argumentative approach, which involves presenting and debating different positions, appears to be well-executed given the high level of disagreement with perception of a lack of alternatives. This suggested that mediation process effectively incorporates and debates various viewpoints. Maintaining this approach ensures that the process remains dynamic and inclusive, which is vital for resolving conflicts and managing security effectively.

The high level of mediation process satisfaction likely reflects the effective use of narratives and metaphors, which helped communicate and reconcile different positions. Framing issues that resonate with all parties, narratives and metaphors facilitated understanding and agreement. Policies reinforced need inclusivity and flexible mediation processes as multiple positions and alternatives. This included guidelines for mediators on how to effectively present and incorporate various viewpoints.

4.4.12. Interrogative negotiation and insecurity within region

The study intended to find out the role of integrative negotiation, mixed security management and their significance in inter-conflict negotiation over insecurity within the region. The results were presented in table 4.23 below.

Table 4.23: Interrogative negotiation and insecurity within region

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	18	4.39
Moderately Effective	215	52.44
Slightly Effective	158	38.54
Very Effective	19	4.63
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The findings from the table reveal a diverse range of perceptions regarding the effectiveness of the interrogative negotiation in managing security in the Kerio Valley region. A notable 52.44% of respondents rated the method as "moderately effective," indicating that while it plays a role in addressing some security concerns, it is not seen as a comprehensive solution. This suggests that the interrogative negotiation may be a useful tool in combination with other strategies but is insufficient on its own to fully tackle the challenges in the region. Another significant portion of respondents, 38.54%, rated the approach as only "slightly effective." This reflects a degree of skepticism or dissatisfaction with the method's ability to address the underlying causes of insecurity. It points to potential limitations in its application, perhaps due to a lack of trust in the security forces or an overly reactive use of the method, which may focus on collecting information after incidents rather than preventing conflicts.

A much smaller percentage, 4.63%, found the interrogative negotiation to be "very effective." These respondents likely reflect isolated cases where the approach was applied more skillfully or in conjunction with other measures, such as cooperation with local communities or more efficient resource use. In the same line, KII-16 stated that the success in these cases seems to be context-specific, suggesting that the effectiveness of the interrogative method may depend on how and where it is implemented. Finally, 4.39% of the respondents considered the approach to be "not effective." While this group represents a small minority, their perspective highlights certain flaws in the current application of the interrogative negotiation. These could include poor training, lack of resources, or failure to take local cultural dynamics into account. However, the low percentage of negative responses indicates that most respondents still see some utility in the method.

The varied responses to the interrogative negotiation offer critical insights into how it is perceived as a tool for managing security in the Kerio Valley. The moderate effectiveness rating by the majority of respondents suggests that while the approach is somewhat useful, it does not address the root causes of insecurity in the region, which are likely complex and multifaceted. Issues such as historical grievances, resource scarcity, and socio-political conflicts could not be fully resolved through interrogation alone,

emphasizing the need for broader and more proactive strategies. The large number of respondents who rated the approach as slightly effective reinforces the idea that its application may be limited. It appears that the approach fails to provide long-term solutions and is more reactive than preventive, focusing primarily on information gathering after incidents occur rather than addressing the factors that lead to conflict. The small group who rated the approach as very effective likely reflects isolated success stories, where the interrogative method was applied in a context that allowed it to yield more positive results. These instances may have benefited from a combination of strategies, such as increased community cooperation or better resource allocation, which enhanced the overall effectiveness of the approach. The low percentage of respondents who found the approach entirely ineffective suggests that, despite its limitations, the method still holds some value in managing security. These respondents likely see specific areas where the approach falls short, such as inadequate training or insufficient consideration of local customs. However, they do not view the method as completely useless, indicating that improvements in its implementation could increase its effectiveness.

The overall findings from the table suggest that while the interrogative negotiation has some utility in managing security, it is not sufficient on its own. Notably, Fischer and Gottweis (2012) stated that complementary strategies are integrated to address complex security challenges including integrative community-based conflict resolution, participatory decision-making processes, and economic development initiatives to tackle the root causes of insecurity. Tailoring the interrogative negotiation among other policy variables to the socio-political context of the Kerio Valley is also crucial for improving its effectiveness. Engaging local leaders, elders, and community members in security efforts helped build trust and foster cooperation, enhancing the legitimacy of the approach and making it more sustainable in the long term.

In the same spirit, Datzberger, (2016) indicated that community engagement is key to creating security strategies that are responsive to local needs and conditions. The relatively small percentage of respondents provided effective points to proper training and resource allocation. Enhancing the skills of security personnel, particularly in terms

of cultural sensitivity and context-specific strategies, could help improve the outcomes of the interrogative negotiation. Additionally, providing adequate resources and tools for implementing the method is essential for ensuring its success. Finally, the findings underscore the need for continuous evaluation and adaptation of security strategies. The varied effectiveness ratings suggest that security management in the Kerio Valley must remain flexible and responsive to changing conditions on the ground. Regular feedback from the community are incorporated into security planning, allowing for ongoing refinement and improvement of the interrogative negotiation to ensure it meets local needs.

In conclusion, the study findings highlighted that to enhance its effectiveness, interrogative negotiation are complemented by other security measures, including community engagement, conflict resolution, and better resource allocation. Additionally, improving the training of security personnel and ensuring that the approach is culturally and contextually appropriate for improving security outcomes in the region. Continuous evaluation and adaptation of the approach also ensured it remains effective in the face of evolving security challenges.

4.5 The argumentation approach and Security Management

The study's descriptive analysis focused on exploring the effect of argumentation approach on security management within the region. To attain the objective of the study, the researcher collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on perceptions, information sharing, and intercommunity communication. Systematic deliberation posited that security actors are able to weigh competing claims, identify logical fallacies, and construct sound arguments that strengthen both preventive and responsive strategies. his method not only improves conflict resolution and negotiation processes but also promotes legitimacy and trust in security institutions, especially where competing interests and risks must be balanced (Van, Frans, & Grootendorst, 2005). The respondents postulated that security issues linked with argumentation approach in mediation was coupled with facts and reasons presenting study hypothetical theme. The data proposed that the process unanimously solve prevailing conflict in the area through equal opportunity for all and reconciling alternative dispute mechanisms during conflict negotiation process.

4.5.1. Perception, information sharing and security management

This study explored respondents' mediation perception and information sharing based on argumentative approach on security management and presented results in table 4.24 below. Security management enhances decision-making by fostering critical reasoning, structured dialogue, and evidence-based justification of policies (Walton, 2008).

Table 4.24: Perception, information sharing and security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	324	79.02
No	86	20.98
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results show that a majority (79.02%) of the respondents agreed on effectiveness of argumentative approaches in managing security, indicating strong support for open, structured debate and information sharing to resolve conflicts. This high level of agreement underscores the value of argumentative methods in facilitating transparent communication, crucial for building trust and cooperation among conflicting parties. However, 20.98% of respondents did not agree, highlighting a significant minority with reservations. This group may find the approach ineffective or problematic in certain contexts. Understanding concerns is essential for improving security management strategies (Walton, 2008). Addressing issues such as argument presentation, inclusivity, and enhancing mediator skills improved the overall effectiveness of these strategies.

The strong support for argumentative approaches suggests their potential for effective integration into security management practices. Promoting open dialogue and critical thinking helps identify and address the root causes of conflicts, leading to more sustainable and mutually acceptable solutions and enhancing overall stability and security in the Kerio-Valley region. In a similar vein, KII-9 outlined that, "The effectiveness of argumentative approaches relies on robust communication channels. The high level of agreement indicates that current communication practices are generally effective. Continued investment in communication infrastructure and mediator training further

improved the quality of interactions, making the argumentative approach even more effective.”

Policymakers considered incorporating argumentative approaches into official conflict resolution frameworks. This involves creating policies that encourage structured debate and open communication among conflicting parties. Notably, KII-4 in support of the approach proposed that, “policies also aim to address the concerns of the minority who do not support this approach, ensuring that all voices are heard and considered in the mediation process.” To address the concerns of the 20.98% who did not agree, targeted training and capacity-building programs was developed. These programs focused on enhancing the skills of mediators and community leaders in using argumentative approaches effectively.

4.5.2. Inter-communication and information sharing in mediation

The study investigated respondents’ response on intercommunity communication and information sharing during argumentative approach mediation and the results presented in table 4.25 below. Religion played a dual role as a source of social cohesion and potential driver of conflict, thus directly influencing national and international dynamics. Making effective arguments was central to academic research since it provided a disciplined way to present, contest, and refine ideas. all allows the researcher to critically evaluate competing perspectives, justify positions with evidence, and demonstrate analytical rigor in addressing complex security challenges (Van Evera, 1997). The researcher critically evaluated competing perspectives, justify positions with evidence, and demonstrate analytical rigor in addressing complex security challenges.

Table 4.25: Intercommunity communication or information sharing in mediation

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	406	99.02
No	4	0.98
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results reveal that 99.02% of respondents believe that intercommunity communication and information sharing in argumentative negotiation significantly improve interrelations between conflicting communities. This near-unanimous agreement highlights exceptional confidence in the effectiveness of these approaches for conflict resolution and security management. The strong belief in value of open dialogue and transparency underscores importance of these elements in building trust and cooperation among communities. The findings suggest that argumentative negotiation, which emphasizes open communication and information sharing, is successful in enhancing relationships between conflicting communities. This is crucial for long-term peace and stability in the Kerio-Valley region. Open information sharing helps communities understand each other's perspectives, reducing misunderstandings and fostering a collaborative approach to conflict resolution.

Given this high level of support, policymakers and practitioners prioritized argumentative negotiation approaches in their security management strategies. This involves creating frameworks that encourage and facilitate intercommunity communication (Van Evera, 1997). Training programs for mediators and community leaders focused on developing skills in argumentative negotiation and effective communication techniques, further enhancing their ability to manage conflicts and strengthen intercommunity relationships. Although a small minority (0.98%) did not believe in effectiveness of these approaches, their concerns were not overlooked. Understanding reasons behind their skepticism provided insights for improving implementation of argumentative negotiation strategies. Engaging with this minority to address their concerns and demonstrate benefits of open communication and information sharing helped achieve broader acceptance and effectiveness.

The findings in collaboration with Datzberger (2016) emphasize the importance of structured and open mediation processes that allow for thorough communication and information sharing. Strengthening these processes ensures that all parties feel heard and respected, leading to more effective conflict resolution. Mediators were trained on modern conflict resolution mechanism and cultural diversity to facilitate these processes effectively, guiding communities towards mutually beneficial solutions. Continuous

evaluation, monitoring, checks and research on effectiveness of argumentative approaches in different contexts among and between communities provided valuable insights for refining these strategies, tailoring them to be even more effective in various situations.

4.5.3. Argumentative approach techniques and security management

The study explored respondents’ response on argumentative approach techniques in security management and the results presented in table 4.26 below. Argumentative techniques enabled researchers to present persuasively, anticipate counterarguments, and provide credible support. Critically analyze competing perspectives, justify policy or strategy choices, and construct evidence-based reasoning to support security decisions. This method strengthens the academic rigor of the work, ensuring that conclusions are not merely descriptive but defensible through logical debate and scholarly evidence (Booth, Colomb, & Williams, 2008).

Table 4.26: Argumentative approach techniques and security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	3	0.73
Slightly Effective	4	0.98
Moderately Effective	21	5.12
Very Effective	266	64.88
Highly Effective	116	28.29
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (93.17%) rated the argumentative approach as either highly effective or very effective, indicating strong endorsement for managing security in the Kerio Valley region. The high effectiveness ratings suggest that argumentative approaches are successful in fostering understanding, resolving conflicts, and enhancing security among communities. The widespread acceptance and effectiveness of these approaches point to their reliability and efficiency in real-world applications within the region. This success was attributed to open communication, both intra and inter-group information sharing and structured dialogue they facilitate, accommodating diverse

viewpoints and promoting mutual understanding thus enhancing community engagement and peace resolutions.

Notably, a small percentage (6.83%) rated the technique as moderately effective, slightly effective, or not effective, this indicates that there may be certain limitations or areas for improvement. Understanding the reasons behind these lower effectiveness ratings provided insights into the challenges faced during the implementation of argumentative approaches and help identify areas for enhancement. Given the high effectiveness ratings, Brown (2017) proposed that policymakers considered integrating argumentative approaches into broader security management frameworks. Training and capacity-building programs were developed to equip community leaders and mediators with necessary skills. Standardizing and institutionalizing mediation approach across the region ensured consistency and effectiveness in conflict resolution and security management efforts.

4.5.4. The parties conflict and mediation process

The study explored respondents’ response on argumentative approach based on parties opposing scenarios, conflict and mediation process and the results presented in table 4.27 below.

Table 4.27: The parties opposing, breeding conflict and mediation process

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	214	52.20
Agree	177	43.17
Somewhat Agree	5	1.22
Disagree	11	2.68
Strongly Disagree	3	0.73
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result shows that overwhelming majority (95.37%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that opposing scenarios are considered during mediation. This indicates

a widespread recognition of the importance of acknowledging and understanding both sides of the conflict. This consensus underscores the effectiveness of a balanced approach in mediation, which likely contributes to the successful resolution of conflicts. The high level of agreement suggests that the mediation process in the Kerio-Valley region is inclusive and considers the perspectives of all conflicting parties. This balanced approach is crucial for fostering mutual understanding and cooperation. By considering opposing scenarios, mediators identified common ground and address the root causes of conflicts more effectively.

The small percentage of respondents (3.36%) who either disagreed or strongly disagreed indicates that there might be occasional lapses in the mediation process or that some mediations may not fully consider opposing scenarios. Understanding the reasons behind this disagreement helped improve the mediation process. It might involve additional training for mediators or refining mediation techniques on modern situation analysis to ensure all perspectives are adequately considered. The strong agreement on considering opposing scenarios implies that mediation process is likely to result in more sustainable and effective conflict resolution. Druckman, Lewicki, and Doyle, (2019), stated that when parties feel heard and understood, they are more likely to commit to the agreements reached. This approach also helps build trust among conflicting parties, which is essential for long-term peace and security. Policymakers ensured that mediation processes are standardized to include the consideration of opposing scenarios. This was achieved by developing clear guidelines and protocols for mediators.

4.5.5. Parties' position and security issues in relation to reasons and fact

The study investigated respondents' response on argumentative approach parties' position, security issues in relation to facts and reasons. The data was analyzed and the results presented in table 4.28 below. This study focuses on how different groups (parties) are viewed and address security concerns, including potential threats and vulnerabilities. This involves understanding their roles, responsibilities, and the measures they take to ensure safety and security.

Table 4. 28: Parties’ position and security issues in relation to reasons and fact

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	129	31.46
Agree	272	66.34
Somewhat Agree	8	1.95
Disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The overwhelming majority (97.80%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that parties clearly communicated their positions on security issues with supporting reasons and facts. This indicates a strong practice of clarity and substantiation in communication during security management discussions. Clear communication is essential for effective negotiation and resolution of security issues as it ensures that all parties understand each other's perspectives and rationale behind them. The high level of agreement supports effectiveness of the argumentative approach in security management. When parties present their positions clearly and support them with facts, it facilitates informed decision-making and helps in reaching consensus. This approach also minimizes misunderstandings, mistrust, misconceptions and misinterpretations, which are common barriers in conflict resolution.

The minimal percentage (0.24%) of respondents who disagreed suggests that there might be occasional lapses in communication clarity or support with facts. Addressing this small percentage through targeted interventions, such as communication training or ensuring access to relevant information, further enhanced the effectiveness of the deliberative policy framework. Druckman, Lewicki, and Doyle, (2019) outlined that clear and fact-supported communication builds trust among conflicting parties as it demonstrates transparency and honesty. This trust, integrity and openness are crucial for successful security management and long-term peace.

The results highlight importance of negotiation skills, particularly in clearly articulating positions and supporting them with facts. Training programs focused on these skills was

beneficial for all parties involved in security management. The emphasis on reasons and facts in communication supports evidence-based decision-making. This approach led to more sustainable and effective security solutions as decisions are made based on verifiable information rather than assumptions or emotions. Given the high level of agreement on the importance of clear and fact-supported communication, this practice was applied more broadly within region's security management frameworks.

4.5.6. The mediator and argumentative engagement

The study explored respondents' response on expertise mediation and argumentative approach-based dialogue process. The data was analyzed, and results presented in table 4.29 below. Mediation was valuable because it allowed researcher to critically analyze competing perspectives, justify policy or strategy choices, and constructed evidence-based reasoning to support security decisions (Booth, Colomb, & Williams, 2008). Dialogue provided dialectical basis for establishing acceptable arguments.

Table 4. 29: The mediator and argumentative engagement

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	135	32.93
Agree	259	63.17
Somewhat Agree	13	3.17
Disagree	2	0.49
Strongly Disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

Majority of respondents (96.10%) either strongly agreed or agreed that mediators play a central role in directing argumentative engagement. This highlights critical function of mediators in steering discussions and ensuring that all arguments are considered. Effective mediation likely contributes to the structured and productive nature of security management discussions, leading to better outcome. The results indicate that structured argumentation, guided by mediators, is a significant feature of the deliberative process. This structured approach helps in organizing the flow of information and ensures that

discussions remain focused on resolving conflicts. Mediator-directed engagement helps in maintaining order and coherence, preventing discussions from devolving into unproductive arguments.

The minimal percentage of respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed (0.73%) indicates that there are few instances where mediator direction might not have been perceived as effective. Addressing these perceptions further enhanced the overall efficacy of the mediation process. Notably, KII-6 supported the training parameter that consistency of mediator involvement (as evidenced by the high agreement levels) suggests that this approach is a standard practice in the region. Such consistency built trust in the process and ensures that all parties are familiar with the procedures and expectations during negotiations. Trust in the mediation process is crucial for its acceptance and effectiveness, as parties are more likely to engage fully when they believe in the fairness and reliability of the process. Continuous training and evaluation of mediators maintained high standards and addressed any issues that might arise within the researchers control.

The results underscore the importance of mediator skills in argumentative engagement. Investing in the training and development of mediators ensured that they are equipped to handle complex negotiations and direct discussions effectively. Mediators with strong skills in argumentation and conflict resolution wastter manage discussions, ensuring that all relevant points are addressed and that the process remains fair and impartial. On the other hand, KII-11 supported that mediator-directed argumentative engagement encourages a culture of constructive debate, where parties are encouraged to present their arguments logically and coherently. This approach led to more thorough exploration of issues and more robust solutions.

Constructive debate also fostered mutual understanding and respect among conflicting parties, as they are required to consider and respond to each other's arguments in a structured manner. Dong (2016) concluded that policymakers and practitioners leveraged these findings to reinforce the role of mediators thus was leveraged too in security management processes. By institutionalizing mediator training programs and developing

guidelines for structured argumentative engagement, they enhanced the effectiveness of conflict resolution mechanisms

4.5.7. Focused group discussion and articulation by community informers’ arguments

The study explored respondents’ response on focused group discussion and argumentative approach articulation by community informers’ argument based on parties opposing scenarios. A focused group discussion within the framework used guided group setting to explore specific topic in issue, encouraged participants to share their perspectives and reasoning. This approach uncovered diverse opinions, understand the "why" behind arguments, and analyze how social interactions shape individual and collective viewpoints. The results were presented in table 4.30 below.

Table 4.30: Focus group discussion and articulation by community informers’ arguments

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	118	28.78
Agree	212	51.71
Somewhat Agree	78	19.02
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

Majority of respondents (79.49%) either strongly agreed or agreed that focused group discussions effectively facilitate well-articulated arguments by community informers. This suggests that focused group discussions are perceived as a useful tool for gathering and presenting community perspectives on security issues. This high level of agreement indicates that focused group discussions are a valuable method for engaging communities in deliberative processes, potentially leading to more informed and comprehensive decision-making.

Community informers play a crucial role in articulating arguments within these discussions. Their involvement ensures that local knowledge and perspectives are adequately represented, which is vital for addressing security issues that are deeply rooted in the community context. The reliance on community informers highlights the importance of their preparation and training to effectively communicate the needs and concerns of their communities. Brown (2017) and study findings substantially agreed on effectiveness of focused group discussions to supports use of argumentative approaches within the deliberative framework. This method emphasized structured and reasoned discourse, is seen as effective in addressing and resolving security issues. By fostering detailed and well-reasoned arguments, the argumentative approach helps clarify positions, identify common ground, and resolve conflicts more effectively.

The fact that 19.02% somewhat agreed suggests there is room for improvement in how focused group discussions are conducted. This group might feel that while discussions are generally effective, there are aspects that could be enhanced to better articulate community arguments. Addressing the concerns of this significant minority helped in refining the approach to make it even more inclusive and effective. The minimal disagreement (0.48%) indicates broad consensus on the effectiveness of focused group discussions. In the same line, KII-3 in concurrence with Kapoyon, (2019) indicated that understanding the reasons behind disagreement provided insights into specific areas that may need attention. This could involve investigating specific cases where focused group discussions may not or did not meet expectations and finding ways to address these shortcomings within the region. The robust cultural region requires a multi-faceted approach to any emerging security issues. The study proposed that institutionalizing focused group discussions as a core component of the deliberative policy framework that if such group discussions are well-facilitated and inclusive enhanced their effectiveness.

4.5.8. Parties opposing scenarios in mediation process

The study explored respondents' response on focused group discussion and argumentative approach on parties opposing scenarios and conflict mediation process. The results were presented in table 4.31 below. The mediator helped parties construct and evaluate arguments related to their conflict, leading to a mutually acceptable

solution. This study identified underlying issues, different perspectives, and facilitating the discussion to reach a resolution to guide process rather than imposing a solution.

Table 4. 31: Parties conflict scenarios and mediation process

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	132	32.20
Agree	273	66.59
Somewhat Agree	3	0.73
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

Majority of the study’s respondents (98.79%) either strongly agreed or agreed that during the mediation process, opposing scenarios presumed to be breeding conflict are considered. This indicates a broad consensus on the importance of understanding and addressing both sides of a conflict during mediation. This high level of agreement underscores the effectiveness of a comprehensive mediation approach that seeks to understand all perspectives, which is crucial for sustainable conflict resolution. By considering opposing scenarios, mediators are able to address the root causes of conflicts rather than just the symptoms. This leads to more effective and long-lasting resolutions, as underlying issues are acknowledged and addressed. This approach prevented the recurrence of conflicts by ensuring that the concerns of all parties are taken into account and resolved. The results highlight the importance of an inclusive mediation process where all parties felt heard, and their perspectives considered. On the other hand, KII-3 indicated that inclusivity builds trust among conflicting parties and increases the likelihood of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Ensuring that all voices are heard reduced feelings of marginalization and promote a sense of ownership and commitment to the conflict resolution process.

The very low percentage of respondents who disagreed (0.48%) suggests that there is nearly unanimous support for this approach. However, Brown (2017) understandings connects with study findings that he reasons behind the disagreement provided insights

into specific areas that may need improvement. Policymakers and practitioners prioritized on need of propagating inclusion of opposing scenarios in mediation processes as a standard practice. This was institutionalized through guidelines and training for mediators to ensure they are equipped to handle diverse perspectives effectively. Developing standardized protocols for mediation that emphasize importance of considering all sides enhanced consistency and quality of conflict resolution efforts.

4.5.9. Parties’ stance on security issues, argumentative approaches, reasons and facts

The study explored respondents’ response on focused group stance on security issues, argumentative approach articulation, reasons and facts based on parties opposing scenarios. The results were presented in table 4.32 below.

Table 4. 32: Parties’ stance on security issues, argumentative approaches, reasons and facts

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	131	31.95
Agree	190	46.34
Somewhat Agree	86	20.98
Strongly disagree	3	0.73
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The combined 78.29% of respondents who either strongly agreed or agreed that parties communicated their positions or stance clearly indicates significant emphasis on clarity and factual support in security negotiations. Clear communication or information sharing ensures that all parties have a solid understanding of each other’s positions, which is crucial for effective conflict resolution and security management. When parties articulate their positions with clarity and factual support, it facilitates a better understanding among the conflicting parties. This understanding is essential for identifying common ground and fostering cooperation. Effective communication reduces misunderstandings and misinterpretations, which otherwise exacerbated conflict

The fact that only a small fraction (0.73%) disagreed suggests broad acceptance of the need for clear communication supported by reasons and facts. This consensus underscores the importance of adopting a structured approach in deliberative policy frameworks. This widespread agreement led to more consistent and reliable outcomes in security management practices. The 20.98% who somewhat agreed indicates that there is still room for improvement in how parties communicate their positions. These respondents may feel that while communication is happening, it may not always be as clear or well-supported by facts as it was. Addressing this gap through training, community sensitization and capacity-building initiatives further strengthened the negotiation process. Datzberger, (2016) proposed that administrators focused on creating guidelines that emphasize the importance of clear and factual communication in negotiations. This was included in training programs for community leaders, household heads, community professional and mediators. Training programs equipped participants with skills in effective communication, critical thinking, and fact-based argumentation to ensure all parties articulated their positions clearly.

4.5.10. The mediator and argumentative engagement

The study explored respondents’ response on focused group discussion and argumentative approach articulation by community informers’ argument based on parties opposing scenarios. The results were presented in table 4.33 below.

Table 4. 33: The mediator and argumentative engagement

	Frequency	Percentage
strongly Agree	61	14.88
Agree	333	81.22
Somewhat Agree	5	1.22
Strongly disagree	11	2.68
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (81.22%) of respondents agreed that mediator, key expert, or societal professional always directs argumentative engagement, with an additional 14.88% strongly agreeing. This high level of agreement indicates strong confidence in the

mediator's ability to steer discussions effectively. Effective direction from experienced mediator ensures that discussions stay focused and productive, facilitating a structured argumentative approach that helps in resolving conflicts. The mediator's role in directing argumentative engagement is crucial for maintaining a logical and coherent flow of discussion. Datzberger (2016) indicated that mediators ensure that all arguments are considered systematically, reducing the potential for conflicts to escalate. A structured argumentative approach promotes rational decision-making, as it encourages parties to present their positions clearly and support them with evidence.

The small number of respondents who strongly disagreed (2.68%) or somewhat agreed (1.22%), suggests that there are some who may have experienced inconsistencies or had issues with the mediator's directions. Understanding the concerns of this minority helped in refining the mediation process. It may indicate the need for additional training for mediators to ensure consistency and effectiveness in their approach. The results highlight the importance of the mediator's role in argumentative engagement. Training programs for mediators focused on enhancing skills in directing discussions, managing conflicts, and ensuring that all voices are heard. KII-4 further indicated that to address the small percentage of strong disagreements, it is essential to establish standards and best practices for elite mediators. Lewin, Keefe, and Kochan (2012) stated that regular assessments and feedback mechanisms helped ensure mediators are performing their roles effectively. The high level of agreement with the mediator's role in directing engagement underscores the effectiveness of the argumentative approach in the context of security management. Reinforcing this approach through policy frameworks and community practices strengthened its impact, leading to better conflict resolution and enhanced security management in the region.

4.5.11. Mediated engagement and actors' interest for peaceful coexistence

The study explored respondents' response on mediated engagement and actors' interests in argumentative approach peaceful engagement scenarios. The results were presented in table 4.34 below.

Table 4. 34: Mediated engagement and actors' interest for peaceful coexistence

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	129	31.46
Agree	256	62.44
Somewhat Agree	3	0.73
Disagree	10	2.44
Strongly disagree	12	2.93
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (62.44% agreed and 31.46% strongly agreed) of respondents believe that mediated engagement allows requisite actors to prioritize peaceful coexistence over their individual interests. This indicates strong support for mediation process among and between parties in fostering peace, suggesting it is an effective tool for conflict resolution. The belief that mediated engagement helps actors set aside their interests highlights its effectiveness in addressing the root causes of conflicts. It implies a willingness to compromise and find common ground, crucial for long-term peace and stability. This approach led to more sustainable peace agreements, as parties are more likely to honor commitments made in an environment of mutual understanding and compromise. The small percentage of respondents who disagreed (2.44%) or strongly disagreed (2.93%) indicates some reservations about the mediation process, possibly due to past experiences or perceived biases. Similarly, KII-5 corroborates the work of Stoshikj (2014) who indicated that in addressing these concerns ensuring transparency, integrity and openness, mediator impartiality, and inclusivity improved the process. Training mediators to handle biases and facilitate fair discussions enhances effectiveness. This further posits that education, civic awareness, societal sensitization and citizen participation in devolved government security policy is rational in fostering the security of the country.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation of mediation practices helped identify and rectify any shortcomings, ensuring the process remains effective and fair for all parties involved.

The results support the integration of mediated engagement into security management policies. Policymakers use these findings to develop frameworks emphasizing mediation as a key strategy in conflict resolution. Datzberger (2016) proposed that community leaders and mediators promoted a culture of dialogue and compromise, reinforcing the importance of peaceful coexistence over individual interests. The strong agreement on the effectiveness of mediated engagement in promoting peaceful coexistence underscores the potential of this approach in transforming conflict dynamics. By encouraging parties to set aside their interests, mediation created an environment conducive to peace and cooperation.

4.5.12. Argumentative approach, security management and rising insecurity

The study explored the general role of traditional argumentative approach, mixed security management and their significance in during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The results were presented in table 4.35 below.

Table 4.35: Argumentative approach, security management and the rising insecurity

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	18	4.39
Slightly Effective	215	52.44
Moderately Effective	158	38.54
Very Effective	19	4.63
Total	409	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The majority of respondents (52.44%) believe that the argumentative approach is only slightly effective in managing security within the Kerio Valley region. This suggests a general skepticism about the approach's ability to resolve conflicts or improve security effectively. The fact that a significant portion (38.54%) finds it moderately effective indicates that while it may have some merits, it is not seen as a highly reliable or robust method for security management. Only a small percentage (4.63%) considers the argumentative approach very effective. The fact that a marginal majority find the approach slightly effective highlights potential shortcomings or limitations of this method

in addressing the specific challenges of the Kerio Valley region. The low percentage of respondents (4.39%) who find it completely ineffective suggests that while the approach is not widely dismissed, its efficacy is questioned.

