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## Assessing Challenges in Police and Private Security Partnership in Nairobi County, Kenya

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### **Abstract:**

*In Nairobi County, Kenya, maintaining public safety needed coordination between private security firms and law enforcement. The primary goal of this study was to properly examine the obstacles they encountered. The study's purpose was to define the nature of collaboration within the historical framework of shared responsibilities, with an emphasis on identifying and comprehending the barriers to constructive cooperation.*

*Our research took a complete approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies inspired by the differential link notion and the theoretical foundations of systems theory. Nairobi was chosen as the primary data collection hub since it is home to many state and private security service providers.*

*The results revealed a statistically significant link ( $r = 0.682$ ;  $p 0.05$ ) between the police force and private security firms, emphasizing the importance of their collaborative efforts to ensure public safety in Nairobi County. Accountability issues, insufficient information exchange, and a lack of a regulatory framework were discovered to be complicated ( $R^2 = 0.713$ ). Surprisingly, insufficient manpower, a lack of resources, and a centralized command system were the key causes of these failures.*

*This study considerably contributed to the body of knowledge by filling a significant data vacuum regarding police-private security collaborations in Kenya. It also acted as a springboard for further research, supporting a more in-depth examination of Kenya's entire population preservation policy.*

*The information acquired from this investigation was critical for politicians, law enforcement, and private security interests. The detailed examination and analysis of these limitations provided the basis for proposing targeted solutions that may improve collaboration, make the best use of available resources, and improve public safety throughout Nairobi County. This summary, which contained the methodology, important findings, and study impact, communicated the core goal of our investigation concisely and clearly.*

**Keywords:** *Police-private security collaboration, public safety, obstacles and barriers, quantitative and qualitative methodologies, systems theory, accountability, information exchange, regulatory framework, manpower and resources, centralized command system, population preservation policy, Nairobi County*

### **1. Introduction**

Every state on the planet had a fundamental responsibility to protect its people, which encompassed everyone within its borders. In Nairobi County, Kenya, a unique collaboration has evolved between traditional law enforcement and private security organizations, demonstrating their shared commitment to public safety. This study attempted to analyze the obstacles encountered by the police and private security cooperation in Nairobi County in light of previous obligations and a dynamic security environment (Wairagu et al., 2004).

People, communities, and enterprises are increasingly resorting to private security services for safety due to perceived inadequacies in governmental security and escalating levels of danger (Wairagu et al., 2004). Private security, which was formerly thought to be a support for law enforcement, is now a key tool in the fight against crime and improving public safety. Private security services were considered a vital resource in the larger struggle against crime due to their frequent engagement in programmes aimed at reducing crime and public disruption (Jones & Newburn, 1998).

Cooperation between law enforcement and private security was not only necessary, but also a strategic alliance to ensure public safety. In an era when security was provided by both public and commercial entities, effective coordination was critical. Rather than just assigning roles, this partnership tried to create a synergy that leveraged resources, knowledge, and reach to confront the complex issues faced by modern security threats.

Understanding how police and private security agencies have traditionally interacted laid the groundwork for understanding how this cooperation has evolved. Although the police had traditionally been in charge of ensuring public safety and order, the growing trend towards privately funded organizations was not unexpected. This evolution, rather than breaking from historical norms, represented the continuation of a long-standing symbiotic relationship (Nalla & Newman, 1990).

### 1.1. Study Objective

The major goal of this study was to thoroughly examine the issues that Nairobi County's police-private security collaboration faced. This requires a thorough analysis of the potential, dynamics, and issues raised by this collaboration. This research aims to shed light on the barriers limiting successful cooperation and, as a result, influencing public safety by analyzing the complexities of their cooperative efforts.

### 1.2. Research Question

The study's guiding question was, "What were the key challenges impeding effective partnership between the police and private security in Nairobi County, Kenya?"

### 1.3. Statement of the Problem

While cooperation between the police and private security was critical to ensuring public safety, there was an urgent need to resolve the issues that were preventing this relationship from reaching its full potential. The entire security framework of Nairobi County may have been jeopardized due to these issues, which could have been operational, logistical, or structural in character. This study attempted to identify and explore these obstacles to provide insights that could guide strategic interventions and regulatory reforms to strengthen collaborative efforts between police and private security for the greater good of public safety.

