



**UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA**

**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**SECURITY FORCES AND HUMAN SECURITY IN RWANDA: THE ROLE OF RWANDA
NATIONAL POLICE'S COMMUNITY POLICING DEPARTMENT IN GASABO DISTRICT**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A
MASTER'S DEGREE OF PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION**

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DEC. 2020

DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT

I, GATERA Jean Laurent, hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work. It has not been presented anywhere in University of Rwanda (UR) or in any other universities and institutions. Where individuals' work has been used, references have been provided.

I also declare that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work, except assistance from others in the thesis' design and conceptions or style, presentation and linguistic expression is acknowledged.

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Date.....



AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE CORRECTED DISSERTATION

I, undersigned, **Dr. Innocent RUGARAGU**, member of the panel of examiners of the dissertation done by **GATERA Jean-Laurent**, entitled: **SECURITY FORCES AND HUMAN SECURITY IN RWANDA: THE ROLE OF RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE'S COMMUNITY POLICING DEPARTMENT IN GASABO DISTRICT**

Hereby testify that, he successfully entered the suggested corrections by the panel of examiners and stands with authorization to submit required copies to the administration of CCM for administrative purpose.

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Signature of the examiner:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Innocent Rugaragu', written over a horizontal line.

For Administration of the CCM MA Program: Name, Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to the Almighty God for life, health and light of reason throughout this year. I also thank Him for the strength, fortitude and inspiration that enabled me to complete, not only this study, but the entire MA Degree in Peace building and Conflict Transformation. I am grateful to my Supervisor, Dr. Jean Bosco Habyarimana who with limited time invested a large amount of effort in guiding me through the entire work. His constructive criticisms helped to improve this work.

I do also thank my dear mother Estheria Mukamana, my wife Mrs. GATERA Niwemugeni and our beloved children; Bravo GATERA, Blair GATERA, Smith GATERA, Seal GATERA, Symphony Ihogoza GATERA, and Iribagiza GATERA Mars. Thank you to each one of you for supporting me and loving me all the time especially through tough times of schooling and parenting. It was hard being apart from you since you are my inspiration and blessing!

There are some people and friends mostly; John Kamanzi, Christopher Nsabimana, Lilliane Umulisa Dr. Peter Mugume, Dr. Rugaragu Innocent, Diana Dusabe Bagabe, Rwanda National Police and Anglican Church in Rwanda whose support meant a lot in my life. I can say that they made my life bearable and continuously shared the word of God and always encouraged me in pushing my studies. I love you.

I could not also be able to complete this journey without my fellow students with whom I walked comradely together along this road, mostly those in Center for Conflict Management (CCM.)

Finally, all my friends who are always there for me, to encourage and criticize me constructively.

May the Almighty God bless you.

GATERA Jean Laurent

DEDICATION

To Mzee John Munyawera, my Mother Siteria, for allowing me to chase my dream;

To my dear wife Mrs Clarisse GATERA Niwemugeni and our beloved children

To St' John Kanombe Parish of Anglican Church in Rwanda

To all my friends and family members.

To my supervisor and to all staff members of CCM and UR

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

RNP	:	Rwanda National Police
DPU	:	District Police Unit
UR	:	University of Rwanda
CCM	:	Center for Conflict Management
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programs
IGP	:	Inspector General of Police
UN	:	United Nations
MINALOC	:	Ministry of local government
MIN1JUST	:	Ministry of Justice
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations

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ABSTRACT

The study explored the role of security forces in promoting economic security, which is a branch of human security, by studying activities RNP implemented between 2019 and 2020 to promote economic security in Gasabo District. The objectives of the research were to analyze citizens' perception regarding the role of RNP through its economic security activities ; to identify challenges, lessons learned and the best practices that have been derived from the role of RNP in economic security during the year 2019-2020.

The methodology, design, data sources, data type used, data analysis techniques, problem challenges encountered on the field and finally the sample size and justification. The subsequent chapter presents the findings from the field and the analysis part of it.

The study population was 10 respondents whereby 5 police officers and 5 residents of Gasabo district nevertheless actual data was got from 8 because two didn't turn up.

The results revealed to the large extent that the RNP greatly contributes to people security in the society through economic security activities. They worked very closely with the citizen/community and have restored citizens' confidence at all levels than before.

The study recommends that there is a need to mobilize more funds to Community policing department of Rwanda National Police to enable its involvement in economic security issues fully.

Key words : Security Forces, Human Security, Rwanda National Police, Community Policing

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CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and background

This study explores the job security organs, especially the RNP, play in advancing economic security. It sees economic/ monetary security as one of the elements of human security, which is the reason why it is inspired by the growing scholarship on human security as a broader perspective of security.

For some individuals, the present world is an unreliable spot, brimming with dangers on numerous fronts. Extended emergencies, fierce clashes, catastrophic events, tireless destitution, plagues and financial downturns force difficulties and undercut possibilities for harmony, soundness, and maintainable turn of events. Such emergencies are perplexing, involving numerous types of human weakness. At the point when they overlap, they can develop exponentially, spilling into all parts of individuals' lives, annihilating whole networks and crossing into nations.

Resolution 66/290, of the United Nations General Assembly defines human security to help member States in distinguishing and tending to across the board and cross-slicing difficulties to the endurance, occupation and dignity of their people. It calls for "individuals focused, extensive, setting explicit and anticipation situated reactions that fortify the insurance and empowerment of people.

Similarly, the resolution points out that the human security approach is a demonstrated analytical and planning system. It underpins more thorough and preventive reactions by the UN. It cuts across segments, developing logically significant solutions, and adopting partnership to help realize a world liberated from dread, need and insult. It expresses that the utilization of human security propels far reaching reactions that address the multidimensional causes and results of complex difficulties. Accordingly, it calls for incorporated activities among a system of partners to guarantee enduring reactions to the most troublesome shortfalls in harmony and advancement.

Human security draws together the aptitude and assets of a wide scope of actors from the UN family, Governments, CSO, academia, private sector and the indigenous communities. This takes into consideration holding onto cooperative energies that exploit the relative competitive advantage of different partners. It restricts universal and national plans to guarantee that nobody is abandoned (General Assembly Resolution 66/290).

Human security emerges from the lacunae in existing security ideal models and incorporates multidimensional viewpoints, getting progressively perfect with different disciplines, (Alkire, 2003). It is unmistakable from Westphalia security that centers on military dangers to states in a state of universal disorder. It is likewise isolated from basic security (defensive realism), which coils around states and military dangers. It also considers the states' characteristic forcefulness can be commonly limited by the constitution of a network of states.

Human Security is particular from progressive/liberal security, which holds trust in the chance of a universal society dependent on states as the essential referents.

Human Security in this manner comes from out -of -date quality of these ideal models because of the declining importance of the customary state-based security framework, changing thoughts of sway and transnational dangers. For example, psychological oppression, and the developing good basic to mediate in instances of monstrous infringement of human rights, and other changes in the international discourse.

At last, if human security is the goal – a definitive end – of all security concerns, at that point different types of security, for example, military security, are not extreme objectives but rather implies for accomplishing human security issues at large. The state has in this manner a favored situation to guarantee that individuals ought to appreciate without segregation all rights and commitments, including human, political, social, monetary and social rights that having a place with a state infers.

There are seven issues related to human security. These are monetary/economic security, food security, wellbeing/health security natural/environmental security, individual security, network/community security, and political security. A portion of the measures related with monetary security incorporate safeguarded fundamental salary and business, and access to such social wellbeing net. Food security is basically access to essential sustenance and food flexibly. Wellbeing security is more mind boggling, and covers a wide range of issues, for example, access to safe water, living in a sheltered domain, access to wellbeing administrations, access to protected and reasonable family arranging and essential help during pregnancy and conveyance, counteraction of HIV/AIDS and different ailments, and to have fundamental information to carry on with a solid life.

Among the seven components to human security referenced above are significant connections and overlaps. In any case, that one component of human security is probably going to travel like an irate storm to all types of human security.

Human security is an individual focused way to deal with guaranteeing individuals around the globe so that they can live liberated from dread, need, and outrage. It must be noticed that financial security, food security, wellbeing security, natural security, individual security, network security just as political security as a portion of the centers around human security segment.

Therefore, this research focuses on human security by studying activities that RNP has carried out in Gasabo District to promote economic security between 2019 and 2020.

1.2 Problem Statement

This study explores the role of Rwanda National Police in economic security initiatives implemented between 2019 and 2020 to promote economic security in Gasabo District. It is based on the general claim that security forces in Rwanda have embraced the broader perspective of security, as observed in the fact that security forces have recently introduced initiatives aimed at promoting economic security.

The primary responsibility of the government and its institutions for its people is to provide necessities like public infrastructure, public services, thus making sure that citizens are optimistic of which the totality of all those result into what is termed as Human Security. Governments are normally structured in various ministries and/or agencies that are mandated to deliver various services and decentralization of responsibilities to avoid complicated bureaucracy that might hinder effectiveness in performance.

Various ministries and organs are responsible for services like health, education, agricultural, livestock production and technology among others. All are meant to make sure that citizens are productive, are optimistic about their better living and are free from distress caused by lack of necessities in life. All these services are triggers of economic development.

The Police and other Security forces like the Rwanda Defense Forces are mandated to provide national security services for state sovereignty, law enforcement as well as general internal security. In Rwanda, RNP is one of the Security Forces institutions mandated to enforce the law and ensure that there is general order in the country. The law n° 09/2017 of 20/03/2017 modifying and complementing law n° 46/2010 of 14/12/2010 determines the powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Rwanda National Police (Government of Rwanda, 2017). This is where RNP derives its mandate from, and it is the basis of the government for resourcing this institution.

The Rwanda National Police under its department of Community Policing has the following core services: Crime prevention, Human Security, Local and International Partners, and Political and Civic Education. Undoubtedly and indisputably, these core services show that RNP is mandated to champion in Human Security issues in all its missions, be it within the country or outside missions.