Given the mixed to low effectiveness ratings, there is a clear need to explore and integrate alternative strategies alongside the argumentative approach. Policymakers and practitioners as outlined by KII-04 considered combining this approach with other methods, such as integrative negotiation or narrative techniques to enhance overall effectiveness. The argumentative approach may need to be adapted to the specific cultural, social, and political context of the Kerio Valley region. This could involve training mediators in culturally sensitive argumentation techniques or incorporating local traditions and practices to make the approach more relevant and acceptable to the communities involved. Training programs aimed at improving the argumentative skills of mediators and community leaders might help increase the effectiveness of this approach. Falk and Tirole (2016) opined that emphasizing respectful dialogue, active listening, and the use of evidence-based arguments could enhance the impact of argumentative methods in conflict resolution.

In summary, while the argumentative approach has some perceived effectiveness in the Kerio Valley region, its overall impact is limited. DPF explored complementary strategies, adapt approaches to local contexts, and engage in continuous evaluation and community feedback to enhance security management efforts

4.6 Use of narrative and Security Management

The study identified that security issues linked with traditional and contemporary narratives in mediation coupled with stories, rhetoric and elaborated information sharing presented hypothetically agreeing study theme. To attain the objective of study, the researcher collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on storytelling, rhetoric, cultural beliefs, the role of metaphor in mediations, parties' openness, cultural leaders, socio-political and economic development, integration of elite mediators and elites' capabilities on security management. The analysis postulated that use of stories and other information sharing parameters were ideal in solving prevailing conflict in the region. Use of narratives, and case studies illustrated its impact on security concepts, risks, or best

practices. The study further posited that management included planning, organizing, and controlling security measures to protect an organization's assets and information. Storytelling educated employees on security threats, vulnerabilities, and the importance of security policies. Leveraging on storytelling, effective deployment of human and resources effective for improved security management practice

4.6.1. Storytelling and security management

The study explored respondents' response on role story telling as an element of metaphoric negotiation towards security management. The results were presented in table 4.36 below.

Table 4.36: Storytelling and security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	318	77.56
No	92	22.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

With 77.56% of respondents agreeing that mediated engagement allows actors to set aside their interests for the sake of peaceful coexistence, there is a clear indication that this approach is widely accepted and valued. This majority support suggests that mediated engagement is perceived as a crucial mechanism in fostering peace and resolving conflicts, as it encourages compromise and mutual understanding. The high level of agreement points to the effectiveness of mediated engagement in conflict resolution. By encouraging actors to put aside personal or group interests, mediated engagement helps to focus on common goals and collective benefits, which is essential for sustainable peace. This method reduced tensions and build trust among conflicting parties, facilitating more productive and cooperative interactions. The 22.44% of respondents who did not agree indicate that there is a notable minority with reservations or dissatisfaction regarding the mediated engagement process. Understanding the reasons behind this disagreement is crucial as indicated by Kapoyon (2019). It may be due to perceived biases, past negative experiences, or a lack of transparency in mediation

process. Addressing these concerns improved the overall effectiveness and acceptance of mediated engagement.

To enhance acceptance and success of narratives, Lewin, Keefe and Kochan (2012) noted that mediated engagement is important to ensure that the process is transparent, impartial, and inclusive. Training mediators helped synchronize diverse perspectives and ensure fair representation in mitigating concerns and improve trust in the process. Policymakers leveraged these findings to develop and promote frameworks that emphasize mediated engagement as a key strategy for conflict resolution and security management. By institutionalizing mediated engagement practices, communities fostered a culture of dialogue and compromise, which is essential for long-term peace and stability.

4.6.2. Communication through stories and rhetoric towards security management

The study explored respondents’ response on the role of good communication through stories and rhetoric in mediating inter-conflict between communities within the region. The results were presented in table 4.37 below. The rhetoric played a crucial role in mediating inter-community conflicts by enabling communication, facilitating dialogue, and shaping perceptions. It's a powerful tool for conflict resolution, requiring deliberate and strategic use to promote understanding and cooperation (Toulmin & Rieke, 1979)

Table 4.37: Communication through stories and rhetoric towards security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	2	0.49
Slightly Effective	3	0.73
Moderately Effective	13	3.17
Very Effective	271	66.10
Highly Effective	121	29.51
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The majority of respondents (66.10% rating it as very effective and 29.51% as highly effective) indicate that narratives, in the form of storytelling and rhetoric, play a

significant role in security management within the Kerio Valley Region. This suggests that narratives are powerful tools for communication and persuasion in conflict resolution, because they help to convey complex issues, foster understanding, and build empathy among conflicting parties. The minimal percentage of respondents rating narratives as "not effective" (0.49%) or "slightly effective" (0.73%) indicates that there is a broad consensus on the utility of this approach. This consensus implies that use of narratives is generally well-accepted and has proven benefits in the context of security management. The 3.17% of respondents who rated narratives as "moderately effective" suggest that while the approach is beneficial, there may be limitations or areas for improvement. It is important to explore what specific aspects of narrative usage could be enhanced to move these perceptions towards higher effectiveness.

Mediated engagement is important to ensure transparency, impartiality, and inclusivity through training on diverse communication perspectives and cultural beliefs in mitigating concerns and improve trust in the process. Notably, KII-21 stated that storytelling and rhetoric, as narrative techniques, are likely effective because they engage emotions, provide relatable examples, train key mediators and create a shared sense of identity and purpose among community members. Ontiri, Kiruthu, and Muna, 2022 stated that these techniques was particularly useful in bridging cultural and historical divides, making abstract concepts more concrete, and motivating collective action towards security and peace. Policymakers and practitioners continued to incorporate narratives into their security management strategies. Training mediators and community leaders in effective storytelling and rhetorical skills amplified impact of this approach. Druckman, Lewicki and Doyle (2019), proposed that developing a repository of success stories, historical accounts, and culturally relevant tales that resonate with community was an asset in ongoing and future conflict resolution efforts. To address the small percentage of respondents who found narratives less effective, it is crucial to ensure that narratives are inclusive, representative, and resonate with all community members.

The study findings proposed that there was need of incorporating feedback from diverse groups and continually refining the content and delivery of narratives to make this approach even more impactful. It further demonstrated strong support for the use of effective communication, storytelling and rhetoric narratives in security management

within the region under study. The high ratings for effectiveness suggest that narratives are a valuable tool for fostering understanding and resolving conflicts. Mediation practitioners leveraged this approach, while also seeking to address any limitations to further enhance its impact.

4.6.3. Cultural beliefs on stories, and rhetoric during mediation process

Cultural beliefs can significantly impact the mediation process by influencing communication styles, decision-making approaches, and perceptions of conflict. Understanding these beliefs is crucial for effective mediation, as they can affect how parties perceive the mediator, the process itself, and the potential for reaching a resolution. The study analyzed respondents’ responses on communities’ cultural beliefs on enhanced communication through stories and rhetoric in mediating intercommunity conflict within the region. The results were presented in table 4.38 below.

Table 4. 38: Stories, rhetoric and cultural beliefs during mediation process

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	269	65.61
Agree	130	31.71
Somewhat Agree	4	0.98
Disagree	5	1.22
Strongly disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority of respondents (65.61% strongly agreeing and 31.71% agreeing) believe that using stories and rhetoric to propagate cultural beliefs is an effective aspect of the mediation process. This high level of agreement underscores the importance of culturally relevant narratives in mediation. It indicates that integrating cultural stories and rhetoric facilitated better understanding and cooperation among conflicting parties. The use of cultural stories and rhetoric likely helps in preserving and respecting the cultural identities of the involved parties. This approach fosters a sense of respect and acknowledgement, which is crucial for successful mediation and conflict resolution. By

allowing parties to express their cultural beliefs through narratives, mediators built trust and create a more inclusive environment for dialogue. The minimal percentage of respondents who disagreed (1.22%) or strongly disagreed (0.49%) indicated that there is a broad consensus on the value of incorporating cultural narratives in the mediation process. This suggests that any opposition to this approach is marginal and was addressed through further engagement and education about the benefits of using narratives in mediation.

Stories and rhetoric are powerful tools that conveyed complex cultural and historical contexts, making it easier for parties to understand each other's perspectives. These tools helped to humanize conflict, highlight shared values, and create a narrative of cooperation and mutual respect. Policymakers and practitioners continued to incorporate cultural narratives and rhetoric into mediation processes. This was achieved by training mediators in the use of storytelling techniques and ensuring they have a deep understanding of the cultural contexts of the parties involved. Moreover, Datzberger (2016) noted that developing cultural stories and training mediators on how to use these stories effectively enhanced the mediation process and contribute to sustainable conflict resolution in collaboration with elite mediators. The study results highlighted the significant role of cultural narratives and rhetoric in the mediation process within the Kerio Valley. The strong agreement among respondents suggests that this approach is effective in promoting cultural understanding and resolving conflicts. Policymakers leveraged this approach while addressing any concerns to ensure its continued success in security management.

4.6.4. Role of stories, values, rhetoric and norms in mediated negotiation

The study explored respondents' response on communities' cultural stories, values, rhetoric and norms in mediated negotiation for changes on enhanced communication through in mediating intercommunity conflict within the region. The results are presented in table 4.39 below.

Table 4.39: Stories, rhetoric and mediated negotiation to possible changes

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	189	46.10
Agree	203	49.51
Somewhat Agree	15	3.66
Disagree	2	0.49
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A substantial majority of respondents (46.10% strongly agreeing and 49.51% agreeing) believe that using stories and rhetoric during mediated negotiation is effective in proposing possible changes. This indicates that narrative techniques are highly valued in mediation process. The combined total of 95.61% of respondents supporting this approach demonstrates its effectiveness in facilitating dialogue and generating solutions. The high level of agreement suggests that stories and rhetoric are not only useful for communication but also for proposing concrete changes. This led to a more dynamic and solution-oriented mediation process where parties feel empowered to suggest and consider new ideas. This approach allows for presentation of complex ideas in an understandable and relatable manner, making it easier for parties to grasp and agree on proposed changes. The minimal percentage of respondents who disagreed (0.49%) or strongly disagreed (0.24%) indicates that there is broad acceptance of using stories and rhetoric in mediation. Addressing the concerns of the small dissenting group could involve providing additional training on the use of narratives or combining narrative techniques with other approaches to ensure a more comprehensive mediation process.

The high level of acceptance and success of narratives, KII-10 and KII-16 stated that using stories and rhetoric helps to articulate potential changes clearly and persuasively. This fostered better understanding and consensus among conflicting parties, as narratives often resonate more deeply than straightforward factual presentations. Mediators used narratives to highlight benefits of proposed changes, making them more appealing and acceptable to all parties involved. Brown (2017) posited that mediators, elites or

professionals among conflicting communities continued to integrate stories and rhetoric into mediation practices, given their proven effectiveness in proposing changes and facilitating agreement. Developing guidelines and training programs on how to effectively use narratives in mediation helped standardize and improve this approach. The 3.66% of respondents who somewhat agreed may feel that while stories and rhetoric are useful, they might not be sufficient on their own. Combining narrative techniques with empirical data and logical arguments enhanced the overall effectiveness of mediation

In summary, the study results highlighted significant role of stories and rhetoric in the mediation process within the Kerio-Valley region. The overwhelming agreement among respondents suggests that this approach is highly accepted and effective in proposing elaborate possible changes. The study acknowledged Stoshikj (2014) and Kapoyon, (2019) who indicated that policymakers and security administrators leveraged on enhanced mediation's strategies, policies, guiding principle, and regulations by ensuring that they are culturally relevant and effective in promoting security management and conflict resolution. The strong agreement among respondents highlighted the value of these techniques in enhancing communication and understanding during mediation.

4.6.5. Party's' openness in storytelling, rhetoric and conflicting issues

This section posited cultural nuances in stories, values, rhetoric, and norms as crucial for effective mediation especially in conflict areas. These cultural elements shaped communication, perspectives, and behaviors thus allowing mediators to facilitate productive dialogue and reach mutually acceptable resolutions. The study explored respondents' response on parties or communities' openness in cultural stories, values, rhetoric and norms in mediating conflicting issues for changes on enhanced communication through intercommunity conflict mediating within the region. The results were presented in table 4.40 below.

Table 4.40: Party’s’ openness in storytelling, rhetoric and conflicting issues

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	195	47.56
Agree	188	45.85
Somewhat Agree	25	6.10
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (47.56% strongly agreed and 45.85% agreed) of respondents believed that openness through storytelling and rhetoric clearly defines conflicting issues. This indicates strong support for use of narrative techniques in conflict resolution. The combined total of 93.41% agreement underscores the effectiveness of these methods in clarifying and addressing conflicts. The high level of agreement suggests that storytelling and rhetoric help parties articulate their positions and concerns more clearly. This led to a better understanding of the root causes of conflicts and facilitate more effective resolution strategies. Nyaga and Mwangangi (2019), noted that for effective negotiation, mediators used narratives to help parties express their perspectives in a structured manner, making it easier to identify common ground and areas of disagreement. The minimal percentage of respondents who disagreed (0.24%) or strongly disagreed (0.24%) indicates broad acceptance of storytelling and rhetoric as effective tools in mediation. The slight disagreement may stem from individual preferences for different communication styles or skepticism about the efficacy of narratives in certain contexts. Addressing these concerns could involve combining narratives with other techniques to ensure a comprehensive approach.

The use of stories and rhetoric according to Savolainen and Ikonen (2015) not only helps in defining issues on business negotiations but also in creating empathy and understanding between conflicting parties in security management issues as found by the study. By sharing personal experiences and cultural stories, parties wastter understand each other’s perspectives and motivations. This approach fosters a more collaborative and

less adversarial negotiation environment, which is conducive to finding mutually acceptable solutions. Policymakers and practitioners continued to integrate storytelling and rhetoric into mediation practices, given their proven effectiveness in clarifying issues and facilitating resolution. Developing training programs on the effective use of narratives enhance ability to manage conflicts

In summary, the results echoing Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) and Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) indicate that storytelling and rhetoric are highly effective in defining and addressing conflicting issues within the Kerio-Valley region. The strong agreement among respondents highlighted the value of these techniques in enhancing communication and understanding during mediation. Policymakers and practitioners leveraged the findings to strengthen mediation practices, ensuring they incorporate culturally relevant and effective narrative techniques to improve security management and conflict resolution.

4.6.6. Integrating elite mediators, stories and rhetoric to builds trust

In section, integrating elite, professional and cultural mediators who are presumed knowledgeable on communities’ stories and rhetoric were required to builds trust. The study analyzed respondents’ response on the need to integrate elite, professional and cultural mediators knowledgeable on communities’ stories and rhetoric to builds trust and enhanced communication through intercommunity conflict mediation within the region. The results were presented in table 4.41 below.

Table 4.41: Integrating elite mediators, stories and rhetoric to builds trust

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	270	65.85
Agree	132	32.20
Somewhat Agree	4	0.98
Disagree	2	0.49
Strongly disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (65.85% strongly agreed and 32.20% agreed) of respondents indicate that involving elite mediators who use stories and rhetoric builds trust among the actors involved in mediation process. This high level of agreement suggests that the credibility and expertise of mediators play a crucial role in gaining the confidence of conflicting parties. The use of stories and rhetoric by skilled mediators is seen as a powerful tool in the mediation process. This method not only clarifies conflicting issues but also humanizes parties involved, making it easier to foster mutual understanding and empathy. Mediators who effectively used these techniques are likely to facilitate more productive and amicable negotiations, leading to better conflict resolution outcomes. The very low percentage of respondents who disagreed (0.49%) or strongly disagreed (0.249%) indicates a broad consensus on the effectiveness of this approach. To address the concerns of the small percentage of skeptics, evidence of successful case studies was included in the process and also additional methods was integrated to complement storytelling and rhetoric.

Given high level of trust among elite mediators who use narrative techniques, it is essential to ensure that these mediators are well-trained and have access to continuous professional development. Notably, KII-10 outlined that it is the responsibility and critical role of elite mediators to understand community's culture, beliefs and norms on use storytelling and rhetoric in building trust and effectively managing security issues in the Kerio-Valley region. These mediators were recognized and supported by both community and government to ensure their legitimacy and effectiveness. Creating a system where elite mediators shared best practices and learn from each other's experiences further enhanced the quality of mediation efforts.

Developing a robust training program for mediators that includes the use of narratives, rhetoric, and other complementary techniques enhanced their effectiveness and the overall mediation process. Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) have stated that formally integrating elite mediators into societal norms and cultural practices aids in strengthening cultural roles. It is thus imperative to integrate them in the the study's security management framework. The strong agreement among respondents echoes Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) thus indicating that this approach is widely accepted

and appreciated. Professional mediators in conflict management ought to be leveraged to enhance mediation practices, and trained on culturally relevant narrative techniques to foster trust and resolve conflicts effectively.

4.6.7. Cultural leaders’ status and mediation

The study explored respondents’ response on the role of cultural leaders, their status and integration of elite or professional mediators to builds trust and enhanced communication on intercommunity conflict mediation within the region. Cultural leaders hold a revered status within their communities, often serving as custodians of tradition, culture, and community values. The results were presented in table 4.42 below.

Table 4.42: Cultural leaders’ status and mediation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	199	48.54
Agree	124	30.24
Somewhat Agree	86	20.98
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant proportion (48.54% strongly agreed and 30.24% agreed) of respondents believed that status of cultural leaders plays a crucial role in mediation. This suggested that cultural leaders are highly respected and their involvement in mediation processes is essential for the acceptance and success of these processes. The strong agreement indicated that social hierarchy and status of individuals within community significantly influenced mediation process. Recognizing and leveraging influence of cultural leaders enhances effectiveness of mediation efforts, as these leaders demanded respect and authority, making their mediation more likely to be accepted by all parties. The fact that 20.98% somewhat agreed indicates some reservations about the role of cultural leaders in mediation. These reservations might stem from concerns about potential biases or effectiveness of cultural leaders in certain contexts. Addressing these concerns through transparent and inclusive mediation practices would help to mitigate any doubts.

The very low percentage of respondents who strongly disagreed (0.24%) suggested that there is near-universal recognition of the importance of cultural leaders in the mediation process. This consensus was leveraged to strengthen mediation framework by ensuring that cultural leaders are given a prominent role and adequately supported. The policymakers and administration were recognized the critical role of cultural leaders in conflict resolution and integrate them into formal mediation processes. Lacassagne, Nieguth, and Dépelteau (2011) have discussed how engaging cultural leaders in policy formulation and implementation ensured that mediation processes are culturally sensitive and have support of the community; this concurs with the research findings.

In summary, the results underscore the pivotal role of cultural leaders in the mediation process within the Kerio-Valley region. The high level of agreement among respondents highlights the importance of leveraging status and influence of these leaders to enhance effectiveness and acceptance of mediation efforts. For instance, Kruck and Spencer (2013) incorporated cultural leaders into their strategies, provided room for appropriate training, and addressed any reservations to ensure a comprehensive and culturally sensitive approach to conflict resolution

4.6.8. The socio-political, economic development and negotiation paradigm

The study analyzed respondents’ response on the role of cultural values, socio-political, economic development and negotiation paradigm for enhanced intercommunity conflict mediation within the region. This study explored It explores how cultural differences can contribute to conflicts, how cultural traditions are used in negotiation and conflict resolution, and how economic development and political structures are influenced by and influence cultural contexts. The results were presented in table 4.43 below.

Table 4.43: Socio- political, economic development and negotiation paradigm

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	133	32.44
Agree	261	63.66
Somewhat Agree	4	0.98
Disagree	10	2.44
Strongly disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The significant proportion of respondents who strongly agree (48.54%) and agree (63.66%) suggested that integrating stories about socio-political and economic development into negotiation process is highly effective. This implied that using narratives helped build a robust negotiation framework by making discussions more relatable and grounded in real-life contexts. The low percentage of respondents who, somewhat agreed (0.98%), disagreed (2.44%), or strongly disagreed (0.49%) indicates minimal opposition to the use of stories in negotiations. This broad acceptance suggests that narrative techniques are well-received and was widely implemented without significant resistance.

Narratives bridge gaps between parties by highlighting common socio-political and economic challenges, thereby promoting shared understanding and mutual respect. Kelley and Bisel (2014) have found that use of stories in negotiations enhanced engagement and understanding among conflicting parties by providing concrete examples and fostering empathy. Incorporating socio-political and economic stories helps in constructing a comprehensive negotiation paradigm that considers various facets of community life. This multi-dimensional approach ensures that negotiations address underlying issues, leading to more sustainable and holistic solutions.

The study proposes that policymakers, administrators and practitioners integrate storytelling into the formal negotiation processes to improve quality and depth of discussions. Datzberger (2016) has stated that training programs for negotiators were included as a component of effective storytelling and how to use narratives to illustrate re-integration or resolution points and build consensus. On the same line, KII-4 indicated that highlighting socio-political and economic development within narratives provided a forward-looking perspective, encouraging parties to think about long-term solutions and the broader impact of their agreements. The study further provided that focused shift negotiation from immediate conflict resolution to future development and cooperation, fostering a more constructive and positive negotiation environment.

In summary, the results indicate strong support for use of narratives in negotiation process within Kerio-Valley region. Integrating stories about socio-political and economic development into negotiations enhances engagement, builds a comprehensive

negotiation framework, and fosters trust among conflicting parties. To effectively incorporate storytelling, the narratives were relevant and inclusive to maximize their positive impact.

4.6.9. Rhetoric, tales and stories during chaotic humorous scenarios

This section focused on humor in conflict management for effective establishment of a human connection between conflict parties in and defusing the **conflict** itself. The study explored respondents’ response on the role of cultural values, stories, rhetoric and tales during chaotic humorous scenarios to enhance intercommunity communication for conflict mediation within the region. The results were presented in table 4.44 below.

Table 4.44: Rhetoric and stories during chaotic humorous scenarios

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	119	29.02
Agree	261	63.66
Somewhat Agree	15	3.66
Disagree	10	2.44
Strongly disagree	5	1.22
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The significant agreement (29.02% strongly agreed and 63.66% agreed) suggested that incorporating rhetoric or stories with humor was an effective strategy for de-escalating conflict. This implies that humor was a valuable tool in mediation, by helping to reduce tension and create a more relaxed environment conducive to dialogue. Humor, when used appropriately, break down barriers and humanize parties involved making discussions more relatable and communication more effective. This led to more open and honest exchanges, in line with what Leipold (2014) has described as facilitating a better understanding of each party's perspectives and needs through societal mobilization and cultural institutionalization. The presence of humor in storytelling captured attention of participants, keeping them engaged and interested in the negotiation process. This therefore, prevents discussions from becoming too rigid or confrontational, thereby

maintaining a constructive atmosphere. In addition, KII-11 further highlights that humor builds rapport and trust among conflicting parties, making them more willing to cooperate and consider each other's viewpoints. Notably, this led to a more collaborative approach to conflict resolution, where parties work together to find mutually beneficial solutions.

The low percentage of respondents who, somewhat agreed (3.66%), disagreed (2.44%), or strongly disagreed (1.22%) indicates minimal opposition to the use of humor in negotiations. This broad acceptance suggests that humor, when used judiciously, is a widely acceptable technique in conflict resolution settings. Storytelling that includes humor illustrated points more vividly and frame complex issues more understandably. Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) have emphasized that this strategic use of narratives simplified complicated discussions, making it easier for parties to grasp key issues and implications. It is crucial to consider cultural sensitivities when using humor in storytelling, as humor was interpreted differently across cultures. Mediators were aware of these cultural nuances to ensure that humor is used effectively without causing offense. Kelley and Bisel (2014) have proposed that in governance and policymaking, practitioners were integrated the use of humor in storytelling into their mediation training programs and integrative security negotiations. Developing guidelines for the appropriate use of humor helped mediators leverage this tool effectively while minimizing potential risks. The use of humor in rhetoric and storytelling is a tool to calm chaos during mediated negotiations. Muhereza (2019) on the other hand has found that strategic use of humor enhanced communication, build rapport, and improve engagement among conflicting parties. Professionals and elites considered incorporating humor into their conflict resolution strategies, ensuring it is used appropriately and respectfully to maximize its positive impact on security management

4.6.10. The elites' capabilities and filtering narratives during negotiation

The study explored the role of elite capabilities and filtering of cultural narratives, values, stories, rhetoric and tales during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. The results were presented in table 4.45 below.

Table 4. 45: The elites’ capabilities and filtering narratives during negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	196	47.92
Agree	206	50.37
Somewhat Agree	5	1.22
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The high level of agreement (47.92% strongly agreed and 50.37% agreed) indicates that elites play a crucial role in filtering and shaping narratives to facilitate positive negotiations. This suggests that involving respected and knowledgeable elites in negotiation process leads to more effective and constructive outcomes. The minimal opposition to role of elites in filtering narratives (only 0.24% disagreed and 0.24% strongly disagreed) indicates broad acceptance of the approach. KII-9 in consensus with other respondents has postulated that continued use and potential expansion of elite or professional mediators’ involvement in future negotiations made them more effective. The study has confirmed that elites effectively filter and manage narratives to ensure that discussions remain focused and productive. This control helps prevent spread of misinformation or harmful rhetoric that could derail the negotiation process. The involvement of credible and professional elites enhances trust among conflicting neighboring parties, as these individuals are seen as impartial and knowledgeable. This trust leads to greater acceptance of negotiation outcomes and willingness to abide by agreed-upon terms thus willingness to curb insecurity among the conflicting communities.

Kelley and Bisel (2014) and Muhereza (2019) have highlighted that elites adept at filtering narratives present information in a clear and understandable manner, making complex issues more accessible to all parties. This facilitated better understanding and more meaningful dialogue during negotiations. Druckman, Lewicki and Doyle (2019),

have stated that by protracting positive negotiation through effective narrative control, professional elites help streamline conflict resolution process. This efficiency led to quicker resolutions and a more stable security environment within Kerio-Valley region. The study findings propose that administrators and policymakers considered formalizing role of elites in mediation processes, providing them with the necessary training and resources to effectively manage narratives. Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) have indicated that this could involve establishing guidelines for elite participation and narrative control to ensure consistency and fairness.

In summary, the results underscore critical role of professionals, elites and expert mediators in filtering narratives to facilitate positive negotiations. The broad agreement among respondents highlights the effectiveness of this approach in enhancing trust, communication, and conflict resolution efficiency. The researcher has concluded that policymakers and practitioners considered formalizing and expanding the involvement of credible elites in mediation processes to capitalize on these benefits for improved security management in the Kerio-Valley region. The positive effect of collaborative and holistic approaches provides empirical evidence of the important role of narrative approaches in security management if leveraged on diverse perspectives and stakeholder engagement.

4.6.11. Narrative, security management and the rising insecurity

The study explored the general role of traditional narratives, mixed security management and their significance in during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The results were presented in table 4.46 below.

Table 4. 46: Narrative, security management and rising insecurity

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	8	1.95
Slightly Effective	170	41.46
Moderately Effective	211	51.46
Very Effective	21	5.12
Total	409	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A majority of respondents (51.46%) find the use of narratives moderately effective in managing security within the Kerio Valley region. This indicates that while narratives are somewhat useful, there is room for improvement in their application and impact. The relatively high percentage of respondents (41.46%) who find narratives slightly effective suggests that while narratives have potential, they are not fully optimized or integrated into the security management framework. Only a small percentage of respondents (5.12%) view narratives as very effective. This limited perception of high effectiveness points to potential gaps in the implementation or understanding of how narratives was used in conflict resolution and security management. The minimal percentage (1.95%) of respondents who find narratives completely ineffective suggests that while there are challenges, the use of narratives is not widely dismissed.

Given the moderate effectiveness, KII-2, KII-12, KII-18 and KII-29 unanimously state that there is a need to enhance how narratives are used in security management. Training mediators and community leaders on effective storytelling techniques and how to leverage narratives for peacebuilding could improve their impact. This integrated approach addressed the multifaceted nature of conflicts in the Kerio Valley region. On the other hand, KII-2 states that tailoring narratives to the cultural, social, and political context of the Kerio Valley region is crucial. Understanding local traditions, values, and communication styles made narratives more relatable and persuasive to the communities involved.

In summary, Akinwotu (2019) study on metaphors has posited that combining narratives with metaphoric analogies of conflict resolution methods, such as integrative negotiation and metaphors, could create a more holistic and effective strategy. Narratives are perceived as moderately effective in managing security within the Kerio Valley region, there is significant potential for improvement. Mediation practitioners focused on enhancing narrative techniques, integrating them with other conflict resolution methods, and engaging in continuous research and community feedback to maximize their impact on security management.

4.7 The use of metaphors and Security Management

This section analyses data for the third objective. The researcher purported to have collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on figurative language, metaphoric negotiation, conflict and role of metaphors. The uncommon negotiation language, metaphoric communication, traditional figurative language, parties' ideologies, cultural abstractions, politically tailored metaphors, instrumental metaphors in conflict negotiation and security management.

Metaphor linked to research dependent variable postulated overwhelming support on its role to addressing security issues linked with traditional and contemporary mediation process. To attain the study objective, the researcher collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on figurative language, metaphoric negotiation, conflict and role of metaphors, uncommon negotiation language, metaphoric communication, traditional figurative language, parties' ideologies, cultural abstractions, politically tailored metaphors, instrumental metaphors in conflict negotiation and security management. The use of language, rhetoric and elaborated information sharing presented hypothetically agreeing parameters ideal in solving prevailing conflict in the region.