### 1.4. Significance of the Research

The importance of this study stemmed from its potential to shed light on techniques and laws that improved police-private security collaboration for the overall benefit of public safety. As the security environment changed, the study's findings provided critical insights that not only helped to tackle present challenges but also strengthened cooperation in anticipation of future security demands (Wairagu et al., 2004).

In the sections that followed, the research techniques employed for the study, as well as numerous noteworthy findings that presented a more complicated picture of the issues that the Nairobi County police department and private security partnership faced, would be thoroughly examined (Nalla & Newman, 1990). The ramifications of these findings will be examined in terms of effective collaboration and the primary goal of protecting the safety and well-being of Nairobi County inhabitants in Kenya's dynamic environment.

## 2. Review of Literature

### 2.1. Introduction

Because governmental security measures are deemed insufficient, private security has grown in importance in Kenya's evolving security landscape (Wairagu et al., 2004). This is in response to an increasing requirement for security. This section covers the many aspects of private security, looks at common aims between the government and private security, and identifies any current gaps in collaboration and their repercussions.

### 2.2. The Function of Private Security in Kenyan Society

Private security services in Kenya, according to Shaw (2002), include a wide range of responsibilities, from traditional guards to specialized services such as money transfers and armed responses. In a society where government security operations are impeded by difficulties such as corruption, underfunding, and scarcity of resources, private security is becoming increasingly crucial in addressing safety concerns that go beyond crime prevention (Shaw, 2002). Private security companies play an essential role in responding to the growing need for protection by providing specialized services to both people and enterprises.

Furthermore, because private security guards outnumber police officers in many affluent nations, Kenya's private security evolution aligns with wider global trends (Loader & Walker, 2007). The shift from a monopolistic model in which government agencies were solely responsible for safety to an interconnected or pluralistic model highlights a global shift in the provision of domestic security (Shearing & Stenning, 1983; Jones & Newburn, 1998; Bayley & Shearing, 2001; Johnston & Shearing, 2003). According to the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS International) (ASIS, 2010), private security is vital to protecting individuals, businesses, and critical infrastructure from a number of threats.

### 2.3. Common Objectives of Government and Private Security

The collaboration between the Kenyan government and private security firms is motivated by a common goal: the protection of people, property, and critical infrastructure. Despite operational variations, both agencies prioritize public safety and order (Brahamsen & Williams, 2005). Governmental organizations are responsible for public safety, but private security firms contribute through specialized expertise, labour, and adaptability (Cottrell & Deangelis, 1999). The acknowledgment of complementary responsibilities performed by each partner in the broader security landscape underpins this collaboration (David, 2011).

The major goal of this collaboration is to ensure public safety by harmonizing the separate operational frameworks of the government and private security firms (Dempsey, 2010). Both organizations have a vested interest in protecting people, property, and essential infrastructure (Dobson, 2019). While the government prioritizes public order, private security firms play an important role in delivering specialized services to businesses and individuals, emphasizing the symbiotic functions that each serves in the larger security environment (Drost, 2011).

#### 2.4. *The Existing Collaboration Gap and Its Implications*

The problems caused by a growing schism in cooperation between private security organizations and the government harmed the overall effectiveness of security measures (Kaguru & Ombui, 2014; Safer World, 2008; Bowman, 2010) as a result of the government's efforts to protect the calm, private security organizations proliferated in Kenya. Although there was an increase in the employment of private security services due to the increased demand for protection, there were concerns that this would entrench the established political and economic power structures.

Because of this difference, security measures may have grown fragmented, preventing the development of an integrated and well-coordinated security plan for all Kenyans. Due to a lack of coordination, there could have been a duplication of resources and efforts. Furthermore, keeping current power structures in place may have exacerbated social inequities and made it more difficult to distribute security resources appropriately.

This mismatch had a number of consequences. To begin with, ineffective collaboration could have resulted in a waste of time and money. If private security businesses were not part of a larger security framework, they may have operated independently, missing key intelligence and information-sharing conduits. Second, the equitable deployment of security resources may have been complicated by the potential reinforcement of current power dynamics, perhaps worsening social inequality.