In the same vein, Rwanda Security Forces, notably RNP and RDF, have played a big role in economic security activities aimed at improving the well-being of Rwandan communities. Activities security forces have carried out that relate to economic security are numerous and the following are some of them: constructing shelters for the vulnerable households, participation in One Cow per family national project, supporting motorcyclist cooperatives to build their economic capacities, distribution of solar systems to the needy in the framework of the national policy of off grid rural electrification, and supporting other Rwanda Economic Policies. All these supplement government's efforts of transforming the country into a middle status economy driven by innovation and services.

In spite of the tangible activities security forces in Rwanda have carried out to promote human security and believed impact these activities have had in improving the lives of many Rwandan communities. There have not been comprehensive studies that have analyzed how these economic security initiatives have changed the lives of the people. It is due to this call that this study aims to find the missing knowledge by studying the role the RNP has played in promoting economic security in Rwanda. It focuses on Gasabo District particularly because this is where the main installations of the Rwanda National Police like the Police Hospital, the Police Headquarters, and the Metropolitan Head Offices located.

1.3 Objective of the study

As previously mentioned, the Rwanda National Police has been championing on economic security for almost 20 years. With this background, the major aim of this study is to explore the impact these activities have had on the lives of its beneficiaries. To realize the main objective, the research attempted to achieve the following sub-objectives.

1. To analyze citizens' perception regarding the role of RNP through its economic security activities
2. To identify challenges, lessons learned and the best practices that have been derived from the role of RNP in economic security during the year 2019-2020.

1.4 Research questions

For the research to arrive at its objective, the researcher endeavored to seek for answers to the main research question: How can we understand the role of RNP in promoting economic security in Rwanda? To respond to this question, the study answered the following sub-questions:

- a. How do Gasabo residents perceive the role of RNP in promoting economic security?
- b. What challenges RNP has faced and lessons they have learned in implementing economic security?

1.5 Study significance

Results of this research have provided insights on economic security activities the RNP has implemented in Gasabo District, the ways through which this institution has implemented economic activities, and how citizens perceive the role of RNP in promoting economic security. In this perspective, the study has highlighted the way the RNP has engaged communities, public and private institutions, through the Police Public Partnership programme.

The findings of this study have contributed to the already in place body of knowledge about how Rwanda as a nation through its various institutions and organs in lifting up the population from lowest standards of living to a middle-income economy based, in part on human capital fitting national economic policies. This study also identified other players in the areas of economic activities and recommended them for future researchers in this field.

1.6 Study scope and limitations

Due to time and financial limitations, this research was limited to the analysis of economic security activities RNP implemented in Gasabo District between 2019 and 2020. In this context, it was unable to explore the totality of how Rwanda National Police engages in solving economic security issues in the country.

The study only looked at the Rwanda National Police in isolation of other Security Forces that are also mandated to tackle Human Security. Readers will, however, benefit from other related studies conducted on other government institutions in order to get a broader picture of how Rwanda as a government tackles issues of economic security.

Nonetheless, such limitations did not reduce the ability of this research to provide enough information concerning this very study.

1.7 Organization

This thesis has five sections. Chapter one presents the general introduction, objectives, research questions, centrality of the study and delimitations. The subsequent section, chapter two explains the relevant literature review.

The third chapter presents research methodology used in this study. The fourth chapter is about the presentation of the findings. The fifth chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations. Closing remarks reflect restrictions of the investigation and recognize ramifications of the discoveries in this study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The following chapter discusses economic security issues and approaches of different countries in solving them. It also brings international standards and recommendations to dealing with people-centered security issues in general and in various parts of the world. The United Nations Organization through its various agencies has made various studies and came up with various typologies about Human Security.

Human security implies ensuring central opportunities - opportunities that are the embodiment of life. It implies shielding individuals from basic (extreme) and inescapable (far reaching) dangers and circumstances. It implies utilizing forms that expand on individuals' qualities and yearnings.

According to Riccardo Trobbiani (2013) in his article titled "How Should National Security and Human Security relate to each other? "The concept of 'human security', developed in the 1994 Human Development Report. despite its communicative effectiveness, has been criticized for presenting a lack of policy relevance due to its too flexible definition. Many critics have underlined the need to define human security in a narrower way, focusing on violent threats to individuals, in order to address economic, environmental, health, food and political issues separately. This essay adopts to narrow definition of human security for analytical purposes. But it instead proposes to move beyond the 'narrow-broad approach' debate and to focus on the identity of the potential security providers. The central question – who should provide security to individuals in this new theoretical framework – has been often neglected by advocates of the concept. This oversight has relegated the notion of human security to the moral and legal justification of the use of humanitarian intervention in some of the most troubled areas in the world. The state is often regarded in the human security perspective as just one of the actors, or even part of the problem itself. On the contrary, it should be considered the central security provider: its stability and legitimacy are the main sources of protection for its citizens, from any kind of threats. The strengthening of national authorities should be a central strategy to ensure the protection of the people. In order to make a state strong enough to guarantee security to its citizens, its legitimacy through democratic, but flexible, means is an important precondition.

The niche of human security has proven its importance during the last twenty years. It showed case in various ways. According to Paris, it represented ‘ rallying cry’, this put diverse states , NGO, agencies, in a move that was recorded as a significant achievement, including the signing of antipersonnel land mines convention that give out the creation of an international criminal court (2001:88).

However, this new perspective strongly weakened by its incapacity to tell who should intervene in human security to individuals and how it would be done practically. In a world where states are still the main security providers, the advocates of human security are affected by a common ‘anti-statist bias (Chappuis, 2011:109), more broadly related to neo-liberal culture (Olukoshi, 1999:460). This bias is due to the duality of the role of the state in the 20th century, which at times ‘has become a source of threats to its own people’ (CHS, 2003:2). Furthermore, for those who support the shift to the individual as the referent object of security, the traditional principles of non-intervention, sovereign immunity and state equality appear anachronistic in the face of new security threats (McCormack, 2011:99).

Human Security for many people is vital for they view; today’s world is an insecure place, full of threats on many fronts. Protracted crises, violent conflicts, natural disasters, persistent poverty, epidemics and economic downturns impose hardships and undercut prospects for peace, stability, and sustainable development. Such crises are complex, entailing multiple forms of human insecurity. When they overlap, they can grow exponentially, spilling into all aspects of people’s lives, destroying entire communities and crossing national borders.

As noted in General Assembly resolution 66/290, “human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people.” It calls for “people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.”

Human Security: A powerful approach

The human security approach is a proven analytical and planning framework that supports more comprehensive and preventive responses by the United Nations, cutting across sectors, developing contextually relevant solutions, and adopting partnerships to help realize a world free from fear, want and indignity.

Human Security: From coordination to integration

The application of human security advances comprehensive responses that address the multidimensional causes and consequences of complex challenges. As such, it calls for integrated actions among a network of stakeholders to ensure lasting responses to the most difficult deficits in peace and development.

Human Security: Promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships

Human security draws together the expertise and resources of a wide range of actors from the United Nations system, Governments, private sector, civil society and local communities. This allows for seizing synergies that capitalize on the comparative advantages of various stakeholders.

Human Security: Localization and leaving no one behind

Recognizing that the root causes and manifestations of challenges vary significantly across countries and communities, human security promotes responses that are grounded in local realities. It helps localize international and national agendas to ensure that no one is left behind. Prevention and resilience.

Prevention is the core objective of human security. It addresses the root causes of vulnerabilities, focuses attention on emerging risks and emphasizes early action. It strengthens local capacities to build resilience and promotes solutions that enhance social cohesion and advance respect for human rights and dignity.

A PROVEN VALUE FOR IMPLEMENTING PRIORITY AGENDAS

Programmes applying the human security approach and supported by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) have a well-established track record and proven value. They have reinforced United Nations support to Member States in strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters; promoting peaceful and inclusive societies; addressing the underlying causes of persistent poverty; and bolstering the transition from humanitarian crisis to longer term sustainable development. As such, the application of human security can significantly enhance actions taken by the United Nations and its partners to fully realize the transformative promise of the 2030. The Promise include; Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Sustaining Peace Agenda.

This part is aimed at exhibiting the current information and points of view of past studies directed in the field of human security. It likewise gives a chance of social event components by inspecting the current information on the examination to unmistakably distinguish the issue and in this way showing the gap that the investigation will fill. This section will also contribute to the existing body of literature in this field.

Human security unites the human components of security, rights and improvement. In that capacity, it is a between disciplinary idea fixated on individuals setting the human/individual at the focal point of analysis. Subsequently, it considers an expansive scope of conditions which threatens existence, occupation and nobility, and distinguishes the edge underneath which human life is grievously undermined.

The Human Security concept evolved during the period of great international shift mainly characterized by the breaking down of the Soviet Union that ended the Cold War lifted up the shadow of bipolar governmental issues and offering route to the acknowledgment of new dangers and clashes notwithstanding numerous other uncertain ones. The while, globalization changed universal principles for encouraging the quicker progression of capital and innovation by separating national hindrances.

New non-state entertainers came to assume a basic job in the universal political framework, some as dangers, and others as extensions among networks and countries.

In these conditions, the job of the state began experiencing change and the generally acknowledged origination of intensity was challenged.

Since seeing its first light, Human Security has increasingly become a subject of interest in the academic world. It does not thus suffer from a deficit of definitions. However, there is no universally acceptable definition of Human Security for a myriad of reasons. But the absence of this an agreed-upon definition should not be confused with inherent weakness; it instead indicates the decline to surrender to dominant political trappings of the different disciplines (Tadjakhsh&Chenoy, 2007).

The least complex meaning of security might be viewed as "nonattendance of dangers and weakness" which is regularly clarified as freedom of fear from physical, sexual or mental maltreatment, viciousness, mistreatment, or demise; and need of beneficial business, food, and health.