4.7.1. Metaphors, mediated negotiation and the significance to security management

The study explored the role of metaphors, mediated negotiation and the significance during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. The results are presented in table 4.47 below. Metaphors are widely used in intercommunity security management to make complex concepts more accessible and relatable. The common metaphors include; physical defense, medical treatment, criminal investigation, war, or market.

Table 4.47: Metaphors, mediated negotiation and the significance to security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	278	67.80
Agree	112	27.32
Somewhat Agree	7	1.71
Disagree	9	2.20
Strongly disagree	4	0.98
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The strong agreement (67.80%) and agreement (27.32%) indicates that majority of respondents see metaphors as mediation tool in conflict management. This suggests that metaphors are widely recognized and appreciated for their role in conflict resolution and security management. Majority of respondents supported use of metaphors, a small percentage (2.20% disagreed, 0.98% strongly disagreed) did not find them effective. Understanding and addressing the concerns of this minority is important to ensuring inclusive and comprehensive mediation processes. On the same line, KII-3 and KII-7 has posited that metaphors coupled with integrative negotiation and management simplified complex issues, making them more understandable and relatable for all parties involved. They bridged communication gaps by providing common ground through shared cultural references. Cammaerts (2013) has stated that such coined metaphors engage both human emotions and cognition, helping participants to visualize and understand situational implications based on different case scenario. This duality in strategic engagement led to deeper insights and more meaningful discussions during negotiations. In addition, KII-2 has postulated that use of cultural metaphors inform of storytelling, framed rhetoric or information sharing during cultural days or ceremonial practices is likely to resonate well with the cultural practices of the communities in the Kerio Valley region. Notably, the researcher found that cultural relevance among conflicting communities enhanced tolerance, acceptance and effectiveness of mediators and requisite negotiation process, making it more legitimate and credible.

Agbo, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) have explained that metaphors softened the presentation of contentious issues, reducing hostility and facilitating a more constructive dialogue. The study has found that they helped parties reframe problems in a less adversarial manner, which is crucial to de-escalating conflicts. Ontiri, Kiruthu and Muna (2022) have also discussed that conflict resolution in collective bargaining agreement is rational which is similar to the study's findings that security policymakers considered incorporating metaphors into the deliberative policy framework as a standard practice in mediated negotiations.

In summary, results indicate a strong conviction in the effectiveness of metaphors in mediated negotiations for security management. Metaphors enhance communication, engage emotions and cognition, and build trust and cooperation among communities. The study found that mediators leveraged this tool within the deliberative policy framework to improve conflict resolution processes in the Kerio-Valley region. Addressing the concerns of the minority who are skeptical of its efficacy was also crucial for ensuring broad-based support and acceptance

4.7.2. Figurative language and their significantly in security management

The study explored the use of figurative language and cultural significance in collaboration with narratives, values, stories, rhetoric and tales during chaotic negotiations within the region. The results were presented in table 4.48 below. Figurative language enhanced communication in security management by making abstract concepts more relatable and memorable and fostering engagement and creative problem-solving

Table 4.48: Figurative language and their significantly in security management

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	386	94.15
No	24	5.85
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The overwhelming majority (94.15%) of respondents indicate strong acceptance and recognition of the effectiveness of figurative language in mediated negotiations. This high level of belief suggests that figurative language is a widely valued tool in

negotiation process. While a small percentage (5.85%) did not believe in significant contribution of figurative language, it is important to understand their perspective and address their concerns. Ensuring that use of figurative language does not overshadow factual and logical arguments to help in gaining broader acceptance.

The respondent pointed out that tapping into shared cultural references and common experiences, mediators fostered a more cooperative and conciliatory atmosphere. The research and KII-1 proposes that figurative language led to better communication and a clearer understanding of the underlying issues and potential solutions. Figurative language often evokes emotions and created a sense of empathy among conflicting parties. The use of figurative language is likely to resonate with the cultural practices and traditions of the communities in the Kerio-Valley region. Moreover, Urwiler and Frolick (2014) stated that metaphorically, figurative language, such as metaphors and analogies, simplified complex issues, making them more relatable and easier to understand for all parties involved. Training of mediators on the effective use of figurative language improved their negotiation skills. Karas, *et al.* (2008) has outlined that cultural alignment on such training enhanced the legitimacy and acceptance of the negotiation process and its outcomes. Similarly, findings indicated that mediators incorporate figurative language strategically within the deliberative policy framework to enhance its effectiveness.

The study results indicate a strong belief in effectiveness of figurative language in mediated negotiations for security management. This approach enhanced communication; build empathy, and foster cooperation among communities. Research has postulated that policymakers and mediators leveraged this tool strategically within the deliberative policy framework to improve conflict resolution processes and outcomes in the Kerio-Valley region. Additionally, Pieters, *et al.* (2016) in addressing concerns of cyber security for policy analysis and risk management, has stated that minority who are skeptical of its efficacy was also crucial for ensuring broad-based support.

4.7.3. Conflict and utilization of metaphors (traditional language)

The study has explored the intercommunity conflicts, the role of metaphors, mediated negotiation and the significance of traditional language during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. For instance, a metaphor of stuck in a

time loop suggested repetitive cycle of violence, while building bridges implied a need for connection and cooperation before results. The results are presented in table 4.49 below.

Table 4.49: Conflict and utilization of metaphors (traditional language)

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	191	46.59
Agree	129	31.46
Somewhat Agree	16	3.90
Disagree	74	18.05
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

With 46.59% strongly agreeing and 31.46% agreeing, majority of respondents recognize effectiveness of metaphors in clarifying conflict assumptions. This underscores the importance of incorporating traditional language and metaphors in conflict resolution strategies within the region. Metaphoric knowledge, stories and rhetoric information simplified complex issues, making it easier for parties to understand each other’s perspectives. The use of traditional language and metaphors is likely to resonate with the cultural practices of the communities in the Kerio Valley region. This historical and cultural alignment made the mediation process more relatable and acceptable to the parties involved, fostering a more cooperative atmosphere. The 18.05% of respondents who disagreed indicate that not everyone finds metaphors effective in clarifying conflict assumptions. This suggests a need for mediators to be adaptable and combine metaphors with other techniques to ensure all parties are effectively engaged and understood.

The study indicated that mediation considered formalizing use of metaphors and traditional language in deliberative policy framework for conflict resolution. Notably, KII-12 indicates that appointed mediators, community professional or elites received training on effective use of cultural metaphors, storytelling, rhetoric and information sharing to enhance their ability to facilitate understanding and clarity during negotiations. Urwiler and Frolick (2014) have also stated that training of stakeholders included

identifying the most appropriate metaphors and traditional language that align with the cultural context of the parties involved.

The strong belief in the utility of metaphors, clarify conflict assumptions among parties in mediated negotiations. This finding suggests that integrating traditional language and metaphors into the deliberative policy framework could significantly enhance security management efforts in the Kerio Valley region. However, it is also crucial to address the concerns of those who do not find metaphors effective to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to conflict resolution. Notably Agbo, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) have stated that by using culturally resonant language coupled with stories, metaphors help break down misunderstandings and clarify underlying cultural assumptions that may underlie conflicts or reflect conflict resolution parameters. This could involve developing guidelines and best practices for the use of metaphors in mediated negotiations.

4.7.4. Uncommon language and new metaphors in mediation

The study explored the use of uncommon language and new metaphors, mediated negotiation and the significance of such metaphors during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. The results were presented in table 4.50 below.

Table 4.50: Uncommon language and new metaphors in mediation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	193	47.07
Agree	189	46.10
Somewhat Agree	15	3.66
Disagree	12	2.93
Strongly disagree	1	0.24
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (93.17%) either strongly agreed or agreed that using unfamiliar language and metaphors in mediation change perceptions. KII-2, KII-6 and KII-9 in corroboration with quantitative analysis suggests that introducing new metaphors and

language styles in negotiations altered how participants view the conflict and each other, potentially leading to breakthroughs in understanding and resolution. Mediators leveraged this by carefully selecting metaphors that challenge existing narratives and encourage parties to reconsider their positions.

The 2.93% who disagreed and the 0.24% who strongly disagreed highlight a potential risk of resistance when introducing unfamiliar language and metaphors. Notably, KII-6 has postulated that it is important for mediators to assess receptivity of parties and introduce new metaphors gradually, ensuring they do not alienate or confuse participants. Encouraging the use of innovative and less common metaphors fostered creativity in the conflict resolution process. This approach help parties explore alternative solutions that might not have been considered otherwise.

In conclusion, Pieters *et al.* (2016) has stated that employing unfamiliar metaphors may introduce fresh perspectives and help break entrenched viewpoints. The results suggest that using language and metaphors not commonly known to the actors in mediation has a significant impact on changing perceptions during negotiations. This finding highlights the potential of innovative communication strategies in conflict resolution. However, Pieters, *et al.* (2016) has stated that mediators must balance the introduction of new metaphors with cultural sensitivity and appropriateness to ensure that the mediation process remains effective and inclusive. Datzberger (2016) has also stated that mediators need to be skilled in identifying and using appropriate metaphors that are not commonly known to the participants but still resonate within the cultural context. Training programs focused on enhancing mediators' abilities to use diverse and effective metaphors.

4.7.5. Use of metaphors, communication and information sharing on security

The study has explored role of metaphors, mediated communication during negotiation and the significance of information sharing during chaotic mediation within the region. This section analyzed all variables at the same time while taking cognizant of the role of metaphors, mediated communication and significance of information sharing for inter-conflict mediation. The results are presented in table 4.51 below.

Table 4.51: Use of metaphors, effective communication and information sharing on security

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	272	66.34
Agree	121	29.51
Somewhat Agree	7	1.71
Disagree	10	2.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A combined 93.17% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that metaphors enhance communication and information sharing. This suggests a strong consensus on the effectiveness of metaphors in facilitating clearer and more impactful communication. Metaphors bridged gaps in understanding and convey complex security issues in a more relatable and comprehensible manner. In conflict negotiation, KII-11 has postulated that effective use of metaphors helped parties to better identify and consider various security options. This might be because metaphors simplify complex issues, making them easier to discuss and analyze. By breaking down barriers to understanding, metaphors revealed underlying issues and potential solutions that may not be immediately apparent through conventional communication methods.

The findings support the objective of exploring the effect of integrative negotiation on security management. Metaphors, as part of integrative negotiation techniques, help integrate diverse perspectives and facilitate a more comprehensive discussion of security options. This approach fostered a collaborative atmosphere where parties are more willing to explore mutual interests and creative solutions. The positive response to the use of metaphors underscores the need for mediators skilled in employing figurative language effectively. Mediators must be adept at selecting and using metaphors that resonate with all parties involved. Training programs for mediators included components on the strategic use of metaphors and other figurative language to enhance their effectiveness in conflict resolution. A small percentage (2.93% disagreed and 0.24% strongly disagreed) indicates some resistance to the use of metaphors. This suggests that not all parties may

find metaphors helpful or appropriate in every context. It is important to gauge the receptiveness of all parties to the use of metaphors and to adapt strategies accordingly to maintain the effectiveness of the mediation process.

The key informant KII-9 concurred with the findings of Cammaerts (2013), who argued that the use of metaphors in mediated negotiation significantly enhances communication and information sharing, thereby improving identification of security options. This finding highlights the importance of metaphors in facilitating a deeper understanding and resolution of security issues, while also pointing to the need for skilled and culturally sensitive mediators to effectively implement this approach.

4.7.6. Traditional figurative language and metaphoric paradigm to conflict resolution

The study has explored the role of traditional figurative language and the significance of such metaphoric paradigm during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. The results have been presented in table 4.52 below.

Table 4.52: Traditional figurative language and metaphoric paradigm to conflict resolution

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	193	47.07
Agree	191	46.59
Somewhat Agree	16	3.90
Disagree	1	0.24
Strongly disagree	9	2.20
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A combined 95.85% of respondents (strongly agreed and agreed) indicate a strong belief that figurative language and metaphors reinforce traditional paradigms of conflict resolution. This suggests that such language resonates deeply within cultural context of the Kerio-Valley region. The use of traditional paradigms posits legitimacy and acceptance to the mediation process, as they align with established cultural practices and

norms. The high agreement rate highlights the importance of culturally relevant communication strategies in conflict resolution. On metaphoric paradigm, KII-25 has stated that figurative language and metaphors, being deeply rooted in tradition, made mediation process more relatable and acceptable to involved parties. This cultural resonance enhanced trust and cooperation among conflicting parties, facilitating more effective and sustainable conflict resolution.

The integration of traditional paradigms through figurative language led to increased engagement from community members. When parties recognize familiar cultural elements in the mediation process, they may be more willing to participate actively and openly. In the same wavelength, KII-29 further has postulated that figurative language leads to more comprehensive discussions, where underlying issues are more likely to be identified. The findings support the objective of exploring the effect of integrative negotiation on security management. Figurative language and metaphors was integral to integrative negotiation techniques, helping to bridge different perspectives and foster mutual understanding. In addition, KII-18 stated that effectiveness of using figurative language and metaphors depends on the mediator's skill in employing these techniques appropriately. By incorporating traditional elements, mediators created a more inclusive negotiation environment that respects and values the cultural context of all parties involved.

Mediators must be well-versed in the cultural and traditional nuances of the language to use it effectively in conflict resolution. Training programs for mediators emphasized the importance of cultural competence and the strategic use of figurative language to enhance their effectiveness. Although a very small percentage (1.44%) disagreed, KII-19 has indicated that there may be some individuals or groups who do not find figurative language and metaphors effective or relevant. This highlights the need for flexibility in mediation approaches. Muhereza (2019) referring to mixed policy stated that mediators were prepared to adapt their expertise and strategies to accommodate different preferences and ensure that all parties feel understood and respected during the negotiation process.

The study has indicated that use of figurative language and metaphors in terms of storytelling, rhetoric and information sharing in mediated negotiation significantly reinforces traditional paradigms of conflict resolution. Kruck and Spencer (2013) have also argued that if the grieving community groups are granted amicable position to address issues of common insecurity components the negotiations was effective. This finding underscores the importance of culturally relevant communication strategies in enhancing the effectiveness and acceptance of conflict resolution processes. The high level of agreement among respondents as outlined by Mutimer, Grayson and Beier (2013) has suggested that incorporating traditional elements into mediation fostered trust, cooperation, and sustainable conflict resolution in the Kerio-Valley region

4.7.7. Party’s ideologies, cultural abstraction and analogical stance to negotiation

This section focusses on core values, shared beliefs, and behavioral norms that contribute to organization's security posture. By abstracting these elements, security professionals can develop more effective strategies for shaping and reinforcing a strong security. The study has explored the parties’ ideologies, cultural beliefs, values, cultural abstractions, analogical stance and their significance during chaotic negotiations to enhance inter-conflict mediation within the region. The results have been presented in table 4.53 below.

Table 4.53: Party’s ideologies, cultural abstraction and analogical stance to negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	120	29.27
Agree	268	65.37
Somewhat Agree	15	3.66
Disagree	5	1.22
Strongly disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A combined 93.66% of respondents (strongly agreed and agreed) believe that ideologies, cultural abstractions, and analogical stances significantly influence the negotiation

process. This highlights the central role of cultural context in conflict resolution. Negotiations that take into account cultural values and ideologies are likely to be more effective because they resonate with the participants' worldviews and lived experiences. This study posited that mediators were tailored to their approaches for specific cultural and ideological backgrounds of the parties involved. Understanding and incorporating cultural abstractions and analogies helped mediators facilitate more meaningful and constructive dialogue.

The high level of agreement among respondents suggests that when negotiations incorporate cultural and ideological perspectives, there is a greater potential for reaching a broad consensus. This is because solutions that align with cultural and ideological stances are more likely to be accepted by all parties. A culturally informed negotiation process and contributed to more stable and sustainable peace agreements. While the overall agreement is high, a small percentage of respondents (2.44% in total disagreed) indicates that there are challenges in negotiating across diverse cultural and ideological landscapes. The existing challenges within cultural security diversities could be due to conflicting values or beliefs that are difficult to reconcile. Mediators must be skilled in navigating these challenges, finding common ground, and ensuring that all voices are heard and respected.

Notably, study results indicate that parties' ideologies, cultural abstractions, and analogical stances play a significant role in shaping the negotiation process. This finding emphasizes importance of culturally informed mediation strategies that respect and incorporate cultural and ideological contexts of the parties involved. Such an approach is likely to enhance the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of conflict resolution efforts in the region. Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) have explained that customized mediation strategies that reflect the parties' cultural contexts enhanced the relevance and acceptability of proposed solutions. By recognizing and valuing the cultural and ideological stances of all parties, mediators built trust and rapport, which are essential for successful conflict resolution. Dong (2016) has posited that trust is more likely to be established when parties feel that their cultural identities and beliefs are

respected and considered. This approach led to a deeper understanding of the underlying issues and more comprehensive and lasting solutions.

4.7.8. Politically tailored metaphors, authoritative powers and conflict negotiation

The study explored these metaphors shaped public opinion, influenced policy decisions, and even alters response to security threats, leading to both positive and negative consequences. The role of politically tailored metaphors, authoritative powers and their significance integrate well within an independent command or enhance backing mediation within the region. The results have been presented in table 4.54 below.

Table 4.54: Politically tailored metaphors, authoritative powers and conflict negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	199	48.54
Agree	186	45.37
Somewhat Agree	4	0.98
Disagree	11	2.68
Strongly disagree	10	2.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A combined 94.64% of respondents (strongly agreed and agreed) believe that politically-tailored metaphors provide authoritative guidance in negotiations. This underscores the power of language and metaphor in shaping the direction and authority of the negotiation process. Politically-tailored metaphors as postulated by KII-17 framed negotiation context in ways that resonate with participants' political realities and power structures, making process more relevant and authoritative. This helped establish a clear framework within which discussions take place, potentially reducing ambiguity and enhancing focus. When participants perceive negotiation process as authoritative, they may be more likely to commit to and uphold the agreements reached.

Politically tailored metaphors serve as an effective communication tool that simplified complex political issues and make them more accessible and understandable for all

parties involved. This facilitated more productive discussions and help bridge communication gaps. Metaphors encapsulated broader political contexts and histories, allowing parties to engage with the negotiation process more meaningfully. Put differently, KII-15 in echoing the research findings has provided that a shared language, framework, and politically tailored metaphors guided the dynamics of the negotiation. They helped set the tone, establish norms, beliefs and values that create a sense of shared purpose among participants or negotiating groups. The study found out that metaphors led to more structured and focused negotiations, reduced likelihood of misunderstandings and conflicts arising from miscommunication. While overwhelming majority supports use of politically tailored metaphors, a small percentage of respondents (1.71% disagreed or strongly disagreed) indicating potential risks. Some parties perceived these metaphors as biased or manipulative, which could undermine trust in the negotiation process. Notably, Muhereza (2019) has stated that professional mediators, elites and community leaders enhanced the use of politically tailored metaphors judiciously and ensure that they are inclusive and reflective of all parties' perspectives.

In conclusion, Zeitoun, Talhami and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) have argued that in geopolitical and regional conflicts, high agreement on effectiveness of politically tailored metaphors suggests that these metaphors conferred authority and legitimacy to negotiation process. The results indicated that politically tailored metaphors played a significant role in providing authoritative guidance in integrative negotiation processes. This highlighted importance of used language, information, and metaphoric elements to enhance authority, legitimacy, and effectiveness of security management efforts in the Kerio-Valley region. On the other hand, Muhereza (2019) and Datzberger (2016) have proposed that deliberative policy framework in relation to conflict resolution parameters was enhanced through mediated reflection incorporating such insights in socio-political practices to improve conflict resolution outcomes.

4.7.9. Instrumental metaphors and meaningful negotiation

The study has explored the role of instrumental metaphors during mediated negotiation and the significance of meaningful negotiation during chaotic negotiations to enhance

inter-operable mediation within the region. The results have been presented in table 4.55 below.

Table 4.55 Instrumental metaphors and meaningful negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	199	48.54
Agree	186	45.37
Somewhat Agree	4	0.98
Disagree	11	2.68
Strongly disagree	10	2.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

A significant majority (93.91%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that metaphors play an instrumental role in negotiations related to security management. This indicates a strong consensus on the value of metaphors in facilitating effective communication and understanding during negotiations. Metaphors simplified complex issues, making them more comprehensible for all parties involved. This led to more productive and meaningful negotiations. Metaphors serve as a powerful tool to convey ideas, emotions, and cultural nuances that might be difficult to express otherwise. They bridged the gap between different perspectives by providing a common linguistic and conceptual framework whereas. KII-17 has indicated that effective use of metaphors enhanced mutual understanding and empathy among negotiating parties, which is crucial for resolving conflicts and building consensus. By using culturally relevant metaphors, mediators built trust among participants. This cultural resonance fostered a sense of shared purpose and cooperation, which is essential for achieving sustainable security management solutions.

While the majority supports the use of metaphors, a small percentage of respondents (5.12%) either disagreed or strongly disagreed with their instrumental role. Kapoyon, (2019) has suggested that not all parties may perceive metaphors positively, possibly due to cultural differences, misunderstandings, or perceived manipulation. Mediators need to

be aware of these potential challenges and ensure that they are used appropriately and inclusively to avoid alienating any participants. The study has postulated that policy formulation incorporate use of metaphors into formal negotiation frameworks and training programs, emphasizing their role in effective communication and conflict resolution. Brown (2017) stated that encouraging the use of metaphors is viable in geopolitical issues that tenable in security management discussions to help create a more inclusive and culturally sensitive negotiation environment.

In conclusion, Muhereza (2019) has stated that metaphors void of socio-political or culture-led values resonated with local cultural context made negotiation process feel more inclusive and respectful of the participants' identities and experiences. The study results have highlighted that with all other factors kept constant, the instrumental role of metaphors in propagating negotiation on security management within the Kerio-Valley region is a strong indication that they are significant in postulating change. The strong consensus on their effectiveness underscores the importance of using culturally relevant metaphors to enhance communication, build trust, and foster cooperation among parties.

4.7.10. The role of traditional language in conflict prowess

The study has explored the role of traditional language mixed with figurative metaphors to mediate conflict negotiation and their significance during chaotic inter-conflict issues within the region. The results have been presented in table 4.56 below.

Table 4.56: The role of traditional language in conflict resolution prowess

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	179	43.66
No	231	56.34
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The results have indicated that division among respondents on effectiveness of using traditional language in conflict-prone regions. While minority (43.66%) support its use, slight majority (56.34%) do not. This split suggests that while traditional language may be seen as beneficial by some, it is not universally accepted as the best approach for

conflict resolution within the region. The 43.66% of respondents who recommend traditional language likely believe that it facilitated better communication and understanding among parties. Traditional language may carry cultural significance and resonance that helped in expressing emotions, values, and intentions more authentically. Supporters may see traditional language as a tool for building trust and rapport, as it reflects respect on cultural heritage and identity. This was particularly important in conflict-prone regions where identity and cultural recognition are central issues. The 56.34% who do not recommend the use of traditional language may have concerns about its potential to exacerbate divisions rather than bridge them. In the same line, KII-18 has further stated that traditional language, stories and rhetoric values could be seen as exclusive or divisive, especially if not all parties share same cultural or linguistic background. There might be worries about potential for misunderstandings or reinforcement of existing power dynamics and biases within mediation process. The use of traditional language might also be seen as less effective in a modern, diverse context where multiple languages and cultural influences are present

Karas *et al.* (2008), Brown (2017) and Datzberger (2016) have stated that mediators are essential in framing and providing implicit solutions to complex issues such as cyber security, thus need to consider the mixed views on traditional language carefully. While it was a powerful tool for some, its use must be balanced with the need for inclusivity and clarity. Mediators assessed the cultural and linguistic context of each conflict scenario to determine the most appropriate communication strategies. Additionally, KII-13 stated that, “mediation might be beneficial to use traditional language in combination with other languages or communication methods to ensure all parties feel included and understood.” Mediators trained in cultural competence and sensitivity navigated complex dynamics effectively.

In conclusion, mixed views on use of traditional or cultural language, beliefs, values or norms in conflict-prone regions highlight need for a balanced and context-sensitive approach in mediation. Traditional language was a valuable tool for conflict management or resolution, its use must be carefully managed to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness in resolving conflicts. The framework considered dynamics of deliberative policy

framework and develop strategies that respect cultural heritage while promoting clear and inclusive communication or information sharing.

4.7.11. Metaphor, security management and the rising insecurity

The study explored the general role of traditional metaphors, mixed security management and their significance in during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The results were presented in table 4.57 below.

Table 4. 57: Metaphor, security management and the rising insecurity

	Frequency	Percentage
Not Effective	6	1.46
Slightly Effective	7	1.71
Moderately Effective	32	7.80
Very Effective	365	89.02
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

An overwhelming majority of respondents (89.02%) view the use of metaphors as very effective in managing security within the Kerio Valley region. This suggests that metaphors are a powerful tool in conflict resolution and security management. The minimal percentages of respondents who find metaphors not effective (1.46%) or slightly effective (1.71%) indicate broad acceptance and positive reception of this approach. The effectiveness rating suggests that metaphors resonate well with local population, their cultural norms and communication styles. Given the success of metaphors, it is crucial to train mediators and community leaders in their effective use. Workshops and training sessions on the application of metaphors in conflict resolution could further enhance their effectiveness. On the other hand, KII-5 has stated that,

Metaphors simplified complex issues, making them more relatable and easier to understand. Utilizing culturally relevant metaphors bridged communication gaps between conflicting parties, fostering better understanding and cooperation.

In summary, the use of metaphors in security management within the Kerio Valley region is highly effective, with the majority of respondents viewing it positively. The study further focused on need of integrating metaphors with other methods, and engaging in continuous research, training and community feedback to maximize their impact on security management. These findings are consistent with Anniken and Anne (2019) who stated that combining metaphors with other deliberative techniques, such as narratives and integrative negotiation, created a more comprehensive and nuanced approach to security management. This integrated strategy addressed various aspects of conflict more effectively. Creating a framework for the use of metaphors in security management could standardize their application, ensuring consistency and maximizing their impact.

4.8 The Rationale of Deliberative Policy Analysis

The study identified that policy framework as a rational tool to address security issues linked with traditional and contemporary elements of mediation, and coupled with integrative negotiation, argumentative approach, narratives, metaphors, stories, rhetoric and elaborated information sharing. To attain the study objective, the researcher collected, collated and analyzed requisite data on peaceful coexistence, community structures, multi-agency cooperation, intelligence-led operations, mediated negotiation, collective mediation common with resolutions and enactment of laws, norms and values. The analysis postulated a positive correlation as presented in the parameters therein thus ideal in solving prevailing conflict in the region. Deliberative processes were designed to be flexible and adaptable, allowing for ongoing engagement and adjustments as security dynamics evolve. This continuous engagement ensures that security interventions remain relevant and effective over time

4.8.1. The peaceful coexistence among communities and parties to foster security

The study has investigated the general role of peaceful coexistence among communities and parties in fostering security management in addressing inter-conflict issues within the region. A deliberative policy framework encouraged peaceful coexistence among communities by fostering inclusive dialogue and shared understanding. This investigation emphasized on structured discussions among diverse stakeholders to address shared challenges and find common ground. The results have been presented in table 4.58 below.

Table 4.58: The peaceful coexistence among communities and parties to foster security

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	281	68.54
Agree	97	23.66
Somewhat Agree	17	4.15
Disagree	11	2.68
Strongly disagree	4	0.98
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The strong agreement (68.54%) indicates a significant willingness among communities and parties to coexist peacefully, suggesting a positive foundation for security initiatives. The additional 23.66% who agreed further reinforce the overall readiness for peaceful collaboration, totaling 92.2% of respondents showing varying levels of agreement. The high level of agreement highlights the potential effectiveness of deliberative policy frameworks. The researcher found out that communities are likely to engage positively with integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors, given their inclination towards peaceful coexistence. This willingness facilitated smoother implementation of security management strategies, as parties are more open to dialogue and cooperation.

The minority who disagreed (2.68%) or strongly disagreed (0.98%) indicates that while the majority is supportive, there are still pockets of resistance or skepticism that need addressing. Understanding the reasons behind this dissent is crucial. It might involve addressing grievances, misconceptions, or ensuring inclusivity in the peacebuilding processes policymakers leveraged the high willingness for peaceful coexistence by actively engaging communities in security discussions and decision-making processes. In the same line, KII-1 has stated that,

Developing targeted communication strategies that resonate with cultural and social contexts of these communities enhanced trust and cooperation. Training community leaders and mediators in integrative negotiation, effective argumentation, narrative construction, and use of metaphors harnessed willingness for peaceful coexistence.

This high willingness for peaceful coexistence among communities and parties in the Kerio-Valley region is a promising indicator for the success of deliberative policy frameworks in security management. Datzberger, (2016) and Kapoyon, (2019) have argued that community mediators capitalized on willingness by engaging communities, addressing dissent, and implementing inclusive and culturally resonant strategies. This approach fostered long-term peace and security in the region

4.8.2. The community structures and security commands in negotiation

The study explored the general role of community structures and security command as significant in conflict negotiations within the region. By fostering informed dialogue and collaboration, these processes ensured that policy decisions are not only effective but also sustainable and equitable for future generations. The results were presented in table 4.59 below.

Table 4.59: Community leadership structures and security commands in negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	207	50.49
Agree	178	43.41
Somewhat Agree	13	3.17
Disagree	12	2.93
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

Over half (50.49%) of the respondents strongly agreed that community leadership structures and security commands negotiated sustainable security, indicating robust confidence in these entities. An additional 43.41% agreed, bringing the total agreement to 93.9%, highlighting widespread belief in the effectiveness of these negotiations. The high

level of agreement suggests that there is significant potential for effective security management through existing community leadership and security command structures. These findings imply that leveraging these structures could lead to more sustainable and amicable security solutions. The result underscores the importance of integrative negotiation approaches, as the community believes in the capacity of their leaders to engage in constructive dialogue. Integrative negotiation techniques, which focus on collaboration and mutual benefit, are likely to be well-received and effective within this context.