#### 2.5. *Opportunities and Challenges in Police-Private Security Collaborations*

Cooperation between law enforcement and private security organizations was critical for efficient security delivery in Nairobi County, Kenya (Thuranira & Munanye, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007). Nonetheless, a variety of impediments hampered smooth communication. To begin with, differences in operating standards and training occurred as a result of the absence of regulation and standardization in the private security industry. The lack of defined criteria may have delayed the integration of private security into more comprehensive security frameworks (Jager & Kummel, 2007). Trust issues, competing pressures, and worries over sensitive information made information exchange and coordination extremely challenging.

Another impediment was a lack of resources (Jager & Kummel, 2007). Private security firms lacked the resources to invest in cutting-edge infrastructure, technology, and training when compared to their public counterparts. Collaboration was hindered further by legal and jurisdictional issues, as ambiguous legal frameworks impacted the definition of jurisdictional boundaries and responsibilities. The public's perception of private security firms may have influenced the dynamics of collaboration; for partnerships to be effective, concerns of professionalism, accountability, and ethics must be addressed.

Despite these challenges, there were significant advantages to collaborating with police and private security. Private security firms usually have specialized skills in technology-driven monitoring, risk assessment, and event security. Their agility and adaptability enabled customized responses to continually evolving security issues. To address security problems in a more comprehensive and varied manner, it was critical to recognize the complementary roles that private security and law enforcement performed. Collaboration might have enhanced community involvement programmes while also improving cooperation and overall security awareness. The security apparatus's overall capabilities may have been enhanced by adding cutting-edge security technologies from commercial security organizations.

#### 2.6. *Case Studies: Demonstrating Successful Police-Private Security Partnerships*

Analyzing actual cases of fruitful cop-private security collaboration produced useful information about the factors that contributed to successful collaborations.

The New York City (NYC) Public-Private Cooperation Programme (P2CP) was a pathfinder in forging effective relationships between law enforcement and private security businesses (Prenzler, 2009). The core of the programme was built on information-sharing standards that made it easier to share threat assessments and intelligence. Law enforcement and private security workers could benefit from coordinated training programmes to better understand security protocols and improve their reaction skills. The significant fall in crime rates that followed from NYC's collaborative efforts highlighted the viability of integrated measures.

An additional interesting case study was provided by the Safer City Partnerships (SCP) programme in London (White, 2014). The programme placed a heavy emphasis on integrating private security into wider citywide security initiatives, with unified security plans that clearly specified duties and responsibilities. SCP engaged the community on a daily basis, promoting collaboration with local businesses and individuals, as well as between the police and private security. The program's emphasis on inclusivity and shared goals, combined with its community-focused strategy, increased public safety in London.

Among the most important lessons learnt from these case studies were the importance of integrated training programmes, community engagement, unified security policies, clear communication and standards for information sharing, and flexibility in responding to evolving security threats. All of these factors contributed to the success of police-private security collaborations in a number of metropolitan contexts (Prenzler, 2009; White, 2014).

#### 2.7. *Theoretical Structure*

##### 2.7.1. Systems Theory and Differential Relations

To untangle the complexities of police-private security partnerships, this study used a theoretical framework based on systems theory and the concept of differential linkages (Shearing & Johnston, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007). Collaborations between law enforcement and private security were explored using systems theory, which views

organizations as intricately intertwined components striving for common goals. Differential linkages expanded systems theory and shed light on the dynamics of collaboration by emphasizing varying degrees of connectedness between various components.

Because systems theory emphasized connectivity, it was especially pertinent to comprehending these collaborations. Law enforcement and private security guards were critical components of a larger social security framework. The flawless operation and cooperation of its components were critical to the efficacy of this system (Shearing & Johnston, 2013).

Differential interactions become necessary when examining the complicated nature of collaboration between the police and private security (Jager & Kummel, 2007). The degree and level of collaboration among the relationships connecting different entities may differ. Understanding these disparities allowed for a more nuanced analysis of the benefits and challenges connected with police-private security collaboration.