Thus, Human security, manages the ability to proactively distinguish dangers to human prosperity, and work to maintain a strategic distance from them where conceivable, and to moderate their negative impacts when they happen. This expanded utilization of the word 'security' envelops two thoughts: one is the thought of 'wellbeing' that goes past the idea of unimportant physical security in the conventional sense, and the other, the possibility that individuals' employments ought to be ensured against abrupt interruptions (Tadjakhsh and Chenoy, 2007).

The notion of “human security,” which now days is widely used by a wide range of governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), is only the latest in a long series of attempts to broaden traditional Conceptions of security. These include such ideas as global security, societal security, common security, comprehensive security and cooperative security.

Aside from being the most recent attempt to reformulate or redefine the concept of security, the human security approach is significant for two reasons. First, because unlike most other previous reformulations, it stands in tension, or potentially even conflict, with the state-centric conception of security that has dominated our thinking. Second, it is important because policymakers have adopted the discourse of human security and have used it to generate important and interesting foreign and security policy initiatives. But a full understanding of the conceptual and practical implications of human security – which also helps to explain its utility and attractiveness – must unpack the complex relationship between human security and state security, and in particular the rights and responsibilities of states in meeting the security needs of their citizens.

The most striking thing about the concept of human security is that it was born in the policy world and did not come from either academics or analysts. It was first used in a significant way in the 1994 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, although arguably its roots are deeper.

Hampson has noted, “since the founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the nineteenth century, the notion that people should be protected from violent threats and, when they are harmed or injured, that the international community has an obligation to assist them, has gained widespread acceptance. Ultimately, one could argue that the concept of human security itself is more focused formulation, originated with the work of the ICRC and the humanitarian community.

2.2 Human Security in general perspective

Characterizing human security in this way starts with its juxtaposition with the customary state-driven definition. Researchers and policy makers have differently seen human security as: (a) an appealing thought however missing orderly exactness; (b) constrained to a barely envisioned and (c) a basic apparatus for understanding contemporary difficulties looked by the individuals all things considered, their prosperity and poise. Among scholastics, the discussion is, first between the defenders and depreciators of human security, and second, between a limited, instead of a wide calculated hypothesis of human security (Grayson, 2008).

The UN Commission on Human Security (CHS), argues that there are two basic wide procedures for Human Security.

Regarding defense of the broad approach

This is in a broad definition outlined as above which is obviously contested. It cannot be applied to those who oppose or reduce human security to a lesser degree. As a fact of a great change, but again for those who would pose it as an individual threats at ascertain extent.

There are three schools of thoughts that have been surfaced from the debates encircling human security in academic community: In the first place a group argues that human security lacks analytical rigor. They regard it as a nonsense move referred to be just political setting. according Handbook of Human Security Routledge 2013.

A Second school of thought, despite the term is being agreeable, it still stands as a challenge. While accepting the term, insists on limiting the definitions to ‘freedom from fear’ and direct threats to individuals’ safety and to their physical integrity. These include armed conflict, gross violations of human rights that lead to fears such as imprisonment and death, public insecurity and organized crime. (Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh 2013 pg 46).

Proponents of the narrower version argue that a useful and workable definition should be restricted to threats falling under the realm of tangible violence, measured, for example, by the number of battle- related deaths. As their arguments goes, broadening the agenda of threats to include poverty or food shortage. For instance, would be the equivalent of listing shopping items of all bad things that can happen for example, would be the equivalent of making a shopping list of all bad things that can happen, drafting a concept unworkable.

The third thought of this author belongs and leads to arguments for a broad definition as vital for understanding contemporary crises, irrespective of whether the concept is 'workable' or not, despite those tools and methods have been developed to give more comprehensive and strategic approach to interventions.

The above thoughts depend on the ideas of Protection: which requires deliberate endeavors to create standards, procedures and establishments. Methodically it shields individuals from any type of savagery or danger of viciousness. It also empowers individuals to build up their latent capacity and become full members in dynamic procedures that influence their lives. Advancing human security involves taking preventive measures to diminish weakness and limit dangers; in any case making healing move where avoidance comes up short (Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh 2013).

The previous Secretary General Koffi Annan characterized the idea of Human Security instead of national security as follows: as the new form of security, which is not tied to territorial protection and, state sovereignty and refrain and protection from external aggression. For him, people centered security means the ability of people to be freed from, hunger, diseases, environment degradation and citizens of the world being assured of their livelihood tomorrow with certainty (Final Human Security handbook Sept,2000).

In Japan, in 1998 the Human Security idea was first perceived by Keizo Obuchi the prime minister. At the time during a gathering named "An International Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow" in Tokyo. During his discourse, the Prime Minister acknowledge that they should manage those challenges with due thought for the socially weak sections of the populace, considering Human Security (Kim, Bae, and Shin, 2015).

He continued by characterizing Human Security as an idea that takes a thorough perspective on all dangers to human being, life and pride and stresses the need to react to such dangers. This was Japan's first reference to Human Security as a significant international strategy objective. Following this, the Japanese government built up the Trust Fund for Human Security for understanding the idea and applying approaches of assurance and strengthening (Kim, Bae, and Shin, 2015).

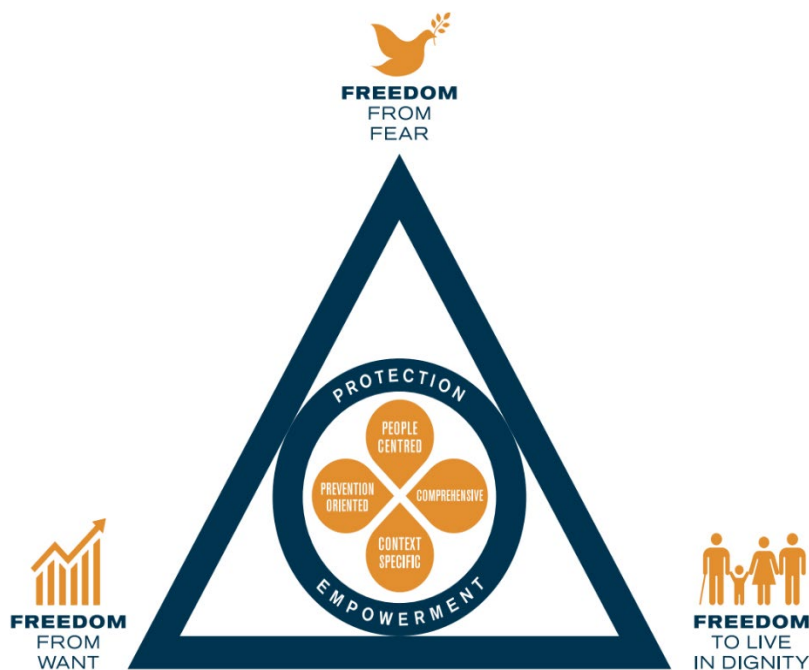
In contrast with Japan, Canada took a smaller perspective on the idea of the Human Security. Canada talked about the idea in its international strategy as follows: "Canada started utilizing the language of Human Security when it became evident that in the repercussions of the virus war, another arrangement worldview was needed...clearly, the assurance of people would need to be a significant focal point of our international strategy" (Kim, Bae, & Shin, 2015 p 6).

The Canadian government characterized Human Security as "opportunity from unavoidable dangers to individuals' privileges, wellbeing or lives" (Jutta Brunnée and Stephen J. Toope 2002).

The Canadian government expressed that "human security puts an attention on the security of individuals" and "it envelops a range of ways to deal with the issue of brutal clash from preventive activities and individuals focused compromise and harmony building exercises to ensure populaces in danger" (Kim, Bae, and Shin, 2015).

As indicated by the United Nations, First and premier, the human security approach is individuals focused. It considers the wide scope of conditions that compromise the endurance, work and respect of individuals and their networks, especially the individuals who are generally defenseless (Human security Unit, United Nations 2016).

Second, the human security approach perceives the multifaceted nature and interconnected nature of the difficulties that stand up to individuals and their desires to be liberated from need, dread and insult. By being far reaching and by drawing together all the entertainers important to react to a test, the utilization of human security guarantees soundness, dispenses with duplication and advances incorporated arrangements. That bring about more compelling and unmistakable enhancements in the everyday existence of individuals and their networks (United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, 2016).



Source: United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) Handbook 2016.

The Human Security idea rose around 1995, in the aftermath of some of the World's most catastrophic events in Srebrenica and Rwanda. The two outrages quickened the significance of Human Security, particularly the rule of Responsibility to Protect. Though the twentieth century was portrayed by globalization, the principal decennium of the 21st century expanded enthusiasm for the mentality of more assurance of a Human being - Human security as a major aspect of the new cosmopolitan idea (Bodelier, 2011).

The New Cosmopolitan concept with an emphasis on human qualities which ensure human poise brought two significant ideas: Human Development and Human Security.

The primary idea of Human Development focuses on the unsatisfactory quality of extraordinary neediness. Prior to this idea, it was standard to characterize improvement as far as monetary advancement which takes a gander at national salary and national development.

Human improvement left this economic point of view and started to concentrate on a lot more extensive feeling of advancement. Utilizing the adage "Individuals first", human advancement

pioneers said that improvement should concentrate on real individuals and their capability to achieve change in the methods of living.

The United Nations Development program states on their website that human improvement means "making a domain in which individuals can build up their maximum capacity and lead profitable, inventive lives as per their necessities and interests. Individuals are the genuine abundance of countries. Advancement is along these lines about extending the decisions individuals need to lead carries on with that they esteem" (United Nations Development Program, 2020).

Human Security: Seven Categories

There is essentially seven issues associated with human security. These are economic security, food security, health security environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (Human Development Report 1994).

Some of the criteria associated with economic security include insured basic income and employment, and access to such social safety net.

Food security is simply access to basic nutrition and food supply.

Health security is more complex, and covers many different issues such as access to safe water, living in a safe environment, access to health services, access to safe and affordable family planning and basic support during pregnancy and delivery, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and to have basic knowledge to live a healthy life.

Environmental security is straight forward and covers such issues as prevention of water pollution, prevention of air pollution, prevention from deforestation, irrigated land conservation, prevention of natural hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes etc.