Although a small minority (2.93%) disagreed, their perspectives must still be considered to ensure comprehensive and inclusive security strategies. The study found out that in addressing concerns of dissenters, transparency, inclusivity, willingness and tolerance enhanced overall effectiveness of mediation process. Datzberger (2016) stated that such security policies as vested to Ugandan framework focused on empowering community leadership and security commands, providing them with the necessary resources and training to facilitate effective negotiations. Therefore, Kenya security stakeholders made efforts to build and maintain trust between community leaders, security personnel, and the broader community. This was achieved through consistent communication and demonstrated commitment to sustainable security outcomes. Training programs in integrative negotiation and conflict resolution for community leaders and security personnel further enhanced their ability to negotiate effectively.

The positive strategic support on capacity of community leadership structures and security commands to negotiate sustainable security indicates need for solid foundation for leveraging these entities in security management. These structures further fostered trust in implementing inclusivity and collaborative security strategies to achieve not only short term but also long-term security and stability in Kerio-Valley region.

4.8.3. Multi agency cooperation, intelligence-led operations and crime control

The study explored the operability of multiagency cooperation, intelligence led operations and crime as significant in conflict negotiations within the region. Multi-agency activities adhered to relevant laws and ethical guidelines to ensure legitimacy and accountability The results were presented in table 4.60 below.

Table 4.60: Multi agency cooperation, intelligence-led operations and crime control

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
strongly Agree	141	34.39	34.39
Agree	253	61.71	96.10
Somewhat Agree	6	1.46	97.56
Disagree	9	2.20	99.76
Strongly disagree	1	0.24	100.00
Total	410	100.00	

Source: Research Data (2024)

The overwhelming majority (96.1%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that multi-agency cooperation, combined with intelligence-led operations, is effective in controlling crime. This indicates strong support for collaborative security strategies. Only a small fraction (2.44%) expressed any level of disagreement, suggesting that this approach is widely accepted. The high level of agreement underscores the perceived effectiveness of a collaborative approach to security management. On the other hand, KII-02 has suggested that strategies involving multiple agencies working together, along with use of intelligence, are seen as crucial for crime control. Intelligence-led operations enhance efficiency and precision of security measures, contributing to their success. In consensus with the findings, KII-2 stated that,

Integrative negotiation, which focuses on collaboration and mutual benefit, aligns well with the concept of multi-agency cooperation. This further emphasizes importance of collaborative efforts in security agencies working together in the spirit of supporting multi-agency cooperation, integrative negotiation approaches and various stakeholders involvement that could particularly effective.

KII-2 linked to Kangutu (2014) posited that lexical policies and political regulations were regularly reviewed to encourage and facilitate stronger partnerships between different security agencies, including law enforcement, intelligence, and community-based organizations. He has further stated that adequate sufficient security, economic, social and environmental resources and support, ensured successful implementation of multi-agency operations. Akinwotu (2019) has argued that such lexical metaphors included

training, technology, and logistical support. Effective mechanisms for information sharing and coordination between agencies are crucial. Establishing secure and efficient communication channels enhanced the effectiveness of intelligence-led operations.

Strong agreement on productivity of multi-agency cooperation and intelligence-led operations highlighted in Hayter (2015) reflect the importance of collaborative and well-coordinated security strategies among all the national security organs. The policy documents strengthened partnerships, enhanced intelligence capabilities, and engaged all community to achieve effective and sustainable security management in the Kerio-Valley region.

4.8.4. Mediated negotiation, fairness and inclusivity for mutual resolutions

The study explored mediated negotiation, fairness and inclusivity for mutual resolutions and security command as significant in conflict negotiations within the region. Stakeholders engage in dialogue, guided by a neutral mediator, to find mutually agreeable solutions to security challenges. This approach contrasts with adversarial negotiation by focusing on shared interests and building sustainable outcomes. The results were presented in table 4.61 below.

Table 4.61: Mediated negotiation, fairness and inclusivity for mutual resolutions

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	284	69.27
Agree	113	27.56
Somewhat Agree	3	0.73
Strongly disagree	10	2.44
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The overwhelming majority (96.83%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that mediated negotiations are fair and inclusive, leading to mutual resolutions. This indicates a high level of confidence in the mediation process. Only a small fraction (2.44%) expressed disagreement, suggesting that fairness and inclusivity are widely perceived as being effectively integrated into the mediation process. The high level of

agreement underscores the effectiveness of integrative negotiation, which emphasizes collaborative problem-solving and mutual benefit. Integrative negotiation likely fosters a sense of fairness and inclusivity, as it involves all parties in the resolution process and aims to address the interests and needs of all stakeholders

Policies supported and promoted mediation practices that emphasized fairness and inclusivity. Training mediators in integrative negotiation techniques enhanced the quality and outcomes of the mediation process. In addition, KII-11 and K-01 also indicated that ensuring that all relevant parties and stakeholders are adequately represented in mediation processes enhanced perceptions of fairness and inclusivity. They stated that transparent and accountable mediation processes built trust among parties, making them more likely to engage in and adhere to negotiated agreements. Linked to Kapeyon (2019) stated that involving local leaders and respected community figures in the mediation process enhanced its legitimacy and acceptance among community members in achieving mutual resolutions. Hayter (2015) coined that establishing feedback mechanisms for parties involved in mediation to provide valuable insights into perceived fairness and inclusivity of mediation process, practices, adequate representation, room for improvements and building trust to achieve effective and sustainable security management in the Kerio-Valley region.

4.8.5. Collective mediation and resolution for peace development

The study explored collective mediation and resolution for peace development in relation with inter-conflict negotiations within the region. The results were presented in table 4.62 below.

Table 4.62: Collective mediation and resolution for peace development

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	277	67.56
Agree	125	30.49
Somewhat Agree	8	1.95
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The overwhelming majority (98.05%) of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that collective mediation and full implementation of resolutions foster a peaceful environment and development. This indicates widespread support and belief in the efficacy of collective mediation as a conflict resolution tool. Only a very small fraction (1.95%) somewhat agreed, with no disagreement recorded, further underscoring strong positive perception. The findings in resonate with what Blattman, Hartman and Blair (2014) indicated that collective mediation involves all stakeholders and emphasizes collaborative problem-solving, aligning with principles of integrative negotiation. The strong agreement suggests that such approach is effective in managing security and development. Full implementation of mediation resolutions ensures that agreements are carried out, leading to tangible outcomes that support peace and development.

Policies supported and institutionalized collectively enhanced mediation processes. This involved creating frameworks that encourage and facilitate the involvement of all relevant parties in mediation. Mechanisms were established to ensure that resolutions reached during mediation are fully implemented. This might include monitoring systems, follow-up procedures, and accountability measures. Training programs for mediators emphasized integrative negotiation techniques that focus on collaboration and mutual benefit. The positive perception of collective mediation highlights the link between peace and development. Abigail, Eden, and Ideris (2018) in a similar study postulated that policies integrated development initiatives and security management, recognizing that a peaceful environment is conducive to sustainable development. Implementing community development projects as part of the resolution process provided tangible benefits and reinforce the peacebuilding efforts. Institutionalizing mediation as a primary conflict resolution mechanism provided a consistent and reliable framework for addressing conflicts. This includes establishing mediation centers and providing ongoing support and resources. Benetti and Ogliastri (2019) have explained that regular monitoring and evaluation of mediation processes helped identify best practices and areas for improvement, ensuring continuous enhancement of fairness and inclusivity in negotiations. Notably, the study confirmed that, effectiveness of collective mediation and full implementation of resolutions promoted peaceful environment and develop policies on importance of mediation approaches to security management. Security experts focused

on enhanced collective mediation practices, mutual responsibility on implementation of security resolutions, and integrated development initiatives, peace building frameworks and efforts to achieve sustainable security and development.

4.8.6. Stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations to sustainable security

The study explored how stringent cultural laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations to sustainable security in relation with inter-conflict negotiations for security management within the region. The results were presented in table 4.63 below.

Table 4.63: Stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations to sustainable security

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	283	69.02
Agree	104	25.37
Somewhat Agree	12	2.93
Disagree	9	2.20
Strongly disagree	2	0.49
Total	410	100.00

Source: Research Data (2024)

The majority of respondents (94.39%) either strongly agreed or agreed that stringent enforcement of laws, norms, beliefs, values, and regulations are essential for sustainable security. This indicates a high level of support for a robust regulatory and enforcement framework as a means to ensure long-term security. The small percentage of respondents who somewhat agreed (2.93%), or disagreed (2.69%) suggests there is minimal opposition to or concerns regarding the approach. The strong support for stringent enforcement aligns with the principles of integrative negotiation, which emphasizes comprehensive and well-defined agreements that all parties are committed to upholding. Moreover, KII-29 being vast in county administration echoes Zhang and Orbie (2019) who postulated that integrating stringent laws and community norms into the negotiation process was viable in ensuring that mutual agreements are respected and adhered to thus enhancing security management. The security policy guidelines focused on establishing and reinforcing stringent laws and regulations that are aligned with community norms

and values. This creates a clear and consistent foundation for security management. Magnani (2018) found that engaging the community within Italy in the development and enforcement of these laws and norms was ideal thus synonymous with the study findings that such cultural norms ensure that such practices are culturally relevant and more likely to be accepted and adhered to.

A secure environment is foundational for sustainable development. Ifeanyichukwu, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) premised that policies that integrate narratives, metaphors, negotiation and argumentative approach as security measures and linking them with development initiatives created a virtuous cycle where security and development reinforce each other. Developing infrastructure and services that support both security and development provided tangible benefits to the community and reinforce adherence to laws and norms. The strong agreement as supported by Anniken and Anne (2019) on enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values, and regulations highlights that robust regulatory framework strengthens legal frameworks, communities' engagement in the development and enforcement of such cultural norms, and integrating security measures with development initiatives in Kerio-Valley region.

4.9 Generation of Variables

The study found generalization in the relationship between deliberative policy framework (independent variable) and security management (dependent variable) in Kerio Valley region. The deliberative policy framework presented its parameters of argumentative approach, integrative negotiation, use of narratives and metaphors as independent variables to explain insecurity witnessed in the region. Notably, security management as a dependent variable was presented in the study inform of characteristics of peaceful coexistence, coordinated sustainable security, intelligence-led operation and enforcement of laws

4.9.1. Dependent variable: Security Management

The study's dependent variable (security management in Kerio Valley) was achieved through a perception of the respondents using a five-point Likert scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" on various items such as willingness of the communities and parties involved to coexist peacefully in fostering security within the region, the

community leadership structures and security commands amicably negotiated sustainable security, multi-agency cooperation coupled with intelligence led operations is productive in controlling crime, mediated negotiation is conducted with utmost fairness and inclusivity marred with mutual resolutions, collective mediation and full implementation of resolution posits peaceful environment and development and enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations pose sustainable security as in table 4.64.

Table 4.64: KMO Test

S/NO.	Security Management	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy
1.	The communities and parties involved are willing to coexist peacefully in fostering security within the region.	0.7632
2.	The community leadership structures and security commands can amicably negotiate sustainable security.	0.7632
3.	Multi agency cooperation coupled with intelligence led operations is productive in controlling crime.	0.6942
4.	Mediated negotiation is conducted with utmost fairness and inclusivity marred with mutual resolutions.	0.7856
5.	Collective mediation and full implementation of resolution posits peaceful environment and development.	0.8636
6.	Enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations pose sustainable security.	0.8690

Source: Research Data (2024)

To obtain the predicted value of Security Management, the study made use of the Principal Component Analysis. This was done by first examining whether the data collected was adequate and appropriate for inferential statistical tests such as the factor analysis and other statistical tests through Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)'s Measure of Sampling Adequacy (Field, 2000). According to Field, (2000), a KMO of greater than 0.5 is adequate, which formed the basis of decision in the current study. The results for the

KMO are shown in the Table 4.64 below shows that all the components had a KMO of greater than 0.5. In addition to this, an overall KMO 0.8063 provide an excellent justification for further statistical analysis to be conducted.

From the KMO test result, the six components in Table 4.64 above were used to generate the security management using the PCA. From the scree plot below, we observe that the scree plot shows a clear "elbow" at the second component. After the second component, the eigenvalues decrease sharply and then level off. This implies that the first two principal components are significant and capture most of the variance in the data and were retained as they explain the majority of the variance in the dataset. The steep drop in eigenvalues after the second component suggests that additional components contribute minimally to the explained variance.

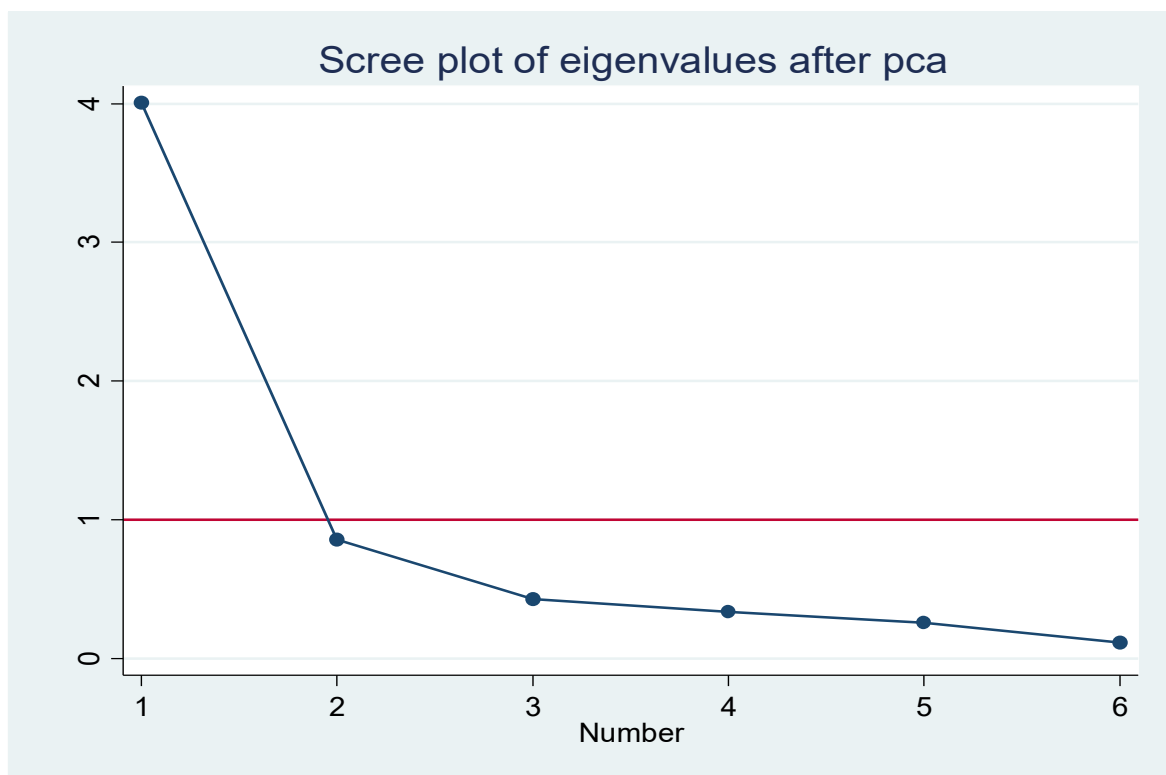


Figure 4.2: Screen plot for security management variable

Source: Research Data (2024)

These first and second principal components are presented in Table 4.65. From this Table 4.65, it was observed that the key principle component 1 of security management are

“Mediated negotiation is conducted with utmost fairness and inclusivity marred with mutual resolutions” that forms 46.32%, “The communities and parties involved are willing to coexist peacefully in fostering security within the region.” that forms 44% and “Enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations pose sustainable security” that forms 43.25%. Equally, the key principal component 2 are “Multi agency cooperation coupled with intelligence led operations is productive in controlling crime” that forms 77.32% and “Collective mediation and full implementation of resolution posits peaceful environment and development” that forms 43.58%.

Table 4.65: First and second principal components of security management

S/NO	Security Management	Principal component 1	Principal component 2
1	The communities and parties involved are willing to coexist peacefully in fostering security within the region.	0.4400	-0.3178
2	The community leadership structures and security commands can amicably negotiate sustainable security.	0.3977	0.3166
3	Multi agency cooperation coupled with intelligence led operations is productive in controlling crime.	0.3051	0.7732
4	Mediated negotiation is conducted with utmost fairness and inclusivity marred with mutual resolutions.	0.4632	-0.0138
5	Collective mediation and full implementation of resolution posits peaceful environment and development.	0.3919	-0.4358
6	Enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations pose sustainable security.	0.4325	-0.1035

Source: Research Data (2024)

To further understand how the two main components of security management were fairing at the county level of the study area, a biplot was generated. The biplot (in figure 4.2 below) indicates that first two principal components effectively captured variance in dataset, with notable differences among counties. The study observed that points labeled "Baringo" are spread across a wide range, mainly along Y-axis (PC2). This indicated that Baringo has a high variance in second principal component, suggesting diversity in the factors captured by PC2. Points for "Elgeyo Marakwet" are more clustered, indicating less variance in both PC1 and PC2. This suggested more homogeneity in the factors captured by these components within Elgeyo Marakwet. The points labeled "Turkana" are relatively clustered, mainly around the origin. This suggests that Turkana does not have extreme values in either PC1 or PC2, indicating moderate scores in both components.

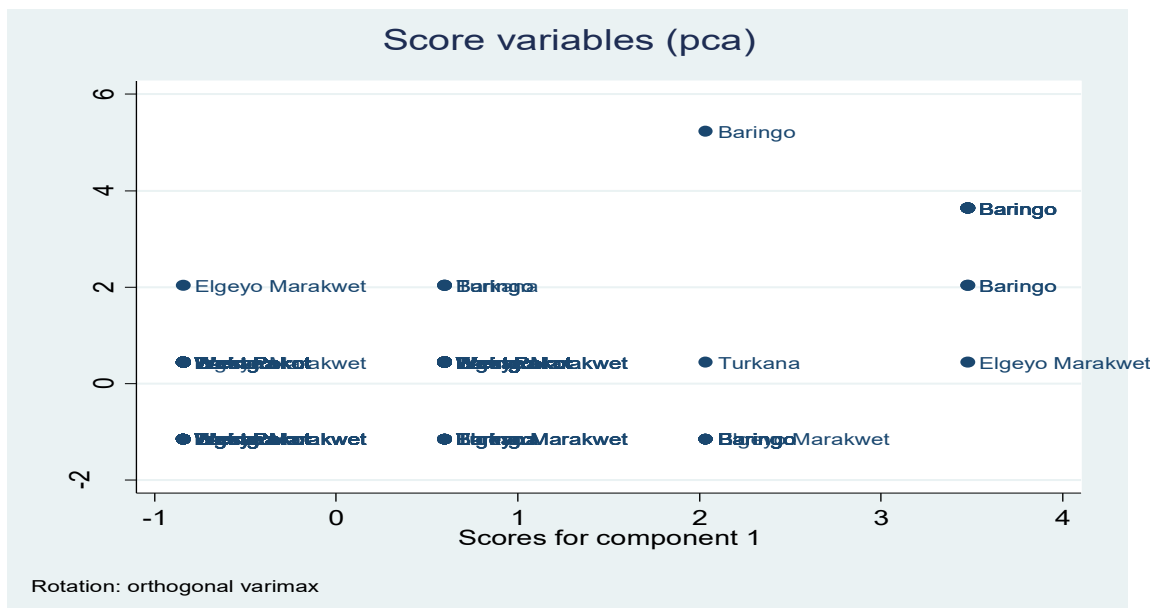


Figure 4.3: A biplot for security management components

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.9.2. Independent variables

The study found a strong relationship in determining parameters of security element as a dependent variable in relation with argumentative approach, integrative negotiation, use

of narratives and metaphors as independent variables to explain issues of insecurity witnessed within Kerio Valley region.

4.9.2.1. Integrative Negotiation

The study’s first independent variable was integrative negotiation which was measured as a perception of the respondents using a five-point Likert scale from “Strongly Disagree” to ‘Strongly Agree” on various items such intercommunity negotiation accommodated expertise, professional and experienced mediators; the mediator was allowed conflicting parties to flexibly state their stance in negotiating a mutual-benefits; each individual community present had their stance on negotiations table for consideration and so on.

To obtain predicted value of integrative negotiation, the study made use of Principal Component Analysis. This was done by first examining whether data collected was adequate and appropriate for inferential statistical tests as Field (2000) such as the factor analysis and other statistical tests through Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)’s measure of sampling adequacy.

Table 4.66: KMO’s Measure of Sampling Adequacy for integrative negotiation

S/NO	Integrative Negotiation	KMO’s Measure of Sampling Adequacy
1.	Intercommunity negotiation accommodated expertise, professional and experienced mediators.	0.7774
2.	The mediator was allowed conflicting parties to flexibly state their stance in negotiating a mutual-benefits.	0.8116
3.	Each individual community present had their stance on the negotiations table for consideration.	0.7612
4.	The process outlined existing security issues of community interests during negotiation.	0.8249
5.	The parties unanimously accepted the role of central mediator and alternatives elites to lead the process.	0.4512
6.	Negotiation presented a common position for engagement and cooperation towards conflict resolution.	0.7599

S/NO	Integrative Negotiation	KMO's Measure of Sampling Adequacy
7.	The mediation process always gave room for alternative options that benefitted both parties.	0.4447
8.	The negotiated mediation provided free and fair information between and among the parties.	0.5650
9.	The mediation was biased on counterarguments during communal negotiation.	0.7135
10.	The mediation process did not offer alternative position for negotiation.	0.7699

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result for KMO in table 4.66 below shows that all components had a KMO of greater than 0.5 except for “The mediation process always gave room for alternative options that benefitted both parties” which had a KMO of 0.4447. In addition to this, an overall KMO 0.7024 provide an excellent justification for further statistical analysis to be conducted.

The scree plot in figure 4.3 illustrated Eigenvalues of principal components after performing Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Eigenvalues represent amount of variance captured by each principal component and that higher Eigenvalues indicated that component captured a larger portion of total variance. Further, we use the "elbow" method to determine the number of significant components. In this scree plot, the elbow appears to be around second component. This suggests that first two components are most significant, capturing majority of variance.

This study observed that with an Eigenvalue above 3, first component captured a substantial portion of total variance. This component represented primary factors influencing effectiveness of integrative negotiation techniques, such as trust-building, communication, and mutual gains. The second component also had a significant Eigenvalue, indicating it captured additional important variance. This might reflect secondary but crucial aspects of integrative negotiation, such as community engagement

and procedural fairness. Components beyond the second one have eigenvalues close to or below 1. These likely captured less significant factors or noise. They include specific local issues or less impactful negotiation strategies.

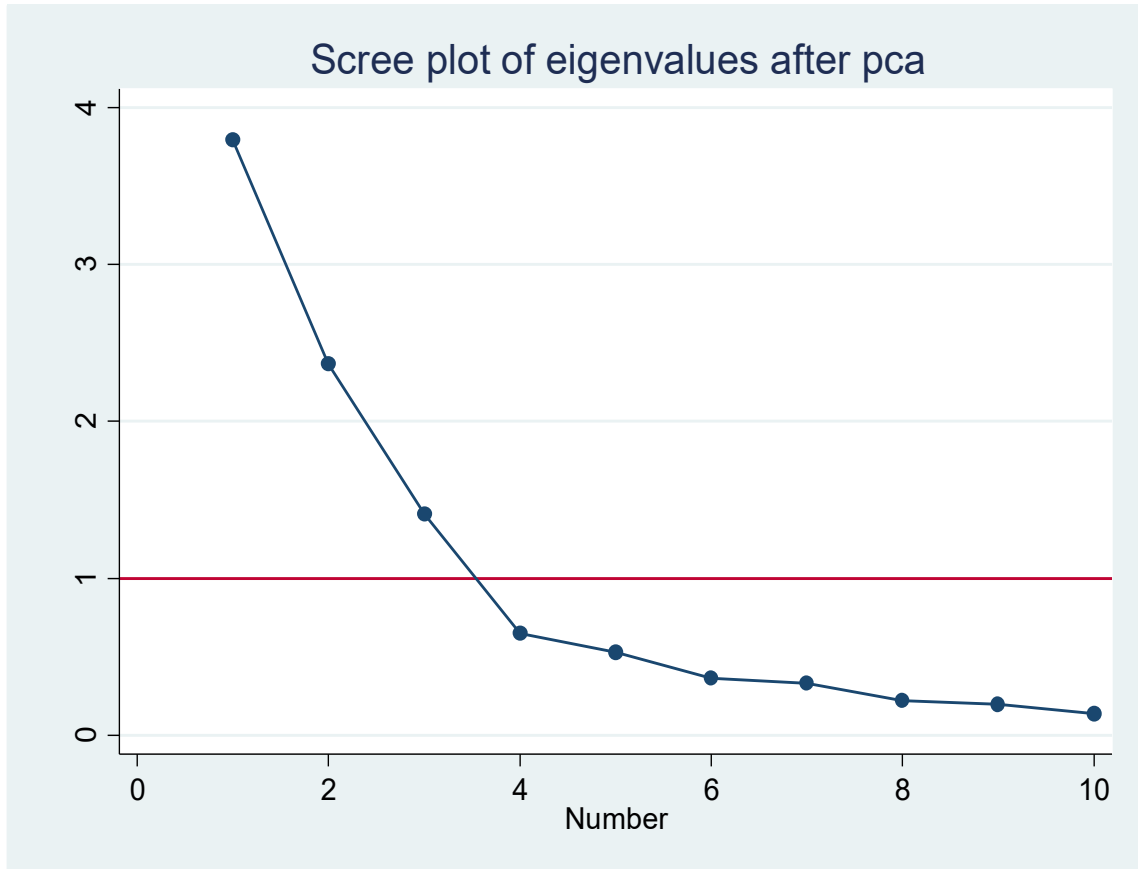


Figure 4.4: Screen plot for integrative negotiation approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

The first two components and their key components are presented in Table 4.67 below.

Table 4.67: Key components of the first two components of integrative negotiation

S/NO		Comp 1	Comp 2
1.	Intercommunity negotiation accommodated expertise, professional and experienced mediators.	0.4483	-0.0057
2.	The mediator was allowed conflicting parties to flexibly state their stance in negotiating mutual benefits.	0.4503	0.578
3.	Each individual community present had their stance on the negotiations table for consideration.	0.3119	0.4021
4.	The process outlined existing security issues of community interests during negotiation.	0.3750	0.2934
5.	The parties unanimously accepted the role of central mediator and alternatives elites to lead the process.	0.2016	-0.1730
6.	Negotiation presented a common position for engagement and cooperation towards conflict resolution.	0.2613	0.3791
7	The mediation process always gave room for alternative options that benefited both parties.	0.1652	-0.2370
8	The negotiated mediation provided free and fair information between and among the parties.	0.1603	-0.5464
9	The mediation was biased on counterarguments during communal negotiation.	-	0.2271
		0.3309	
10	The mediation process did not offer alternative position for negotiation.	-	0.4109
		0.2948	

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the biplot shown in Figure 4.4 below, study observed that Baringo County is characterized by spreading across a range of values on both PC1 and PC2, indicating variability within this region in terms of the factors captured by these components. Some points are high on PC2 and lower on PC1, while others are higher on PC1. Points associated with Turkana are clustered in the top right quadrant, with high scores on both PC1 and PC2. This suggests that Turkana has distinct characteristics strongly captured by

these components. In Elgeyo Marakwet County, they are mostly clustered around the center, suggesting less variability and that it might not be as distinct on factors represented by PC1 and PC2. Points for West Pokot are mainly located around the lower part of plot, close to origin, and indicating similarity to Elgeyo Marakwet but slightly different on PC1.

The implication of this observation is that regions like Turkana, which score high on both components, are likely influenced significantly by factors represented by these components. This implies a strong presence of certain security management practices or community characteristics that distinguish Turkana from other regions. However, regions like Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot, which score near origin or low on both components, may share common characteristics or practices that are less distinct or extreme in factors represented by PC1 and PC2.

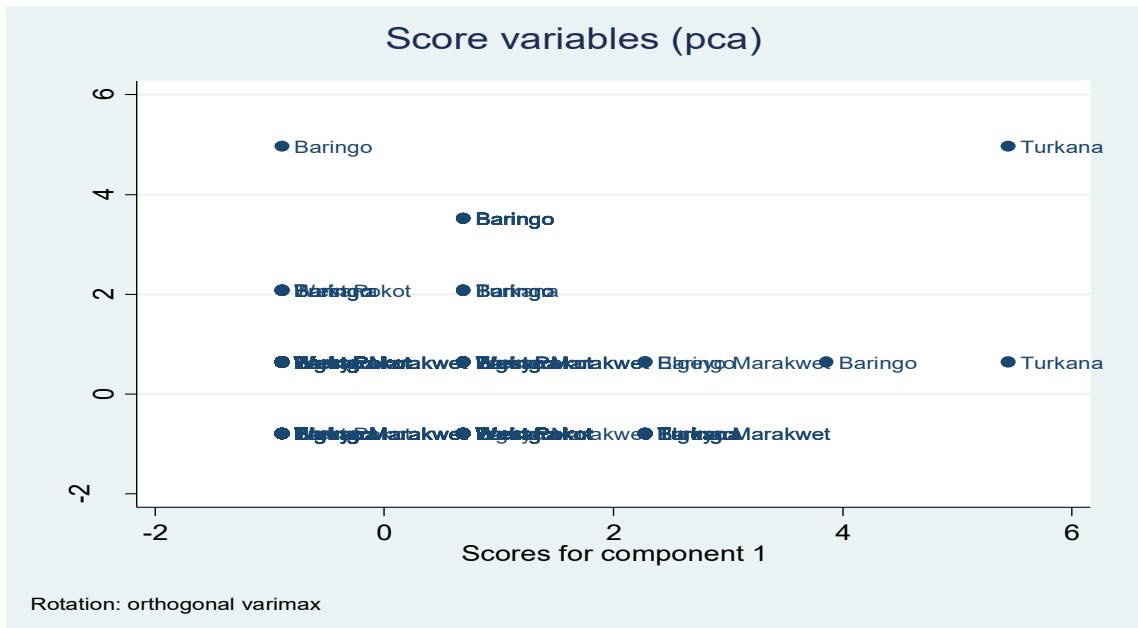


Figure 4.5: Bi-plot for integrative negotiation

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.9.2.2. Argumentative Approach

The study's second independent variable was argumentative approach which was measured as a perception of respondents using a five-point Likert scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" on various items such perception on : "during mediation

process, the parties consider opposing scenarios from both sides presumed to be breeding conflict; each party communicated their position clearly on security issues supported by reasons and facts; The mediator always directs argumentative engagement and so on”. To obtain predicted value of argumentative approach variable, the study utilized Field’s (2000), principal component analysis by first examining whether data collected was adequate and appropriate for inferential statistical tests such as the factor analysis and other statistical tests through Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)’s measure of sampling adequacy.