Overall, the theoretical framework of differential linkages and systems theory provided a comprehensive lens through which to explore the dynamics of police-private security partnerships. This paradigm aided comprehension of the intricacies of collaboration, the elements influencing its success, and potential future paths (Shearing & Johnston, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007). By putting these ideas to work, this study aims to provide crucial insights into the optimization of collaboration for greater public safety in Nairobi County, Kenya.

This comprehensive theoretical approach enabled a nuanced study of the varied nature of police-private security collaborations, laying the groundwork for a better understanding of their difficulties, opportunities, and prospective enhancements (Shearing & Johnston, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007).

### 2.7.2. Theories' Applicability to Police-Private Security Partnerships

The theoretical framework founded on systems theory and differential linkages was critical in comprehending the dynamics of police-private security collaborations (Shearing & Johnston, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007). The emphasis on interconnectedness in systems theory provided an appropriate lens for appreciating the intricate relationships between law enforcement and private security groups. These organizations were essential components of the larger social security framework, and the system's efficiency was dependent on their efficient operation and collaboration (Shearing & Johnston, 2013).

The concept of differential linkages expanded our understanding by allowing for a more detailed assessment of the differing degrees of collaboration among various entities (Jager & Kummel, 2007). Recognizing these variations provides vital insights into the benefits and drawbacks of police-private security collaboration.

In conclusion, the theoretical framework adopted provided a comprehensive and analytical perspective for analyzing the complexities of police-private security collaborations. This study sought to give substantial insights into the optimization of collaboration for increased public safety in Nairobi County, Kenya, by utilizing systems theory and differential linkages (Shearing & Johnston, 2013; Jager & Kummel, 2007).

## **3. Methodology**

The study, which was conducted in Nairobi County, Kenya, employed a descriptive research design. A combination of probabilistic and non-probabilistic sampling strategies was used. To be more specific, a purposeful sampling strategy was employed to identify key sources of information and analysis, with a focus on gathering viewpoints from senior security and law enforcement professionals. The cluster sampling technique entailed creating a comprehensive list of police stations situated in the corresponding sub-counties. To ensure that survey respondents were dispersed evenly throughout the many police precincts, lists of every police officer stationed in these stations were created. In the case of private security providers, a comparable process was used. Simple random sampling was used to identify subordinate officers from both the police and private security agencies.

In order to obtain data, key informant interviews and questionnaires were used. A pilot study was conducted three weeks before the main study in Nakuru County, which is equivalent to Nairobi in terms of the number of private security businesses, to verify and ensure the validity of the research techniques. All research instruments were delivered to 10% of the target respondents during the pilot study, as recommended by Creswell (2014), to determine their suitability for gathering the essential data type.

The data analysis was guided by the research objectives. Coding and sorting were performed to make it easier to process the quantitative data from closed-ended questions using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. To analyze quantitative data, descriptive statistics such as mean scores, frequencies, and percentages were generated, and the findings were displayed in tables, charts, and graphs.

The qualitative data, on the other hand, was tallied and presented narratively after thematic analysis. This study was founded on open-ended questions, which allowed for a thorough assessment of the qualitative insights provided by the participants.

The goal of the mixed quantitative and qualitative data analysis was to provide a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and challenges in police-private security collaborations in Nairobi County, Kenya. The triangulation of data from several sources and approaches improves the validity and comprehensiveness of the study's conclusions, providing the research community with useful information.

### *3.1. Research Findings*

The findings of the study are presented in this section.

3.2. Response Rate

The study aimed to include 270 participants from Nairobi County, comprising 135 National Police Service officers and 135 private security business owners. The poll was successful in gathering information from 241 respondents, including 117 members of the law enforcement community and 124 members of the private security industry. As a result, 89.26% of respondents completed the study. According to Mugenda and Gitau (2009), a sample that is 70% or more of the target sample is sufficient for generalizing the findings, meaning that the population from which the sample was derived may be inferred from the results of the sample.

3.2.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Finding out basic information from participants that could influence the study's independent variables was the main goal of this investigation. Participants' ages, sexes, employers, years of service, wages, and work titles were all tracked. We shall report our results in the sections that follow.

Respondents were asked to indicate their age range and findings presented in table 1.