Community security on the other hand covers conservation of traditional and cultures, languages and commonly held values. It also includes abolishment of ethnic discrimination, prevention of ethnic conflicts, and protection of indigenous people.

Finally, political security is concerned with protection of human rights and well-being of all people. It also includes protection against people from state repression such as freedom of press, freedom of speech, and freedom of voting. Abolishment of political detention, imprisonment,

systematic ill treatment, and disappearance are also covered under political security.

Among the seven elements to human security are considerable links and overlaps. But that one element of human security is likely to travel like an angry typhoon to all forms of human security.

2.3 Human Security within Rwanda Security Forces /National Police

During the Symposium on Peace and Security hosted by Rwanda National Police as part of the Senior Command and Staff course for 2018, The Minister for MINJUST and Attorney General, Johnston Busingye said that security, political and socio-economic dynamics in Africa have a major bearing on the continent's development trajectory. He added that if security institutions engage, especially in human security aspects as its base upon which efforts towards development are anchored, the outcome would lead to progress, which is the ultimate objective that countries are struggling to achieve (The symposium on peace, security and justice -National Police 12 July 2018)

Similarly, the then Inspector General of Police (IGP), Commissioner General Emmanuel Gasana, was one of the panelists in discussing a topic titled "People-centered policing and human security". During the discussion, the IGP argued that, community policing is one of the best strategies to reduce crimes and improve public welfare.

He stressed that, people centered security is a new paradigm in the policing regime in the 21st century and the better strategy to be adopted because of the situation (Rwanda National Police, 12 July 2018).

The IGP emphasized that, Rwanda National Police strategy in crime reduction is guided by what he called the 3Cs: Community Cooperation and Campaigns against Crime. During the same symposium, one of the panelists was the minister of defense General James Kabarebe. During his opening remarks, the minister said that Rwanda's security forces prioritize human security given that this concept is rooted in the doctrines of security institutions. It has also been a major pillar in good governance, people's welfare and comfort (Kabarebe, 12 July 2018).

During a panel discussion, Kabarebe said this: "our soldiers (meaning the Rwanda Defense Force) cannot be confined in barracks; they are in every part of the community because they are part of the population. They must give back to the population because they cannot leave off

the taxpayer's money without giving back. They have responsibility to contribute in social economic development, the same applies to Rwanda National Police".

According to the minister, the security forces in Rwanda are guided by the philosophy and doctrine of actively participating in social, political and economic transformation of Rwanda. Kabarebe stressed that, Rwanda's security forces recognize that people centered security is the basis of all actions and policy design of the Ministry he heads.

2.4 Economic Security

Economic security or money related security is the state of having stable salary, income different assets to help a way of life now and soon.

It incorporates likely proceeded with dissolvability, consistency of future income of individuals or other things, for example, a nation, business security or employer stability.

2.5 Components financial security

This kind of security is shown by the salary level and business security of their families or association, for instance children, blind, women, youth and other special group's economic security.

Economic security even more regularly alludes to individual and family cash the board and investment funds. Financial security will in general incorporate the more extensive impact of a general public's creation levels and fiscal help for non-working residents.

Financial security of individuals to a great extent depends on Social Security advantages, benefits and investment funds, profit and work, and medical coverage inclusion.

2.6 Economic security of nations

Financial security, with regards to governmental issues and global relations, is denotes the capacity of a country to follow its plans and goals to build up the national economy in the way it wants. Truly, success of countries has made victors rich through loot, access to new assets and expanded exchange through controlling of the vanquished countries 'economy.

In the present complex arrangement of worldwide exchange, described by global understandings, common between reliance and accessibility of regular assets and so forth., financial security today frames, ostensibly, as significant a piece of national security as military approach.

2.7 Economic Security in Rwanda

Albeit a great part of the economy depends on rudimentary agriculture, Rwanda has a blended financial framework where private ownership and centralized control collaborate in growing the country.

Since the crisis and recuperation period that followed the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, Rwanda has accomplished considerable financial advancement, with high monetary development rates among her peers and the quickest on the planet combined with significant reduction in poverty levels. Development in all sectors has been positive albeit global economic challenges (World Bank Report No. 138100-R -June 25, 2019).

Rwanda embraced its Vision 2020 in the year 2000. Through a sustained progress in poverty reduction levels, and strategies aimed at growing the economy holistically, Rwanda has built up the vital strategies and apparatuses for achieving Vision 2020 goals, driven by visionary authority, shared trust in the general public, self-conviction, determination of residents, and backing of the development partners (Rwanda Vision 2020 -Kigali, July 2000).

Vision 2020 is finishing at the end of the decade while EDPRS2 and its related Sector Strategic Plans and District Development Strategies ended in June 2018. National development during the seven years (adjusted to the order of the President) is now guided by the new Vision 2050 and the related 2035 targets.

Vision2050 aims to take Rwanda to high SOL by the middle of the 21st century and top-notch livelihood. The usage instrument for the rest of Vision 2020 and for the initial four years of Vision 2050 will be the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). NST is the current medium through which the mammoth vision 2050 will be realized (National Strategy for Transformation (NST 1) 2017 – 2024).

2.8 Conclusion of the chapter.

The second chapter viewed literatures. It was intended to reveal what other authors have written about the Security Forces and Human security focusing on Rwandan National Police role in economic security. Apart from the conceptual framework in which the author provided the meaning of some key concepts, within this part the author indicates the role of RNP and other Security forces to economic security. In the same chapter, the author has realized that there is still a gap on the issue of finding out the challenges hindering RNP to fully implement economic human security activities. However, before making the presentation of the findings

the author finds it paramount to discuss chapter three which is the research methodology used in this thesis to collect and analyze the data.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology is a consistent and efficient strategy of inquiry aimed at learning new factors and testing ideas. It is an effective grouping, assessment and interpretation of data to make new knowledge and answer specific questions in order to solve issues (Degu, 2006).

Methodology is sometimes used interchangeably with methods, or as the set of methods used in a research. More specifically, as the name would suggest, methodo-logy is the logos, the reasoning, on the methods. It is also referred to as the theory of how research should be undertaken. Therefore, you normally would have a methodology, rather than methods, chapter in a dissertation. The methodology chapter is not simply a recollection and list of the methods used. Instead, it includes a reflection on the justification and limitations of the methods you used. (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2015, p4).

This part depicts and discusses methodology and systems used in data collection and dealing with it. It points out wellsprings of data, nature and size of the population under study, the sample size and testing strategies, and methods for data collection.

3.1 Research Methodology and Design

Accordance to Rudesam and Newton a methodology refers to a discussion of the underlying reasoning as to why a given methods were applied (2007 P 78).

This discussion includes describing the theoretical concepts that informs and places methods to be applied within the more general nature of material and analyses of relevant literature.

3.1.1 Research Design

Grinnell and William (1990) portrayed exploration plan as an "organized assessment or assessment in same field of data grasped to set up same real factors or guidelines" (p. 139) For Grinnell and William (1990) research design refers to the complete plan used to help in reaching the question to ask.

It is widely hover recognized that the function of research design is to ensure that the data obtained enables the researcher to address the study of the problem logically and as unambiguously as possible.

(Bryman, 2008, p. 698). This point is again supported by Pearson (2013), who instructed that the research design section constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and

analysis of data. Research design therefore is a plan according to which one obtains research participants or respondents so that s/he collects information from them as stated by Welmana, Kruger & Mitchell (2001).

In this research the qualitative approach was used because the data gathered is in a human conversation story. It is largely accepted that the qualitative approach is used in students where aims not to measure and score statistical processes as well as numerical observations Bryman, 2008, P 698. cited in Mwanyekange (2014). Hence, this process is suited for quantitative methodology. The process involves emerging questions and procedures from data collected in the participants' setting, data analysis inductively and the interpretation of the collected and analyzed data.

The research designed used by this study is a case study. As showed by Larry (1977) a "relevant examination is a raised portrayal and assessment of a singular individual affiliation or events subject to information got from an arrangement of sources, for instance, interviews, report, test results and bona fide records" (p. 15). The examination incorporates emotional data collection technique. The non-numerical investigation carried out by this research reflects and appreciates how security plays a significant role in the human development.

The study was conducted in Gasabo region where the District Police Unit and Rwanda National Police Headquarters are found. Undoubtedly, the population of this research was members of this institution, complemented with community members who have benefited from RNP services. Both primary sources and secondary sources were used to arrive at the study objectives.

3.2 Primary data source

This referred to the information gathered from the field. The researcher basically goes to the field to get the information needed through various ways such as interview, focus group discussions, and participant observations, among others. The field becomes the source of the data.

3.3 Interview system

Interviews are regarded as the most efficient ways of obtaining information especially when the study question involves eliciting individual feeling towards the question under probation. Interviews were organized and conducted by this research with the singular aim of obtaining as much information as possible.

Phone calls were used to offer the researcher an opportunity to explore point by point information similarly as noteworthy cognizance.

These meetings were conducted with individual policemen and the communities which benefited from Rwanda National Police initiatives aimed at changing and transforming the communities.

3.4 Secondary sources

Secondary data can be defined as the information collected by someone else then you use it for your own benefit. In other words, someone else collected the data, and now your role is to analyze it so that it can benefit your study objectives.

Secondary source information investigation gives numerous chances to encourage research through replication, re-investigation and re-understanding of existing studies. It gives analysts chances to take part in work to test new thoughts, hypotheses, systems, and models of study designs, (Johnston, 2014).

Information from secondary sources gives recycled data and incorporates both crude and distributed information (Saunders, 2003). Some of the data possessed by organization are very elaborate and rich. Sources of secondary data may include newspapers, radio stations, academic publications, government reports and others.

This source of data will in general expand the information base from which explicit speculations can be made particularly when information from a few ecological and social settings are required for the examination where individuals are broadly spread topographically. It is considerably less costly to utilize secondary data rather than gathering firsthand data (Kothari, 2004).