The result for KMO in Table 4.68 below showed that all components had a KMO of greater than 0.5 except for “The argumentative engagement always creates opportunities for reconciling alternative positions” which had a KMO of 0.2891. However, since overall KMO was 0.5638, this provided an excellent justification for further statistical analysis to be conducted.

Table 4.68: KMO for argumentative approach

S/NO.	Argumentation Approach	KMO
1.	During the mediation process, the parties consider opposing scenarios from both sides presumed to be breeding conflict.	0.5080
2.	Each party communicated their position clearly on security issues supported by reasons and facts.	0.6657
3.	The mediator always directs argumentative engagement.	0.5451
4.	Through focused group discussion, the arguments are well-articulated by community informers.	0.7649
5.	The mediation process gives chances to each party to counter respond to articulated arguments.	0.6520
6.	The mediator is capable of identifying and unlocking source of conflicts.	0.5893
7.	The argumentative engagement always creates opportunities for reconciling alternative positions.	0.2891
8.	Mediated engagement give room to actors to shade off their interest for peaceful coexistence.	0.5641

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the scree plot in figure 4.5 below, researcher observed that first component had an Eigenvalue of slightly above 2.5, indicating substantial portion of total variance. The second component has an Eigen value slightly above 1.5, which is significant and above red line. The third component has Eigen value around 1.0, right on threshold of Kaiser Criterion. The Eigen values of fourth component drop below 1, suggesting less variance and less significance. Thus, scree plot suggests that first two components are most significant as their Eigen values are above 1. These components together explain a large portion of data variance. The third component is borderline significant with an eigenvalue around 1. Based on the screen plot, it was reasonable to focus on first three principal components most significant patterns in data for further analysis and allowing for effective dimensionality reduction without substantial loss of information.

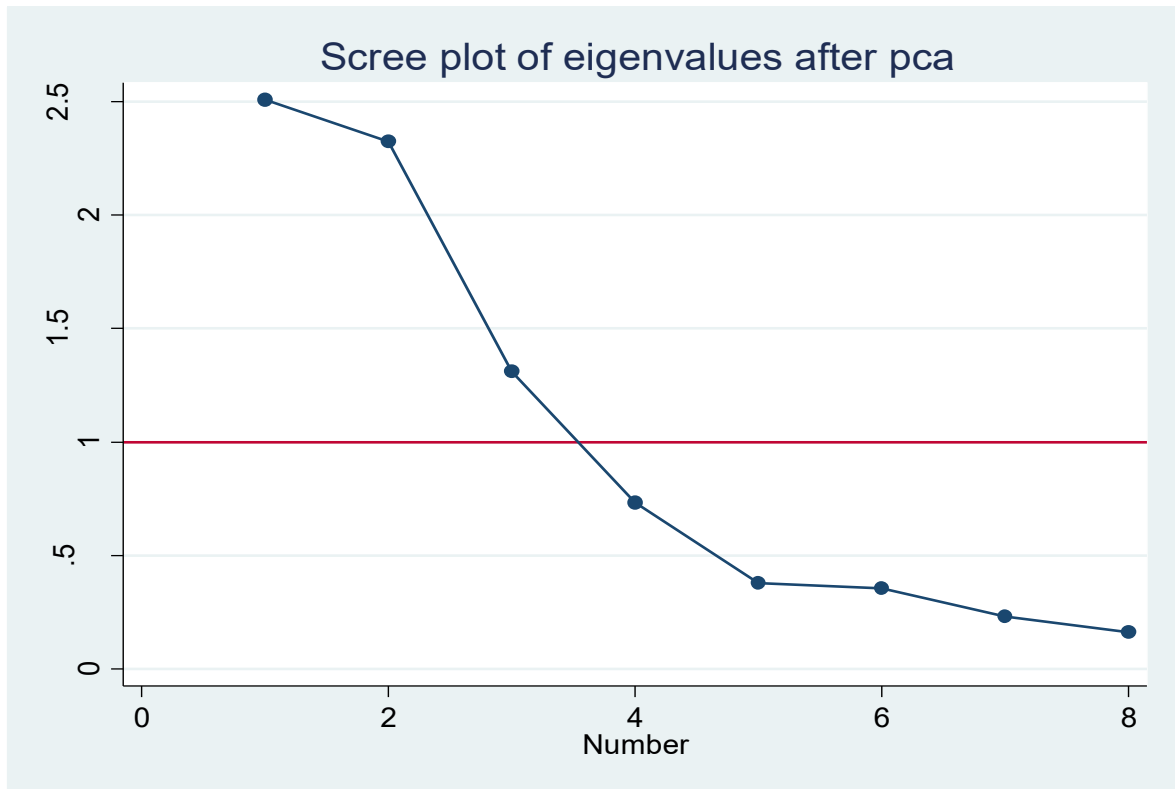


Figure 4.6: Scree plot for argumentative approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

These first three key components and their elements are presented in Table 4.69 below

Table 4.69: Key components of Argumentation Approach

S/NO.	Argumentation Approach	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 2
1.	During mediation process, the parties consider opposing scenarios from both sides presumed to be breeding conflict.	0.4485	0.1557	- 0.3927
2.	Each party communicated their position clearly on security issues supported by reasons and facts.	0.1314	0.4628	- 0.3917
3.	The mediator always directs argumentative engagement.	0.1480	0.5356	0.1576
4.	Through focused group discussion, the arguments are well-articulated by community informers.	0.5126	- 0.1215	0.0443
5.	The mediation process gives chances to each party to counter respond to articulated arguments.	0.4767	- 0.2981	- 0.1397
6.	The mediator is capable of identifying and unlocking source of conflicts.	0.4030	- 0.3910	0.2076
7.	The argumentative engagement always creates opportunities for reconciling alternative positions.	0.1701	0.1973	0.7669
8.	Mediated engagement give room to actors to shade off their interest for peaceful coexistence.	0.2798	0.4234	0.1219

Source: Research Data (2024)

The PCA score plot in Figure 4.6 below displays distribution of different regions (Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, and Turkana) along first two principal components. From the score plot, the study observed that Baringo County is positioned with higher scores on both components, indicating it as distinct in dataset. Equally, for Elgeyo Marakwet, they clustered around the origin (0, 0) for Component 1 and there is positive scores on Component 2, indicating moderate distinctness with shared

characteristics on argumentative approach. West Pokot is closer to origin on both components, suggesting similarities with Elgeyo Marakwet but unique aspects as it spreads across Component 1. Turkana spread further along Component 1 and moderately on Component 2, indicating distinct characteristics that differentiate it from other regions.

The study’s interpretation of observation is that distinct positioning of Baringo and Turkana counties suggested unique challenges or perspectives in these areas. Argumentation techniques for these regions were tailored specifically to address effectiveness of particular issues. Equally, clustered counties (Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot counties) show similarities in their scores, suggesting shared challenges. A similar argumentation strategy was presumed effective across this region, with minor adjustments for specific local contexts.

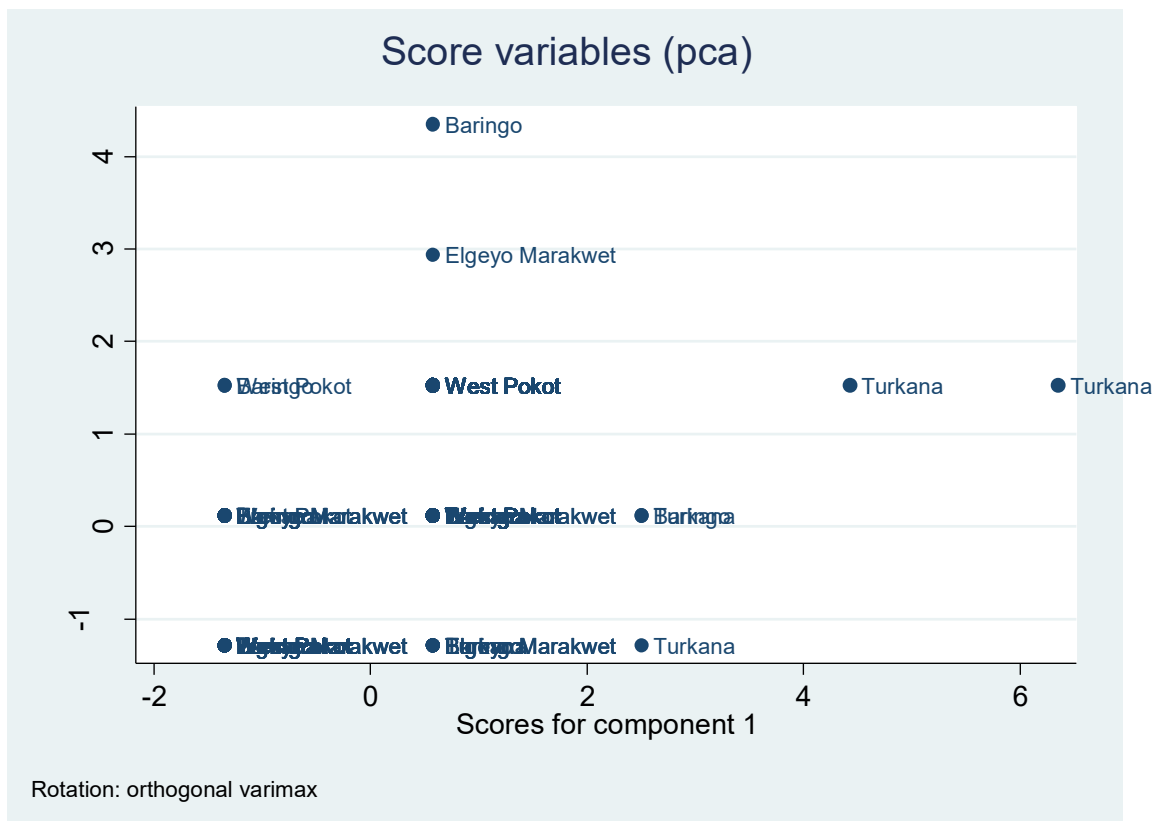


Figure 4.7: Score plot for argumentative approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.9.2.3. Narrative Approach

The study's third independent variable was narrative approach that measured perceptions of the respondents using five-point Likert scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" on various items such perception on : "The mediation process allowed parties to use both stories and rhetoric to propagate their cultural beliefs; The use of stories and rhetoric during mediated negotiation elaborately proposed possible changes; Integrating elite mediators capable of mediating through stories and rhetoric builds actor' trust on the process and so on".

To obtain predicted value of narrative approach variable, Principal Component Analysis was done by first examining adequacy of data collected and inferential statistical tests through Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)'s Measure of Sampling Adequacy (Field, 2000). The result in Table 4.70 below shows that all components had a KMO of greater than 0.5 and overall KMO of 0.7717, thus provided excellent justification for further statistical analysis.

Table 4.70: KMO for Narrative approach

S/NO	Use of Narrative	(KMO)'s Measure of Sampling Adequacy
1.	The mediation process allowed parties to use both stories and rhetoric to propagate their cultural beliefs.	0.8440
2.	The use of stories and rhetoric during mediated negotiation elaborately proposed possible changes.	0.7819
3.	Partys' openness through storytelling and rhetoric clearly defined conflicting issues.	0.7459
4.	Integrating elite mediators capable of mediating through stories and rhetoric builds actor' trust on the process.	0.8585
5.	Cultural leaders' status determined their role in mediation.	0.7362
6.	The process allows for stories on socio-political and economic development thus building negotiation paradigm.	0.7854
7.	Use rhetoric or stories could calm chaotic due to presence of humor.	0.7221
8.	The elites capable of filtering narratives protracted positive negotiation.	0.7111

Source: Research Data (2024)

To determine the number of components to retain for further analysis, Kaiser Criterion was used. Based on the criterion (eigenvalue > 1), the first two components were retained for further analysis as they significantly contribute to variance. The plot in Figure 4.7 showed clear "elbow" after second component, indicating a sharp drop in explained variance. This further supported retention of only first two components to represent the most significant dimensions of dataset variation. In a narrative approach, these components correspond to most influential themes or factors in stakeholders' stories and experiences.

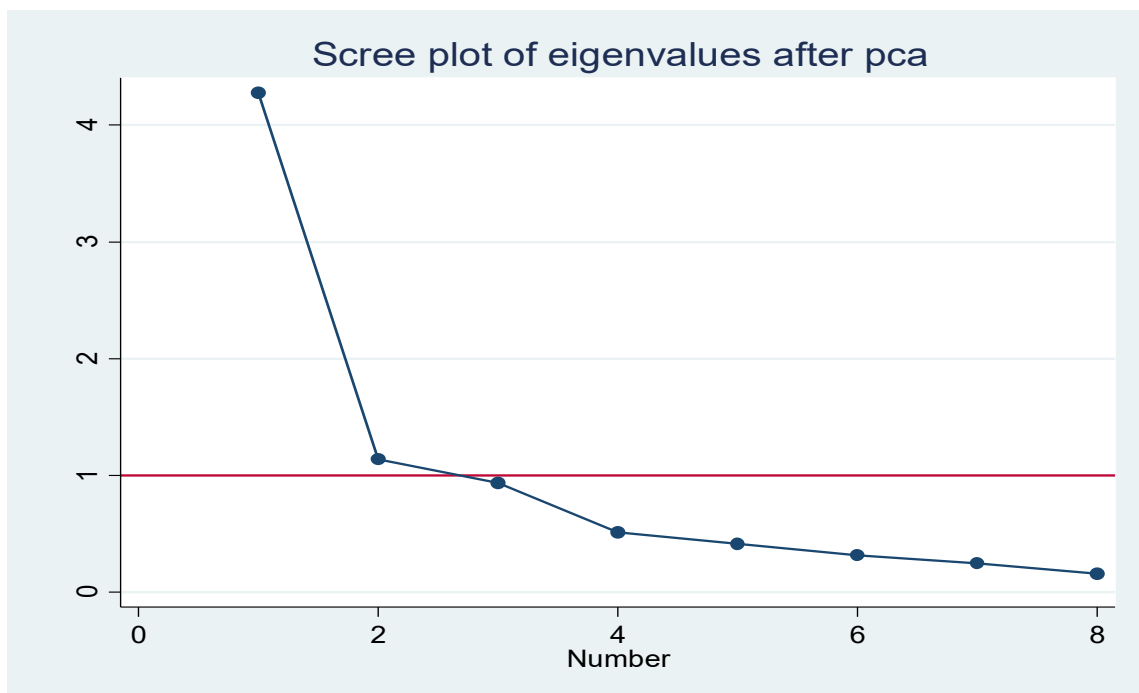


Figure 4.8: Scree plot for narrative approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

The key components of the narrative approach are tabulated in 4.71 below

Table 4.71: Key components of Narrative approach

S/NO.	Use of Narrative	Comp 1	Comp 2
1.	The mediation process allowed parties to use both stories and rhetoric to propagate their cultural beliefs.	0.3657	0.0040
2.	The use of stories and rhetoric during mediated negotiation elaborately proposed possible changes.	0.3349	0.5266
3.	Party's' openness through storytelling and rhetoric clearly defined conflicting issues.	0.3740	-0.4612
4.	Integrating elite mediators capable of mediating through stories and rhetoric builds actor' trust on the process.	0.3799	-0.0449
5.	Cultural leaders' status determined their role in mediation.	0.3330	-0.4227
6.	The process allows for stories on socio-political and economic development thus building negotiation paradigm.	0.3383	-0.0741
7.	Use rhetoric or stories calm chaos due to presence of humor.	0.3765	-0.0128
8.	The elites capable of filtering narratives positive negotiation.	0.3206	0.5689

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the score variable presented in Figure 4.8, we observe that there are multiple instances of Baringo County, with some clustering around high scores for component 1 and moderate to high scores for component 2. Given its spread across both components, narratives approach for Baringo addressed range of issues. For example, bridging internal divides and addressing diverse concerns within region. Study observed that Turkana County was separated from other counties, with high scores on component 1 and a range on component 2. The high scores on component 1 indicated that narratives focused on unique factors setting Turkana County apart. For Elgeyo Marakwet, they are mostly clustered around lower scores on both components, with lower scores on both components. This indicated that narratives focused on non-pronounced issues in other

regions, possibly emphasizing solidarity and collective action. Lastly, West Pokot County's components are scattered but generally closer to lower range of component 1 and moderate scores on component 2.

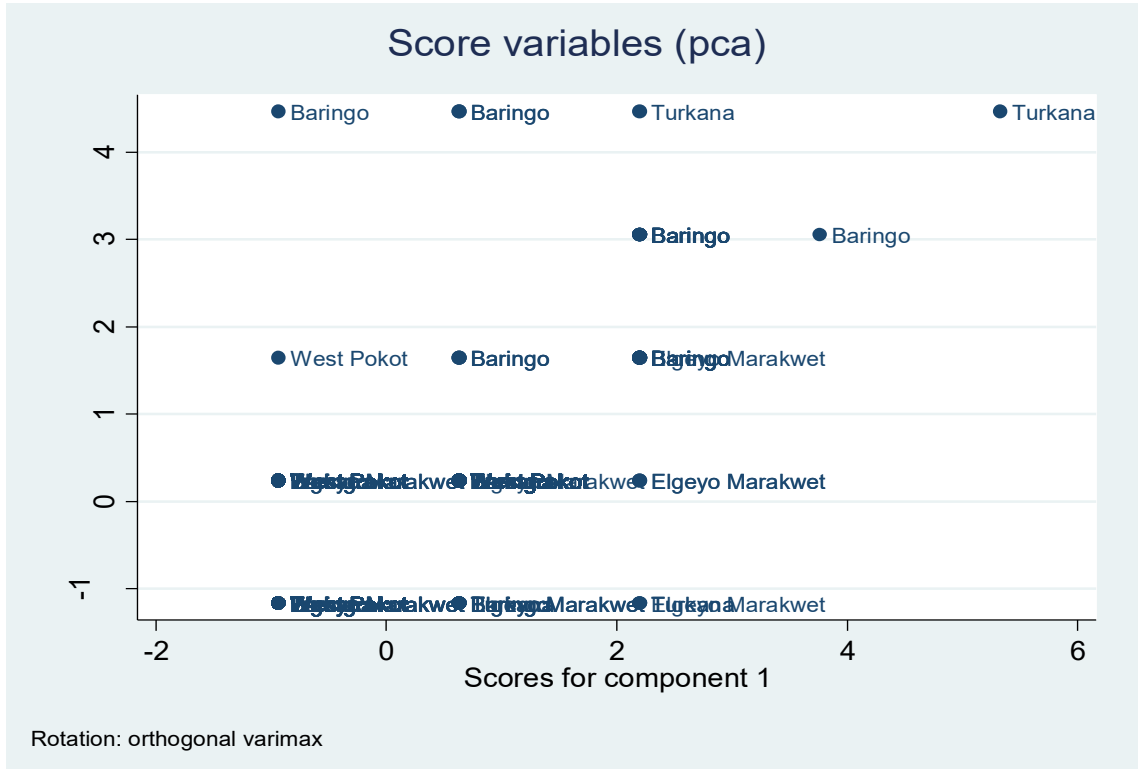


Figure 4.9: Biplot for narrative approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.9.2.4. Use of metaphor

The study's last independent variable was use of metaphor which was measured respondent's perception using five-point Likert scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" on various items such perception on. It further found that utilization of metaphors (traditional language) allows parties to clarify conflict assumptions; Use of such language and metaphors not common with the actors in mediation changes perceptions to the negotiation; Use of metaphors provide effective communication and information sharing thus ability to identify security options.

To obtain predicted value of metaphor variable, Principal Component Analysis was utilized by first examining if data collected was adequate and appropriate for inferential

statistical tests such as factor analysis. The result for Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)'s Measure of Sampling Adequacy (Field, 2000) in Table 4.72 below showed that all components had a KMO of greater than 0.5 and overall KMO was 0.6470 thus providing excellent justification for statistical analysis.

Table 4.72: KMO test for use of metaphor

S/NO.	Use of metaphor	(KMO)'s Measure of Sampling Adequacy
1.	The utilization of metaphors (traditional language) allows parties to clarify conflict assumptions.	0.5513
2.	Use of such language and metaphors not common with the actors in mediation changes perceptions to the negotiation.	0.6850
3.	Use of metaphors provides effective communication and information sharing thus ability to identify security options.	0.5594
4.	Use of figurative language and metaphors during mediation give traditional paradigm to conflict resolution.	0.7810
5.	Party's ideologies, cultural abstraction and analogical stance shapes the process of negotiation.	0.6172
6.	Politically tailored metaphors provide authoritative powers to guide the negotiation.	0.6442
7.	Metaphors are instrumental in propagating negotiation on security management within the region.	0.6922

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the scree plot in the Figure 4.9 below, the study observed that first component dominating the variance was important in suggesting critical dataset. The second component suggesting a two-dimensional approach was sufficient for core data while

subsequent components were less significant. Based on the Kaiser criterion (eigenvalue > 1), first two components were retained for further analysis as they significantly contribute to variance. The "elbow" plot indicated sharp drop on explained variance, retention of first two components or significant dimensions of variation in dataset to correspond to most influential themes or factors in stakeholders' stories and experiences.

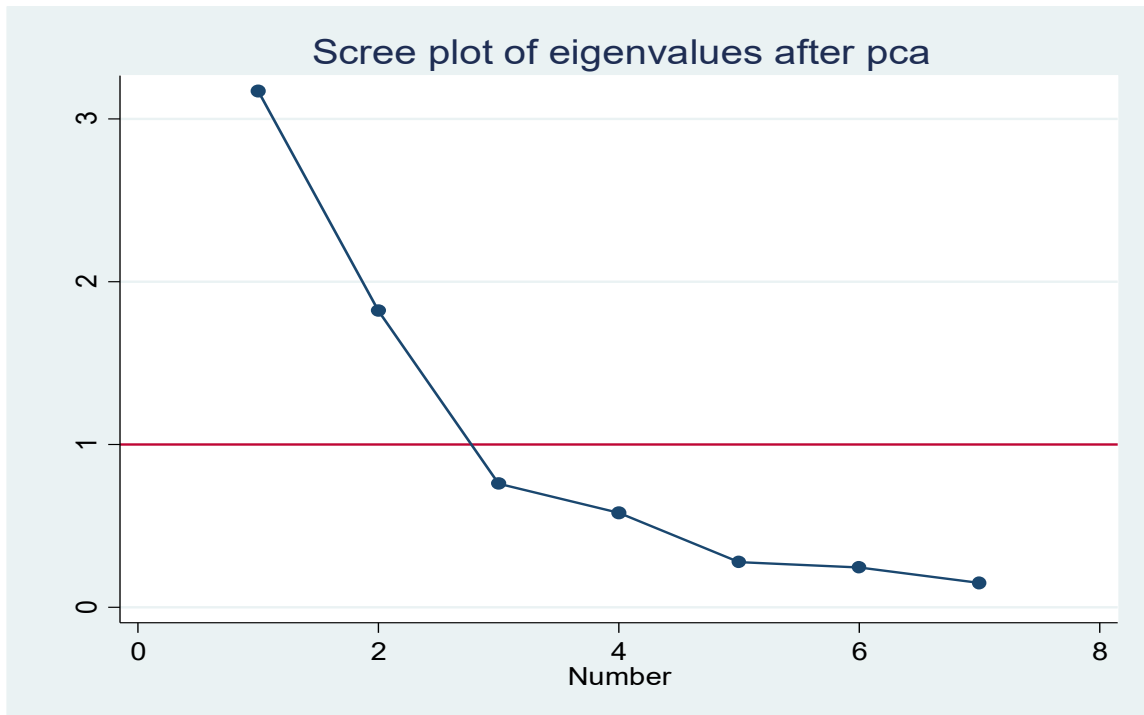


Figure 4.10: Scree plot for use of metaphor approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

These key components and their elements are presented in table 4.73 below

Table 4. 73: Key components of use of metaphor approach

S/NO	Use of Narrative	Comp 1	Comp 2
1.	The utilization of metaphors (traditional language) allows parties to clarify conflict assumptions.	0.3156	0.5365
	Use of such language and metaphors not common with the actors in mediation changes perceptions to the negotiation.	0.2973	- 0.5145
2.	Use of metaphors provides effective communication and information sharing thus ability to identify security options.	0.3203	0.4781
3.	Use of figurative language and metaphors during mediation give traditional paradigm to conflict resolution.	0.4769	- 0.1483
4.	Party's ideologies, cultural abstraction and analogical stance shapes the process of negotiation.	0.4401	- 0.2012
5.	Politically tailored metaphors provide authoritative powers to guide the negotiation.	0.2938	- 0.3412
6.	Metaphors are instrumental in propagating negotiation on security management within the region.	0.4494	0.2002

Source: Research Data (2024)

The score variable in Figure 4.10 below revealed that in Baringo County component 1 was positively positioned, indicating it had a strong presence or high score for first principal component and high positive score for component 2. Thus, Baringo was seen as a well-balanced county with strengths in both dimensions. Elgeyo Marakwet, scored high on first principal component and a positive score on second principal component. This county, like Baringo, has a balanced presence, strong performance across multiple dimensions, but pronounced as Baringo in the second component. West Pokot had a positive score on first principal component but lower score on second principal component. West Pokot strengths dimension suggested that certain areas but has room for improvement in while Turkana County bestowed a strong positive score on the first component but a low or negative score second component. Thus, Turkana's performance

is strong in one area, indicating a more specialized or focused development, with less emphasis or weaker performance in other areas.

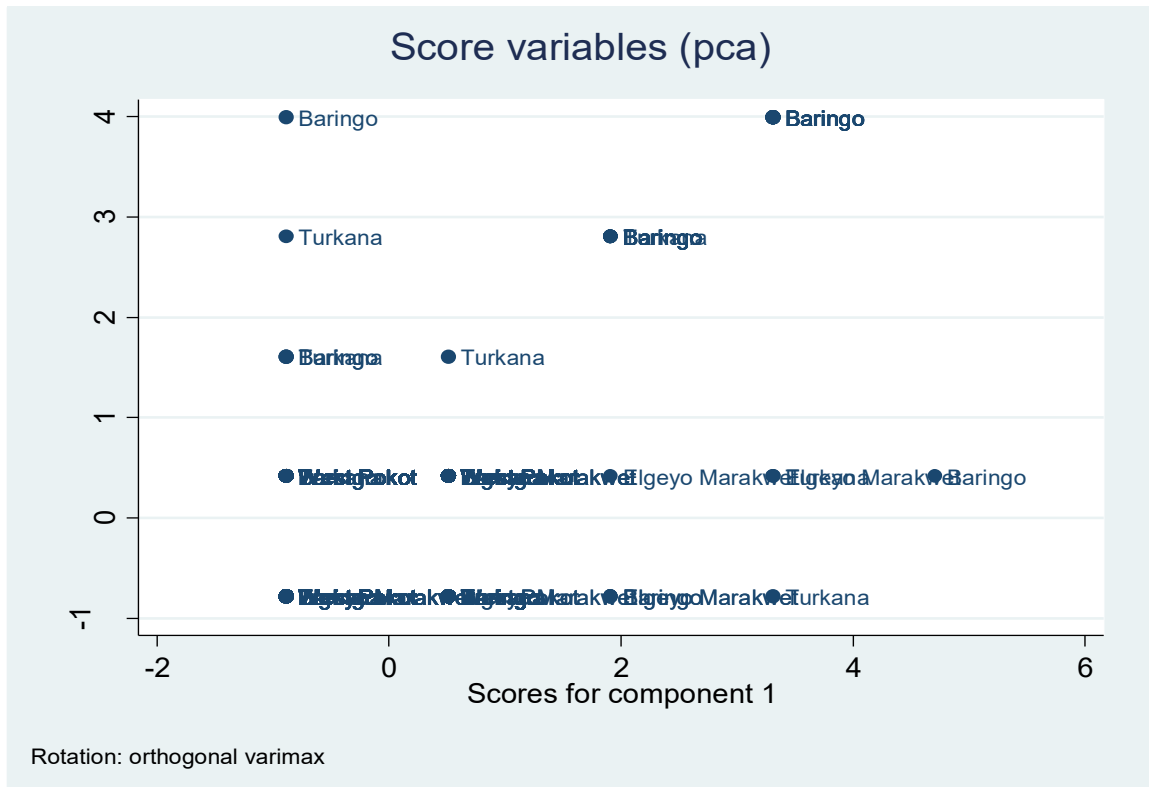


Figure 4.11: The biplot for use of metaphor approach

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.10 Validity and Reliability Tests

The primary data collected was tested for its adequacy and validity using Cronbach's alpha to measure consistency values range from 0 to 1 of multiple Likert scale or questions in semi-structure questionnaire posed and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)'s measure of sampling adequacy (Field, 2000) to varied respondents over time and demographic location. According to Field, (2000), a KMO of greater than 0.5 is adequate, which formed the basis of decision in the current study. The results of KMO measure of sampling adequacy as shown in Table 4.74 below.