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20 – 30 years	47	19.50
31 – 40 years	102	42.32
41 – 50 years	56	23.24
Over 50 years	35	14.52
Total	241	100.0

Table 1: Age Range of Respondents  
Source: Field, Data, 2016

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents (42.32%) were between the ages of 31 and 40, while a slightly smaller percentage (23.24%) were in their forties and fifties. The study also found that 19.5% were in the 20-30 age range, while 14.52% were in the 50+ age bracket. Participants in the study were adults with sound discretion regarding the constructs being tested. Prenzler (2009) argues that respondents' level of maturity is a crucial indicator of whether or not they would be able to grasp abstract ideas and integrate disparate life experiences in a way that enriches scientific inquiry.

Respondents were asked to state their current employer and findings presented in figure 1.

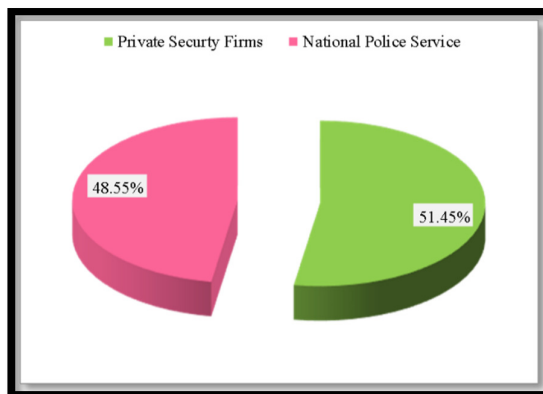


Figure 1: Respondents' Current Employer

Figure 1 shows that 51.45% of respondents were recruited from private security services, and 48.55 % were recruited from the national police service. In order to ensure that the study reflected the desired characteristics of both study populations, it aimed to sample respondents from across the targeted respondents.

The average length of time respondents have been with their current employer was also a research question, the results of which are shown in table 2.

Length of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 4 years	25	10.37
4 – 10 years	51	21.16
11 – 20 years	42	17.43
21 – 30 years	87	36.10
Over 30 years	36	14.94
Total	241	100.0

Table 2: Length of Service of Respondents  
Source: Field Data, 2016



Table 2 shows that of the people who filled out the survey, 36.1% had worked in the same place for 21-30 years, and 21.16% had worked for the same company for 4-10 years. Furthermore, the results showed that 14.94% of respondents had been in the workforce for more than 30 years, 17.43% had been working for 11-20 years, and 10.37% had been employed for fewer than 4 years. This strongly suggests that the vast majority of respondents have extensive experience working in the security industry and, hence, would comprehend the study structures and provide comments that adequately satisfy the study objectives.

Respondents were asked to state their salary range in Kenyan shillings, and the findings are presented in table 3.

Salary Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 10 years	34	14.11
10,000 – 20,000	39	16.18
20,001 – 30,000	68	28.22
30,001 – 40,000	57	23.65
Over 40,000	43	17.84
Total	241	100.0

Table 3: Salary Range of the Respondents  
Source: Field, Data, 2016

Study findings in table 3 reveal that 28.22% of the respondents earned a monthly salary between 20,001 and 30,000, while 23.65% earned a monthly salary of 30,001 to 40,000. It was also found that 17.84% of the respondents earned a monthly salary of over 40,000, 16.18% earned a monthly salary of 10,000 to 20,000, while a further 14.11% earned a salary of less than 10,000 per month. This shows that respondents were relatively well paid and motivated to discharge their security roles in the respective security sectors where they are employed.

Respondents were also asked to state their designation in the organization where they worked, and the findings are presented in figure 2.