3.5 Documentary Review

The scientist likewise inspected open or authority records, for example, papers, books just as yearly and dynamic reports to get the necessary information. The study opted for this method to interrogate what scholars said and wrote on the same theme and subject.

3.6 Information Analysis and Presentation

Information was gathered in its crude structure. Along these lines, before being prepared, the information must be composed arranged and ordered in order to place it in a suitable structure. The data collected was then arranged and analyzed so that patterns can be established and weed out irrelevant information not needed for this research.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

This research being scientific in nature observed all scientific requirements and intended no harm to all who participated in it. The ethical aspect of it was explicitly observed and covered.

3.8 Authorization for Accessibility to Organization

The researcher took all measures to first introduce himself to the respondents, the Police headquarters and Gasabo DPU plus the local people who benefited from economic human security services in Gasabo District. Access to data collection was granted by different entities, thus the process of data collection was not cumbersome.

3.9 Consent and privacy

The respondents were willing and agreeable on giving the information required. Respondents consented freely and they were free to withdraw in the study at any given time without giving any reason whatsoever.

There was no sort of power utilized by the researcher towards respondents. The data furnished was treated with most extreme privacy. The standard of secrecy was completely observed. There was no respondent who was referenced by his/her name in the report.

3.10 Area of the Study

This study looked at economic human security activities conducted by the Rwanda National Police to the Rwandan community, most especially targeting the poor and vulnerable people in Gasabo District, between 2019-2020. The researcher was interested in talking to officers working in the department that is directly involved in such activities, both at the Rwanda National Police Headquarters and at the District Police Unit (DPU) level. This was in order to understand how such activities are planned, resourced and implemented.

The researcher was also interested in reaching the beneficiaries and getting their perspectives on the role and contribution of the Rwanda National Police.

3.11 Population under Study

The target population of this research was all the Police officers in the department of Community Policing and all the beneficiaries of human security programs (Economic Sector) in Gasabo district. In total, the number is estimated to be 30.

However, this study was limited to 10 participants selected through purposive sampling for officers at the District Police Unit and the Rwanda National Police headquarters, and snowball sampling for beneficiaries in Gasabo district.

3.12 Target Population

The target population refers to the entire group of individuals to which the researcher is interested in generalizing the conclusion. In this study, the target population were Police officers in department of community policing, residents of Gasabo district (men and women) plus local leaders in the area. The researcher chose the Rwanda National Police in isolation of other Security Forces that are also mandated to tackle Human Security for households and communities (residents) in Gasabo district to be right people to provide the relevant information of the study.

The study population was therefore constituted as follows; 10 respondents whereby 5 police officers and 5 residents of Gasabo district never the less actual data was gotten from 8 after the other two failed to turn up.

3.13 Sampling techniques and size

3.13.1 Sampling Technique

In accordance to the books of Kothari 2001 and Fraenkel & Wallen (2000) cited in Wanjiku 2010 are with the same opinion in defining sampling as a smaller group of subjects adapted from the population from which researcher obtain information believe to be useful to the study and make conclusion. (Kombo & Tromp, 2006) described Purposive sampling as a non-Probability sampling techniques that is used to select individuals from a given population who have unique personality and have specific information useful to this study in question.

Sampling, however, refers to the selection of a given number of people to take part in the study out of the whole population. In research, it is practically impossible to interview and reach all the population. Thus, a segment of the population is selected to act as the representative; this is called the sample size.

There are various methods of sampling thus this researcher intentionally decided to use purposive sampling and snowball sampling method. Bryman (2008: 184) defines snowball sampling as “a non-probability sampling technique that allows the researcher to make initial

contact with small group of people who are relevant to the research topic and then uses these to establish contacts with others. The researcher used this method to select participants from local communities that benefited from economic security programmes implemented by the Rwanda National Police.

The authors further indicated that the power of purposive sampling lies in choosing information that can enrich the analysis that is the niche of the issues of the study.

For the purpose of this study the researcher used also purposive sampling to select the mentioned target group of the population as follows: five Police Officers and five beneficiaries. Their leaders were purposefully selected included too because they were equally key in the fulfillment of the study objectives.

3. 13.2 Sample Size

The sample size is for defining the number of individuals included in a research study to represent a population. The sample size references the total number of respondents included in a study, and the number is often broken down into sub-groups by demography such as age, gender, and location so that the total sample achieves represents the entire population.

The following table displays the total number of participants selected for this research. Using the principle of saturation, the study involved 10 participants, who included 5 police officers and 5 beneficiaries of human security programs in Gasabo District.

Table 3.1. Selected participants

Category	Total number In category	Number of respondents selected	Percentage population	Basis of selection	Technique
Police officers		5	50%		Purposive sampling
Beneficiaries		5	50%		Snowball sampling
Total		10	100%		

Data analysis

Information handling alludes to the change of respondent perspectives into significant writings (Kemper, 2003).

The information gathered from meetings and perception were altered and masterminded in an important manner. This was planned to change crude information into ways that made information simple for understanding.

3.14 Issues experienced during the research process

A lot of issues like lack of written materials on the subject to be consulted, hesitant of some of the participants to divulge usefulness information, the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of enough means to consult and reach a wide audience were experienced. However, this researcher used all the acceptable available mean to make this work worth being read and examined

Chapter summary

To summarize, this chapter three highlights the various methods and techniques which were applied during data collection, analysis and interpretation. It however shows the study design, target population, data collection procedures, validity and reliability of the research instruments, and data analysis methods, problem challenges encountered on the field and finally the sample size and justification. The subsequent chapter presents the data analysis and research findings from both primary and secondary sources.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This section provides a situational analysis of the background of Security forces in relation to people centered intervention. It discusses the results from the research findings, with strong references to the literature review capturing best practices from other human security issues to be able to draw the needed recommendations and conclusions of the study. It should be reminded that this research has sought to analyze security forces and human security in Rwanda by studying perceptions of 05 police officers at RNP and 05 residents of Gasabo District where the research was conducted.

According to the aims of the study and findings obtained on the field, this section analyzes the answers of the interviews in different sections and where necessary (to the major questions) tables or figures revealing the respondents' views are drawn. It should be mentioned that, from the onset, it became clear that economic security activities conducted by the Rwanda National Police were mainly: construction of houses, provision of solar power equipment, participation in Girinka Munyarwanda program, giving motors cycles, to support youth among others. Thus, this chapter presents perceptions respondents, both Police Officers and local communities have regarding the contribution of the RNP on economic security in Gasabo District.

4.2 .Socio-Demographic Features of the Research Respondents

It is prudent to note in this chapter that the data collection was obtained through document review and semi-structured interview of 5 police officers (men and women) from RNP who served or still serving in Gasabo district plus 5 civilians that have benefited to the economic wellbeing in the area.

Thus, to determine the level to which the respondents were able and aware of the answers they might provide, the researcher requested them to provide their background and profile. This data is useful as it shows the quality of participants in line with the issues that were required by the research. This sub-point focuses therefore on some variables such as sex, age, marital status and academic qualifications of the research participants, as detailed in the following tables.

4.3 Respondents distribution

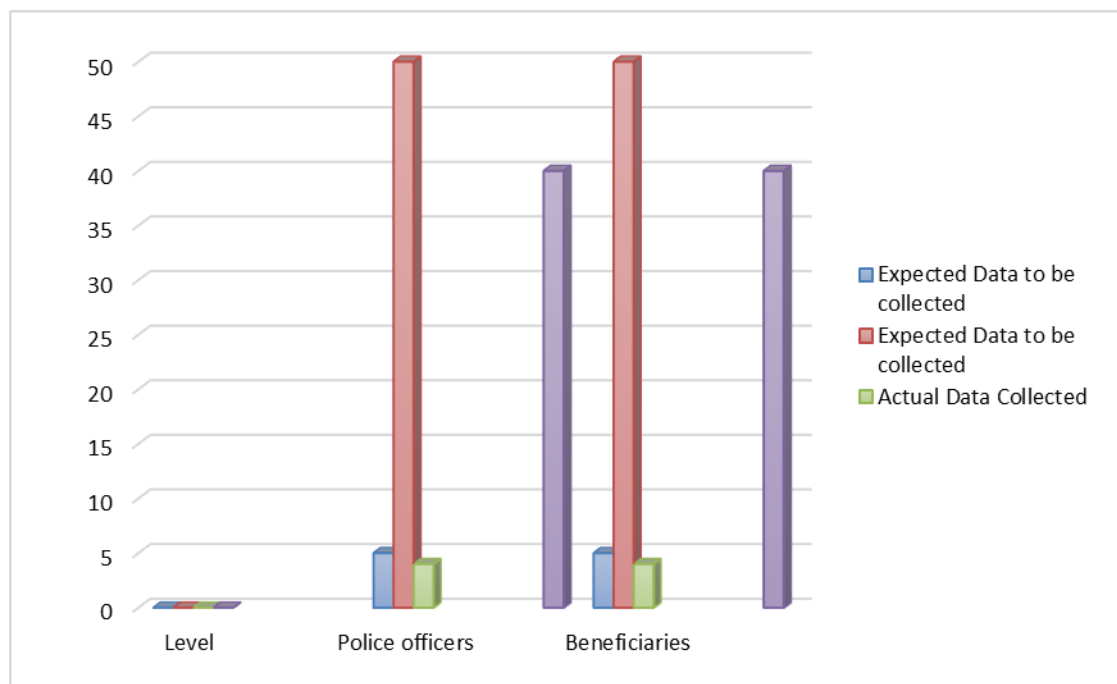
Results obtained below indicate the sum of 10 respondents in two categories. As already mentioned, the aggregate selected to participant in this study were 10. Suffice to note that the total obtained was from 8 participants, because two potential participants did not show up for interviews. The table and figure below show expected data in comparison to the actual collected information.

Identity	Data expected		Data obtained/actual data	
	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Police Officers	5	50	4	40
Beneficiaries	5	50	4	40
Total	10	100	8	80

Table 1: Indicating obtained data in relation to expected data

Source: Field data May 2020

Figure 1: The graph below illustrates the comparison between Expected data and Actual data done by a researcher on two categories of respondents.