Table 4.74: KMO measure of sampling adequacy (validity and reliability test)

Study Variables	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
Integrative negotiation	0.7024
Argumentative approach	0.5638
Use of narratives	0.7717
Use of metaphors	0.6470

Source: Research Data (2024)

Results in table 4.74 above showed that KMO statistics for key independent. The values were greater than the critical level of 0.5 (Field, 2000) implying that the sample data was valid to undertake analysis. Reliability of research instruments used to collect data for this study were tested using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The results of the test are presented in Figure 4.11 below.

Table 4.75: Cronbach's alpha coefficient for reliability

Test scale = mean (unstandardized items)	
Average interitem covariance	1.721414
Number of items in the scale	4
Scale reliability coefficient	0.8167

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 4.75 above, a scale reliability coefficient of 0.8167 which is the Cronbach's Alpha indicates good internal consistency among the items implying that the items are highly correlated and measure the same underlying construct.

4.11 Diagnostic Tests

In this study, the diagnostic tests included test for correlation analysis, linearity, normality, multicollinearity, and homoscedasticity.

4.11.1. Correlation analysis

To test for linearity, a correlation matrix was computed to determine strength of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. Table 4.76 below showed result of the correlation matrix.

Table 4.76: Correlation matrix

	1	2	3	4	5
Security management (1)	1.0000				
Integrative negotiation (2)	0.4824	1.0000			
Argumentative approach (3)	0.3144	0.5705	1.0000		
Use of narratives (4)	0.0132	0.4272	0.4395	1.0000	
Use of metaphors (5)	0.2750	0.3882	0.4294	0.7770	1.0000

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result from table 4.76 above shows that all the independent variables in the study were positively related with the dependent variable (Security Management). In particular, we observed that with a Pearson correlation coefficient of $r=0.4824$, integrative negotiation has a moderate positive correlation. This implies that as the use of integrative negotiation strategies increases, there is a moderate increase in the effectiveness of security management. In practice, this suggests that promoting and training in integrative negotiation skills could significantly enhance security management outcomes. Organizations may focus on fostering collaborative negotiation techniques to improve security protocols and policies.

Equally, the argumentative approach has a Pearson correlation coefficient $r=0.3144$ indicating a low to moderate positive correlation. This correlation indicates that while the argumentative approach contributes positively to security management, its impact is less pronounced than that of integrative negotiation. Empirically, this suggests that while the argumentative approach has its benefits, relying solely on it may not be as effective. Security management strategies may benefit from incorporating argumentative techniques but were not dependent on them exclusively.

Use of narratives with $r=0.0132$ has a very weak positive correlation, almost no correlation. The nearly negligible correlation suggests that use of narratives has little or limited direct impact on security management. This might imply that while narratives was a useful tool for communication and training within security contexts, they do not significantly influence the overall effectiveness of security management. Organizations

might focus on other strategies for direct improvements in security management while using narratives for supplementary purposes.

Use of metaphors with $r=0.2750$ has a low positive correlation. This indicates that metaphors have a positive, though not strong, impact on security management. Metaphors was effective for explaining complex security concepts in a more understandable way, but their overall contribution to enhancing security management is relatively modest. Empirically, this suggests that while metaphors were valuable communication tool, they were used alongside other more impactful strategies like integrative negotiation.

4.11.2. Multicollinearity test

This test was mainly conducted due to cross-sectional nature of study’s data set. From a theoretical perspective, presence of multicollinearity occurs when two independent variables are linearly dependent and when this occurs, it inflates variance of parameter estimates leading to provision of wrong magnitude of coefficient estimates and their signs leading to poor and incorrect conclusions (Gujarati, 2003). Thus, study tested for its presence using Variance Inflation Factors (VIF). The result of test is shown in Table 4.77.

Table 4.77: Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Integrative negotiation	1.57	0.635424
Argumentative approach	1.62	0.618002
Use of narratives	2.67	0.374284
Use of metaphors	2.59	0.386368

Source: Research Data (2024)

From table 4.77, it is evident that all the variables had VIF less than 10. This implies that all variables depicted absence of multicollinearity among most of variables.

4.11.3. Heteroscedasticity

The study carried out diagnostic test of heteroscedasticity due to the nature of the data set. Heteroscedasticity is present when variance of error term is not constant across the observation and its presence renders inference testing inapplicable. The study used

Breusch-Pagan- Godfrey test to check for its presence. Decision rule: if P value is less than 0.05, heteroscedasticity is deemed to be present since null hypothesis of homoscedasticity is rejected. If found to be there, robust standard error is used (Gujarati, 2003). Table 4.78 below shows the result.

Table 4.78: Breusch-Pagan- Godfrey test for heteroscedasticity

Breusch-Pagan/ Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity	
H0:	Constant variance
Variables:	Fitted values of security management
Chi ² (1) =	57.09
Prob> Chi ² =	0.0000

Source: Research Data (2024)

From the result in Table 4.78, the P value = 0.000 is small enough to reject the null hypothesis of homoscedasticity and conclude that heteroscedasticity is a serious problem in the data set. To solve this problem of heteroscedasticity, researcher used standard deviation in regression.

4.11.4. Normality test

As mentioned in chapter three, normal distribution of the error terms plays a crucial inferential implication on the distribution of the parameters of the linear model. This assumption was critical given that this study utilized general linear models specifically Ordinary Least Square regression which by itself assumes that the errors in the model are normally distributed. To do this, a Shapiro-Wilk test was conducted and the result in Table 4.79 shows non-normality result of variables used in the analysis (i.e. P-Value < 0.05). However, sample was significantly large (410) and thus the study assumed that the “large sample property assumptions” states that “as a sample approaches infinity, it tends to assume a normal distribution” hold. Therefore, non-normality of many of the study variables was not a problem.

Table 4.79: Shapiro-Wilk test for normality

	Obs	W	V	Z	Prob>z
Security management	410	0.81828	51.146	9.373	0.00000
Integrative negotiation	409	0.88661	31.844	8.243	0.00000
Argumentative approach	410	0.94228	16.245	6.641	0.00000
Use of narratives	409	0.92147	22.055	7.369	0.00000
Use of metaphors	410	0.80579	54.660	9.531	0.00000

Source: Research Data (2024)

To further visualize the distribution of each variable under the study, it computed the kernel density as shown in Figures 4.11 to Figure 4.14. The provided kernel density estimate plot shows the distribution of scores for component 1 obtained from a principal component analysis (PCA). The plot compares the kernel density estimate (in blue) with the normal density (in red). The blue line represents kernel density estimate, which is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function of the data. This estimate shows several peaks and troughs, indicating the presence of multiple modes (peaks) in the data distribution. This suggests that the scores for component 1 are not normally distributed in all variables of interest and may be multimodal.

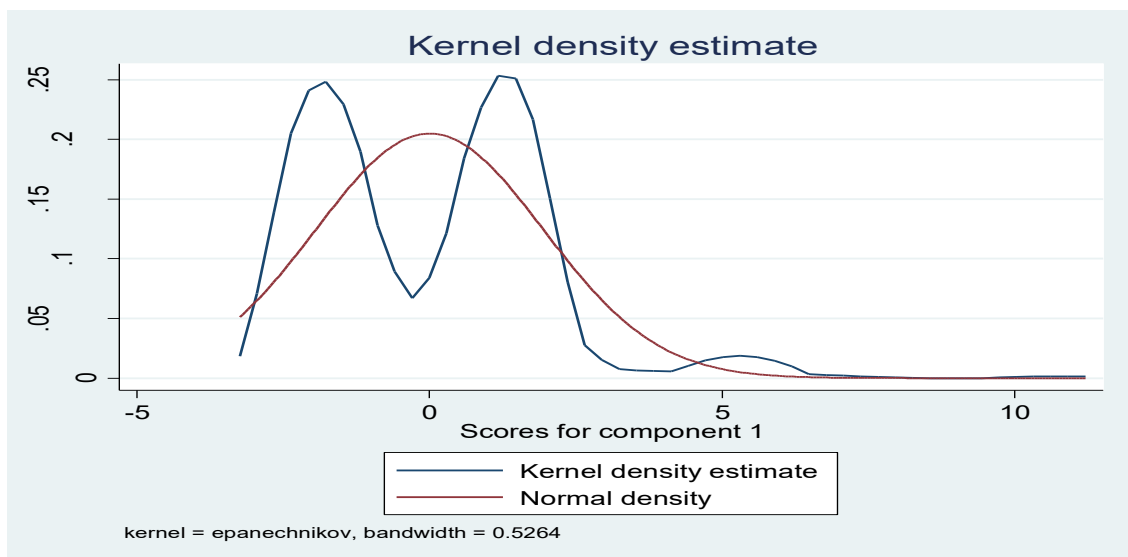


Figure 4.12: Normality distribution of the security management variable

Source: Research Data (2024)

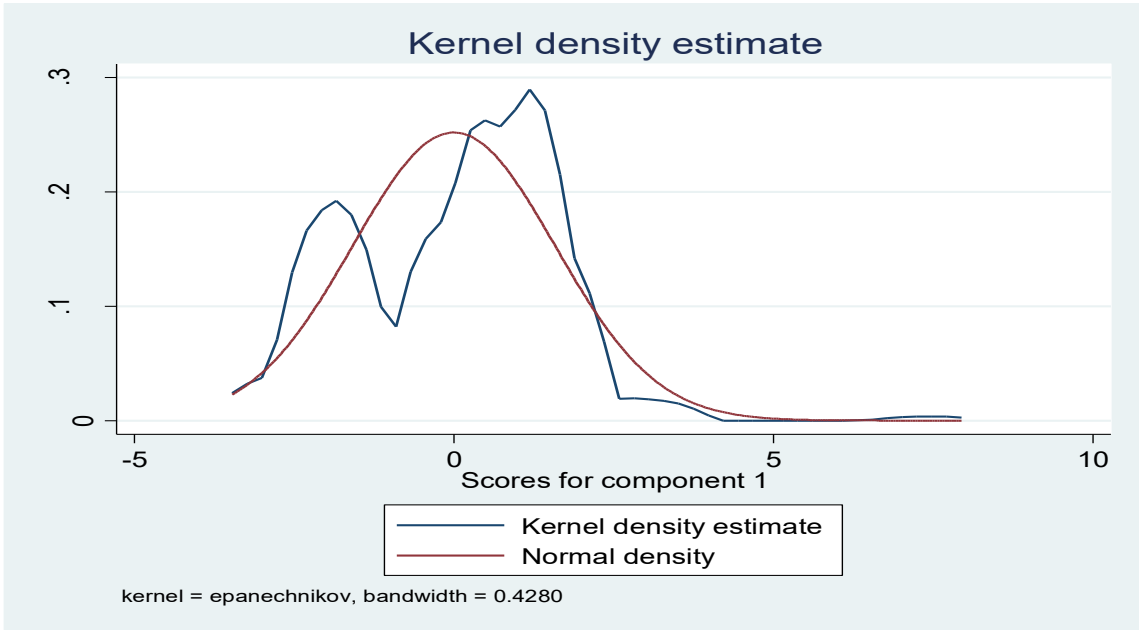


Figure 4.13: Normality distribution of the Argumentative approach variable

Source: Research Data (2024)

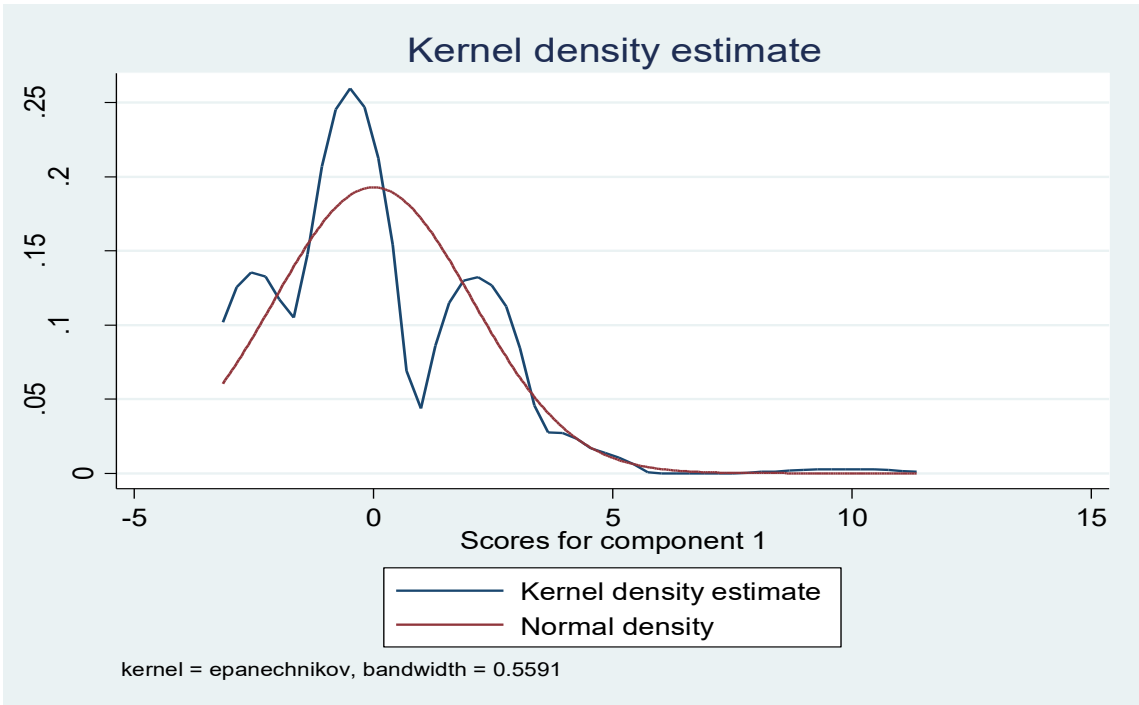


Figure 4.14: Normality distribution of the Use of narratives variable

Source: Research Data (2024)

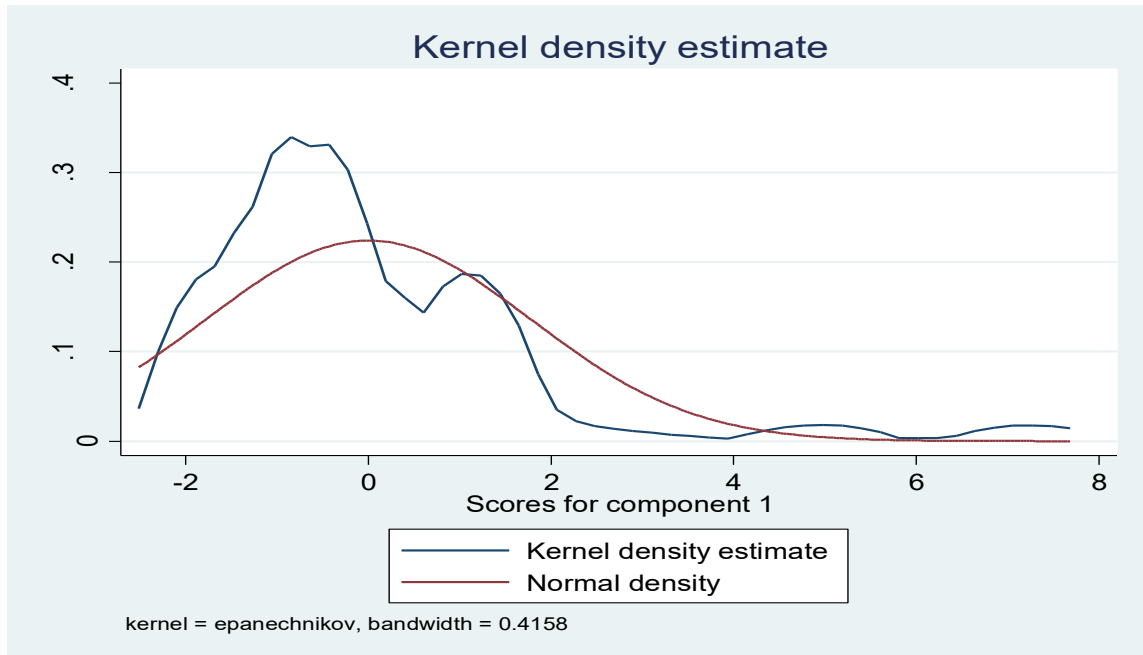


Figure 4.15: Normality distribution of the Use of metaphors variable

Source: Research Data (2024)

4.12 Regression analysis

In this subsection, the study conducted inferential statistical analysis to explore the relationships between various independent variables and the dependent variable, security management. The regression analysis is performed at the objective level, starting with the exploration of the effect of integrative negotiation on security management, followed by examining the effect of the argumentative approach on security management, then establishing the effect of narratives on security management, and finally, finding out the effect of metaphors on security management. In each case, the analysis is conducted at two levels: at the first level, the study established total effect of independent variable on security management, and in second stage, it included other independent variables to explore its partial effect on security management. This approach allows us to understand both combined and isolated impacts of each independent variable on security management.

4.12.1. Effect of deliberative policy framework on security management

The study analyzed the relationship between deliberative policy framework (independent variable) and security management (dependent variable) in Kerio Valley region. The

deliberative policy framework presented argumentative approach, integrative negotiation, use of narratives and metaphors as independent variables to explain insecurity witnessed in the region. The regression outcome for $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$ as in table 4.80

Table 4.80: Regression result deliberative policy framework and security management

Variables	Security management in Kerio valley
integrative negotiation	0.521*** (0.0490)
Argumentation Approach	0.101 (0.0612)
Narrative Approach	-0.666*** (0.0601)
metaphor approach	0.651*** (0.0687)
Constant	0.00935 (0.0760)
Observations	408
R-squared	0.419

Standard errors in parentheses

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Source: Research Data (2024)

The findings from the multiple regression analysis conducted to examine factors influencing security management in the Kerio Valley Region are presented below. The analysis evaluates the significance of the model overall, followed by an interpretation of individual predictor variables, R-squared values, and the identification of key contributors to security management.

The overall model significance was assessed using the F-test, which produced an F-statistic of 72.76 with degrees of freedom 410 and 403. The corresponding p-value (Prob > F) of 0.0000 indicates that the model is highly statistically significant, implying that at least one of the independent variables (integrative negotiation, argumentative approach, narrative approach, or metaphor approach) contributes to the variability in security

management. This confirms that the model explains a significant portion of the variance in the outcome variable. In terms of explanatory power, the model's R-squared value is 0.4193, which suggests that approximately 41.93% of the variance in security management is accounted for by the four predictors. The adjusted R-squared value, which adjusts for the number of predictors, is slightly lower at 0.4136. This indicates that after accounting for the number of predictors, about 41.36% of the variation in security management remains explained by the model.

The analysis then focused on the individual coefficients of each predictor variable. Integrative negotiation was found to have a positive coefficient of 0.5209, meaning that a one-unit increase in integrative negotiation is associated with a 0.52-unit increase in security management, holding all other factors constant. The p-value for this predictor is 0.000, which is well below the 0.05 threshold, confirming its statistical significance. Furthermore, the 95% confidence interval [0.4246, 0.6172] does not include zero, strengthening the conclusion that integrative negotiation has a meaningful and significant impact on security management. Notably, argumentative approach showed a small positive coefficient of 0.1285. However, its p-value of 0.102 exceeds the 0.05 significance level, indicating that this variable is not statistically significant in explaining security management. The confidence interval [-0.0198, 0.2289] includes zero, reinforcing the finding that the argumentative approach does not have a statistically significant effect on security management.

Narrative approach had a negative coefficient of -0.6661, suggesting that a one-unit increase in this approach is associated with a 0.67-unit decrease in security management, holding other variables constant. The p-value of 0.000 indicates that the narrative approach is statistically significant. The 95% confidence interval [-0.7843, -0.5480] does not include zero, confirming that the narrative approach has a significant negative effect on security management. Metaphor approach was found to have a positive coefficient of 0.6595, indicating that a one-unit increase in this variable leads to a 0.66-unit increase in security management, all else being equal. The p-value for metaphor approach is 0.000, showing statistical significance, and the confidence interval [0.5159, 0.7860] further

supports this conclusion, as it does not include zero. This confirms that the metaphor approach has a positive and significant impact on security management.

In summary, three of the four predictors—integrative negotiation, narrative approach, and metaphor approach significantly explain security management. Integrative negotiation and metaphor approach positively influence security management, while the narrative approach has a negative effect. On the other hand, the argumentative approach is not statistically significant at the 5% level and does not meaningfully contribute to explaining variations in security management. The model is statistically significant, explaining 41.93% of the variation in security management. Integrative negotiation and metaphor approach emerge as positive contributors to security management, while the narrative approach has a negative influence. The argumentative approach, however, does not significantly impact security management in this context.

4.12.2. Effect of integrative negotiation on security management

The study analyzed the collected and collated data on integrative negotiation and significance during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The regression results were presented in table 4.81 below.

Table 4.81: Regression result for integrative negotiation and security management

Variables	(Model 1) Total effect	(Model 2) Partial effect 1
Integrative negotiation	0.365*** (0.0283)	0.450*** (0.0323)
Argumentation Approach		0.129*** (0.0340)
Narrative Approach		-0.749*** (0.0314)
Metaphor approach		0.428*** (0.0442)
Constant	-0.242*** (0.0482)	-0.267*** (0.0384)
Observations	410	410
R-squared	0.124	0.473

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result reveals that integrative negotiation, as a deliberative policy framework, has a positive and significant ($\beta=0.365$; $p=0.000$) effect on security management in Kerio Valley. For instance, holding all other factors constant, a choice of integrative negotiation as a deliberative policy framework improves the outcomes on security management in Kerio Valley by about 36.5%. This suggests that integrative negotiation effectively enhanced security management by fostering collaborative and mutually beneficial agreements among stakeholders. The researcher further found out from qualitative data that when integrative negotiation strategies are adopted, a significant improvement is noted on the level of insecurity. The collaborative approach brought different stakeholders to the table, leading to more effective and sustainable solutions. Similarly, the use of integrative negotiation changed the way security issues are managed in the region. It facilitated better communication and common understanding among conflicting parties, resulting in a 36.5% improvement in our security outcomes.

However, when integrative negotiation is used alongside other deliberative policy frameworks, the researcher observed that its effect on security management in Kerio Valley increases to about 45.0% ($\beta=0.450$; $p=0.000$). This indicates that a combined approach, leveraging multiple deliberative frameworks, further amplified positive impact on security management. The significant effect of integrative negotiation alone, and its enhanced effect when combined with other frameworks, justifies the adoption of a multifaceted deliberative approach in policymaking for security management in Kerio Valley. This is because integrative negotiation promotes cooperative problem-solving, leading to more sustainable and acceptable security solutions. The study therefore recommends that policymakers prioritized integrative negotiation as a core component of their security management strategies. Additionally, they considered integrating other elements of deliberative policy frameworks to maximize overall effectiveness of security initiatives. This combined approach led to a more comprehensive and resilient security management in Kerio Valley, addressing complex challenges through collaborative and inclusive decision-making processes. The study from the works of KII-1, KII-5 and KII-11 outlined that integrative negotiation alone has been beneficial, but its true potential is realized when combined with other policy frameworks. The synergy of multifaceted or holistic approach proved effective by providing more robust, cohesive strategies or

comprehensive policy regulations increased security management to about 45% for. The combination not only improved outcomes but also built more trust among the stakeholders.

4.12.3. Effect of argumentative approach on security management

The study analyzed the collected and collated data on argumentative approach and its significance during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The regression results were presented in table 4.82 below.

Table 4.82: Regression result for argumentative approach and security management

Variables	Total effect	Partial effect 1
Integrative negotiation		0.450*** (0.0323)
Argumentation Approach	0.270*** (0.0308)	0.129*** (0.0340)
Narrative Approach		-0.749*** (0.0314)
Metaphor approach		0.428*** (0.0442)
Constant	-0.178*** (0.0494)	-0.267*** (0.0384)
Observations	410	410
R-squared	0.061	0.473

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result reveals that the argumentative approach, as a deliberative policy framework, has a positive and significant ($\beta=0.270$; $p=0.000$) effect on security management in Kerio Valley. For instance, holding all other factors constant, a choice of argumentative approach as a deliberative policy framework improves the outcomes on security management in Kerio Valley by about 27.0%. However, when the argumentative approach is used alongside other deliberative policy frameworks, its effect on security management in Kerio Valley slightly reduces to about 12.9% ($\beta=0.129$; $p=0.000$). The

positive and significant coefficient of the argumentative approach ($\beta=0.270$) indicates that this method is effective in enhancing security management when used independently. The argumentative approach promotes thorough discussion and critical evaluation of security issues, leading to well-rounded and informed decisions that significantly improve security outcomes. However, the slight reduction in its effectiveness to 12.9% ($\beta=0.129$) when combined with other frameworks suggests that while the argumentative approach remains beneficial, its relative contribution diminishes in a multi-framework context. This may be due to overlapping benefits or diminishing returns when multiple deliberative methods are employed simultaneously.

These findings imply that while the argumentation approach is a valuable tool for security management in Kerio Valley, policymakers considered its optimal use in conjunction with other frameworks. The initial significant impact (27.0%) justifies inclusion of argumentative approach in policy design and implementation. However, the reduction to 12.9% suggests a need for strategic integration with other frameworks to avoid redundancy and ensure a complementary effect. Karas, et al. (2008) stated that security policymakers used combined or different elements of deliberative frameworks, leveraging strengths of each to maximize overall effectiveness in security management. This approach led to a more nuanced and adaptive security policy, capable of addressing complex challenges in Kerio Valley.

The study found that engaging in structured debates and discussions, uncover multiple facets of security issues that might otherwise have been overlooked. This thorough scrutiny leads to better-informed decisions, improved security strategies and noticeable quality security management. The collaborative and critical nature of this approach fostered open dialogue, critical thinking and ensures that the root causes of security problems are address completely thus leading to more sustainable solutions to any unique security challenges. In same line, KII-03 further stated that, using the argumentative approach alone, we've achieved substantial improvements in security management. It encourages all stakeholders to voice their perspectives, resulting in more comprehensive and effective security measures

4.12.4. Effect of narratives on security management

The study analyzed the collected and collated data to establish the effect of narratives and their significance during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The regression results were presented in table 4.83 below.

Table 4.83: Regression result for narratives and security management

VARIABLES	(Model 1)	(Model 2)
	Total effect	Partial effect 1
Integrative negotiation		0.450*** (0.0323)
Argumentation Approach		0.129*** (0.0340)
Narrative Approach	-0.338*** (0.0229)	0.749*** (0.0314)
Metaphor approach		0.428*** (0.0442)
Constant	-0.211*** (0.0470)	-0.267*** (0.0384)
Observations	410	410
R-squared	0.156	0.473

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result indicates that the narrative approach, when implemented as a sole deliberative policy framework, has a negative and significant effect on security management in Kerio Valley, with a beta coefficient (β) of -0.338 and a p-value of 0.000. This implies that choosing to rely solely on the narrative approach reduces the outcomes related to security management in the region by approximately 33.8%, holding all other factors constant. However when the narrative approach is used alongside other deliberative policy frameworks, its effect on security management outcomes in Kerio Valley increases significantly. The beta coefficient in this scenario is 0.749 with a p-value of 0.000,

suggesting that the combined use of narrative approach with other frameworks enhances the outcomes by about 74.9%. The findings highlight the importance of collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders involved in security management. Engaging diverse perspectives and expertise facilitated a more holistic approach that leverages the strengths of various policy frameworks, thereby enhancing overall security outcomes in Kerio Valley.

The study further found that narratives united a community. Rather than relying solely on storytelling that does not translate into tangible improvements in security there was need to introduce practical measures alongside integrating multiple policy frameworks with actionable policies and law enforcement. The narrative approach shaped perceptions positively, but its effectiveness diminishes without concurrent strategies for enforcement and community policing.

Thus, study recommends that policymakers involved in security management in Kerio Valley considered diversifying their approaches beyond narrative approach alone. While narratives are important for shaping perceptions and community cohesion, relying solely on narratives may not effectively address practical aspects of security management, such as enforcement and prevention strategies. Equally, policymakers implemented robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess effectiveness of different policy frameworks, both individually and in combination. This will help in understanding how each framework contributes to security management outcomes and enable adjustments to optimize policy implementation over time. Additionally, there is a need for capacity building among local authorities and communities on how to effectively utilize various policy frameworks, including narrative approach. Enhancing awareness about strengths and limitations of different approaches empowered stakeholders to make informed decisions and contribute meaningfully to security management efforts.

4.12.5. Effect of metaphors on security management

The study analyzed the collected and collated data to find out effect of use of metaphors and their significance during chaotic inter-conflict issues over the rising insecurity within the region. The regression results were presented in table 4.84 below.