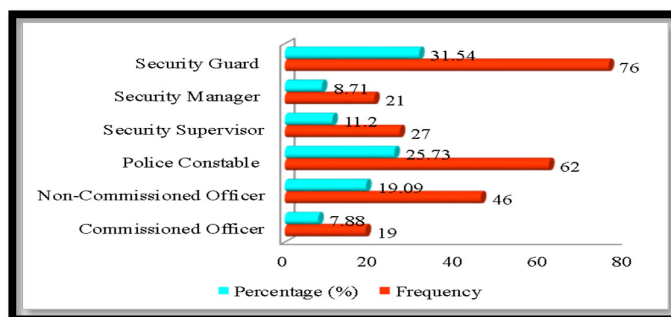


Figure 2: Position/Designation Held by Respondents

According to the data in figure 2, 31.54 percent of participants worked for private security organizations as bodyguards, while 35.73 percent served as police coppers for the national police force. The results also indicated that 19.09% of the respondents were National Police Service non-commissioned personnel, while 11.2% were security supervisors in private security firms. Furthermore, 8.71% of the respondents were security supervisors in private firms, and 7.88% were commissioned officers from the national police service. This clearly indicates that the study sampled respondents from across all cadres of the security organizations considered for the study.

This inclusivity allowed the study to tap into the much-needed information from the respondents, given that different cadres of security officers have different job assignments that were vital to be investigated by the study.

**3.2.2. Challenges Facing the Police and Private Security Partnership**

The study's third goal was to look at the difficulties of combining public and private security in Nairobi County. Thus, the subsequent research question posed to serve as the original study focal point was: What are the challenges facing the police and private security partnership?

Study data relating to challenges facing the partnership between police and private security were analyzed using regression analysis, and findings are presented in table 4.

Mode	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.059	.332		2.541	.009
Accountability challenges	2.291	.71	.081	1.301	.005
Inadequate Information sharing	2.245	.64	.094	1.223	.006
Lack of Regulatory Framework	2.271	.62	.102	1.451	.006

Table 4: Multinomial Logistic Regression for Challenges to Partnership

a. Predictors (Constant): Accountability Challenges, Inadequate Information Sharing, Lack of Regulatory Framework

b. Dependent Variable: Partnership Challenges

Source: Field Data, 2016

To determine the kind and extent of the impact of the difficulties facing the police-private sector cooperation in Nairobi's security agency offering, a bivariate correlation and regression analysis were conducted. Table 4 demonstrates that 71% of the difficulties encountered by police-private sector cooperation in Nairobi County's security operations are attributable to police perceptions of a lack of accountability on the part of private security personnel. Sixty-two percent of the variation in the challenges faced by police and private security firm partnerships in providing security forces was attributed to the lack of a legal regime (Beta 2.245, T 1.223, P0.05). The remaining eight percent was attributed to a lack of information exchange between the two sectors. (P 0.05).

The  $f^2$  measure was developed by Cohen (1988) to calculate the impact size of each pathway in the structural model. This measure enables statements to be made about the extent to which one construct influences another construct. (Henseler et al., 2009; Götz et al., 2010) The impact of one construct on a dependent construct is measured by the effect size. The proportion of variation in the construct that is explained by the path minus the percentage of variation in the construct that is not explained by the path is used to calculate the  $f^2$  (Chin, 1998b; Rabaa'i, 2012).

Cohen and Felson were the first to investigate the Routine Activity Theory, which outlines the particular circumstances that must exist for a crime to occur (Hollis-Peel et al., 2011). In a revised version of this concept, it was suggested that three things needed to happen at the same time and place in order for criminal activity to occur. These three elements are the absence of a potential guardian, the presence of a suitable target, and the offender's purpose. In this situation, anyone who has a motive to break the law could be a motivated offender. Any expensive thing, any inanimate object susceptible to vandalism, or any person who could fall prey to a determined assailant would all be suitable targets. In this case, Guardians could include neighbours, family members, law enforcement officers, or even professional security companies.

Carmola (2010) believes that, as prospective guardians, private security companies such as his have the authority granted by their clients to impose codes of conduct inside a defined area, such as a corporation or public venue. The author's point of view is that their mere presence serves as a sufficient deterrent to any potential criminal who would be motivated by or harbour animosity toward a target or victim.

According to David (2011), any legitimate company that charges for security services it offers to people, businesses, and infrastructure can be referred to as "non-profit." The concept of safety and the criminal justice system both influence how we perceive protection. David (2011) provides additional clarification on the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, which prohibits the use of deadly force or firearms by private security professionals unless there is tremendous pressure to prevent a serious threat to life. In order to prevent crime, the degree of force employed to fend off an attacker or dangerous circumstance should be commensurate with the threat level. Any use of force that is out of proportion to the circumstances would be against criminal law, international humanitarian law, norms of behaviour, and the conditions of the legal framework.