4.4 Levels of education

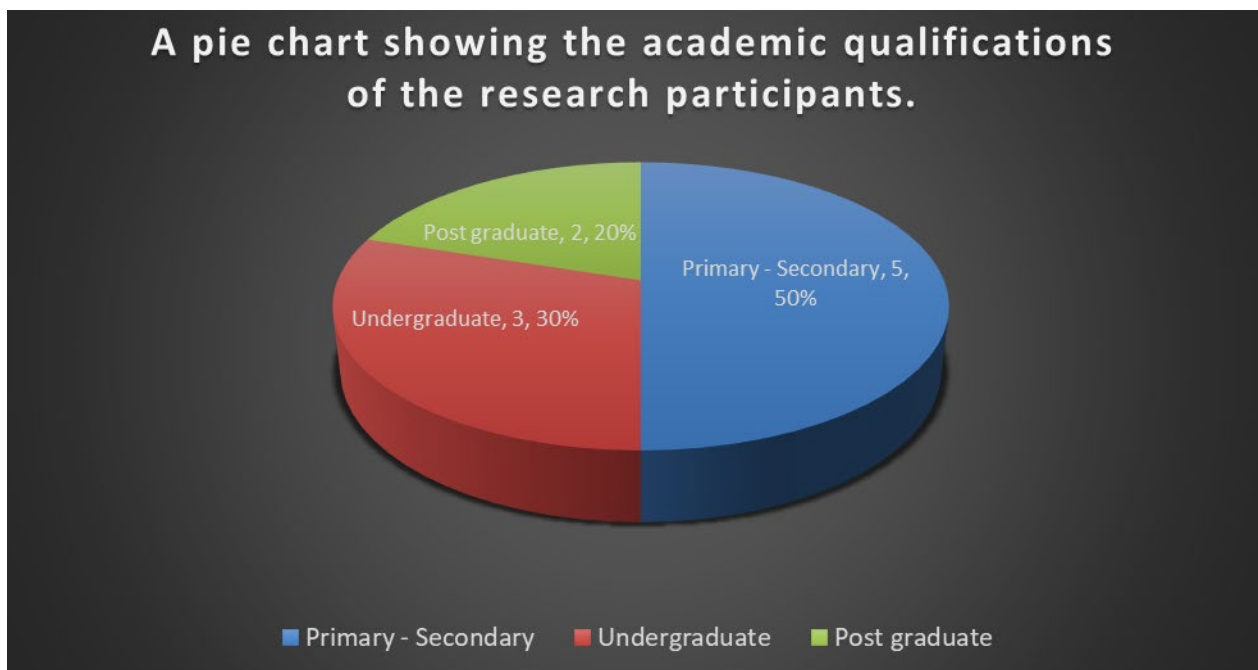
The levels of education obtained and compared here if for two segments of people: the police officers taking part in this research, and the beneficiaries of RNP human security endeavors, and are taking part in this research. The table below illustrates that

Table 2: Table and pie chart below.

Level of education	Number of Research Participants	Percentage (%)
Primary – Secondary	5	50
Undergraduate	3	30
Post graduate	2	20
Total	10	100

Source: Field data, May 2020

Figure 2:A chart indicating levels of education of participants in the research



Source: Field data May 2020

In accordance with the illustrations above regarding the levels of education of the participants, 5 (50%) are of the primary and secondary level of education, while 3 (30%) have the undergraduate level of education, and 2 (20%) with a post-graduate level of education.

4.5 Age distribution of respondents

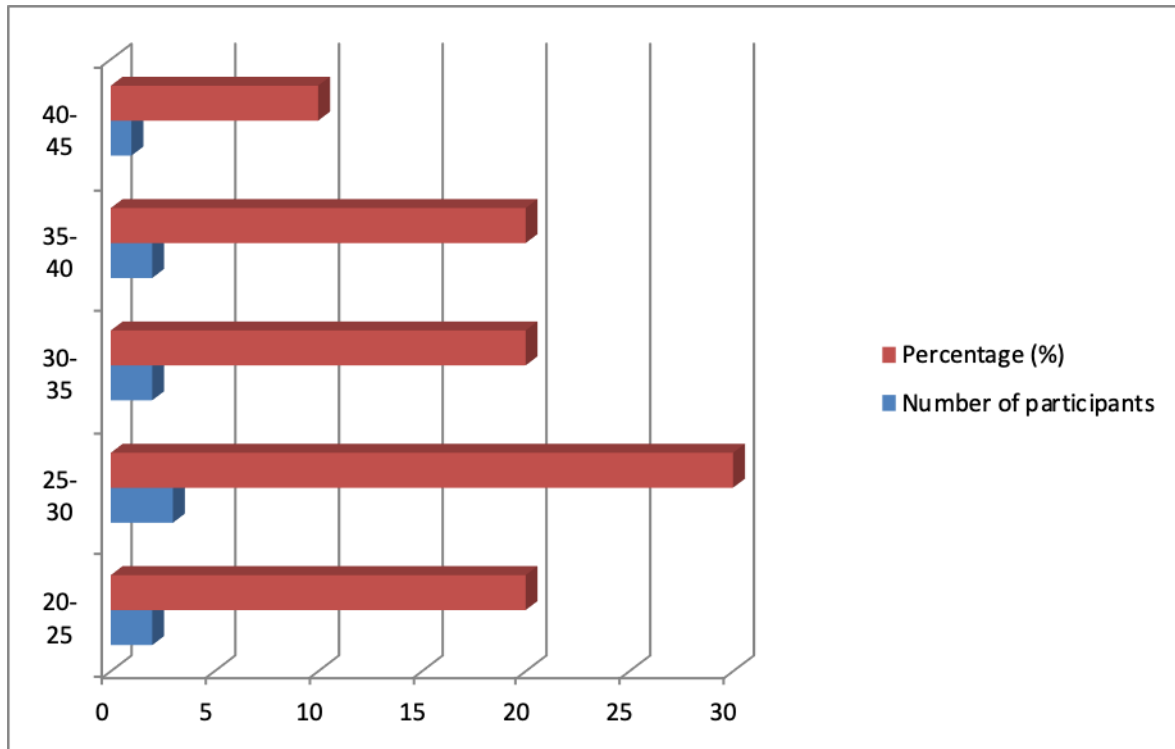
The study results show that 2 participants (20%) were between the range of 20-25 years old; 3 (30%) respondents were between 25 and 30 years; 2 (20%) were between 30 and 35 years, 2 (20%) were between 35-40 years, and 1 (10%) was aged between 40 and 45 years. The following table and figure give details.

Table 3 Showing distribution of the Research participants by age

Age	Number of participants	Percentage (%)
20-25	2	20
25-30	3	30
30-35	2	20
35-40	2	20
40-45	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Field data May 2020

Figure 3 The graph shows the distribution of age of the respondents



Source: Field data May 2020

The above findings show that the biggest number of the respondent were of the age that allowed them to be critical and analytical regarding the contribution of the RNP in the promoting of economic development.

4.6 Respondents according to gender

In regard with the gender of the respondents, it appeared that 3 (30 %) were females, while the majority, 7 (70%), were males. The following table and figure provide more details about the two categories.

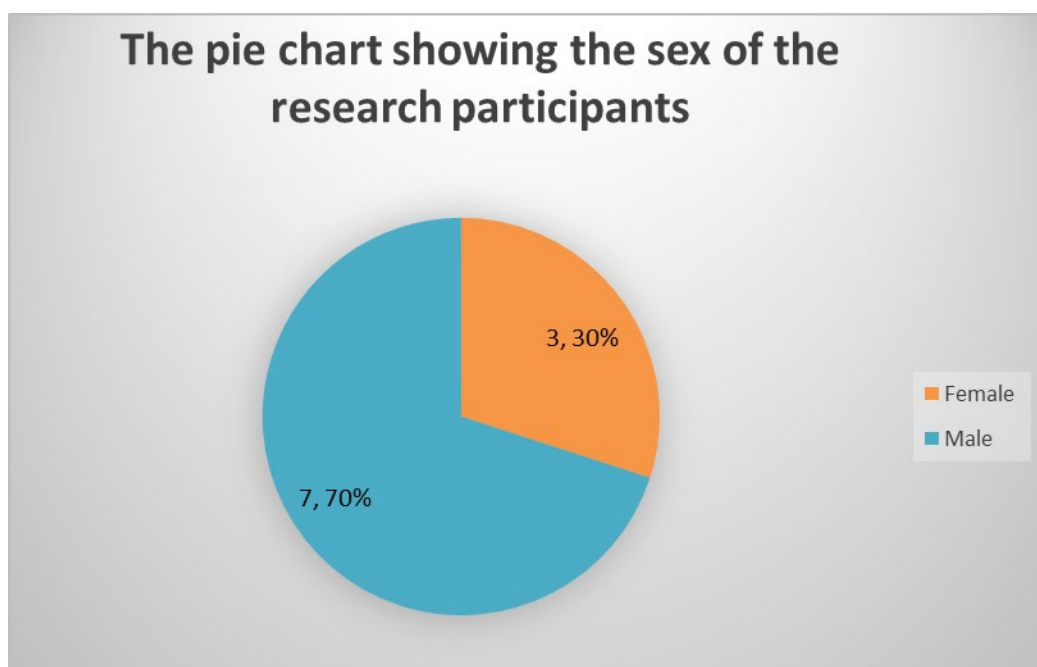
4.6.1 Distribution of the research participants by gender:

Table 4: Distribution of the research participants by gender:

Sex	Number of Research Participants	Percentage
Female	3	30
Male	7	70
Total	10	100

Source: Field data, May 2020

Figure 4: The pie chart showing the sex of the research participants



Source: Field data May 2020

What the above table and figure imply is that the majority of participants were males, which does not hinder the quality of the information in anyway, because this study was not based on any gender-based perspectives.