Table 4. 84: Regression result for metaphors and security management

VARIABLES	(Model 1) Total effect	(Model 2) Partial effect 1
Integrative negotiation		0.450*** (0.0323)
Argumentation Approach		0.129*** (0.0340)
Narrative Approach		-0.749*** (0.0314)
Metaphor approach	0.185*** (0.0345)	0.428*** (0.0442)
Constant	0.207*** (0.0509)	-0.267*** (0.0384)
Observations	410	410
R-squared	0.024	0.473

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Research Data (2024)

The result indicates that the metaphor approach, when implemented as a deliberative policy framework, has a positive and significant effect on security management in Kerio Valley. The beta coefficient (β) is 0.185 with a p-value of 0.000, suggesting that choosing the metaphor approach increases the outcomes related to security management by approximately 18.5%, holding all other factors constant. When the metaphor approach is combined with other deliberative policy frameworks, its positive effect on security management outcomes in Kerio Valley increases. The beta coefficient in this scenario is 0.428 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating that combined use of the metaphor approach enhanced outcomes by about 42.8%. This finding was conquering with Key Informant Interview results. For instance,

Metaphors help us visualize security challenges in a way that words alone could not. They inspire unity and action among community members, making our efforts more effective in tackling crime and promoting safety. KII-8

The positive effect of the metaphor approach underscores the importance of incorporating innovative and creative policy frameworks in security management strategies. Policymakers considered leveraging metaphors and symbolic representations to engage communities and shape perceptions positively. There is a clear policy implication for integrating the metaphor approach with other deliberative policy frameworks. This integration could include practical measures such as law enforcement initiatives, community policing, and socio-economic development programs. Such a comprehensive approach is likely to maximize the impact of policy interventions on security outcomes. The use of metaphors facilitated community engagement and empowerment by fostering a shared understanding of security challenges and solutions. Policymakers encouraged participatory approaches that resonate with local cultures and values to enhance the effectiveness of security policies.

4.13 Deliberative Policy Framework and Security Management

The study findings reveal integrative negotiation has a positive and significant effect ($\beta=0.365$; $p=0.000$) on security management in Kerio Valley, improving security outcomes by 36.5%. When combined with other deliberative policy frameworks, the impact increases to about 45.0% ($\beta=0.450$; $p=0.000$). Additionally, qualitative insights reveal that integrative negotiation facilitates better communication and understanding among conflicting parties, leading to sustainable solutions. Combining integrative negotiation with other frameworks enhances overall effectiveness in security management. These findings concur with other scholars. For example, Savolainen and Ikonen (2015) emphasized the importance of trust and structured principles in negotiation, which align with the study findings on the need for transparency and mediator impartiality. Additionally, Brett (2014) and Elgoibar *et al.* (2021) discussed trust and reciprocity as crucial for integrative negotiation, similar to study emphasis on building trust through transparent information sharing and mediator neutrality. On effectiveness in Fostering Cooperation, He and Li (2016) argue that negotiation brings

various actors together to address social conflicts, supporting findings that integrative negotiation fosters collaboration and understanding among stakeholders. Equally, Druckman, Lewicki and Doyle (2019) highlight that integrative bargaining is effective when parties share information and build trade-offs, resonating with observation that open communication leads to better security outcomes. On addressing Root Causes of Conflicts, the study findings align with Nyaga and Mwangangi (2019), who have noted that effective negotiation, when properly monitored, can address underlying issues in contractual management. Similarly, the study found that integrative negotiation helps address the root causes of security conflicts.

However, there are notable differences of findings from the findings of other scholars. For instance, Savolainen and Ikonen (2015) focused on business negotiations, not directly on security management. The study specifically examines impact of integrative negotiation on security, providing a more focused context on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Equally, Marshall and Rossman (2016) explored challenges in business procurement affected by external influences. Study, however, demonstrates that despite potential external influences, integrative negotiation can significantly improve security outcomes in a conflict-prone region. Additionally, while Andrea (2019) and Kongsong (2017) discuss integrative negotiation in business contexts, study findings uniquely highlight increased effectiveness of combining integrative negotiation with other policy frameworks in security management. Lastly, Elgoibar *et al.* (2021) and Druckman, Lewicki, and Doyle (2019) primarily focus on organizational and business negotiations within European contexts. The study provides specific insights into how integrative negotiation affects security management in the Kerio Valley region, addressing unique challenges of conflict resolution in a security context.

Conclusively, findings from the Kerio Valley study underscore the effectiveness of integrative negotiation in enhancing security management by fostering trust, cooperation, and sustainable conflict resolution. These results align with broader themes in negotiation literature, such as importance of trust and open communication. However, study provides specific empirical evidence on positive impact of integrative negotiation in a security context, highlighting benefits of combining it with other deliberative frameworks for even greater effectiveness.

For argumentative approach, the findings revealed that Argumentation Approach has a positive and significant effect ($\beta=0.270$; $p=0.000$) on security management in Kerio Valley, improving security outcomes by 27.0%. When combined with other deliberative policy frameworks, its effect slightly reduces to about 12.9% ($\beta=0.129$; $p=0.000$). This is in line with most studies. For instance, Toulmin (1958) and Fischer (2015) emphasized the role of structured argumentation in addressing societal problems through deliberative interaction and policy frameworks. This aligns with study findings that structured argumentative approaches improve security management by fostering clear communication and rational discourse among stakeholders. Equally, Fischer and Gottweis (2012) and Forester (2013) noted that policy argumentation is deeply intertwined with political processes and institutional settings. Study findings similarly indicate that argumentative approach, when used in a structured and deliberative manner, can navigate the complex political and social landscape to improve security management outcomes. Additionally, Zittoun (2014) and Durnová (2013) highlighted the importance of mediation and deliberative strategies in resolving conflicts. The study's results are consistent with these findings, showing that argumentative approaches facilitate better understanding and cooperation among conflicting parties, leading to improved security outcomes.

However, study findings differ from other study findings in several fronts. For example, most of the referenced studies, such as those by Toulmin (1958), Fischer and Gottweis (2012), and Durnová (2013), focus on general policy analysis, business, or infrastructure projects. The study specifically examines impact of argumentative approach on security management, providing direct empirical evidence of its effectiveness in this specific context. Additionally, study found that effectiveness of argumentative approach slightly reduces when combined with other deliberative frameworks. This contrasts with Fischer and Gottweis (2012), who argued that integrating multiple deliberative strategies generally enhances policy outcomes. This difference could be due to unique complexities of security management in the Kerio Valley region, where multiple frameworks might introduce conflicting priorities or dilute focus of interventions. Lastly, while studies like those by Zittoun (2014) and Durnová (2013) focus on conflict resolution in organizational or urban planning contexts, the research is situated in a conflict-prone

region dealing with security issues such as cattle rustling and banditry. This context-specific application provides unique insights into how argumentative approaches was tailored to address security challenges effectively.

In conclusion, findings on the argumentative approach's impact on security management align with broader theoretical perspectives on the importance of structured communication, political context, and mediation in policy processes. However, study uniquely contributes to the literature by providing empirical evidence on the effectiveness of this approach in a security management context, specifically in the conflict-prone Kerio Valley region. While argumentative approach significantly improves security outcomes, its effectiveness slightly reduces when combined with other frameworks, suggesting a need for careful integration of multiple strategies. Policy, mediation and conflict resolution frameworks leveraged strengths of the argumentative approach while being mindful of its limitations in multi-framework settings to enhance security management outcomes.

For narrative approach, findings reveal that when used as a sole deliberative policy framework, has a negative and significant effect on security management in Kerio Valley ($\beta = -0.338$; $p = 0.000$), reducing security outcomes by approximately 33.8%. However, when the narrative approach is combined with other deliberative policy frameworks, its effect on security management improves significantly ($\beta = 0.749$; $p = 0.000$), enhancing outcomes by about 74.9%. This finding is similar to several previous study findings. For instance, Kruck and Spencer (2013) highlighted how narratives were used by private military and security companies (PMSCs) to manage their image post-Iraq invasion. This aligns with study findings that narratives alone was insufficient or even detrimental, but when combined with other approaches, they can significantly improve public perception and outcomes in security management.

Equally, Lacassagne, Nieguth, and Dépelteau (2011) discussed how narratives shape societal norms, beliefs, and values, which is similar to finding that narratives, when aligned with other frameworks, enhanced security management by leveraging diverse sociocultural perspectives. Additionally, Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) and Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) emphasized the role of narratives in shaping

public perception and policy in complex geopolitical contexts. This supports observation that narratives are powerful but need to be part of a broader policy framework to be effective in security management. Further, Tallontire and Nelson (2013) and Kelley and Bisel (2014) discussed role of narratives in governance and socio-political empowerment through trade unions and teacher associations. This is in line with the finding that integrating narrative approaches with other policy frameworks improved security management by promoting institutional cooperation and stakeholder engagement.

Leipold (2014) emphasized the effectiveness of deliberative frameworks in addressing ecological and policy issues through societal mobilization and cultural institutionalization. This agrees with findings that a combined use of narrative and other policy frameworks enhances security outcomes by fostering inclusive and deliberative interactions. Equally, Muhereza (2019) found that mixed policy narratives contributed to resolving conflicts among pastoralist communities by addressing traditional values and commercialization issues. This parallels the study finding that combining narratives with other policy frameworks enhanced security outcomes by addressing diverse stakeholder perspectives and fostering collaboration.

However, the study findings contradict some previous scholarly findings. For example, unlike studies by Kruck and Spencer (2013) and Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) that focused on positive outcomes of narrative use in image management and policy, the study found that relying solely on narrative approach has a significant negative impact on security management in Kerio Valley. This suggests that complexities of security issues in this region require more than just narrative-based interventions. Equally, while Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) and Muhereza (2019) focused on broader geopolitical and regional conflicts, study specifically addresses security management in the conflict-prone Kerio Valley region. This provides unique insights into context-specific challenges and needs tailored policy frameworks that combine narratives with other approaches to be effective.

Conclusively, findings on narrative approach's impact on security management in Kerio Valley highlight both limitations and potential of this approach. The negative impact of using narratives alone underscores need for a more comprehensive strategy. However,

positive effect combined with other frameworks aligns with theoretical perspectives on collaborative and holistic approaches in policy processes. This study contributes to literature by providing empirical evidence on nuanced role of narrative approaches in security management, need for integrated policy frameworks that leverage diverse perspectives and foster inclusive stakeholder engagement.

For use of metaphor, the study findings reveal that when implemented as a deliberative policy framework, it has a positive and significant effect on security management in Kerio Valley. The beta coefficient (β) is 0.185 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating an 18.5% improvement in security outcomes, holding all other factors constant. When combined with other deliberative policy frameworks, the positive effect of the metaphor approach on security management outcomes in Kerio Valley increases further ($\beta = 0.428$; $p = 0.000$), enhancing outcomes by about 42.8%. This finding is similar to previous studies that have shown a positive correlation between use of metaphor and security management outcomes. For example, Karas, et al. (2008) demonstrated that metaphors are essential in framing and providing implicit solutions to complex issues such as cyber security. Similarly, findings indicate that metaphors significantly improve security management when integrated with other policy frameworks, underscoring importance of effective communication in policy implementation. Equally, Urwiler and Frolick (2014) used Maslow's hierarchy of needs metaphorically to link human motivation and organizational performance in information technology. This mirrors the study's use of metaphors to improve security outcomes by addressing the psychological and sociocultural dimensions of security management in Kerio Valley. Additionally, Pieters, et al. (2016) emphasized metaphors in cyber security for policy analysis and risk management. This aligns with the findings that metaphors enhanced policy effectiveness by providing a clear framework for understanding and addressing security issues. Further, Ontiri, Kiruthu, and Muna (2022) discussed the cognitive process of metaphors in conflict resolution, which is similar to findings that metaphors facilitate better security management outcomes through improved mediation and communication strategies. Furthermore, Agbo, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) and Cammaerts (2013) showed that political leaders use metaphors to influence public opinion and achieve socio-political goals. Metaphors, when combined with other frameworks, fostered better understanding and

cooperation among security stakeholders.

However, findings contradict other previous studies. For example, Karas *et al.* (2008) focused on use of metaphors in cyber security, highlighting their role in conceptualizing and addressing cyber threats. The study, while acknowledging broad applicability of metaphors, specifically addresses security management in Kerio Valley region, providing a more context-specific analysis of metaphor approach's impact. Additionally, Urwiler and Frolick (2014) and Pieters *et al.* (2016) discussed metaphors in economic and organizational contexts. This study diverges by focusing on security management, although it similarly emphasizes importance of metaphors in framing complex issues and enhancing policy outcomes. Equally Ontiri, Kiruthu and Muna (2022) and Agbo, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) explored cultural and political uses of metaphors. The study also highlights cultural significance of metaphors in improving security management in a conflict-prone region by providing a unique perspective on their application in policy frameworks.

In conclusion, findings on metaphor approach's impact on security management in Kerio Valley reveal both the strengths and limitations of this approach. The positive and significant effect of metaphors, particularly when combined with other policy frameworks, aligns with broader theoretical perspectives on their importance in framing complex issues and facilitating effective communication. This study contributes to literature by providing empirical evidence on the role of metaphors in integrated policy frameworks and leverage on metaphorical communication to comprehensively enhance security management,

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive summary of the study's outcomes, offering a clear understanding of its key findings. Following this, the study draw conclusions based on evidence presented and makes policy recommendations to effectively address identified issues. Additionally, it highlights areas for further research, acknowledging the study's limitations and suggesting directions for future investigations. Researcher concluded with a brief summary, encapsulating essential elements discussed in this chapter.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This study investigated the impact of deliberative policy framework on security management in selected counties along Kerio Valley. The focus was on how integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors influence security management. The study employed mixed method (descriptive and inferential) using both quantitative and qualitative approaches, with primary data collected from various stakeholders, including government officials, elected leaders, security representatives, teachers, religious organizations, and household heads.

The study used simple random sampling with semi-structured questionnaires and discursive interviews, targeting a sample size of 455 respondents. However, only 410 respondents (90.11%) participated. Diagnostic tests revealed positive correlations between all independent variables and the dependent variable (security management). Specifically, integrative negotiation showed a moderate positive correlation ($r = 0.4824$), argumentative approach a low to moderate positive correlation ($r = 0.3144$), narratives a very weak positive correlation ($r = 0.0132$), and metaphors a low positive correlation ($r = 0.2750$). The study found no multicollinearity issues among the variables, but heteroscedasticity was present.

The first objective on exploring the effect of integrative negotiation on security management, revealed that integrative negotiation has a positive and significant effect ($\beta = 0.365$; $p = 0.000$) on security management, improving outcomes by 36.5%. When

combined with other frameworks, its impact increases to 45.0% ($\beta = 0.450$; $p = 0.000$). Qualitative insights suggest that integrative negotiation emphasized on enhanced communication, trust, structured negotiation principles and understanding among conflicting parties, leading to sustainable solutions.

Toulmin (1958) and Fischer (2015) emphasized the role of structured argumentation in addressing societal problems through deliberative interaction and policy frameworks. Equally, Fischer and Gottweis (2012) and Forester (2013) noted that policy argumentation is deeply intertwined with political processes and institutional settings. Additionally, findings from study participants, Zittoun (2014) and Durnová (2013) highlighted the importance of mediation and deliberative strategies in resolving conflicts. The study's results are consistent with these findings, showing that argumentative approaches facilitate better understanding and cooperation among conflicting parties, leading to improved security outcomes.

The second objective on examining the effect of argumentative approach on security management presented a positive and significant effect ($\beta = 0.270$; $p = 0.000$) on security management, improving outcomes by 27.0%. Its effectiveness reduces when combined with other frameworks ($\beta = 0.129$; $p = 0.000$). The findings support broader theoretical perspectives on structured communication and mediation in policy processes. However, the study provides context-specific insights into security management, unlike previous research focused on business or general policy analysis.

Toulmin (1958), Fischer and Gottweis (2012), and Durnová (2013), focus on general policy analysis, business, or infrastructure projects. The study key participants indicated specifically that the impact of argumentative approach on security management, provided direct empirical evidence of its effectiveness in this specific context. Zittoun (2014) and Durnová (2013) focus on conflict resolution in organizational or urban planning contexts, the research is situated in a conflict-prone region dealing with security issues such as cattle rustling and banditry.

The third objective examined the effect of narratives on security management and postulated that using narratives alone has a negative and significant effect on security management ($\beta = -0.338$; $p = 0.000$), reducing outcomes by 33.8%. When combined with other frameworks, effect becomes positive and significant ($\beta = 0.749$; $p = 0.000$),

enhancing outcomes by 74.9%. The study highlighted that narratives shapes societal norms and policy thus there was need for comprehensive strategies combining narratives with other approaches to be effective in security management.

Kruck and Spencer (2013) highlighted how narratives were used by private military and security companies (PMSCs) to manage their image post-Iraq invasion. Equally, Lacassagne, Nieguth, and Dépelteau (2011) discussed how narratives shape societal norms, beliefs, and values, which is similar to finding that narratives, when aligned with other frameworks, enhanced security management by leveraging diverse sociocultural perspectives. Additionally, findings from Key informers indicated in complimenting Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) and Zeitoun, Talhami, and Eid-Sabbagh (2013) emphasized the role of narratives in shaping public perception and policy in complex geopolitical contexts. Further, Tallontire and Nelson (2013) and Kelley and Bisel (2014) discussed role of narratives in governance and socio-political empowerment through trade unions and teacher associations. Kruck and Spencer (2013) and Mutimer, Grayson, and Beier (2013) that focused on positive outcomes of narrative use in image management and policy, the study found that relying solely on narrative approach has a significant negative impact on security management in Kerio Valley.

The fourth objective intended to find out the effect of metaphors on security management. The study found that use of metaphor has a positive and significant effect on security management ($\beta = 0.185$; $p = 0.000$), improving outcomes by 18.5%. When combined with other frameworks, the positive effect increases ($\beta = 0.428$; $p = 0.000$), enhancing outcomes by 42.8%. The study provided that metaphors aid in framing complex issues and policy effectiveness by providing context-specific evidence in security management, emphasizing their role in effective communication and mediation.

Karas, et al. (2008) demonstrated that metaphors are essential in framing and providing implicit solutions to complex issues such as cyber security. Equally, Urwiler and Frolick (2014) used Maslow's hierarchy of needs metaphorically to link human motivation and organizational performance in information technology. Similarly, findings from key informers indicated that metaphors significantly improve security management when integrated with other policy frameworks, underscoring importance of effective

communication in policy implementation. Ontiri, Kiruthu, and Muna (2022) discussed the cognitive process of metaphors in conflict resolution, which is similar to findings that metaphors facilitate better security management outcomes through improved mediation and communication strategies. Furthermore, Agbo, Kadiri and Ijem (2018) and Cammaerts (2013) showed that political leaders use metaphors to influence public opinion and achieve socio-political goals.

The study underscored effectiveness of integrative negotiation in enhancing security management by fostering trust, cooperation, and sustainable conflict resolution. This finding aligns with broader themes in negotiation literature but provides specific empirical evidence in a security context. The argumentative approach, while beneficial, showed reduced effectiveness when combined with other frameworks, highlighting need for careful integration of multiple strategies. The narrative approach, when used alone, negatively impacts security management but significantly improved outcomes when combined with other frameworks. This suggested importance of collaborative and holistic approaches in policy processes. The metaphor approach demonstrated positive impact on security management, particularly when integrated with other frameworks, supporting need for effective communication strategies in policy implementation.

Overall, study contributes to literature by providing empirical evidence on nuanced roles of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors in security management. It emphasized need for integrated policy frameworks that leveraged diverse perspectives and foster inclusive stakeholder engagement to address security challenges comprehensively.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the study provides valuable empirical evidence on the effectiveness of various deliberative policy frameworks in enhancing security management in Kerio Valley. Integrative negotiation stands out as the most impactful strategy, significantly improving security outcomes through trust-building and cooperation. While argumentative approaches and narratives also contribute positively, their effectiveness is context-dependent and may require careful integration with other strategies. Metaphors proved to be a valuable communication tool, enhancing security management when

combined with other frameworks. The findings underscored importance of comprehensive, context-specific policy frameworks that leveraged diverse perspectives and fostered inclusive stakeholder engagement to address security challenges effectively. This study contributes to the literature by providing evidence-based insights into the roles of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors in security management, emphasizing the need for integrated and holistic approaches in policy processes.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on study's findings, several strategic policy recommendations was formulated to improve security management in the Kerio Valley region. The following recommendations are structured around the key frameworks examined in the study—integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors:

- i. **Capacity Building through Integrative Negotiation Training:** Develop and implement structured training programs for security personnel, local leaders, and community representatives to strengthen trust-building, transparent communication, and impartial mediation. This includes conducting needs assessments, creating tailored curricula, and launching sensitization campaigns using deliberative policy frameworks. Narratives and metaphors should be integrated to simplify complex security issues and reinforce collaboration.
- ii. **Context-Sensitive Security Policies:** Design security policies that reflect the unique socio-cultural and conflict dynamics of Kerio Valley. Regular policy reviews should ensure relevance and responsiveness to evolving threats, while addressing both immediate security challenges and underlying socio-economic drivers of conflict. This requires a holistic approach that blends negotiation, argumentation, narratives, and metaphors.
- iii. **Multi-Agency Synergy and Inclusive Partnerships:** Strengthen cooperation among government agencies, security forces, local communities, civil society, academia, and international partners. This involves joint training, structured debates and evidence-based discussions to inform policies. Mediators foster impartiality and trust, while

- local communities actively contribute to the creation and dissemination of security narratives.
- iv. **Formal Dialogue Platforms:** Establish permanent forums for integrative negotiation that bring together diverse stakeholders for continuous dialogue, conflict resolution, and collaboration. Such platforms promote transparency, accountability, and open information-sharing in security operations, enabling proactive responses to emerging challenges.

5.5 Implications of the Study

From the empirical findings, the study has several important implications. These implications can inform administration, policymakers and researchers about potential benefits and challenges of using integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors in security contexts. To begin with, for policy makers or administrators to enhance security management, policymakers prioritized DPF training for security and community leaders to enhance collaboration in conflict resolution. There is need of emphasizing trust-building and transparent communication led to more effective and sustainable security outcomes.

As for argumentative approaches, structured argumentative approaches improved security management by fostering clear and rational discourse among stakeholders. Therefore, policymakers incorporated structured argumentation into security management strategies to navigate complex political and social landscapes.

When it comes to the narrative approach, combining narrative and metaphor approaches with other policy frameworks can significantly enhance security outcomes. Policymakers used narratives and metaphors to communicate complex security issues and foster inclusive stakeholder engagement.

5.5.1. Contribution to Knowledge

This study on the impact of a deliberative policy framework on security management in Kerio Valley makes several significant contributions to knowledge in the fields of security management, conflict resolution, and public policy. In particular, the study provides empirical evidence on effectiveness of deliberative policy frameworks,

including integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors, in enhancing security management. By demonstrating positive impact of these frameworks on security outcomes, study bridged a gap in existing literature, which has primarily focused on theoretical and qualitative analyses. Equally, research offers context-specific insights into how deliberative policy frameworks was applied in the unique sociopolitical and cultural landscape of the Kerio Valley region. This contributes to a deeper understanding of the nuances and complexities involved in security management in conflict-prone areas, which can inform similar studies and interventions in other regions with comparable challenges. By examining combined effects of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors, study highlighted benefits of an integrated policy framework. This comprehensive approach provided a more holistic understanding of how different deliberative strategies can work synergistically to improve security outcomes. It proposed adoption of multifaceted approaches rather than single-strategic interventions in security management.

The use of mixed methods, including quantitative analyses such as correlation and regression, added methodological rigor to study. This quantitative approach provided robust and generalizable findings that enhanced credibility and reliability of results. It also sets a precedent for future research to employ similar methodological rigor in examining complex security issues. The study's findings identify positive impact of integrative negotiation and other deliberative frameworks that inform policymakers about effective strategies for improving security management. It also underscored importance of comprehensive training programs focused transparent communication, impartial mediation and actionable recommendations for enhancing security stakeholders skills.

The research contributes to theoretical advancement of conflict resolution by demonstrating how integrative negotiation and argumentative approaches was applied to security management. It supports and extends existing theories on the importance of trust, structured communication, and collaborative problem-solving in conflict resolution, providing empirical backing for these concepts in the context of security management.

The study offered novel insights into the role of narratives and metaphors in security management. While previous research has highlighted the power of these tools in

communication and policy framing, this study empirically shows their limited standalone impact on security outcomes. However, it also reveals their significant positive effect when combined with other frameworks, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of how narratives and metaphors was effectively utilized in security contexts.

This study significantly contributes to knowledge by providing empirical evidence on the effectiveness of deliberative policy frameworks in security management, offering context-specific insights, integrating multiple approaches, and employing rigorous quantitative methods. It advances theoretical understanding in conflict resolution and provides practical recommendations for policymakers. Moreover, it lays groundwork for future research to continue exploring and improving security management strategies in various conflict-prone regions. The study also proposed security framework below in line with deliberative policy framework to mutually benefit security management in conflict prone areas involving communities therein in the future.

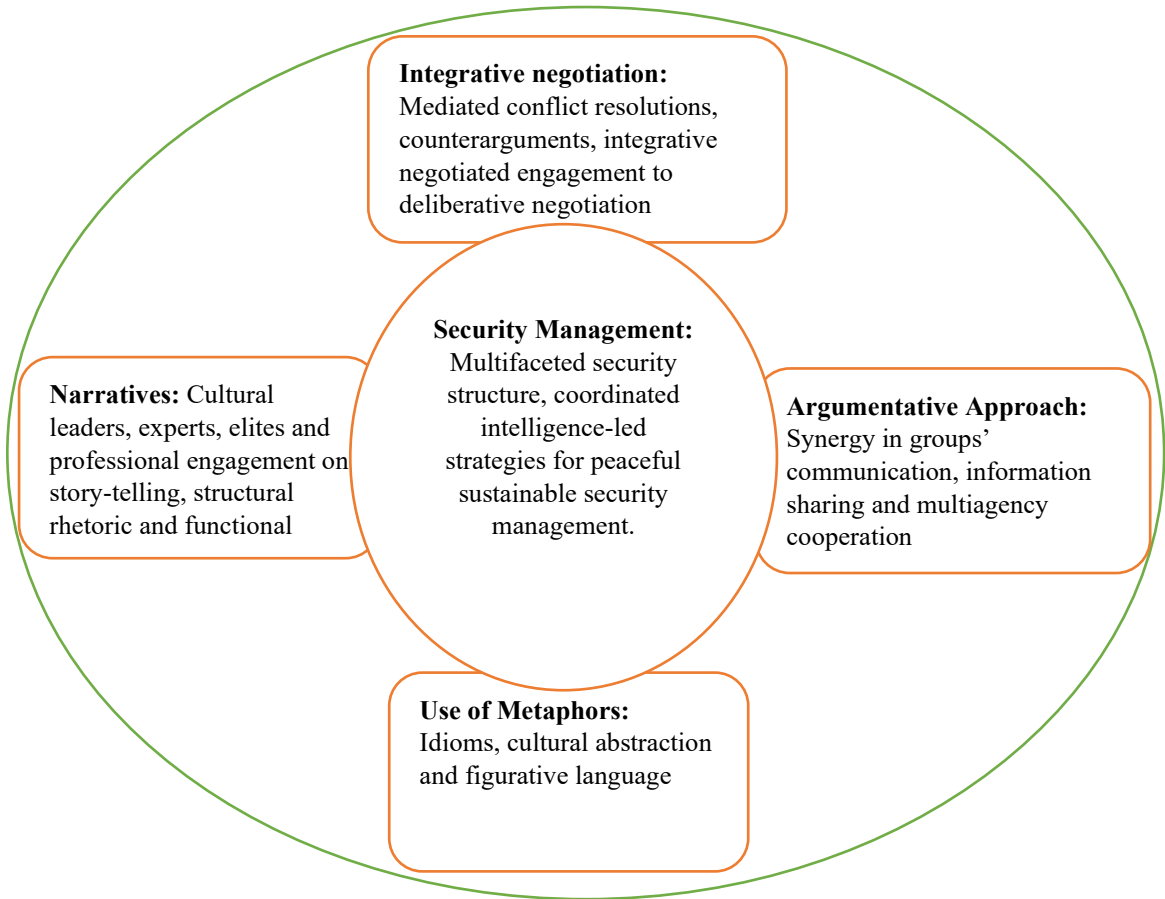


Figure 4.16: Deliberative Policy framework and security management.

Source: Research Data (2024)

5.5.2. Contribution to Theory

This study makes several key contributions to theoretical understandings within the fields of security management, conflict resolution, and public policy. These contributions advance existing theories and introduce new perspectives on how deliberative frameworks was effectively applied in real-world contexts. For instance, the study provides empirical validation of integrative negotiation theories by demonstrating that integrative negotiation positively affects security management. This finding supports theoretical assertions that integrative negotiation, which emphasizes collaboration, trust-building, and mutual benefit, led to more sustainable conflict resolution. By applying integrative negotiation theory to specific context of security management in Kerio Valley, the study extends the theory beyond its traditional business and organizational contexts, showcasing its relevance and effectiveness in addressing security and conflict issues.

Equally, the study underscores the importance of structured argumentative approaches in improving security management outcomes. This contributes to theories on policy argumentation and deliberative democracy by highlighting how clear communication and rational discourse among stakeholders enhanced policy effectiveness. By situating the argumentative approach within the complex political and social landscape of Kerio Valley, the study enriches theoretical understandings of how deliberative strategies can navigate and address intricate socio-political dynamics

Further, the researcher expanded the insights into narrative theory by showing that narratives alone may have a limited impact on security management. However, when combined with other frameworks, narratives significantly enhance outcomes. This finding expands narrative theory by highlighting conditional effectiveness of narratives and their role in complementing other strategies. This study's findings on narratives contribute to the theoretical understanding of how cultural and psychological dimensions' influence security management. It suggests that narratives can shape perceptions and foster community engagement, thus supporting broader policy objectives when integrated into a comprehensive framework.

Further, the researcher advanced theories on the use of metaphors in policy and security management by demonstrating their effectiveness in framing complex issues and

facilitating understanding. This aligned with cognitive metaphor theory, which posits that metaphors help individuals conceptualize and navigate abstract concepts. By empirically showing that metaphors improved security management when combined with other approaches, the study reinforces the theoretical assertion that metaphors enhance communication and policy implementation, making abstract security concepts more accessible to diverse stakeholders.