#### 4. Conclusion

The goal of this study, which was carried out in Nairobi County, was to investigate the challenges that private security firms and law enforcement face when collaborating. Data from the study were evaluated using regression analysis to gain a better understanding of the challenges faced by the collaboration between private security and law enforcement. Results indicate that 71% of the difficulties faced by partnerships between police and private security in the provision of security services can be attributed to police perceptions of a lack of accountability on the part of private security employees in Nairobi County. ( $=1.301$ ,  $=0.05$ ,  $=2.291$ ). A deficiency of a regulatory framework was found to account for 62% of the variance in the challenges faced by partnerships between police and private security in providing security services (Beta 2.245, T 1.223, P0.05), whereas insufficient information sharing between police and private security firms was found to account for 64% of the variance. For every issue that was found to be impeding police-private security company cooperation in the delivery of security services, an effect size estimate had to be calculated. After applying an effect size measure to the study data provided by the respondents regarding challenges to the partnership between the police and private security firms, it was discovered that the effect sizes of the three distinct, independent constructs of these challenges were comparable. The extent of partnership in the provision of security services in Nairobi County was most significantly impacted by police perceptions of private security firms' lack of accountability ( $f^2 = 0.296$ ), information sharing, and resource allocation ( $f^2 = 0.163$ ), while the regulatory framework had only a minor impact ( $f^2 = 0.034$ ). This

suggests that increasing efforts to hold private security firms accountable to the general public would have the biggest impact on strengthening ties with the national police force.

## 5. Recommendations

Based on the research results about the obstacles that Nairobi County's police-private security agency partnership faces, a number of suggestions are made to improve the efficacy of this alliance. First and foremost, it is imperative to implement policies that improve accountability in private security companies. This entails putting in place reliable regulatory frameworks, carrying out frequent audits, and putting in place clear reporting procedures. Building accountability is one way to foster a relationship of trust between private security firms and law enforcement.

It is imperative that information-sharing mechanisms be strengthened in order to solve the issues that have been found. This can be accomplished by creating standardized protocols and frameworks that enable the police and private security companies to seamlessly exchange pertinent information in a timely manner. Adding cutting-edge communication technologies and offering training courses can help make information-sharing methods even more effective.

The creation of a thorough legal framework controlling the cooperation between law enforcement and private security firms is a crucial suggestion. For both sectors, this framework should clearly define roles, duties, and standards in order to promote a more organized and effective relationship. Such regulatory certainty will act as a foundation for both bodies' cooperative efforts.

Given the variety of jobs and duties in the security industry, it is critical to invest in focused training initiatives. The goal of this program is to improve the knowledge and abilities of private security guards and police officers. Enhanced capacities will play a major role in fostering a more productive and amicable collaboration between the two organizations.

Collaboration across cadres is necessary for a comprehensive security strategy. It is critical to support cooperative projects that unite individuals from different police and private security cadres. To promote mutual understanding and collaboration between the various components that comprise the security landscape, cooperative training exercises, workshops, and forums ought to be set up.

Solving problems related to the distribution of resources is essential to the fair operation of law enforcement and private security firms. Assessing and addressing inequalities in resource allocation will support a fair collaboration and improve the overall efficiency of Nairobi County's security service provision.

Platforms for continuous communication and cooperation should be established to actively promote public-private partnerships. Public-private partnerships have the potential to result in the sharing of resources, knowledge, and tactics, which can enhance the effectiveness and integration of a security system.

Because security threats are ever-changing, rules must be reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis. This guarantees that the cooperation between law enforcement and private security agencies stays adaptable to shifting situations and security requirements.

It is important to launch public awareness initiatives in order to increase public confidence and trust. By educating the public about the functions and obligations of private security companies, these initiatives will improve public-private security agency relations.

Finally, it is important to support continued research projects that assess the efficiency of the collaboration between law enforcement and private security. The ongoing assessment offers insightful information for improving procedures and regulations, facilitating joint efforts to handle new security issues successfully in Nairobi County.

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