4.6.2 Distribution of the research participants by Marital Status

According to the study, the findings show that 4 (40%) are single while 6 (60 %) are married as portrayed in the table and figure bellow:

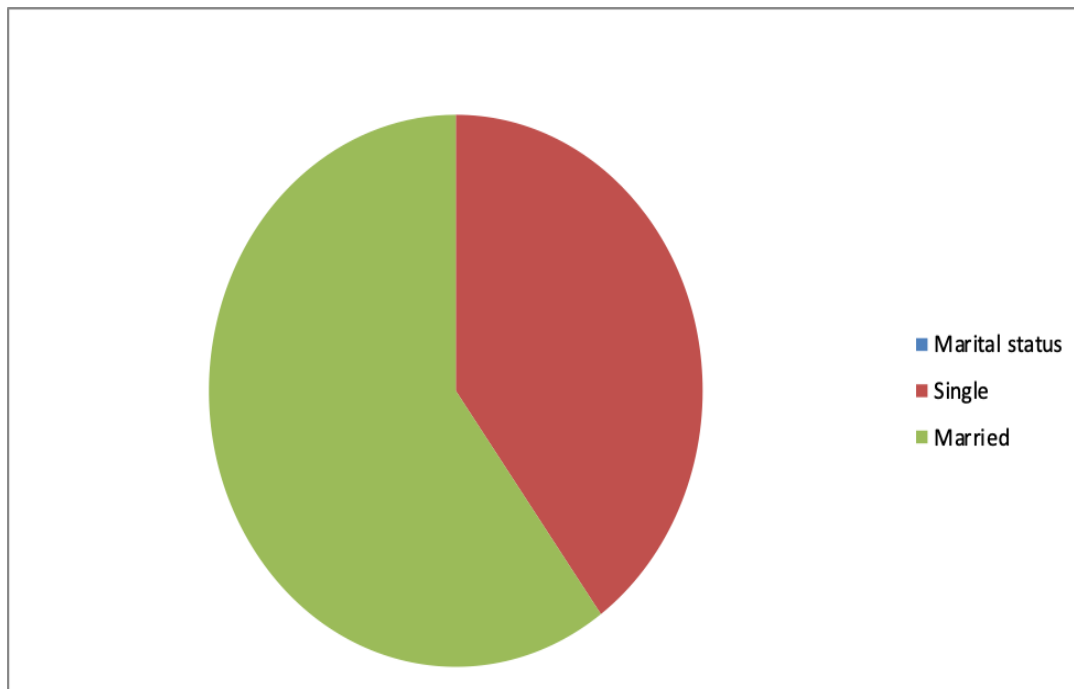
Table 5: The research participants by Marital Status

Marital status	Number of study Participants	Percentage (%)
Single	4	40
Married	6	60
Total	10	100

Source: field data May 2020

Figure 5:The research participants by Marital Status

The pie chart below shows the distribution of marital status of research participants



Source: Field data May 2020

4.7 The perceptions on police response to community concerns.

Previously, it was found out that Rwandan citizen demographics, contact with police, and neighborhood context influence perceptions, (Ericka, 2011). This study includes all three of these categories of variables, but also introduces a new variable: citizens' perception of contact between the police and other citizens in their neighborhood.

This is the idea that residents have become the central participants and are answerable for prosperity of the bigger society. This has become a foundation of ways to deal with modern policing in vote based social orders.

That is, inhabitants collaborate with police to help keep up social request. A basic component of fruitful execution of any program is correspondence and comprehension between different gatherings in the organization. In this thesis, we examined whether there is consistency between cops and occupants by the way they see their connections on different components of police-network relations. These measurements incorporate inhabitants' regard for police and their eagerness to participate in different network policing exercises. In an interview with the police, one of them stated:

These people (beneficiaries) help us a lot; We work with them very closely and cooperatively for security purposes. We also give them different services of economic support like cows, electricity, etc. to boost their earnings, thus contributing to their well fare. During the police week we even construct houses for poor people, provide medical services to the people for free, and many other things.

From the above quote, one can see that police officers' value the partnership they have with residents. They cooperate with the people, not only for security reasons, but also in terms of socioeconomic development activities.

Traditionally, the role of the police would be understood in the framework of law enforcement, but the above quote shows a broader perspective of security as police officers establish a link between economic development of citizens and policing. This another police officer clarified as she explained why they cared about activities beyond law enforcement. She said and emphasized that; "We do this to show that the police are not only about enforcing the law through punishments as many tend to think, but also that we contribute to daily activities of community development. We cannot achieve security without cooperating with the communities, and as we work with these people, we also must cater their every day's needs".

What the above quote shows reinforces this study's argument that human security is valuable in the current security debates. Territorial protection and law enforcement alone cannot be able to address contemporary security issues.

Nonetheless, the respondents showed that the police-community relationship was not without difficulties. Indeed, findings show that police officers perceive residents as having lower willingness to cooperate with the police due to the traditional view that the Police is there to only punish.

Kyakabale a police officer stressed as follows: “There is one common challenge we encounter as we try to work with residents. Most of them tend to see us as coming to punish them. Whereas in real sense we want to show that we are part of them. To solve this problem, we however provide community policing workshops to populations on a regular basis, and we have registered some improvements”.

Niwesaba Flora also a police woman added; “Population are good, they have realized that in police we do cater for the wellbeing of the community than before so this element thrilled the guts of them to fully collaborate with our force in any give activity”.

Apart from seeking to understand the contribution of the RNP to economic security, this study’s objective was also about identifying challenges that characterize police-community relationship, lessons the two parties learn from the relationship, and solutions they use to address the challenges. As the above quote demonstrates, the main challenge, according to police officers, is the lingering view that law enforcers are there to only punish people caught in criminal acts. However, the above quote shows that the RNP, due to the importance it sees in police-community partnership, has resorted to education as a tool of raising people’s awareness about the collaboration between the two parties, but also as a way of addressing the issue of mistrust between the police and the population. Another police officer reinforced the same as he stated:

People should not be afraid of the police because our collaboration is important for protecting citizens and their properties in the country. We are normally we are the same; we are their children, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives. During working hours while in uniform we are policemen and women but in non-working hours we ate together enjoying the same life. In return we benefit from the same economic activities provided like milk from cows given, we ride on those motorcycles, and so on. We are happy to collaboration with the population. Actually, we can see that people are no longer running away from us thanks to police-community partnership initiatives.

The above quote goes beyond to show that the relationship between the police and the population is beyond the professional one. Indeed, the respondent demonstrates that police officers are members of the community as they are recruited among Rwandan families to which they belong and vow to serve. Furthermore, the quote shows that, in addition to contributing to economic development, economic security activities the RNP has been carrying out have also contributed to strengthening the ties with residents by reducing mistrust between the two parties.

In the same regard, this study intended to find out community's perceptions on the advantages merits of having the police that carries out activities of economic security.

In this regard, the study sought to learn from opinions of people who benefited from various programs implemented by the RNP in this regard.

Findings from interviewed people show that the population acknowledges the importance of these activities. They have suggestions on how the relationship between the police and the population could be enhanced. The following sections discuss the views of the population.

4.7.1 The perceptions of recipients and their response to community policing

As indicated by Abraham Maslow, our activities are propelled to accomplish certain requirements. Maslow first presented his idea of a pecking order of necessities in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" and his resulting book named "Motivation and Personality." This chain of importance proposes that individuals are roused to satisfy essential needs before proceeding onward to other further developed needs. Residents (beneficiaries) like other individuals have the privilege of fulfilling their necessities as brought up by Maslow.

The researcher wanted to find out the perceptions of the people who benefited from economic security activities conducted by officers of the RNP. The findings show that residents appreciate the support they get from the police. During the interview one resident say:

RNP gave me a cow in the Girinka (one family per cows) program. My children were suffering from malnutrition, but since I got the cow, we give milk to the children who are now very good. Also, the cow gives us manures/fertilizers, which has allowed us to produce more vegetables and fruits from our garden.

We get some money by selling milk, vegetables and fruits, which has increased our income. But what makes me happier is that my children will no longer suffer from malnutrition as they drink milk and eat fruits and vegetables.

In the above quote, this resident shows how life in his family has changed after the RNP gave him a cow that now produces milk. According to the respondent, the cow has not only been a source of income, but it has also helped his children recover from malnutrition as they now drink milk and get enough vegetables and fruits for eating and sell the surplus for income generating activities. This move has really improved the lives of Gasabo residents drastically as their touching expressions read within this page.

Bideri Petero a resident in Gasabo also said “This Police Force is God given people because of their assistance extended to us. Recently they gave me a motorcycle that am now using to earn a living, I have paid a cooperative loan and able to pay school fees for my Children”.

The above voice Bideri Petero is appreciating the police for having given him a motorcycle. Undoubtedly police have played a big role of promoting economic security activities that have helped the wellbeing of Gasabo residents.

Pagarasi Gihanga an old man whose house was constructed by the police stressed that “this improved my wellbeing and as now am living in a happier life”.

Ndamba Kaneza a telephone repair applauds the police after they provided them with solar energy in their houses and in the trading center. Kaneza said this during our interview; “I’m now earning some good money from repairing telephones and other electronic devices than before”.

While the life of this resident has improved thanks to economic security activities carried out by the RNP, the later has also benefited from this relationship because, as another resident highlighted, the positive police-community relationship has made him a trusted collaborator of the RNP. Here is what he said:

The RNP cannot solve our financial /economic security problems, but what they did for us showed that they are trustworthy. My wife suffered from eye cataracts for many years. During a police week, the police organized surgery for people with the disease, which helped my wife as today she can see. I am so happy with what the police is doing for the people, and I cannot fail to

collaborate with the police if there is anybody who wants to endanger our security.

Umurwa Geradine one of the beneficiaries put it that “My two elder children were amazed to see police of Rwanda helping communities with one and a good spirit-they are now willing to join the force”.