The study contributes to the theory of deliberative policy frameworks by illustrating the synergistic effects of combining multiple approaches. It supports the theoretical notion that integrated frameworks, which leverage the strengths of different deliberative strategies, led to more comprehensive and effective security management. This finding advances theoretical understanding of how various deliberative approaches was systematically integrated to address complex issues. It provides a model for combining integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors in cohesive policy framework.

This study empirically supports theories that emphasized role of trust and transparency in effective conflict resolution. It demonstrated that trust-building and transparent communication are crucial for success of integrative negotiation and other deliberative strategies, thus reinforcing theoretical models that prioritize these elements. By highlighting importance of mediator impartiality in integrative negotiation, the study added depth to theories on mediation and conflict resolution. It suggested that impartiality is critical factor in gaining stakeholder trust and achieving sustainable outcomes.

This study significantly contributes to theoretical knowledge by validating and expanding existing theories in integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narrative theory, and the use of metaphors in policy frameworks. It introduced new perspectives on integration of multiple deliberative approaches and underscores the importance of trust and transparency in conflict resolution. These contributions enhanced theoretical understanding of how deliberative policy frameworks was effectively applied in security management, offering valuable insights for future research and practical applications in conflict-prone regions.

5.5.3. Contribution to Policy and Practice

This study offered several significant contributions to policy formulation and practical implementation. These contributions can inform development of more effective security management strategies and enhanced overall practice of conflict resolution and public administration. For instance, the study provided empirical evidence that integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors positively influence security management. This evidence was used by policymakers to design and implement data-driven security policies that are more likely to succeed in conflict-prone areas. The findings served as benchmarks for best practices in security management. Policymakers can use these benchmarks to assess current policies and make informed adjustments to enhance their effectiveness.

Additionally, this study highlighted importance of training security personnel, local leaders, and community representatives in integrative negotiation skills. These training programs focused on trust-building, transparent communication, and impartial mediation, equipping stakeholders with necessary skills to manage conflicts effectively. By emphasizing need for comprehensive training, study contributed to development of capacity-building initiatives that strengthened overall ability of communities to handle security challenges.

Conclusively, this study's contributions to policy and practice are multifaceted, offering valuable insights for development of more effective security management strategies. By providing empirical evidence, promoting comprehensive training, advocating for integrated policy frameworks, and emphasizing community engagement, this study informed both formulation and implementation of security policies. These contributions when applied enhances the practice of conflict resolution and public administration, leading to more sustainable and effective management of security challenges in conflict-prone regions like Kerio Valley region.

5.7 Areas for Further Research

Building on findings and limitations of this study, several areas for further research was identified to deepen understanding of deliberative policy frameworks in security management and to address gaps in the current knowledge. For instance, there is need to

- i. Conduct comparative studies in different regions and countries to determine if findings from Kerio Valley was generalized. Exploring diverse socio-political and economic contexts provided a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of deliberative policy frameworks in various settings.
- ii. Investigate differences in impact of deliberative policy frameworks on security management in urban versus rural areas. This helped tailor strategies to specific environments and identify unique challenges and opportunities in each context.
- iii. Implement longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact and sustainability of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, and metaphors on security management. Tracking changes over time provided insights into the durability of these approaches and their ability to adapt to evolving contexts.
- iv. Develop and test tailored deliberative strategies that specifically address needs and challenges of these groups. This led to more equitable and effective security management practices.
- v. Study how deliberative approaches was adapted to fit different cultural contexts. Understanding cultural nuances and tailoring strategies accordingly enhanced their effectiveness and acceptance.
- vi. Examine practical challenges and successes in implementing deliberative policy frameworks in real-world settings. Case studies and implementation research provided valuable insights into what works and what doesn't.

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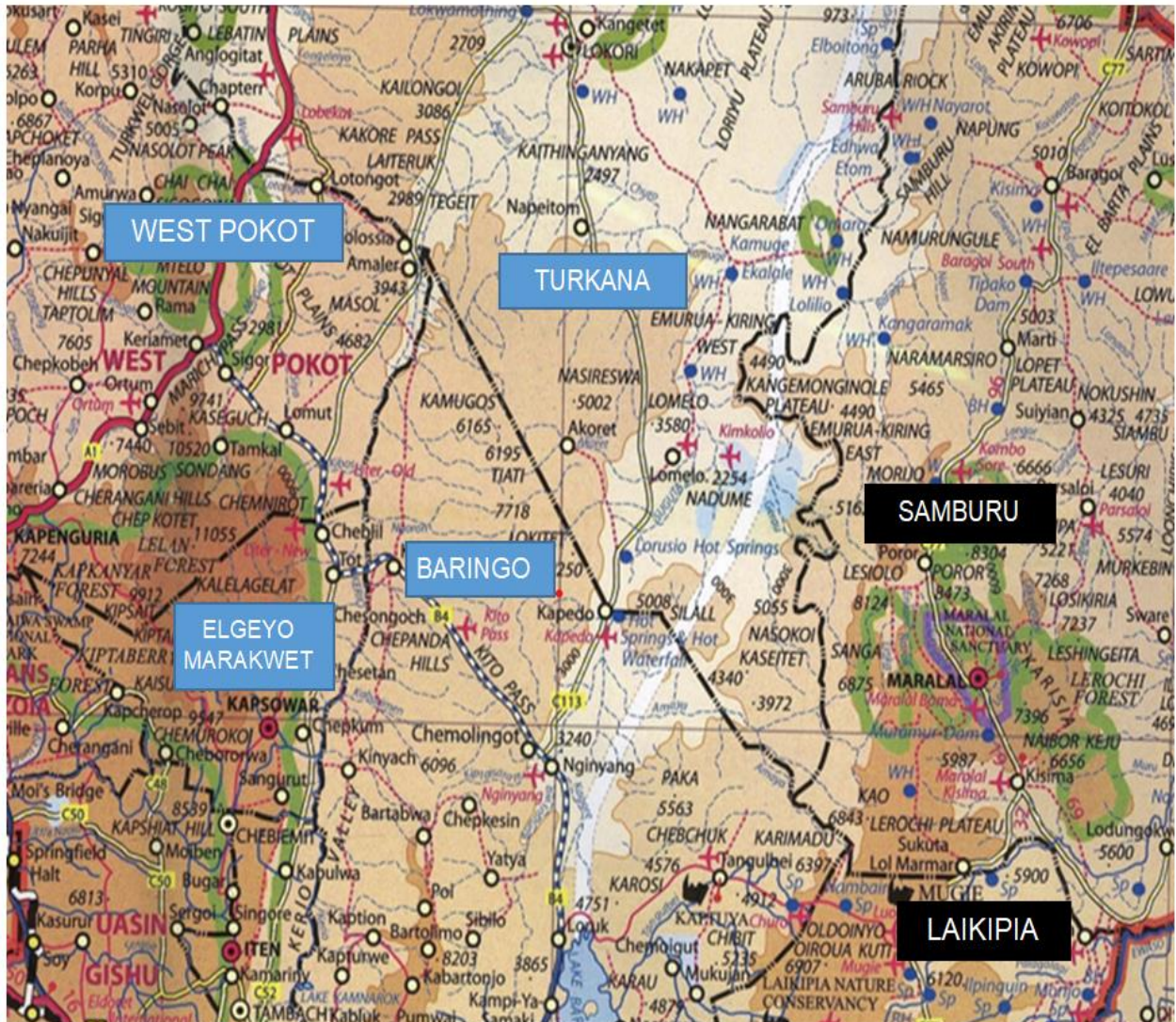
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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Map of Kerio Valley Region (Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot Counties)



Sketch Map: Kerio Valley Region

Source: Google Map (2024)

Appendix II: Interview Guide

RE: DELIBERATIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT ALONG THE KERIO-VALLEY

My name is Kibet Yegon Benard, a student pursuing Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Public Policy and Management at the Department of Public Policy and Administration in School of Law, Arts and Social Sciences of Kenyatta University. I am carrying out research on the effects of deliberative policy framework on security management along Kerio-Valley in selected counties of Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot.

I have randomly selected you as one of my respondents in this interview owing to your personal experience as a person who has facts on matters of national security and the ongoing insecurity occurrences within the region. The interview assures confidentiality and secrecy of the information acquired purposively intended for academic requirements. This interview will take a few minutes and your kind participation is highly appreciated. As a student, I humbly request your utmost patience from the start to the end. This interview schedule is to be administered to commanders and leadership of National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Elected Leaders /Politicians, Religious leaders, Kenya Defence Forces, Community Elders, Primary and secondary teachers and other key informants.

Do you have any questions before we start?

1. How would you characterize intercommunity mediation in fostering security situation along Kerio Valley Region?
2. Briefly explain the contributing and inhibiting factors to mediation coupled with interactive negotiation and security management along Kerio Valley Region.
3. How can you rate the role of argumentative approach (discursive interaction) in security management along Kerio Valley Region?
4. How would you characterize the use of narratives to aid mediation process and security management along Kerio Valley Region?
5. How has the use of metaphors influenced inter-communal negotiation and mediation in effort to enhance security management along Kerio Valley Region?

6. What key recommendations can you make to improve peaceful coexistence among communities coupled with disputes and insecurity along Kerio Valley Region?

N/B: Other relevant experiences and or information that was shared. Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix III: Research Questionnaire

RE: DELIBERATIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT ALONG THE KERIO-VALLEY

a. Introductory Letter for Administration of Questionnaires and Data Collection.

My name is Kibet Yegon Benard, a student pursuing Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Public Policy and Management at the Department of Public Policy and Administration in School of Law, Arts and Social Sciences of Kenyatta University. I am carrying out research on The Effects of Deliberative Policy Framework on Security Management along Kerio-Valley region within selected counties of Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot, Kenya. I have randomly sampled you as one of my respondents owing to your personal attributes on matters of national security and the ongoing insecurity occurrences within the region.

The research assures confidentiality and secrecy of the information acquired from the Semi-structured questionnaires and purposively intended to meet academic requirements. As a student, I humbly request your utmost patience and prompt participation in the research thesis by completing the short questionnaire attached from the start to the end. This takes a few minutes and your kind participation is highly appreciated.

In your participation, kindly give your due diligence and answer all the questions as honestly as possible. You do not have to indicate your name in the questionnaire and participation is voluntary.

The findings enabled department to assess the effects of deliberative policy framework (integrative narratives, argumentative approach, use of narratives and metaphors) on security management within Kerio-Valley region and National Government respectively. This questionnaire is to be administered to members of National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Elected Leaders /Politicians, Religious

leaders, Kenya Defence Forces, Community Elders, Primary and secondary teachers and other key informants. The study guarantees no known risk involved in participating in this research and assures respondent's anonymity. Later, if you would like to get a summary of the findings you can write to me through the institution's address provided. Your prompt participation is highly appreciated.

Kibet Yegon Benard

Student of PhD in Public Policy and Management,

Kenyatta University.

b. **QUESTIONNAIRE**

Preamble

This Semi-structured questionnaire is meant to collect information on effects of Deliberative Policy Framework on Security Management along Kerio-Valley within selected counties of Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot, Kenya. This information is being sought solely for academic purposes and treated with strict confidence.

Kindly answer the questions by writing a brief statement or ticking the boxes or space provided as applicable.

Respondent's Consent:

I agree to participate in this research: Yes No

SECTION A

Respondent Identity, Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

1. Date _____

2. Administrative Location; Where in Kerio Valley Region do you reside?
County: _____ Sub-County: _____

Location: _____ Sub-Location: _____
Village: _____

3. Duration of stay in this region (tick one box)?
0-1 year 2-5 years 6-10 years 11-20 years
Over 21years Since birth

4. Age category: 18- 30years 31-40 years 41-60 years Over 60years

5. Marital status: Married Single Widowed/wer Divorced/separated

6. Sex: Male Female

7. Highest Educational level: Didn't Attend Primary Secondary
Middle Level College University
8. Where do you work?
National Government Administrative Officer National Police Service
Elected Leader (Politician) Catholic Church African Inland Church
Kenya Defence Forces Community Elder
Teachers service Commission: Primary Teacher Secondary Teacher
Others (Specify) _____
9. Religion: Catholic Christian (AIC) Traditionalist Others
(specify) _____
10. How often have you been involved in security negotiation in the region annually?
Not Involved 1-4 times 5-8 times 8-12 times Always
11. On what position were you involved in annual security negotiation in the region?
Not Involved expert Aggrieved Party Expert Always

SECTION B.

This section intends to assess your knowledge on Deliberative Policy Framework and Security Management along Kerio-Valley within selected counties of Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot, Kenya. The section shall abstract the role of integrative negotiation, argumentation approach, use of narrative and the use of metaphors as the independent variables while security management along Kerio-Valley region as the dependent variables.

PART A: The role of **integrative negotiation** (conflict arguments and stance, conflict resolution and engagement, mediation offers or counterarguments and deliberative position) on security management along Kerio Valley region in Kenya.

11. Based on your experience, have you ever been involved or witnessed integrative negotiation among communities in enhancing security management?

Yes No

If yes, please highlight on specific scenarios

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.....
.....

Which communities were involved?

.....
.....

What were the outcome?

.....
.....
.....

12. Do you believe intercommunity conflict negotiations contribute significantly in mediating good interrelation between or among conflicting communities?

Yes No

a) In reference to above, how can you rate overall effects of negotiation techniques in security management within Kerio Valley Region on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "Not Effective" and 5 is "Highly Effective".

1 2 3 4 5

b) Based on your answer above, briefly explain how it has contributed or inhibited mediation intercommunity mediation to achieve security management

.....
.....
.....

In the statements below, kindly tick the level of your agreement or disagreement.

1= strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Somewhat Agree, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

S/NO.	Integrative Negotiation	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Intercommunity negotiation accommodated expertise, professional and experienced mediators.					
14.	The mediator was allowed conflicting parties to flexibly state their stance in negotiating a mutual-benefits.					
15.	Each individual community present had their stance on the negotiations table for consideration.					
16.	The process outlined existing security issues of community interests during negotiation.					
17.	The parties unanimously accepted the role of central mediator and alternatives elites to lead the process.					
18.	Negotiation presented a common position for engagement and cooperation towards conflict resolution.					
19.	The mediation process always gave room for alternative options that benefitted both parties.					
20.	The negotiated mediation provided free and fair information between and among the parties.					
21.	The mediation was biased on counterarguments during communal negotiation.					
22.	The mediation process did not offer alternative position for negotiation.					

23. Based on your experience on security management, what other key advice can you give to enhance positive coexistence through mediated negotiation between and among the communities along Kerio Valley region?

.....

PART B. The influence of **argumentation approach** (interest's groups positions, communication and information sharing, unlocking the stalemate and creating options), on security management along Kerio Valley region in Kenya.

1. Based on your experience, is argumentative approach in terms of inter-communication or information sharing practiced to attain security management within the region?

Yes No

If yes, please explain.

.....
.....

Highlight the case scenarios?

.....
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What were the outcome?

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.....

2. Do you believe intercommunity communication or information sharing in argumentative negotiation approach contribute significantly in mediating good interrelation between or among conflicting communities?

Yes No

a) In reference to above, how can you rate overall effects of argumentative approach techniques in security management within Kerio Valley Region on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "Not Effective" and 5 is "Highly Effective".

1 2 3 4 5

b) Based on your answer above, briefly explain how it has contributed or inhibited argumentative approach coupled with intercommunity relation and security management

.....
.....
.....

In the statements below, kindly tick the level of your agreement or disagreement.

1= strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Somewhat Agree, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

S/NO.	Argumentation Approach	1	2	3	4	5
3.	During mediation process, the parties consider opposing scenarios from both sides presumed to be breeding conflict.					
4.	Each party communicated their position clearly on security issues supported by reasons and facts.					
5.	The mediator always directs argumentative engagement.					
6.	Through focused group discussion, the arguments are well-articulated by community informers.					
7.	The mediation process gives chances to each party to counter respond to articulated arguments.					
8.	The mediator is capable of identifying and unlocking source of conflicts.					
9.	The argumentative engagement always creates opportunities for reconciling alternative positions.					
10.	Mediated engagement give room to actors to shade off their interest for peaceful coexistence.					

11. Based on your experience in community policing, do you think inter-communication or information sharing is instrumental in mediating security along Kerio Valley region?

.....

.....

.....

PART C. The nexus between **use of narrative** (story-telling and rhetoric, professional and elite engagement, role of cultural leaders and structural/Functional narrative analysis) and security management along Kerio Valley region in Kenya.

9. Based on your experience, is use of storytelling productive in security management?

Yes No

If yes, please explain

.....

.....

What were the outcome?

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10. Does the use of narratives in form of rhetoric language contribute significantly to security management along valley?

Yes No

If yes, please briefly explain how use of rhetoric contributed or inhibited the mediation process of security management within the region.

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11. In reference to above, how can you rate overall effects of use of narratives in form of storytelling and rhetoric in security management within Kerio Valley Region on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "Not Effective" and 5 is "Highly Effective".

1 2 3 4 5

In the statements below, kindly tick the level of your agreement or disagreement.

1= strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Somewhat Agree, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

S/NO.	Use of Narrative	1	2	3	4	5
12.	The mediation process allowed parties to use both stories and rhetoric to propagate their cultural beliefs.					
13.	The use of stories and rhetoric during mediated negotiation elaborately proposed possible changes.					
14.	Partys' openness through storytelling and rhetoric clearly defined conflicting issues.					
15.	Integrating elite mediators capable of mediating through stories and rhetoric builds actor' trust on the process.					
16.	Cultural leaders' status determined their role in mediation.					
17.	The process allows for stories on socio-political and economic development thus building negotiation paradigm.					
18.	Use rhetoric or stories could calm chaotic due to presence of humor.					
19.	The elites capable of filtering narratives protracted positive negotiation.					

12. What are some of the commonly used narratives in security management within the region?

.....

13. Why do you think such narratives are instrumental in negotiating security management within the region?

.....

PART D. The effects of **the use of metaphors** (figurative language, ideologies and analogies, cultural abstraction and political metaphors) on security management along Kerio Valley region in Kenya.

14. Based on your experience,

i) do you believe use of figurative language during mediated negotiation contribute significantly in security management among the communities?

Yes No

ii) Does use of metaphors during mediated negotiation contribute significantly to security management within Kerio Valley region?

Yes No

Briefly explain how such use of ideologies and analogies contributes or inhibits mediation process in security management within the region

.....

What were the outcome?

.....

In the statements below, kindly tick the level of your agreement or disagreement.

1= strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Somewhat Agree, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

S/NO.	Use of Narrative	1	2	3	4	5
7.	The utilization of metaphors (traditional language) allows parties to clarify conflict assumptions.					
8.	Use of such language and metaphors not common with the actors in mediation changes perceptions to the negotiation.					
9.	Use of metaphors provide effective communication and information sharing thus ability to identify security options.					

10.	Use of figurative language and metaphors during mediation give traditional paradigm to conflict resolution.					
11.	Party's ideologies, cultural abstraction and analogical stance shapes the process of negotiation.					
12.	Politically-tailored metaphors provide authoritative powers to guide the negotiation.					
13.	Metaphors are instrumental in propagating negotiation on security management within the region.					

14. What are some of your recommendations on the use of cultural ideologies or analogies within the region prone with conflicts?

.....

15. Do you recommend the use of traditional language within the region prone with conflicts? Yes No

Why?

PART E: Deliberative Policy Analysis

1. How did you come to know about the deliberative policy framework in enhancing security management within the region?

Seen notices/posters/newspapers Through reading policy articles

Through other community members Chief's baraza

From political rallies

Other (specify)

2. Based on your experiences in security management and the rising insecurity within Kerio Valley region, which of the following four approaches do you rank more vital to achieving positive negotiations outcome among worrying parties and security agencies.

S/NO.	Deliberative Policy Framework	1	2	3	4
1.	Use of Integrative Negotiation				
2.	Use of Argumentative Approach				
3.	Use of Narrative				
4.	Use of Metaphor				

3. From your view and experiences, what is the underlying reason for ranking such approach to be more instrumental in negotiated security management within the region?

.....

4. Based on your ranking, give the insights as to why you ranked the approach 4th

.....

PART F: Security Management (peaceful Coexistence, coordinated sustainable security, intelligence-led operation and enforcement of laws) along Kerio Valley Region in Kenya.

In the statements below, kindly tick the level of your agreement or disagreement.

1= strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Somewhat Agree, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

S/NO.	Security Management	1	2	3	4	5
7.	The communities and parties involved are willing to coexist peacefully in fostering security within the region.					
8.	The community leadership structures and security commands can amicably negotiate stainable security.					
9.	Multi agency cooperation coupled with intelligence led operations is productive in controlling crime.					
10.	Mediated negotiation is conducted with utmost fairness and inclusivity marred with mutual resolutions.					
11.	Collective mediation and full implementation of resolution posits peaceful environment and development.					
12.	Enforcement of stringent laws, norms, beliefs, values and regulations pose sustainable security.					

13. Based on your experiences, how do you find the continual inter-communal negotiation viable in containing security situation along Kerio Valley Region

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14. What are some of the contributing factors to smooth, successful and professional inter-communal negotiation through mediation?

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d)
- e)

15. What are some of the inhibiting factors to successful inter-communal negotiation through mediation?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

Conclusion

From your view and experiences, what other relevant information other than use of integrative negotiation, argumentative approaches, narratives, or metaphors in security management coupled with mediated negotiation is able to effectively enhance security within Kerio Valley Region?

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(THANK YOU AND MAY YAHWEH BLESS YOU)

Appendix IV: Kenyatta University Research Proposal Approval



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100

NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. 810901 Ext. 57530

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 16th November, 2023

TO: Mr. Kibet Yegon Benard
C/o Department of Public Policy & Administration
Kenyatta University

REF: C82/CTY/21169/2020

SUBJECT: CORRECTION OF PROPOSAL TITLE

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 8th November, 2023 approved your Ph.D. Research Proposal subject to re-wording the title to make it clear.

Please ensure that you forward a copy of the amended title through the Chairman of your Department before you get the research authorization so that you can proceed to the field.

Thank you.



JACKSON LUVUSI
FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Department of Public Policy & Administration

Supervisor

1. Dr. Wilson Muna
C/o Dept. of Public Policy & Administration
Kenyatta University
2. Dr. Heather Kipchumba
C/o Dept. of Public Policy & Administration
Kenyatta University

AK/cao

Appendix V: Kenyatta University Graduate School Letter



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

OUR REF: C82/CTY/21169/2020

Date: 23rd November, 2023

The Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation,
P.O. Box 30623-00100,
NAIROBI
Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR KIBET Y. BENARD REG.NO. C82/CTY/21169/2020

I write to introduce Kibet who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for Ph.D. Degree programme in the **Department of Public Policy & Administration in the School of Law, Arts & Social Sciences**.

Kibet intends to conduct research for Ph.D. Thesis entitled **“Deliberative Policy Framework and Security Management in Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya”**

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

JL/cao

Committed to Creativity, Excellence & Self-Reliance

**Appendix VI: National Commission for Science Innovation and Technology
Research Licence**


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

Ref No: 538727 **Date of Issue: 12/December/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr.. KIBET BENARD YEGON of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Baringo, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Laikipia, Samburu, Turkana, Westpokot on the topic: DELIBERATE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KERIO VALLEY REGION, KENYA. for the period ending : 12/December/2024.

License No: NACOSTI/P/23/31781

538727
Applicant Identification Number


Director General
**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION**

Verification QR Code



**NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document,
Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.**

See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VII: National Police Service Clearance Letter



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE
NAIROBI – KENYA

Telegraphic Address: "IG, NPS"
Telephone: Nairobi 020-2221969
When replying please quote
Ref. No. and Date

Jogoo House "A"
4th Floor
P O Box 44249-00100
NAIROBI

Ref. No. NPS/IG/ORG/2/14 VOL. III (03)

4th January, 2024

Kibet Yegon Benard
P.O Box 49506-00100
NAIROBI

**RE: REQUEST TO ADMINISTER DATA COLLECTION TOOLS/QUESTIONNAIRES
AMONGST OFFICERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ON SECURITY
MANAGEMENT ALONG THE KERIO-VALLEY**

The above subject refers.

This is to inform you that the inspector General, National Police Service, has approved your request to collect data from police officers in Turkana, Baringo, Elgeiyo Marakwet and West Pokot counties for your PhD thesis, "Deliberate Policy Framework and Security Management in Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya." The Deputy Inspectors General, Kenya Police Service and Administration Police Service, and the Director, Directorate of Criminal Investigations have been informed accordingly.

Please liaise with the relevant police commanders for the data collection. Upon completion of your studies, ensure to submit a copy of your thesis to the office of the Inspector General.

All the best in your research.

GIDEON KIRUI, PhD
For: INSPECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Appendix VII: Elgeyo-Marakwet County Commissioner's Clearance Letter



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
State Department for Internal Security and National Administration

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ELGEYO-MARAKWET COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 200-30700
ITEN

Telephone: (053) 42007
Fax : (053) 42289
E-mail: ccegeyomarakwet@yahoo.com
ccegeyomarakwet@gmail.com
When replying please quote

PUB.CC.24/2 VOL.III/190

8th February, 2024

Ref.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

MR. KIBET BENARD YEGON

This is to confirm that the above named has been authorized to carry out a research on "DELIVERATE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT in Elgeyo Marakwet County KERIO VALLEY REGION, KENYA" for the period ending 12th December, 2024.

Please accord him the necessary assistance.


John K. Korir,
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY.

JKM/bjc

CC

All Deputy County Commissioners,
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY.

Appendix VIII: West Pokot County Commissioner's Clearence Letter



**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
State Department of Internal Security and National Administration**

Telegrams: "DISTRICTER"
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
Telephone
Email: ccwestpokot@gmail.com

County Commissioner,
West Pokot County,
P.O BOX 1-30600,
KAPENGURIA.

REF: OOP.CC.ADM.15/14VOL.II/114

12th February, 2024

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION
KIBET BENARD YEGON LICENCE NO.NACOSTI/P/23/31781**

Reference is made to letter No.538727 dated 12th December, 2023 from National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation on the above subject.

This is to inform you that the named person from Kenyatta University has been duly authorized to carry out research in this County as per the provisions of the National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) under the topic: "**Deliberate Policy framework and security management in Kerio-Valley Region, Kenya**" for a period ending: 12th December, 2024.

The purpose of this letter therefore, is to request you to accord them your cooperation, guidance and necessary assistance they may require during their research tour.


**COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WEST POKOT COUNTY**

**(EMILY A. OGOLA)
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WEST POKOT COUNTY**

Appendix IX: Baringo County Commissioner's Clearance Letter



**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

Telephone. 053-21285
Fax. (053)-21285
E-Mail: baringocountycommissioner@gmail.com

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
BARINGO COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 1 - 30400
KABARNET.

When replying please quote:

19TH JANUARY, 2024

REF.NO.ADM.18/2 VOL.III/162

Deputy County Commissioner
MARIGAT SUB COUNTY

Deputy County Commissioner
TIATY WEST SUB COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Reference is made to a letter dated 16th January, 2024 and Ref.No.538727 dated 12th December, 2023 from the Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) on the above mentioned subject.

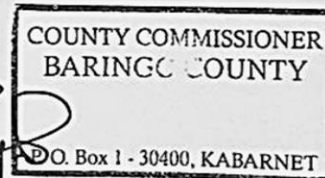
This is to confirm that **Kibet Benard Yegon** of ID/NO.25168655, a student at **Kenyatta University** has been authorized to carry out research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in your Sub Counties. The research topic is "**Deliberate Policy Framework and Security Management in Kerio Valley Region** for the period ending **12th December, 2024.**

Please accord him necessary support.

S. SANGOLO KUTWA
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY

CC: County Police Commander
BARINGO COUNTY

CI Kibet Yegon Benard
Phone No.0724894204/0710215651
ID/NO.25168655



Appendix X: Turkana County Commissioner's Clearance Letter



**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

Telegraphic address "DISTRICTER" LODWAR
Telephone: LODWAR
Telex:
Fax:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
TURKANA COUNTY
P.O BOX 1-30500
LODWAR.

REF: TC.CONF. ED.12/VOL.1V (118)

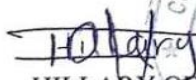
12TH FEBRUARY, 2024.

ALL DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
TURKANA COUNTY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION: MR. KIBET BENARD YEGON
LICENCE NO: NACOSTI/P/23/31781

The above mentioned person is from Kenyatta University and has been authorized to carry out research on "Deliberate Policy Framework and Security Management in Turkana County, Kenya". The research period ends on 12th December, 2024.

Any assistance accorded to him will be appreciated.


HILLARY ODHIAMBO
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
TURKANA COUNTY

(Circular stamp: COUNTY COMMISSIONER TURKANA COUNTY LODWAR)

Copy to:
The Director of Education
TURKANA COUNTY

MR. KIBET BENARD YEGON

Appendix XI: Samburu County Commissioner's Clearance Letter



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Telegraphic Address
Telephone: (065) 62002
FAX: (065)email:samburucountycommissioner@gmail.com
When replying please quote:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
SAMBURU COUNTY
P.O. BOX 2 – 20600
MARALAL

REF: OP/SBU/C/ED/12/16 VOL II/46

5th February, 2024

**ALL DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
SAMBURU COUNTY**

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MR.KIBET BENARD YEGON.

The above subject matter refers.

Reference is made to the letter P/23/31781 dated 12TH December, 2023 from NACOSTI.

Mr.Kibet Bernard Yegon of Kenyatta University has been licensed to conduct research in Samburu County on the topic: Deliberate policy framework and security management in Kerio Valley Region, Kenya for the period ending: 12th December 2024.

The purpose of this letter is to authorize him to carry out research within Samburu County.

Please accord him necessary support.




GEORGE MURAGE
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
SAMBURU COUNTY