Umusengimana was also okayed by seeing Rwanda national police contributing to economic security to citizen, she said; “they gave us cows, constructed and maintained roads during umuganda with others. We were really happy to these men and women of police”.

Bizimungu Damas thanked the government of Unity being led by H.E Paul Kagame to decentralize the community services up to local village that allows community policing.

The above quote shows the benefits of community and police relationship go beyond improving people’s livelihoods through economic security activities. The police need people’s cooperation in security matters. The more residents are willing to collaborate with the police like the respondent in the above extract, the more their work would become easier.

4.8 Challenges facing RNP in implementation of economic Security to citizens

In the section about perceptions of police officers, one respondent mentioned that they face the challenge of people who continue to view police officers through the lenses of law enforcers who punish only. Apart from that, respondents said that limited resources constituted the biggest challenge to economic security activities of the RNP, because there are many people who need assistance beyond the allocated resources. One police officer explained this challenge as he said: “We try to do our best in assisting residents economically, but our resources are generally limited, not only financially but also in terms of human resources”.

Another police office added:

The RNP has limited budget for covering all identified loopholes in human. It is one of mandated services under Department of Community Policing of Rwanda National Police which has many other mandates. These are crime prevention, human security, local and international partners, and political and civic education. All these mandated services need funds, and sometimes we are not able to carry out all planned activities choosing to focus on the most pressing ones.

The above quote shows that due to limited funds, the Department of Community Policing within the RNP have to make a list of priorities and implement activities that they judge as the most pressing ones. In this context, some planned activities may be sent to following financial years or left out altogether. All respondents were of the view that the strategic partnership between the police and the community was of fundamental importance in spite of some challenges. According to them, NGOs and other government institutions should engage more in human security activities, and collaborate with the RNP's Department of Community Policing whenever necessary.

SUMMARY

This chapter has discussed the tremendous economic security activities RNP extended to the Gasabo residents like; Motorcycles, solar energy, construction of houses, cows under Gir’Inka Munyarwanda Program which has really cemented good relationship between the Rwanda National Police and Gasabo residents. It is notably also that in accordance to the above given voices from respondent’s show that RNP greatly contributes to people security in the society through economic security activities. They work very closely with the residents and they have restored communities’ confidence at all levels than before.

Nevertheless, RNP experiences some difficulties in allocating the needed economic assistance because of limited budget, and a multiplicity of services under the department of Community policing is required to provide.

The listed challenges can be addressed collaboratively, and one of the solutions is continued education of the population regarding police-community relationship, and the involvement of a variety of actors like NGOs, religious organizations, private sector, local authorities and other government institutions in economic security activities. In a nutshell, findings show that the RNP’s role in economic security assistance has borne fruits that had not been witnessed before. This means that the findings provided for such activities were helpful to the Rwandan society in large.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 INTRODUCTION:

This Chapter presents a summary of the key finding of the study and provides recommendations based on study findings. The study objective was to explore the role of National Police in championing economic security in Gasabo district.

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The study explored the role of security forces in promoting economic security, which is a branch of human security. This was done by studying activities RNP implemented between 2019 and 2020 to promote economic security in Gasabo District. The objectives of the research were to analyze citizens' perception regarding the role of RNP through its economic security activities; to identify challenges, lessons learned and the best practices that have been derived from the role of RNP in economic security during the year 2019-2020.

Results of this research have provided insights on economic security activities the RNP has implemented in Gasabo District, the ways through which this institution has implemented economic activities, and how citizens perceive the role of RNP in promoting economic security. In this perspective, the study has highlighted the way the RNP has engaged communities, public and private institutions, through the Police Public Partnership programme.

The study only looked at the Rwanda National Police in isolation of other Security Forces that are act mandated to tackle Human Security as well. Readers will, however, benefit from other related studies conducted on other government institutions in order to get a broader picture of how Rwanda as a government tackles issues of economic security. Nonetheless, such limitations did not reduce the ability of this research to provide enough information concerning this very study.

The searcher indicates the role of RNP and other Security forces to economic security. In the same chapter, the author has realized that there is still a gap on the issue of finding out the challenges hindering RNP to fully implement economic human security activities.

The findings of this study have contributed to the already in place body of knowledge about the journey Rwanda as a nation has done through its various institutions and organs in lifting the population from lowest standards of living. The target is making Rwanda a middle-income economy based, in part through human capital. That is Rwanda's national economic policies. This study also identified other players in the areas of economic activities and recommended them for future researchers in this field.

The qualitative research was used to; design, collect data, to carry out data analysis techniques and justification of sample size. The subsequent chapter presented the findings from the field and the analysis part of it.

The study population was 10 respondents whereby 5 police officers and 5 residents of Gasabo district were invited to interview. Nevertheless, the actual data gotten from 8 because two did not turn up for the interview.

Overall, the results revealed to the large extend that the RNP greatly contributes to people security in the society through economic security activities. They worked very closely with the communities and they have restored citizens' confidence at all levels than before.

The study recommends that there is need to mobilize more funds to Community policing department of Rwanda National Police to enable its more involvement in economic security issues with mostly poor populated areas.

5.2. Conclusion

This study has explored the role of security forces, particularly the RNP, in promoting economic security. It focused on the RNP's Department of Community Policing in Gasabo District. The main objective of the study was to explore the impact of economic security activities on the lives of beneficiaries in the selected district. To achieve the objective, the study analyzed perceptions of citizens and police officers regarding the role the latter play through its economic security activities, and strived to identify challenges, lessons learned, and solutions put in place to address the challenges. On basis of these challenges and solutions, the study provided some recommendations.

Findings of this research show that police officers' value the partnership between the RNP and communities.

They demonstrate that economic security activities the RNP has carried out within local communities have improved the relationship between the two parties, as residents have increasingly started looking at police officers as trustworthy collaborators rather than law enforcers whose only mission is to punish citizens caught breaking laws.

Furthermore, the findings have shown that residents appreciate highly the assistance they receive from the RNP through its economic security activities. Indeed, findings show that the living conditions of beneficiaries of these services have improved significantly. This improvement has resulted into stronger ties between the police and the people, the latter becoming even more resolved to collaborate with security organs in security matters.

Findings also showed that, despite the positive relationship between the police and communities, some challenges still existed requiring more efforts. These difficulties include the lingering view that the police are there to only punish, and most importantly, the limited budget for human security activities.

On basis of these findings, it could be argued that the RNP and communities are in an enjoyable status of relationship that continues to be strengthened by several economic security activities that the RNP carries out through its Department of Community Policing.

5.3. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the study findings and challenges that exist, this thesis recommends the following steps and actions to be taken so as to strengthen the topic and subject under the study.

First, findings have shown that mandated services under the Department of Community Policing are multiple requiring more resources, both financial and manpower, which generally leads to prioritizing certain planned activities over others. Hence, this study recommends that human security would be more strengthened if actors from the public, civil society and private sectors increased their investments in this vital area

Secondary, due to financial and time limitation this research was only limited to Gasabo District. Also, due to difficulties associated with Covid-19 the researcher had to do interviews through telephone calls, which made it difficult in some cases to ask to follow up questions that would have provided more information. Therefore, further studies would be very helpful if conducted systematically with a bigger number of participants.

Last but not least, RNP should carry out more support in economic security emphatically for households by using bottom-up approach than just do it with opinion leaders selected un systematically. This bottom-up approach will bring ensure more objectivity and lead to more positive impacts national wide.

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APPENDICES

I. Interview Guide/ Questionnaires

II. University of Rwanda / CCM Recommendation Letter

III. Supervisor's approval of this Thesis

IV. Turn it in Certificate 11%

APPENDIX 1: Interview Guide/ Questionnaires

1. What have you done exactly as a police officer for Gasabo residents regarding economic Security?
2. What do you think has been the impact of your work?
3. What would you do differently to maintain your economic Security support to these people?
4. What are the perceptions of people you serve in the area of your operation?
5. What are the initiatives you used to get involved in economic security?
6. How far the initiatives you are using are effective to the efforts of promoting human security?
7. Could you mention if there are effective initiative for peacebuilding?
8. What challenges did you face during your operations in implementing security?
9. How do you address the identified challenges?
10. What are the specific practical problems you face personally?
11. Is there anything you would like to add about this topic we are discussing?
12. How do you see the role of police in promoting economic security?
13. What are items or services did you benefit from RNP?
14. If yes, explain how these services /support contributed to your wellbeing, (Economic security)?
15. What is needed for strengthening the role of RNP in Economic Security?
16. What Police can do differently to strength these actions?
17. Is there anything else you would like to share with me regarding this topic?

APPENDIX II: University of Rwanda / CCM Recommendation Letter



UNIVERSITY OF
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. Gatera Jean Laurent is a regular student in MA program of "Peace Studies and conflict transformation" in the Center for Conflict Management at the College of Arts and Social Sciences/University of Rwanda.

As requirement of the completion of the program, he is conducting a research on: "SECURITY FORCES AND HUMAN SECURITY IN RWANDA: THE ROLE OF RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE IN GASABO DISTRICT" in order to write up MA dissertation.

For this purpose, he is seeking information from your organization/institution.

Therefore, the Center for Conflict Management appreciates any assistance rendered to Mr. Gatera JEAN LAURENT.

Done at Kigali, March 17, 2020



Dr Aggee Mugabe Shyaka
Ag Director of CCM

APPENDIX III: Supervisor's Approval of this Thesis



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE DISSERTATION FOR EVALUATION

I, undersigned, Dr. Jean Bosco Habyarimana,

Hereby testify that under my supervision,

Mr. GATERA Jean Laurent

has successfully completed writing her/his MA dissertation

titled **“Security forces and human security in Rwanda: The role of Rwanda National Police’s Community Policing Department in Gasabo District.”**

Therefore, he stands with my authorization to submit required copies to the Administration of CCM for evaluation.

Done at Kigali,

Date: 01/08/2020

Names and signature of the Supervisor: Dr. Jean Bosco Habyarimana

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jean Bosco Habyarimana', written over a grey rectangular background.

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